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Ware, Rose
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Whitney, Joannah L.
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Wildt, Jennifer
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Wilkie, Duncan C.
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Will, Richard
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Wolf, Mark
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Wolter, Scott
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Wright, Christopher F.
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Yentsch, Anne E.
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Young, William
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Zimmer, Edward F.
362, 440, 1357

Zisk, Janet M.
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Zitzler, Paula A.
1025

Zorzin, Joseph
5, 822

25-1 Anuskiewcz, Richard, and Patrice Teltser

1977 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for Review of a Permit Application: Hyannis. 5 pages.

This survey dealt with the impact of roadway construction on the banks of Lewis Bay. No significant resources were encountered, and it was established that extensive stratigraphic disturbances in the area precluded any undisturbed cultural material being present.

25-2 Mueller, James

1977 Archeological Impact and Mitigation Procedures for the Routes 25 and 28 Environmental Impact Statement. 73 pages.

This survey employed a stratified random sample to supplement background data in assessing the sensitivity of the area. Several sites were located, as well as other high potential areas, and Phase II investigation was recommended.

25-3 Mulholland, Mitchell, and Steven Ross

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Impact Study: Proposed WPC Projects; Lee, MA. 122 pages.

Based on ecological/locational analysis and an overview of regional prehistoric site representation, it was recommended that the area was sensitive, and that Phase II investigation should be conducted.

25-4 Pretola, John

1975 Washington Mountain Brook Watershed Archeological Survey Report. 131 pages.

Potential for prehistoric resources appeared to be minimal, but historical resources were abundant, and it was recommended that two mid l9th century house/barn cellar hole loci be subjected to Phase III investigation.

25-5 Casjens, Laurel; Steven Ross, and Joseph Zorzin

1977 A Sensitivity Model for Cultural Resources in the Corridor for a Natural Gas Pipeline to be Constructed Through a Portion of Massachusetts. 155 pages.

This extensive Phase I dealt primarily with above-ground investigation, but did discuss paleo-environmental factors and regional prehistory. Most of the route was considered to be highly sensitive, and Phase II recommendations were specified in the report.

25-6 Parrish, James

1977 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Williamstown, MA. – Housing for the Elderly Project. 16 pages.

Historical and locational criteria demonstrated minimal potential for cultural resource presence, and the report, therefore, recommends a “no effect” evaluation of impact.

25-7 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Phase II Cultural Resource Survey: Lee, MA. 33 pages.

A heavy emphasis on soil sample/phosphate test indications served as the primary determinant in

recommending a “no effect” evaluation of impact. A high degree of disturbance in some of the areas allowed them to be written off as well.

25-8 Mulholland, Mitchell

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Impact Study: Proposed WPC Project; Weymouth, MA. 83 pages.

Using historical references and prehistoric locational criteria as assessment tools, 12 sensitive areas were identified in the survey. These areas included a sawmill, gristmill, “freight house” and other historical features as well as 7 prehistorically sensitive areas. Phase II investigation was recommended for all sensitive areas.

25-9 Lauro, James

1976 Archeological/Historical Impact Statement: Dartmouth Sewer Project. 23 pages.

Minimal background information but intensive subsurface testing established that the pipeline route was culturally sterile. A recommendation of “no effect” was submitted.

25-10 Lauro, James

1976 Archeological/Historical Impact Statement: Fairhaven Sewer Project. 13 pages.

Minimal background information, but intensive subsurface testing established that the area was not archeologically sensitive. A “no effect” evaluation of impact was submitted.

25-11 Loparto, Leonard, and Stephen Mrozowski

1976 Archeological Survey for Fall River Community Development Agency: Waterfront Park Development. 21 pages.

Surface and subsurface testing corroborated historic records showing little or no activity in the area. Despite high potential for prehistoric resources, the subsurface testing did not encounter these resources either. A “no effect” evaluation of impact was submitted.

25-12 Stachiw, Myron, Geoffrey Moran, and Peter Thorbahn

1977 Archeological Evaluation of the School Street Site: Mansfield, Bristol County, MA. 56 pages.

This Phase II investigation of an early 18th century domestic unit recommended partial salvage of the site; nomination to the National Register, and avoidance by the construction project. Final form of the mitigation was referred to the SHPO and IAS. The site represents one of the few undisturbed inland 18th century foundations to be encountered in Massachusetts.

25-13 Robinson, Jeannie

1977 Investigation of Archeological Resources in the Impact Area of New Bedford’s Local Public Works Project No. 01-51-20476. 5 pages.

Land records and historical maps indicated no occupation or industrial activity in the area. Surficial characteristics do not indicate potential for prehistoric occupation. It was recommended that the possibility of impacting archeological resources was minimal, and that the project should proceed as planned.

25-14 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Phase I Archeological Survey: North Attleborough, MA. 18 pages.

Historical documentation demonstrated no significant activity in the area. Although prehistoric sites were reported in the general area, extensive disturbances in the pipeline route precluded the existence of undisturbed aboriginal resources. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-15 Parrish, James

1977 Archeological Survey of the Richards Estate. 8 pages.

Historical documentation and local informants established the nature of outbuildings to be impacted by a housing project on the Richards Estate. Project plans were to avoid these features. Prehistoric resource potential was not discussed.

25-16 Ritchie, Duncan

1976 An Archeological Survey of the Norton Elementary School Site. 22 pages.

Well-known collecting ground for both prehistoric and historic artifacts, this area was scheduled for the construction of a public school. Highly sensitive areas for archeological resources were identified. Impact mitigation took the form of avoidance.

25-17 Lauro, James

1975 Roadway Project: Taunton, MA. 21 pages.

Historical literature and a regional overview of prehistory did not reveal any specific or potential site locations. Selective subsurface testing revealed extensive disturbance, and culturally sterile horizons in the undisturbed zones.

25-18 Lauro, James

1976 Archeological/Historical Impact Statement: New Sewerage Facilities; Town of Somerset, MA. 53 pages.

Potential in much of the project area was deemed to be negligible due to disturbed, submerged or otherwise inaccessible areas. Walkover and subsurface testing revealed only a scattering of historic material and lithic debris. It was deemed to be insignificant material, and it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-19 Clough, R.E.

1975 Archeological Survey of I-495 ROW and Relocated Route 140. 15 pages.

Five significant archeological site areas—one historic mill and 4 prehistoric sites—were located in surface and subsurface testing. It was recommended that the impact be subject to some—unspecified—mitigation alternative to preserve the sites' integrity.

25-20 Robinson, Jeannie

1977 Investigation of Archeological Resources in the Impact Area of New Bedford's Local Pub-

lic Works Project No. 01-51-29031. 10 pages.

Locational analysis indicated high prehistoric site potential for the area, but surface and subsurface testing revealed an equally high degree of disturbance. Recommendations were to allow the project to proceed.

25-21 Talmage, Valerie

1977 South Essex Sewer District Phase I Archeological Survey. 37 pages.

Walkover reconnaissance, limited subsurface testing and general locational criteria reflected a minimal potential for archeological resources. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-22 Bawden, Garth

1977 Cultural Resource Survey Report—Cape Ann Well Development: Gloucester, MA. 20 pages.

Historical background and an overview of regional prehistory preceded subsurface testing. A mid-l9th century house foundation was encountered and is to be avoided.

25-23 Casjens, Laurel

1977 Phase II/Intensive Survey Cultural Impact Study: Dykes Meadow Reservoir and Related Construction Projects; Gloucester, MA.

Historical documentation, surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing did not reveal any cultural material other than the 19th century dam which is to be demolished and replaced. It was recommended that an historical or industrial archeologist be present to record the structural features of the dam as it is dismantled.

25-24 Casjens, Laurel

1977 Site Development Project at Railcut Hill: Gloucester, MA. 3 pages.

This was a quick survey to determine the possibility of a Paleo-Indian site as reported in the Massachusetts Archeological Society's site records, as the area was about to be impacted by construction. No evidence for occupation of any period was recovered.

25-25 Bawden, Garth

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Impact Study: Cemetery Brook--East Sewer Line Extension; Groveland, MA. 35 pages.

High potential for prehistoric sites—primarily due to the route's close proximity to the Merrimack River—was supplemented by surface and subsurface testing. It was recommended that approximately two-thirds of the project area be subject to Phase II investigation.

25-26 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Impact Study: Argilla Brook Sewer Line Extension; Groveland, MA. 38 pages.

Surface and subsurface testing, as well as phosphate sample analysis revealed, surprisingly, no cultural material, despite the project area's close proximity to the Merrimack River. It was rec-

ommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-27 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Impact Study: Kernwood Park; Salem, MA. 49 pages.

Partially disturbed prehistoric components were present in the project area. Culturally diagnostic artifacts ranged from Late Woodland to Historic Periods. It was recommended that, due to the light density of artifacts, and the general disturbance, an archeologist monitor construction, but that Phase II intensive investigation was not warranted.

25-28 Homer, George, and Charles Cittadino

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Impact Study: Salem Sewer Interceptor Project; Salem, MA. 19 pages.

Historical documentation and maps indicated no colonial activity in the area, but regional distribution of known prehistoric sites and locational evaluation of the area led to the conclusion that Phase II investigation was warranted.

25-29 Homer, George, and Charles Cittadino

1977 Phase II/Cultural Impact Study: Salem Sewer Interceptor Project; Salem, MA. 29 pages.

A zonally stratified subsurface testing operation revealed no culturally significant material. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-30 Rutsch, Edward, and Kim Peters

1977 Archeological Testing in Various Cellar Units of Parcels 6A & 6B; Market Square Historic District, Newburyport, MA. 29 pages.

This survey was conducted with the expressed purpose of determining the archeological significance of materials and/or features contained in the cellars of two 19th century commercial brick buildings. Significant material was recovered, and formed the basis of an N.R. nomination. The planned building renovation project essentially supplied its own impact mitigation by planning to seal the deposits over with a poured cement floor, thus protecting the area.

25-31 Mueller, James

1977 A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Methuen Wastewater Facilities. 9 pages.

Eight known and four previously unknown sites were identified through documentary sources, local interviews with collectors, and a walk-over reconnaissance. It was recommended that these sites be subject to intensive Phase II investigation, and that the rest of the pipeline be monitored during construction.

25-32 Luedtke, Barbara

1977 Archeological Investigation for Centennial Industrial Park, Peabody, MA. 28 pages.

Background research indicated low potential for historical resources, but, based on locational criteria, high potential for prehistoric resources. Subsurface testing recovered lithic scatter in one area. It was recommended that this sensitive area either be buried or avoided to mitigate the impact.

25-33 Mrozowski, Stephen

1977 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in Erving, MA. 14 pages.

Historical documentation and subsurface testing revealed a post-1890 foundation, reputed to be a community center for the Village of Farley. Mitigation of impact was to be accomplished by burying the site.

25-34 Thomas, Peter

1977 A Phase I Assessment of Cultural Resources for a Proposed Wastewater Treatment System in the Riverside District (Gill). 81 pages.

This pipeline route cuts through the National Register Riverside Archeological District in Gill. As it is presumed that all periods of post-glacial human occupation in New England are represented within the District, it was strongly recommended that Phase II intensive investigation be required before any construction is undertaken.

25-35 Thomas, Peter

1975 Archeological and Historical Impact Statement (Part II): Archeological Field Investigation 1975; . . .Montague Nuclear Power Station. 50 pages.

Historical sources, surface and subsurface reconnaissance, and local informants, all reflected the paucity of historical resources, and moderately low potential for prehistoric material. The only known collecting area was on Wills Hill. This area was tested and subsequently excavated, revealing a transient, late-summer, Middle Woodland hunting-gathering camp. A good discussion of functional/spatial distribution of the artifacts is included.

25-36 Thomas, Peter

1974 Archeological and Historical Impact Statement; …Montague Nuclear Power Station (Part I). 148 pages.

This is the Phase I to #25-35 and as such recommends the intensive Phase II investigation reported in the above entry.

25-37 Thomas, Peter

1977 An Assessment of Cultural Resources for a Portion of the North-field Wastewater Treatment System: East Street to Mill Street. 26 pages.

Poor drainage, adverse locational factors, the disturbed nature of the area, and nonsignificant phosphate readings led to the conclusion that the area did not warrant further testing.

25-38 Weeks, Janice

1971 Archeological Survey: Route 2, MA; French King Bridge to west of Adams Street. 12 pages.

Locational analysis, previous excavation records, and interviews with residents and regional archeologists established that the area had been recurrently occupied for at least the last 7000 years. It was therefore recommended that intensive Phase II investigation be required.

25-39 Dincauze, Dena; Peter Thomas, John Wilson, and Mitchell Mulholland

1976 Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Evaluation...: Route 2 Extension: Corridor in Gill, Greenfield, Erving, Wendell and Orange, MA. 157 pages.

An extensive Phase II survey which includes a variety of ecological/locational discussions and extensive prehistoric and historic overviews. Numerous sites and districts were identified and evaluation of eligibility for the National Register was suggested for many. Mitigation alternatives for the adverse impact to the many sensitive areas were to be made pending final determination and designation of the project route.

25-40 Dincauze, Dena; James Moore, Dolores Root, Michael Roberts, and Laurel Casjens

1977 An Archeological Properties Study of the Pauchaug Meadow Boat Landing; Northfield, MA. 36 pages.

Ethnohistoric data and local collections reflected local aboriginal occupation for the last 8000 years. Surface and subsurface testing recovered only a scatter of historic debris and deep alluvial deposits. It was recommended that the project proceed under the stipulation that the impact did not exceed the proposed depth (i.e., tested depth) as prehistoric potential within and below the alluvium was high.

25-41 Thomas, Peter

1977 A Phase II Assessment of Cultural Resources for a Proposed Wastewater System in the Riverside District of Gill, MA. 74 pages.

Although already established as a highly sensitive area, a realignment of the pipeline project avoided significant undisturbed resources. This realignment was partially due to the earlier reports on the area which clearly established the adverse nature of the project's impact.

25-42 Gero, Joan

1977 Report on the Phase II Cultural Resource Survey of the Krupczak Garden Site; Threemile Brook Project Area, Agawam, MA. 73 pages.

This Phase II employed a random sample on a small, sensitive area in order to determine the significance of archeological resources known to exist in the area. Despite recovery of limited historic and prehistoric material, it was not possible to established long term occupancy or sequence due to extensive disturbances. It was recommended that the project proceed.

25-43 Drinkwater, Robert

1976 Cultural Resource Survey Report: North Street Deep Gutter (A-161-10) and Threemile Brook (A-162-10) Sanitary Sewer Projects. 61 pages.

Two Phase I surveys employing literature, surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing. The only area of sensitivity was recommended for Phase II: see #25-42.

25-44 Ulrich, Thomas

1977 Phase I/II Cultural Resource Impact Study of the Barnett Road Recreation Area. 41 pages.

This survey of a leveling and filling operation encountered only the remains of a late 19th century barn foundation. This was deemed to be non-unique and insignificant, and the project was allowed to proceed.

25-45 Ulrich, Thomas

1977 Phase III Salvage Work at Indian Crossing Site, Interstate I-391: Chicopee and Holyoke, MA. 25 pages.

Deals with the Indian Crossing Site. Evidence for the later stages of the Woodland Period were recovered in abundance at this undisturbed site. Important opportunity to study the transitional period of horticultural subsistence, and the nature of these changes in New England. Phase III (total) possible.

25-46 Ulrich, Thomas

1977 Prehistoric Archeological Surveys (Phase II) of Portions of the I-391 Corridor including Willimansett Bluffs. 25 pages.

Deals with the Willimansett Bluffs portion of the survey. Believed to be archeologically sensitive, the area was subjected to a series of transect/ subsurface tests. No evidence for occupation by any population was recovered.

25-47 Loparto, Leonard

1976 Phase I Archeological Survey: Smiths Ferry WPC Project; Holyoke, MA. 35 pages.

Good historical background material indicated low colonial resource potential, but somewhat higher potential for prehistoric resources due to locational and ethnohistoric factors, and evidence in local collections. Despite this potential, no significant resources were located at the Phase I level of intensity. It was recommended that paleontological study be done in one area before construction began.

25-48 Barber, Russell

1976 Report on a Cultural Resource Survey of the Area to be Disturbed by Higher Brook Interceptor and Street Sewer Project. 15 pages.

All historical resources were found to be outside the project area. Approximately one third of the area was determined to have high potential for prehistoric resources, and it was recommended that Phase II investigation be undertaken in these areas.

25-49 Mahlstedt, Thomas

1977 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sewage System and Appurtenant Works: Town of Monson, MA. 12 pages.

Moderate potential for both historic and prehistoric resources stimulated two walk-over reconnaissance surveys and selective subsurface testing. No evidence for occupation or activity from any period was encountered.

25-50 Ritchie, Duncan, and Geoffrey Moran

1977 Phase I Archeological Survey: Town of Palmer, MA; Water Pollution Control Project. 76 pages.

Transient aboriginal activity in the area was reflected in ethnohistoric reference, local collections and known Indian “paths”. Locational criteria determined the subsurface sample which followed a walkover and coring sample. Eleven areas were determined to be highly sensitive for prehistoric resources, and are to be subjected to Phase II investigation.

25-51 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Cultural Resource Survey: Wilbraham, MA. 11 pages.

A combination of disturbed areas, wetlands, hardpan and historic and ethnohistoric sources indicating no activity in the area, resulted in a no effect" evaluation.

25-52 Paynter, Robert, and Peter Thorbahn

1975 Prehistoric Archeological Survey of the 1-391 Project Corridor. 24 pages.

This Phase I used locational/settlement pattern criteria, related land-use and site organization factors, and limited subsurface testing in recommending the Phase II investigation presented in #25-45 and 46.

25-53 Carter, Wilbert, and Russell Barber

1976 Archeological and Historical Survey for Route 10 Location Study (Southwick-Westfield-Southampton, MA). 34 pages.

Historical documentation, previous records, a walk-over and limited subsurface testing encountered one possible prehistoric and one historic site of significance. Final mitigation alternative pending definitive route designation by the construction firm.

25-54 Thomas, Peter

1976 Archeological and Historic Impact Statement: West Branch of the Westfield River Watershed. 81 pages.

Despite locational evaluation indicating high potential for prehistoric, small hunter-gatherer sites, none were encountered. Historical resources were abundant however, and 11 sites were identified. A variety of recommendations were made for mitigation of the adverse impact to these sites.

25-55 Thorbahn, Peter; Robert Paynter, and Thomas Ulrich

1975 Archeological and Historical Impact Statement; West Branch of the Westfield River Watershed. 89 pages.

This report complements #25-54. Similar locational, distributional and site potential conclusions were reached. No prehistoric material was recovered, but several historic sites were encountered. Only two of these sites were considered to be undisturbed and significant. Phase II investigation and determination of eligibility to the National Register were recommended.

25-56 Salwen, Bert

1966 Report on the Archeological Survey of Six Water Control Areas in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

No sites or features were encountered in the Massachusetts portions of this survey, which included extensive background material and on-site inspection.

25-57 Jordan, Douglas

1965 An Archeological Reconnaissance of Seven Flood Control Reservoir Areas in New Hamp-

shire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. 24 pages.

The areas within Massachusetts were subjected to an onsite inspection and subjective subsurface sample following background research. No archeological resources were encountered in any of the project areas.

25-58 Salwen, Bert

1969 The Archeological Resources of the Connecticut River Basin: Preliminary Survey. 46 pages.

Extensive literature research and known site distribution analysis resulted in an itemization of known sites by tributary drainage for the whole of the Connecticut River Valley. Over 600 sites are reported.

25-59 Barber, Russell

1977 Final Report/Phase I/Reconnaissance: Westfield Local Protection Project. 51 pages.

One historic and nine prehistoric site areas were confirmed as undisturbed and uninvestigated resources subject to adverse impact from the project. Phase II investigations of varying intensity were recommended for these sites.

25-60 Anuskiewicz, Richard, and Patrice Teltser

1977 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for the Construction of Recreation Facilities at Indian Hollow Campgrounds: Huntington, MA. 15 pages.

A paucity of local historical and archeological literary sources created a need for on-site surface and subsurface inspection of the project area. This approach produced no evidence for occupation from any period, and it was recommended that the project proceed with the stipulation that it be monitored by an archeologist at specified points.

25-61 Drinkwater, Robert

1976 Cultural Resource Survey Report: Crafts Avenue—Gas Company "Roundhouse" Project Area; Northampton, MA. 65 pages.

An urban setting for the installation of sewer pipelines, the project area bordered a National Register Historical District, and constituted a unique and well preserved aspect of mid-l9th century technological development. It was recommended that the Gas Company properties be avoided or salvaged before construction activity was undertaken.

25-62 Young, William

1976 Archeological Survey Report: South Hadley Sewage Project; Federal Project #C50-298-01. 5 pages.

Numerous prehistoric and historic sites along the Connecticut River (including the South Hadley Canal) were identified. It was recommended that Phase II investigation be required for many features within the project/ impact area before construction began.

25-63 Loparto, Leonard, and Geoffrey Moran

1977 Archeological Investigation to mitigate impact to the South Hadley Canal, South Hadley,

MA. 91 pages.

Documentary and locational data collection preceded a limited subsurface test pit sample, used to determine the sensitivity of the proposed sewer line route. It was established that the general area was indeed sensitive, but that this particular easement avoided all resources except for the historically significant South Hadley Canal. It was recommended that the canal either be avoided, or subject to Phase III investigation before construction begins.

25-64 Wilson, John

1976 The Upper Factory Brook Sawmill Site: An Industrial Site in Middlefield, MA. 99 pages.

This Phase III investigation of the early 19th century "up-and-down" sawmill was designed as a study of the industrial/mechanical design irregularities present in early technological projects as a result of "folk" engineering and the lack of efficient/sufficient communications to provide explicit design reference.

25-65 Ulrich, Thomas

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance – Phase II/Intensive Cultural Resource Survey: Three Pumping Stations; North Hadley, MA. 37 pages.

Surface and subsurface testing, warranted by documentary and locational data, encountered only restricted scatters of lithic material in disturbed areas. It was determined to be insignificant and incapable of generating useful data.

25-66 Elliott, Suzanne

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Archeological Survey: Town of Williamsburg Sewage Project C250518. 50 pages.

It was determined through documentary sources that both historic and prehistoric potential was high. Field testing encountered four sensitive areas (historic). It was recommended that two of the areas be avoided, and two be subject to Phase II intensive investigation.

25-67 Moir, Randall

1976 Archeological Survey of Job Lane Farm: Bedford, MA. 21 pages.

This survey was designed to assess the remains on the property of National Register Property "Job Lane Farm" in anticipation of installation of a sewage system. "Several thousand" artifacts were recovered. This excavation activity provided sufficient impact mitigation through data recovery and analysis, and the project was allowed to proceed.

25-68 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Phase I Archeological Survey: Bedford, MA. 17 pages.

Minimal background research, a walk-over, and the predominance of adverse topographical features, led to a recommendation of "no effect" and the project was allowed to proceed.

25-69 Bawden, Garth

1976 Chelmsford Sewer Facility Plan: Phase I. 64 pages.

Documentation and literature indicated high potential for both prehistoric and historic resources.

Walk-over survey identified several obviously disturbed areas. It was recommended that Phase II investigation be pursued for all undisturbed areas to be impacted by the project.

25-70 Bawden, Garth, and Eugene Winter

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance—Phase II/Intensive Survey: Sewer Line Project; Dracut, MA. 46 pages.

Documentation, local informants and regional site distributions and settlement patterns contributed to the general hypothesis generation in this project. Historical resources were identified and found to be outside the project area. A walk-over inspection and subsurface testing recovered no prehistoric material. It was concluded that the project area was not archeologically sensitive.

25-71 Moeller, Roger

1977 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Saxonville Local Protection Project: Framingham, MA. 21 pages.

Historical and local data, engineers' drawings, and a walk-over inspection reflected moderate potential for cultural resources, but none were recovered or encountered in a selective subsurface sample. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-72 Winter, Eugene

1976 Report of an Archeological Survey of the Proposed Middle School Site off Hollis Street, Pepperell, MA. 31 pages.

Historical land use of the area was restricted to marginal farming activity. Subsurface testing did not encounter material remains from any cultural period, as predicted in the literature sources, and it was concluded that this was not an archaeologically sensitive area.

25-73 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Phase I Archeological Survey: Tewksbury. 20 pages.

Extensive consultation of historical sources and regional archeologists and local informants, reflected a high potential for prehistoric resources, but a low probability for historic resources. A walk-over reconnaissance established areas of high disturbance and/or locational potential for sites. One terraced area was recommended to be subject to Phase II investigation/excavation operation.

25-74 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Phase II Archeological Survey: Tewksbury, MA. 39 pages.

This Phase II was revised to include four areas, rather than the one as recommended in #25-73. Considerable amounts of chippage, flakes and two nondiagnostic projectile points were recovered in one area. It was determined that this site area should either be avoided by the project route, or subject to a Phase III investigation/excavation operation.

25-75 Winter, Eugene

1976 Report of an Archeological Survey of Townsend School Property: Dudley Road Location. 28 pages.

Historical sources and a walk-over survey did not indicate particularly high potential. Nonetheless, 46 subjectively placed test pits were employed, recovering no significant material from any period. The project was allowed to proceed as planned.

25-76 Thomson, Charlotte

1976 Phase I Archeological Survey: Wilmington, MA. 20 pages.

Historical sources and literature, primarily Bullen's (1949) survey of the area, indicated high potential for prehistoric sites. The only historical resources known or encountered consisted of the Middlesex Canal. Disturbed areas and fill precluded the preservation of other resources in the ROW, and it was recommended that the project proceed if the canal is avoided.

25-77 Elia, Ricardo

1977 Report on the Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed "Olde Sylvanus Wood Village" in Woburn, MA. 13 pages.

Documentation demonstrated the land use—marginal farming and pasturing—and ownership of the property through the last two centuries. Generally little agricultural importance to the land presently, and presumably through time. This was one of the factors in considering prehistoric potential to be low. Surface and subsurface reconnaissance recovered only limited historic scatter and no prehistoric material at all. It was recommended that the project proceed.

25-78 Sabloff, Jeremy, and Steven Cox

1976 Route 2: Acton, Concord, Lincoln, Lexington, MA. 4 pages.

Minimal historical literature search and a walk-over inspection led to the conclusion that the areas in close proximity to the Sudbury River, Sandy Pond and Smith's Hill should be subject to Phase II investigation.

25-79 Mahlstedt, Thomas

1977 Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Market Street Parking Lot: City of Lowell, MA. 8 pages.

Under normal conditions, prehistoric potential would have been high, but the site area was occupied for the last two centuries by several different manufacturing concerns, and has been disturbed to levels below the depth of planned project impact. The leveling of the existing historic building in 1959 also destroyed the integrity of the industrial/historic aspects of the site. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-80 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase I/Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Study and Phase II/Intensive Survey: Nantucket Teen Center. 61 pages.

Despite high potential, particularly for prehistoric resources, as reflected in the historical documentation and, especially, local collectors/ collections, only 3 clusters (general) of recent/ historic debris were encountered in subsurface testing. This scatter was deemed to be insignificant and it was determined that the project impact would have "no effect" on any resources.

25-81 Elia, Ricardo

1977 Report on the Archeological Survey (Phase I) of the Proposed Lateral Sewers for Mine Brook Interceptor: Franklin, MA. 10 pages.

Historical sources indicated negligible potential for these resources, but locational criteria and the close proximity of known, aboriginal sites in the area led to the recommendation of Phase II investigation in order to determine the nature of prehistoric material.

25-82 Elia, Ricardo

1977 Report on the Phase II Archeological Survey of the Proposed Lateral Sewers: the Mine Brook Interceptor: Franklin, MA. 12 pages.

This Phase II—as recommended in #25-81—consisted of a systematic subsurface sample. No archeologically significant material was recovered and it was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-83 Elia, Ricardo

1977 Archeological Assessment of the Proposed Holbrook Sewers—Contract 4. 12 pages.

Historic potential was considered to be low. Prehistoric potential, however, was considered to be moderately high. A subsequent surface reconnaissance and subsurface sample did not recover any archeologically significant material, and it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-84 (Void)

25-85 Elia, Ricardo, and Thomas Mahlstedt

1977 Report on the Archeological Survey of the CRPCD Water Pollution Abatement Facilities and Pipeline: Medway/Franklin. 16 pages.

Prehistoric potential appeared to be minimal, but an historic district--"Factory Village"—was within the project area. It was recommended that the construction be monitored by an archeologist in order that this material could be salvaged and/or recorded if encountered. The survey's subsurface sample did not encounter any significant material.

25-86 Elia, Ricardo

1977 Report on the Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Sewage Works Improvements, Plainville, MA. 14 pages.

Historical documentation indicated minimal potential for these resources, and reported or known sites within the project area were negligible. Phase II investigation, oriented toward prehistoric data recovery, was recommended on the basis of general locational criteria and the assumption that the paucity of known sites was due primarily to regional sample bias.

25-87 Luedtke, Barbara

1977 Report on a Survey for Cultural Resources along a Proposed MDC Water Pipeline: Blue Hills Reservation. 20 pages.

Background research and analysis indicated that this area would have been suitable for hunting, fishing and gathering through time. No sites were reported in the project area, but several were in close proximity to it. Walk-over reconnaissance and a limited subsurface sample—subjectively placed pits—encountered eight sensitive areas, all but one of which were either disturbed or insig-

nificant. It was recommended that the project avoid the one, Late Archaic site retaining its integrity, in order to satisfy mitigation needs.

25-88 Barber, Russell, and Patricia Essenpreis

1976 Report of a Cultural Resource Survey of the Furnace Brook Flood Control Project: Quincy/ Milton, MA. 24 pages.

Despite high potential for historic and prehistoric resources, based on documentation and locational factors, surface reconnaissance and selective subsurface testing did not recover any archeologically significant material. This was partially due to the large amount of fill and disturbance down to the level of project impact. It was recommended that an archeologist monitor ca. ¼ of the project route during construction.

25-89 Claassen, Cheryl

1976 Archeological Assessment of the Project Area for the Randolph Sewer line. 6 pages.

Local documentation and informants indicated minimal potential for either prehistoric or historic resources. A walkover and auger sample encountered only an historic demarcation stone wall. It was recommended that the wall be photographed, mapped and recorded before construction began.

25-90 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Cultural Resource Survey: Westwood, MA. 15 pages.

Background research indicated minimal potential for any cultural resources, and in conjunction with a walk-over reconnaissance, indicating extensive disturbance, led to a recommendation of "no effect" for project impact.

25-91 Zeitlin, Robert, and Judith Zeitlin

1977 Archeological Resource Survey in Connection with DWPC Project No. C250418, Stoughton, MA. 17 pages.

Documentation, locational analysis and the close proximity of known sites led to systematic subsurface sample based on a high prehistoric potential evaluation. Two modern dumping areas and a 19th century granite quarry were encountered. It was recommended that if the quarry was avoided, the project could proceed as planned.

25-92 Barber, Russell, and Patricia Essenpreis

1976 Report of a Cultural Resource Survey of the Town Brook Flood Control Area. 37 pages.

Based on historical sources and locational criteria, 12 areas were subjected to surface reconnaissance and selective subsurface testing. Three areas were determined to require further, Phase II investigation; 3 were to be monitored during construction, and one—the Quincy Canal and Tide mill structural remains—is to be avoided.

25-93 Dincauze, Dena

1968 A Preliminary Report on the Charles River Archeological Survey. 121 pages.

This survey represents one of the few regional overviews available in the state, and probably the only valid one for the Charles River Watershed. It incorporates most of the recognized sources and

authors consulted by the archeological community interested in Eastern Massachusetts. Conclusions show a generally greater potential for historic resources in the area, but reflect moderate potential for all cultural periods.

25-94 Dincauze, Dena, and Judith Meyer

1977 Prehistoric Resources of East-Central New England: A Preliminary Study. Cultural Resource Management Studies. Interagency Archeological Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C. 55 pages.

This report was designed to gauge the resource base in terms of existing data, and in regard to the present, and expanding, urban nature of much of the area. Most of the material is the end result of tremendous sample/collection bias, as acknowledged by the authors, but is nonetheless interesting and reflective of the state of the art in Massachusetts. Discussions revolve around the need for enforcement of existing regulations, and the need to organize and centralize within the archeological community as soon as possible.

25-95 Ritchie, Duncan

1977 Cultural Resource Survey: Town of Medfield, MA. 49 pages.

Local literature and informants, and the study of local collections preceded the initial walk-over, which noted and evaluated locational factors. A second walk-over and subjective subsurface sample encountered four prehistoric sites. It was recommended that these sites be subjected to Phase II investigation before construction began.

25-96 Bawden, Garth

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance and Phase II/Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed WPC Project: Medfield, MA. 47 pages.

This Phase II – as recommended in #25-95 – dealt with some realigned areas as well. Background data on the newly designated areas. Subsurface testing encountered only a limited scatter of late 19th century debris, and it was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-97 Ross, Steven

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey: WPC Project: Weymouth, MA. 77 pages.

Background literature, locational criteria and a walk-over identification of disturbed areas delimited areas of potential sensitivity. Ca. 11,000 feet of the pipeline was considered to be sensitive, and it was recommended that these areas be subject to Phase II intensive investigation.

25-98 Casjens, Laurel

1977 Phase I Cultural Resource Reconnaissance & Phase IIa Intensive Fieldwork Survey: Chicken Brook Interceptor; Medway, MA. 47 pages.

Background research and on-site inspection preceded a systematic subsurface testing sample. 19th century scatter was encountered but deemed to be insignificant. It was recommended that the project proceed when an area to which the author was denied access, had been surveyed.

25-99 Bawden, Garth

1977 Phase II/Intensive Survey Cultural Impact Study: Bridgewater State College: Building Extension. 41 pages.

Historical resource potential was minimal, but known site distribution, proximity and locational criteria indicated moderately high potential for prehistoric resources. Subsurface testing recovered only an isolated “discard” item—a broken projectile point—and was not deemed to be a representation of further significant deposits. It was recommended that the project proceed.

25-100 Homer, George

1977 Archeological Site Report: Fort Independence: Hull, MA. 48 pages.

This survey was designed to locate and assess the out-buildings, and particularly, a revolutionary period burial area, in association with Fort Independence. The report indicates that no sensitive areas were encountered in the surface and/or subsurface testing, and no discussion of aboriginal occupation potential is included despite an apparent high probability for it.

25-101 Casjens, Laurel

1976 Archeology of Peddock’s Island: Hull, MA. 25 pages.

Evaluation of the island’s archeological sensitivity was undertaken in anticipation of general commercial/residential development, and because of the known presence of at least two aboriginal sites. Surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing encountered two additional sites and a semi-articulated burial. It was recommended that these features be recorded and their locations made available to the appropriate engineers so that they may avoid the areas.

25-102 Bawden, Garth

1977 Phase I/Cultural Resource Impact Study: Wastewater Treatment Facilities: Marshfield, MA. 41 pages.

Historical sources indicated minimal potential for resources as the area was primarily employed as marginal grazing area; but the prehistoric potential was deemed to be high based on the variety of exploitable ecozones: marsh, estuarine and riverine zones. Surface survey and a subsurface sample established that only one area was sensitive through the depth of planned impact, and it was recommended that this area be subject to a Phase II investigation.

25-103 Plimoth Plantation/Brown University

1974 Regional Historic and National Landmarks. From the Boston Edison Environmental Impact Statement for “Pilgrim Station”. 9 pages.

This area was predetermined to be sensitive due to its relative proximity to both the ocean and the historic Plimoth Plantation area. Surface survey and a subjective subsurface sample encountered 25 “sites” of which 24 were 20th century cellar holes or dumping areas. The only aboriginal (Woodland) site was tested by the Massachusetts Archeology Society’s local chapter and was deemed to be archeologically insignificant.

25-104 Ross, Steven

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Sensitivity Study of a Proposed Water Pollution Control Project for the Town of Mattapoisett, MA. 66 pages.

Historic, ethnohistoric, and known site distribution data searches preceded a surface survey, locational evaluation and limited subsurface testing. Six site-sensitive areas were located, and it was

recommended that they be subject to Phase II investigation.

25-105 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Cultural Resource Survey: Hull, MA. 10 pages.

Despite local historical and prehistoric resource potential, a walkover with the project engineer established that the project area consisted of either fill, wetland, disturbed soil, bedrock outcrops or otherwise locationally inappropriate terrain. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-106 Luedtke, Barbara

1976 Report of an Archeological Survey of Sales & Green Creek Area: Revere, MA. 7 pages.

Based on a limited amount of background material and a walk-over inspection, it was determined that the project area had negligible potential for cultural resources of any period due to the predominance of wetlands. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned with the stipulation that project impact not exceed 30 feet in depth.

25-107 Luedtke, Barbara

1975 Final Report on the Archeological and Paleobotanical Resources on Twelve Islands in Boston Harbor. 136 pages.

This survey covered twelve of the Boston Harbor islands in anticipation of a general park/recreation development orientation by the MDC. Each island was subject to historical, surface and subsurface investigation. 16 sites deemed to be significant were encountered, but only 2 were determined to be in immediate danger. It was recommended that these two sites—one Archaic, one Woodland—be salvaged (Phase III) due to the imminence of erosional destruction. Good discussions of related paleoethnography, – - botany and exploitation alternatives are appendicized.

25-108 Ritchie, Duncan, and Geoffrey Moran

1976 Archeological Investigations at Fort Independence—Phase I. 120 pages.

This survey was conducted in anticipation of an MDC program to renovate and restore components of the Fort Independence complex. Recommendations include avoidance and stabilization (vs. “restoration”) of significant architectural features.

25-109 Dincauze, Dena

1973 Archeological Reconnaissance in the Greater Boston Area: 1969-1972. 70 pages.

This survey was designed to assess the research potential of the Greater Boston area, and determine which potential research questions could, or need to be answered. It was not intended to be comprehensive, but a “highlighting” of available resources. The most clearly defined resource presence was the l7th-l8th century potential along the Boston Harbor shore and islands. It concludes with a discussion of the possible geographic and theoretical directions research in the area could/ should take in the future.

25-110 Fahey, James

1977 Archeological~ Investigation of Fort Warren, George’s Island: Boston Harbor. 51 pages.

Conducted in anticipation and support of an MDC Park and recreation project, this was also an opportunity for the author to demonstrate the utility of metal detection devices in historical archeology. Considerable amounts of historic material were recovered, and recommendations regarding the mitigation of potential impact, and preservation of significant archeological/architectural features were presented.

25-111 Williams, Stephen, and Patricia Essenpreis

1976 A Cultural Impact Study of the Cottage Street Site, Athol, MA. 199 pages.

Historic documentation and prehistoric locational criteria established that historic resources were more likely to be recovered. Surface and subsurface inspection encountered only late 19th and 20th century artifacts, and it was therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-112 Davis, Dave

1976 Archeological Survey of the Dark Brook Valley: Auburn, MA. 8 pages.

A stratification into zones of "desirability" for habitation through time preceded the subsurface sample. Differentially intensive testing did not recover any culturally significant material. It was concluded that there would be no adverse impact if the project proceeded as planned.

25-113 Lauro, James

1976 Archeological Survey of the Proposed Sewer System: Auburn, MA. 10 pages.

This report is a short supplement to report #25-112 and consisted of a systematic subsurface survey within realigned segments of the sewer route. No cultural material was recovered and it was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-114 Rose, Richard

1977 Archeological Survey Report of the Municipal Garage Site in the Town of Barre. 8 pages.

This small site for the proposed municipal garage appeared to have high potential for historical resources, but a surface survey and subsurface sample produced no cultural material. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-115 Mahlstedt, Thomas

1977 Archeological Survey of the Proposed Sewer System: Black-stone, MA. Phase I/Reconnaissance. 17 pages.

A good historical/industrial account and topographical/ecological discussions are presented, predicting minimal, if any, resource recovery potential. A surface reconnaissance supported this prediction, and the project was allowed to proceed as planned.

25-116 Rose, Richard

1976 Archeological Survey Report of the Sewage Treatment Works Site in the Town of Hardwick, MA. 10 pages.

Potential for both prehistoric and historic resources was assessed as being high due to the area's proximity to 19th century structures, and a large prehistoric occupation site on the opposite river bank. A systematic subsurface sample did not recover any culturally significant material, however,

and it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-117 Mahlstedt, Thomas

1976 Report on the Archeological Survey of the Proposed Jefferson Sewer Project: Holden, MA. 5 pages.

Potential for prehistoric and historic resources was high, as indicated by the historical record, state site files and relevant historical maps. Proximity to recorded historical sites proved not to be a valid indicator, however, as subsurface testing did not recover any culturally significant material. It was recommended that the project proceed.

25-118 Mahlstedt, Thomas

1976 Report on the Archeological Survey of the Initial Lancaster Sewer Project: Lancaster Sewer District, Lancaster, MA. 6 pages.

Documentation indicated low potential for historic resources, but proximity to the Nashua River indicated high potential for prehistoric resources. Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing did not recover any culturally significant material, and it was therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-119 Wilson, John

1976 Archeological Survey Report—Shaw Site: Upper Quabog River Watershed: Spencer and Leicester, MA. 34 pages.

Prehistoric potential was determined to be minimal; this was confirmed by the subsurface test sample. Historic potential was considered to be high, however, and several significant features were identified. Only 2 of these were to be directly affected by the project impact. It was recommended that one domestic unit should be subject to a Phase III investigation and that the second, a grist mill and run, either be salvaged, or avoided by the project by redesigning the dam specifications as formal impact mitigation.

25-120 Bawden, Garth

1976 Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Impact Study: Monoosoc Brook and Lake Flood Protection Project: Leominster, MA. 45 pages.

It was established that European/colonial development took place outside the project area. State files did not indicate any known aboriginal sites in the area either, but local collectors and residents supplied information indicating that the state records were demonstrating the sample bias inherent in the methodology of collection of data in Massachusetts. A walk-over survey and auger sample did not reveal any cultural material, but favorable locational characteristics of two of the areas led to the recommendation that they be tested further at the Phase II level.

25-121 Mahlstedt, Thomas

1977 Archeological Survey of the Proposed Center Clean-up: Mill-bury, MA. 18 pages.

This Phase I was conducted in an area with at least eight known sites in relatively close proximity. Surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing encountered one sensitive area, and it was recommended that it be subject to a Phase II investigation.

25-122 Thomas, Peter

1974 Archeological and Historical Impact Statement: Meadow Site, Upper Quabog River Watershed; North Brookfield, MA. 29 pages.

Background research and locational/settlement pattern evaluation reflected minimal potential for prehistoric resources. Historical resources were abundant. Several 18th and 19th century house and mill foundations were encountered, and it was concluded that at least two of these were significant examples of engineering and economic development. It was recommended that either the sites be subject to salvage and recording operations, or that the dam specifications be altered to significantly lower the proposed water (artificial) level.

25-123 Thomson, Charlotte

1976 Phase I Archeological Study: Northbridge, MA. 23 pages.

Background information reflected high potential for prehistoric resources in the area. A walk-over inspection demonstrated the generally disturbed or wetland nature of the project area, however, and it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-124 Bawden, Garth

1976 Culture Resource Survey Report: Oxford-Rochedale Sewer District. 18 pages.

No prehistoric sites were known in the area and walk-over, and subsurface sample did not encounter any. Historical sources identified a blacksmith's shop (early 18th century) as a feature located somewhere in the area. Testing located this feature, but no others. It was recommended that the project proceed if the route were realigned to avoid this historical resource.

25-125 Mahlstedt, Thomas

1976 Report on the Archeological Survey of the North Quinsigamond Avenue Interceptor Sewer and Pumping Station: Shrewsbury, MA. 7 pages.

Historical sources indicated that European/colonial development took place outside the project area; but locational analysis allowed for high prehistoric potential. Quarrying operations (recent) had severely disturbed many portions of the route, and it was therefore recommended that the project could proceed if the route were altered so that it passed through the (abandoned) quarrying areas rather than the high potential zones.

25-126 Mahlstedt, Thomas, and Ricardo Elia

1977 Archeological Survey of the Proposed Sewer System, Sutton, MA: Phase I Reconnaissance. 21 pages.

This area was determined to be nonsensitive as the historical/ industrial development of the town was outside the project area, and the topographical/ locational factors indicated negligible amounts of recoverable prehistoric material.

25-127 Davis, Dave

1976 Archeological Survey in Upton, MA. 10 pages.

State site records and an initial walk-over reconnaissance did not indicate any site presence, but the topographical characteristics of the terrain suggested possible aboriginal occupation. On this basis subsurface testing was conducted, but did not recover any culturally significant material. It

was recommended that the project proceed.

25-128 Thomson, Charlotte

1976 Phase I Archeological Survey: Uxbridge, MA. 15 pages.

Background sources indicated that significant prehistoric resources were present in Uxbridge and the neighboring town of Mendon, but none were known in the project area. A surface survey and subsurface test sample failed to reveal any further cultural material other than the Blackstone Canal. It was recommended that the project proceed with the stipulations that caution be taken in the vicinity of the Canal, and in the upland/well-drained areas.

25-129 Davis, Dave

1976 Archeological Survey of the Narrows, Lake Chaubunagungamang: Webster, MA. 8 pages.

Historical background sources place all Colonial activity outside the project area. Despite ethnographic and locational support of prehistoric potential, the area has been filled to a depth greater than that of the project impact. No cultural impact anticipated.

25-130 Hoffman, Curtiss

1976 Worcester Airport Industrial Park Archeological Reconnaissance Survey. 13 pages.

Background sources indicated that this area had been generally undeveloped since the advent of European settlement, and state records could place only one tentative site within the project boundaries. A surface inspection and phosphate samples revealed several allegedly sensitive areas, and it was recommended that Phase II investigation be required: see #25-131.

25-131 Hoffman, Curtiss

1976 Worcester Airport Industrial Park Archeological Intensive Survey. 33 pages.

Subsurface testing failed to verify the cultural significance of any of the areas to be investigated, and it was therefore recommended that the proposed project proceed as planned.

25-132 Mahlstedt, Thomas, and Ricardo Elia

1976 Archeological Survey of the Proposed Sewer System: Hopedale, MA: Phase I/Reconnaissance. 9 pages.

Despite high potential indicated by the background material, the area was found to be culturally nonsensitive due to extensive modern landscaping. The only area to retain its cultural sensitivity was subsequently avoided by the contracting engineers.

25-133 Jordan, Douglas

1959 Archeological Survey of Certain Reservoir Areas to Determine the Location and Probable Character of Sites of Historical or Prehistoric Significance. 78 pages.

Consultation with local collectors and historical sources preceded a walk-over reconnaissance and limited subsurface sample in each of the project areas. All project areas within Massachusetts fell within the ethnographic “Nipmuc” territory. Only 3-5 sites of significance were encountered, and it was recommended that they be subject to further investigation.

25-134 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase I Cultural Resource Impact Study: Wastewater Treatment Facilities; Templeton, MA. 56 pages.

Background literature research complemented a walk-over reconnaissance, which noted surface features, and factors for locational analysis. Subsurface testing recovered only some recent/historical material from the Otter River Foundry area. This feature/site area had been previously disturbed and was considered to be insignificant. It was therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-135 Wilson, John S.

1975 Archeological Survey Report, Constance M. Fiske Site (Phase I), Baiting Brook Watershed, Framingham, MA. 18 pages.

Background literature search, walking of plowed cornfields, and subsurface testing revealed no cultural remains in the flood pool of the Baiting Brook watershed project. Recommended that work proceed without further archeological investigation.

25-136 Thomson, Charlotte W.

1977 Cultural Resource Survey (Phase I), Ashland, MA.

Minimal background research and a walkover of the project area are included in the project report. Supplemental information obtained from two additional trips to the field, including subsurface testing, indicated that the sewer lines would not impact historic resources described in John Wilson's scope of work for the project.

25-137 Mahlstedt, Thomas F., and Michael DeBlasi

1977 Phase I Archeological Survey, Ayer, MA. 59 pages.

Background literature search included both ethnohistoric and historic documents and interviews with local collectors and historians. Random core samples, test pits along linear transects, and a walk-over of the wastewater treatment area and proposed sewer lines revealed no cultural remains. No further work was recommended.

25-138 Thomson, Charlotte W.

1977 Orleans Park and Shellfish Dept. Building, Phase I report. 2 pages.

The building site was determined to be on filled land from discussions with town officials. No further work was recommended.

25-139 Vantangoli, Arthur

1977 Report on the Archeological Survey (Phase I) 65 Acres Industrial Park, Plymouth, MA. 16 pages.

Through background map research, conversations with local collectors, thorough walk-over and subsurface test-pitting and auger sampling, it was determined that no cultural properties would be impacted by the proposed project. No further work was recommended.

25-140 Homer, George R., and Charles L. Cittadino, Jr.

1977 Cultural Impact Study/Phase I, North High School Practice Field and Running Track, Framingham, MA. 39 pages.

Background literature search, limited field testing (later supplemented by additional core sampling and test pits) and a walk-over revealed that the area is wet most of the year and that no cultural debris was found in the project area. No further work was recommended.

25-141 Ulrich, Thomas

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey of Stony Brook Energy Center, Ludlow, MA. 82 pages.

The land area surveyed for the power generating facility was part of Westover AFB and was mostly disturbed by the Air Force. Background literature search, site walk-over of plant area and accessible parts of the transmission line route, including subsurface testing, located areas which were potentially sensitive and one historic site, a charcoal "tar" kiln. An intensive survey was recommended.

25-142 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase I/IIa Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Sewer Interceptors, Gardner, MA. 70 pages.

Background literature search, thorough walk-over and limited subsurface testing located one historic site, the Bickford-Travers Mill-Dam, near or within the sewer route. No further work was recommended, conditional upon the engineers avoiding the mill-dam site.

25-143 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase I/IIa Cultural Resource Impact Statement for a Sewer Project, Shrewsbury, MA. 46 pages.

Background literature search, walk-over and subsurface testing revealed no cultural remains in the project, probably due to extensive wetness in the area both historically and prehistorically. No further work was recommended.

25-144 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase I/Cultural Reconnaissance Survey, North Trunk Sewer Extension, Marlborough, MA. 42 pages.

Background literature search, conversations with local collectors, walkover and subsurface testing revealed that no cultural properties were located in the project area. No further work was recommended.

25-145 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase I/IIa Archeological Properties Survey for a Wastewater Collection System, Northborough, MA. 67 pages.

Background literature search, interviews with local collectors, walk-over and subsurface testing located one 1800's site, the Davis/Chapin mill with head race in good condition and foundation in association. Recommended a Phase II intensive survey of the mill race and completion of Phase I in area which could not be walked over due to legal disputes over land ownership.

25-146 Mrozowski, Stephen

1977 Preliminary Archeological Survey, Scott Blvd., Bristol County, Norton, MA. 8 pages.

Walk-over and soil core testing was supplemented by irregularly-spaced test pits and one trench. No cultural properties were identified.

25-147 Kenyon, Victoria Bunker

1977 Archeological And Historical Impact Study of Pembroke, MA, Phase I, Pembroke Housing for the Elderly Project. 14 pages.

Thorough background literature search, walk-over, and subsurface testing located no cultural properties in the project area. No further work was recommended.

25-148 Lauro, James

1977 Phase I/II Berkley-Dighton Connector.

[no abstract]

25-149 Brooke, John, *et al.*

Phase I/Reconnaissance Archeological Survey Report of proposed Montague Wastewater Treatment System Expansion. 35 pages.

Thorough background research was supplemented by drive over, walk-over and selected subsurface testing in the vicinity of a proposed addition to the sewage treatment plant and 4.3 miles of sewer interceptors. One cluster of prehistoric material and a 1750's road were located; the latter will not be impacted by construction. A Phase II was recommended for the sewer treatment plant area and interceptors.

25-150 Luedtke, Barbara

1977 Archeological investigation for 121A Revere Beach Development Project (South Lot), Phase I. 15 pages.

Due to previous paving of the project area, thorough literature search of all ethnohistoric, archeological, historic and several geological references revealed high potential for Woodland habitation site and possibly burials in the project area. Phase II was recommended. Proposed that asphalt stripping to be done prior to subsurface testing.

25-151 Bawden, Garth

1978 Location, Identification, and Evaluation of Archeological Properties for the Mass. Avenue Industrial Park, North Adams, MA. 47 pages.

The industrial park area was previously a sewage treatment plant and was extensively disturbed. Background literature search, walk-over, shovel and backhoe testing located one historic sherd and a lens of ash; both were later found to isolated finds. The ash lens was probably a natural occurrence.

25-152 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Wilmington Water System Improvements, Phase I survey. 2 pages.

Sewer pipe was to be laid in previously disturbed areas or in areas which the archeologist regarded as disturbed due to prior housing construction. The two previously known sites in the vicinity

were evidently not to be impacted by construction according to a field inspection.

25-153 Bawden, Garth

1977 Phase II/Intensive Survey to Identify and Assess the Significance of archeological properties of a proposed sewer line easement, Mattapoisett, MA. 41 pages.

Intensive subsurface testing revealed that the Goodspeed Island site to be impacted consisted of a plowed and mixed prehistoric hunting camp. Lithic scatter (e.g., debitage) occurred but no diagnostic artifacts present. A railroad bridge in the easement was thought by the archeologist to be architecturally significant but would not be significantly impacted by the construction of a culvert. No further work was recommended since the prehistoric site was essentially excavated by the testing.

25-154 Ulrich, Thomas

1978 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Town of Chicopee Sewage Project C250364-01, Fuller Brook Interceptor, Chicopee, MA. 48 pages.

The Phase I consisted of background literature search, discussion with local collectors, walk-over and selected subsurface testing. Based on the presence of a known prehistoric site, Bircham's Bend on locational factors, and background data, three areas were recommended for Phase II testing.

25-155 Barber, Russell J.

1977 Phase I/Assessment of Archeological Potential, Green River Relief and Replacement Interceptor Project, Greenfield, MA. 25 pages.

Background literature search, development of a prehistoric and a Euro-American settlement pattern model (based on locational geography) and use of the models located several areas of high archeological potential which were minimally disturbed. An intensive survey was recommended.

25-156 Bawden, Garth

1978 Phase II Historic Properties Survey, Lenox, MA. 6 pages.

Intensive subsurface testing consisting of systematic test pits along the proposed sewer route located neither artifacts nor sites. No further work was recommended.

25-157 Thomson, Charlotte W.

1978 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Metropolitan District Commission, Rep. Richard E. Landry Park Development, Waltham, MA. 29 pages.

Background literature search identified three properties previously nominated to the National Historic Landmarks; a granite wall to be impacted by landscaping and/or fill was found by MHC and MDC to be a 1900s structure not associated with historic buildings. No further work was recommended.

25-158 Thomson, Charlotte W.

1978 Phase I/Cultural Resource Survey, Proposed Sewerage Project, East Longmeadow, MA. 24 pages.

Background literature search, walk over, and subsurface testing located one charcoal lens in the project area. Due to weather conditions, no further testing of the lens was undertaken to determine whether or not the charcoal was part of a feature or was a natural occurrence. Further investigation of the charcoal deposit was recommended.

25-159 Chapin, R. Curtis

1976 Archaeological Field Survey for Route 129, Wilmington, MA. 49 pages.

One area of the proposed highway relocation was tested with shovel test pits placed at approximately 50-foot intervals. Charcoal, flakes, and potsherds were found in the vicinity of a reported prehistoric site. No analysis or recommendations for further work were included in the report.

25-160 Loparto, Leonard

1978 Archaeological Investigations of Wareham Industrial Park, Ware-ham, MA. 38 pages.

The area of the proposed industrial park was the subject of a combined reconnaissance and intensive archaeological survey. The area had been heavily disturbed in part by highway construction, cranberry bog and gravel-taking operations. Although one prehistoric and one, possibly two, historic sites were located, previous disturbance of the area had destroyed the context of the sites. No further work was recommended.

25-161 Bawden, Garth

1978 Phase II/Intensive Archaeological Survey, EPA Project, Palmer, MA. 129 pages.

Testing of sensitive areas was dictated by extreme time pressure and was restricted to those areas thought by the project archaeologist to be most likely to contain significant prehistoric sites. Three interceptor segments were found to be routed through prehistoric remains. Intensive test pitting and trenching of the prehistoric deposits located Late Archaic and Late Woodland materials on the lowest terrace of the Ware River, approximately 10 meters from the river edge. Fishing activity was hypothesized to be the primary function of the sites. None of the sites were considered to be eligible for the National Register. No further work was recommended.

25-162 Bower, Beth Anne, Dan Milauskas, and Ellen Rosebrock

1978 Phase I Assessment of the Metropolitan District Commission Water Improvement Project #17040, Saugus, MA. 24 pages.

Site record checking and historical literature search indicated that the proposed interceptor work might impact reported sites. Field survey indicated that recent house construction had severely impacted all potential areas for prehistoric sites. One test pit was dug and suggested that extreme mixing of the soil was present in the project area. No further work was recommended.

25-163 Mahlstedt, Thomas, and Ricardo Elia

1978 Report on the Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Tewksbury to Amesbury ROW 345 Kilovolt Transmission Line. 86 pages.

The authors argued that transmission line design considerations obviate impact on historic period resources since the lines typically avoid all areas of present human habitation. A background literature search, map check, field walkover located specific areas of construction that were likely to contain prehistoric resources; no historic sites were reported to have existed in the ROW. Intensive testing was recommended for those areas which would be impacted by pole placement and pas-

sage of equipment over previously undisturbed areas.

25-164 Elliot, Suzanne

1978 General Lawrence Bridge Project, Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Medford, MA. 53 pages.

A search of ethnohistoric and colonial literature suggested that prehistoric fishing stations might be impacted by the proposed highway realignment and bridge demolition. The bridge itself was thought to be potentially significant since it was the drawbridge farthest up the Mystic River. Additional information, including a site visit and recommendations regarding further work, was requested by the State Historic Preservation Officer from the project archaeologist.

25-165 Talmage, Valerie

1978 Boston Harbor Debris: A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey. 127 pages.

A large combination of secondary sources related to the development and use of Boston Harbor were investigated to develop a model of activity areas and interaction throughout the harbor's history. Variables considered included trade, maintenance, shipbuilding, recreation, fishing, and transportation; sensitive areas were thus reflective of past processes/activities associated with these variables. Recommendations for intensive survey were based on Army Corps photographs, maps, the literature and map search, and the model of harbor activities.

25-166 Zeitlin, Robert N., and Judith Frances Zeitlin

1978 The Route 57 Improvement Project, Agawam, MA. A Report of Preliminary Archaeological Investigations. 131 pages.

An extensive background literature search and interview program was performed prior to walkover survey of the 25,000 by 300 foot Right-of-Way. The survey area was divided into quadrants in roughly continuous lines spaced 20 feet apart; all artifacts on the surface were collected and analyzed. Sensitive areas were pinpointed by combining the above with environmental factors. Approximately half of the survey area was recommended for subsurface testing.

25-167 Thorbahn, Peter

1974 Archaeological Survey Report, Allen Site, Diamond-Traphole Watershed, Norfolk County, Walpole, MA. 14 pages.

Background literature search, interview with local owners, walkover of both the watershed project area and an adjacent golf course indicated that the area was disturbed by previous earth-moving activity. Test pits and trenches located one charcoal concentration but no artifacts. No further work was recommended.

25-168 Robinson, Jeannie

1977 Investigation of Archaeological Resources in the Impact Area of West Springfield's Local Public Works Project No. 01-51-20775. 14 pages.

Excellent background literature research was supplemented by subsurface testing and a walkover of the areas to be subjected to earth-moving activities. While historic resources were located, none were to be impacted by the proposed activity. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-169 Thorbahn, Peter, et al.

1977 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Interstate I-495 and Relocated Route 140, Mansfield, Norton, Taunton, Raynham, Bridge-water, Bristol County Massachusetts, Interim Report. 189 pages.

Since the report was meant for management purposes in order to design further survey work, only the actual fieldwork and site summaries of the ROW's were included. Three primary methods of site location were employed: complete walkover of the ROW, analysis of soil auger transect and test pit data, extensive interviewing of knowledgeable local people, deed checking, and site records checking. To ensure statistical reliability of the data, random walk transects were undertaken throughout the ROW, using a combination of systematic auger testing at 10 meter intervals and random compass designation for the direction of each walk across the ROW. Sites located were scored according to a variety of available data (documentary, site artifact and feature density, regional representativeness, stratigraphy, public resource potential, component analysis) and recommendations for further study were based on the scoring.

25-170 Thorbahn, Peter, et al.

1978 I-495 Phase II Archaeological Investigations. 600 pages.

A thorough summary of the Phase I data and methods (described in 25-169) was included along with site-specific reports and recommendations. 30 sites were recommended as being eligible for the National Register, including the Bay Street, Norton Reservoir, and Canoe River archaeological districts, the Wilbore House, Johnson Field House, School Street, Double P, Snake River East and West, Newcombe Street, and Rozenas I/II sites. Variation in sites ranged from 8000 years of continuous prehistoric occupation at Canoe River to circa 50 years of occupation at the Johnson Field historic site. Data recovery, avoidance, and filling were recommended as mitigation strategies.

25-171 Baker, Vernon

1977 Archaeological Investigations at Wright's Tavern, Concord, MA. 55 pages.

Drainage pipes to relieve a problem of moisture accumulation were to be installed around two sides of the tavern. Archaeological testing methods included soil auger coring every 50 cm over the entire impact area, placing both random and non-random test pits in trenches in the area to be impacted. Previous construction activity post 1820 and ca. early 1900s had destroyed most cultural remains and disturbed the area. Only isolated post 1820 ceramics and cobble linings were found. It was recommended that the project proceed.

25-172 Baker, Vernon

1977 Archaeological Investigations at the Francis Wyman House, Burlington, MA.

Drainage pipes to relieve moisture accumulation were to be installed on all sides of the house. The excavators dug a total of 11 test pits and trenches; both random and non-random placement of pits occurred. Although one prehistoric Atlantic Phase projectile point, c. 500 historic period sherds (dating from pre-1700 through mid 19th C.), and pipestem fragments were recovered, it was recommended that the project proceed as planned due to previous extensive disturbance around the house.

25-173 Turchon, Frederick

1978 Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey of Archaeological Properties, Springfield BOR Development Project, Springfield, MA. 62 pages.

A thorough background search of available ethnohistoric and historic resources suggested that the Blunt Park area was less likely to contain significant cultural resources due to the fact that the Blunt Park area was swampland. Both were regarded as potentially sensitive areas due to reported presence of Agawam Indians in the area in the 1600s. Walkover inspection revealed that Blunt Park had previously been filled in the project area to a depth of 6 feet; Green-field Park had been stripped of all topsoil and graded. No further work was recommended.

25-174 Bawden, Garth

1978 An Overview of the Cultural Resources of Agawam, MA. 17 pages.

Due to the large number of reported sites in the town, study was undertaken to provide a "broad brush" view of prehistoric and historic properties in the area so that town planners would be able to incorporate cultural resource management into town planning activities. Background literature search and interviews with knowledgeable avocational collectors resulted in the production of two maps which indicated relative sensitivity for historic properties in Agawam.

25-175 Senulis, John A.

1978 North Attleboro Industrial Park, Phase II Development; Reconnaissance/Phase I Archeological Survey. 6 pages.

[no abstract]

25-176 Dincauze, Dena F.

1978 Archaeological Survey in Northfield State Forest, 1977. 11 pages.

The report summarizes the 1977 field season of the U. of Massachusetts Department of Anthropology Field School and is not intended to be a conclusive statement on all cultural resources in Northfield State Forest. Four survey units of approximately four hectares each were surveyed. Background literature search, phosphate and soil testing, coring and subsurface testing at non-random intervals, varying from 20 to 50 meters per transect was undertaken. No prehistoric or historic deposits were located in the survey units.

25-177 Thomson, Charlotte

1978 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Cordaville Road District, Ashland, MA. 7 pages.

Three interceptor segments and a pumping station location were reviewed. Two segments were regarded as being unlikely to contain archaeological resources due to the prevailing soil conditions. A third segment was walked over; interviews with local landowners were conducted; test pits were randomly placed. No cultural remains were located and no further work was recommended.

25-178 Bawden, Garth

1978 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Wastewater Area, Agawam, MA. 50 pages.

Background literature search, interviews with local collectors and map research indicated high probability for prehistoric resources in the project area. Adjacent historic structures were found to be outside of the area of disturbance for the sewer extension construction. The ca. 6000-foot length was walked over and tested by coring with soil augers at 10-meter intervals, three test pits were also placed. No cultural remains were identified, and it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-179 Kenyon, Victoria Bunker

1978 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Housing for the Elderly Project, Oxford, MA. 15 pages.

A background literature search, field walkover and intensive test pitting of the project area yielded only one small scatter of historic period debris. The debris was most probably of modern origin. No further survey work was recommended.

25-180 Ulrich, Thomas

1978 Phase I/II Cultural Resource Impact Study of the Burnett Road Recreation Area, Chicopee, MA. 38 pages.

Background literature research located one historic foundation, post 1850, in the project area. The survey area of 10 hectares was divided into three survey units: "A" was 5 acres of muck which was not systematically tested with the exception of one small gravel knoll; "B" contained one badly disturbed post-1850 outbuilding foundation which contained no associated artifacts which were definitely datable to pre-2Oth C times; "C" was tested by a combination of soil coring and test pits (as were A and B) but no artifacts or features were located. Due to previous disturbance, it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-181 Barber, Russell

1978 Merrimack Street Interceptor Project, Amesbury, MA. Archaeological Monitoring of Construction and Testing of Pumping Station. 38 pages.

Remains of a possible pre-1755 road, two late 19th C privies and the evidence of 19th C mudflat filling were encountered. The fill was regarded as being culturally significant as a physical representation of attitudes toward disease which prompted the initial filling of the mudflat. Monitoring was regarded as an unsatisfactory procedure due to the lack of field control over speed of interceptor placement. No cultural remains were identified in the pumping station area and it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-182 Barber, Russell

1978 A Quantitative Assessment of the Reliability of Archaeological Site Records in Massachusetts. Survey and Planning Project Completion Report. 75 pages.

The project's purpose was to assess the reliability of site records in Massachusetts, using theoretical concepts and analysis techniques from communication theory. A thorough records check of all available data sources, including museum records, state site files, informants, literature and local historical organizational records was combined with field testing of a representative sample of sites to verify their existence in the reported location. Time lag (that time from the initial recording to field checking) was the largest source of distortion (ca. 27%). Only ca. 55% of reported sites were able to be verified in the lower Merrimack River Valley.

25-183 Ulrich, Thomas

1978 Preliminary Report of a Cultural Resource Survey of the Deer-field Industrial Park, Phase I/IIa, Deerfield, MA. 15 pages.

The report contains summary information and explanation of the field-testing of 8 acres of the Deerfield Industrial Park in Deerfield and Whatley, MA. An intensive survey of the property, using random and non-random testing strategies located a Paleo-Indian habitation site with large

concentrations of exotic raw material debitage (similar to Reagen site in Vermont), concentrations of materials ("hot spots") and hearths. The site lies on a well-defined post-glacial sand dune; hence must postdate c. 12,000 B.P. To protect the site from the effects of looting, the site was buried under clean fill.

25-184 Mahlstedt, Thomas, and Michael DeBlasi

1978 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Solid Waste Recovery Facility, North Andover, MA. 22 pages.

The site had been used previously as a landfill; due to prior filling, 14 acres of the site were not tested. The remaining ca. 10 acres of the site was stratified into 3 parts and tested by placing 2 foot square test pits at various intervals within each stratum. No cultural resources were located and it was recommended that no further survey be done.

25-185 McManamon, Francis P.

1978 Preliminary Investigation of Archaeological Potential: Areas of Proposed Development at Doane Rock, Coast Guard Beach and Nauset Light Beach, Eastham Unit, Cape Cod National Seashore. 15 pages.

A background literature search and walkover of the project areas was conducted. Four alternatives for further investigation were presented, including work and cost estimates, depending upon the degree of development within each area of moderate to high archaeological potential.

25-186 Winter, Eugene, and R. S. MacNeish

1978 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Salisbury Wastewater Treatment Plant Location, Phase I Reconnaissance, Salisbury, MA. 50 pages.

A background literature search and walkover of the 40 acres to be impacted by plant construction was combined with subsurface shovel test pitting of the area. No cultural remains were identified; it was argued that the lack of available freshwater was a probable explanation for the lack of habitation evidence. No further work was recommended.

25-187 Bawden, Garth

1978 Reconnaissance Survey of Riverside Park, Cambridge, MA. 10 pages.

The project area had previously been thoroughly researched by the Cambridge Historical Commission; a 19th C. almshouse had previously stood on the site and had then been incorporated into the Riverside Press structure. Demolition of the press structure had apparently done little subsurface damage. It was recommended that the landscaping of the park proceed as planned provided that the almshouse foundation was avoided.

25-188 Anthony, David

1978 Archaeological Survey of Transmission Line ROW 447 Walpole to Westwood, MA. 22 pages.

Due to flexibility of pole placement in the 9.2 mile long, 100 foot wide new pole placement right-of-way, the study was designed to define sensitive areas for cultural resources. A background literature search, records check, interviews with local avocational archaeologists and walkover identified 20 sensitive areas. It was recommended that these areas be spanned; otherwise, further work would be necessary to assess the potential of each area.

25-189 Pretola, John

1977 Washington Mountain Brook Watershed Project, Intensive Survey Report. 43 pages.

This supplemental report (to 25-4) supplied information on the subsurface testing of an agrarian village complex located in the October Mountain State Forest. Based on the result of the testing, it was recommended that the village district be nominated to the National Register and the project proceed as planned since the watershed project would not impact the village district.

25-190 Barfield, Thomas

1978 Phase II/III Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Arsenal Park Site, Watertown, MA. 30 pages.

Intensive testing of the proposed park site was undertaken in three areas. No cultural remains were located in Areas A and B due to previous disturbance. In Area C, a combination of systematically placed one-meter square test pits and power assisted post hole borings located a lithic scatter. Upon opening of further test pits, the site was identified as a Late Archaic Coburn Phase (c. 1200 B.C.) occupation site including living floors, pits and associated artifacts. It was recommended that a full scale excavation of the site be undertaken due to the difficulty of site protection in the proposed park and due to the research potential of the site to answer questions on prehistoric settlement and exploitation patterns in the Charles River basin.

25-191 Elliott, Suzanne

1978 Archaeological Phase II Study/Intensive Survey and Site Examination, General Lawrence Bridge, Medford, MA. 8 pages.

The report relies on information in report #25-164 for background and supplies data on the subsurface auger and test pit sampling used in the riverbank. One stray felsite knife blade and a scattering of historic period debris were found in the top 15 cm. of the bank soil. No evidence of an intact cultural deposit was identified; it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-192 Tracy, John

1978 Building Construction in Raynham, Massachusetts: Report. 3 pages.

A walkover of the project area for the housing development was conducted and an interview with the past land owner. No artifacts or cultural features were located. It was recommended that the project proceed.

25-193 Bawden, Garth, and Frederick Turchon

1978 Archaeological Historical Survey of the Mill Raceway and Completion of Phase I-IIa, Northborough, MA. 10 pages.

Access was granted to test in the remainder of the interceptor right of way (for background see 25-145) and to do intensive testing in the vicinity of the mill raceway. Burn barrels were used to thaw the ground; materials recovered were trowled and examined once thawing occurred. The test pits in the interceptor right of way did not locate any intact cultural materials. The raceway was positively identified as being part of the water control mechanism for the mill; however, the major intake mechanisms were hypothesized to be outside of the interceptor/pumping station right of way. No further work was recommended.

25-194 Bawden, Garth

1978 Phase II Archaeological Survey, Housing for the Elderly, Acton, MA. 13 pages.

A background document search was combined with walkover evaluation of the historic and prehistoric site potential. Historic site potential was low due to absence of any recorded features on historic maps. All areas above wetlands (defined for testing purposes as the 210' interval) were test pitted at 20 and 10-meter intervals along 13 transects. Bucket auger samples were randomly spaced throughout the project area. No cultural materials were recovered and no further work was recommended.

25-195 Jaffe, Jo Ann

1978 Phase I, Step I, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the Central Artery, Charlestown, MA. 10 pages.

The report examined only the potential effects of a proposed trumpet interchange in the City Square area of Charlestown. Documentary sources were consulted and identified high potential for locating a 1629 "Great House", reputed to be the earliest wood frame house in Boston and for encountering Contact Period Indian and English artifacts due to proximity to a reported Contact Period village. Further archaeological work was recommended along with monitoring of any construction.

25-196 Thorbahn, Peter, et al.

1978 Archaeological Investigations, Smith Mills Elderly Housing, Dartmouth, MA. 22 pages.

Transects were laid out over those parts of the housing site which had not been subjected to gravel taking. Soil auger sampling occurred at 10 meter intervals along the transects and test pits were dug in anomalous areas. Random test pits were dug throughout the plowed field area. Nine features, including storage pits, a workshop and roasting pit were identified; the features contained Middle and Late Archaic artifacts. Due to the 30 cm. plowzone at the site it was recommended that mechanical assistance be obtained to bulldoze off the plowzone. Sampling was recommended for the site materials exposed by the stripping and also for selected areas of the site prior to stripping.

25-197 Thorbahn, Peter, Leonard Loparto, and Deborah Cox

1978 Archaeological Evaluation of the Housing for the Elderly Development, Marion, MA. 42 pages.

Background interviews and document consultation suggested very high probability for prehistoric sites due to previous collecting by avocational archaeologists. Random walk soil transects and placements of test pits in sensitive areas located historic period (19th C) ceramic and trash scatter; one prehistoric shell midden feature was also identified. Burial of the shell midden was recommended due to its possible association with a larger prehistoric activity area outside of the housing project site.

25-198 Wilson, John S., and Patrice A. Teltser

1978 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for Construction of Recreation Facilities at Knightsfield Dam, Huntington and Chesterfield, MA: Report. 11 pages.

The area of the comfort stations was transected and tested at three-meter intervals with 40 cm soil probes. Test pits were dug in sensitive areas. No cultural materials were identified in the project area; historic period sites were located in the reservoir area. No further work was recommended.

25-199 Thorbahn, Peter, et al.

1978 Foxborough Mall Archaeological Survey, Foxborough, MA. 19 pages.

Seven historic sites from the 19th and 20th centuries and one possible prehistoric site were identified in the 116 acre shopping mall area by doing a thorough background literature search, random walk auger and test pitting of the site. Due to previous earthmoving and demolition in the area during the 1970s, it was recommended that a commemorative plaque be placed on the Warren Mansion site and that the project proceed as planned.

25-200 McBride, Kevin

1978 The Route 57 Improvement Project, Agawam, MA. Report. 40 pages.

The report relies on information supplied in the Phase I survey of the Route 57 R.O.W. (See. Report #25-166). A cluster of 5 to 10 test pits were placed at 60 foot intervals along transects within the quadrants recommended for further investigation. In areas where archaeological resources were recovered, additional test pits were placed in accordance with a systematic stratified sampling strategy. No additional materials were recovered by additional testing. It was recommended that, due to previous disturbance, no further archaeological assessment be undertaken.

25-201 Bower, Beth Ann, Dan Milauskas, and Ellen F. Rosebrock

1978 A Phase I Assessment of the New Bedford, Wastewater Relief Interceptor Project, New Bedford, MA. 24 pages.

Interviews with knowledgeable local individuals and a walkover survey of the interceptor routes were conducted. Two test pits were dug in potentially sensitive areas. Due to the absence of cultural materials, and the presence of fill and excavation in the project area, it was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-202 Anthony, David

1978 Management Summaries of Route 31 Project Alternatives, Ashby, MA. 54 pages.

Thirteen sensitive areas were identified by documentary and map research and testing of the highway ROW with a 2-person gasoline powered soil auger at intervals of not less than 30 meters on either side of the existing road. Additional archaeological work during an intensive survey of the sensitive areas revealed that two historic period sites, the Trapfall Brook Stone Arch Bridge and the Locke's Mill complex contained the qualities of significance and integrity. These were regarded as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. It was recommended that the sites be avoided if possible, if not, it was recommended that the Advisory Council procedures be implemented to mitigate the efforts on the historic sites by filling over or documenting the existing resources.

25-203 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher

1978 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Study for the Red Line Extension, Northwest; Harvard Square to Arlington Heights, MA. 100 pages.

The report consisted solely of background literature research and informant interviews regarding the likelihood of encountering historic properties in the 6.34 mile long extension of the MBTA subway system. Summaries of geological, ecological, archaeological and historical data are included. Due to the high probability of encountering prehistoric resources and historic sites within the ROW, 34 areas were recommended for additional archaeological assessment. The assessment

techniques included subsurface sampling of sheet refuse, mapping, and feature excavation; all subsurface work was to coincide with various phases of subway construction.

25-204 Anthony, David, and Garth Bawden

1978 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey, Fall River Harbor Maintenance Dredging Operation, Fall River, MA. 57 pages.

The survey report includes both background data and the result of preliminary and intensive testing of the dredge disposal site. Due to the prevailing winter conditions, all test pits except one were placed systematically by backhoe at 25 meter intervals along transects in the dredge disposal site. An intact Late Archaic occupation site with discrete activity areas, including a possible garden, was identified. It was recommended that the site be avoided and that if avoidance was not feasible, data recovery of the information should be undertaken.

25-205 Hoffman, Curtiss

1978 Houghton School Expansion Archaeological Survey, Sterling, MA. 6 pages.

The report summarizes the results of intensive field-testing of the school area. A stratified sampling design, combining both soil coring and test trenches, was used. A total of 13 test trenches were excavated. Due to the absence of cultural materials, no further work was recommended.

25-206 (void)

25-207 McBride, Kevin

1979 A Cultural Resources Study of the Proposed Agawam Bikeways Project Corridor. 8 pages.

Documentary research, discussion with informants, and test pitting failed to reveal any archaeological sites along this two-mile stretch which parallels the Connecticut River in Agawam, Mass. As no cultural resources would be impacted, it was judged that the project could proceed.

25-208 Davis, Dave, Michael Raber, and Robert Zeitlin

1979 Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Shopping Mall in Attleboro, Mass. 73 pages.

In a project area which consisted of forest swamp interspersed with small areas of higher ground, subsurface testing encountered a moderate amount of non-diagnostic prehistoric materials on two associated knolls. The researchers suggested that both areas be subject to an intensive survey. The report includes a fine regional historic and prehistoric overview which relates known sites within southeastern Massachusetts to cultural periods.

25-209 Huntington, Frederick

1978 Phase I Step I Archaeological Survey of South County Road, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

A walkover indicated that the potential for encountering prehistoric sites within the project area was high, as analogous environmental conditions exist at known sites in Barnstable. No evidence was found either in the field or among documentary sources for the presence of historic sites. Further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-210 Moir, Randall

1978 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Recovery Plant Location in Beverly, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

Documentary materials, historic maps, and soil borings reports were the primary sources used to investigate the archaeological resources of this 5.5. acre tract bordering the Bass River. Most of the project area was found to contain substantial deposits of fill. It was recommended that construction occur on filled lands and that the single zone in which a high potential exists for encountering both prehistoric and historic activity areas be avoided.

25-211 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1979 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bourne Marina, Bourne, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

On a small inlet of Buzzards Bay, this marshland was considered a likely location of prehistoric activity. Conversation and a walkover with the current landowner revealed that a considerable amount of dredging and land filling had occurred on the property in the last thirty years. Subsurface testing within the project area confirmed this information. Due to the succession of land modifying activities on the site, it was judged that construction would not adversely affect archaeological resources. A good review of prehistoric and historic land use in the Cape Cod region is included with the report.

25-212 Depaoli, Neill

1979 Preliminary Archaeological Investigation of Gate 4 Charlestown Naval Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

Documentary and cartographic sources were used to trace the physical development of this area, slated for redevelopment by the Boston Redevelopment Authority. Research indicated a number of 19th century buildings associated with the Navy Yard in this location, and suggested that prehistoric and early historic Indian resources might also exist. It was recommended that an intensive survey be carried out in the project area.

23-213 Bawden, Garth, and Randall Moir

1979 Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Chelsea-Water Street Connector Project, Charlestown, MA. 18 pages.

Areas identified in Phase I Step 2 excavations as containing archaeological features significant to the understanding of the Charlestown Navy Yard's physical development were investigated during this project. It was recommended that two loci associated with a 19th century storage structure be subject to archaeological monitoring during construction.

25-214 Bower, Beth, and Byron Rushing

1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Southwest Corridor Project Area (Part One). 48 pages.

This portion of the reconnaissance survey is an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the five-mile corridor based on considerable documentary research. Much of the proposed impact will occur within Roxbury's Stoney Brook Valley and research was structured so as to document the settlement, use, and alteration of the river valley through time. More than thirty sites were recommended for Phase II testing, the greater portion of which represent domestic or industrial occupation during the 18th and 19th centuries.

25-215 Bawden, Garth

1979 Final Report: Phase II, Task I, Archaeological Survey for Red Line Extension, Northwest--Davis Square to Alewife Station. 9 pages.

A large portion of the project corridor corresponds to the right-of-way of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Auger testing within this area indicated in all cases filling to a depth greater than 1.25 meters. The remaining section of the corridor was found to be disturbed or to contain no cultural material, after augering and shovel testing had taken place. The researchers suggested that archaeological monitoring occur during construction excavations along the railroad right-of-way, as prehistoric resources might be deeply buried there.

25-216 Moir, Randall

1978 Phase I Archaeological Study for the Proposed Lechmere Reconstruction Project, Cambridge, Mass. 44 pages.

The study focused upon a large area of land, reclaimed during the 19th century and fronting the Charles River Basin. Soil coring indicated both thick fills and relatively high artifact densities owing to reclamation and extensive 19th century development. Further work was recommended for much of the project area in the form of extensive coring and intensive documentary research.

25-217 Thomson, Charlotte, W.

1979 Phase II Archaeological Survey Fuller Brook Interceptor Sewer, City of Chicopee, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

Test excavations in three areas within the corridor considered to have prehistoric site potential based on a reconnaissance survey failed to locate any cultural materials. It was concluded that the project would have no effect on archaeological resources.

25-218 Ulrich, Thomas

1979 Phase I, Step I Archaeological Survey of the Montgomery Street Reconstruction Project, Chicopee, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

Environmental conditions indicated that prehistoric site potential existed within the project area. An inspection of the locale, however, indicated to the researcher that extensive recent development had destroyed the context of any prehistoric cultural remains. Documentary sources revealed that little activity had occurred there during most of the historic period. It was concluded that no further archaeological investigation is necessary in the Montgomery Street area.

25-219 Bawden, Garth L

1979 Preliminary Archaeological Survey, Clinton Industrial Park, Clinton, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

The site of the proposed industrial park fronts a pond and consists of woodland and open pasture. Ethnohistorical data indicated that aboriginals had fished seasonally at Clamshell Pond, while documentary cartographic sources indicated that the land had been used for agricultural purposes during the historic period. A site walkover located mid-l9th century retaining walls and culverts as well as a stone bridge. Archaeological testing revealed three areas containing prehistoric lithic debitage. The researcher recommended that the prehistoric and historic remains be preserved, but called for an intensive survey if impact was imminent.

25-220 Bragdon, Kathleen J.

1979 Excavations at the Cape Cod Tech Site, Harwich, Mass. 33 pages.

The report summarizes two seasons of field school excavation at a small lakeside site on Cape Cod. Despite historic period disturbance and a low artifact density, the researchers were able to date occupations to the Late Archaic and specifically, the Susquehanna Tradition.

25-221 Bawden, Garth L.

1979 Phase I Archaeological Survey: North Dartmouth Mall. 16 pages.

The physical characteristics of this property did not indicate that prehistoric occupation was likely, while documentary sources revealed that the land had been used for pasturage in the historic period. Subsurface testing near the single area considered potentially sensitive, a brook, unearthed a cluster of waste flakes. These remains, which the researcher considered evidence of temporary prehistoric occupation, were the only cultural materials recovered in the project area. It was concluded that no further archaeological investigation was required.

25-222 Bawden, Garth L.

1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Downtown Common, Framingham. 8 pages.

This survey was carried out in an attempt to locate an aboriginal burial ground noted in a secondary source as having existed in the confines of this small park. Closely spaced excavation units, placed in areas to be impacted, revealed disturbance below grade. As disturbance was evident to a depth greater than would be impacted by the proposed improvements, it was determined that cultural resources would not be injured and that the project could proceed.

25-223 Curran, Mary Lou

1979 Phase III-Data Recovery: Wastewater Treatment System in the Riverside Archaeological District of Gill, Massachusetts. 165 pages.

Data recovery activities focused on two locations bordering the Connecticut River within the wastewater system corridor. Collectively, the sites represented occupation from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland; individually they indicated an activity area of undetermined nature and a midden. Information regarding floral identification and faunal analysis is included as are sections detailing project methodology and sampling strategy.

25-224 Dincauze, Dena F.

1979 Prehistoric Archaeological Resources in Hadley, Massachusetts: A 1978 Assessment with Recommendations for Protection. 58 pages.

In a text useful to both professional archaeologists and concerned laymen, the author recounts the history of archaeological research in Hadley, describes the town's past and present environment as well as Native American culture history within the region. Within later chapters, national and state preservation legislation is explained and optimum methods of land use planning which encourage the preservation of archaeological resources are suggested. The study concludes with recommendations toward the conservation of archaeological sites in Hadley, Mass.

22-225 Bragdon, Kathleen J., and Debra Frank

1978 Excavations at the Cedar Dell Pond Site: A Preliminary Report. 39 pages.

Researchers at the Southeastern Massachusetts University Field School found phosphate testing useful in locating areas of high cultural activity. Initial analysis has led to the conclusion that the site represents seasonal occupation during the Late Archaic. Future investigations at Cedar Dell Pond will be directed toward further defining the Late Archaic occupation and determining the site boundaries.

25-226 Thomson, Charlotte

1978 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Town of Lakeville, MA. Industrial Park Roadway. 17 pages.

This project was found to be within an area of southeastern Massachusetts with a high prehistoric site density representing most cultural periods. Extensive disturbance precluded testing in the southern portion of the proposed roadway, while the northern sector was subject to subsurface tests at an interval of fifty feet. No material cultural remains, either historic or prehistoric, were encountered and it was concluded that road construction would have no impact on archaeological resources.

25-227 Robbins, Roland Wells

1979 Historic Sites Survey of the Environmental Impact Report pertaining to the proposed Lakeville Industrial Park Site. 15 pages.

Surveying for historic sites only, the researcher supplemented study of cartographic and documentary sources with walkovers. One historic resource, a portion of the 19th through 20th century Fall River-Middleborough Railroad bed was suggested for preservation. The text is leavened with eight pages on travels in Middleborough and Lakeville from Thoreau's Journal.

25-228 Gramley, R. Michael

1978 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Fall Brook Interceptor, Leominster, MA. 23 pages.

Within the context of a region in which the physiography indicated only light and temporary prehistoric occupation, this project was carried out on Fall Brook and near to the North Nashua River. Documentary sources indicated that the area had been at the fringe of early historic settlement, while test pitting turned up no historic or prehistoric remains. It was concluded that the project could proceed without impact to cultural resources.

25-229 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher, and Frederick Huntington

1979 Archaeological Services Conducted at Tremont Yard, Lowell Heritage State Park. 18 pages.

An assessment of the archaeological potential of a specific portion of the Lowell Heritage State Park, the study used as its base documentary sources. As a location of cotton manufacturing in the early 19th century, the site is expected to contain many features of a technological nature from that period. The potential for the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites, once considered very high because of the area's physiographic qualities is now considered only moderate due to historic period site use. Recommendations include further cartographic research to delineate least disturbed areas and test excavations to confirm levels of disturbance.

25-230 Ulrich, Thomas

1978 Intensive Survey and Site Examination/Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Stony Brook Energy Center. Ludlow, MA. 15 pages.

Subsurface investigation was focused on areas determined sensitive during a reconnaissance survey. Varied testing strategies appropriate to changing field conditions were utilized in the deciduous coniferous woodland. No historic material remains were encountered in the project area, and those prehistoric remains recovered were judged insufficient to warrant further investigation.

25-231 Solomon, Janet A., and Virginia H. Adams

1979 Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Mansfield Borrow Area, Mansfield, MA. 19 pages.

The areas surveyed consisted of forty acres of mixed hardwood and pine forest located on glacial outwash and gravel knolls near a river. Testing consisted of both random and systematic augering augmented by test pitting in potentially sensitive areas. A single locus within an advantageous environment in which prehistoric materials were found was recommended for further investigation.

25-232 Huntington, Frederick

1978 Phase I, Step II Archaeological Survey of the Marlborough Route 85 Connector, Marlborough, Mass. 16 pages.

A prehistoric site was located during the course of systematic subsurface testing within this upland region, containing bedrock outcrops. Intuition was used to locate three potential rock shelter sites within the road corridor. Testing proved that one shelter had been occupied in prehistoric times, yielding projectile points of the Squibnocket Complex and faunal remains. Archaeologists recommended site examination at the Flagg Swamp Rock Shelter (named for the wetland it overlooked) in order to determine size, age, and cultural affiliation.

25-233 Huntington, Frederick

1979 Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Marlborough Route 85 Connector, Marlborough, MA. 47 Pages.

Site examination was undertaken in order to deter-mine the spatial limits of the Flagg Swamp Rock Shelter, discovered in a reconnaissance survey, and to assess the significance of the site. Cultural deposits were found to extend to a depth of one meter, representing Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupation. This limited excavation also revealed that stratigraphic separation exists between occupation layers from distinct cultural periods. Research questions formulated for testing at Flagg Swamp Rock Shelter include the investigation of phases within the Small Stemmed Point tradition, subsistence changes among chronologically separate cultural groups, and seasonality of occupation. Appendices in the text include the analysis of recovered lithic, faunal, and molluscan remains. Researchers recommended that threats to the site be mitigated by either avoidance or total excavation.

25-234 Huntington, Frederick

1978 Phase I Step II Archaeological Survey For Highway Widening, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

A subsurface testing program failed to locate any cultural resources in an undisturbed area thought to have a high prehistoric site potential. No further archaeological investigation was deemed necessary.

25-235 Howry, Jeffrey

1979 Haverhill Resources Project: Historic and Archaeological Resources. 5 pages.

Documentary research combined with field-testing failed to locate significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains on a neck of land above the Merrimack River.

25-236 Thomson, Charlotte

1977 Preliminary Archaeological Survey, Hanson, MA. 1 page.

A walkover indicated to the researcher that the project area was composed of filled land and red maple swamp, hence construction activities would have no impact on cultural remains.

25-237 Anthony, David

1978 Phase I Step II Archaeological Report for the Chelsea-Water Street Connector Project, Charlestown, MA. 26 pages.

Subsurface testing was performed within the right-of-way of a road to be constructed at the Charlestown Navy Yard National Historic Park. The locations of former buildings documented in Phase I Step I of this project were tested in order to determine construction and function. The remainder of the project was sampled systematically. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered and most historic artifacts came from badly disturbed contexts. Additional investigation was suggested for three areas in which historic structural remains were encountered.

25-238 Anthony, David

1979 Phase I Step I Archaeological Study for the North River Bridge Reconstruction, Marshfield, MA. 42 pages.

The study focused upon land on the south side of the tidal North River near to the beginning of the river's extensive estuarine marshes. Documentary research indicated a considerable history of occupation during the prehistoric and historic periods, due to the favorable locational and environmental setting (a natural historical overview is included). Cultural evidence thought to remain may include the remains of seasonal encampments from the prehistoric period and domestic and shipbuilding activities in the historic period. It was suggested that subsurface testing occur within the project area.

25-239 [no entry]

25-240 Marti, John

1979 Phase I/Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Report of Proposed Merrimac Waste Water Treatment System, Merrimac, MA. 13 pages.

The study contains local prehistoric and historic background information as well as environmental data for the extreme northeastern Massachusetts town of Merrimac. Limited testing indicated that previous disturbances had mitigated the impact of all future disturbances within the project area. Archaeological monitoring was suggested for the site of an early bridge and wharf landing.

25-241 Turchon, Frederick

1979 Report on the Archaeological Investigations Conducted on the University of Massachusetts Nantucket Field Station for the Proposed Field Station Sewage Disposal System. 72 pages.

Excavations at the Quaise Field Station revealed prehistoric occupation from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland times. Diverse faunal remains and ceramic types were recovered and

postmold features were in evidence. Combined, the data indicated to the archaeologists that the site was used for seasonal food processing. Considerable ecological information is included as well as faunal and physical anthropological data and an extensive bibliography. No further work was recommended for the project area, though the archaeological sensitivity of the entire field station was noted.

25-242 Huntington, Frederick

1979 Phase I Step I Archaeological Survey of the Millbury Urban Systems Project, Millbury, MA. 11 pages.

Street widening in the center of the industrial town of Millbury brought archaeologists in search of prehistoric and historic resources. Documentary research and site inspection indicated that 20th century land modification precluded further archaeological investigation. Research findings on local history and prehistory are contained in the report.

25-243 Mitchell, William W.

1979 Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Coast Guard Beach Area, Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

A reconnaissance level survey of Cape Cod National Seashore property in Eastham located two prehistoric sites to which cultural periods could not be attributed in the vicinity of areas of construction. Further work was recommended to determine the integrity and extent of each site, and zones of sensitivity within the Coast Guard Beach area were defined.

25-244 Faulkner, Alaric, Kim Mark Peters, David P. Sell, and Edwin S. Dethlefsen

1978 Port And Market, Archaeology of the Central Waterfront, Newburyport, MA. 259 pages.

Although pre-settlement remains apparently have been disturbed or obliterated along the Newburyport Central Waterfront, important historic structures and associated refuse are preserved intact. Of several former wharf side business complexes, the brick Merchant's Row, built in stages from 1770 to 1820, was best represented. Also identified were probable areas of Colonial goldsmithing, wig making, and comb and button manufacture, as well as 19th century foundry work and machining. Domestic refuse from an 18th century home and a 19th century boardinghouse provided a unique contrast of waterfront residential life in the Colonial and Industrial periods. Archaeological and historical information reveal a changing pattern of land use. Parcels allotted for 17th century port facilities on the Merrimack River were subdivided and developed in the 18th century as maritime commerce attained importance which surpassed that of shipbuilding. Profits from privateering and neutral trade, and destruction caused by the fire of 1811, all led to episodes of new construction. The unspecialized Colonial market area was replaced with a Federalist business district, functionally segregated by zone and floor. This district still stands. As maritime industries declined, wharf side properties were consolidated, and by 1876 were dominated by a railroad and coal pocket. Today, this property is vacant. Prepared for the National Park Service, Interagency Archaeological Services—Atlanta, the report is bound and available in soft-cover. A considerable number of historic landscape, archaeological, and material culture photographs are included in the publication.

25-245 Luedtke, Barbara

1978 Report on an Archaeological Survey of the University of Massachusetts Nantucket Field Station. 97 pages.

The University of Massachusetts, Boston, Field School conducted a survey of the Nantucket Field Station of Quaise, a 115 acre tract of scrub woodland and salt marsh bordering Nantucket Harbor.

Evidence of Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Period occupation was documented and seems to have occurred on a small scale. Prehistoric processing and activity areas were identified as were features such as storage pits and burials. Considerable environmental data on Nantucket's present and past environment is included as are suggestions about sampling for future archaeological surveys on Nantucket.

25-246 Starbuck, David, Ellen-Rose Savulis, David M. Lacy, and Victoria B. Kenyon

1979 Archaeological Survey of Ipswich, MA. 301 pages.

Due to its environmental setting and the historical conditions of its development, Ipswich contains an abundance of prehistoric sites and a substantial number of standing structures dating from the 17th century. The archaeological survey conducted by Boston University inventoried and evaluated known prehistoric and 17th century historic sites in detail, making the gathered data of considerable use in future surveys within the town. Accompanying environmental information, a regional prehistory and history, collections data, and a summary of present land use trends provide a context within which to view the site-specific findings. Printed in soft-cover, the study is available through the Publications Office of Boston University.

25-247 Starbuck, David, Carol Zurawski, and Lynn Whitney

1979 Seventeenth Century Survey of Dorchester. 217 pages.

This report attempts to inventory all known seventeenth century houses and lots in the city of Dorchester, to evaluate the status of surviving archaeological remains, and to pinpoint areas where other seventeenth century cultural resources, as yet undocumented, may still exist. Historical data and land evidence material collected are combined to form a study of settlement pattern in early colonial Dorchester, further informed by the use of considerable photographic and cartographic sources. Conclusions made regarding seventeenth century site survival in urban areas will be of use to other researchers. Printed in soft-cover by the Publications Office, Boston University.

25-248 Thomson, Charlotte W.

1978 Phase I Archaeological and Historical Survey Oxford-Rochedale Phase III Sewers, Oxford and Leicester, MA. 24 pages.

Data relating to the prehistory and history of the French River watershed was compiled during the project and limited subsurface testing occurred in the project area. A late 19th century dump was the single feature encountered during the survey; it was concluded that construction would not impact significant cultural resources and could proceed.

25-249 Institute for Conservation Archaeology

1979 Summary and Analysis of Cultural Resource Information on the Continental Shelf from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Hatteras.

Moir, Randall and Michael Roberts

Volume I – Physical Environment. 270 pages.

Barber, Russell and Michael Roberts

Volume II – Archaeology and Paleontology. 337 pages.

Borque, Bruce and Michael Roberts

Volume III – Historic Shipping. 76 pages.

Roberts, Michael

Volume IV – Management. 253 pages.

The purpose of the four volume study conducted for the Bureau of Land Management was to provide information about the existence of known or expected prehistoric sites and historically important sunken ships, as well as appropriate methods for locating the same, and planning recommendations for both offshore and onshore land use.

25-250 Talmage, Valerie

1977 Phase II/Archaeological Study and Site Examination, Weymouth, MA. 18 pages.

Fieldwork occurred in twelve areas along the course of the proposed sewerage system. Historic debris and four prehistoric artifacts were located in two separate areas. Neither artifact cluster was thought to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-251 Robbins, Maurice

1978 Nemasket Village. 30 pages.

Within this paper, Robbins attempts to identify the geographic location of the Late Woodland site thought to be located in the vicinity of Middleboro, MA, known as Nemasket. Research materials used in the locational reconstruction are largely drawn from early 17th century accounts of travels through southeastern Massachusetts by Standish, Winslow, and Bradford. A map of 17th century land purchases within Middleboro is included with the paper.

25-252 Lauro, James T.

1978 Archaeological/Historical Impact Statement. 117 Acre Impact Survey, City of Taunton, MA. 12 pages.

The results of a systematic testing program make up the bulk of information provided in this impact statement prepared for an upland, wooded parcel in Taunton, MA. Little regional or local data relating to prehistoric or historic period land use were compiled for this study. No archaeological remains were encountered during the survey and recommendation was made that the project proceed.

25-253 Huntington, Frederick

1979 Phase I Step I Archaeological Survey of Quaker Meeting House Road, Sandwich, MA. 10 pages.

Documentary research and environmental characteristics indicated to the researchers that the project area of scrub pine, sandy soil, and adjacent small ponds possessed a high potential for the presence of sites. Subsurface testing of the property was recommended.

25-254 Jaffe, Jo Ann

1979 Phase I Step 2 Archaeological Survey of Quaker Meeting House Road, Sandwich, MA. 4 pages.

Intensive subsurface testing within a project area previously determined to have moderate potential for prehistoric remains revealed an absence of any cultural material. The depositional pattern of soils in the area revealed a long history of either standing Water or waterlogging at the site. It

was concluded that the project should proceed.

25-255 Speiss, Arthur, ed.

1978 Conservation Archaeology in the Northeast: Toward a Research Orientation. Peabody Museum Bulletin 3, Harvard University. 122 pages.

The ideas presented in this collection of papers are divisible into what one may call practical advice for New England conservation archaeologists on one hand, and on the other, an appeal for the maintenance of a "scientific" or research orientation as conservation archaeology expands. Part One presents the reason for a research orientation in conservation archaeology and suggests the usage of subsistence/settlement models as the primary focal point of research in prehistoric archaeology in the Northeast. Part Two examines the background research and planning that must precede fieldwork if it is to be successful, cost-effective and significant. Part Three contains practical thoughts on field techniques based on experience and data.

25-256 Bawden, Garth

1977 Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Transportation Improvement Projects of a Section of Route 44 from Carver to Plymouth, MA. 66 pages.

This reconnaissance survey collected a good deal of information relating to the prehistory and history of the Plymouth-Carver area and identified known archaeological sites within the project area. As well, zones of archaeological sensitivity based on environmental characteristics were stratified within the project area. Further archaeological evaluation was recommended for the project.

25-257 Anthony, David

1979 Phase I Step 2 Archaeological Survey of Route 44 from Carver to Plymouth, MA. 61 pages.

Five alternate routes of the roadway passing through the towns of Plymouth, Carver, Kingston, and Plympton were subject to subsurface testing within an environment of conifer forest on sandy soils with numerous ponds and lakes. Collectively, the alternates yielded considerable evidence of prehistoric occupation, primarily representing the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Domestic historic archaeological sites dating to the early 19th century were also documented. Further investigation of one or all of the potential alternates was recommended by the researchers.

25-258 Little, Elizabeth A.

1979 An Inventory of Indian Sites on Nantucket. 23 pages.

The manuscript describes the means used in order to gather data on known prehistoric sites on Nantucket Island. Sources of inventoried site data are explicated as are the methods of evaluating collected information. Some ideas are also put forth regarding public education in archaeology.

25-259 Folsom, Michael B.

XXXX Draft Report, South Hadley Canal Archaeological Monitoring and Survey. 18 pages.

The report derives from the monitoring of sewer interceptor construction along a portion of the Late 18th century South Hadley Canal. The report consists of a historical sketch of the site, a description of the monitoring and survey method, an interpretive description of the features surveyed, a site map of the section of the canal affected by the construction project containing measured drawings of surviving canal features and suggestions about further survey and preservation

work that might be appropriate at this site.

25-260 Rutsch, Edward

1979 Data Recovery Operations at the Shaw Site, Upper Quaboag Watershed, MA. 32 pages.

The Shaw house site in Leicester, MA presented an archaeological problem: documentary evidence about the site was inconclusive concerning land ownership and function of the structure. The site appeared to have been undisturbed. Results of the archaeological investigation indicated that the house stood on the existing foundation for only a short period of time, and the original foundation appeared to have been removed. Artifacts recovered dated between 1820 and 1860, and do not indicate that the individual(s) occupying the house had an exceptionally high or low socio-economic status. Correlations between the artifact dates and reference to maps (1832, 1855, 1877) support the idea of a short occupation. Neither the archaeological record, nor historical documents indicate any relations between this house and the Shaw mill site located nearby.

25-261 Mulholland, Mitchell

1979 Phase IB/Archaeological Properties Survey for Unreported Sites. Westfield Local Flood Protection Project. 117 pages.

This report describes the Phase I/Reconnaissance Archaeological Properties Survey conducted on the site of the proposed local flood protection project in Westfield, Massachusetts. The study involved a search of historical documents to locate and evaluate historic sites within the project area, as well as an ecological analysis of the project area to assess the potential existence of prehistoric sites likely to be impacted. Persons knowledgeable in the history and prehistory of the area were consulted. The study concludes that there are twenty-one sites or potential sites in which archaeological properties are likely to be adversely affected by the project. In addition, two densely overgrown areas should be surveyed more intensively during the early spring or late fall when vegetation will be at a minimum. Survey access was denied in one area that should be surveyed in the next phase. Known cultural affiliations for the sites include the Middle and Late Archaic periods and the nineteenth century.

25-262 Barber, Russell J.

1979 A Quantitative Assessment of the Reliability of Archaeological Site Records in MA. 60 pages.

This report documents a study of the reliability of archaeological site records in Massachusetts, using the lower Merrimack Valley as representative of the state as a whole. Reliability, the ability to locate accurately in the field a site which had been documented in records, was tested by comparing site records with the results of the field-testing. The results are presented in quantitative form, the contributions of different factors to information distortion are assessed, and recommendations are made. In addition, descriptive sections on the physical environment, land use patterns, and archaeology of the survey areas are included to facilitate evaluation of the database.

25-263 Gramley, Richard M.

1979 Phase I Step 2 Archaeological Investigation for Peabody Task A, Peabody, MA. 20 pages.

Archaeological reconnaissance in sections of the proposed relocation route of Route 128 in the Town of Peabody, Massachusetts has revealed the existence of archaeological sites for which additional study is recommended. Among these are a rockshelter of unknown cultural affiliation, and a painted rock face, both of which are jeopardized by future construction operations. An historic 19th century farmstead rich in artifacts and lesser, but potentially interesting, sites will be destroyed or adversely affected.

25-264 Casjens, Laurel

1979 Archaeological Site Catchments and Settlement Patterns in the Concord River Watershed, MA. 297 pages.

A study of site locations and catchments was carried out in Concord in an effort to aid in the construction of a predictive model of settlement patterns. Concord was chosen as the focus of the study because of the high quality of the archaeological records from the town. The settlement pattern analysis, using the environmental setting as the basis showed that sites are near water on gentle slopes having arable soil. Sites are located on floodplains, flat uplands, knolls, ridges, and an island. Site catchments emphasized the importance of gentle terrain with arable soil, and also suggest that variety in the form of wetlands was sought. Research was also carried out regarding theoretical models relevant to developing a predictive model for prehistoric site location, with special consideration given to locating sites in the Northeast, into the ethnohistory of the Concord area, and into subsistence strategies relevant to the Concord area.

25-265 Stokinger, William, and Ann Davin

1978 Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Smith Mills Housing for the Elderly, Dartmouth, MA. 34 pages.

Identified as the location of a multi-component prehistoric site during reconnaissance level survey, this property bordering the Paskamanset River was subject to both hand and machine assisted intensive survey. The investigation indicated that the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic site had been heavily disturbed by agricultural land use. It was recommended that new construction avoid two areas which, although disturbed, remain archaeologically sensitive. No other loci will require further archaeological investigation.

25-266 Anthony, David

1978 The Archaeology of Worcester County: An Information Survey. 73 pages.

This report is intended to describe and evaluate the information sources and database for archaeology in Worcester County, Massachusetts. The study pools much of the archaeological information currently available on Worcester County, draws attention to the biases which exist in this database and suggests topics on which archaeological research might profitably be conducted within Worcester County.

25-267 Bawden, Garth

1979 Report of Archaeological Survey, Heritage Hills, Plymouth, MA. 10 pages.

This report describes the results of an archaeological reconnaissance over the 90 acre property included in the proposed Heritage Hills subdivision in Plymouth. Although the environmental engineers supported the archaeological study, no public funds supported the proposed development. Background research, surface survey, limited excavations, and an assessment of physical environmental probability allowed the author to make recommendations regarding the likelihood of archaeological impacts. Recommendations based on a local assessment within a comparative framework to southeastern Mass. archaeological data were made, outlining three areas of high archaeological potential. One recorded prehistoric site was examined. The recommendations were given to aid in minimizing impacts from the proposed housing development.

25-268 Bawden, Garth

1979 Phase I Step I Archaeological Survey of the Revere Beach Connector, Revere, MA. 10 pages.

This report describes background research conducted in order to assess the archaeological potential of the right-of-way for the proposed Revere Beach Connector in Revere. The investigation area lies wholly in a salt marsh. The study concluded that although the salt marsh would have provided a rich hunting and fishing source area, the impact area does not include locations which would have been suitable for human use or occupation. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-269 Dincauze, Dena F., James Moore, and Dolores Root.

1979 Automated Data Retrieval Systems and Site Sensitivity Indices. 94 pages.

The report describes work completed to date on an automated data retrieval system, a test of the system using some Connecticut Valley site data, and a statement of approach toward a site sensitivity index which would complement the data file. The data file which this project was to have developed was intended to facilitate the planning and resource management responsibilities of the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

25-270 Huntington, Frederick

1979 Phase I Step I Archaeological Survey of Chestnut Street, Abington, MA. 18 pages.

The results of background research and walkover investigation of the proposed road reconstruction project of Chestnut Street in Abington are described. The presence of a variety of permanent water sources and well drained soils, as well as the recorded prehistoric exploitation of the general area are the basis for assessing the project area to have a moderate potential for containing prehistoric archaeological properties In addition, a mill and mill dam were located. The mill has been through a series of evolutions, starting in 1725 as a sawmill, and being converted to a box factory until it was abandoned in the early 1900's. Subsurface testing to locate prehistoric sites and to evaluate the significance of the mill site was recommended.

25-271 Ulrich, Thomas

1979 An Archaeological Survey of the Deerfield Industrial Park. 30 pages.

A reconnaissance and locational archaeological investigation was carried out for the proposed construction of the Deerfield Economic Development and Industrial Commission Industrial Park in South Deerfield and Whatley, Massachusetts. Background and field studies were carried out for the entire project area. An intensive survey was carried out for a selected portion of the industrial park which appeared to have a very high archaeological potential. The conclusions drawn from these surveys were that part of the eastern portion of the project area contain prehistoric cultural resources. The area on and about the prominent sand dune in the center of the project area contains prehistoric cultural resources which are terminally disturbed. The area to the south of the sand dune contains a Paleo Indian site of great significance. Recommendations based on these results are: that part of the project area be subjected to an intensive survey before any construction is conducted; that the area on and about the sand dune not be protected due to the excessive disturbances; and that the portion of the project area south of the sand dune which contains prehistoric cultural resources of great potential be preserved and protected by covering it with three to five feet of earth. The latter area is recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

25-272 Huntington, Frederick

1979 Phase I Archaeological Survey of W. K. Webb State Park, Hingham, MA. 22 pages.

This report describes the results of background research and walkover investigation of the Lower Neck area in Weymouth. The archaeological investigation was conducted prior to the construction of Webb State Park by the Department of Environmental Management. The area was thought to have a low potential for containing historic period resources, and a high potential for containing prehistoric resources. During the walkover, lithic debitage, fire reddened rock and a red felsite hammerstone were discovered. However, the walkover also demonstrated that earthmoving activities had destroyed a large part of the project area. Subsurface testing in certain areas which had escaped destruction was recommended.

25-273 Hammer, John

1979 United States Army Reserve Center, Quincy Massachusetts. 2 pages.

Land modifications indicated to the researcher that the property, farmland until the early 20th century, had no potential for the location of significant archaeological resources.

25-274 Rempelakis, John, and Ellen F. Rosebrock

1979 Phase I Step I Archaeological Survey of the New Bedford Fairhaven Bridge Realignment Project, New Bedford and Fairhaven, MA. 22 pages.

The investigation area occupies a heavily disturbed stretch of urban land that possesses moderate potential for the location of historic sites but only minimal potential for the presence of prehistoric sites. Two factors--the absence of known prehistoric sites within or near the project area and the disturbance of much of the project area by urban construction--suggests that little or no prehistoric potential be attached to the area of investigation. However, the well-documented 19th century historic archaeological potential in the impact area argues for the necessity of conducting subsurface tests for historic sites in those apparently undisturbed or only partially disturbed segments of the project area.

25-275 Mulholland, Mitchell T., and Robert Drinkwater

1979 Phase I Step I Archaeological Survey of the Route 181 Realignment, Belchertown, MA. 28 pages.

This assessment concludes that there are 4 areas of prehistoric interest within the project area, 2 of which are apparently findspots of prehistoric material culture. All of these will be subject to direct impact from the proposed realignment. There are 3 historic sites that will require Phase II intensive subsurface examination and evaluation to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-276 Huntington, Frederick

1979 Phase II Archaeological Survey of W.K. Webb State Park, Weymouth, MA. 87 pages.

Intensive subsurface investigations occurred within the project area which is situated between the mouth of the Weymouth Back River and the Fore River. Phase II investigation of Area A indicated that it had been repeatedly visited by prehistoric groups. The diagnostic artifacts recovered from Area A demonstrated that the Lower Neck Site had been exploited from at least the Late Archaic period until the Middle Woodland and possibly until the time of European contact. The presence of intact cultural features in Area A enhances the possibility of defining changes in the subsistence strategies and seasonality of occupation between the different prehistoric cultural groups which exploited the Lower Neck. These features, many of which contain datable charcoal samples, may also contain faunal and/or floral material which will help define some of the available resources which were being exploited at the time of the feature's construction. By comparing the material from cultural features of different time periods, it may be possible to define changes

in subsistence and seasonality of occupation.

25-277 Rutsch, Edward S., Suzanne Spencer-Wood, and Meredith Belding

1979 Data Recovery Operations at the Shaw (Moose Hill Reservoir) Site, Upper Quaboag Watershed, MA. 276 pages.

Data recovery operations were conducted at two sites in Leicester, central Massachusetts. The Shaw Reservoir gristmill site and the Shaw House site. These sites will be inundated by the construction of Moose Hill Reservoir. Documentary research into the history of these sites and their possible relationship as mill and miller's house is described, and a series of propositions regarding these sites' histories and places in local, regional, and national economic interaction are presented. Field investigation of these sites and subsequent analysis of structural and artifactual remains are described. The mill site was powered by a turbine, at least in its latest phase, and its structure is described in detail. The house site is approximately contemporary with the mill, but documentary and archaeological evidence argue against their ownership by a single individual. The dwelling on the house site appears to have been moved after a brief span of occupation. The various propositions are evaluated in light of research, and conclusions are drawn. Following the technical report, a brief popularized treatment of the project is presented for the lay public.

25-278 DePaoli, Neill

1979 Archaeological Investigation at the Gate 4 Area, Charlestown Naval Yard, Charlestown, MA. 12 pages.

Archaeological investigations within the Gate 4 through Fifth Street project area of the Charlestown Naval Shipyard revealed evidence of successive development of the property through time. Limited surface testing located the remains of a nineteenth century structural feature believed to be a breakwater/wharf and part of the granite foundation of the post-1861 commandant's house. Archaeological monitoring during construction was recommended as was comprehensive documentary research regarding the Naval Shipyard.

25-279 McKenzie-Pollack, Lorna

1979 Phase I Archaeological Survey of Burke Field Industrial Park, North Adams, MA. 23 pages.

An historic farming complex was the focus of this archaeological and architectural survey. Research indicated that the earliest structure dated from the second quarter of the 19th century and recovered ceramics confirmed this initial date of occupation. Further work was recommended in order to determine the relationships between archaeological deposits and standing structures.

25-280 Hoffman, Curtiss

1979 Astra Pharmaceutical Site Archaeological Survey. 22 pages.

Members of the Ekblaw Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society conducted salvage archaeology at a location undergoing industrial development within the flood plain of the Assabet River. Subsurface testing and surface collecting revealed hearth features and artifacts diagnostic of the Late Archaic Period.

25-281 Hammer, John

1979 The Report of the Archaeological and Historical Survey at Fort Devens, Massachusetts And its Off-Base Facilities. 283 pages.

Fort Devens Military Reservation encompasses approximately 10,000 acres west of Boston, MA in Middlesex and Worcester Counties along the Nashua River. Within the reservation boundaries are several areas of swamp and marsh, dry uplands, cantonment, and impact areas. The survey was based upon ecological reconstruction, documentary history, and field-testing. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was found in the course of testing and the evidence of historic occupation encountered was not considered significant. The author concludes that a major factor in the lack of cultural material found is the amount of disturbance which has occurred in the project area.

25-282 Bawden, Garth

1979 Phase I Step 2 Archaeological Survey for the Methuen Route 213-113 Connector Project, Methuen, MA. 9 pages.

This Phase I Step 2 report describes an archaeological survey on the proposed site of ramps associated with construction of the Rtes. 213-113 Connector in Methuen, Massachusetts. The investigation follows Phase I, Step I investigation which assessed the potential of the undisturbed portions of the project area for presence of prehistoric archaeological properties as high. The area is presently open woodland and contains a small brook and remnants of an old stone wall. Subsurface testing failed to indicate the presence of prehistoric cultural loci and no further investigation was judged necessary.

25-283 Thorbahn, Peter, Leonard Loparto, Deborah Cox, and Brona Simon

1980 Prehistoric Settlement Processes in Southern New England: A Unified Approach to Cultural Resource Management and Archaeological Research. 64 pages.

The goal of this research is to identify a body of research problems which can be shared by Cultural Resource Management and Research Archaeology. By stating this goal, the report does not mean to imply that resource managers are by nature insensitive to the needs of research; quite the opposite in fact. The thoughtful development of comprehensive state plans for resource conservation belies that notion (cf. Massachusetts Historical Commission 1979). The authors believe the sad truth is that research archaeologists have been relatively unresponsive to the needs of the managers by not adequately explaining “what kinds of research could be done using the information known or thought to be present in the (archaeological) property” (Federal Register 9/21/77, pg. 36). The body of the study is divided into five sections. Chapter Two contains a detailed discussion of data collection methods and an evaluation of the data based on archaeological sites, for this region. The next chapter presents the analysis of computer-generated maps which were used to develop a temporally aggregated model of density, dispersion, and complexity for the region. Chapter Four is an investigation into the utility of two kinds of predictive models of archaeological settlements. Chapter Five is an examination of several alternative hypotheses of settlement processes which may have been operating in the Coastal Lowland during different pre-historic periods. The study concludes with a series of specific recommendations for management policies and a discussion of implications of this study for further research.

25-284 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher

1980 Architectural and Archaeological Evaluation of the Lowell Medical Instrument Building. 41 pages.

The Lowell Medical Instrument Company Building is actually the much altered Lowell Card Company building, an industrial structure built by Ieasees in 1873 on land owned by the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on the Merrimack River. Archaeological promise exists in several areas. The cellars are full of cast-offs left behind by tenants. A crawl space near the canal, and the “fringes” behind the building near the canal and the railroad spur (outside its lot) may contain data in both disturbed and undisturbed contexts on prehistoric and historic period use.This report finds that the existence of a structure on the Lowell Card Company site is important to the appropriate

appearance of the Shattuck streetscape. Recommendations suggest first, the retention of the present structure (probably not feasible); and second, its replacement, after structural and archaeological study, by a carefully planned building that holds the street line on Shattuck and Market Streets.

25-285 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher

1979 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Urban Site Heritage Park, Fall River, MA. 69 pages.

Part of Fall River's working harbor from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, the land once contained cotton and iron industries, sail lofts, as well as steam mills and coal yards. The study recommends archaeological testing in order to determine the nature and extent of historic remains and further historical studies on industrial development within the area.

25-286 Simon, Brona G.

1980 Acushnet Wastewater Facilities Project: Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey. 50 pages.

Background research suggested that five project areas would be sensitive for prehistoric or historic sites. Walkover survey and some subsurface testing identified two prehistoric sites: the Blue Feather Site and the Swift Site; one historic site the Pine Lawn Sanitarium/ Nye Estate and one pre-historically sensitive area. The Blue Feather Site belongs to the Susquehanna Tradition of the Transitional Period and the Swift Site was occupied during the Late Woodland-Levanna Period and possibly during the Contact Period. The historic site was continuously occupied since before 1836 to the present by a variety of people including two prominent Acushnet merchants in the early 19th century, and health patients, doctors, and nurses, in the early twentieth century. The report recommends that both prehistoric sites be tested at a Phase II level in order to determine National Register eligibility; and that the historic site and prehistorically sensitive area be tested at a Phase I Level.

25-287 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1979 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Elisha Jones House, Minute Man National Historic Park, Concord, MA. 7 pages.

Archaeological testing occurred at the Elisha Jones House previous to modern landscaping. The date of construction of the house is unknown due to confusion in the documentary record and a lack of original fabric in the structure. Testing did not reveal a date of origin for the house, but indicated that considerable subsurface disturbance had occurred in the area, diminishing the utility of l8th-20th century artifacts recovered.

25-288 Ritchie, Duncan

1980 Cultural Resources Survey: Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

Background research and a locational survey were conducted for a 15 acre parcel within the Great Meadows National Refuge (formerly known as the Elbanobscot Center). The comprehensive report of background studies indicated the presence of the historic and six prehistoric sites within the 500 acre Elbanobscot tract. Field Survey of the 15 acre parcel discovered three additional prehistoric loci. Only one of these three loci is threatened by proposed refuge development plans. The author recommends that a site examination project be carried out prior to construction in order to assess the National Register eligibility of the site.

25-289 Bolian, Charles

1979 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts. October 1979. 88 pages.

This report describes a cultural resource reconnaissance of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Newbury. Background research and field investigations centered on proposed impact areas (proposed new administrative buildings, road, parking and trail construction area, visitor parking facilities areas). Most of the archaeological sites encountered were small middens in the sand dunes which have been disturbed by both natural and human forces. One site, the Bluffs, will not be affected by immediate project development although a boat ramp which is planned in the future will impact the site. Another reported site on Nelsons Island is a tidally submerged site and has yielded large quantities of bone tools and faunal remains. The author recommends that additional archaeological investigations at the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge be conducted to investigate sites indicated in this report and those which are outside of the impact area. The whole of Plum Island and some adjoining areas may qualify as an archaeological district for the National Register of Historic Places.

25-290 Raber, Michael S., and Judith Francis Zeitlin

Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Water Facilities in Townsend, MA. 36 pages.

Documentary research was combined with subsurface testing in order to investigate cultural resources within the project area. Historic period land use was confined to pastoral and agricultural activities, while evidence of prehistoric land use was not found, despite the presence of favorable environmental conditions. It was concluded that the project was unlikely to affect significant archaeological resources.

25-291 Howry, Jeffrey C.

1980 Cultural Resources Survey, Ward Hill Interceptor Extension, Haverhill, MA. 8 pages.

An intensive level cultural resource survey was conducted for a proposed 11,500 foot sewer line in the vicinity of Ward Neck Hill, Haverhill, Massachusetts. Limited prehistoric and historic evidence was disclosed by field investigation and from documentary sources. Recent alluvial deposition from exceptional flood conditions may have covered certain archaeological features, thereby limiting their identification. Selected construction monitoring is recommended.

25-292 Carranza, Carlos

1980 An Archaeological Survey of the Arm Brook Interceptor Corridor, Westfield, MA. 11 pages.

No cultural remains were encountered during an intensive survey of the Arm Brook Interceptor Corridor. As non-diagnostic prehistoric remains had been found near the project area in the past, the author recommended archaeological field investigation inspection during the course of the construction project.

25-293 Lacoste, Kenneth C., and Kathleen Fiero

1979 Draft Archaeological Resource Study, Lowell National Historic Park, Lowell, MA. 103 pages.

The purpose of this study was to identify, describe, and assess known and potential archaeological resources, in Lowell National Historical Park in Lowell, Massachusetts. Specific properties and buildings (generally of 19th century industrial origin) of interest to future plans were studied.

These properties were referred to as the Old City Hall (lot), Solomon Building (lot), Jade Pagoda Building (lot), Linus Child House (lot), Merrimack Canal Gatehouse (lot), Wannalancit Mill (lot), and Tremont Mill (lot). Lowell National Historical Park includes the canals, several mills and the old business core of Lowell. From this, the above properties were selected for detailed study because of their possible importance in future park development.

25-294 Thomson, Charlotte W.

1979 Cultural Resource Survey, Proposed Sewerage System, Whitman, MA. 18 pages.

Subsurface testing aimed at locating prehistoric material remains within the project area proved unsuccessful. Some information, including photographs and maps, is included regarding the 1745 Hobart canal and tunnel which lies in the area of study.

25-295 Mulholland, Mitchell T., and Eugene Ham

1980 Phase II Extension-Evaluation and Preliminary Data Recovery of Portions of Shea Site East – Route 181, Belchertown, MA. 103 pages.

Shea site east is a prehistoric Woodland Period site, probably Early Woodland with a potential for containing a later component. This report concludes that while the site has a relatively low artifact density, it is made primarily of intact features, consisting of fire hearths, fire-reddened soil deposits containing charcoal and fire-cracked rock, and black greasy midden deposits. Preserved organic materials from the site include bone, antler, seeds, and pollen. It was determined that the site, already having yielded significant data, was unlikely to yield additional data of importance. It was recommended that no further archaeological testing occur at the site.

25-296 Leveillee, Alan D., and David Goldsmith

1979 Archaeological Investigations of the Mansfield-Norton Wastewater Treatment Facilities. 32 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of the Mansfield-Norton Wastewater Treatment Plant site and a reconnaissance survey of a Regional Interceptor was conducted in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains from both the prehistoric and historic periods. At the treatment plant, a prehistoric site (White Crow) of unknown age and an historic site (Crane) occupied at least from 1830 to 1870, were located. Both sites are recommended for further testing in order to determine National Register eligibility. The route of the 11km. (6.9 miles) Regional Interceptor will be an abandoned railway bed. No indications of archaeological sites were seen during a walkover inspection. The method of railway bed construction would have destroyed any sites below grade. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-297 McAllister, Mary Beth, and Charles Bolian

1980 A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Tyngsboro Elderly Housing Project. 25 pages.

The proposed construction area was the site of a large house with outbuildings, commonly known as the Brinley Mansion. This house was built in the mid – late 1700's, remodeled and enlarged in the late 1800's, and razed by the Academy of Notre Dame in 1978. Historical research, summarized below, also indicates there may be remains of an earlier house on the site. Based on historical records, conversations with Tyngsboro residents who believe the foundation to be intact under fill, and limited subsurface testing, further archaeological testing and research are recommended. The goal of such work would be to determine the significance of historic cultural remains on the site relative to National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria.

25-298 McManamon, Francis D.

1980 Archaeological Survey of Cape Cod National Seashore. 42 pages.

The archaeological survey of Cape Cod National Seashore is a multi-year study designed to help manage and interpret prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. The present volume contains a brief description of 1979 work and some inferences based on the work covering such topics as assemblage and strata analysis. Other parts of the study describe the 1980 goals, strategy, organization, duties, procedures, and recording forms.

25-299 Thomson, Charlotte, W.

1978 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Gloucester (Lansville), Massachusetts. 14 pages.

Documentary evidence and existing environmental conditions indicated a potential for the presence of prehistoric sites in area where pumping station construction was planned, generally in Gloucester coves and along the shoreline. Subsurface testing revealed no prehistoric cultural remains within the project area.

25-300 Raber, Michael S

1980 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a Proposed Sewerage Facility in Westminster, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

Considerable regional data relating to the history and prehistory of Westminster and the central Massachusetts uplands is included in this reconnaissance level report. This information combined with a walkover led the author to conclude that small prehistoric sites might exist in portions of the project area close to water sources and that subsurface testing ought to occur in areas where cross-country alignments are planned.

25-301 Starbuck, David, Ellen Rose Savulis, Myron Stachiw, Claire Dempsey, Bruce Fernald, and Victoria Kenyon.

1980 Seventeenth Century Historical Archaeology in Cambridge, Medford, and Dorchester. 475 pages.

The report documents historical research and archaeological excavations at three 17th-century properties in eastern Massachusetts, the Cooper-Frost-Austin Property, Cambridge, the Robert Pierce Property, Dorchester and the Peter Tufts Property, Medford. Aspects of intra-site trash disposal practices, and settlement patterning in the seventeenth and later centuries are demonstrated and factors which led either to survival or destruction of seventeenth century sites subsequently engulfed by 19th or 20th century urban expansion are discussed.

25-302 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1979 Archaeological Impact Assessment, Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, MA. 9 pages.

Areas to be impacted by site work were tested for evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural resources. Historic materials recovered were of limited analytical value and not considered significant. Testing for prehistoric materials met with limited success due to substantial alluvial deposition. It was recommended that further testing focusing on the location of prehistoric materials occur previous to construction.

25-303 Huntington, Frederick

1980 Phase I Step I Archaeological Survey of the Mill Street Project, Lenox, MA. 14 pages.

The proximity of the project area to the Housatonic River suggests that it has a moderate potential for containing prehistoric archaeological properties. However, the on-site reconnaissance survey revealed that the project area had been extensively disturbed by the construction of the Lenoxdale Memorial Bridge, the railed of the Conrail railroad, an abandoned gravel roadway, and the paved roadway which leads to the Berkshire Gravel Company's gravel pits. Therefore, although the project area possessed a moderate potential for containing prehistoric archaeological properties, the high degree of surface disturbance negates this potential. This situation is also applicable to archaeological properties of the Historic Period. Therefore, further archaeological work within the project was deemed unnecessary.

25-304 Zeitlin, Judith F., Michael S. Raber, and Robert N. Zeitlin

1980 Holyoke Range Visitor's Center. A Report on Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Survey. 40 pages.

The proposed project area is a kame terrace, covered by a mixed stand of hardwoods and conifers, and is near outcrops of Triassic diabase. Background research led to the conclusions that the project area probably was not used for any permanent occupation in the prehistoric period, but may well have been traversed or camped on in that era in connection with north-south travel, exploitation of the diabase outcrops for stone tool manufacture, or seasonal hunting and gathering activities. It also appeared that until the twentieth century, historic period use of the North area was limited entirely to travel over the Holyoke Range. Field investigations did not uncover prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, or any prehistoric artifacts.

25-305 Leveillee, Alan

1980 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Mansfield-Norton Treatment Facilities Outfall Area and of the White Crow Prehistoric Site located in the Proposed Mansfield-Norton Wastewater Treatment Facilities Area. 34 pages.

Archaeological field-testing revealed the presence of a prehistoric site within woodland bordering the Three Mile River. Materials recovered indicate that the site was occupied during Transitional Archaic to Woodland times. Either alteration to construction plans or intensive excavation at the site was recommended. Investigations at the White Crow Site indicated a small camp/kill site associated with Transitional to Early Woodland Periods. Again, the options of construction redesign or the implementation of a data recovery program were recommended by the researcher.

25-306 Elia, Ricardo J.

1980 Report on the Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Wastewater Facilities, Natick, MA. 31 pages.

Wastewater facilities proposed for Natick include that area known historically as the burial ground associated with a 17th century and 18th century Indian Settlement. John Elliot's mission town at South Natick is described as is the 18th century Indian settlement pattern within the same locale. A chronology of historic period Indian burials recovered in the past at South Natick is included. It is recommended by the researcher that the project avoid those known historically to have contained burials and that other portions of the project area be subject to further archaeological investigation.

25-307 Bawden, Garth

1979 Danvers-Beverly Relief Sewer Interceptor Phase III. 15 pages.

Although the project area is in close proximity to the Danvers and North Rivers as well as Beverly Harbor, most of the area to be impacted by the proposed project consists of ground which has already been deeply disturbed by residential and commercial construction activity. Several small areas of beach and inland woodland remain relatively undisturbed. These areas, when tested for the presence of prehistoric settlement, showed no evidence of such occupation. As a National Register Historic District in Beverly would potentially be impacted by an alternate route, it was recommended that an alternate be chosen which avoided impact to the archaeological mains in the District.

25-308 Graffam, Gray, and Ellen Fletcher Rosebrock

1980 Phase II Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Red Line Extension, Northwest, Harvard Square, Cambridge to Alewife Brook Parkway, MA. 155 pages.

The report details research and excavation at the mid-seventeenth century Olmstead-Goffe house site, the 18th century Wiswall's Den privy site, and at a nineteenth century meetinghouse site. Recommendations are made regarding further cultural resource investigation at these sites and in the larger project area.

25-309 Howry, Jeffrey C.

1981 Cultural Resources Survey, Alpha Street Interceptor, Haverhill, MA. 18 pages.

A reconnaissance cultural resource survey was performed along the proposed Alpha Street sewer interceptor route from Fletcher Avenue near the Methuen-Haverhill town line, downstream along the north bank of the Merrimack River to the terminus of an existing interceptor south of the intersection of River Street (Route 110) and Niagara Street. Documentary research combined with a terrestrial survey disclosed several sites of local historic value. Evidence of previously reported prehistoric sites was not found within the proposed right-of-way. Should the proposed interceptor be constructed, certain measures are recommended that would avoid or minimize the impact to identified resources.

25-310 Simon, Brona G., and Alan Leveillee

1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Portions of the Proposed Wastewater Facilities Plan in Swansea, MA. 73 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey of seventeen portions of the proposed wastewater facilities plan for the Town of Swansea, MA. Three areas are recommended to be avoided; eight areas are recommended for intensive archaeological survey, and six areas will require no additional archaeological research. Those areas of greatest archaeological sensitivity are located near to Narragansett Bay where, in the past forty years, a number of prehistoric and Contact Period aboriginal burials have been discovered.

25-311 Bawden, Garth

1980 Phase II Archaeological Survey, Green River Relief and Replacement Interceptor Project, Greenfield, MA. 8 pages.

The project area, a portion of river terrace, bordered the Green River, Greenfield, MA. Subsurface testing failed to locate cultural remains, a fact accounted for by a history of previous ground disturbance and periodic flooding in that locale. The author recommended that no further archaeological investigation be conducted.

25-312 Cheney, John

1981 Phase II Archaeological Reconnaissance for the North Area of the Central Artery Reconstruction Project, Boston, MA. 61 pages.

The report chronicles domestic, industrial and maritime activities from the 17th through the 19th centuries within the Charlestown, MA project area. Recommendations are made regarding archaeological research at a number of specific sites.

25-313 Pierce, Anne M.

1980 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey and Study: Proposed Wastewater Transmission Facilities, Nantucket, MA. 28 pages.

In a general manner, the collective known historic and prehistoric resources of Nantucket are presented and judged in relation to wastewater transmission alternatives. Walk over survey of the possible alternates occurred. An intensive survey along a portion of the recommended alternative was suggested.

25-314 Wilson, John S., Patrice Teltser, and Jeffrey Kao

1981 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for Operation and Maintenance of Conant Brook Dam, Monson, MA. 21 pages.

A cultural resource reconnaissance of Conant Brook Dam was conducted during the summer of 1978, as the initial study in a program of cultural resource identification within the New England Division's properties. Background research and field investigation located no prehistoric resources within the project bounds. Eight historic period sites were identified during background investigations. Fieldwork determined that four of these had been totally obliterated during dam construction, while the remaining four were partially destroyed. The nature and condition of remaining resources indicates that present reservoir operation is not significantly affecting their preservation, and that proposed development plans are also unlikely to adversely affect any significant cultural resources.

25-315 Claassen, Cheryl P.

1980 Phase II Archaeological Survey for the Methuen Wastewater Project, Methuen, MA. 10 pages.

Sub-surface testing was conducted in this project area which borders the Merrimack River. No prehistoric or historic sites were located in the project area, which was accounted for by considerable ground disturbance in the area surveyed as well as the presence of the Gloucester series of soils, which were, apparently, rarely utilized in the lower Merrimack River region for prehistoric site location.

25-316 Luedtke, Barbara F.

1980 The Calf Island Site and the Late Prehistoric Period in Boston Harbor. 50 pages.

The Calf Island site in Boston Harbor is a small specialized procurement and processing station dating primarily to the Late Woodland. The seasonality of this site and the activities that took place there are discussed. The site also provides data relevant to the problem of settlement pattern change during the Late Woodland period in New England.

25-317 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1980 Archaeological Monitoring: Bunker Hill Monument Stabilization, Charlestown, MA. 120 pages.

The archaeological monitoring was designed to serve three primary goals: 1. to provide an archaeological record and evaluation of the grade, alignment, and fabric of sections of historic sidewalks and paths; 2. provide an archeological record and details of the method of construction, drainage, and alterations to the obelisk foundation and perimeter fence; and 3. provide an archaeological record and evaluation of other undocumented cultural resources which might be exposed during the rehabilitation of the Bunker Hill Monument.

25-318 Pierce, Anne M.

1980 Phase I – Archaeological/Historical Reconnaissance Survey Study, Proposed Wastewater Facilities, Oak Bluffs, MA. 16 pages.

General archaeological and historical information was compiled on the community of Oak Bluffs and a walk over subsurface testing survey was performed. No historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were encountered and the author determined that no cultural resources would be affected by the proposed wastewater facilities.

25-319 Raber, Michael S., Richard Morris, and Christopher Nagle.

1981 Reconnaissance Survey of Cultural Resources in Alternative Sewerage Project Areas, Falmouth, MA. 51 pages.

Considerable documentary research was conducted on historic development, prehistoric occupation in the region, and changes in Falmouth's physical landscape through time. Subsurface testing was conducted, and resulted in the location of four prehistoric loci which the authors suggest be subject to further archaeological investigation.

25-320 Hoffman, Curtiss

1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Walkup Flanders Road Property, Westborough, MA. 10 pages.

Historical and ethnohistoric information regarding this tract of land was collected previous to field-testing. Prehistoric remains were encountered in a portion of the property. The author has requested that provision for the protected archaeological remains be considered previous to its development.

25-321 Elia, Ricardo J.

1980 Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Stage II Sewers in Grafton, MA. 28 pages.

Sub-surface testing revealed no archaeological remains in the project areas, located in Grafton, MA. Much documentary evidence is presented on Hassanamisitt, the 17th century settlement of Christian Indians which existed in Grafton.

25-322 Baker, Vernon G.

1980 Archaeological Overview and Evaluation: Minute Man National Historical Park, MA. 109 pages.

The present study of Minute Man Historical Park contains two major sections. First is a summary and analysis of previous archaeological work. This includes a description of each site and its artifactual material as well as a general synthesis of all the past work. Emphasis is placed on research

objectives and methods, particularly the ways in which documentary data have been utilized. Since none of the results of archaeological research has been published, the present study will make these data more accessible. The second section is an evaluation of the park's archaeological potential. This section discusses the relationships of past and future archaeological research to management and research objectives. It summarizes these objectives and needs, outlines the interpretive value of past research, and makes recommendations for future work. To date, all sites excavated within the Park have either predated the Battle of Lexington and Concord or been associated with its participants.

25-323 see 25-287.

25-324 Simon, Brona G., and Virginia H. Adams

1980 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Three Sludge Disposal Locations in Mansfield, MA. 35 pages.

The Public Archaeology Lab (PAL) conducted an intensive archaeological survey of three locations in Mansfield, Massachusetts. These areas are presently under consideration as sludge disposal sites for the proposed Mansfield-Norton Wastewater Facility by Camp, Dresser and McKee, Inc. The survey identified archaeological resources in two of the three project areas: the Treatment Plant Prehistoric Site at the existing Mansfield Wastewater Facility and the Brawn-Cobb Historic Site (PAL No. 80H3) east of the Mansfield Airport. Both sites warrant additional archaeological research. No archaeological sites were found at the Maple Street location.

25-325 Strauss, Alan E.

1980 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey, Kingcrest Terrace, Randolph, MA. 27 pages.

Walkover survey and subsurface testing located two prehistoric sites, the previously unknown Electric Site and the previously known Mill Street Site and one historic site, the Mary Lee Brook Site. The age of the Electric Site could not be determined but the Mill Street Site belongs to the Middle Archaic Period. The Mary Lee Brook historic site may have been used during the 19th century but further testing is needed to determine this. Its is recommended that sites 80H2 and 80P9 be tested at a Phase II level (Site Examination) in order to determine National Register eligibility and that no further testing take place at the small portion of the Mill Street Site which lies inside the project area.

25-326 Ulrich, Thomas

1980 Archaeological Survey of the Elm Circle Housing Development, Deerfield, MA. 6 pages.

An investigation was made of the archaeological sensitivity, both historic and prehistoric, of a four acre housing development construction area in South Deerfield, Massachusetts. It was concluded that the only source of such sensitivity would be the relative proximity of the 1675 Battle of Bloody Brook, and that even this slight potential was rendered nil by the considerable impact of railroad construction and subsequent removal which occurred across most of the project area. No further archaeological surveys are required within the project area.

25-327 Drinkwater, Robert W., and Joan M. Gero

1980 Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Right-of-Way Proposed for the Relocation of Route 44, Carver, MA. Sites 57G and 57H, Historic Documentary Research. 30 pages.

In this report is presented documentary evidence concerning two historic period archaeological

sites along the proposed right-of-way of Massachusetts Route 44. Both sites contain the archaeological remains of 18th or early 19th century single-family residences. Designated Site 57G and Site 57H, both sites were detected during a survey conducted by I.C.A. (1979). Both sites are in the Town of Carver, Plymouth County. Further testing and site evaluation has been recommended.

25-328 Raber, Michael S., and Cara Tannenbaum

1980 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Water Treatment Facilities in Essex, MA. 41 pages.

The project areas are near the outlet of Chebacco Lake, one of several connected lakes on the Essex-Hamilton border which drain into the Essex River. Useful documentary research and subsurface testing were included in the project which identified prehistoric remains. Further testing to determine the extent, nature, function and significance of the remains was suggested by the authors.

25-329 Bleacher, Joan M.

1979 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Hartwell Tavern, Minute Man National Historical Park, Lincoln, MA. 6 pages.

During the week of June 4, an archaeological investigation was undertaken at the Hartwell Tavern, Minute Man National Historical Park. The investigation was performed in anticipation of proposed plans to construct underground utilities at the Tavern. The fieldwork consisted of excavating a limited number of test pits located within the confines of the right-of-way construction. The purpose of this limited program of investigation was to ensure that archaeological resources which were specifically associated with the Tavern would not be destroyed during the course of the construction. Although there exist cultural deposits within the proposed limits of construction, they are not sufficient in either form or quantity to add to the present knowledge concerning occupation at the Hartwell Tavern. Landscape modification and the nature of broadcast refuse disposal have previously disturbed the archaeological context within the areas tested. The proposed construction of utilities at the Hartwell Tavern will have no effect on important archaeological deposits at the site.

25-330 Raber, Michael S., Robert N. Zeitlin, and Richard B. Morris

1980 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Water Supply Facilities in Mansfield, MA. 43 pages.

In a project area near a small river and kettle hole ponds, subsurface testing was conducted. Two sites, thought to be temporally associated with the Late Archaic, were discovered and recommended for further investigation. Appropriate background information on aboriginal and Euro-American life-ways is included in the report.

25-331 Raber, Michael S.

1980 Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Sewerage Facilities in Clarksburg, MA. 26 pages.

The project area lies in the upper and middle reaches of the Hoosac River north branch basin, surrounded by mountains to the east and west. The author concluded, after conducting subsurface testing “that there is hardly anything in the project alignments left to be impacted, let alone anything of significance.” Information on the prehistoric and historic use of the Clarksburg region is included for use by other researchers. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-332 Hoffman, Curtiss

1980 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Boston Edison Company Right-of-Way 447, Walpole to Westwood, MA. 82 pages.

The area surveyed lies largely in a hilly, upland zone which is a watershed between the Neponset and Charles River drainages in Walpole, Dover, and Westwood. The area is much disturbed by glacial activity, which has left it marked by drumlins, eskers, perched boulders, seasonal ponds and kame deposits. Fourteen prehistoric and historic loci were identified in the project area and recommendations were made which will ensure the survival of the sites or the information within them.

25-333 Bawden, Garth

1980 Phase I and II, Archaeological and Historical Surveys and Preparation of an Interpretive Plan for Moore State , Paxton, Massachusetts. 159 pages.

Moore State Park, in Paxton, Mass., was a small mill village during the 19th and early 20th centuries. It now consists of three standing structures as well as remnants of other buildings. This report uses largely documentary and library research to evaluate the Park's potential for research and to make suggestions regarding an interpretive program. Historical and documentary research indicates that the mills (largely sawmills and gristmills) served the needs of a local market. Because of the relative isolation of Paxton, these mills were not forced to compete with the larger industrial complexes and were able to operate into the present century, much longer than many other small mills. The report concludes that the Park possesses valuable field and literary research potential on industrial and economic changes at the local and regional levels, land use, and settlement pattern changes. These research topics are suggested as principal themes for an interpretive program.

25-334 Randall, Debra A.

1981 Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Dooge Site, Centennial Industrial Park, Peabody, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

The Dooge Site was located in a Phase I survey of the Centennial Industrial Park in Peabody, Massachusetts (Luedtke, 1977 #25-32). However, no cultural material was found in Phase II testing. It was concluded that the site was very small and may have been completely excavated during Phase I testing. The site was considered to be ineligible for the National Register and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-335 Raber, Michael S.

1981 Essex, Massachusetts: Archaeological Site Examination of a Water Treatment Facility Project Area. 7 pages.

This Phase II testing was carried out in order to make a determination of National Register eligibility for prehistoric resources discovered during the previous Phase I survey (Raber & Tannenbaum 1980 #25-328). The project area consisted of an alignment approximately 925 feet long and 15 feet wide. Within this transect, scattered prehistoric lithic materials were unearthed, but there was no evidence of artifact concentrations, features, or long-term habitation. It was recommended that a determination of non-eligibility be made for the cultural resource in question and that the project proceed as planned.

25-336 Raber, Michael S.

1980 Management Summary: Cultural Resource Investigations for Proposed Sewerage Facilities in Hatfield, Massachusetts. 5 pages.

Test excavations were undertaken at the site of a proposed sewerage treatment facility near the bank of the Connecticut River in Hatfield. Cultural material, including lithic remains and prehistoric ceramics were recovered. In addition, a flexed burial had been previously exposed. This was subjected to some further examination and documentation, then covered again. It was recommended that proposed construction be designed so as to avoid the area that included the burial and areas of relatively high concentration of cultural material.

25-337 Raber, Michael S.

1981 Cultural Resource Investigations at Proposed Sewerage Facilities in Hatfield, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

An intensive survey was undertaken at the site of a proposed sewerage treatment plant near the banks of the Connecticut River and at three proposed pump station sites in Hatfield. At the treatment plant site, inspection of previously exposed cultural materials and testing of deeply buried strata were also undertaken. Only the treatment plant site was found to be archaeologically sensitive. Lithic remains, ceramics, and a flexed burial, tentatively assigned to the Woodland period were present. The treatment plant site was said to have probably been part of a larger complex of prehistoric sites in the area. It was recommended that an area of approximately 2/3 acre, including the burial and areas of high concentration of cultural materials, be avoided by construction, and that the burial site be protected by covering with additional fill.

25-338 Solomon, Janet, Alan Leveillee, and Peter Thorbahn

1981 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination Study of State Highway Route 146 (Contract No.1), Sutton, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

Four prehistoric archaeological sites were intensively examined in the northern section (Contract No.1) of the State Highway Route 146 construction project, Sutton, Massachusetts. Two of them, Hartford Turnpike Quarry and Hicks Pond were found not to meet the criteria of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The other two were believed to be significant cultural resources eligible for the National Register. The Purgatory I Site may have been occupied during the early part of the Late Archaic, and although partially disturbed, it retains enough integrity to make it an important source for this critical, yet poorly understood time period. It would be destroyed by r-o-w cutting, and a preliminary set of mitigation plans were suggested. The last site, Purgatory II, was a very significant property, being the first undisturbed occupation site dating to the end of the Late Archaic identified in the upland region of southern New England. Because of design changes made since it was first discovered in 1978, it now lies outside the direct impact area and bounds of the construction project. However, it should be nominated to the National Register so that it may be afforded some degree of protection.

25-339 McManamon, Francis P., and Christopher L. Borstel

1981 Archaeological Remains, Significance and Potential Impacts Eastham Unit Development, Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

From October to December, 1980, the NPS Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Region, examined potential impacts on cultural resources of proposed visitor use facilities of the Eastham unit, Cape Cod National Seashore. Of five areas studied, two (the Three Sisters of Nauset and Doane Rock development) lacked cultural resources. Two additional areas, the Nauset Light and Little Creek Staging Area, had cultural resources but these seemed not to be eligible for the National Register. Testing at Coast Guard Beach revealed both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Only the prehistoric resources at Coast Guard seemed to be eligible for the National Register. This report outlined study procedures and results at each area and the significance of resources in each area. A mitigation plan was proposed for prehistoric remains in the Coast Guard Beach impact area.

25-340 Bolian, Charles E., R. Scott Dillon, and Eugene C. Winter

1981 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

A cultural resource survey of the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge was conducted in June and July of 1978 by Archaeological Research Services, University of New Hampshire, to determine the locations of historic and prehistoric cultural resources within the boundaries of the refuge. The survey primarily focused upon areas in which development was planned. Most of these areas contained no cultural resources which would be adversely affected by planned developments. However, the area which was to be the location for new headquarters and visitors center buildings contained both prehistoric archaeological remains and a Federalist farmhouse which may be significant. It was recommended that the farmhouse be preserved. Testing of the archaeological site was insufficient to determine significance. Additional testing is needed to more adequately determine the nature or the data contained in the site prior to any construction activity.

25-341 Randall, Debra

1981 Phase I and II Archaeological Survey of the Rutland-Holden Relief Trunk Sewer Project. 24 pages.

A combination Phase I and Phase II archaeological survey was conducted along the project area of the Rutland-Holden Relief Trunk Sewer Project. This survey was designed to locate archaeological properties, to assess their significance, and to make recommendations for their future management. Despite the proximity of prehistoric sites recorded in archives, no prehistoric properties were encountered. Two historic properties were located, one inside the project area but outside the impact zone, and the other just outside the project area, but in an area which might be disturbed by indirect project impacts. Neither of these sites was judged significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but it would be desirable that construction avoid disturbing them if possible. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-342 Simon, Brona G., Peter F. Thorbahn, and Virginia Adams

1980 Taunton Borrow Area Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey. 17 pages.

Two prehistoric sites, the White Rabbit and the Edwards Sites, were identified during the Public Archaeology Laboratory's intensive survey of a proposed borrow area in Taunton, Massachusetts. The White Rabbit Site was a very large multi-component site which was occupied 5000 to 2500 years ago during the Late and Transitional Archaic Periods. The Edwards Site was a small site which had probably been used by a small group of hunter-gatherers for a short period of time during the Late Archaic. The White Rabbit Site was highly significant and warranted additional archaeological research. No further research was necessary at the Edwards Site because of previous heavy disturbances to the site.

25-343 Andrus, Scott

1980 Management Summary Report: Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Survey of the Construction of the Peabody-Salem Route 128 Connector (Task B). 23 pages.

Despite the conformity of the topology, geomorphology, and hydrology of the project area to aboriginal settlement patterns, the likelihood of any sites still existing in the area was considered to be extremely small. This estimation was based on literature research and inspection of historic maps, which indicated that intensive urban and industrial development accompanied by severe ground disturbance had occurred within the confines of the project area. No historic properties were found in the area. Therefore, no further archaeological work was deemed necessary.

25-344 Elia, Ricardo J.

1980 Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Sewers (Contract Nos. 5-8), Holbrook, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

The project study involved construction of sewers and pump stations in the town of Holbrook. A background study of the prehistory and history of the area, consultation of archaeological reports, interviews with local collectors, and consideration of previous disturbances resulting from street construction and utility placement were used to delineate archaeologically sensitive areas. A great deal of the project area followed existing streets and was not field-tested. In those areas that were field tested, no historic or prehistoric remains were identified, and no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-345 Beaudry, Mary

1980 Phase I Historical and Archaeological Report, Boston Main and East Side Interceptor and Mt. Vernon Street Sewer, Boston, Massachusetts. 7 pages.

A limited amount of background research and field inspection of construction sites in the vicinity of the project area indicated that most of the project area had been disturbed by previous construction, or was filled land that had once been open water. The fill appeared to postdate the mid-l9th century. No further archaeological work was recommended. The possibility of encountering cultural features in buried shoreline areas during construction was admitted, and it was recommended that in such a case, they should be examined by a qualified archaeologist.

25-346 Raber, Michael S., and Ernest A. Wiegand, II

1981 Byfield, Massachusetts: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for a Proposed Water Facilities Project. 26 pages.

Background research suggested the possibility of encountering significant Indian cultural resource sites in the project area, but did not suggest that significant Euroamerican sites or other cultural resources would be affected by the proposed water facilities. Very close interval testing conducted on the part of the project area with the greatest potential for Indian sites did not locate any such sites. Euro-American cultural materials which would be affected by the project include recent refuse and stone walls. Due to their common occurrence in New England, the latter are not usually significant and did not appear to be associated with any historic site in this instance. It was recommended that no further cultural resource investigation be conducted and that the project proceed as planned.

25-347 Raber, Michael S.

1981 Abington Massachusetts: Intensive Survey for Cultural Resources in a Proposed Sewerage Facilities Project. 23 pages.

Despite the possibility of locating Indian sites in survey areas, field research findings were entirely negative in this regard. Some project areas tested were disturbed by recent construction or grading; all undisturbed portions were culturally sterile except for a very small number of recent historic artifacts. While small Indian sites may remain in scattered locations in Abington, the researcher concluded that no significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources would be affected by the proposed sewerage project. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-348 Bower, Beth A.

1981 A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Three Wastewater Collection and Pumping Facilities in Beverly, Massachusetts. 26 ages.

The findings of this report were divided into two sections. One section was concerned with a research study and evaluation of literature and records, seeking to disclose any prehistoric or historic sites – or the potential for any such sites – within the boundaries of the proposed pumping station locations. The other section involved a field survey of the proposed locations. This included a surface exploration and sub-surface test pits in areas with questionable potential for prehistoric and historic occupation. The study's findings concluded that there was no reasonable potential for impact on either prehistoric or historic cultural resources at any of the proposed sites. The findings were based on the fact that the areas were either heavily disturbed or were in swampy and marshy areas, or showed no evidence of significant cultural remains. It was recommended that the project advance without further delay.

25-349 Ritchie, Duncan

1981 An Archaeological Survey of the Norwood Engineering Company, Inc. Property Near the Massachusett Hill Hornfels Braintree Slate Quarry, Milton, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

This report presents the results and preliminary conclusions of an archaeological survey conducted by the Public Archaeology Lab on property owned by Norwood Engineering Company, Inc. of Norwood, Massachusetts. Within a parcel of land containing approximately 25 acres located in the town of Milton, about 8.05 acres were intensively surveyed in order to locate any possible loci of prehistoric quarrying and lithic workshop activity associated with the nearby Massachusett Hill Hornfels/Braintree Slate Quarry. Extensive prehistoric quarry/workshop areas contained for the most part within the Massachusett Hill Hornfels/Braintree Slate National Register District are immediately adjacent to the eight acre project area. Proposed development of the 8.05 acre parcel consisted of 22 units of single-family housing and two roads. Two areas flanking the development have been designated as "common land" to be left as open, undeveloped property. The common land area includes a large concentration of prehistoric quarry features/workshops associated with Braintree Hornfels/Braintree Slate Quarry National Register District. In general, the archaeological survey located six areas of potentially significant prehistoric quarry/workshop activity. However, evidence of various levels of prehistoric lithic reduction activity was found over a large percentage of the proposed development. Recommendations for additional investigation have focused on the six areas and their significance in relation to the quarry/workshop areas located with the National Register District.

25-350 Bawden, Garth

1981 Phase I Archaeological, Spicket River Facilities Plan, Lawrence, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

An archaeological literature and field survey examined the area within 500 feet of the Spicket River along the whole length of its North Lawrence Course. It was found that construction and development have had a severe effect on the survey area. This development included ground grading and filling, continuous construction and the alteration of much of the Spicket River's course. During this period all prehistoric settlement sites were probably destroyed. Some exceptions may possibly be deeply covered with fill near the river mouth and near Stevens Pond. Potentially valuable historic remains consisted of bridge fragments associated with the Spicket bridges at Broadway, Hampshire, Lawrence, Jackson, East Haverhill and Haverhill Streets, and mill remnants dating to the mid-l9th century now incorporated into the Greater Lawrence Industrial Associates complex. It was recommended that these historic sites be avoided by the proposed construction or additional assessment of their value be undertaken by an industrial historian. If the proposed project plan of following the streets and avoiding standing architecture was adhered to, there would be no impact whatever on sites of historical value or prehistoric significance.

25-351 Raber, Michael S., and Ernest A. Wiegand, II

1981 Archaeological Site Examinations at Water Facility Project Areas in Mansfield, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

Site examinations were conducted at two loci identified in previous Phase I testing. These sites contained low densities of lithic debris and features, including hearths, pavement, and small lithic workshop areas. They appeared to represent short term occupation camps, probably from the Late Archaic. It was recommended that the sites be determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and that the project avoid the sites. It was indicated that avoidance was the preferred alternative, and it was recommended that the sites be afforded additional protection by covering them with fill, or by data recovery.

25-352 Raber, Michael S.

1981 Sandwich Massachusetts: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Sewerage Facility Alternatives. 32 pages.

A number of alternative sites for sewerage facilities were subjected to a reconnaissance survey. In many areas, soil horizons with potential for cultural resources were found to be covered with fill, and conventional archaeological testing was deemed impractical. Management recommendations included intensive archaeological testing at those locations where such was possible. At buried sites, it was recommended that once final designs were available, a program of test borings should be conducted in order to determine stratigraphy and to locate potentially sensitive horizons. It was recommended that any necessary programs of intensive archaeological testing be planned and conducted in conjunction with construction.

25-353 Bawden, Garth

1981 Phase I Archaeological Survey, New Dudley Street Phase II. 26 pages.

Documentary research was conducted for areas to be affected by a proposed road widening and relocation project. Research indicated that several extremely significant historic structures had existed in these areas, including the original Dudley family mansion, Revolutionary War structures, and an early Universalist Church. Recommendations included Phase II testing for archaeological remains, avoidance of some standing buildings, and documenting some surviving remnants of buildings.

25-354 Raber, Michael S.

1981 Attleboro, Massachusetts: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Waste Disposal Site. 49 pages.

Prehistoric and historic cultural materials were recovered during the course of this intensive survey, but only the prehistoric sites were deemed potentially significant cultural resources. Minor modifications in original project plans were agreed to, in order to avoid affecting these sites, and it was recommended that the project proceed.

25-355 Barber, Russell I.

1981 Report on a Surface Survey of the McCune Site (#19-MD-440). 16 pages.

Based on a surface collection from a portion of the site that was located in a plowed field, and an examination of artifacts previously collected from the field (the McCune collection), it was concluded that the site was a single-component habitation site from the Watertown Phase of the Susquehanna Tradition of the Late Archaic period. It was recommended that the site not be subjected

to further plowing or harrowing, and that the McClune collection be further studied.

25-356 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher

1981 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance/Intensive Survey for the Urban Heritage State Park, Lynn, Massachusetts. Vol. I. 81 pages.

This study was undertaken as part of the planning for the Heritage State Park which will occupy part of the waterfront at Lynn. Volume I presented the first element of the Phase I reconnaissance survey: the historical background of the downtown harbor and the identification of possible archaeological sites within the park's boundaries, which may contain information significant to the history of the area. Documentary research identified six sites associated with the waterfront that were recommended for Phase I subsurface testing.

25-357 DeMarco, William M.

1981 Phase II Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Urban Heritage State Park, Gardner, Massachusetts: Modified Structures Report, Lake Street Firehouse. 28 pages.

This report presents the results of documentary, informant, and archaeological research on the Lake Street Firehouse. The property occupied by No. 2 Lake Street was first used as farm land, until the town of Gardner purchased it in 1883 to construct a firehouse on the site. From 1885 to 1978, the Lake Street Firehouse acted as headquarters to the community's fire department. The building remained unchanged until a 3-car bay was added in 1934. From 1978 to the present, the site has been occupied by several social service/youth activities groups. Their occupancy has not altered the characteristics of the site; it appears today as it did in 1934.

25-358 Huntington, Frederick, and John Cheney

1981 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Gardner Heritage Park, Gardner, Massachusetts, Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Lake Street Firehouse Site, Gardner Heritage Park, Gardner, Massachusetts, Volume 2: Archaeological Testing. 51 pages.

On the basis of background documentary research, it was judged that archaeological survey or testing need be conducted around Dunn's and Stump Ponds and the Lake Street Firehouse. Other areas, required no archaeological testing. The Phase I archaeological survey conducted around Dunn's and Stump Ponds failed to locate any prehistoric cultural resources. However, one potentially significant historic period trash dump was found on the eastern bank of Stump Pond. It was recommended that this site be subject to Phase II testing. The Phase II archaeological investigation of the land area around the Lake Street Firehouse disclosed no significant subsurface archaeological remains around the historic property. Therefore no further subsurface archaeological work needs to be conducted at the Lake Street Firehouse site.

25-359 De Marco, William M.

1981 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Gardner Heritage Park, Gardner, Massachusetts, Volume I: Historical research. 79 pages.

This report presents the results of background historical research on the City of Gardner and four proposed park sites. While documentary research indicated that all of the four impact areas were newer sites of historic importance, none of the four sites was historically significant in its own right.

25-360 Raber, Michael S., Robert W. Drinkwater, and William A. McIlvride

1981 Downtown Historic District, Northampton, Massachusetts: Cultural Resource Investigations of Sewerage Interceptor Alignments. 37 pages.

Background historical and geological research indicated that natural strata within much of the project area were likely to be buried under fill of unknown depths. Field investigation utilizing a drill rig and crew confirmed the existence of deep, post-1850 fill along the rail bed and roadway sections of the project area. This material was not deemed significant, and any pre-railroad material was expected to have been extensively disturbed by colluvial, alluvial, and cultural reworking. A coal shed and coal house, which were archaeological components of the partially intact site of the Northampton Gas Light Company, would be impacted by project construction. These were argued to be of limited importance in understanding the gas works site. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned, and that the standing gas works structures be avoided during construction.

25-361 Cole, John R.

1981 Western Massachusetts "Monk's Caves": 1979 University of Massachusetts Field Research. 29 pages.

A number of stone structures were investigated in the hill country of central Massachusetts. The object of this research was to test various hypotheses regarding the origins and functions of such structures. Results suggested that the "Monk's Caves" were aspects of early historic period vernacular architecture built for diverse reasons with only their dry stone masonry technique in common.

25-362 Zimmer, Edward F.

1981 Archaeological Survey of the Holyoke Heritage Park, Holyoke, Massachusetts. Volume I: Historical Research. 64 pages

This report chronicled the history of Holyoke in general, and of the Holyoke Heritage Park site in particular, including activities, structures, owners and tenants within the site, an industrial complex and railroad facility that developed during the 19th century. The report related developments at the site to regional and national economic and political patterns and events. A number of themes for an interpretive program based on the history of the Holyoke Heritage Park site were suggested, including the site's importance as a railroad yard, as a manufacturing center, as an example of the development and use of water power, and as an example of an early planned industrial complex.

25-363 Cheney, John

1981 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Holyoke Heritage State Park, Holyoke, Massachusetts. Volume 2: Archaeological Testing. 34 pages.

Phase I archaeological testing was undertaken with the goal of evaluating integrity and significance of sites with the Holyoke Heritage Park. On the basis of substance testing certain sites and potential sites were eliminated from further consideration. Phase II testing was recommended at a domestic dump site, two railroad turntables and a garage. Monitoring by an archaeologist was recommended in the event that factory foundations were to be removed.

25-364 Leveillee, Man D.

1981 Site Examination of the G. B. Crane Prehistoric Site, Norton, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

Site examination was undertaken in order to evaluate the G. B. Crane site's integrity, significance and research potential for a determination of National Register eligibility. Field-testing revealed the presence of lithic materials and features, as well as the absence of any prior subsurface disturbance that would impede data recovery. Evidence also suggested that the site was a transient hunt-

ing camp occupied during the Transitional Archaic and Woodland periods. The site's potential to yield information relating to the economic systems employed by Terminal Archaic through Woodland occupations of the area made it highly significant, and it was recommended that a determination of National Register eligibility be sought. Proposed construction of an outfall pipeline would adversely affect the southern section of the site area. Three mitigation alternatives were recommended, in the following order of preference: avoidance; alteration of construction plans so that a less dense area of the site would be impacted; or a data recovery program along the proposed project route.

25-265 Ritchie, Duncan

1981 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of The Riverboat Village Housing Project, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey including close interval subsurface testing did not identify any significant prehistoric or historic period cultural resources in the proposed Riverboat Village project area. Based on available soils information, a previous archaeological survey in the immediate area, and soil conditions observed during the current survey, the project area appeared to have a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources. The proximity of several known prehistoric sites had initially suggested that some evidence of prehistoric activity would be encountered. Existing shed outbuildings, a well/pump house complex and a concrete dam in the project area represented the most recent episode of historic land use and were not considered to be significant cultural resources. The results of this archaeological survey indicated that construction of the proposed Riverboat Village housing project would not adversely affect any cultural resources.

25-366 Sykes, Clark M.

1981 Phase I/IIa Archaeological Investigations at the Proposed Sludge Handling Site, Webster, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Prehistoric and historical literature review, historical documentary research, prehistoric and historic site file check, and interviews with persons knowledgeable of the Webster locality failed to disclose the presence of structures or sites on the project property. During subsurface field investigations however, one archaeological site was discovered within the impact area. The site appeared to be prehistoric, although lack of diagnostic materials precluded cultural or temporal attribution. Additional testing was recommended in order to determine the sites potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

25-367 Leveillee, Alan D., Bruce I. Lutz, and Duncan Ritchie

1981 An Archaeological Assessment of Historic Cemeteries on the Grounds of the Massachusetts Correctional Institution, Bridgewater. 42 pages.

The purpose of this report was to provide the Massachusetts Correctional Institution with information on the locations of cemeteries on the grounds of the institution. Need for such information was precipitated when human remains were unexpectedly encountered during excavation of a utility trench. Documentary research, subsurface testing, and consultation with informants suggested that the remains were those of former inmates who had been reburied there when an exercise yard was constructed over a former burial ground at the turn of the century. The documentary research showed changes in burial areas and burial patterns throughout the facility's existence. Based on this data, it was recommended that known burial areas be avoided, and that future construction be preceded by additional archaeological work in areas suspected of containing burials.

25-368 Booth, Anne

1981 Phase II Modified Structures Report, North Adams Heritage Park, North Adams, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

Documentary research turned up little information about the six buildings described in this report other than what could be gleaned from maps, atlases, and first-hand observation. All were utilitarian frame structures of the type one would expect to find in a railroad freight yard setting. They were built and altered as need dictated, unnoticed by the local press and seldom, apparently, with a building permit.

25-369 Pratt, Marjorie K.

1981. Archaeological Survey at the Hartwell Tavern Site, Minute Man National Historic Park, Lincoln, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

Archaeological excavations at the site of the Hartwell Tavern revealed the locations of several cultural features, which were mapped and tested. While some disturbance had occurred, it appeared that intact cultural materials and features still remained. Testing in areas that were thought to be sensitive based on the results of an earlier resistivity study at the Tavern revealed little or no correlation between suspected and actual subsurface contents.

25-370 Sykes, Clark M.

1981 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Investigations at Three Wastewater Properties, North Dighton, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was undertaken at three pump/ejector stations. Background research indicated the probable presence of several early industrial structures on or near the site of the proposed Spring Street Ejector Station. Limited field-testing confirmed the presence of remains of one or more of these early structures. Collection of additional data in order to permit a determination of National Register eligibility was recommended.

25-371 McArdle, Alan

1981 Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Holyoke Heritage Park, Holyoke, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

Phase II excavations were conducted at three locations suggested by earlier background research and reconnaissance testing. Of particular interest was a dump which was determined to contain domestic refuse from construction or factory workers of the early industrial period. Although interesting as an example of urban, working-class material culture and discard patterns, the dump could not be documented well enough to justify a National Register recommendation. Because current development plans did not seem to require extensive excavations around areas where the dump was found, no further action was recommended. If significant excavations were planned, it was recommended that monitoring or limited data recovery be considered.

25-372 Shaw, Leslie C.

1981 Phase I, Step 2, Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed I-93-River Road Interchange, Andover, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

One prehistoric site was located within the project boundaries. Indications of historic use of the area were observed, but no potentially significant historic sites were discovered. The proximity of the prehistoric site to the proposed route of the exit ramp did not allow for an avoidance strategy to be employed. The actual significance of the prehistoric site could not be assessed at the time, and it was recommended that Phase II investigations be conducted.

25-373 Huntington, Frederick

1979 Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Survey of Hobart Street, Hingham, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

Background research and a walkover indicated that the project area had a high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological properties, but little or no historic site potential. Phase I, Step 2 subsurface testing was recommended.

25-374 Barfield, Thomas J.

1981 Phase I, Step 2, Archaeological Survey of a Portion of Otis Street, Westborough, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

Phase I, Step 2 archaeological testing along selected segments of Otis Street indicated that the proposed road-widening project would have no impact on prehistoric cultural remains in the area tested. One other segment that was excluded from Step 2 testing by the Phase I, Step 1 report was argued to be sufficiently archaeologically sensitive to warrant subsurface testing. It was also suggested that an historic wall running alongside Otis Street may be the remains of a seventeenth century boundary marker for the Marlborough land grant. A determination of the wall's historic significance by an historic archaeologist was recommended.

25-375 Anthony, David

1979 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of Hobart, Hingham, Massachusetts. 7 pages.

Shovel test pits were dug within the right-of-way at 50 foot intervals where slope and previous disturbance did not preclude the likelihood of finding an intact site. Prehistoric artifacts were retrieved on the surface at one location, near station 8 of the proposed new road. However, this area had been severely disturbed by blasting, and the artifacts were definitely out of context. In the opinion of the project archaeologist there were no intact archaeological deposits surviving within the right-of-way, and construction could go ahead as planned.

25-376 Ulrich, Thomas, and Robert Drinkwater

1981 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey, Phase I, Step 1 Historical Survey, Route 8-A Reconstruction and Realignment Project, Windsor and Savoy, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

The area of the proposed Route 8-A highway reconstruction and realignment project in the towns of Windsor and Savoy, Massachusetts was archaeologically surveyed within the limits of the recommendations of the Phase I, Step 1 report. Most of the proposed project corridor was not archaeologically sensitive as regards prehistoric cultural activities. The lone exception was a 200 m. (700 ft.) portion in the town of Windsor, near the Savoy line. It was concluded that a Phase II investigation should be carried out for this small portion of the proposed project. Regarding historic period findings and recommendations, the remains of two barn complexes and of a house foundation were considered to warrant a Phase II investigation. Four historic period sites of considerable local and regional interest located in the hamlet of Windsor Hill were within the impact zone of the proposed project. All four of these sites required a Phase II investigation. In addition, the outbuildings associated with the Williams/Francis/Estes ... Skrocki farmstead warranted a Phase II investigation.

25-377 Andrus, Scott J.

1981 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Watertown Bike Path, Watertown, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

Background research field testing and interviewing with knowledgeable individuals all indicated that the project area had been severely disturbed in all the areas tested by the Phase, Step 2 survey. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-378 Mulholland, Mitchell T.

1981 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey, Phase I, Step 2 Historical Survey, Proposed Pond Brook Road (Route 66) Realignment Huntington, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Prehistoric and historic background research, preliminary on-site visual reconnaissance, and subsurface examination identified one area of potential prehistoric significance and seven historic sites. It was recommended that Phase II subsurface examination and evaluation be conducted at these areas in order to determine their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

25-379 Ham, Eugene J.

1981 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Zoar Road Modification Charlemont, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Prehistoric and historic background and on-site reconnaissance findings indicated that two historic properties subject to direct impact from the proposed road modifications activities would require Phase II survey. Two other areas were recommended for Phase I, Step 2 study since the background research indicated a high potential for the presence of historic period properties. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was encountered within the areas tested.

25-380 Huntington, Frederick W.

1981 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Route 3A-North River Bridge, Marshfield, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

The intensive subsurface investigation of the project area failed to locate any evidence of prehistoric period archaeological resources. Two potentially significant historic period archaeological properties were located during the walkover reconnaissance task of the Phase I, Step 2 survey. The first of these consisted of three stone jetties, believed to be the remains of a dry dock or launching ramp associated with the Taylor-Carver shipyard. The second historic property consisted of the remains of a dry-laid fieldstone foundation built upon a raised earthen platform. This foundation may have supported the original North River Ferry tollhouse or it may have been associated with John Rogers or his descendants who originally owned the property. It was recommended that a Phase II archaeological survey be conducted to ascertain the function, temporal range, and archaeological significance of these two historic properties.

25-381 Sykes, Clark M.

1981 Phase IIb Archaeological Investigations at the Proposed Sludge Handling Site, Webster, Massachusetts. 42 pages

Results of site examination demonstrated that the Webster sludge property did not qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural deposits were found to be restricted in both formal and functional variability and apparently did not pertain to any particular occupational locus. Moreover, they were found entirely within a disturbed context. It was recommended that no additional work be conducted, and that the project proceed as planned.

25-382 Graffam, Gray

1981 Phase II Red Line Extension Northwest: Excavation of the Olmsted-Goffe House Site at the

Wadsworth Gate, Ca. 1632-1674. 146 pages.

The results of the archaeological data recovery program for the backyard area of the Olmstead-Goffe House Site were discussed. The area was excavated by l x lm units in a systematic grid. Seventeen cultural features including a stone well were excavated. Domestic trash, ceramics, glass, architectural materials, bone (including a fully articulated sheep), and other artifacts were collected and analyzed. Inferences concerning seventeenth century trade networks, student life and foodways were made.

25-383 Klein, Terry H.

1981 Interim Report of an Archaeological Survey of Additional Tennessee Gas Transmission Company Natural Gas Pipelines in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. 31 pages.

This interim report describes the results of a locational survey of sections of a proposed natural gas pipeline in several northeastern states. The survey identified three historic sites in the project area in Massachusetts: a section of the Hampden and Hampshire County Canal in Southwick; a possible springhouse in Methuen; and an abandoned railroad bed in Mendon and Blackstone. No prehistoric cultural material or sites were found. No additional research was recommended.

25-384 Bolian, Charles E., Eugene Winter, Thomas Trombley, and Mark McDonnell

1981 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

Background research and field investigation revealed the presence of three prehistoric and four historic archaeological sites in the sand dunes which have been disturbed by both natural and human forces. One site, the Bluffs, may be affected by future development plans. Another reported site on Nelson's Island outside the project area has been reported as a tidally submerged site and has yielded large quantities of bone tools and faunal remains. The report recommended that additional archaeological investigations be conducted since Plum Island and some adjoining areas may qualify for nomination to the National Register as an archaeological district.

25-385 Leveillee, Alan D., and Duncan Ritchie

1981 Site Examination of Site #16 within the Hale Reservation, Dover, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

Archaeological testing of this site determined the site boundaries and provided information concerning its internal configuration. This small upland site was utilized during the Middle-Late Woodland Period, evidenced by the presence of the base of Fox Creek-like biface, grit-tempered pottery and an ungrooved adze. Chipping debris was predominately of felsite and hornfels. The report recommended that the site be determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and that construction plans be modified in order to avoid adverse effect to the site. If construction designs could not be altered, it was recommended that a data recovery program be pursued.

25-386 Cox, Deborah C.

1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

Background research and a walkover reconnaissance survey with soil auger coring were conducted in order to stratify the Westover Air Force Base into ranked areas of archaeological sensitivity. One prehistoric and one historic site were identified through surface inspection. Sensitivity was measured by evaluating several environmental factors and the degree of prior disturbance. Additional field-testing which would utilize the results of the sensitivity study was recommended.

25-387 Blancke, Shirley B.

1980 An Assessment of the Archaeological and Historical Impact of the Concord, Massachusetts, Facilities Plan. 13 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance investigation was performed in order to evaluate the possible impacts of the proposed sewer project to prehistoric and historic sites. Review of the MHC site files was supplemented by additional site information gleaned from Ben Smith's collection and notes. It was determined that most of the project would probably not affect significant cultural resources. One project area was recommended for further testing.

25-388 Gero, Joan M., Debra Randall, Russell J. Barber, and Robert W. Drinkwater.

1981 Phase II, Archaeological Testing of the Right-of-Way Proposed for the Relocation of Route 44, Carver, Massachusetts: Prehistoric Sites. 74 pages.

Originally considered to be a single site, the Annasnappet Pond loci of prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits were tested through a site examination program. The results of these test excavations indicated that Annasnappet Pond was the location of several discrete sites which included Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Transitional and possible Early Woodland occupations. Lithic materials and botanical remains suggest varied seasonal use and site function(s). The report recommended that a determination of eligibility to the National Register be sought for the Annasnappet Pond Archaeological District.

25-389 Randall, Debra

1981 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Relocation of Route 44 in Plymouth and Carver, Massachusetts, 4M5 Alignment and Ramps. 13 pages.

An intensive field survey was conducted along an additional alternate route for the Route 44 relocation project. Two prehistoric sites and four isolated prehistoric artifact findspots were identified through test pit excavations. An Orient Fishtail, Squibnocket Triangle and Meadowood-like points were recovered from a locus area at Annasnappet Pond and another locus of prehistoric activity was identified at Maple Marsh. The report recommended that both sites be included within the proposed Annasnappet Pond Archaeological District for consideration of eligibility to the National Register.

25-390 Roberts, Michael (editor)

1981 Proposed Interpretive Program Moore State Park, Paxton, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

A program for research and exhibition was developed for Moore State Park. The programmatic themes included the natural and cultural development of the park, and emphasized changing prehistoric and historic (particularly industrial) land use patterns through time. Intensive archaeological survey and site examination were recommended, as well as documentary research, exhibits and possible restoration projects.

25-391 Shaw, Leslie C., and H. James Merrick

1982 Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Route 25 and Route 28 Ingersoll Alignment, Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

A Phase I, Step 1 reconnaissance survey included a background study and walkover inspection of the Ingersoll Alignment in Plymouth and Bourne. The literature search revealed the presence of a prehistoric and possibly historic Indian rock shelter, Wampsett Rock, near the project area. The

walkover survey identified a locus of fire-cracked rock within the proposed alignment to the southeast of Wampsett Rock. Subsurface testing was recommended for the entire project area. The northern half of the project was ranked higher in archaeological sensitivity for historic and prehistoric sites.

25-392 Laden, Greg

1982 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Urban Heritage State Park Fall River, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

Machine-assisted and hand test excavations were performed within the proposed Urban Heritage State Park to evaluate the potential significance of its archaeological resources. The excavation results were correlated with documentary evidence for site-specific and general industrial and commercial development of Fall River. Significant fills and occupational debris were identified throughout most of the park area. Since these archaeological deposits were widespread and homogeneous, and project impacts were localized, it was determined that the proposed construction would not result in the loss of important information. No further investigation was recommended.

25-393 Howry, Jeffrey C.

1981 Cultural Resources Survey Tewksbury Interceptor, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

A cultural resources survey was conducted in order to identify any historic or prehistoric properties that may be affected by the proposed construction of the Tewksbury interceptor. The investigation included review of documents and subsurface testing directed toward verifying the presence of any archaeological materials. The survey did not disclose any historic or prehistoric resources that could potentially be affected by the construction of the proposed interceptor. In addition, the survey could not confirm the presence of MHC-45, a prehistoric occupation area previously recorded on the lower terraces of the Merrimack River and located in the vicinity of the proposed interceptor. Archaeological monitoring of the construction was recommended.

25-394 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher

1981 Phase II Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Urban Heritage State Park, Lynn, Massachusetts, Modified Historic Structures Report, S.N. Breed Building No. 2, 252-258 Broad Street. 11 pages.

This report presents the results of extensive documentary research on the S. N. Breed Building Number 2, historically an important commercial structure situated in Lynn's waterfront district. The report covers the property history including associated events and individuals, original construction of, and subsequent alterations to the structure.

25-395 Laden, Greg

1982 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance/Intensive Survey for the Urban State Heritage Park, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Volume 2: Archaeological Testing. 35 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted on four acres of the proposed Lawrence Heritage State Park: The Campagnone Common, The North Canal Island Site, the Greenway area, and the Boarding House area. Analysis of geological bore data and the excavation backhoe trenches provided information on the park's stratigraphy and use through time. Small test pits were also dug by hand to collect samples of cultural materials. No further investigation was recommended for the Campagnone Common, North Canal Site and Greenway areas. Monitoring and profile recording was recommended for DEM's proposed backhoe trenches along the foundation of the Boarding House.

25-396 Graffam, Gray, and David A. Singer

1982 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance/Intensive Survey for the Urban Heritage State Park Lynn, Massachusetts. Volume 2: Archaeological testing. 15 pages.

Geological bores and hand-excavated test pits were utilized to investigate several 19th century wharf areas and the Breed Building Site within the proposed Heritage State Park in Lynn. No significant historic or prehistoric resources were identified within the project impact areas. The proposed park construction was recommended to proceed as planned.

25-397 Cox, Deborah, Joan Gallagher, Alan Leveillee, and Duncan Ritchie

1982 Site Examination of the Bear Hollow, Black Bear, Cracker, Dead Dog and Hartford Avenue Rock Shelter Sites: State Highway Route 146, Sutton to Uxbridge, Massachusetts, Construction Contract 2. 79 pages.

Of five prehistoric sites examined by intensive subsurface testing, four were considered significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register. These sites were: The Hartford Avenue Quarry Rock Shelter, a small single-deposition Woodland site; The Cracker Site, containing occupations dating to the Middle or Late Archaic (Laurentian Tradition) and Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland periods; The Bear Hollow Site, a Late Woodland campsite; and the Black Bear Site, a field camp of unknown temporal association. The Dead Dog Site was recommended for National Register nomination, pending the results of site examinations in contract 3. As it was determined that the project would adversely affect the Hartford Avenue Quarry Rock Shelter, Bear Hollow and Black Bear Sites, data recovery programs were recommended for these sites. The report stated there would be “no adverse effect” to the Dead Dog Site and “no effect” to the Cracker Site.

25-398 Thorbahn, Peter F., et al.

1978 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of Route 146. 203 pages.

A total of 43 archaeological properties were located within the ROW and interchange of both northern and southern sections of the Route 146 project in Douglas. These were identified by background research and field-testing. In addition, 41 properties were identified outside the ROW. These were either within the broad study area of the southern section or clearly associated with resources in the ROW. They were inventoried in an appendix to this report for inclusion in state inventory files. The 43 properties in the ROW included 25 from the prehistoric period and 18 historic properties. The report recommended that 25 properties with the ROW receive Phase II testing in order to determine eligibility for the National Register. These included 23 prehistoric and two historic sites.

25-399 Hasenstab, Robert John

1982 Archaeological Background, Reconnaissance, and Intensive Survey for the Proposed Buckley Nursing Home in the Town of Greenfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Background research and reconnaissance and intensive archaeological survey activities did not locate or identify any prehistoric sites or cultural material within the area of proposed construction. An historic ditch/embankment feature recognized in the project area was hypothesized to have been constructed at the end of the nineteenth century as a pasture fence. This feature was not considered to be historically significant. Historic cultural material collected from test pits were 20th century in origin.

25-400 Thomas, Peter, John Brooke, John Marti, and James Parrish

1977 Phase I Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Report of Pittsfield Area Route 7 Bypass.

82 pages.

Three construction alternatives for the Route 7 bypass project were investigated at the reconnaissance level through documentary research, informant interviews, use of predictive site locational models, surface inspection, limited subsurface testing, and soil analysis. Numerous National Register and National Register eligible properties, historic structures, sites, and areas of high archaeological potential were identified. The alternatives were ranked from highest to lowest possible impacts to cultural resources in this order: eastern, western and Street improvements. Recommendations for Phase II testing were made in light of the preliminary findings.

25-401 Booth, Anne, and Robert Drinkwater

1982 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Site of Western Gateway Urban Heritage State Park North Adams, Massachusetts. Volume I: Historical Research. 145 pages.

This volume contains the results of historic background research of the Western Gateway Urban Heritage State Park. Historic documents have chronicled the park's use from early Colonial times when it was principally farmland to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when it was a central regional train yard, serving several railroad lines which utilized the Hoosac Tunnel. The Hoosac Tunnel and Freight Yard Historic District are listed on the National Register.

25-402 Booth, Anne, and Robert Drinkwater

1982 Phase II Western Gateway Urban Heritage State Park, North Adams, Massachusetts Modified Structures Report. (Revised Final Report). 15 pages.

This report is a revised and expanded version of a modified structures reported previously submitted in 1981 (#25-368). The six buildings described in this report are components of the Freight Yard Historic District, a National Register property, about which the heritage state park has been planned.

25-403 Brenner, Elise M.

1982 Sociopolitical Change in Seventeenth Century Massachusetts: Archaeology and Ethnohistory. 59 pages.

An ethnographic study and archaeological field survey were undertaken to test certain hypotheses about the cultural system of an Indian Praying Town. Small test pits were excavated at 10 meter intervals in four sections of Natick. Although prehistoric and later historic cultural materials were collected, no 17th century historic material or features were encountered. The author concluded that the Natick praying Indians had maintained aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns and had not been as acculturated as John Eliot's writings have implied.

25-404 Ritchie, Duncan

1982 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Conveyance System Improvements, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Three sections of a proposed force main sewer easement were archaeologically investigated through a literature search and subsurface testing. The survey identified one area of historic/recent dumping activity within the project area and a prehistoric site immediately adjacent to the easement. The historic dumps, dating to the late 19th and 20th centuries, were not considered to be significant. The Austin Site, associated with the Terminal Late Archaic Period, was considered to be highly significant in association with surrounding prehistoric sites. The report recommended that construction activity near the Austin Site be monitored.

25-405 Mrozowski, Stephen A., and Steven R. White

1982 An Intensive Survey of the North Andover Technical Park, North Andover, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing located an early 19th century site associated with the residence of Cato Freeman, a freed slave who had settled in North Andover. Deposits of cultural material dating to that time period were found in the form of sheet refuse in the southern portion of the project area. No structural features associated with Freeman's house, however, were found. It was recommended that the project development avoid impacting the Cato Freeman Site, a potentially significant historic site. Prehistoric flakes were found in some test pits elsewhere in the project area, but in disturbed context.

25-406 Marie, Audrey R.

1981 Archaeological Salvage Front Street Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem Massachusetts, 1977. 167 pages.

Two buildings located at 31 and 33 Front Street were given to the National Park Service by the Salem Redevelopment Authority. The structures were moved to Derby and Central Wharves and were restored as c.1800 waterfront warehouses. Archaeological investigations were conducted along and within the foundations of the original site of the buildings. Test trenches were excavated in order to determine the construction date and historic use of the buildings. This final report indicates that the Front Street buildings originated as urban commercial stores in the early 1800s.

25-407 Pratt, Marjorie K.

1981 Archaeological Survey at the Adams Birthplaces Quincy, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

An archaeological survey of the grounds of the Adams Birthplace was undertaken for the National Park Service in order to locate and identify archaeological deposits and features. The results of the background literature research, intensive subsurface testing, and radar and resistivity studies were incorporated into the report. A number of subsurface features were discovered, including traces of several former outbuildings.

25-408 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1982 Phase I archaeological Survey for the Riverina Road Pumping Station Replacement, Interceptors and Force Mains, Andover and Lawrence Massachusetts. 45 pages.

Historic and prehistoric background research, informant interviews and walkover inspection identified less than 400 meters of proposed easement which appeared to be undisturbed. These areas were tested by small test pits, from which only modern cultural materials were recovered. The former topsoil was found in only a few test pits, under recent landfill. If archaeological resources were present within the project area, they are covered with thick deposits of fill, and may not be affected by sewer construction. No additional research was recommended.

25-409 Raber, Michael S.

1982 Holden, Massachusetts: Intensive Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Sewerage Facilities. 21 pages.

Intensive survey activities which included background research and subsurface testing, failed to identify any significant cultural properties within the proposed project area. A major portion of the project area was found to be covered with the remains of late 19th century industrial structures.

These buildings had been demolished after suffering from a destructive fire almost 100 years ago. Since the industrial site has seriously been disturbed, it is not considered eligible to the National Register. No further investigation was recommended.

25-410 Lutz, Bruce J., and Patricia E. Rubertone

1982 Archaeological Investigations Relating to Cemeteries within the bounds of the Perimeter Fence, Massachusetts Correctional Institution, Bridgewater. 16 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted along the course of the proposed perimeter fence which will surround the MCI treatment facility. Randomly oriented Gradall trenches were excavated along the proposed fence. Badly decomposed wood and human bones were encountered in one project area. Systematic Gradall trenches were placed in this area to delimit the boundaries of the historic cemetery, which was staked out in the field. It was recommended that the final alignment of the perimeter fence be designed to avoid impacts to the cemetery.

25-411 Towle, Linda A.

1982 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Shrewsbury Sewer Line Extension, Westborough, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted in the project area of a proposed sewer line extension in Westborough. No prehistoric or historic sites were located, and no additional archaeological work within the project area was recommended. However, an examination of borrow areas of fill to be used for a temporary access road was recommended when the borrow areas have been selected.

25-412 Graffam, Gray

1982 Phase I, Step I (Reconnaissance) Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Alternate IIIE (Water Street) Sewerage Relief Interceptor Beverly, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

Historic maps, deeds and other documents were researched as part of a reconnaissance survey of the Water Street interceptor, which is planned in an area adjacent to Fish Flake Historic District, a National Register property (see report #25-307). The background research indicated that at least eight historic wharves may be located under Water Street. It was recommended that an intensive survey and data recovery program be conducted simultaneously by a cooperative effort between the archaeologists and engineers.

25-413 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1982 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Southwick Brook Sewer Extensions, Douglas, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

The intensive survey of the proposed Southwick Brook sewer extensions combined a thorough background study with a program of subsurface testing. At one time in the past, the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company had operated within a building located just behind the project area, on the opposite side of Southwick Brook. Considerable industrial waste had been dumped along the brook, which itself had been artificially channeled. The project area thus demonstrably disturbed. No significant prehistoric or historic resources were identified; no further research was recommended.

25-414 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1981 Historical Archaeology at Bunker Hill Monument, Boston National Park, Massachusetts. 96

pages.

This final report, a blend of architectural and historical data with archaeological interpretation, describes the results of archaeological monitoring of the rehabilitation activities at Bunker Hill. The monitoring study provided archaeological data concerning the historic construction of the monument and the configuration of its alterations, drainage, sidewalk, perimeter fence, and undocumented cultural deposits.

25-415 Fiero, Kathleen W.

1982 Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Electrical Line Corridor, Springfield, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

An archaeological survey was carried out at the Springfield Armory along a proposed electrical line corridor. Analysis of cultural material and stratigraphic profiles of 23 shovel test pits along the easement indicated that 18th and 19th century materials were brought onto the site with loam used to cover the sandy base soil. Documentary evidence revealed that commanding officers had fill brought to the Armory to improve the soils for planting. It was determined that the proposed utility line would not affect significant cultural resources.

25-416 Cox, Deborah C., Duncan Ritchie, and Patricia E. Rubertone

1982 Archaeological Investigations at the Tewksbury Water Treatment Facilities Location. 30 pages.

A combined intensive survey and site examination was conducted on, respectively, the upland section of the project and the area near the Merrimack River which was identified to be archaeologically sensitive in a previous survey (report #25-393). The intensive survey located scattered historic field track and no prehistoric materials in the upland area. The site exam revealed that the previously identified hearth feature was historic and was not considered to be significant. Since no significant cultural resources were identified in the project areas, it was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-417 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher

1981 Tremont Yard Lowell Heritage State Park: A Response to a Proposal for a Parking Lot. 6 pages.

The historic significance and research potential of the Tremont Yard Mill Site were discussed in relation to a surface parking lot proposed for the site. Recommendations were made to reflect two central concerns: 1) the archaeological potential of the yard; and 2) its power as a public interpretive site.

25-418 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher, Theodore Z. Penn, Scott J. Andrus, and John E. Rempelakis

1982 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance/Intensive survey for the Heritage Park Blackstone Canal, Massachusetts. 119 pages.

Documentary research and a walkover survey of the Blackstone Canal area were conducted to provide the Department of Environmental Management with information concerning known and expected cultural resources on either side of the Canal, as well as descriptions of properties which were historically related to the Canal. Fifteen historic sites were described in detail. An assessment of the prehistory of the Blackstone Valley and a model predicting the existence of prehistoric sites were presented. Recommendations were made for future work needed to proceed with physical improvements and public interpretive programs for the park.

25-419 George, Douglas C., and Gray C. Graffam

1982 Phase I, Step 2 (Intensive) Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Longmeadow Brook/South Interceptor Sewer, Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Background literature research surface inspection and subsurface testing were conducted for a proposed sewer easement located primarily along Longmeadow Brook. The survey failed to identify any prehistoric cultural materials, but did locate one historic mill site. Historic records have referred to late l8th-19th century grist and saw mills as well as a late 19th century knitting mill in the project vicinity near Shaker Road. One test pit revealed the presence of brick and nail fragments at this location. The report recommended that either the mill site be avoided by redesigning the project, or that a site examination be performed to evaluate the mill site's potential eligibility for National Register nomination.

25-420 Wilson, John S., and Marie L. Bourassa

1982 Archaeological and Historical Resources Reconnaissance Colebrook River Lake, Colebrook, Connecticut and Sandisfield and Tolland, Massachusetts.

Thorough research of historic maps and documents, coupled with walkover surface inspection, revealed numerous historic sites within the project area. Topography and soils were studied in order to divide the project into ranked areas of prehistoric archaeological potential. It was determined that current development plans for the lake would not affect significant historic or archaeological properties.

25-421 Elia, Ricardo J.

1982 Archaeological Reconnaissance/Intensive Survey of the Proposed Improvements to the Wastewater Collection Facilities for the Town of Saugus in Saugus and Lynn, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

The archaeological survey did not detect the presence of significant historic or prehistoric properties within the proposed project area. Instead, the survey documented that extensive disturbance had occurred by prior construction filling and excavation in the project area. Only one project section was essentially undisturbed, but subsurface testing in this area did not identify any significant sites. It was recommended that the proposed project proceed as planned without further archaeological investigation.

25-422 Thorbahn, Peter F.

1982 The Prehistoric Settlement Systems of Southern New England, 8,000 B.C. to 1,500 B.C. Final Report of the Interstate Highway 495 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Volume I (Draft). 263 pages.

This report has endeavored to reconstruct and explain prehistoric settlement systems in the Narragansett Basin through analysis of the results of the data recovery program for 19 sites within the Route I-495 project area. Conventional approaches to the study of inter-and intrasite patterning in terms of "components" and site "types" were found to be inadequate for this study. Instead, two previously published explanatory models of changes in foraging territories and logistic organization were combined with a newly developed operational model of artifact deposition in order to observe the demographic and behavioral aspects of the prehistoric settlement systems. Several major findings concerning paleoenvironmental change, territory size, population growth, seasonal availability of resources, and the rate of modern destruction of sites were discussed.

25-423 Thorbahn, Peter F. (editor)

1982 The Prehistoric Site Summaries. Final Report of the Interstate Highway 495 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Volume II (Draft). 226 pages.

This edited volume, companion to Volume I of the series (report # 25-422) has compiled individual site summaries for the 19 prehistoric sites which were excavated in the data recovery program for Route I-495. Field operations and results have been described briefly; some interpretations concerning on-site activities have been made for each of the sites. Tables of recovered cultural materials and site maps were also included.

25-424 Thorbahn, Peter F. (editor)

1982 Methodological and Analytical Studies on the Prehistoric Sites in the I-495 Project. Final Report of the Interstate Highway 495 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Volume III (Draft). 229 pages.

Eight papers by several authors on varied research topics associated with the Route I-495 data recovery program have been assembled in this volume. They include: a description of the computer-based data management system utilized in the project; method and evaluation of the flotation recovery technique and results; paleoecological interpretations through a synthesis of archaeological and palynological data; implications for reconstructing depositional histories and site activities through feature analysis; multiple strategies for the analysis of lithics; paleoecological reconstruction in the Taunton Quadrangle; upland and wetland and vegetational changes through palynological analysis; and identification of prehistoric and historic vertebrate remains.

25-425 Gallagher, Joan and Patricia E. Rubertone

1982 Final Report of the Interstate Highway 495 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Volume IV. Part I, Patterns of Rural Migration: Evidence from the Historic Sites; Part II, Site Summaries, edited by Patricia E. Rubertone (Draft). 195 pages.

This volume presents the results of excavation and documentary research on the historic sites within the Route I-495 project. Part I includes discussions of rural economics, households, patterns of local exchange, and the evidence from one historic district for economic interaction and regional markets. In Part II, site summaries for four individual sites and one district have been assembled to include discussion of research objectives, field strategies, documentary sources, archaeological results (structures, features, cultural material), documented site histories, and analysis and summary.

25-426 Lewis, Scott, Paul , Nancy S. Seasholes and Greg Laden

1982 Archaeological Survey of the Third Harbor Tunnel Crossing Boston, Massachusetts (Draft Final Report). 77 pages.

This report presents the results of a reconnaissance level survey of the proposed Third Harbor Tunnel project area, including sections of South Bay, South Cove, Fort Point Channel, and Fort Hill subdivisions of Boston to the south of the Harbor, and East Boston including the airport to the north of the Harbor. The information presented in this report has indicated that there is a high probability of locating significant historic archaeological resources in all of these areas and significant prehistoric archaeological resources in only selected areas (primarily South Bay). Recommendations presented in this report have called for systematic backhoe trenching in several areas of the proposed right-of-way for the purpose of locating both historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Several of the sites expected in the project area have been located through historic documentation, and testing was recommended specifically for those sites. Other resources not likely to be located through historic documentation (such as prehistoric sites or early trade sites), are also expected in the proposed testing areas.

25-427 Simon, Brona G.

1981 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey New England Energy Park Fall River, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

A cultural resource reconnaissance assessment of the proposed New England Energy Park coal gasification plant site in Fall River, Freetown, and Dartmouth was accomplished through a background and literature search with a windshield survey/walkover inspection. The project area was divided into three zones on the basis of their overall ecological diversity which could be assessed through background research. It was recommended that these zones later be inspected with a field reconnaissance survey to establish their validity, followed by an intensive (locational) survey of the proposed development site. Additionally, a number of historic sites were identified within and on the periphery of the project area. Those proven to be within the project boundaries should be intensively surveyed.

25-428 Pendery, Steven R., et al

1982 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Project Area for the Central Artery, North Area, Charlestown, Massachusetts. 178 pages.

This site examination revealed the presence of a wide variety of historic archaeological resources and a limited occurrence of prehistoric archaeological resources within the urban site context of downtown Charlestown. Backhoe and other machinery were utilized in the testing program; documentary research was conducted. Approximately 100 archaeological sites related to 17th, 18th and 19th century domestic, commercial, waterfront, and industrial activities were identified. Twenty-one sites were recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; these included one prehistoric, nine residential, one tavern, five waterfront, and five manufacturing sites. The manufacturing sites included one distillery and four pottery sites. These sites were distributed among five recommended districts, two recommended thematic groups, and two individual sites. Data recovery programs were recommended for scientific and historic value. The results of this study have clearly indicated a high potential for the preservation of archaeological resources in intensively developed urban contexts.

25-429 Kerber, Jordan E. and Peter F. Thorbahn

1982 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Rumford River, Mansfield, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted on a parcel of land along the Rumford River which is proposed to be excavated for the construction of a small pond. The survey located two loci of prehistoric activity known as the Willis I and Willis II Sites, which were located on the west and east sides of the river, respectively. Scattered flakes of quartz and burnt rock were found in low densities at both sites. It was assumed that the majority of both sites lie outside the project impact area. Since it appeared that only fringe areas of the sites would be affected, it was recommended that the project proceed without further testing.

25-430 Mrozowski, Stephen

1982 An Intensive Survey of the Riverview Street Boat Ramp Project Parcel, North Andover, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

Backhoe-assisted test trenches were utilized in the intensive survey of the proposed boat ramp parcel on the east bank of the Merrimack River in North Andover. Trench profiles revealed the presence of deep alluvial deposits (nearly 3 meters in thickness) and evidence of late 19th and early 20th century fill layers above a stratum of river cobbles. No prehistoric materials or land sur-

faces were identified; no significant historic deposits were encountered.

25-431 Rempelakis, John

1982 Phase I, Step I Survey of the Proposed Winter Street Improvements Waltham, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

The environmental characteristics of the project area and the presence of a nearby water source, together with the results of documentary research and historic map inspection, have indicated that moderate to high potential exists within the project area for locating both prehistoric and historic properties. It was recommended that an intensive survey be conducted in order to determine if archaeological deposits related to 18th and 19th century homesteads or prehistoric land use lie within the proposed construction areas.

25-432 Rempelakis, John and Greg Laden.

1982 Archaeological Intensive Survey of the Lowell Sewers Right-of-Way Lowell, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

Even though background research identified several project areas of high archaeological sensitivity, field-testing produced no tangible evidence for intact prehistoric or historic cultural resources of significance. Flakes and Woodland Period Pottery were recovered from a single test pit on one project area, but they were mixed with 20th century fill materials. The project is planned to traverse the route of the Middlesex Canal, a National Register property; however, it was determined that there would be "no effect" to the canal since the project impacts appear to be limited to a previously disturbed portion of the canal route. No further research was recommended.

25-433 Elia, Ricardo J. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1982 Report on the Phase II Archaeological Survey of the proposed Tewksbury to Amesbury Right-of-Way 345kV Transmission Line. 80 pages.

Archeological test excavations took place at the proposed locations of new transmission line poles for the Tewksbury to Amesbury transmission line. Eight "non-sites," i.e., locations of diffuse, low-density prehistoric cultural material or stray finds were identified. One prehistoric campsite (Old Ferry Road Site, Haverhill) was encountered and tested more intensively than the "non-sites" in order to recover archeological data from the proposed project impact areas within the site. It was recommended that no additional archaeological research be conducted, and that construction activities avoid subsurface disturbances outside the immediate areas of the pole locations in several project areas where low-density archeological resources had been found.

25-434 George, Douglas C.

1982 Phase I, Step 2 (Intensive) Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Temporary Bridge over the Merrimack River at Lowell, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

Prehistoric and historical background research disclosed only the presence of a modern industrial period railroad round house the foundation of which is still visible. Information provided by recent geological borings suggested that most of the project area is composed of fill with a depth of up to twenty feet. A walkover survey followed by subsurface test excavations demonstrated that most, if not all, of the project area was covered by fill materials to at least the depth of one meter. No significant archeological sites were identified or discovered in the project zone. It was determined that the proposed construction of the temporary bridge would not affect significant cultural resources. No additional research was recommended.

25-435 Cheney, John, et al.

1982 Site Excavations and Analysis of the Pearl Street Dump Site Gardner, Massachusetts. 118 pages.

The site examination delineated the spatial boundaries, depth of deposits and integrity of the Pearl Street Dump Site. A representative sample of cultural material was collected. Historical documentation helped tighten site dating and provided information on site formation and on the community which generated the site. Intensive analysis of the material culture was undertaken to address specific research questions concerning the date and patterning. Additionally, questions concerning bottle recycling, economics, income, market, and intra- and inter-regional comparisons were addressed through the analysis.

25-436 Loparto, Leonard and Beth Anne Bower

1982 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Site of the Wastewater/Septage Treatment Facilities Orleans, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

During an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed location of a wastewater treatment facility in Orleans, three archaeological sites were discovered. The Freeman Site, a 19th to early 20th century surface midden, was not considered to be of strong cultural or historical significance. The Oak Ridge and Nemskaket Sites were considered to be potentially significant prehistoric sites associated with the backwaters of Namskaket Creek. It was recommended that both prehistoric sites be the subject of further investigation to determine their spatial extent and evaluate their National Register eligibility.

25-437 Rempelakis, John

1982 Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Survey of the Wisdom Way and River, Mill and Meade Streets Relocation and Reconstruction Project Greenfield, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

Documentary evidence, visible historic features and the physical attributes of the project area indicate that certain areas possess high archaeological potential for historic and prehistoric sites. The Sconce Mill Factory Site, especially, might contain archaeological deposits relating to early Industries. Further investigation was recommended.

25-438 Graffam, Gray

1982 Final Report of Phase II/III Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Spring Street Ejector Station, North Dighton, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Results of intensive historical research through documentary sources and Informant interviews were presented for the project area on Stephens Island. The location and potential disturbance of possible historic resources were discussed; a framework for additional archaeological research was presented. No further investigation was recommended since the site has been disturbed by more recent industrial development.

25-439 Bower, Beth Anne, Claire Dempsey and Leonard Loparto

1982 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Wastewater Treatment Facilities Planning Project, Spencer, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

During an intensive archaeological survey of the Spencer wastewater treatment facilities planning project, one archaeological site was discovered. The Seven Mile River Site, located on a small, undisturbed knoll, is a site of unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation. It was recommended that this site be tested further to determine its size, cultural affiliation, internal configuration, and po-

tential eligibility for nomination to the National Register.

25-440 Zimmer, Edward F. and Alan McArdle

1982 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Springfield Heritage State Park Springfield, Massachusetts. 103 pages.

The report is organized into two sections, one concerning historical documentary research, the other concerning archaeological testing of four urban areas. The study units consist of the Riverfront, Court Square, Court House, and Quadrangle areas within the central portion of Springfield. Historical research provided information on the deposition and disturbance of cultural remains as well as a context for the evaluation of archaeological resources. Archaeological testing indicated that the Court Square, Court House and Quadrangle areas possessed a strong likelihood for the presence of significant historic archaeological deposits. Further field investigation was recommended for these areas.

25-441 Williss, G. Frank

1982 The West India Goods Store in Maritime Salem: An Essay Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

The essay focused on the use of the West India Goods Store at 104 Derby Street during the twilight years of Salem's overseas commerce (ca. 1837-53). Exhaustive documentary research was conducted on the building, its function through time, its first owner Henry Prince and subsequent owners. Types of trade goods sold at the building were hypothesized. Results of the research presented information useful to park interpreters.

25-442 Kerber, Jordan E. and Peter F. Thorbahn

1982 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Clinton Wastewater Treatment Facility and Landfill. 40 pages.

The survey of the Clinton wastewater project areas did not reveal any significant cultural resources. The historic trash deposits discovered in the field south of the present treatment plant, were of minimal importance since they had been previously disturbed. The remains of a recent structure, possibly an outbuilding associated with a dairy, unearthed in one test pit, have no particular significance. The remainder of the project that was tested contained no cultural resources. No further research was recommended.

25-443 Gallagher, Joan and Leonard W. Loparto

1982 Intensive Survey, the Village at Fawcetts Pond Hyannis, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

The testing program indicated that no significant archaeological resources were located within the project area. Historic period features were found within a narrow corridor between West Main Street and the main project area. These features were not associated with any known historic structure and were thought to be quite recent in origin. The recovered cultural material dated, with a single exception, to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Testing within the project area yielded no evidence of prehistoric occupation. No further testing was recommended.

25-444 Cheney, John F.

1982 Phase I, Step 2 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Route 25 Ingersoll Alignment Bourne, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted on the Ingersoll (Upland) Alignment right-of-way for the relocation of Route 25 in Bourne. The survey included the digging of shovel test pits at regular intervals and in locations selected judgmentally. No potentially significant historic period sites were located. Two prehistoric sites were located and were recommended for site examination: Wampsett Rock, a rock shelter; and the Hearth Site, consisting of a possible hearth of unclear cultural origin. A further occurrence of a prehistoric flake proved to be merely a stray find, and no further investigation of that area was recommended.

25-445 Collamer, Jeanette

1982 Intensive Survey for the Route 7 Street, Berkshire County, Pittsfield,

Realignment, Upper North Massachusetts. 20 pages.

Test pit excavations and background research were conducted for the proposed realignment project. Three potentially significant cultural properties were identified in or near the project area: (1) "The Pines," a ca. 1850 Italianate home and barnyard; (2) a prehistoric site containing chert debitage; and (3) a fieldstone foundation, possibly dating to the late 18th or 19th centuries. It was recommended that the road be redesigned an additional distance away from "The Pines" to avoid indirect impacts to the structure. A site examination was recommended for the prehistoric site, and construction monitoring was recommended for the historic foundation.

25-446 Shaw, Leslie C.

1982 Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Barre Road Project Templeton, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

Through documentary background research and visual inspection of the project area, it was determined that the project had the potential for the presence of historic and prehistoric properties. An intensive field survey of the project's impact areas was recommended.

25-447 Ham, Eugene J.

1982 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Warren Street Modification Palmer, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

Subsurface testing, surface inspection, documentary research, and informant interviews were conducted during the intensive survey of the Warren Street project. Fourteen historic sites and one isolated projectile point surface find were identified in or adjacent to the project area. The proposed road reconstruction may affect six of the historic sites. Five historic sites were recommended for site examination: the Theodore Ferrel farmstead; the Ed Madura residence; a schoolhouse foundation; a wood-chopper's hut; and the Noone residence.

25-448 Shaw, Leslie C.

1982 Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Williamsville-Templeton Road Project Hubbardston, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

The background reconnaissance study of the Williamsville-Templeton Road project did not find any documentation of historic or prehistoric sites. However, the project area was determined to possess a good potential for the location of sites, especially prehistoric sites. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended.

25-449 Laden, Greg

1982 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Wellesley Extension Sewer Facilities Wellesley, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

The proposed sewer extension facilities include two major segments: the Upper Neponset and Wellesley sections. It became clear through documentary research and field inspection that only the Wellesley extension section along the Charles River was likely to have potential impact on archaeological resources. Therefore, detailed site location modeling focused on that alignment. The alignment was divided into sub areas ranked by their degree of archaeological sensitivity. Highly and moderately sensitive project sub areas were recommended for further testing.

25-450 Shaw, Leslie C.

1982 Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance of Pleasant Street (Route 113), Dunstable, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

Background research and visual inspection indicated that the project area has potential for historic and prehistoric archaeological properties. Cultural deposits associated with an early 19th century sawmill and two historic farmsteads may exist. Prehistoric archaeological deposits relating to the exploitation of adjacent brooks and wetlands were also expected. An intensive survey was recommended.

25-451 Thorbahn, Peter F. and Jordan E. Kerber

1982 Archaeological Investigations at the Plymouth Elderly Housing Project, High Cliff, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The intensive survey recovered archaeological materials from a number of locations within the project area. Only one locus of prehistoric cultural material was considered to be potentially eligible for National Register nomination. This site, known as High Cliff II, was tested more intensively. Although no diagnostic artifacts were found, it was hypothesized that High Cliff II had been occupied briefly, or by a small number of people during the Late Woodland period. The report recommended that the High Cliff II Site be preserved through avoidance.

25-452 Gallagher, Joan and Jordan E. Kerber

1982 Intensive Survey of Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Pembroke, Massachusetts. Volumes 1 and 2. 68 pages.

Volume 1 contains the results of extensive background research; volume 2 contains a description of field strategies and their results. Background information demonstrated a moderate to high expectation for the presence of historic and prehistoric sites within the project. The intensive survey failed to locate any historic sites in addition to the 19th century dam on Herring Brook, but did identify three areas of prehistoric activity. Two of these areas were characterized by localized, low-density lithic scatters, while the third area contained a wide distribution of debitage and burned rock. It was recommended that further testing take place at the latter site.

25-453 George, Douglas

1982 Final Report on the Phase I, Step 1 Cultural Resources Survey of the Montague Road Reconstruction Project in Montague, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The background study and walkover survey identified two previously undisturbed portions of the project area which possessed a likelihood for the presence of prehistoric archaeological resources. A total of 1600 feet on the west side of Montague Road and a proposed drain pipe location were recommended for further testing.

25-454 Barber, Russell J.

1982 Phase I, Step 2 Intensive Archaeological Survey for Proposed Modifications to Winter Street Waltham, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

A Phase I, Step 2 intensive archaeological survey was conducted on portions of the impact area of proposed road modifications to Winter Street in Waltham. Subsurface testing failed to identify any evidence for potentially significant archaeological resources. It was recommended that no further archaeological study be devoted to this area.

25-455 Graffam, Gray

1982 Final Report of Phase I, Step 1 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed NE and NW Highway Ramps, Routes 88 and 177, in Westport, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The project area was considered to be moderately sensitive for the presence of prehistoric sites, and unlikely to contain historic sites. It was recommended that an intensive survey be conducted in order to determine if small-scale prehistoric sites (e.g., temporary camps, flaking stations) were indeed located within the project.

25-456 Casjens, Laurel, Eugene Winter, William Lamb, and Stephen Williams

1977 Phase I/Reconnaissance--Phase II/Intensive Cultural Resource Survey for the Lawrence Hydroelectric Project Lawrence, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

An archaeological/historic resources investigation was conducted for the Lawrence hydro project relevant to a proposed excavation area between the Merrimack River and South Canal. Background research indicated that no prehistoric or pre-industrial sites would be affected by the project. However, the South Canal and Gatehouse would be affected. The report describes these structures, evaluates their significance, and presents mitigation options.

25-457 Raber, Michael S. and William A. McIlvride

1982 Falmouth Massachusetts: Geological Investigations of Cultural Resources Potential at Three Sewerage Facility Sites. 26 pages.

Three proposed pumping station locations were tested by split-spoon borings and auger cores to evaluate the possible presence of buried land surfaces and their archaeological potential. Analysis of the cores revealed that the project was unlikely to affect significant archaeological resources.

25-458 Raber, Michael S.

1981 North Attleboro, Massachusetts: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Sewerage Facility Project Areas. 25 pages.

Background research and a walkover surface inspection were conducted during the reconnaissance survey of the proposed wastewater project. Some potential for archaeological cultural resources, both historic and prehistoric, was identified in project areas totaling almost three miles. Intensive subsurface testing was recommended within the sensitive areas.

25-459 Raber, Michael S.

1982 Hopkinton, Massachusetts: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for Sewerage Facilities Alternatives. 20 pages.

Background research, field inspection and evaluation of soil, drainage and disturbance factors indicated that a number of project areas appeared to be sensitive for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. These areas were recommended for further testing. Photo documentation was recommended for a 19th century bridge abutment, also found within the project area

25-460 Gallagher, Joan

1982 Intensive Survey Site D Yarmouth, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted within the project area of a proposed wastewater treatment facility in Yarmouth. Search of the state inventory files indicated that a prehistoric site had been recorded within the project area. Intensive subsurface testing with small test pits and auger cores failed to verify the presence of this site. Since no archaeological materials were recovered, no further investigation was recommended.

25-461 Cushman, David W.

1982 Phase I, Step 2 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Barre Road Project Area Templeton, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

Included in this report are the results of historic research, informant interviews and shovel testing of six areas along the project right-of-way. No evidence of prehistoric sites was encountered. Of the historic materials recovered, one site, known as the Wheeler/Leland Mill Complex, was considered to be potentially significant and was recommended for further testing.

25-462 Cheney, John

1982 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination for the Proposed Route 66 Realignment, Huntington, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

Seven historic sites were tested and evaluated for their potential significance. The field-testing of a subsurface feature previously believed to be prehistoric revealed that it was actually historic in origin. The Hannum axe factory, which appeared to be of particular interest, was found to lie outside the area of direct project impact. No further research was recommended, as no National Register eligible properties were identified within the project.

25-463 Wamsley, J. Cooper

1982 Final Report of Phase I, Step 2 (Intensive) Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Construction Improvements to Old Westport Road/Old County Road in Dartmouth and Westport, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Literature review, historical documentary research, site files search, and informant interviews failed to identify any sites within the project zone. The results of the walkover survey and subsurface testing indicated that most of the project area had been previously disturbed. Since no significant cultural resources were identified, no further research was recommended.

25-464 Bower, Beth Anne, Claire Dempsey and Leonard Loparto

1982 A Historical Summary and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

The reconnaissance survey of the town of Chelmsford identified known and expected prehistoric and historic sites. Although few prehistoric sites have been recorded, these sites exhibit occupations from the Middle Archaic through the Contact Period. The town contains a number of historic

structures relating to its early agricultural period, early industrial period and industrial expansion. Chelmsford Center is a National Register Historic District. The report recommends that specific areas of known or potential sites be avoided through project design.

25-465 Towle, Linda A.

1982 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Millham Reservoir Water Treatment Plant Marlborough, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted through background studies and field-testing. No prehistoric or historic sites were identified. No further investigation was recommended.

25-466 Elia, Ricardo J.

1983 Final Report of the Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Testing of the Proposed Montague Road Reconstruction Project in Montague, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

Two segments of the Montague Road reconstruction area were intensively surveyed. No significant archaeological resources were encountered.

25-467 George, Douglas, Gray Graffam and Ricardo J. Elia

1983 Report on the Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Pond Meadow Bicycle Path in Braintree, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

The report includes the results of a background study and field-testing of the project area. Historic documents revealed a number of historic activities which occurred in the area, including surface quarrying, agriculture and pig raising. Ninety-three test pits were excavated, but no significant archaeological sites were encountered.

25-468 Elia, Ricardo J.

1983 Final Report of Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Testing of the Proposed NE and NW Highway Ramps, Routes 88 and 177, in Westport, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

The excavation of shovel test pits failed to detect the presence of prehistoric cultural material within the project area.

25-469 Mulholland, Mitchell T.

1981 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Field Survey of the Proposed Henderson Road Realignment, Williamstown, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

The results of the intensive survey indicated that although the project area exhibited environmental characteristics typical of areas of high prehistoric potential, no prehistoric sites were found. Additionally, no significant historic sites were identified.

25-470 Elia, Ricardo 3.

1983 Report on the Phase II Archaeological Testing of the Ward Hill Interceptor in Haverhill, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

The Phase II survey studied two cross-country segments of the proposed Ward Hill interceptor project. Previous archaeological research in the area indicated that prehistoric archaeological resources might be impacted by the proposed construction. A total of 84 shovel test pits was exca-

vated in the Phase II study. No evidence of prehistoric activity was encountered in the south segment. In the north segment, a portion of the impact area is located along the margin of a prehistoric site (Walker Camp Site). Preliminary analysis of collections from the site (illustrated in the report) indicated Middle Archaic to Late Woodland activities, with Late Archaic Small Stemmed materials predominating. Since field-testing revealed only minimal evidence of prehistoric material in the project area, it was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-471 Towle, Linda A.

1982 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Westborough Office Park Development Westborough, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

The intensive survey was performed within the impact areas of a proposed office park development. Field-testing failed to identify any archaeological deposits within the impact areas. One site with historic (and possibly prehistoric) significance known locally as “Devil’s Cave” was identified outside the proposed development. The report recommended that the project impact area boundaries be drawn to buffer against possible project effects stemming from the construction of offices and parking areas, or that an intensive archaeological investigation be undertaken in the area of the cave.

25-472 Shaw, Leslie C.

1982 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the North Shore Community College Project Area Beverly, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

The survey located two prehistoric sites, two isolated artifact findspots (prehistoric), and two historic sites. The isolated artifacts and historic sites were not considered to be significant. Phase II investigation was recommended for the two prehistoric sites, although only one site appeared to lie within the project impact area. The Norwood Dam Site contained a Late Archaic (Susquehanna) component and Site #3 was characterized as a small lithic scatter.

25-473 Bower, Beth Anne and Myron Stachiw

1983 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Bass River Interceptor and Pumping Station Beverly, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Field and background investigations identified the presence of prehistoric archaeological deposits in three areas of the overall project. The prehistoric site located within the golf course near the Bass River contained quartz and felsite chipping debris, quartz biface fragments, and fire-cracked rock. The McKay School Site contained a few felsite flakes in disturbed contexts. The New Balch Street deposit of quartz, quartzite and felsite flakes may be part of the USMC Garden Site. Further testing or avoidance was recommended for the golf club and New Balch Street sites. No significant historic resources were identified.

25-474 Collamer, Jeanette

1983 Stage lB Archaeological Survey Site Examination 19BK99 Upper North Street, U.S. Route 7 Realignment Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

The site examination identified the horizontal boundaries of “The Pines” prehistoric site and gathered additional information on its internal configuration. Artifacts and chipping waste consisted principally of gray Onondaga chert; Diagnostic tools included “Lamoka” (small stemmed) and possibly Vosburg projectile points. The author suggested that the site had been occupied during fall or winter as a hunting station. The author recommended that the site be nominated to the National Register, and, furthermore, that the site be either avoided, buried, or be subject to a data recovery program.

25-475 Laden, Greg

1982 Archaeological Investigation Proposed Lowell Hilton Inn Lowell, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

Historic documents and archaeological research identified several 19th and 20th century industrial resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Examination of the results of engineers' test trenches and soil borings, surface inspection, and five archaeological test trenches showed that the remains of structures dating to 1831, 1832, 1880, and 1934 existed within the impact zone. However, these remains had been heavily disturbed and were not associated with significant deposits of artifacts. It was determined that the hotel construction would not affect significant cultural resources. The report suggested that significant archaeological deposits might exist to the south of the project, in other areas of Middlesex Yard.

25-476 Raber, Michael S. and Jeffrey V. Kahn

1982 North Attleborough, Massachusetts: Intensive Survey of Cultural Resources in Sewerage Facility Project Areas. 43 pages.

Cross-country sewer easements were tested intensively with shovel test pits. Two prehistoric site areas were identified: the Railroad Grade Site, a campsite and workshop north of Mendon Road; and a scatter of lithic material in between Washington Street and Old Post Road, south of Allen Avenue. It was recommended that the Railroad Grade Site be avoided and that the second site be tested further. It was also recommended that an intensive survey be conducted within project areas where permission had not previously been granted. No significant historic resources were discovered.

25-477 Davin, Ann and Peter Thorbahn

1983 Intensive Survey of the Proposed Orr's Pond Rehabilitation Project Attleboro, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Three areas of prehistoric activity were identified on the borders of Orr's Pond: the Island, Well House and Knoll 1 Sites. Because of low artifact densities and prior disturbances, the Island and Well House Sites were not recommended for further study. The Knoll 1 Site, however, appeared to be largely intact and potentially significant. A heavy concentration of Attleboro red felsite chipping debris, a few flakes of quartz and a broken argillite point (Neville?) suggested that the site had been utilized during the Middle and Terminal Late Archaic periods. Since a water treatment plant is proposed for Knoll 1, it was recommended that a determination of eligibility be sought for the site, and that a data recovery program be initiated.

25-478 Hoffman, Curtiss

1982 Westborough Archaeological Survey, Training and Excavation

Project 1982 Summative Report Excavation Operations. 35 pages.

Five prehistoric site areas were systematically sampled in order to obtain information on the prehistoric utilization of the upland zone of Westborough. Test excavations revealed that the five site areas were internally quite diverse in density of cultural remains, site size, site complexity, and emphasis of local vs. non-local lithics. Most of the diagnostic artifacts were ascribed to the Late Archaic period. The site occupations appeared to the author to be separate and probably chronologically distinct. Further analysis was recommended to determine if the sites represent different seasonal use instead.

25-479 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Alan S. McArdle, Robert J. Hasenstab, and David M. Lacy

1982 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Deerfield River Gorge Stillwater Bridge Hydroelectric Project. 285 pages.

The report describes the results of a background and field survey conducted on the site of a proposed hydroelectric project on 5.5 miles along the Deerfield River in Conway, Deerfield and Shelburne. The study concluded that the area is highly sensitive both prehistorically and historically, having been occupied for at least 6000 years. The area may be eligible for nomination to the National Register as a prehistoric district, and portions as historic districts. In all, 43 clusters of prehistoric material were found within the project area, of which 33 were recommended for site examination. In addition, 21 low-density prehistoric findspots requiring no further study were found. Historic sites numbered 24, of which seven were recommended for site examination.

25-480 Thorbahn, Peter F. and Jordan E. Kerber

1983 Emerson Brook Reservoir, Middleton, Massachusetts: Intensive Archaeological Survey. 63 pages.

Three historic sites were found within the project area during the intensive survey. These included two mill complexes (19th and possibly 18th centuries) and a stock pen. Testing within these sites failed to identify any significant cultural deposits. Although no prehistoric cultural materials were discovered within the Impact zone, many adjacent areas, especially the Harold Parker State Forest, were considered to be highly sensitive. No further study was recommended for the project.

25-481 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1983 Eagle Pond Nursing Home, Dennis, Massachusetts: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey. 20 pages.

A five acre parcel adjacent to a cranberry bog which empties into Eagle Pond was archaeologically surveyed. Survey activities included background research, informant interviews, walkover, and subsurface testing. Eighty-seven test pits were excavated at 20 meter intervals. No cultural materials were recovered in any of the tests; no sites were identified in the project area.

25-482 Gallagher, Joan

1982 The Prowse Farm: Its History and Archaeology. 51 pages.

Documentary research and archaeological testing were performed on the Codex property known as the Prowse Farm in Canton. The archaeological evidence revealed an almost exclusive appearance of a single chronological component across the property, dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A small trash deposit containing 18th century artifacts was discovered in one portion of the property, and evidence of a structural fire was found in the vicinity of the expected location of the Doty Tavern (outside Codex's property). Further investigation was recommended for the bottle dump and trash deposit should future development be planned in these areas. The importance and preservation of the Doty Tavern site were emphasized. It was determined that the presently proposed Codex construction would not affect significant archaeological deposits.

25-483 Wilson, John S. and Meredith Weiss Belding

1979 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for a Streambank Erosion Control Evaluation and Demonstration Project, Northfield, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

A cultural resource reconnaissance was conducted in May 1979 for proposed riverbank stabilization along 2000 feet of frontage along the Connecticut River. Historical, archaeological

and environmental background data, coupled with a field survey of the project, located no prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the impact area. A recommendation was made that the project proceed as planned. Due to the close proximity of a recorded prehistoric site, it was recommended that the Army Corps of Engineers' cultural resource staff monitor groundbreaking activities.

25-484 Little, Elizabeth

1983 Locus Q-6, Site M52/65, Quidnet, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

Locus Q-6, at Quidnet, Nantucket Island, excavated in 1976 and 1977 by the Nantucket Historical Association, is a small sample of a large Woodland site which has been extensively excavated by Nantucket collectors. Locus Q-6 included part of a structure defined by an arc of postmolds, and part of an adjacent shell midden. Two radiocarbon dates have been obtained for the site.

25-485 Huntington, Frederick W. et al.

1982 Preliminary Report on the Excavation of Flagg Swamp Rock Shelter. 162 pages.

The data recovery program of the Flagg Swamp Rock shelter provided important classes of archaeological data useful for studying settlement patterns, subsistence systems and social organizations of the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. The data from the rock shelter suggest that the site had been a winter camp repeatedly inhabited by small, complete social/economic groups, probably nuclear or small extended families. The report includes description and analysis of features, artifacts, faunal remains (including mammals, fish, bird, turtle, and mollusc), floral remains, and radiocarbon dates.

25-486 Cheney, John

1983 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Proposed North River Bridge Replacement Project Marshfield, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Archaeological testing proved that significant remains of the Taylor and Carver shipyard site (1848-1860) still exist. These include two wharves, discrete work areas within the yard, remains of a shipsmith shop, well-preserved woodworking debris, and the shipyard dump. The site is considered eligible for nomination to the National Register as it contains information important to understanding the shipbuilding industry for which the North River is particularly noted. Since avoidance of the site does not appear feasible, a data recovery program was recommended. Additionally, a prehistoric site was found within the project area, but was not sufficiently tested to evaluate its potential significance. A site examination was recommended for the prehistoric site. The "Little Bridge Tollhouse" proved to be a barn foundation associated with the shipyard.

25-487 Bower, Beth Anne, Elizabeth Krase and Leonard Loparto

1983 An Intensive Survey of the Lunenburg Municipal Wastewater Facilities Plan. 22 pages.

An intensive survey was completed on two proposed project areas. No evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural materials or features were identified. A third project area was not tested because of its poorly drained soils.

25-488 Strauss, Alan E.

1983 Report on the Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Survey of the Plantation-Belmont Parcel in Worcester, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was undertaken for a 105 acre tract of the former Worcester State Lunatic Hospital, (now Worcester State Hospital) along Plantation and Belmont Streets. The hospital complex is listed on the National Register. Standing structures on the parcel include a mid-l9th century wood cottage, later reused by the State Hospital, and a large brick structure that was built to accommodate workers at the hospital. Historical research documented the agricultural use of the parcel during the 18th and 19th centuries, and identified a number of historic farmhouses which formerly stood along the streets. Although no prehistoric sites are recorded within the project area, three potentially sensitive areas were identified on the basis of locational criteria. An intensive survey was recommended.

25-489 Cushman, David W.

1983 Final Report, Phase I Additional Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Route 25 Modified Upland Alignment, Bourne, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

Field-testing failed to identify any cultural resources within the project area of the proposed modified upland alignment for Route 25. It was determined that the project would have no effect on Wampsett Rock, a prehistoric site which lies outside the proposed right-of-way.

25-490 Elia, Ricardo

1981 Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Riddle Brook Housing for the Elderly In Douglas, Mass. 24 pages.

The archaeological survey of the proposed Riddle Brook Housing for the Elderly combined a background study of the impact area with subsurface testing. The results of these studies proved to be negative; no significant prehistoric or historic resources were found to exist within the impact area.

25-491 McCarty, Tom

1983 Phase II Archaeological Examination of the Proposed Warren Street Modification Palmer, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

Based on the results of this investigation, it was determined that the Madura site, the schoolhouse locus and the Noone residence were not associated with cultural remains of potential significance. It was therefore recommended that further archaeological considerations were unnecessary. Archaeological and historical investigation of the Ferrel site revealed that this resource contained material remains of probable scientific value and was of potential importance with respect to local and regional historical development. However, special provisions were inserted into the construction plans to avoid the significant areas of the site.

25-492 Mahlstedt, Thomas F. and Eric S. Johnson

1983 The Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Sutton Sewer Facilities in the Towns of Douglas and Sutton, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

The survey investigated two cross-country segments of the proposed sewer facilities in the towns of Douglas and Sutton (Manchaug). Past research of the vicinity had identified the existence of prehistoric activities in the general area, and the project location, adjacent to the Mumford River, was considered to be archaeologically sensitive. Evidence for prehistoric activity was encountered at two separate locations within the Douglas segment. Additional testing at these locations proved that these sites, “non-sites,” or portions of sites contained only sparse distributions of chipping debris in low frequencies and appeared to be of limited extent and significance. No further testing was recommended.

25-493 Towle, Linda and Greg Laden

1983 Archaeological Survey of Wisdom Way and River, Mill, and Meade Streets Relocation and Reconstruction Projects Greenfield, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

A Phase I, Step 2 intensive survey was conducted in two areas adjacent to Mill and Meade Streets. Visible remains of historic structures near Mill Street were determined to have been extensively disturbed by previous construction. Testing of the riverbank adjacent to Meade Street indicated that it was a 19th and 20th century dumping area and was not considered to be significant. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-494 Shaw, Leslie

1983 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Williamsville-Templeton Road Project Hubbardston, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

The field survey and background review identified six historic but no prehistoric sites within the survey boundaries. The historic cultural resources of the project were comprised of the Williamsville Chapel, the Felton Store, a wagon shed, a black jack tar factory, the Williams family mansion foundation, and a 20th century bottle and can dump. Three of these sites would not be impacted significantly by the proposed roadwork; the remaining three sites were not considered to be historically significant because of their recent origin. No further research was recommended.

25-495 Blancke, Shirley

1981 Survey of Pre-Contact Sites and Collections in Concord. 18 pages.

This report describes the results of a MHC survey and planning grant project to update and improve MHC's inventory of prehistoric sites in Concord, and to record artifacts from various private collection in the area. Inventoried sites were field checked to evaluate their present condition, land use and possible threats; collections were inventoried and integrated into MHC's computer files; and conclusions were drawn concerning temporal settlement patterning exhibited in Concord sites.

25-496 Hasenstab, Robert J. and Robert W. Drinkwater

1983 Archaeological Background and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Line Place Apartments Housing Project in the Town of Southampton, Hampshire Co., Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Due to its environmental setting, the project area was determined to have limited archaeological potential for the historic period and most of prehistory. Geological information was extrapolated to suggest that the project area had formerly been a bluff above the stable shoreline of Glacial Lake Hitchcock. Two small gullies nearby may have been springs. The author recommended further testing of a portion (0.7 acres) of the impact area for the presence of Paleo-Indian sites. The results of the testing would help to support or negate current models of Paleo settlement which suppose that Paleo occupation of the Connecticut Valley was not contemporary with the glacial lake.

25-497 Gallagher, Joan and Ann Davin

1983 Intensive Survey of the New England Energy Park and Access Corridor, Fall River, Massachusetts. 125 pages.

The survey identified prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area and evaluated their potential significance within the context of settlement and land use models postulated

for the region. Both prehistoric and historic land use of the project area were found to be closely paralleled in the documentary and archaeological records. The results of the survey indicated that the interior of Fall River has apparently always been the location of extraction activities for the benefit of larger settlements in the coastal zone. Six prehistoric sites and one historic site (a granite quarry) were recommended for further study.

25-498 Thorbahn, Peter F.

1983 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Barnet Boulevard Extension, Dartmouth and New Bedford, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

Although the background studies failed to identify any recorded sites within the project, three project segments were found to be highly sensitive on the basis of observed surface remains and environmental characteristics. The surface remains include stone mounds and a semi-circular ditch of unknown origin. These areas were recommended for further study.

25-499 Thorbahn, Peter F.

1983 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Barnet Boulevard Extension, Dartmouth and New Bedford, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

Three project areas were tested. The survey found the remains of stone wall construction and charcoal burning activities, probably dating to the 19th century; these historic resources were not considered to be significant. Although no prehistoric sites were found, areas to the north and south of the project area were considered to be sensitive. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-500 Thorbahn, Peter F. and Deborah C. Cox

1983 Extended Phase II Testing and Analysis of Six Prehistoric Sites in the Northern Section of the Route 146 Project, Sutton and Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 135 pages.

The Purgatory I and II, Black Bear, Bear Hollow, Dead Dog, and Cracker Sites were subjected to additional testing and analysis within the framework of three alternate regional settlement/subsistence models. Radiocarbon dates, descriptions of artifacts and features, and identification of internal depositional units and concentration clusters assisted in the interpretation of the occupations and functions of these upland sites. Comparisons were made with the results of the I-495 data recovery program (lowland sites). Management considerations were also presented for small, upland sites.

25-501 Thorbahn, Peter F., Deborah C. Cox and Duncan Ritchie

1983 Archaeological Investigations at the G.B. Crane Site, Norton, Massachusetts: The Data Recovery Program. 165 pages.

A portion of the G.B. Crane Site to be impacted by sewer construction was the subject of a data recovery program. Descriptions of the research design, methodological and theoretical issues, archaeological findings, and the results the analysis of depositional units, features, tools, lithic materials, and palynological, flotation and radiocarbon samples were presented. The report concluded that the site had been occupied during the Early/Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods for varying lengths of time and purposes. The findings were discussed within the context of a regional logistical settlement model.

25-502 Ritchie, Duncan

1983 Final Report of an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Hopping Brook Park, Holliston, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Background research and walkover inspection helped to divide the project into five zones of decreasing archaeological sensitivity. Limited subsurface testing identified six prehistoric sites in zones 1 and 2; two historic quarries were identified in zone 3, and an historic dam in zone 1. It was recommended that proposed office park development be designed to avoid impacts to the known sites and zones 1 and 2. If avoidance would not possible, further archaeological investigation would be required in these areas.

25-503 Raber, Michael S.

1983 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Kingston, Massachusetts Sewerage Facilities. 30 pages.

Background research, informant interviews and walkover survey were conducted for several locations in Kingston which were proposed for sewer facilities. A number of project areas were highlighted for further study. Recommendations were made for testing methodologies in these areas.

25-504 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1983 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Walpole, Massachusetts Sewerage Facilities. 52 pages.

Background research, walkover inspections and intensive subsurface testing revealed two potentially significant cultural resource sites which may be impacted by the proposed project: a prehistoric site of undetermined age and size in South Walpole; and an earthen core mill dam at Stetson's Pond dating to the 19th, and possibly 18th, century. Additional archaeological investigation was recommended for these two sites and a newly proposed cross-country easement.

25-505 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1983 Archaeological Site Examination for Walpole, Massachusetts Sewerage Facilities. 8 pages.

A small quantity of felsite and quartz chipping debris was recovered from disturbed and undisturbed contexts within the Domenica Street Site. The site was determined not to possess sufficient integrity or significance to be considered eligible for nomination to the National Register.

25-506 Shaw, Leslie C. and Gregory Laden

1981 Phase I Archaeological Field Survey Report of the North Andover Elderly Housing Project North Andover, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

The field survey identified one prehistoric and one historic site within the project boundaries near the Shawsheen River. The prehistoric site contained various lithic materials of unknown cultural affiliation; the Hayes Farmstead historic site contained deposits of occupation debris dating from the 18th through 20th centuries. Since the prehistoric site would be avoided, no further testing was recommended. Additional archaeological and documentary research was recommended for the historic site, which would be directly impacted by the proposed construction.

25-507 McBride, Kevin A. and Mary G. Soulsby

1982 Feasibility Study Mount Tom Coal Reconversion Project Holyoke, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

Examination of site files, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted in order to com-

plete a limited assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of the project area under feasibility study. The fieldwork confirmed the presence of two inventoried prehistoric sites and identified archaeologically sensitive areas. Recommendations were made in light of these findings.

25-508 Hoffman, Curtiss

1983 The Johnson #1 Site Final Report. 128 pages.

From 1979 to 1981, Bridgewater State College sponsored an archaeological field school at the Johnson #1 Site, a small multi-component site adjacent to the Route I-495 right-of-way in Taunton. This report presents and discusses the methods of excavation, excavation results, and the interpretation of culture history and process at the site. It both supports and suggests modifications to the findings and analysis included in the data recovery report by the Public Archaeology Laboratory for the Route I—495 project.

25-509 Bower, Beth Anne, Claire Dempsey and Leonard Loparto

1983 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Treatment Plant and Sewer Line in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

Background literature research and archaeological test excavations were conducted for the locations of a proposed new treatment plant and the Beachwood interceptor sewer. Both areas were found to have a combination of disturbed and poorly drained soils. No significant cultural materials or features were found.

25-510 Bower, Beth Anne and Claire Dempsey

1983 An Archaeological Survey of the Reading Pumping Station Facilities Plan. 12 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was completed for three portions of the facilities plan within the towns of Wakefield and Stoneham. Only the Brook Street section was subjected to an intensive survey. Subsurface testing did not recover any cultural materials or features. No further research was recommended.

25-511 Towle, Linda A.

1983 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Widening of Route 2A Lexington, Massachusetts. 5 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted on the Minute Man National Historical Park land which would be impacted by the proposed widening of Route 2A (Marrett Road) in Lexington. No prehistoric or significant historic resources were encountered. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for the project area as presently defined.

25-512 Stokinger, William A. and Geoffrey P. Moran

1978 A Final Report of Archaeological Investigations at Fort Independence: 1976-1977. Volumes I and II.

Archaeological testing, excavation and construction monitoring were performed in conjunction with the Metropolitan District Commission’s first phase of restoration work at Fort Independence on Castle Island in South Boston. The results of documentary research, archaeological activities and laboratory analysis have provided important detail concerning the internal and external structural elements of the existing and previous forts and fortifications. Numerous subsurface features were identified and excavated, resulting in the collection of significant historic archaeological data

and cultural materials. Illustrations of the artifacts, historic plans and architectural profiles, archaeological features and stratigraphic profiles, as well as descriptions of the findings provide a wealth of information useful for developing interpretive programs for the public.

25-513 Strauss, Alan E. and Neill DePaoli

1983 Report on the Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Benton Drive Construction Project in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

A prehistoric site was identified in an agricultural field in the northern section of the project area. Although a number of shovel test pits and one l x l m test unit were excavated in the site area, the majority of artifactual material was collected from the surface. Cultural materials were exclusively lithic, but highly varied; the discovery of an unfinished stemmed point, a steatite bowl fragment and an atl-atl weight fragment suggests the presence of Late Archaic, Transitional and/or Early Woodland components. A site examination was recommended.

25-514 Strauss, Alan E.

1983 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Black Swamp Interceptor in Medway, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

Background research, literature and site file review, interviews with informants, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were undertaken for the proposed sewer along the Black Swamp in Medway. No evidence of cultural resources was encountered within the project area. No further research was recommended.

25-515 Mrozowski, Stephen and Peter Thorbahn

1983 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Shamray Property, Raynham, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Documentary research, walkover survey and subsurface testing identified an historic site and the possibility for the presence of an early historic family burying ground within the project area of a proposed housing development. The historic site, characterized by field stone foundations and a wide scatter of cultural materials, and believed to have been occupied by artisans in the late 18th through 19th centuries, was not considered to be of particular importance. Documentary records have suggested that the area may contain the remains of a small burial plot used by the locally renowned Leonard family until at least 1858. Since no physical evidence of the cemetery was identified during the intensive survey, further testing was recommended.

25-516 Bower, Beth Anne and Leonard Loparto

1983 A Site Examination of the Golf Course Site Beverly, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

Additional subsurface testing at the Golf Course Site and along Balch Street near the USMC Garden Site revealed that neither location contained archaeological remains considered eligible for nomination to the National Register. Chipping debris (mostly felsite), biface fragments, a portion of a possible Levanna point (chert), a possible Meadowood point (felsite), a pottery sherd, and calcined bone were found scattered throughout the Golf Course Site. However, as the site was too disturbed to possess sufficient integrity, no further study was recommended for the project.

25-517 Ritchie, Duncan

1983 A Site Examination of the Meadowlands Trust Property, Canton, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

The Meadowlands Site and East Branch Workshop were found to be eligible for nomination to the National Register. The Meadowlands Site contains evidence of use during the Middle and Late Archaic and the Middle or Late Woodland periods. Associated features, artifacts, faunal and botanical materials, and cultural material concentration areas imply varied site usage. Further study of the site will help to address regional research questions concerning Middle Archaic territories; Late Archaic settlement and subsistence systems (Laurentian, Small Stemmed, Squibnocket, and Susquehanna traditions); and Middle/Late Woodland economic and exchange systems. The East Branch Workshop is a primary lithic extraction location centering on an exposed vein of quartz on a large boulder. Important information concerning quartz lithic technology can be obtained from further investigation at the East Branch site.

25-518 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1983 The Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Sewer Extensions and Appurtenant Works, Pepperell, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

Approximately 3500 feet of proposed cross-country sewer easements were intensively surveyed. No historic period remains were encountered during subsurface testing. Evidence of potentially significant prehistoric activity was encountered at one location on the south side of the Nashua River, at the confluence of Reedy Meadow Brook. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the wide variety of lithic materials (chert, hornfels, felsite, jasper, argillite) hinted towards a Woodland period affiliation. A data recovery program was recommended since the project could not be redesigned to avoid the site.

25-519 Mrozowski, Stephen

1983 An Intensive Examination of the Proposed Oxford Industrial Park Roadway, Oxford, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

Background research, walkover survey, soil auger sampling, and the excavation of test pits were performed. A small quartz flake scatter was identified within the proposed roadway, but because of the low density of cultural materials, the site was not considered to be significant. No historic period sites were discovered within the proposed right-of-way. No further investigation was recommended.

25-520 Shaw, Leslie C., Nancy S. Seasholes and Stephen Loring

1983 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Route 213 Merrimack River Crossing Lowell, Dracut, and Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

The survey consisted of documentary research, walkover inspection of the entire project area to delimit zones of disturbance and to confirm or deny the presence of historic sites identified in the documentary records, and the excavation of over 270 test pits along the project right-of-way. The results of the survey indicate that two sites warrant further archaeological site examination: (1) the Gumpus Road prehistoric site; and (2) the Bowers house historic site.

25-521 Mulholland, Mitchell I., Robert W. Drinkwater and Shelley Hight

1983 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Riverdale Area, West Springfield, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The Riverdale project area was predicted to have high prehistoric site potential based on environmental characteristics and the proximity of sites in the immediate vicinity. Historical background research showed that the area may have contained one of the first three settlements in West Springfield, and that the area had been used primarily for agricultural purposes since the 17th century. Subsurface field examination disclosed that in spite of the potential of the area, the project

had an unusually low prehistoric artifact and feature density, and contained no evidence of the early historic settlement. It was recommended that no further site evaluation be made, and that the contractor minimize further disturbance to two small prehistoric features which were encountered.

25-522 Gallagher, Joan

1983 The South Cape Beach, Mashpee, Massachusetts. An Intensive Survey of the Proposed Parking Area Phase 1(A). 31 pages.

The intensive survey of the 435 acre South Cape Beach parcel was divided into two phases of work (see report #25-523). This report describes the research activities and results of the intensive survey of a proposed parking area within the property. Subsurface testing failed to recover any cultural materials. Background research revealed an absence of recorded archaeological sites within the Beach parcel, and indicated that the historic Native American use of the area had been for resource procurement rather than dense residential occupation.

25-523 Gallagher, Joan

1983 The South Cape Beach, Mashpee, Massachusetts. An Intensive Survey of the Balance of the Park Phase I(B). 75 pages.

The results of the intensive survey of the majority of the South Cape Beach parcel are analytically discussed, with strong emphasis on a regional framework of environmental and cultural development. Expected classes of archaeological data are proposed. Subsurface testing by means of auger core sampling and shovel test pits failed to identify any potentially significant cultural resources. Only relatively recent historic resources were encountered. No further investigation was recommended.

25-524 Marti, John et al.

1979 Phase II/Intensive Archeological Survey Report of Proposed Montague Wastewater Treatment System Expansion, Montague, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

The field investigation recovered a few lithic flakes in two project areas. Neither area produced enough culturally datable material to determine the period of site occupation, but Middle Woodland affiliation has been suggested. Neither site was considered significant or eligible for nomination to the National Register.

25-525 Randall, Debra

1981 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed MDC Sludge Management Plant Deer Island, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

The survey was conducted on two specific areas proposed for sludge management facilities near the existing sewer plant and Fort Dawes. No significant archaeological properties were identified, as most of the project areas have been disturbed. Historic building remains associated with Fort Dawes were encountered but were not considered to be significant.

25-526 Barber, Russell

1983 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Engelhard Property, Concord, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

The Intensive survey of the Engelhard property consisted of both documentary research and field-testing of areas to be disturbed by proposed construction. No archaeological sites of potential sig-

nificance were found. No further study was recommended.

25-527 Cushman, David W.

1983 Phase I, Step 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Highland Acres Project Area, Salem, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

Background research and walkover survey confirmed the project area to be archaeologically sensitive. The project area is adjacent to a freshwater meadow with prehistoric sites reported in its vicinity. A known Colonial path and possibly former Indian trail bisects the eastern half of the impact zone. The project area was stratified into probability zones of site location and an intensive survey was recommended.

25-528 Cushman, David W.

1983 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Highland Acres Project Area, Salem, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

Two flake scatters were discovered in eroding contexts outside the project impact area. A stone-lined trail believed to be a remnant of the "Ancient Way," a Colonial period footpath was observed across a portion of the project. Test trenches provided information on the internal construction of the path and documentary evidence suggested its Colonial origin. Further testing was recommended to determine whether the path is eligible for nomination to the National Register.

25-529 DePaoli, Neill and Alan E. Strauss

1983 Report on the Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Route 116 Reconstruction Project In Amherst, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

Background research, field reconnaissance and subsurface testing revealed no evidence of significant cultural resources in the project area.

25-530 DePaoli, Neill, Ricardo J. Elia and Alan E. Strauss

1983 Report on the Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Greenfield Road Reconstruction Project in Colrain, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Background research, interviews with local informants, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing resulted in the identification of five historic sites adjacent to the project's impact area. Testing within the impact area adjacent to these 19th and 20th century sites produced no significant archaeological remains. No further research was recommended.

25-531 Strauss, Alan E. and Neill DePaoli

1983 Report on the Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Greenfield Road Reconstruction Project in Montague, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

Background research and field reconnaissance resulted in the discovery of three prehistoric sites adjacent to the project impact area. Subsurface testing identified a fourth prehistoric site and scattered evidence of prehistoric activity in three areas within the impact area. Artifacts were recovered from the plowzone or from contexts of questionable integrity. The finds suggest that the proposed project will only impact the already disturbed margins of sites. No further investigation was recommended.

25-532 George, Douglas

1983 Report on the Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Main Street Reconstruction Project in Northbridge, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The survey identified three historic sites: a l9th-20th century house site; a 19th century trip-hammer mill site; and a l9th-20th century sawmill site. Subsurface testing revealed that the three sites had been disturbed in later periods. Surface remains of the mill sites, however, were found to be well preserved and should be avoided by construction activities.

25-533 Thorbahn, Peter F.

1983 Archaeological Examination of the Swift Sites, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Subsurface testing indicated that two separate site loci, the Swift I and II Sites, were located within the impact area of a proposed sewer line. Both sites were small, with relatively low densities of artifacts and features. A total of 169 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, chiefly lithic debitage of a variety of materials, three bifaces, a possible Levanna point, and two sherds of aboriginal pottery. It is hypothesized that the Swift sites were occupied during the Middle or Late Woodland period. Because the site examination yielded sufficient archaeological data to address current research questions, and the sites were not considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register as individual properties, no further investigation was recommended.

25-534 Huntington, Frederick and Debra Randall

1981 Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Shopping Mall in Attleboro, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Shovel test pits were used to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the four archaeological sites within the project area. Larger excavation units were also excavated. The Knoll C Site was considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register for its significant prehistoric archaeolo$_9$ical deposits. The range of lithic debitage at the Knoll C Site indicated that felsite raw material was brought to the site as quarry blanks which were most likely reduced to preforms rather than finished tools. A charcoal feature, possibly used in food preparation, was radiocarbon dated to the Early Woodland period. Coarse grit-tempered pottery confirmed the existence an Early Woodland component at the site. The report suggests that the association of a Late Archaic Squibnocket triangle with Early Woodland material may indicate that Squibnocket points were utilized by prehistoric groups for a longer period of time than currently believed. The report recommends that the Knoll C Site be avoided through project redesign or that a data recovery program be conducted.

25-535 Bower, Beth and Claire Dempsey

1982 Historical Summary of the Town of Bellingham, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

This report describes the origins and development of Bellingham from its 17th century settlement through nearly the present day. The roles of religion, industry, and agriculture are detailed. All historic properties in Bellingham are listed. Although the town contains no National Register listed properties at present, the report provides a list of historically significant buildings and sites potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register to be used by planners of a proposed sewer project. (See also report #25-544.)

25-536 Drinkwater, Robert, et al.

1982 Interim Report Archaeological Survey of the Western Gateway Urban Heritage State Park, North Adams, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

The historical development of North Adams is described. A table outlines archaeological sites expected on the basis of historical research and field observations, including documented subsurface intrusions or disturbance that may have affected the integrity of archaeological remains. Specific impacts due to park construction plans are described. The report concludes that little significant data can be revealed through archaeological investigation at this site and that the proposed construction will not affect cultural resources.

25-537 Cheney, John, et al.

1983 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination: Weston Farmstead and Nichols Blacksmith Shop, Windsor, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

A detailed history of Windsor establishes the context for archaeological considerations of two sites within the Route 8A project. The Weston Farmstead was investigated by surface collection and hand excavation of 50 cm and 1 meter test pits. Testing found that the critical elements of the farmstead, including the dump, the earliest barn, and the spruce distillery, are located outside the project area. Examination of the Nichols Blacksmith Shop discovered remains dating only to a later tenant farmer occupation (1891-1919) of the site. Both sites were determined to lack sufficient archaeological integrity or research potential to warrant nomination to the National Register or additional archaeological investigation. Appendices of artifact and faunal remains are included in the report.

25-538 Gallagher, Joan

1983 Intensive Survey of the Amesbury Water Treatment Plant, Amesbury, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Background research and field investigation, including walkover, auger testing, and subsurface excavation, located no prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the project area. The report recommends that the proposed construction proceed without further archaeological investigation. The results of extensive documentary research detail the archaeological significance of the Lake Attitash/Powwow River area, and provide a useful framework for future archaeological investigations in Amesbury.

25-539 Towle, Linda and Dick Ping Hsu

1983 Archaeological Monitoring at Adams, Birthplaces, Quincy, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

The report describes the monitoring of drain installation at the site of the birthplaces of John and John Quincy Adams. A stone feature examined in one of the excavation units was found to be part of the wall of a cellar that last served as a domestic refuse dump. The report concludes that future investigations of this nature would be profitable for gathering information on the domestic economics of historic properties.

25-540 Thorbahn, Peter F.

1984 Intensive Survey of the Lake Attitash Sewer Project, Amesbury, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

No cultural materials were recovered during the walkover or intensive survey of the project area. The report hypothesizes that although the environment was a positive factor, the sloping topography of the area rendered it unsuitable for settlement. Clearance for project construction was recommended. However, it was noted that the general area of Amesbury around Lake Attitash and the Powwow River is likely to contain both prehistoric and historic sites, and that this archaeological sensitivity should be considered in future project planning in the area.

25-541 Wamsley, J. Cooper

1983 Final Report on the Intensive Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Hodges Village Low Flow Augmentation Project in Oxford, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The report describes the results of historic and prehistoric extensive background research and a field survey of the Hodges Village project area. Subsurface testing produced a thin scatter of historical artifacts. No evidence of prehistoric activity was encountered, perhaps due to the poor natural drainage of the surveyed area. The report concludes that no significant resources will be impacted by the project.

25-542 Bower Beth and Leonard Loparto

1983 A Reconnaissance Survey of Three Alternatives for the New Neponset Valley Relief Sewer. 30 pages.

Physical description of the Neponset River area and prehistoric and historical summaries of the Canton, Milton, Boston, Norwood, and Stoughton areas are provided. The results of a walkover survey are presented in outline form. The three sewer construction alternatives are evaluated for potential impacts to cultural resources. The report concludes that the Central Alternative is preferable, followed by the Western Alternative. The Eastern Alternative was least preferable, as it is likely to affect significant archaeological sites. The report notes that all project alternatives pass through the Blue Hills Multiple Resource Area, which is listed in the National Register.

25-543 Beaudry, Mary C.

1984 Excavations at the Wilkinson Backlot Site, Boston, Massachusetts: A Preliminary Report. 42 pages.

The report describes the features of this urban excavation project. All significant cultural resources in the construction impact area were thoroughly explored or sampled through excavation. The backlot contained a high density of deep 17th century and later historic deposits. The report recommends that the proposed construction proceed with archaeological monitoring of the initial construction stages to insure that no significant cultural resources are destroyed and to note any supplementary archaeological data.

25-544 Bower, Beth and Leonard Loparto

1984 Prehistoric Reconnaissance Survey, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

The physical description and prehistoric summary of the area indicate a high potential for the presence of significant archaeological sites, although none are presently recognized. The report recommends that more intensive archaeological research be conducted within the proposed Bellingham sewer project in Bellingham and Franklin, including all cross-country sewer easements. (See also report # 25-535).

25-545 Cushman, David

1984 The Shattuck Street Dump Site: Patterns of Domestic Consumption in a Late 19th Century Working Class Community. 81pages.

The report describes the results of archaeological investigations conducted within an area proposed for land modification relating to the Lawrence hydroelectric project in South Lawrence. A

Phase I archaeological testing survey located the Shattuck Street dump site within the project area. Phase II/III salvage excavations further identified the site as a short-term land filling operation, deposited between ca. 1893-1896, containing cultural materials associated with a working class community. The report includes a detailed history of labor in Lawrence. Analysis of glass bottles and ceramics focuses on use and recycling patterns related to economics and cultural preferences. Comparisons are made to a similar site, the Pearl Street Dump in Gardner (see report #25-435).

25-546 Davin, Ann, Peter F. Thorbahn and Duncan Ritchie

1983 Archaeological Investigations of the Robin Hill Development, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Background research, walkover, soil auger transects, and limited subsurface testing identified six prehistoric sites and one historic period site within the 130 acre project area along the Assabet River. Of the six prehistoric sites, four were recommended for site examination: the Robin Hill, Howe, Cook, and Ironwood sites. These sites possess high densities of cultural material, while the other two sites, Wilder and Bombard, are small, low-density scatters of limited research value. The Robin Hill Site appears to have been occupied during the Transitional Archaic period, given the presence of steatite fragments. No other diagnostic artifacts were encountered during the field survey. The Gershom Bigelow farmstead, occupied between 1787 and 1922, was also recommended for further study.

25-547 Gallagher, Joan

1983 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Wordell Farm/Riverview Corporate Park. 69 pages.

Following descriptions of the project's physical environment and regional settlement patterns through time, the report provides an assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed project area near the Taunton River in Fall River. Site walkover, soil auger transects and test pits were utilized to locate sites which were also subjected to additional excavations to assess the density of cultural materials, integrity, spatial limits, and internal site configuration. Four prehistoric sites were discovered within the former Wordell Farm, including a corner of the well-known Tan Pond Brook Site. Three additional isolated findspots were also encountered. The significance of these sites were discussed in relation to the prehistory of the Taunton Basin; recommendations for the management of these resources were presented.

25-548 Synenki, Alan T. and Sheila Charles

1983 Archeological Collections Management at Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The report describes the procedures used by the National Park Service in the Archeological Collections Management Project to reclassify, catalogue and curate the archaeological collections from three sites: the Narbonne House, Central Wharf, and the Derby House. The project objective was to make artifacts and associated documentary materials accessible for management, educational, and research purposes. The report includes a list and description of artifact types, as well as summary of suggestions for classification improvement.

25-549 Bower, Beth Anne and Leonard Loparto

1984 A Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Sewer Easements and Pumping Stations in Canton, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

An overview of the prehistory and history of the Canton area and an assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed sewer project areas are presented. While sites identified in the survey probably represent only a small portion of the total number of sites present, they do cover a wide temporal span for both the prehistoric and historic periods. Prehistoric sites include evidence of settlement during the Middle and possibly Early Archaic through Contact Periods. Numerous historic period sites have been identified in the Canton area as well. These sites date to Contact or early historic period settlement through the mid- to late-l9th century. At present, known prehistoric and historic period properties are located outside of the proposed sewer routes. However, it is likely that sites of National Register significance do exist within the proposed project because of environmental attributes and proximity to other important cultural resources. Recommendations include avoidance of gently sloping, well-drained areas, and confining construction to existing roadways. A list of areas recommended for further testing is presented.

25-550 Bower, Beth Anne and Leonard Loparto

1984 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Groton, Massachusetts Facilities Plan. 20 pages.

Background research, walkover surface inspection and subsurface archaeological testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within project areas. It was recommended that sewer construction proceed as planned.

25-551 Cheney, John and Stephen Mrozowski

1984 Archaeological Investigations for the Town Hill Condominium Project. 116 pages.

Intensive subsurface site examination determined that no significant archaeological sites will be impacted by the planned condominium development on Town Hill in Charlestown. A series of lot grading sequences in the 19th century and subsequent activities and construction had destroyed almost all traces of 17th, 18th, and early 19th century occupation. The meager remnants of earlier occupations discovered on the lot were either redeposited without known provenience, or so badly impacted by subsequent activities that they lack archaeological integrity and significance. The report concludes that, while it is possible that portions of discrete subsurface features, such as well shafts or deep cellars, may have survived subsequent impacts, the probability is too low to warrant further archaeological investigations at this site. Although the excavations on this block have not located any significant archaeological sites, they have provided information important to archaeologists for assessing historic documentation, examining urban land modification processes, and evaluating the relative value of other archaeological sites in Charlestown.

25-552 Davin, Ann and Joan Gallagher

1984 Intensive Survey of the Holden Sewer Improvement Project Areas, Holden, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

The report includes descriptions of the prehistoric and historic development of Holden, including specific references to the project areas. Walkover survey, soil auger coring and test pit excavations did not identify any significant archaeological resources within the proposed sewer easements. No further testing was recommended.

25-553 Gallagher, Joan

1984 Intensive Survey and Historic Landscape Report, Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The intensive survey of three previously identified sensitive areas (see report #25-488) did not locate any potentially significant archaeological resources. After the excavation of forty 50-cm units, cultural material was found to be limited to structural and domestic debris commonly recov-

ered from the plowzone. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended. The historic landscape survey indicated that while the hospital grounds generally retain their original mix of open field and artificially spaced trees, the elaborate landscaping detail of the late 19th and early 20th century has been lost due to both natural and cultural factors. The cultivated fields have been converted to mown grass slopes, elms have been replaced by maples, and formal flowerbeds have been abandoned for lack of manpower. The grounds, however, remain as one of the few open spaces in what was once a rural agricultural section of the city of Worcester. The proposed development should make every effort to preserve as much as possible of this green space. Special attention should be paid to preservation of the avenues of trees and specimen plantings on the drives leading from Plantation and Belmont Streets to the main building.

25-554 Raber, Michael S.

1984 Lowell, Massachusetts: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Combined Sewer Overflow Facilities. 40 pages.

Following a discussion of the known prehistoric and historic occupation of the project areas, the report makes recommendations based on documentary evidence, interviews, and walkover surveys. Three areas likely to contain prehistoric sites are recommended for project avoidance. Recorded historical resources, a mill and dam complex, and the site of the Livingstone woolen mills are recommended for avoidance or further investigation. Cooperation between the project planners and the National Park Service in Lowell is encouraged, so that damage to the stone walls of the Pawtucket Canal adjacent to a project locus be avoided. The report provides detailed steps for the implementation of further investigation at project areas thought to contain cultural resources.

25-555 Raber, Michael S.

1984 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for Possible Sewerage Facilities in Plymouth, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Through informant interviews, prehistoric and historic background research and walkover survey of the proposed project, specific areas likely to contain archaeological sites were identified. The report recommends that certain project areas be intensively surveyed. No further investigation is recommended in assessing possible underwater sites, as present limitations in research techniques prevent cost-effective strategies.

25-556 Raber, Michael S.

1984 Tyngsborough, Massachusetts: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Proposed Sewerage Facilities. 13 pages.

The report contains summaries of the prehistoric and historic background of the Tyngsborough area. Visual walkover inspections of project planning areas were made where access was possible. All but two of the project areas were found likely to contain potentially significant cultural resources. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended, and suggestions for field methodology were presented.

25-557 Strauss, Alan E.

1984 Report on the Phase I (Intensive) Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities for the City of Westfield, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

The Phase I intensive survey of the proposed Westfield wastewater facilities included background research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. One locus of prehistoric activity containing a small amount of chipping debris was encountered within the impact area of the Westfield River interceptor. Additional testing in this area failed to produce other evidence of prehistoric activity.

It is possible that the recovered artifacts derive from a larger prehistoric locus on the knoll situated above the impact area adjacent to Stratfield Avenue. No other prehistoric remains were discovered during the intensive survey. Several of the test pits in the project impact areas contained small amounts of historical field scatter, including coal, glass, and some ceramics. Apart from these remains, no historical sites were discovered during the survey. The report concluded that the construction of the proposed wastewater treatment facilities would not adversely impact significant cultural resources. It was therefore recommended that no further archaeological work be conducted on the project.

25-558 Wilson, John S. and Meredith Weiss Belding

1979 An Archaeological Resource Reconnaissance of Government Property on Palmers Island, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

Background research, walkover and subsurface testing of the U.S. Government land on Palmers Island revealed that the only significant historical property located within this area is the mid-l9th century lighthouse. A draft National Register nomination form was prepared for the lighthouse. No significant archaeological resources were identified.

25-559 Thorbahn, Peter F. and Alan Leveillee

1984 Intensive Survey of the Lakeside Corporate Center, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

Fieldwork for this project involved walkover surface inspection, soil auger testing, and the excavation of test pits. The report describes the prehistory and the history of the area and the results of the field work. Fourteen areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified. Site examinations were recommended for the only two undisturbed prehistoric sites discovered within the project area. A modified testing program of plowing and controlled surface collection was suggested for the partially disturbed, formerly plowed prehistoric site area. The remaining sites were found to lack sufficient importance for further investigation. The report suggests using additional site test excavations as an opportunity for public education and participation, including an artifact display and a popular report.

25-560 Blades, Brooke S.

1984 The Meadows Survey, Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

The report presents a brief history of Longmeadow, particularly relating to the project area, the possible 17th century homelot of Ensign Benjamin Cooley. Documentary evidence revealed little about the Cooley house, but a contemporary Springfield house provides a comparative description. Although some historic and prehistoric materials were recovered in test excavations, the thick Connecticut River flood deposition limited the usefulness of shovel test pits. The report concludes that a more extensive archaeological survey would more likely yield early historic period cultural remains.

25-561 Cole, John R. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1983 Historic and Prehistoric Patterns of Water Use in the Connecticut River Valley: Implications for Water Resources Planning. 143 pages.

This study examines historical and archaeological data in evaluating the use of historic and prehistoric climatic cycles as models for water resources planning in the Northeast. A climatic history of prehistoric, historic, and regional settlement and resource use in the Amherst region is followed by research results, including tree ring and groundwater analyses. This research project suggests that although past long-term data are poorly documented, historians tend to both downgrade the importance of such records and to overuse and misuse them. The authors found no clear statistical pat-

terns or cyclicity in climatological records for the Amherst area. Furthermore, instrumented data do not support 19th century newspaper and diary accounts or archaeological reports. Nevertheless, climatologists, archaeologists and historians seem to overrate climatological factors while, at the same time, downgrading historical data beyond the recent past and failing to employ tests of statistical significance. The humid Northeast would seem to have broader stress tolerances than popularly assumed by some environmental activists, but greater limits than assumed by many developers and planning optimists.

25-562 Cushman, David W. and John F. Cheney

1983 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Gumpus Road Site and the Bowers Farmstead, Lowell, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

This report presents the results of an archaeological site examination of the Bowers farmstead historic site and the Gumpus Road prehistoric site within the proposed Route 213 right-of-way. These are the only two sites located during the intensive survey that required further study, because of their potential importance and the anticipated impact of the proposed road construction. The report describes the history of each site as well as the testing strategy and results. The Gumpus Road prehistoric site was identified as a small temporary hunting camp, possibly dating to the Late Archaic period. Prior plowing has limited the research value of the site; no further research was recommended. No potentially significant archaeological remains were located in the portion of the Bowers farmstead site that will be impacted by the proposed construction. However, the Bowers House itself and the upper terrace area around the house are believed to be significant and should be avoided.

25-563 Davin, Ann K. and Joan Gallagher

1984 Phase II Testing and Analysis of Three Prehistoric Sites and One Historic Site in the Southern Section of the Route 146 Project, Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

The general research objective of the project was to try to understand how these small upland sites fit into a larger regional system or systems of prehistoric settlement and land use. A secondary goal was to examine the value of limited site testing as a method for gathering a sufficient body of research data, as well as to evaluate National Register eligibility of sites. The report includes a discussion of the results of the archaeological investigation in relation to several abstract models of prehistoric settlement systems. Specific site reports are presented for the Pine Grove, Emerson Brook I and Copperhead prehistoric sites, and the Leakey Dam historic site. Extensive documentary research places the historic site within a coherent cultural framework. However, the historic site did not contain sufficient archaeological material to warrant further investigation. The report suggests that preliminary management decisions be made prior to committing the total block of available effort, in order to ensure more flexibility for project planners, cultural resource managers, and consulting archaeologists.

25-564 Davin, Ann and Duncan Ritchie

1984 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Town of Bedford Water Treatment Facilities, Bedford, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Background research for this report included a summary of previous cultural resource management research in the project area, as well as description of the area's prehistory and history. Archaeological investigation was conducted by using soil auger cores and test pits along random transects. No significant archaeological resources were encountered. The report recommended that project construction proceed as planned.

25-565 Davin, Ann K. and Peter F. Thorbahn

1984 Site Examination of the Tomb Road and Bassett Prehistoric Sites, Lakeside Corporation Center, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Results of the archaeological investigation indicate that the Tomb Road site was repeatedly occupied by small groups of hunter-gatherers, probably from the Early to Late Archaic periods (10,000 to 5,000 years ago). Since most of the Tomb Road Area A archaeological resources are contained in thinly scattered deposits, the report suggests a mitigation plan which includes the use of power equipment in coordination with the construction schedule. The nomination to the National Register of the intact Tomb Road Area B site is recommended. National Register listing is also recommended for the Bassett site, a probable Archaic/Woodland specialized field camp. Bulldozing has destroyed the integrity of areas to the west of the Bassett site, and therefore the report suggests that development in this section proceed as planned.

25-566 Gorman, F.J.E. and Greg Laden

1984 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Haverhill Technology Park, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

This report provides a background of the physical environment, ecology, prehistory, and history of Haverhill. Intensive archaeological survey consisting of walkover inspection and subsurface testing identified one area, the north knoll, which was recommended for further investigation because of the integrity and potential importance of its Middle Woodland archaeological remains. The report recommends that construction avoid this site. If avoidance is impossible, further archaeological research is necessary to establish the site's significance.

25-567 Johnson, Ronald W., Marguerite Reinke, David M. Lacy, and Richard Holmes

1984 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility, Charlemont, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

A summary of Charlemont's historic and prehistoric resources sets the background for the archaeological field investigation of the project area. Walkover, test pits, the use of hand-held and bucket augers, and backhoe trenches were the techniques employed. One prehistoric cluster was identified. The construction engineers shifted design plans, avoiding adverse impacts to the site. Historic features include a wood-turning mill and a foundation within the Charlemont Cemetery. The report recommends that construction be limited to within 4 meters of the street to avoid disturbing the foundation. The report concludes that no further archaeological treatment is necessary.

25-568 Johnson, Ronald W. and Ellen R. Savulis

1984 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Proposed Rosemont Nursing Home, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area possessed a high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological properties. Walkover surface inspection, soil corings and test pits recovered no prehistoric material. However, an historic dump deposit was identified containing bottles from the late l800s to early l900s. A representative sample of dump materials was curated for future research. In addition, two articulated pig skeletons were identified. These bones probably were associated with a mid-20th century piggery. The report concludes that no further archaeological investigation is warranted.

25-569 Jones, Donald G.

1984 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Boston Edison "Impact 2000 House" Parcel In Brookline, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

The archaeological survey of the Boston Edison "Impact 2000 House" parcel resulted in the identification of three historic archaeological site areas. A dry-laid stone foundation was determined to be in good, stable condition. Documentary research calls into question whether this foundation is in fact the remains of the home site of Erosamon Drew (17th century); artifactual evidence does not permit a conclusive date to be assigned to the structural remains. Further archival research could possibly clarify the ownership, construction date, and life-span of the house that once stood upon this substantial foundation. The foundation is at present protected by 4-5 feet of fill and by a gunnite collecting pool placed directly over the foundation. Two other areas produced artifactual or structural remains associated with two former mills. Mill Area (1) has been greatly disturbed by previous activity at the site, particularly by the 1908 rechannelling of Sawmill Brook and the concurrent widening of Newton Street. It is, therefore, of little research value as an archaeological site. Although moderately disturbed, Mill Area (2) was found to have archaeological potential due to the presence of structural remains. This area lies outside of the proposed location for the construction of a gravel parking lot and thus is not threatened with further destruction. Future development plans for the parcel that might impact the Mill Area (2) should take into account the possibility that significant archaeological remains may be present.

25-570 Klein, Joel I., Sydne B. Marshall and Elise Brenner

1984 An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center. 65 pages.

This archaeological overview and management plan provides a tool which can be used by DARCOM and decision-makers at the Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center in Watertown to assist in complying with existing regulations and procedures relating to historic presentation. This document summarizes data relating to the area's environmental history; cultural chronology; historic and modern ground disturbances; previous archaeological surveys; presently identified archaeological resources; known artifact, ecofact, and/or documentary collections relating to archaeological resources; potentially identifiable but not presently recorded archaeological resources; significant archaeological resources, ongoing and planned activities that could affect archaeological resources; locational data of known archaeological resources; and locational data of potential archaeological resources. No significant archaeological remains are known to be extant on the Watertown property. One prehistoric archaeological site is reported to have been present, but is believed to have been destroyed by construction activities. Additional prehistoric archaeological remains have been recovered in immediately adjacent areas, and the possibility exists that previously unrecorded prehistoric remains may exist within undisturbed portions of this property. A literature review has indicated that at least 28 potential historic period archaeological sites may exist. These fall into two broad categories: those associated with Watertown Arsenal and those associated with civilian occupation of the area prior to government ownership. The physical integrity of these sites is unknown. Only a few are believed to be potentially significant. Additional studies recommended include: 1) gathering more data relating to non-extant arsenal-related structures; 2) an archaeological survey of wooded and paved areas in the southeast portion of the property; and 3) an evaluation of the area south of North Beacon Street presently used for recreational purposes by the Metropolitan District Commission.

25-571 Klein, Joel I., Elise Brenner and Sydne B. Marshall

1984 An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the U.S. Army Natick Research and Development Laboratories. 59 pages.

A complete inspection of all information sources likely to have data relating to the archaeology of the site occupied by the U.S. Army Natick Research and Development Laboratories was conducted. Although numerous prehistoric sites have been reported in the Lake Cochituate vicinity and the Sudbury River drainage, none are known to exist on the Natick Lab property and its affiliated housing areas. In addition, though the area is rich in history, no known historic archaeological sites of potential significance could be identified. Site visits and an examination of original con-

struction plans, photographs, and the installation's Basic Information Maps has indicated that most of the property has been disturbed to varying degrees, precluding the existence of extant archaeological sites in these areas. However, relatively undisturbed areas currently being used for recreational purposes and winter snow stockpiling are likely to contain previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites. Archaeological surveys of these areas are recommended. Future activities described In the Installation's Master Plan are unlikely to affect archaeological resources. The Sudbury Housing Area contains approximately 10-15 acres of land which might contain prehistoric archaeological sites. An archaeological survey of this area should be conducted prior to any future ground disturbance or transfer of the property from federal control. The Wayland and Needham housing areas are not believed to have any potential for the presence of archaeological sites because of prior ground disturbance and/or the physiographic characteristics of undisturbed areas.

25-572 Loparto, Leonard

1984, Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Oak Ridge and Nemskaket Sites, Orleans, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Test pit excavations were conducted on two prehistoric sites located within the proposed wastewater treatment plant project area near Nemskaket Creek in Orleans. While the Nemskaket site revealed no significant archaeological resources, cultural materials recovered from the Oak Ridge site suggest that this site was a specialized site of several Susquehanna lithic workshops associated with the Coburn and Oriental phases (or complexes) during the Transitional Late Archaic period. The Oak Ridge site is considered to be highly significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register because of its potential to address important research questions concerning the technology, production, distribution, use, and interrelationship of Coburn blades and Orient Fishtail points. The present understanding of functional site types of the Susquehanna tradition in Massachusetts is chiefly confined to cremation cemeteries. The report recommends that the Oak Ridge Site be avoided or subjected to a data recovery program.

25-573 Reinke, Marguerite and Robert Paynter

1984 Archaeological Excavation of the Surroundings of the E.H. Williams House, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

This study reports an excavation in areas of the E.H. Williams property that were to be affected by an historic restoration project. The project's goals included reconstructing historical New England lifeways and contributing to archaeological method and theory of domestic sites. The report describes the results and possible interpretations from each area of excavation. Soil phosphate tests aided in interpreting past land use. The report concludes that although this project helped in refining the sequence of house construction, further archaeological investigations of the parcel hold great potential for knowledge that would be both helpful to Historic Deerfield's restoration plans and of interest in the study of micro-land use in New England history.

25-574 Ritchie, Duncan and Joan Gallagher

1984 Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Harju Cranberry Bog, Plympton, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

This report contains a discussion of background research and its implication for prehistoric and historic land use within the project area. Although walkover inspection, auger testing, and test pit excavation identified four small prehistoric sites, none were determined to be significant enough to meet National Register criteria. The report recommends that the development proceed as planned, avoiding the more sensitive southern half of the knoll if possible.

25-575 Strauss, Alan E.

1984 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the West Street – Spring Street Interception in Mansfield, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

The intensive archaeological survey of the proposed West Street – Spring Street Interceptor consisted of documentary research, literature and site file review, interviews with local informants, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing.

Background research determined that no recorded prehistoric or historic sites are located within the impact area of the project. Field reconnaissance and a consideration of known prehistoric site locations suggested, however, that the level plain of the project area might be sensitive for the presence of prehistoric sites. Subsurface testing within the project area encountered no prehistoric cultural remains. Historical artifacts recovered from the topsoil do not present significant cultural resources, nor is further testing likely to produce significant archaeological remains. The report concluded that the construction of the cross-country section of the West Street – Spring Street Interceptor is unlikely to adversely affect cultural resources.

25-576 Towle, Linda A.

1984 An Archaeological Survey of Four Massachusetts Audubon Society Sanctuaries. 55 pages.

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted at four sanctuaries of the Massachusetts Audubon Society: Canoe Meadows in Pittsfield, Arcadia in Northampton, Wellfleet Bay in Wellfleet, and Wachusett Meadow in Princeton. The objective of this survey was to identify prehistoric sites on Audubon property, and develop an awareness within the Audubon Society for protecting and conserving these non-renewable resources. Two previously unknown prehistoric sites were located during this survey, one each at the Arcadia and Wellfleet Bay sanctuaries. Both of these sites are flake scatters which require further testing before their significance can be determined. However, the newly discovered site at Wellfleet Bay may actually be part of a larger site, encompassing three other known sites on the property. These three sites contain Fox Creek phase components dating to the Middle Woodland period (c. 1800-1200 B.P.). Fox Creek sites are rare in eastern Massachusetts, and the relatively undisturbed Audubon sites should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Although the primary focus of this survey was on prehistoric activity, two historic sites of possible significance were identified during the background research. An 18th century house, which served as an inn on the Barre to Boston stagecoach route during the 19th century, still stands at the Wachusett Meadow sanctuary. A turn-of-the-century amusement park, known as Marshall's Grove, is located on Arcadia property.

25-577 Towle, Linda A.

1984 Quartz Flakes and Turtle Bones: The North Bridge Site at Minute Man Historic Park. 96 pages.

This report presents background research and detailed descriptions of fieldwork (test pit) results, including photographs of significant artifacts. Although a multi-component (Middle Archaic, Lake Archaic, and Late Woodland) site was identified, the site was determined to lack sufficient integrity to be eligible for inclusion in the

National Register. This project highlights the need for a thorough understanding of the Park's prehistoric, as well as historic, resources as essential in the maintenance and preservation of archaeological remains, as well as in the planning of future park developments.

25-578 Wamsley, J. Cooper

1983 Final Report on the Intensive Survey and Limited Site Examination of Huguenot Sites in Oxford, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Documentary research of primary and secondary sources, as well as interviews with local informants, provides the background for this study of four sites in Oxford: the Johnson Massacre (Tavern), the Fort, the Settlement Area, and the Grist Mill. Fieldwork involved walkover survey and subsurface test pits. Only the Fort Site was found to retain a high degree of archaeological integrity relating to the Huguenot occupation. The report recommends that the Fort Site be nominated to the National Register. Testing of the Settlement Area Site, Orcutt's Field, recovered prehistoric material suggestive of a fairly extensive site. It is recommended that this area be further investigated for information regarding Archaic/Woodland transitional adaptations.

25-579 Savulis, Ellen, Lee Ann Beauchamp, Shelley Hight, Robert Paynter, and Hugh Davis

1984 The Impact of the Decline in Tobacco Production on Cultural Resources in the Connecticut Valley. 195 pages.

This study investigates known and potential cultural resources located on tobacco parcels in the Connecticut River Valley towns of Hadley, Deerfield, Whately, and Southwick. The prehistoric and historic sensitivity of these parcels is assessed. A predictive model for the recognition of prehistoric sites examines available water capacity, soil drainage, slope, soil texture, geomorphology, elevation, aspect, and distance to contemporary water sources. Historical maps provide the primary basis for the identification historically sensitive areas. In addition, the Visual Resource Management Program was developed to help minimize the visual impact of future development on the landscape. Landscapes were rated on criteria of scenic quality, sensitivity levels and distance zones. The report suggests that identifying landscapes of high visual quality is the first step toward preserving them. A section on development pressures on tobacco lands identifies parcels that require preservation attention because they are under significant development pressure. The report includes general management recommendations for tobacco lands, and some specific recommendations for certain areas. The report cautiously recommends the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) called METLAND to aid in monitoring cultural resources at the local level. The town of Hatfield was suggested as a possible future case study of the role of agriculture in Massachusetts.

25-580 Thorbahn, Peter F.

1984 Survey and Planning Project Completion Report, Prehistoric Land Use Zones Along the Taunton River Basin. 29 pages.

This report utilizes the MHC's core-periphery-corridor model to examine the prehistoric settlement of the Taunton River Basin in conjunction with a survey of the Sakonnet River in Rhode Island. Research was completed in three phases: inventory data collection, field survey and model testing. Computerized maps and statistical tables indicate environmental and topographical characteristics, site locations, dates of site occupations, and indices of prehistoric activities. These data were used to distinguish observable prehistoric land use patterns, which were compared with patterns derived from the settlement model. The report concludes with a confirmation of the model in the identification of sites clustered in the Taunton River Basin, indicating the value of surveys of large, interrelated clusters of cultural resources. The study also suggests that decisions about the research potential and significance of sites must consider cultural patterns operating at a broad geographical scale.

25-581 Laden, Greg

1983 Phase I Historic Documentation and Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Dorchester Milton Lower Mills Heritage State Park, Dorchester/Milton, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

This report describes the results of historic documentary research and archaeological field work. Although several early mills have been destroyed by later construction, significant archaeological remains may still exist. The report recommends that areas that will be damaged in park construc-

tion receive additional archaeological investigation.

25-582 Cheney, John et al.

1983 Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Report, Third Harbor Tunnel, Interstate 90/Central Artery, Interstate 93, Boston, Massachusetts. 371 pages.

This report presents the results of a reconnaissance level survey of the proposed Third Harbor Tunnel Alternatives 6 and 3A, which include the area of the present Central Artery from North Station to South Station and its associated impact corridor. Extensive documentary research indicates that there is a high probability for the presence of significant historic archaeological resources along the entire impact corridor of all alternative routes within this area. There is also a probability of locating significant inundated prehistoric sites in the area that once comprised the Mill Pond. Site specific background documentation and testing recommendations have been confined to those areas that are: (1) within the direct impact corridor of the Third Harbor Tunnel alternatives; (2) presently accessible to subsurface testing; and (3) not within the area covered in the previous Third Harbor Tunnel Crossing report (report #25—426). Also presented are overviews of the area's geological history and prehistory, from which are derived a set of geological horizons that are likely to contain remains of prehistoric sites. These horizons were identified through inspection of bore logs. Report recommendations call for systematic backhoe trenching along much of the proposed right-of-way(s) to locate and assess both historic and prehistoric cultural resources.

25-583 Mulholland, Mitchell, David Lacy, Ronald Johnson, and Richard Holmes

1983 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Proposed Greenfield Industrial Park, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Archaeological field survey operations consisted of the investigation of two historic sites: (1) the Peleg Adams farm complex, which includes a bulldozed house foundation and yard, and foundations of a barn and a sheep shed; and (2) a cement wall used a military target in the l950s and l960s. Two prehistoric lithic scatters were found, as were seven lithic findspots. This report concludes that the Adams farmstead has limited potential for contributing data to the archaeology of the region that could not be better obtained elsewhere (e.g., Quabbin Reservoir). Had the subsurface remains been in better condition, the site would have had greater archaeological value, given the importance of the Adams Family in the growth and development of Greenfield. The extensive disturbance of the house foundations reduces the historical and archaeological value of this site. No further survey is recommended.

25-584 Strauss, Alan E

1984 Report on Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Goddard Road Construction Project in Northborough, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

This archaeological survey was undertaken after prehistoric flakes were found on the surface of the project area during an initial field inspection by Massachusetts Historical Commission staff. The site examination included background research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Additional prehistoric flakes were recovered from the surface during the field reconnaissance. An intensive program of subsurface testing produced one small locus of prehistoric activity represented by the discovery of five quartz artifacts. No other cultural materials were recovered. In view of the limited and isolated nature of the prehistoric finds, it is concluded that no significant archaeological remains will be impacted by project construction. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-585 Bower, Beth Anne and Leonard Loparto

1984 An Intensive Archaeological Survey in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

During an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed sites for flood storage areas and cross-country sewer easements near the Town River in Bridgewater, two archaeological sites were discovered. One site in flood storage area Alternate Site B was found to be a dumping area for brick "wasters" from the Bridgewater Brick Company, and was not considered to have cultural significance. However, in the area of the cross-country easement indications of a prehistoric site are present. This site, tentatively called the Town River Site, is of unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation. The report recommends further testing be conducted at the site, to determine its size, cultural affiliation, internal configuration, and to determine whether the site meets National Register criteria.

25-586 Bower, Beth Anne, Claire Dempsey and Stephen Mrozowski

1983 Long Wharf: Archaeological Testing at Parcel D-l0, Boston, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The testing program confirmed that significant archaeological remains of Long Wharf exist within the bounds of Parcel D-l0 in downtown Boston. Two test trenches uncovered intact portions of the 1763 section of Long Wharf at 12 feet below present ground surface. The archaeologist's retrieved 391 artifacts, many of which predate the American Revolution, faunal and floral remains and samples. It is probable that a portion of the original wharf exists in the easternmost 10 feet of Parcel D-l0 along State Street. The boring results indicate that 1826 portions of Long Wharf exist seven feet below the surface of former Commerce Street. As the focal point of Boston 18th century waterfront activities, the archaeological remains within the Parcel D-l0 are significant because they can provide information on: colonial wharf building technology; early Boston foodways; colonial crafts, such as pottery making, glass manufacture and ship building; and colonial and federal trade. The remains can also provide information on Long Wharf's functional changes through time. The report recommends that archaeologists be allowed to record the wharf structures uncovered during construction excavation and sample the material remains.

25-587 Hammer, John

1983 An Archaeological Survey at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and its Off-Base Facilities. 273 pages.

A cultural research survey was conducted at Fort Devens Military Reservation in Ayer, Massachusetts, and 67 off-base support facilities in five New England states. The data gathered from documentary research and surface and subsurface testing was used to test two preliminary models of site prediction based on environmental data. Although the report recommends further study of historic properties in area L at Fort Devens, the majority of the areas surveyed exhibited extensive disturbance due to prior land use and modification. No prehistoric cultural materials which would limit the potential use of the surveyed areas were found.

25-588 Moran, Geoffrey P.

1976 Preliminary Report of Test Excavations at the Saugus Ironworks National Historic Site. 22 pages.

The report describes the results of a soil resistivity survey and test excavations near the site of the ironmaster's house at Saugus. Additional excavation, and documentary research were recommended.

25-589 Ritchie, Duncan

1983 An Archaeological Reconnaissance and Site Verification Survey of the Shick Farm Tract, Wayland, Massachusetts. 148 pages.

The results of a comprehensive literature search and a walkover survey were used to stratify the 250 acre project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Previous investigations on the Shick Farm had concentrated on three prehistoric sites with components ranging from the Early Archaic to Middle Woodland periods. It was expected that high densities of prehistoric sites would be represented within this project area. Limited subsurface testing was used to verify the location and estimate the size and contents of the three previously known sites and any sites encountered during this survey. Six prehistoric sites were identified during the survey, containing primarily Middle and Late Archaic components. One of the previously known site locations was determined to be outside the Shick Farm project area, leaving a total of eight prehistoric sites within the locus. Historic period cultural resources include a small house foundation of unknown date, a late 18th-century farmhouse (standing structure), and a probable 17th century road. On the basis of the available data, at least one prehistoric site (Watertown Dairy, l9-MD-378) is considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Recommendations for managing these cultural resources include development of a disposition or sale option which will not constitute a threat to any of the identified sites or archaeologically sensitive areas within the Shick Farm tract.

25-590 Ritchie, Duncan, Deborah C. Cox and Ann Davin

1984 Archaeological Site Examinations on the Robin Hill, Cook and Howe Sites, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Archaeological investigations were carried out on three prehistoric sites within the proposed Robin Hill development. These sites (Robin Hill, Cook and Howe) were identified during the intensive survey of the 130 acre project area (see report #25-546). Subsurface testing of the three sites indicated that they were small, with estimated areas of less than 500 square meters. Fragments of steatite (soapstone) previously recovered from the Robin Hill Site suggested a Terminal Archaic period affiliation for that site. Recovery of a Mansion Inn type bifacial preform verified the presence of a Late/Terminal Archaic (Susquehanna Tradition) deposition on the Robin Hill site. An older Late Archaic occupation on this site was also identified from two Brewerton type projectile points. In-depth examination of the Cook and Howe sites did not yield any diagnostic cultural materials, but was able to define the horizontal/vertical extent and internal structure of these sites. Several low/moderate density scatters of chipping debris (felsite, quartzite) and two hearth features were excavated. Based on these results, the Robin Hill, Cook, and Howe sites are not considered to contain sufficient categories of information to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the sites can be profitably placed within a general prehistoric land use pattern. The report recommended that the Cook and Howe sites be preserved since they are outside proposed areas of direct project impact, and that the Robin Hill development proceed as currently planned.

25-591 Brown, Marley III

1975 Saugus Ironworks National Historic Site: An Evaluation of Roland Wells Robbins Archaeology. 34 pages.

This report presents an evaluation of the archaeological testing and landscape reconstruction project directed by Robbins from 1948-1953, focusing on two general problems: (1) the relationship between the features identified by Robbins and the restored buildings on the site; and (2) the effects of Robbins' excavation on the site's present-day archaeological potential.

25-592 Synenki, Alan T. and Sheila Charles

1984 Archaeological Collections Management of the Great Island Tavern Site, Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

The purpose of this manuscript is to describe the procedures used by the Archaeological Collections Management Project of the National Park Service to process, conserve, and curate the arti-

facts from four historic sites located on Great Island, particularly the Great Island Tavern Site in Wellfleet. This document provides Cape Cod National Seashore personnel with critical information for efficient and effective management of the collections. It also indicates to archaeological researchers the kinds of quantitative data available. Problems and bias inherent in the data also are identified and discussed in detail

25-593 Towle, Linda A.

1984 Jackstraw Hill: An Archaeological Survey, Westborough, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

Walkover and limited test pit survey of Jackstraw Hill failed to reveal any archaeological evidence to substantiate local folklore that the Indian known as Jack Straw had lived on this hill in the 17th century. The report concludes that the construction of the planned private development will not affect significant archaeological resources.

25-594 Towle, Linda A.

1985 Archaeological Monitoring at the Daniel Webster Wildlife Sanctuary, Marshfield, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

Percolation tests, limited test pits, and the examination of debris from one large bulldozed pit revealed no evidence of significant prehistoric or historical archaeological sites. The report concludes that planned site improvements, such as the installation of a septic system, will have not affect significant cultural resources.

25-595 Dunford, Frederick and Ellen Savulis

1984 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Little River Great Brook Area of Westfield, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

Background research indicated each of the four survey units within the sewer project area to be sensitive for prehistoric archaeological sites because of their placement on well-drained soils near streams or stream confluences. Although no specific evidence for historic resources was found, Westfield's rapid 19th century expansion suggested that the project locus might contain such resources. Field investigation, however, yielded no prehistoric material and minimal historic period material. The report recommends no further survey or site examination.

25-596 Mulholland, Mitchell T.

1985 Archaeological Locational Survey at the Deerfield and Cold River Confluence, Charlemont, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

This report includes descriptions of the topography and land use of the area, and the general methodology of the archaeological survey. Walkover and subsurface testing revealed no evidence of prehistoric activity. The report concludes that historic and modern development have destroyed prehistoric site integrity. Historic deposits which were identified may be associated with a possible 19th century schoolhouse and charcoal manufacture. However, given the disturbance caused by recent construction activities, no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-597 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1985 Intensive Survey of Cultural Resources for Proposed Sludge Disposal Facilities: City of Gardner, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

Background research suggested that the project area was sensitive for very small, seasonal camp

sites, most likely dating from Middle/Late Archaic times to Early/Middle Woodland times. As most prehistoric sites occur on fairly well-drained and level surfaces, the hollows and slopes characterizing much of the project area appeared to limit site possibilities to a relatively small percentage of the undisturbed portions of the tract, which were intensively surveyed. Subsurface testing revealed no cultural material. The report concludes that the project will not impact any archaeological resources, and recommends that construction proceed as planned.

25-598 Nassaney, Michael

1985, Phase I, Step 1 Field Assessment Report for the Lotuff Parcel, Ware, Massachusetts. 6 pages.

Inspection of soil profiles and interviews with local informants indicated that this parcel in Ware, MA is undisturbed with the exception of plowing. Its well-drained location near the confluence of Muddy Brook and the Wall River has the potential for archaeological sites. This report recommends that a Phase I field survey be undertaken prior to further development.

25-599 Davin, Ann K.

1985 Intensive Archaeological Investigations of the Salisbury Wastewater Project Area, Salisbury, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

The report summarizes prehistoric and historic land use patterns in the Salisbury area. Despite the positive aspects of the project's location, such as its proximity to known prehistoric sites, the Merrimack River and wetlands, more immediate negative factors greatly reduce the area's archaeological sensitivity. Extensive sections with standing water in existing wetlands or partially drained areas, bedrock outcrops in the vicinity of the treatment plant, and areas disturbed by recent construction activity were not tested. Historic maps and records reveal that the project area was not intensively utilized during the colonial and subsequent periods. It appears that the project area was only marginally used during both the historic and prehistoric periods, largely because of unfavorable environmental factors. The report recommends no further archaeological testing.

25-600 DePaoli, Neill

1985 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Nantucket Electric Company Generating Plant. 37 pages.

Background research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing failed to reveal evidence of significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. The report notes that the site location on Nantucket's outwash plain suggests that the area was more suited to hunting, gathering, and burial activities that to agriculture and settlement. No further investigation of the project area is recommended, with the exception of possible archaeological monitoring in the event that any burials are encountered during construction.

25-601 Johnson, Ronald W. and Ellen Savulis

1985 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Proposed Route 148 Reconstruction Project, Brookfield, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The report presents the details of the prehistory and history of the Brookfield area. Shovel test pits revealed both prehistoric flake scatters and evidence of an 18th century garrison. The report provides recommendations for further archaeological investigation of these cultural resources.

25-602 Ritchie, Duncan, Joan Gallagher and Barbara Luedtke

1984 An Intensive Level Archaeological Survey on Deer and Long Islands, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

Wastewater treatment project planning areas ranging from about 60 acres on Deer Island to between 20 and 115 acres on Long Island were stratified into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity on the basis of a comprehensive literature search and walkover survey. Limited subsurface testing verified that both the Deer and Long Island project areas had been extensively modified during the construction of recent (World War I and II) military installations (Fort Dawes and Fort Strong, respectively). No significant archaeological resources were identified on Deer Island. Areas with high archaeological sensitivity located on Long Island include several historic cemetery areas associated with Long Island Hospital and undisturbed prehistoric sites on the southern half of Long Island. The prehistoric sites show evidence of important occupations during the Terminal Archaic, and Middle and Late Woodland periods. One site may have been used during the Early Archaic period. Long Island is considered to be a significant complex of prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. All of the identified sites may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as elements of a Multiple Resource Area. The cluster of prehistoric sites on Long Island may be one of the most intact in the harbor district and the integrity of their physical setting is an integral part of their research value and significance. It was recommended that plans for any development on Long Island consider the relative costs of the large scale data recovery program that would be necessary to mitigate impacts to the cultural resources on that island versus the feasibility of alternative project locations.

25-603 Bower, Beth, John Cheney, and Joan Gallagher

1984 Intensive Survey of St. Mary's Housing for Elderly Project Area. 61 pages.

As a result of background research, subsurface testing was conducted to determine the presence of intact archaeological deposits within the proposed housing area in Charlestown. Using a backhoe, four units were excavated within the parcel in areas that had potential for the recovery of such data. Results of the subsurface testing indicate that the prior grading, construction and demolition on the parcel had so severely affected the project area that no significant archaeological resources were found. While the parcel was a heavily utilized block from the mld-l9th century until recent years, there was no evidence of intact significant archaeological deposits. No further testing was recommended for the project area.

25-604 Stokinger, William A.

1984 Castle Island Seawall Renovation Project, Maritime Work, South Boston, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

Detailed historical research, site walkover, and evaluation of the engineer's test pits and boring data indicate that the most archaeologically sensitive areas within the project are the Royal Battery area and the Civil War outbuilding complex. Field testing confirmed the location of the existing 1830's seawall as generally situated seaward of the historic island. One test pit exposed a section of abandoned seawall with apparently Revolutionary War association. The report recommends that additional archaeological investigation be conducted.

25-605 Gorman, F.J.E., Debra A. Randall and John Cheney

1984 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Avon Industrial Park-West, Avon, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing revealed no significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the project area. No further archaeological research was recommended.

25-606 McBride, Kevin A.

1985 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Proposed Riprap Project, Gill, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

The project area is located within the Riverside Archaeological District which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Surface walkover, interviews with local residents, and subsurface testing revealed that a large amount of filling and prior disturbance had occurred in the project area. It was recommended that no additional investigation was necessary, and that the riprap construction proceed as planned.

25-607 Shaw, Leslie C. and Patricia Mangan

1984 Archaeological Locational Survey of Historic Rice's End Area of Framingham and Natick, Massachusetts. A Locational Survey of the Proposed Shopper's World Expansion Project. 66 pages.

This report provides a review of prehistoric activity in the project vicinity, indicating that the area was probably used by aboriginal populations for short term activities. Although a description of the area's historic background revealed no evidence of a house foundation, it was believed that a 17th century dwelling once stood at the northern boundary of the project area. Walkover and subsurface testing identified four low-density Woodland sites, as well as a possible Late Archaic Squibnocket association. Although-this information is significant in the understanding of regional prehistoric settlement patterns, the sites did not meet National Register criteria due to their low artifact density and poor integrity.

The report concludes that the proposed shopping mall project is unlikely to affect significant historic or archaeological properties.

25-608 Wilson, Merrill and Geoffrey P. Moran

1980 Historic Structure Report: Architectural Data and Archaeological Data. Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Central Wharf, Salem, Massachusetts. 221 pages.

Because of its serious deterioration, Central Wharf will be repaired and rehabilitated as a "visitor relaxation area." This report consists of two separate studies: reconstruction of architectural history; and completion of archaeological investigations at Central Wharf. The first section includes an inspection of historic wood structures at the site, as well as an evaluation of the present conditions, rehabilitation plans and additional design considerations. It was recommended that the wharf be repaired and rebuilt with the least intrusive method of construction. The second study presents the results of archaeological excavations and monitoring conducted during previous reconstruction. Various artifacts and features, dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and associated with the Wharf, were identified.

25-609 Kudlik, John J. and C.C. Lamberg-Karlovsky

1980 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the New Bedford – Fairhaven Bridge Realignment Project, New Bedford and Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

This report presents the results of investigations along zones previously identified in the Step I survey as possessing high potential for containing historic sites and lesser potential for prehistoric sites. Additional sections not anticipated by the Step I operation to have been within the project impact zones were added to the study area. Walkover survey and subsurface testing by hand and machine recovered only historic artifacts post-dating the mid-nineteenth century from Pope's Island. These remains were not considered to be significant, and no further archaeological investigation was recommended since the remainder of the project area was highly unlikely to contain undamaged or significant archaeological resources.

25-610 Towle, Linda A. and Dick Ping Hsu

1980 Archaeological Investigations at Captain William Smith House. 9 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted at the Captain-William Smith House at Minute Man National Historical Park in Lexington as part of a preservation and restoration project. Three separate projects were performed: excavation along the back (north) wall of the original Ca. 1692 house, and outside the east wall of the Ca. 1730 lean-to; monitoring of the excavation of a trench to bury utility pipes and wires; and subsurface testing to determine the impact of a proposed septic system on any archaeological resources. Over 2300 artifacts were recovered from all three projects, two-thirds of which came from the area outside the ca. 1730 lean-to. Ceramics dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were recovered from the area along the east wall of the ca. 1730 lean-to which had been previously disturbed. No artifacts dating to the 17th century were found in the area adjacent to the original back door of the Smith house which was also disturbed. Two postmolds were encountered along the east wall of the original house and ca. 1730 lean-to; they may have been part of a porch, doorway or fence posts. Only two prehistoric lithics were recovered during the investigations of all three projects. Archaeological monitoring determined that there was no adverse impact from the excavation of trenches in which the utility pipes and wires could be buried.

25-611 Dincauze, Dena F. and Stuart Eldridge

1984 Prehistoric Cultural Resources in Northfield: A Conservation Handbook. 59 pages.

This report attempts to increase community awareness of Northfield's rich archaeological heritage and strong research potential by discussing the fragile and endangered nature of the database and providing recommendations for its effective management. Reconstruction of the town's environmental and cultural history are presented to establish a context for understanding the various recovered archaeological resources. The results of the 1976 University of Massachusetts at Amherst field school in archaeological survey techniques and an additional archaeological survey in 1977 are emphasized, demonstrating that information from local history and folklore could not be verified; specifically, no evidence was recovered of a major Squakeag village or of several "granary sites" mentioned in Temple and Sheldon's history of the town (1875). Instead, an 8,000-year occupation span of settlement was revealed, as well as the remains of the second settlement on King Philip's Hill and possibly the first settlement on the east side of the Connecticut River. The report concludes by outlining means for preserving Northfield's archaeological resources through education, curation, planning and legislation.

25-612 Little, Elizabeth A.

1984 A Portfolio of Papers 1976-1984, Volumes 1 and 2.

A portfolio of 21 research papers, published or accepted for publication, pertaining to Nantucket Island is assembled in two volumes. The papers all based on primary source material, are organized chronologically in three groups: archaeology; ethnohistory; and linguistics. Volume I contains reproductions of articles and manuscripts concerning archaeological investigations, artifact collections research, site prediction modeling,; and Nantucket Indian history and ethnohistory. Volume II includes Numbers 1-8 of the Nantucket Historical Association. These papers reflect intensive and highly productive research into the documentary history of Nantucket Indians, focusing on the writings, vital records, economy and lifestyle of Nantucket Indians in the early historic periods.

25-613 Gorman, F.J.E., Debra A. Randall and John Cheney

1984 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Cherry Valley Interceptor Sewer, Leicester, Massa-

chusetts. 51 pages.

Background research and walkover survey were performed as part of a reconnaissance along approximately 7,500 linear feet. Although no previously reported prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were known to exist within the project area, several late nineteenth and early twentieth century historic resources were located on the surface of the corridor and vicinity; no prehistoric sites were observed. Further archaeological investigation was not recommended for the majority of the historic sites, since they were not considered to be significant. Industrial ruins of a late nineteenth or early twentieth century mill and an abandoned bridge, together with an industrial dump site and foundation remains of a late nineteenth or early twentieth century shop of unknown function, will not be adversely affected, and no further archaeological investigation was recommended. The report concludes by recommending two intensive (locational) archaeological surveys: (1) a Late Industrial dump site, on the east side of Auburn Street, in order to assess its potential significance; and (2) certain segments of the sewer line corridor in order to locate previously unreported prehistoric sites.

25-614 Bower, Beth and John Cheney

1984 A Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Watertown Sewer Project Area. 28 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing revealed no prehistoric resources and only twentieth century historic materials within the project area. The historic resources were not considered to be significant, and no further archaeological research was recommended.

25-615 Kelley, Jeffrey A.

1984 Skeletal Remains from Chelsea: The U.S. Marine Hospital. 46 pages.

This report is an analysis of historic secondary burials discovered in 1981 behind the U.S. Marine Hospital chapel during construction in the Admiralty Hill area of Chelsea. The skeletal remains, recovered from three wooden coffins, were probably of early-middle nineteenth century sailors that had been reinterred in the course of relocation of the hospital on several occasions in the past.

25-616 McManamon, Francis P. (Editor)

1984 Chapters in the Archaeology of Cape Cod, I: Results of the Cape Cod National Seashore Archaeological Survey, 1979-1981, Volumes 1 and 2. 734 pages.

A summary and synthesis of the Cape Cod National Seashore Archaeological Survey is contained in two volumes with contributions from seven authors. Volume I describes the survey history and goals, as well as other background material; Volume II focuses on the analysis of specific types of recovered archaeological remains. The survey included National Seashore property in the towns of Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro and Provincetown.

25-617 Leveillee, Alan and Joan Gallagher

1985 Archaeological Investigations, Intensive Survey and Site Examination within the Stone Ridge Development Area, Norwood, Massachusetts. 109 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were performed as part of an intensive survey and site examination. The intensive survey was unable to verify the presence of the sole previously reported site (19-NF-126), and no historic sites were located. The area of the reported site had undergone severe ground disturbances, thus destroying the site. Two significant

prehistoric sites, the Red Leaf and Oak Terrace sites, were discovered by the survey, and site examination of both sites was conducted in order to consider their potential eligibility to the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Diagnostic artifacts from the Red Leaf site suggest a Transitional Archaic Period occupation, inconsistent with the radiocarbon date of 1030 + 140 BP from the site. The Oak Terrace site contained diagnostics indicative of Middle and Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods and yielded two radiocarbon dates, 3990 + 120 BP and 3530 + 80 BP. The report concludes by recommending that both sites be considered for nomination to the State and National Registers and that proposed construction avoid both sites. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery program is recommended for both sites in order to mitigate the adverse effects of the construction.

25-618 Turchon, Frederick H.

1978 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Park and Playground Facilities, Farm Pond Park, Framingham, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

Examination of mechanical auger excavations for footings to secure picnic tables and subsurface testing of an area designated for a playground facility were conducted. No significant archaeological resources were encountered in the auger pits, and construction and placement of the picnic table footings may proceed as planned. A prehistoric site, Middle to Late Woodland periods, was discovered within the proposed playground area. Since construction will have an adverse impact on this significant site, it was recommended that the playground facility be relocated to an area that is not archaeologically sensitive.

25-619 Shaw, Leslie C., Greg Laden and David Cushman

1984 The Water Street Site: A Study in Prehistoric Adaptions to an Estuarine Environment. 93 pages.

A Phase III data recovery excavation was conducted at the Water Street site near the mouth of the Charles River in Charlestown in order to mitigate adverse effects of the proposed Central Artery Project. The site, which was excavated by machinery and hand, contains 50 square meters of preserved prehistoric deposits representing three occupations during the Late Archaic through the Initial Woodland periods. It is hypothesized that the Water Street site was used intermittently as a seasonal base camp by three cultural groups for approximately 2,500 years. The detailed results of the study have strong potential for contributing to models of human adaptation and cultural change in southern New England.

25-620 Pendery, Steven R., Russell Barber, Peter Bogucki, Penelope Lie, and David Singer

1984 Phase III, Chelsea-Water Streets Connector Project, Charlestown, Massachusetts: Excavations at the Wapping Street and Maudlin Street Archaeological Districts. 320 pages.

A phase III data recovery program was performed on four historic archaeological sites included within two archaeological districts that were threatened by construction of the Chelsea-Water Street Connector Project. Data recovered by machine and manual excavation provided insight into the standards of living and material lifestyle of representative Colonial-period households of craftsmen, ship captains and merchants. The comparative study of the Charlestown archaeological sites argues both for the presence of well-preserved historic period sites in the urbanized greater Boston area, and the necessity of approaching this study within a comparative, multi-disciplinary framework.

25-621 Bell, Edward L.

1985 “Our Homestead and Field”: Documentary Research on the Balch House, Beverly, Essex

County, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

This report presents an historical narrative documenting activities that have occurred over the past 350 years on the Balch House property and surrounding lot. The information was used to address the archaeological potential of this significant site, one of the earliest surviving first-period frame houses in New England occupied almost constantly since its construction in the seventeenth-century. In addition to background research, a walkover reconnaissance was conducted to determine the extent of disturbance to the property. Despite the effects of extensive construction on all sides of the lot, the property possessed strong potential for containing remains of various features including barns, sheds, fences and trash pits dating from the early seventeenth-century to the present day. Plans were made to conduct a remote sensing survey of the property using an electrical resistivity meter.

25-622 Rowlett, Gregory L.

1985 An Intensive Inventory for a New Shop Complex on the Weir Hill- Elbanobscott Tract, Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

An intensive archaeological inventory was conducted of approximately 10 acres in Sudbury involving walkover survey subsurface testing. Testing recovered a low density of historic artifacts associated with a nineteenth-century farmstead located about 100 feet from the survey area. Only two prehistoric cultural materials were identified, a triangular projectile point and a scraper. These sites not considered significant, and it was recommended that proposed project proceed as planned.

25-623 Gorman, F.J.E., John Cheney, Michael B. Folsom and Greg I. Laden

1985 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Post Office Square Garage, Lowell, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Background research and machine-excavated test trenches were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey of a 2.5 acre lot for the proposed Post Office Square Garage in Lowell. The project area was the site of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, the earliest major industry in Lowell originating in 1822, and associated workers' housing. While the remains of this industrial complex and other structures were encountered, late nineteenth and early twentieth century development by the mill company destroyed the earlier historic remains which are not considered to be significant. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-624 Seasholes, Nancy S.

1985 Report on the Intensive and Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey of the Hooper-Lee-Nichols Houselot, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

This project is the second phase of a two-year plan to produce an in-depth understanding of the Hooper-Lee-Nichols house (built ca. 1685), its grounds and its occupants. The reconnaissance phase of the study involved documentary research and electrical resistivity sensing, while the intensive survey phase was based on subsurface testing. Archaeological features and artifacts associated with the early Colonial occupation of the houselot by the Lees, a prominent Tory Family, were discovered. The report concludes by offering management recommendations for the Cambridge Historical Society's maintenance and interpretation of this significant property.

25-625 Elia, Ricardo J. and Alan E. Strauss

1985 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Shepards Brook Interceptor in Franklin, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an Intensive archaeological survey of a proposed sewer easement more than 11,000 linear feet in length along Shepards Brook. Background research indicated a high sensitivity for prehistoric sites, as well as one recorded prehistoric site within the project area. Field investigations determined that the previously known prehistoric site was destroyed by recent soil-removal activities. In addition, two prehistoric site areas, Shepards-Charles Site and Calnan Site, were identified. A Late Archaic association was suggested for the Shepards-Charles Site. No historic resources were encountered. It was recommended that a Phase II archaeological site examination be conducted at each site in order to determine each site's significance and potential eligibility for nomination to the National Register.

25-626 Bower, Beth Ann, Claire Dempsey and Leonard Loparto

1985 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Wastewater/Septage Facilities in Orange, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing of two proposed site areas for wastewater/septage facilities failed to locate historic or archaeological resources. Both locations were found to contain areas of poorly drained soils and disturbance. No further archaeological investigations were recommended, and the proposed project may proceed as planned.

25-627 Dolan, Judith

1985 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Survey of the Route I Reconstruction Project in Sharon, Walpole, and Norwood, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey of approximately 3.7 miles proposed for reconstruction along Route I in Sharon, Walpole, and Norwood. Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historic sites were located within the project area, although several prehistoric sites were located within the general area. Subsurface testing of 8,766 linear feet within the project area failed to locate prehistoric or historic sites. It was likely that no significant sites escaped detection during the survey. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-628 Gorman, F.J.E., Debra A. Randall and John Cheney

1985 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Office Park One-Fourteen, Danvers, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were unable to locate any significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the 55 acre project area proposed for an office park. The few prehistoric artifacts that were recovered were not considered to be significant because of their scattered distribution and low density. The potentially most significant prehistoric site area, located in the southwestern corner of the parcel, had undergone disturbance resulting from gravel pit operations. The recovered resources lacked either integrity, complexity or age to be considered significant. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-629 Davin, Ann K.

1985 An Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Emerson Hospital Project Area, Concord, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey to identify any significant prehistoric or historic archaeological sites which might be affected by planned hospital improvements. Although two previously reported prehistoric sites were located within the project area, neither site retained integrity nor significance as a result of disturbance activities. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-630 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1985 The Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Water Treatment Plant, North Andover, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

This report discusses the results of a combined reconnaissance and intensive level survey of a 2.24 acre project area proposed for the new Water Treatment Plant in North Andover. A prehistoric site was previously reported within the project area at the southeastern end of Lake Cochichewick. Although subsurface testing recovered prehistoric artifacts, they were all in severely disturbed contexts. No part of the site was left unaffected by prior impacts to the property over the past 87 years. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-631 Kerber, Jordan E.

1985 Wayland Prehistoric Site Survey Phase II: Final Report. 62 pages.

This project is a continuation of a systematic study of the town of Wayland's prehistory. The survey concentrated on the investigation of inland-upland areas of the town, away from the Sudbury River floodplain, which has traditionally been the focus of archaeological attention. Background research walkover survey and subsurface testing resulted in the discovery of 13 prehistoric sites indicating that the interior portion of Wayland was certainly utilized throughout prehistory, most likely for small-term seasonal camps. The report concludes by providing recommendations for further activities which would help to identify and protect the town's archaeological resources.

25-632 Davin, Ann K. and Marsha King

1985 Intensive Survey of the Chelmsford Center and North Chelmsford Project Areas, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive survey of the proposed cross-country interceptor routes and pump stations for the Chelmsford Center and North Chelmsford wastewater treatment facilities. A prehistoric archaeological site, River Meadow Site, was identified within the Chelmsford Center project area but was not considered to be significant because of its small size, low density and disturbed context. The portion of the Chelmsford Center project area which borders to the south the Chelmsford Center Historic District, listed on the National and State Registers, was composed primarily of fill. A low density of historic artifacts, dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, was encountered in both the Chelmsford Center and North Chelmsford project areas. These materials were not considered to be significant. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for both project areas.

25-633 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1985 Intensive Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Wellesley Extension Sewer: Towns of Dedham and Needham, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

As a result of background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing, two prehistoric archaeological sites, the Lyman and Chick Estate Sites, were located within the proposed Wellesley extension sewer project area. Both sites also contained historic materials dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Although disturbance had affected some portions of both sites, they were both considered to be potentially significant. Project construction will adversely affect these two sites. Additional archaeological investigations were recommended in order to determine the significance of both sites, and to develop recommendations for avoidance or mitigation in the event either site is significant.

25-634 Synenki, Alan I.

1984 Archaeological Investigations of Nelson Road. 26 pages.

Limited archaeological investigations involving background research and subsurface testing by hand and machine were conducted within Nelson Road, part of Minute Man National Park in Lincoln. The goal of the research was to identify portions of the eighteenth century roadway so that this information could be taken in consideration for the resurfacing of the existing roadway. Excavations uncovered the remains of one road surface dating between ca. 1750 and 1908. The integrity of this roadway was determined to be good to excellent. Possible evidence of earlier roadbeds was also encountered.

25-635 MacMahon, Darcie A.

1985 Excavations at the Samuel Hartwell Site. 80 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were performed at the Samuel Hartwell site within Minute Man National Park in Lincoln. The house, which dates to the late seventeenth-early eighteenth centuries, was destroyed by fire in 1968, and only the central chimney and stone cellar remain today. Excavations located the general level of the eighteenth century ground surface. This information was helpful to Park officials in their plan to restore the landscape of the site to its eighteenth century appearance. The report concludes by offering management recommendations for the protection of this significant resource.

25-636 Bower, Beth Anne and Michael Roberts

1985 Reconnaissance Archaeological Study for 99 State Street Project. 38 pages.

This study describes background research and analysis leading to an evaluation of the archaeological potential of a 1.37 acre project area at 99 State Street, Boston. Intact, significant cultural resources were predicted to exist beneath the present land surface within portions of the project area. The report concludes by presenting a work plan designed to confirm the integrity of locations expected to contain significant resources and to locate any intact archaeological features.

25-637 Davin, Ann K.

1985 Intensive Archaeological Investigations of the Ipswich Water Treatment Facilities, Ipswich, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were performed as part of an Intensive archaeological survey of the Ipswich water treatment facilities project area. The remains of a prehistoric site, Linebrook Parish Site, were recovered and considered to be significant due to the sites proximity to the Bull Brook I and II Paleo-Indian sites. At least part of the site will be impacted by the proposed project, and a site examination was recommended because of the site's potential significance and impending impacts. None of the recovered historic materials, dating from the late nineteenth to twentieth centuries were considered to be significant, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended for the remainder of the project area.

25-638 Mrozowski, Stephen A.

1985 Archaeological Survey of the Neponset River in Hyde Park. 19 pages.

This report provides the results of a preliminary archaeological survey of the section of the Neponset River in Hyde Park In Boston. Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted in order to identify archaeological sites with the Neponset River Valley in Hyde Park that might be threatened and/or are eligible for listing the National Register. Destruc-

tion of sites within the project area had been extensive, and the remains of only one prehistoric site, Border site, were located. Further testing was recommended for this site in order to determine its potential eligibility for nomination to the National Register. It was also recommended that the original community of Fairmont be inventoried as part of the architectural survey conducted by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

25-639 King, Marsha K. and Joan Gallagher

1985 99 State Street Intensive Survey Report. 38 pages.

The results of background research and subsurface testing by hand and machine of the 1.37 acre project area indicated that previous construction activities on the 99 State Street block in Boston had effectively eliminated or severely impacted the potential for archaeological resource recovery. Only a small amount of historic material was encountered and not considered to be significant due to a disturbed context. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for areas already tested. However, archaeological monitoring was recommended for additional units scheduled to be excavated by the construction contractor, engineers, and/or geologists, since those areas could retain some potential for less disturbed remains.

25-640 Ritchie, Duncan

1985 Archaeological Investigations at the Hartford Avenue Rockshelter, Uxbridge, Massachusetts: The Data Recovery Program. 198 pages.

A data recovery program was conducted at the Hartford Avenue Rockshelter in order to mitigate the adverse effect of proposed construction along Route 146 which will destroy the site. The data recovery program was the final step in a series of archaeological investigations at the site and others within the Route 146 right-of-way extending from Millville to Sutton. Four hypotheses placing the rockshelter within broader environmental and cultural systems were tested. Excellent preservation conditions aided in the recovery of various categories of information. Radiocarbon dates and lithic assemblages indicate separate occupations during the Middle Archaic, Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland and Late Woodland periods. The data recovered from this small, but internally complex, upland zone rockshelter have great potential for contributing to a better understanding of prehistoric settlement and resource use in the elevated, interior section of southern New England.

25-641 Davin, Ann K. and Marsha K. King

1985 Olmsted Historic Landscape Preservation Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Kennedy Park, Fall River, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The reconnaissance survey of Kennedy Park, which is one aspect of an overall Master Plan designed by DEM to rehabilitate a number of Olmsted Parks, involved background research, walkover survey and limited subsurface testing. Although most of Kennedy Park had been disturbed by construction and landscaping activities, archaeological remains were located. Prehistoric materials were recovered from only one area, called the Chace site, and historic resources, ranging in age from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were dispersed over a large area within the park. It was recommended that additional testing be conducted at the Chace site in order to determine its size, periods of occupation, activities, and significance.

25-642 Davin, Ann K. and Marsha King

1986 Olmsted Historic Landscape Preservation Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Buttonwood Park, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and limited subsurface testing were conducted in order to

identify archaeological sites within Buttonwood Park. Subsurface testing determined that most of the park had been previously disturbed by landscaping and construction activities. The only recovered cultural resources consisted of late nineteenth-twentieth-century field trash which was not considered to be significant. No further archaeological testing was recommended given the park's low archaeological sensitivity and extensive amount of disturbance.

25-643 Davin, Ann K. and Marsha K. King

1986 Olmsted Historical Landscape Preservation Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, D.W. Field Park, Brockton, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

The reconnaissance survey of D.W. Field Park, located in Brockton and Avon, Included background research, walkover survey and limited subsurface testing. Fieldwork identified four prehistoric sites and four findspots in which prehistoric cultural material was recovered. The D.W. Field site was considered to be the most significant site discovered during the survey. Further testing was recommended for both the four discovered sites (in order to determine their significance, site size, periods of occupation and types of activities performed) and the four findspots (in order to determine whether they are isolated occurrences or parts of larger sites).

25-644 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1986 Intensive Survey of Cultural Resources for Proposed Fall Brook Reservoir Water Treatment Facilities: City of Leominster, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

Background research, surface inspection and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive survey in order to locate any potentially significant cultural resources within a small project area. Excavation of shovel test pits revealed disturbed soil contexts. No archaeological or historic resources were recovered. It was recommended that no further archaeological work was warranted, and that the proposed project proceed as planned.

25-645 Gorman, F.J.E., Alan Strauss and John Cheney

1985 Archaeological Reconnaissance of Newton Sewer Facilities, Newton, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Background research, surface survey and limited subsurface testing were performed within an area proposed for the construction of a sewer and pump station along the Charles River in Newton. Three prehistoric cultural remains, recovered in the vicinity of a prehistoric site (l9-MD-182) previously recorded as being within the project area, were not considered to be significant due to prior disturbance. Historic artifacts, dating to the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, identified during the survey, also were not considered to be significant. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-646 Gorman F.J. E., Scott Andrus, Scott Lewis and John Cheney

1985 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the French River Quality Improvement District, Buffumville, Massachusetts to North Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut. 79 pages.

Background research and surface reconnaissance identified the locations of several historic cultural resources and potential locations of prehistoric archaeological sites. Within the Massachusetts portion of the project area (Oxford, Dudley, Charlton, and Webster) two historic sites, consisting of a segment of a possible Contact Period road and a possible Federal Period millpond levee or breakwater, as well as two previously reported prehistoric sites, were considered to be potentially significant. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended for each of these four sites if project construction could not avoid these resources. In addition, an intensive archaeological survey was recommended for 25 locations that might be adversely affected by the project al-

ternatives and that possess potential for containing prehistoric sites in the Massachusetts portion of the project area.

25-647 Leveillee, Alan and Duncan Ritchie

1985 An Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the High Ridge Development Area, Dover and Westwood, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing identified a prehistoric felsite quarry site, two potential rockshelters and one potential felsite quarry site. The prehistoric quarry consisted of a granite outcrop which contained a small vein of gray porphyritic felsite. Subsurface testing at this locus recovered 67 pieces of prehistoric cultural material, none of which was temporally diagnostic. It was recommended that each of these four areas be avoided and that a preservation restriction be placed on the prehistoric quarry site.

25-648 Leveillee, Alan

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Forge Hill Corporate Park, Franklin, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

As a result of background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing, eleven areas of archaeological deposits and/or structural evidence of sites were located. Four of these deposits are prehistoric and the remaining seven historic. Since prehistoric site # 2 (Split Rock Site), which tentatively dates to the Late Archaic period, and historic site # 3 (Ray's Pond Industrial Complex), which may date to the nineteenth century, and site # 5 (an eighteenth century domestic site) were considered to be significant, it was recommended that additional archaeological investigations be conducted at these three sites. The remaining eight sites were not considered to be significant, and no further testing was warranted at these sites.

25-649 Gorman, F. J. E., Scott Andrus Scott Lewis and John Cheney

1985 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the United Parcel Service Regional Distribution Center, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing failed to locate remains of prehistoric archaeological sites. Extensive gravel operations have destroyed all of the prehistoric sites which might have existed in either the most sensitive or least sensitive zones of the project area. Two mid-nineteenth century domestic sites and the Middlesex Canal, which dates to the Federal period (1775-1830), were identified. While the two domestic sites were not considered to be significant, the Middlesex Canal is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places, and the section identified within the project area is only partly disturbed. It was recommended that no further archaeological investigations be conducted at the two domestic sites and that future project activity avoid the remains of the significant transportation channel.

25-650 Ritchie, Duncan

1985 Archaeological Investigations of a Maintenance Building Site, Weir Hill Tract, Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Sudbury, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

Inspection of machine stripped sections and open utility trenches, as well as subsurface testing, were conducted on the open construction of a maintenance building within the Weir Hill Tract, Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge in Sudbury. Surface inspection revealed six features: four prehistoric hearths or pits and one historic period horse burial. A radiocarbon date of 2,950 + 100 B.P. was obtained from charcoal from one feature relating to an occupational episode on the Weir Hill # 1 Site, which is partly located within the project area and contains archaeological materials from the Middle Archaic to Terminal Archaic periods. The remnants of a small prehistoric

activity area (lithic workshop) were identified in an area disturbed by construction activities. Subsurface testing recovered low densities of prehistoric and historic materials. Although no further archaeological investigations were warranted at any of the discovered sites given the extent of previous disturbance, it was recommended that the undisturbed remainder of the Weir Hill # 1 Site and nine other prehistoric sites within the Weir Hill tract be evaluated as an archaeological district for nomination to the National Register, and that a cultural resource management plan be developed for the rest of the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge.

25-651 Loparto, Leonard W.

1985 A Preliminary Observation on Behalf of a Revised View of the Expansion of the Susquehanna Tradition into Southeastern New England and the Coexistence of the Coburn and Orient Phases. 114 pages.

This report, which represents an M.A. research paper in the Department of Anthropology, Brown University, presents the results of background research and an archaeological site examination of the Oak Ridge and Nemskaket sites in Orleans. The relation of the Susquehanna and local lithic conditions in southeastern New England is discussed. It is argued that the Coburn and Orient phases were coexistent and possibility of the same culture. The research for this project was used to develop a National Register eligibility determination for the Oak Ridge site and a subsequent data recovery proposal if this site cannot be avoided by impacts resulting from the proposed wastewater treatment facilities.

25-652 Rosenzweig, Mark S. and Carmine A. Tronolone

1985 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Facilities Expansion for Additional Firm Sales Service, DCQ Project, Bristol and Plymouth Counties, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey was conducted for two proposed natural gas pipeline loops: a 2.5 mile pipeline loop Berkley, Bristol County and a 4.4 mile pipeline loop Rochester, Carver, Wareham and Plymouth, Plymouth County. Background research and walkover survey of both proposed pipeline alignments were performed. The proposed loop in Berkley will pass through two reported prehistoric sites (Bear Swamp No. 1 and No. 2). The remains of a foundation of undetermined age were identified during the walkover of the Bristol County loop, and no archaeological or historic properties were encountered within the proposed construction area of the Plymouth County Loop. Since the reconnaissance survey identified a number of archaeological sensitive areas within the project right-of-way, further archaeological investigations involving subsurface testing was recommended.

25-653 Bawden, Garth and C.C. Lamberg-Karlovsky

1979 Archaeological Evaluation of Cole's Mill, Carver, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

Based upon background research and surface inspection, the Cole's Mill site, used for a variety of industrial purposes between 1707-1947, was determined to be significant on three levels – archaeological value, history of local industrial development, and evaluation of the cultural environment. The site's building foundations and water channeling abutments were judged to be in an excellent state of preservation, and the site was expected to contain intact deposits associated with the various uses and building stages of the site. Recommendations regarding protection of the property and utilization of its resources for public education and recreation were submitted.

25-654 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1985 Report on the Data Recovery Program of the Reedy Meadow Brook Site, Pepperell, Massa-

chusetts. 150 pages.

A data recovery program performed at the Reedy Meadow Brook Site recovered a wide variety of prehistoric archaeological materials spanning several periods of occupation. Three radiocarbon dates, 4415 + 205 B.P., 2190 + 165B.P. and 765 + 150 B.P., indicate site utilization during the Late Archaic Early Woodland and Late Woodland periods. Diagnostic artifacts suggest that the most intensive period of occupation was during the Middle Woodland. A total of 10 features, several activity loci and a high percentage of exotic lithics were found at this dense and complex site, the first systematically excavated prehistoric site in the Nashua River Drainage in Massachusetts.

25-655 Gallagher, Joan, Duncan Ritchie and Ann K. Davin

1985 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Sudbury Training Annex, Sudbury, Massachusetts. 321 pages.

A cultural resource inventory survey was conducted of the Fort Devens, Sudbury Training Annex, total area of 2,290 acres, within Sudbury, Maynard and Hudson, Massachusetts. The survey consisted of two tasks: definition of known cultural resources and development and implementation of a predictive model for previously unknown resources. Background research and subsurface testing of 500 acres resulted in the discovery of 25 prehistoric and 28 historic site areas. The site areas were evaluated for significance and potential National Register eligibility. The report concludes by offering recommendations for additional inventory survey and for the maintenance and preservation of cultural resources on the Annex property.

25-656 Raber, Michael S. and Matthew W. Roth

1981 Boston Naval Shipyard: A Plan for Cultural Resource Management in the Buy Parcel Area. 58 pages.

A reconnaissance level archaeological survey involving background research and surface inspection was performed for the Buy Parcel Area, approximately 50 acres of land and water within the Boston Naval Shipyard in Charlestown. The shipyard is a National Historic Landmark listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Objectives of the study were to locate and evaluate the potential significance of all known and potential cultural resources in the Buy Parcel Area, and to develop recommendations for protecting significant resources. Several classes of prehistoric and historic cultural resources were identified as existing or possibly existing in some form within the project area. Recommendations were made in three areas: additional structural, architectural and photographic documentation within the Buy Parcel Area prior to any further removal of visible structures; additional documentary study; and, if appropriate, limited archaeological testing of three potentially significant shipways buried in fill, and retention of wooden ship parts if uncovered.

25-657 Leveillee, Alan

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Quail Ridge/Cannon Forge Development Area, Sharon and Foxborough, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing identified six archaeological sites within the project area, three prehistoric and three historic. A fourth historic site, Stoughtonham Furnace, which dates to the eighteenth century, is located within the project area and is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Prehistoric sites #1 and #2 and historic site #4 (a solitary well) were not considered significant and did not warrant additional archaeological investigations. The following four sites were considered to be potentially significant: Prehistoric Site #3 (Creeden site), which dates to the Late Archaic and possibly the Terminal Archaic periods; Historic Sites #1 (Stoughtonham Furnace); #2 (Fairbanks Complex), which includes an eighteenth to twentieth century farmstead; and #3 (Billings Brook Complex), which includes an eighteenth cen-

tury industrial complex and dwelling. It was recommended that these four significant sites be avoided from the project impacts, and if avoidance is not feasible, additional archaeological testing should be performed.

25-658 Davin, Ann

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc. Corporate Headquarters Project Area, Lakeville/Middleborough, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing revealed 12 areas containing prehistoric cultural materials; five areas were designated as sites and seven areas, in which one or two pieces of prehistoric cultural material were recovered in only one shovel test pit, were termed loci. The five sites contained relatively low densities of archaeological remains and were believed to have resulted from short-term occupations by a few individuals for specialized resource procuring and/or processing activities. Scattered deposits of historic field trash dating to the late nineteenth-early twentieth centuries were also identified during the survey. None of the recovered cultural materials was considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further testing was recommended for any of the sites or loci.

25-659 Gorman, F. J. E. and John Cheney

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Westpark Office Park, Framingham-Natick, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

As a result of background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing, seven prehistoric activity areas and seven prehistoric activity spots were identified, all of which contained nondiagnostic lithic debris and/or burnt rock. In addition, historic materials dating to the eighteenth-twentieth centuries were recovered from the project area. No definite archaeological evidence was recovered from the Tom's Hill site, partially located in the project area and believed to be a refuge site occupied by Praying Indians in 1675. None of the recovered prehistoric or historic remains was considered to be significant, and no additional archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-660 Gorman, F.J.E., John Pendergast, Diana Doucette, Virginia Ross and Charles Panagiotakos

1985 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Druid Hill, LeBlanc Park, Lowell, Massachusetts. 161 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey involving background research, walkover inspection and subsurface testing was conducted at Druid Hill, a megalith mound. Remains of one prehistoric artifact, projectile point fragment tentatively dating to the Late Archaic or Transitional Periods and found in a disturbed context, as well as cultural material from the mid nineteenth-mid twentieth centuries were identified. The recovered archaeological evidence supports an hypothesis that the mound was built, probably around 1925, in conjunction with the adjacent development of the Isolation Hospital complex. None of the recovered remains was considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to either the State or National Register of Historic Places, and no further archaeological testing was warranted.

25-661 Strauss, Alan E.

1985 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Pump Stations and Lateral Sewers in Concord, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of four proposed pump stations and cross-country lateral sewers was conducted for the proposed Concord Lateral Sewers project. Although background research indicated the presence of two prehistoric sites adjacent to the project area, no significant cultural resources were found during the surface walkover or subsurface testing. No further ar-

chaeological investigation was recommended.

25-662 Boros, Laurie and Stephen Mrozowski

1986 Archaeological Investigations of the Sanborn Site, Boston, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Four backhoe trenches were excavated in the basement of the former Sanborn Fish Building in Boston. Portions of original eighteenth century shoreline area were discovered in all trenches. Only one trench contained historic period cultural resources – three features dating to the eighteenth century. Analysis of artifacts and pollen recovered from the features suggests that the deposits were partially destroyed by disturbance from the construction of the Sanborn building in the nineteenth century; background research did not locate original construction records. None of the features was considered significant enough to warrant further archaeological investigation, and it was recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-663 Savulis, Ellen-Rose, Dorothy Scholtthauer and Edward Hood

1986 Intensive Archaeological Reconnaissance Study of Elm Park, Worcester, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted of Elm Park in Worcester as part of the planning process for the rehabilitation of Frederick Law Olmstead parks. Background research identified the location of a nineteenth century domestic site in the project area which may date as early as the 1720's. Subsurface testing revealed historic materials dating to the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries, all of which were discovered within intrusive layers of fill. No prehistoric archaeological resources were recovered. However, the possibility that prehistoric and additional historic period materials exist below the fill, at a depth greater than the tested, could not be eliminated.

25-664 Ritchie, Duncan and Ann K. Davin

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Raytheon Equipment Division Laboratory Project Area, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey restricted to two archaeologically sensitive areas totaling about eight acres. A single piece of chipping debris, historic field trash and a late-nineteenth-twentieth century dump were the only cultural materials found. The piece of chipping debris may represent the perimeter of a small prehistoric site inundated by the construction of Hager Millpond in the nineteenth century. None of the recovered archaeological remains was considered to be significant, and no additional archaeological testing was recommended.

25-665 Leveillee, Alan

1986 A Management Summary of Archaeological Investigations of a Suspected Burial Ground on Indian Road, Dudley, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

Documentary research and subsurface testing by machinery were conducted for a proposed garage construction site in Dudley. While no evidence of burials within the area of proposed construction was found, a knoll located to the east of the proposed construction site contains several burials with unmarked granite stones. No further archaeological testing was recommended for the building zone due to previous topsoil removal and lack of evidence for burials. It was recommended that the erosion surrounding the knoll which contains burials be stabilized and that this burial ground be documented in municipal records.

25-666 Leveillee, Alan

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Meadow Woods Development Area, Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing of 21 acres failed to recover any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. No further archaeological investigations were recommended. One previously unrecorded prehistoric site on property adjacent to the project area, however, was identified through an informant interview.

25-667 Davin, Ann

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Bellingham Sewer Project Area, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing of an 8,220 foot cross-country interceptor route in North Bellingham and Franklin failed to recover any prehistoric archaeological resources. A low density of modern historic field trash was recovered in one section of the project area. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-668 Ritchie, Duncan

1986 An Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Burlington Arboretum Development, Burlington, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

Four prehistoric and one historic archaeological sites were identified as a result of background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing of 63.5 acres in Burlington. A prehistoric component of unknown cultural affiliation was discovered at the historic site (Peach Orchard/Arboretum # 4), the remains of a small house/farmstead, which dates to the early/mid eighteenth century. The three other prehistoric sites contained a low density of chipping debris with unknown cultural affiliations. These three prehistoric sites appeared to contain limited information and were not considered to be potentially significant. The Peach Orchard/Arboretum #4 site may be significant and recommendations include planning the proposed development so that this site can be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, additional archaeological investigations at this site may be necessary in order to evaluate the site's significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

25-669 Hoffman, Curtiss

1986 Archaeological Intensive Survey, Stepping Stones Condominiums, Holbrook, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted during archaeological investigations of the project area in Holbrook. Fire pits and soil stains were observed in a disturbed context within zone 2. Subsurface testing in zone 3 revealed non-diagnostic prehistoric cultural materials and recent historic field trash. A radiocarbon date of 400 + 150 B.P. was obtained from a charcoal sample. None of the recovered archaeological resources was considered to be significant, and no further archaeological testing was warranted.

25-670 Hoffman, Curtiss

1986 North River Archaeological Project, Transect V. Operations on Public Lands in Hanover and Norwell. (2 reports). 33 pages.

The two reports describe archaeological investigations undertaken as part of the North River Archaeological Project during the 1985 season. Areas containing both prehistoric and historic cul-

tural resources were identified along Transect V in both Hanover and Norwell. The reports conclude by presenting suggestions to town and state planners for the management of the identified site areas.

25-671 Wallace, David A., Blythe E. Roveland and J. Edward Hood

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Pawtucket Boulevard Reconstruction Project, Lowell, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing revealed two prehistoric sites (l9-MD-556 and 557) an isolated prehistoric flake, two historic foundations which date to the late nineteenth century and scattered late nineteenth and twentieth century historic debris. Prehistoric site 19-MD-556 contains a high-density lithic flake scatter and 19-MD-557, a medium density lithic flake scatter. Although temporarily diagnostic artifacts were not found at either prehistoric site, site evaluations were recommended for both sites since they appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The historic sites are disturbed and of recent origin, and thus no further testing was recommended at these sites.

25-672 Borstel, Christopher L.

1985 The 1983 Excavations at 19BN281. Chapters in the Archaeology of Cape Cod, II. Cultural Resources Management Study No. 12. 186 pages.

This report contains the results of excavation and analysis of site l9-BN-28l near High Head (Pilgrim Heights) in North Truro. The site was discovered and tested as part of the Cape Cod National Seashore Archaeological Survey performed by the National Park Service. The site is virtually a single component Late Archaic small-stemmed point tradition (Squibnocket complex) manifestation. Also present at this site are remains of a Middle – Late Woodland component, dating to ca. 1500 – 500 B.P. The report concludes by offering recommendations for conducting further studies on site sediments, lithic analysis and horizontal distribution of artifacts.

25-673 Towle, Linda A.

1986 Final Report on the 1985 Wellfleet Bay Archaeological Field School. 40 pages.

This report contains the results of a one-week archaeological field school at the Massachusetts Audubon Society's Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary in South Wellfleet. Subsurface testing was conducted in four portions of the sanctuary which would be impacted by the alternative construction proposals for a new nature center. More intensive level excavation was performed at a reported site area (19-BN-87) which had been previously investigated by Howard Torrey, an avocational collector. Prehistoric and historic materials were recovered from all five areas tested. It was recommended that further testing be performed within Areas B and C, as well as the old asparagus field (l9-BN-87), by twelve participants of a 1986 archaeological field school.

25-674 Rosenzweig, Mark S. et al.

1986 Intensive Cultural Resource Survey for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Facilities Project, Bristol and Plymouth Counties, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted along two natural gas pipeline loops: 2.5 miles in Berkley, Bristol County, and 4.4 mile in Rochester, Carver, Wareham and Plymouth, Plymouth County. No cultural resources were recovered in the Plymouth loop, while three prehistoric sites and one historic site were identified in the Bristol County loop. None of the archaeological remains is temporally diagnostic except the historic site which consists of a late nineteenth century icehouse facility. The historic site (AL-H1) and one prehistoric site (AL-4) were not considered to be significant, and no further archaeological testing was recommended at

these two sites. The remaining three prehistoric sites (AL-l, AL-2 and AL-3) were considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and a Phase II Site Examination was recommended for each of these three sites.

25-675 Davin, Ann

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Ipswich Country Club Project Area, Ipswich, Massachusetts. 76 Pages

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey of a 350 acre parcel. Four previously reported prehistoric sites (MHC Nos. 19-ES-142, 143,144 and 145) are located within the project area, however, only l9-ES-l45 (Dow Brook VI) was found to be relatively intact. One possible feature and a lithic workshop were recovered from this site which did not contain any diagnostic artifacts. Two small areas (Locus 1 and 2) contained isolated pieces of prehistoric materials; one quartz chipping debris from Locus 1 and one felsite flake and three pieces of grit-tempered aboriginal ceramics, possibly dating to the Early Woodland period, from Locus 2. Plans were made to avoid impacting the Dow Brook VI site and to incorporate the site area within a conservation easement with the Town of Ipswich. No further archaeological testing was recommended for the Dow Brook VI site in view of the plans to avoid the site from project impacts. Also, no further testing was recommended for both Locus 1 and 2 since both loci were not considered to be significant.

25-676 Savulis, Ellen-Rose, Ronald W. Johnson and Joannah Whitney

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of Forest Park, Springfield, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of a locational survey for the Olmstead Historic Landscape Preservation Program. Background research identified the location of seven potential historic archaeological sites including mid-to-late nineteenth century dwellings, mills and a brickyard. Field investigations confirmed the presence of two historic sites which appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register: Coomes homestead (ca. 1850) and J. Madden Brickyard (ca. 1830-1870). Five prehistoric sites were located, however, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Recommendations include further archaeological testing for one prehistoric site (Unit A) and the implementation of measures to prevent the erosion of the prehistoric site in Unit B. Further, if impact from construction becomes likely in the future, all sites encountered during the survey, as well as areas with similar environmental characteristics, will require additional survey.

25-677 Ritchie, Duncan

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Appleton Estates Project Area, Methuen, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing failed to recover any prehistoric archaeological resources despite the reported location of a prehistoric site (Old Lippard property site) within the project area. Subsurface testing revealed historic period materials consisting of ceramics dating between the mid-nineteenth- early-twentieth centuries. It was concluded that the Old Lippard property site may have been destroyed by previous development and that the recovered historic resources are not significant. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-678 Boulding, Mark E.

1986 Archaeological Investigations at the Jason Russell House, Arlington, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

An archaeological survey and limited excavation of the Jason Russell House property were con-

ducted as part of the 350th anniversary celebration of Arlington. The research objectives of the project focused on the supposed relocation of the building originally constructed in 1684, and the spatial organization of the New England houselot. The results of soil resistivity analysis and subsurface testing revealed that the project area had been substantially disturbed by previous activities. The report concludes by recommending that a complete deed evaluation be conducted of the early phases of Arlington's settlement to provide more precise locational information on the houselots within the project area.

25-679 Bowers, Martha H. and Edward Mann

1986 Overview and Management Plan for Cultural Resources of the Metropolitan Park System. 103 pages.

In the 93 years since it's founding, the metropolitan park system has grown to encompass some 14,700 acres of properties extending from Boston Harbor to beyond Route 128 and from Saugus to Canton. This report represents a cultural resource management study, commissioned by the Metropolitan District Commission, to assist the MDC in developing programs for the care and

conservation of cultural resources located in its parks. Background research was conducted in order to identify the range of historic property types known or likely to exist in the park system and to develop historic contexts for evaluating the significance and integrity of any historic property. The report concludes by making several recommendations for the management of cultural resources within the metropolitan park system.

25-680 Davin, Ann K. and Elizabeth Holstein

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Seekonk Mall/Galleria Project Area, Seekonk, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an Intensive archaeological survey of 40 acres in Seekonk. Subsurface testing revealed that the project area primarily consists of fill which contains a large quantity of historic cultural material dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as one piece of argillite chipping debris. Areas surrounding the fill were either wetlands or under pavement. Since no significant archaeological or historic resources were identified, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-681 Loparto, Leonard

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Somerset Wastewater Treatment Facilities. 37 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing revealed that most of the project area had been previously stripped or filled as a result of past treatment plant construction and dredging operations along the Taunton River and Fall River Harbor. No cultural materials were recovered, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-682 Hoffman, Curtiss

1986 Final Report and Supplemental Report: Archeological Intensive Survey, Hopkinton-Westborough Interceptor, Westborough, Massachusetts. 60 and 39 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey is discussed in two reports. Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing, discussed in the Final Report, identified five area which contained prehistoric materials. Diagnostic artifacts suggests occupations during the Late Archaic through Early Woodland periods. Historic period cultural resources, dating between the late 19th through 20 centuries, were scattered in portions of the project area. It was recommended that a site examination be conducted within a revised alignment in Area 4 and that an additional 50x50 cm. test pit

be completed within the permanent easement of Area 2. The remaining areas of the project did not contain significant resources, and no further existing testing was recommended for these areas. The supplemental report presents the results of additional testing of the project realignment within Area 4b and a portion of the project area (Area 3) in which previous disturbance revealed archaeological materials. Area 4b (Cedar Swamp-9 site) contained potentially significant prehistoric remains dating to the Late Archaic or Transitional Archaic Period. A well and foundation dating to the mid-to-late nineteenth century was also identified within Area 4b. It was recommended that the prehistoric site and two historic features be subjected to a site examination in order to determine the significance. A small prehistoric site (Cedar Swamp – 35), located within Area 3, primarily consisted of non-diagnostic chipping debris and a red earth feature. Additional testing of this site was recommended in order to determine its significance.

25-683 Ritchie, Duncan and Ann K. Davin

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Milton-Houghton's Pond Project Area, Milton, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing located two prehistoric sites, Hillside and Paddock Sites. Both sites consisted of low densities of chipping debris of unknown cultural/temporal affiliation Historic period field trash, dating to the nineteenth century, was distributed throughout most of the project area. Since none of the archaeological sites was considered to be potentially significant, no further archaeological research was recommended.

25-684 Nassaney, Michael S. and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1985 Archaeological Locational Survey in the Northeast Section of Richmond, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted for the locational survey for the proposed Summit Road Bridge Replacement Project. Evidence of historic domestic and industrial activities was encountered, including a stone foundation associated with a late nineteenth century occupation, and an early twentieth century support facility associated with the Richmond Line Company. No prehistoric cultural remains were identified. Since the historic period materials were not considered to be significant, no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-685 Gorman, F.J.E. and Nancy Seasholes

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Concord Commons Complex, Concord, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing identified prehistoric surface finds and findspots as well as historic period materials. A stem fragment of a Small-Stemmed projectile point and a spade stem were recovered from two surface finds. The historic resources date to between the late eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. None of the cultural resources was considered to be significant, and no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-686 Johnson, Ronald W. and Richard Holmes

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

Background research identified the location of a nineteenth or possibly eighteenth century farmhouse in the project area, as well as a nineteenth century barn foundation. Walkover survey and subsurface testing recovered historic materials, mostly in three clusters and dating from the mid nineteenth to twentieth centuries, as well as two non-diagnostic prehistoric materials. Most of the

project area had been previously disturbed by highway construction and gravel extraction. None of the archaeological material was significant, and no further testing was recommended.

25-687 Elia, Ricardo, J., Douglas C. George, Candace Jenkins, Thomas F. Mahlstedt and Peter Stott

1986 New England/Hydro-Quebec II Transmission Facilities, Cultural Resources Survey, Volume Two: Massachusetts. 286 pages.

Background research, walkover and architectural surveys and limited subsurface testing were conducted within a project area covering 64.3 miles of rights-of-way in the following 16 towns: Tyngsborough, Dunstable, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Shirley, Lancaster, Leominster, Sterling, West Boylston, Boylston, Millbury, Sutton, Upton, Milford, Medway, and Groton. 113 archaeologically sensitive areas were identified, and a total of 27 archaeological sites (12 prehistoric and 15 historic) were discovered. None of the archaeological sites was sites was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Ten of the 27 sites were not significant, and no additional testing or protective measures were recommended there. Recommendations were made to protect the remaining 17 sites from project impacts. The architectural survey inventoried 465 individual properties and 17 districts or areas; of these, 70 properties and 5 districts were determined to be eligible for National Register listing. Two properties were already listed in National Register. Evaluation of the project's effects to the eligible or listed National Register properties and districts were made as were recommendations to minimize impacts to the above properties and districts.

25-688 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1986 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Facilities Expansion in Taunton, Berkley and Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Background research, walkover surface and subsurface testing were conducted along two natural gas pipeline loops: 1.4 miles in Taunton and Berkley and 2.5 miles in Dartmouth. Both corridors contained historic cultural resources dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. None of these resources, however, was significant. While no prehistoric resources were identified in the Taunton-Berkley loop, the Dartmouth loop contained a potentially significant prehistoric site, Colebrook Swamp site, in which a non-diagnostic projectile point (perhaps dating to the Middle Woodland period), low-density chipping debris, burned rock and an ash feature were recovered. No other significant prehistoric material was identified in the Dartmouth loop. It was recommended that a site examination be conducted at the Colebrook Swamp site in order to determine site boundaries, function and configuration. No further archaeological testing was recommended for the Taunton-Berkley loop.

25-689 Roberts, Michael and Beth Bower

1986 Archaeological Survey and Analysis for Delaney Hydroelectric Project, West Townsend, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

This report was completed to determine whether any historic or archaeological properties might be impacted by the proposed hydroelectric project, to evaluate project impacts on these resources and the West Townsend Local Historic District and to offer recommendations for mitigation if necessary. The results of background and surface survey indicate that no intact prehistoric resources, and only the right leg of the existing dam structure, dating to the nineteenth century, will be impacted. The study concludes by recommending two measures for mitigation of project impacts: (1) photo documentation of the right leg of the dam structure, as well as footings of the original eighteenth century bridge that may be revealed, and (2) the creation of an exhibit describing the early industrial history of West Townsend.

25-690 Little, Elizabeth A. (editor)

1986 Background Essays for an Archaeological Study of the Jethro Coffin Houselot.

This report consists of a collection of four papers published by the Nantucket Archaeological Studies, No. 7, which are concerned with various historical topics surrounding the Jethro Coffin Houselot in Nantucket. Some of the topics include an inventory of artifacts from the 1975-1976 excavation at the site, resistivity study and title search.

25-691 Chase, Helen Winslow

1986 Jethro Coffin House. Chronology, 1686-1986. 163 pages.

This study contains a 300-year chronology detailing the major events and individuals connected with the Jethro Coffin House in Nantucket. In addition, several deeds, genealogies and transcribed oral tradition are included. The information provided in the report establishes an important context with which to interpret the history of this significant site.

25-692 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Construction and Renovation of Riverside Park, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing failed to identify prehistoric or significant historic cultural resources. The historic materials dated to the twentieth century and were encountered in disturbed contexts. The entire project area was previously disturbed over the past 200 years by soil removal, landfill and grading activities. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-693 Loparto, Leonard W.

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Brightman Street Bridge Replacement and Taunton River Dredging Disposal Area. 43 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing failed to identify prehistoric or historic cultural resources in either of the two project areas in Somerset. Much of the project area for the Brightman Street Bridge replacement was previously disturbed, particularly east of Brayton Avenue. Most of the proposed disposal area was disturbed by previous disposal activities, and part of this area was formerly wetlands. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-694 George, Douglas C. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bradley Brook Sewer Interceptor in Haverhill, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing identified both prehistoric and historic cultural material. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts included a small-stemmed projectile point (Late Archaic period) and grit-tempered, dentate-impressed pottery (Middle Woodland period). Historical ceramics, scattered throughout the project area, ranged in age from the late seventeenth to twentieth centuries. Since both the recovered prehistoric and historic resources were found in disturbed contexts, they were not significant. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-695 Strauss, Alan E.

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Route 67 Reconstruction Project in North Brookfield, New Braintree and Barre, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing identified three acres containing prehistoric cultural materials. One area in North Brookfield and one area in New Braintree both contained single, non-diagnostic artifacts. Numerous nineteenth and twentieth century materials were recovered within the project, but none was considered significant. None of the prehistoric sites was considered significant, and no further archaeological work was recommended. It was suggested, however, that the area adjacent to the Howland Spring Knoll Site be protected from secondary construction impacts.

25-696 Ritchie, Duncan and Ann K. Davin

1986 Intensive Level Archaeological Survey, Gristmill Estates IV, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Background research, surface walkover and subsurface testing located the remains of five prehistoric sites (Loci 1-5) and an historic farmstead. Locus 1 contained high densities of quartz chipping debris and an un-typed triangular projectile point. Loci 4 and 5 yielded moderate densities of chipping debris, and loci 2 and 3 consisted of low densities of chipping debris; temporal affiliation of the five prehistoric sites is unknown. The historic site consisted of the remains of a house and barn, as well as limited cultural material indicating construction in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Due to previous disturbance and/or limited assemblages of cultural material, none of the six recovered archaeological sites was significant. No further archaeological testing was recommended, although effort should be made to preserve the sites where feasible.

25-697 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1986 Archaeological Site Examination for Proposed Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Facilities in the Town of Berkley, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

A site examination was performed at two prehistoric sites (Flint Site-AL-2 and McClintic Site-AL-3) located within the 2.5 mile natural gas pipeline loop in Berkley. The Flint Site contains a low diversity and low density of artifacts; no temporally diagnostic tools and no features were encountered. It is assumed that this small site functioned as a seasonal foraging site. Given the site's excellent integrity and the potential for yielding significant new data on prehistoric settlement patterns and inter-site relationships, the Flint Site was considered eligible for National Register listing by the authors. The McClintic Site contains a very low density and low diversity of artifacts; no temporally diagnostic tools and no features were encountered. It is hypothesized that the site may have been a kind of way station which also included casually exploited hunting resources. The McClintic Site does not appear to be eligible for National Register listing largely because of the lack of potential for recovery of significant new information. It was concluded that since the MHC ruled that neither site is eligible for National Register listing, no further archaeological testing was warranted.

25-698 Seasholes, Nancy S.

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Parson Barnard Houselot, North Andover, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

The report summarizes the results of an intensive archaeological survey in an area of the Parson Barnard House scheduled for an historic preservation project. Subsurface testing, documentary research and laboratory analysis identified potentially significant archaeological remains. Monitoring conducted during construction indicated most of the identified features were either destroyed or seriously disturbed. Remaining areas around the house not disturbed by the preservation work and not within the intensive survey project area were still expected to have archaeological potential.

25-699 Loparto, Leonard, W.

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Knollwood Estates Sewage System, Norton, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an intensive survey of two easements and a pump station site in Norton, Massachusetts. Background research, a walkover survey and excavation failed to locate prehistoric or historic cultural resources within any of the proposed project areas. One easement locale near wetlands appeared to be favorable site location. However, rocky subsurface strata was offered as an explanation for the lack of cultural materials in this area. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-700 Gorman, F.J.E.

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Cargo Transfer Facility Belchertown, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

The report represents the results of an intensive (locational) survey of the proposed 126 acre Central Vermont railroad cargo transfer facility. Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing revealed several recent historic period resources, all of which had little potential significance to warrant further investigation. Two areas of prehistoric activity were found on a knoll at the northern end of the parcel. Both areas contained chipping waste in a disturbed plowzone. Because the chipping waste had low density, disturbed spatial integrity and was not culturally diagnostic, both prehistoric sites were also determined to have little potential significance. No further archaeological research was recommended.

25-701 Keith, Margaret, Ellen Rose Savulis and Michael Nassaney

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Lotuff Parcel, Ware, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

This report presents the results of an archaeological locational survey at the site of a planned housing development. Walkover survey and subsurface testing failed to produce significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources. No further archaeological research was recommended.

25-702 Strauss, Alan E.

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Digital Equipment Corporation Facilities on Dascomb Road in Andover, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

Background research indicated no prehistoric sites were recorded in the area of the project. However, a walkover reconnaissance and extensive excavations produced three loci of prehistoric activity. Felsite flakes and prehistoric pottery suggested a Woodland Period association for the site. Bracketed test pits around areas where prehistoric cultural materials were found failed to produce additional significant artifacts. The cultural remains were subsequently thought to represent “non-sites,” or isolated episodes of limited prehistoric activity. No further archaeological research was recommended.

25-703 Elia, Ricardo and Nancy S. Seasholes

1986 Archaeological Investigation of Parcel 7 in Boston, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

The report summarizes the results of archaeological investigations at a proposed hotel and office complex in downtown Boston. Documentary research revealed that most of the project area is located on land originally settled in the 1640s. Most notably, the Green Dragon Tavern formerly stood in the project area during the eighteenth century. A study of existing surface and subsurface conditions on the property and limited subsurface testing failed to locate significant archaeological

resources on the proposed site, possibly due to extensive modern land use and disturbances. No further archaeological research was recommended.

25-704 Towle, Linda A. and Darcie A. MacMahon (Editors)

Archaeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historic Park, Massachusetts. Volume 3, Archaeological Collections Management Project Series No. 4. 332 pages.

This report represents Volume 3 of a 4-volume study conducted by the Eastern Archaeological Field Laboratory of the National Park Service. The project organized reinventoried and reanalyzed 121,000 historic period artifacts in collections from 19 sites at the park. Volume 3 presents a reanalysis of 4 historic sites in the Virginia Road and Wayside areas of the park in Lincoln and Concord, Massachusetts. The provenience and artifact coding systems used are discussed, as well as mapping and data problems stemming from collections made by several individuals over many years. Site interpretations are based on a synthesis of a historical background study, past reports and the present analysis. Potential future research topics were identified for each site.

25-705 Towle, Linda A. and Darcie A. MacMahon (Editors)

1986 Archaeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts, Volume 4, Archaeological Collections Management Project Series No. 4. 387 pages.

This report represents Volume 4 of a 4-volume study conducted at Minute Man Park in Concord and Lincoln by the Eastern Archaeological Laboratory of the National Park Service. The total project organized reinventoried and reanalyzed 121 ,000 artifacts in collections from 19 sites at the park. Volume 4 presents a reanalysis of 5 historic sites the (Ephraim and Willard Buttkick Sites, the Road, west of the North Bridge, the Pond Brown Site, the Elisha Jones Site, and the John Flint Site) in the North Bridge area of Concord, Massachusetts. The provenience and coding systems used are discussed, as well as mapping and data problems which resulted from a re-study of earlier work. Site interpretations are based on a synthesis of an historical background study, past reports and the present analysis. Recommendations are made regarding topics for future archaeological research at each site.

25-706 Mulholland, Mitchell T. and Robert Drinkwater

1980 Phase I, Step I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Henderson Road Realignment, Williamstown, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

Background research and preliminary reconnaissance was conducted for the realignment of approximately 530 meters of Henderson Road, 76 meters along Brook Road and 80 meters of a small brook northeast of the Henderson Road/Brook Road intersection. Three areas of prehistoric sensitivity were found within the project impact area. A quartzite flake was found on the surface in one of the areas. All three locations were recommended for further intensive survey. Three potentially significant historic sites/structures were also found but were not recommended for further testing.

25-707 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1986 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Student Residences, Southeastern Massachusetts University, Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts.

The report presents the results of a background study and field research conducted on the SMU campus. The results indicated the presence of a prehistoric and historic site within the project limits. The Cedar Dell Pond Site was determined to be a partly intact, multi-component, prehistoric site with over an acre remaining essentially undisturbed. Previous research at the site identified Early, Middle and Late Archaic, as well as Middle and Late Woodland components, all of which were regarded as questionable and unconfirmed by the authors. The intensive survey yielded a

considerable amount of lithic debitage but did not define components. A site examination was recommended to determine the boundaries and internal configuration of the site in order to evaluate its National Register eligibility. The Szala Farm, also identified within the project limits, contains a number of existing structures and building remains occupied during the late 19th and 20th centuries, and possibly earlier. Recommendations were made to retain existing structures as part of the university. In the event the buildings should be demolished, the significance of the historic property should be assessed through additional documentary and informant research.

25-708 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1986 Final Report: Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Soil Conservation Service Soils Workshop, Blue Hills Reservation, Ponkapoag Golf Course, Canton, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

This report presents the results of a reconnaissance survey which included background research, subsurface testing and auger samples in areas to be impacted by backhoe testing for the SCS soils workshop. No cultural materials were found, and no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-709 McArdle, Alan H.

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey in Wareham Massachusetts: A Locational Survey for the Proposed Main Street Bridge Replacement Project. 28 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of a locational survey in an area 60 feet (20m) wide and 1,360 feet (415m) long. Excavations produced a small quantity of historical archaeological material (19th-century) but no prehistoric materials. Background research identified the site of a former street railway station which walkover and subsurface testing failed to corroborate. No sites were found eligible for inclusion in either the state or National Register of Historic Places. No further survey was recommended.

25-710 Ritchie, Duncan and Marsha King

1986 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Deer Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Background research and limited subsurface testing (augering) were employed as part of a reconnaissance-level survey of about 100 acres on Deer Island, Boston. Most of the area surveyed was found to be altered by various land use activities. Remaining open areas were also found to be disturbed and thus possessed low to moderate archaeological sensitivity. One area, an historic cemetery (mid-to-late 19th century) and mausoleum associated with the prison complex, was determined to be of high archaeological sensitivity. An intensive level survey was recommended for the cemetery/mausoleum area.

25-711 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1986 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed East Side Interceptor Sewer, North Attleboro, Massachusetts. 6 pages.

Soil augers and test pits were used to intensively test 1015 feet of a sewer interceptor within a 40-foot-wide construction easement. The results of previous reconnaissance and intensive level surveys of the East Side Interceptor immediately east of the present location were summarized. The survey area did not contain cultural resources and was found to be extensively disturbed. No further archaeological studies were recommended.

25-712 Mulholland, Mitchell T. and Ellen Rose Savulis

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of Stockbridge Road and Vicinity, Hadley, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Background research and walkover survey were used to stratify a project area approximately 2000 ft. (600 m) in length and 20 ft. (6 m) on each side of the existing road, as well as two intersections. Systematic shovel test pits were then used in areas predicted to have moderate to high potential for containing archaeological properties not encountered during the background survey. Three prehistoric sites were found, all of which have been substantially altered by development and agricultural activities. The Zasky I site contained undiagnostic flakes and nineteenth century historic material. The Zasky II site contained flakes, small-stemmed points (Late Archaic), Levanna points (Mid-to-Late Woodland) and nineteenth century historic material. The Fils site contained Late Woodland ceramics, flakes and nineteenth century historic material. Each of the prehistoric sites was considered as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No historic period sites were found within the impact area. Further archaeological studies were not recommended.

25-713 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1986 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Sewerage Facility in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 6 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing failed to recover prehistoric period cultural resources in any project areas. Approximately 6500 ft. of sewer easement, identified as sensitive alignments, was tested within 50 foot permanent and temporary easements. No further studies were recommended.

21-714 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1987 Archaeological Site Examination for Proposed Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Facilities in the Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts: The Colebrook Swamp Site. 14 pages.

Subsurface testing and further background research was used to determine the site's boundaries and internal configuration. Lithic debitage and several tools were found in a basically undisturbed context covering approximately 250 square meters. Conclusive indications of age or cultural affiliation were not recovered, although the authors suggest the site dates to the Woodland period, especially the Middle or Late Woodland. Since the site appeared to be a significant resource, recommendations were made to avoid the site during construction. In the event the site cannot be avoided, mitigation in the form of data recovery was recommended.

25-715 Mulholland, Mitchell T.

1979 Phase I, Step 2 Archaeological Field Survey of the Route 181 Realignment, Belchertown, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

Walkover survey and subsurface testing were used to recover cultural resources not encountered during Phase I, Step 1 background reconnaissance research. Three areas (Area 1, 2, and 4) were determined to require intensive subsurface testing and site evaluation. Areas 1 and 2 are suspected to contain both historic and prehistoric material. Area 4 contains Woodland ceramic sherds, lithics and nineteenth century historic material. A determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places was requested for Area 2 of these sites. One site contains prehistoric lithics of unknown age. The second site contains 18th and 19th century historic ceramics and possible prehistoric activity represented by charcoal fragments.

25-716 Mulholland, Mitchell T. and Frederick Huntington

1979 Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Resources for the Proposed Realignment of Route 181, Belchertown, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

This report presents the results of subsurface testing conducted in the vicinity of five sites located during the Phase I, steps 1 and 2 assessments for the Route 181 project. The sites included a combined historic/prehistoric site, (Prehistoric area 1/Historic Site B), an area of high prehistoric potential (Prehistoric Area 2), one prehistoric site (Prehistoric Area 1), and 2 probable historic sites (Historic sites D and E). Only the Shea Site was recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Temporally diagnostic artifacts at this site clearly define an Early Woodland component, though the site may have been periodically occupied from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland. No further studies were recommended at the remaining sites.

25-717 Strauss, Alan E.

1986 Archaeological Investigations at a Proposed Leach Field at Coast Guard Beach, Eastham, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

This report summarizes the results of excavations conducted as a data recovery program at a prehistoric site located within a proposed leach field. Background research, excavation and analysis revealed a low density of artifacts in this area of the site and one broken Levanna Triangle projectile point indicating a possible Late Woodland component. These factors, in addition to evidence that all cultural materials were recovered from a mixed plowzone indicated further excavations would yield little additional valuable data. No further archaeological research was recommended.

25-718 McManamon, Francis P., James W. Bradley and Ann L. Magennis

1986 The Indian Neck Discovery. Chapters in the Archaeology of Cape Cod, V, National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Study No. 17. 168 pages.

This volume presents results from the salvage excavation of an ossuary on Indian Neck, Wellfleet, Massachusetts. The research is summarized in two sections: the first interpreting the function and meaning of the ossuary in terms of the late prehistoric period, and the second a detailed description, analysis and interpretation of the physical anthropological evidence found in the burial feature. The Late Woodland ossuary skeletal population may represent the largest, most thoroughly provenienced, excavated and researched collection of its type found in New England.

25-719 McManamon, Francis P., Patricia E. Rubertone, and S. Terry Childs

1985 Chapters in the Archaeology of Cape Cod, III: The Historic Period and Historic Period Archaeology, National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Study No. 13. 157 pages.

A summary and synthesis of historical research and historical archaeology is presented in three parts. Most of the study represents documentary research in the Cape Cod National Seashore area comprising the towns of Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet and Eastham. Part I is a summary of NPS historical archaeological research for the seashore and the archaeological survey. Part II focuses on ecologically based interpretations for historical land use patterns on the Outer Cape. In Part III, an analysis of archaeological data arising from historic land use and settlement on the Outer Cape is presented.

25-720 Davin, Ann K.

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Middleborough Crossing Project Area, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing located one prehistoric site (Clark Site) within the 28.2 acre project area. The site lacked diagnostic artifacts and integrity and thus was considered not to be significant. Recovered historic cultural material also was considered not to be significant. No further research was recommended.

25-721 Nassaney, Michael S. and Alan McArdle

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey in Raynham and Taunton, Massachusetts: A Locational Survey for the Proposed Church Street Bridge Replacement Project. 48 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within the 1720 foot long project area. Recovered historic cultural materials were not considered to be significant. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-722 Bower, Beth Anne

1986 Massachusetts Mills Redevelopment / Public Parks Eastern Canals Plaza Project, Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Lowell, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

Background research and walkover survey were used to complete an archaeological reconnaissance of two parcels along the western edge of the historic Massachusetts Cotton Mills complex. Several types of archaeological resources possessed potential to occur at the site. These resources include Early Archaic through Contact Period cultural remains and the remains of several 19th century mills and related components. It was recommended that during construction, excavations should not exceed seven feet in depth and that all plans and construction should be reviewed by a professional archaeologist.

25-723 Gorman, F.J.E.

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Raynham Sewer Facility Raynham, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing were unable to locate any significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within 1.6 miles of cross-country easement. A few shovel test pits contained 19th or 20th century field trash. The sewer line corridor was determined to have low potential to contain prehistoric sites. Historic resources in the project area lacked both age and research value to warrant further investigation.

25-724 Gallagher, Joan

1986 Intensive Survey, Capron Park: A Component of the Blackstone Heritage Park, Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Background research, a preliminary walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within the .35 acre project area to be developed as a park. Subsurface testing revealed that the entire project area had been filled in the 19th century. Subsurface testing found the probable remains of a small 19th century water-powered sawmill. Since impacts to this resource were determined to be minimal during park improvement, and since the remains were not considered to be significant, further archaeological research was not warranted.

25-725 Davin, Ann K.

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey Littleton Corporate Center, Littleton, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within the 87 acre project area. The remains of an abandoned, late nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead were located along with historic field trash. The farm was not considered a significant historic site. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-726 Sardelli, Louis A.

1987 Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Surveys of the Proposed Holyoke High School, Holyoke, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within the proposed Holyoke High School construction site. Although a potentially significant area was identified during the reconnaissance survey, it was not corroborated during the intensive survey. No further archaeological studies were recommended.

25-727 Krass, Dorothy Schlotthauer and Alan Estes

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of Mill Valley Amherst, Massachusetts. A survey for the proposed Mill Valley Estates Project. 50 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within the 45 acre project area. Although historic archaeological materials were found dating from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries, they were not considered to be significant. No further studies were recommended.

25-728 Nassaney, Michael and Alan H. McArdle

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Forest View Nursing Home, Wareham, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were used as part of a locational survey of a 7 acre parcel. A small surface scatter of late nineteenth and twentieth century historic debris was found which did not constitute a significant site. No further studies were recommended.

25-729 Shaw, Leslie C. and Alan H. McArdle

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey in Kingston, Massachusetts. A Locational Survey for the proposed Grove Street Bridge Replacement Project. 46 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within a 2,500 foot long and 60 foot wide roadway project area scheduled for realignment and bridge construction. A small quantity of twentieth century material was observed on the surface, but no materials were recovered during excavation. No further studies were recommended.

25-730 Ritchie, Duncan and Elizabeth Holstein

1987 An Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Acorn Park Development, Acton, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

Background research and a walkover inspection were used to stratify a 67.2 acre parcel of land for subsequent subsurface testing. The walkover identified several historic period granite quarries throughout the project. Subsurface testing identified two small prehistoric sites (Nagog Brook and Crow Head Sites). The Nagog Brook Site contained a bifacial tool blank/preform, which may date to the Late/Terminal Archaic Period, and chipping debris of unknown age. The Crow Head Site contained only chipping debris of unknown age. The prehistoric sites were not considered to be

significant, and additional archaeological investigations were not recommended. Avoidance was recommended, however, for the granite quarries.

25-731 Johnson, Ronald W.

1986 Archaeological Site Examination of the Fiskdale Road Site, Feature 1, Brookfield, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

Subsurface testing and radiocarbon dating were used to delineate site boundaries and collect information on cultural and temporal affiliations of the site in order to determine its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Forty-five lithic artifacts including mostly flakes and a broken biface were recovered from a site area covering approximately 1020 square meters. The site is presumably a very small, temporary site, radiocarbon dated (320 $\pm$ 80 B.P.) to the Contact Period. Diagnostic artifacts from this period, however, were not recovered. Since most of the site was destroyed during earlier road construction, it was not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-732 Strauss, Alan E.

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Elementary School Project in Sunderland, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Background research, walkover inspection and excavation were used to test a 22.6 acre parcel. Five prehistoric waste flakes and a Late Woodland pottery rim sherd were scattered within a deep plowzone. Several historic artifacts typical of plowzone refuse were also recovered throughout the project area. Based on the low density of material, their scattered distribution within the deep plowzone, no further archaeological studies were recommended.

25-733 Blancke, Shirley

1987 Archaeological Site examination of the Bedford Street Housing, Asparagus Farm Area, Concord, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Background research, walkover inspection and subsurface testing were used to test a 6 acre parcel. General research goals included the initiation of a comprehensive survey of prehistoric sites in Concord and supplying information to town boards responsible for land-use management and planning to minimize impacts on archaeological sites. Specific goals of the survey focused on defining the extent, significance and integrity of site #l9-MD-99. Although artifact collections from the site date to the Middle Archaic through Woodland Periods, excavations produced chipping flakes, all found within the plowzone. Two Late Archaic Small Stemmed points were found during the walkover. Historic field trash was also found on the surface and in the plowzone. The remains of two nineteenth century trash pits were also identified. Avoidance strategies and further studies in the housing area were not recommended since site #l9-MD-99 was not considered to be significant. It was recommended that a further examination should be conducted west of the building site in the area of site #19-MD-l00 if development is planned there. It was also recommended that in the event of cemetery expansion, the woods behind the project should be tested since undisturbed archaeological remains are expected in that area.

25-734 Gorman, F.J.E. and Nancy Seasholes

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Elderly, Handicapped and Family Housing Project, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

Background research, surface walkover and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey in a 6.05 acre area, which may contain the remains associated with the Miacomet Praying Indian village and cemetery. A hornfels flake found in one test pit was the only

prehistoric resource recovered. Historic period resources dated from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries were also identified. No burials were identified. None of the recovered archaeological remains was considered to be significant, and no additional archaeological testing was recommended.

25-735 Jones, Donald G. and Nancy S. Seasholes

1986 Intensive Archaeological Survey of an Electrical Pipe-Cable Corridor Through a Portion of Boston Common in Boston, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

Background research, field reconnaissance and subsurface testing were used to examine a 20 foot wide utility corridor extending across the southern end of Boston Common from Tremont to Charles Streets. Background research indicated the project area was located along the shoreline of Shawmut Peninsula on the Charles River, a locationally favorable area for prehistoric sites. During the historic period numerous activities have been documented on the common since the settlement of the town. A total of 5,901 prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered, including nine non-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts all from disturbed contexts. Historic period artifacts included mostly ceramics dating to the eighteenth century but recovered in association with materials dating to the mid to late nineteenth and twentieth century. None of the recovered archaeological remains was considered significant, and no additional archaeological testing was recommended.

25-736 Johnson, Eric

1986 Archaeological Site Examination of #l9-MD-556 and #l9-MD-557 Lowell, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted as part of an archaeological site examination of two National Register eligible sites which will be adversely impacted by the reconstruction and widening of Pawtucket Boulevard. At site #19-MD-556 historic remains were recovered which included mostly construction materials and household refuse dating from the mid to late nineteenth century through mostly the twentieth century. One historic feature, the probable remains of an historic house foundation was found. Prehistoric artifacts included fire-cracked rock and 288 stone artifacts comprised of mostly flakes, some with retouch or utilization (2), 5 bifaces, bifacially worked fragments and one stemmed projectile point. Three prehistoric features were recovered containing mostly reddened patches of soil associated with fire-cracked rock. Feature 3 was radiocarbon dated to 3670 $\pm$ B.P. Site size ranged from 280 to 360 square meters. Its function was apparently as a small, short-term hunting-gathering camp or resting place where activities were limited. At site l9-MD-557 late nineteenth and twentieth century historic materials were also recovered. All historic artifacts were recovered in fill probably associated with the construction and landscaping of Pawtucket Boulevard. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the site examination. Based on the locational survey, site size ranges from one to four meters in diameter. Site l9-MD-557 was interpreted as a small flake scatter probably from a simple isolated event. Both sites, l9-MD-556 and l9-MD-557 were determined to offer little potential for research beyond the site examination. No further work was recommended for either site.

25-737 Ritchie, Duncan

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Nantucket Public School Nantucket, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Background research, a walkover inspection and subsurface testing failed to locate burials or other prehistoric cultural materials at the high school or elementary school sites, both of which totaled 15 acres. Each area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive as a result of several previous discoveries of cremation burials on the high school grounds and in the general vicinity. A small amount of nineteenth century historic material was found on high school property in a disturbed context and was not considered significant. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-738 Nassaney, Michael S. and Alan McArdle

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Russell Harrington Cutlery Site, Turners Falls, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing, including backhoe-assisted excavation, were used as part of a locational survey of a two acre project area in Montague. No evidence of prehistoric period sites was found. Historic period materials recovered included relatively intact architectural remains of the late nineteenth century Russell Cutlery, along with associated artifacts. The cutlery was reported to have potential to yield information about local, regional and national industrial history. Further evaluation of the site was recommended to determine whether the site is eligible for inclusion in the State and National Register of Historic Places.

25-739 Holstein, Elizabeth and Ann K. Davin

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Attleboro Wastewater Treatment Facilities Project Area, Attleboro, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey. Prehistoric cultural materials were recovered in two areas. Locus 1 and the Roy Avenue Site both contained undiagnostic chipping debris only. Both sites were determined to be significant and were not recommended for further testing. The remains of a historic period mill were recovered, probably dating to 1830 or earlier. An archaeological site examination of the mill was recommended if avoidance is not a feasible alternative.

25-740 King, Marsha K.

1987 Historic Document Report: An Historic Cemetery Site at the Deer Island House of Corrections, Boston, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

Documentary research was conducted as the first of two stages of an intensive survey in a 200 acre area planned for wastewater treatment facilities on Deer Island. This stage of research focused on the history of cemeteries related to the various institutions that have been located on Deer Island. A focal point of this research was a cemetery noted in a 1985 archaeological survey of the area on the northeast slope behind the Hill Prison building. Research indicated the cemetery, known as the "New Rest Haven Cemetery," was created in 1908 with the reinterment of 4,160 bodies from the Old Rest House Cemetery in the military reservation at the southern end of the island. It is expected some 4,160 to 4,500 bodies, mostly remain interred in the cemetery. Additional archaeological testing was recommended, including remote sensing techniques such as soil resistance and electron magnetometry, as well as, machine testing and hand excavation. Recommendations were made for the research to focus on determining the horizontal extent of the cemetery and collecting sufficient data to reconstruct the internal configuration or plan of the cemetery and method of burial.

25-741 Leveillee, Alan

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Andover Office Park Project Area, Andover, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within the 45 acre project area to be developed as an office park. One prehistoric site, the South Bend Site, was found, probably belonging to the Woodland period. However, its presence in a generally disturbed context and the recovered data indicated that the site was not a significant cultural resource. Remnants of a probable nineteenth century farm complex were also located within the study area. However, these materials were also disturbed and not considered to be of

potential significance. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-742 Leveillee, Alan

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Deer View Estates Project Area, Franklin, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within the 62 acre project area. Four loci of prehistoric cultural material were recovered, all of which contained undiagnostic low-density lithic scatters. These remains did not constitute potentially significant sites, and no further investigations were recommended. The remains of a mid-nineteenth century farm complex were also found. The surviving elements of this resource were determined not to be potentially significant, and no further investigations were recommended.

25-743 Beaudry, Mary C.

1987 Limited Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Spencer-Pierce-Little House Property, Newbury, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

The limited archaeological reconnaissance of the Spencer-Pierce-Little House Property was the first step in a long term archaeological investigation of land-use at the 300 acre property. This phase of research focused on excavation and analysis in advance of ground disturbance during restoration work. Excavation of 12 test trenches revealed information about landscaping and outbuildings (dairies, butteries, etc.) in the farmyard area. Archaeological deposits were found to be well preserved and rich in cultural material. Probable seventeenth century artifact remains were found though most materials were from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and included structural remains, building debris, ceramics, floral and faunal remains. The restoration work is not believed to have a negative effect on significant cultural resources. Elsewhere on the property rich archaeological deposits are believed to exist. Recommendations are made for a comprehensive study of the Spencer-Pierce-Little farm which would incorporate the continued use of archival and oral sources with field data and also to incorporate prehistoric land-use and resource exploitation into the study.

25-744 Johnson, Ronald W and Alan H. McArdle

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of Cabot Woods, Turners Falls, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance and field-testing which included shovel test pits and soil cores, were employed as part of a locational survey for a proposed 42 acre anadromous fish research facility. A total of 1,219 lithic artifacts, excluding fire-cracked rock, were recovered from nine sites. Thirty-two prehistoric ceramic sherds were also found, predominately from site F1, and a possible pipe bowl dating the Late Woodland/Contact Period from Site A1. Lithic artifacts included unmodified flakes, utilized flakes and bifaces. Bifaces were undiagnostic though they were reported to resemble Late Archaic Squibnocket triangles, small stem points, as well as Late Woodland Levanna triangles. Most sites appear as single component deposits except Site F1 which is apparently a series of multi-component artifact clusters from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland Periods. Construction of the facility buildings, parking lots and streams will not directly affect significant archaeological sites. However, a fence around the facility may disturb the edges of nine sites (A1, C1, C2, E1, E2, E3, F1, H1, H2). Only two prehistoric sites (C2, E3) were not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The remaining seven sites were recommended for site evaluation. Two loci of historic period material were also found, a bone concentration and nineteenth century historic pit. The pit remains contained glass, bone and ceramics which were not considered significant. No further archaeological treatment was recommended for this feature. The bone concentration contained sesamoid bones which were recommended for site evaluation in conjunction with prehistoric site C1.

25-745 Gallagher, Joan

1986 Site Examination of the Nello Site Central Artery Reconstruction Project, Charlestown, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Historical background research, machine grading and hand excavation were used to establish the location, extent (96 square meters) integrity and internal composition of the site's features and strata. The site represents an early component of the Henley Distillery and remnant of the Smith House (ca. 1644-1707). Seventeenth and eighteenth century site components lie sealed beneath a nineteenth century fill layer. Eighteen features of varying types and numerous historic period artifacts were recovered. Structural materials were the most common artifact group found followed by ceramics, bone and shell and smaller amounts of glass, metal and clay pipe fragments. The site's integrity is good to fair with sealed strata providing unusual preservation of organic materials. The site possesses research potential relevant to studies of urban land-use and economic organization and was considered to be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Because the site would be totally destroyed by construction, it was recommended for an archaeological data recovery.

25-746 Luedtke, Barbara E.

1987 Results of Geophysical Testing at the Hill Site, l5-SU-56. 7 pages.

Magnetometer and resistivity testing were used to search for prehistoric features at the Hill Site on Long Island. A main goal of this research was to test the hypothesis that a Late Woodland agricultural hamlet was present at the site. Excavation was later used to test anomalies located by the above testing methods. Although both prehistoric (Late Woodland) and historic (middle and late nineteenth century) artifacts were found, no prehistoric features were encountered. Geophysical testing could neither support nor refute the project research hypothesis.

25-747 Davin, Ann K.

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Locust Valley Country Club, Attleboro, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive archaeological survey of a 325 acre housing development. Subsurface testing indicated the area was intensively utilized during both the prehistoric and historic periods. Three prehistoric sites, Speedway Brook, Locust Valley, Oak Hill, and eight loci or small low-density scatters of prehistoric lithic materials were found. Two prehistoric sites, #l9-BR-23 and #19-BR-8, were previously reported within the project area. The former site was impacted by construction of the existing golf course, while the latter appears to lie primarily northwest of the project area. Chipping debris was recovered in all prehistoric areas except Locus 3 where a Woodland Period Meadowood projectile point was found. Archaeological site examinations were recommended for the three prehistoric sites. Historic period resources were also found. Three residential structures, A. Goff, A. Tucker and Deacon Peter Thatcher Houses were identified. Modern (20th century) cultural materials were found at the Sweet/Tucker house. Cultural materials were not recovered from the Thatcher/Geoff House. Eighteenth century and later materials were recovered from the Thatcher House. Since little or no integrity exists for the first two houses, they were not recommended for further study. Avoidance was recommended for the Deacon Thatcher historic site.

25-748 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1987 Archaeological Site Examination for Proposed Student Residences, Southeastern Massachusetts University, Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts: The Cedar Dell Pond Site. 27 pages.

The site examination objectives included definition of the Cedar Dell Pond Site boundaries and approximate internal configuration, as well as the determination of the site's significance. The site was reported to cover approximately two acres. Although the north and perhaps south sides of the site were found to be disturbed by previous campus construction and historic farmstead activity, the site's condition was generally good in the wooded area where most cultural materials were recovered. Lithic debitage comprised the largest category of recovered material. Tool types (scrapers, projectile points) representative of the Middle to Late Woodland and possibly Late Archaic Periods were also recovered. The site was hypothesized to be a large, multi-component deposit with moderate artifact density and diversity. Site function was probably a variant of a small, usually single component, seasonal foraging/temporary site. The site was recommended as eligible for inclusion on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. An archaeological data recovery program was recommended in the event project impacts could not avoid the significant areas of the site.

25-749 Strauss, Alan E.

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Digital Equipment Corporation Facilities in Lancaster, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive testing strategy of a 227 acre area to be developed as an office facility, associated water supply and sewage disposal facility. Five nineteenth century sites were identified in the project area although none was determined to be significant. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered, and no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-750 Towle, Linda A. and Darcie A. MacMahon (Editors)

1986 Archaeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts. Volume 2, Archaeological Collection, Management Project Series No. 4. 356 pages.

This report represents Volume 2 of a four-volume study conducted by the Eastern Archaeological Field Laboratory of the National Park Service. The project organized, reinventoried and reanalyzed 121,000 historic period artifacts in collections from 19 sites at the park. Volume 2 presents a reanalysis of 8 archaeological sites (The Bull Tavern Site, the Jacob Whittemore Site, the Tabitha Nelson Site, the Thomas Nelson Jr. Site, Site 24, the Josiah Nelson Site and Sites 22 and 23) in the Nelson Road area of the Park in Lincoln and Lexington. The provenience and coding systems used are discussed, as well as limitations of the data. Site interpretations are based on a synthesis of an historical background study, past reports and the present analysis. Recommendations are made on such topics as areas of the sites to be avoided and future archaeological survey and research at each site.

25-751 Leveillee, Alan and Ann Davin

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Milford-Bellingham Technology Park Milford, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey of 300 acres in Milford and Bellingham. Five loci of prehistoric activity were found during the survey. Sites MB I and Transect 1, Pit 1 both produced undiagnostic chipping debris, and calcined bone was discovered at MB I. Both sites were not considered potentially significant. The remaining three sites, MB II, the Windy Shore Site and Andrew's Knoll Site, also produced undiagnostic chipping debris and calcined bone (Windy Shore). Hornfels chipping debris, found at the Andrew's Knoll Site was believed to represent the Middle Woodland Period. All cultural material recovered from the latter three sites were found in good context and considered potentially significant. Further archaeological investigations were recommended at these three sites in order to establish site limits, temporal/cultural affiliations and to determine

State and National Register eligibility.

25-752 Hoffman, Curtiss

1987 North River Archaeological Project, 1986-1987 Field Season, Preliminary Report, Transect V--Pembroke. 39 pages.

This report presents the results of archaeological testing along Transect V, one of seven Transects investigated for the North River Archaeological Project. Each transect was divided into 100 meter quadrants within which test units were selected. Nine sites were located (H49-50PE, H47-48PE, 645-46PE, B38PE, 37-38PE, D35-36PE, G29-30PE, G26-28PE, A1PE), most of which contained historic materials undiagnostic chipping debris and fire cracked rock. Diagnostic late Archaic cultural were recovered at four sites, G45-46PE, C/D 37-38PE, G26-28PE, and A1 PE. A total of 14,993 artifacts were recovered (9,244 historic and 2,397 prehistoric) from an excavated area totaling 52-S square meters. A high concentration of prehistoric sites for the area was identified from the Transect V sample, even in those areas at long distances from water sources. The overall conclusion was that while correlations between the proximity to roads and density of historic remains continues to be confirmed by the transect V results, prehistoric hypothesis such as those which predict site locations/settlement areas do not. The author concluded that the distribution of prehistoric remains as a function of environmental contrast (distance to water, elevation, drainage) can no longer be maintained.

25-753 Holstein, Elizabeth, Denise Mowchan and Duncan Ritchie.

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the West Bridgewater Industrial Park, West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Background research, walkover and subsurface testing were used to test a 75 acre parcel on which seven buildings and a road will be built. Four sites (Loci 1,2,3,4) contain low densities of historic and prehistoric cultural material. Historic cultural materials were mainly ceramics, glass and bricks ranging from the eighteenth century to present. Prehistoric material included undiagnostic chipping debris and calcined bone. Locus 3 contained an untyped triangular projectile point. Each of the loci was found to have limited information or was damaged by previous construction. Further archaeological investigations were not recommended.

25-754 Strauss, Alan E.

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hartford Avenue Reconstruction in Uxbridge and Mendon, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Background research, walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey of a highway reconstruction project approximately 2 miles long and 40 feet wide. The survey identified four historic sites and no prehistoric materials. A nineteenth century barn and mid-nineteenth century school house foundation were not considered significant, and no mitigation of these two sites was recommended. However, an 1845-built tomb (Mowry's Tomb) and ca. 1835 Mendon Town Pound were considered potentially significant. Avoidance was recommended for these two resources, and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-755 Pretola, John P.

1987 Reconnaissance Survey of the Robinson Park School, Agawam, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

Background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing were used to test a 5800 square meter area of which approximately 100 square meters would be used for the excavation of an artificially created archaeological site for educational purposes. Subsurface testing recovered two flakes in disturbed contexts at locus 1. A walkover of locus 2 produced 35 artifacts including flakes, fire-

cracked rock, and a probable Orient Fish-Tail preform. The site location, on a sand dune near an intermittent stream cutting into the Agawam glacial delta front, was used to generate locale. The finding suggested that large areas along the front of the Agawam glacial delta are archaeologically sensitive despite the lack of reported sites. It was recommended that future cultural resource management activities consider this model. The location of the artificial site was selected to avoid disturbance of the actual prehistoric site.

25-756 Johnson, Ronald, et al.

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of Greylock Glen, Adams, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing (test pits and soil cores) were used as part of the locational survey of the 1,040 acre Greylock Glen project area and the 135 acre Thiel Farm. Little evidence of prehistoric activity (i.e., isolated artifacts) was found in any test areas. Nineteenth century historic resources encountered during the survey included one historic foundation, the Thiel Farm, a stone tunnel and a springhouse. Only the springhouse and tunnel were considered potentially eligible for the State or National Registers. In the event these resources were directly impacted, further examination was recommended. Otherwise, no further archaeological work was recommended for the project.

25-757 Hasenstab, Robert J. and Alan H. McArdle

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey at River Road, Florida, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing failed to locate either prehistoric or historic resources within an approximately 9.5 acre project area. Significant historic or archaeological resources were not expected in the area because of its rugged topography. Further studies were not recommended within the project area. Two prehistoric archaeologically sensitive areas were identified north and south of the area surveyed. Should these locations be needed for staging areas, it was recommended the Massachusetts Department of Public Works archaeologist be notified immediately.

25-758 Krass, Dorothy Schlotthauer and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Medical West Facility Agawam, Massachusetts. 48 pages

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing failed to locate significant prehistoric or historic resources within an approximately 10 acre project area. Although documentary evidence exists for prehistoric burials and other use activities on property near the Medical West Facility, no indications of prehistoric remains were found on the property. Historic period artifacts represented by ceramics ranging from 1740 to the 20th century were found but not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-759 Strauss, Alan E. and Lauren J. Cook

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Route 3 Reconstruction from Weymouth to Duxbury, Massachusetts and of the Proposed Upgrading of the Bald Hill Rest Areas in Norwell, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intense survey covering a ca. 50 acre project area in the towns of Duxbury, Hanover, Hingham, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke and Rockland. Significant historic or prehistoric sites were not identified in the median strip area of the highway. However, moderate to high densities of prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from both rest area locations in Norwell. In the southbound rest area chip-

ping debris and a Late Archaic small triangular projectile point was recovered; a previously recorded site (l9-PL-50) is listed in this area. In the northbound rest area three artifact clusters containing undiagnostic chipping debris were found. MHC site l9-PL-49 was previously recorded in this area. Both sites appeared to be important and were recommended for a Phase II site examination in order to define the site's horizontal and vertical boundaries and access their potential significance and National Register eligibility.

25-760 Strauss, Alan E. and Lauren J. Cook

1987 Archaeological Investigations of Tennessee Gas Pipeline's Interim Natural Gas Service Facilities in Massachusetts. 176 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance and subsurface testing were used to test intensively approximately 17.2 miles (145 acres) of gas pipeline loops and 5 meter stations. Eleven towns in 5 counties were tested including Oxford, Charlton and Wilmington (Worcester County), Monson and Wales (Hampden County), Burlington and Reading (Middlesex County), Northampton (Hampshire County), and Lynnfield and Haverhill (Essex County). Four small prehistoric sites were found in Monson (Section 5): Calkins Pond, Brook Sites I and II; the Alden Thatcher Site; and the Temple Brook Pond Site. Undiagnostic chipping waste flakes were recovered at most sites except at the Calkins Pond Brook Site I where a Late Woodland component was identified (Levanna Triangle projectile point). Further testing revealed little vertical integrity and low artifact density at each site. Historic period materials were also recovered including several historical dumps dating to the 20th century in Oxford, and a late l9th-century/20th-century feature, possibly a shed or similar out building in Burlington. No archaeological sites identified during the survey, were considered likely to contain significant information and were therefore not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. It was recommended that if the Section 6A-Extension, (the alternate route), is selected for construction, subsurface testing should proceed in the 4 archaeologically sensitive zones. It was noted that a mitigation plan should be developed in coordination with the SHPO for Zone 3 on this section which contains the Middlesex Canal.

25-761 Leveillee, Alan

1986 Nook Farm Revisited: Archaeological Investigations of Portions of the Leeland Estates Development Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an archaeological assessment survey of lot 16A, comprising about 4 acres, within the proposed Leeland Development. Prior to the survey, several sources of evidence indicated that a prehistoric site and possibly burials were located within the lot. Present research identified 5,326 pieces of culturally modified lithic material, mostly flakes, as well as 46 projectile points and 36 bifaces. Diagnostic lithics ranged from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland including styles identified ad Neville, Orient, Small Stem, Squibnocket, Susquehanna, Vosberg, and Levanna. Steatite bowl fragments and ceramics were also recovered. Faunal materials were present including large quantities of bone (1,409 fragments) and shell (5,348 fragments).

In total, over 12,000 pieces of culturally related material were recovered. Prehistoric feature remains at the site included midden deposits, postmolds, small shell pits and deep pit features. Shell from pit W-l and TT1 was radiocarbon dated to 810 $\pm$ 70 years B.D. (Beta #18103) and 780 $\pm$ 60 years B.D. (Beta #18104) respectively. Historic materials were recovered, none of which predated the eighteenth century. These materials were considered to be field trash consistent with the area's utilization as a farm. Actual burials were not recovered; however, the author does cite considerable circumstantial evidence that they are present. Nook Farm is a complex prehistoric site, possibly representing a "village" of the Late Woodland period. Despite a plowzone and intense past collector activity, overall integrity at the site is reported good to fair. Recommendations were made that this site should be considered for eligibility to the State and National Registers of Historic Places and avoided during construction. Preservation in place was also recommended. If impacts to the

site cannot be avoided, further archaeological work was recommended.

25-762 Leveillee, Alan

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the East Meddowe Development Area, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing failed to locate potentially significant prehistoric or historic resources within the 60 acre project. Only remnants of charred tobacco barns and recent dump sites were found. No cultural material predated the mid 20th century, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-763 Shaw, Leslie C. and Alan McArdle

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey in Mashpee and Barnstable. A Locational Survey for the Proposed Fox Fun Housing Development Project. 129 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of a locational survey in a 380 acre project area. Five prehistoric sites, five historic sites and two standing structures were found. Two prehistoric sites, Fox-l and Fox-2 did not contain any diagnostic artifacts. Site Fox-3, which contains a shell midden, dates to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods as indicated by ceramics and a Squibnocket Triangle projectile point. Site Fox-4 may contain a Middle Archaic component represented by a biface similar to a Stark projectile point. The Fox-5 site contains a Late Archaic and probable Middle Woodland component represented by ceramics and a Squibnocket Triangle projectile point. The Fox-2 and Fox-4 sites both potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places are located in areas where no construction activity is planned. Providing these plans do not change the sites will not be impacted and no further testing is recommended. The remaining prehistoric sites Fox-l, Fox-3, and Fox-5 are all located within construction impact areas. If avoidance for these sites is ruled out then additional archaeological testing was recommended to determine their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Three of the five sites located, (Sampson's Mill site, Quippish house site, Simmons house site) are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Sampson's Mill site (18th century) is located outside the proposed construction and no further work was recommended. The Quippish and Simmons house sites, both 19th century Native American residences are located within construction impact areas and will be adversely impacted. Additional deed research and possible archaeological testing was recommended for these sites. The last two historic sites were the cellar hole like features associated with 20th century recreational cottages and were not recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. One of the two standing structures on the property is a 20th century cottage and will be removed by the developer. The second standing structure is a barn associated with the cranberry bogs and will not be disturbed by the proposed development.

25-764 McArdle, Alan H. and Joannah Whitney

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey, Royalston, Massachusetts and Site Examination of the Kingsley Tavern and Blanding/Forristal House Route 32 Highway Modification Project. 204 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of a locational survey and site examination within a 6.4 mile road widening project totaling approximately 13 acres. No intact prehistoric sites were found. Several flakes were recovered in fill of local origin. Background research indicated 21 potential historic sites in the area of the project. Most of these sites will not be impacted by the proposed project. Two sites (Blanding/Forristal House Site and Kingsley Tavern) were recommended for site examination because of their potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Testing at the Kingsley Tavern site produced ceramics and building debris dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Kitchen refuse and features,

such as privies and trash pits were notably lacking. The Kingsley Tavern was not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Excavations at the Blanding/Forristal House also produced 19th and 20th century ceramics as well as other domestic and structural debris. Since evidence of features associated with trash disposal, privies or other domestic uses were not recovered at the Blanding/Forristal House, the site was not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-765 Leveillee, Alan

1987 An Assessment of Recent Impacts to the Nook Farm Prehistoric Site, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Extensive mapping and excavation of selected features were used to determine the degree of impact to the Nook Farm Site caused by construction machinery. The site was previously recognized as a significant resource and potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. However, approximately 2,500 square meters of topsoil, including most of the Nook Farm Site, had been removed, exposing or truncating thirty-four features. In addition, concentrations of lithic debitage, steatite, ceramic sherds, bone and bone tool fragments, burnt rock and fragments of ground and chipped stone tools were also disturbed. It was concluded that the spatial relationship of the majority of the site and its contents were irretrievably lost and that the site now lacked integrity needed for a consideration of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and is no longer significant in an archaeological sense. The loss of this site to the regional database is substantial.

25-766 Raber, Michael S

1987 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Wardwell Road Pump Station, Town of Canton, Massachusetts. 4 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intense survey of a thirty foot square project area. No significant cultural resources were recovered. It was recommended that construction proceed as planned.

25-767 Rempelakis, John

1987 Route 2 Bridge (#C-l9-20) Replacement, Concord Intensive Archaeological Survey. 12 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey along 3,500 feet of Route 2 widening and a projected bridge replacement. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were recovered. Recommendations were made that no further archaeological survey be performed and that the project proceed as planned.

25-768 Gorman, F.J.E. and Ron Dalton

1986 Reconnaissance Survey River's Edge Estates, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing were conducted as part of a reconnaissance survey encompassing 75 acres of land. Five prehistoric loci and historic period resources are reported in the project area. In nearly every instance, prehistoric loci were identified by the presence of one or two fragments of quartz shatter or trimming flakes. One loci in sector 1 contained a quartzite hammer-stone while another loci in the same sector was reported as Contact Period Trail along Plymouth Street. In instances where cultural materials were recovered, the sites were interpreted as limited activity stations of unknown prehistoric age. Historic period cultural resources spanning the as Plantation to Early Modern or more recent periods were also identified

throughout the project area. These remains included hay fields, stone walls, cart paths, foot paths and 19th and 20th century trash dumps. None of the prehistoric or historic cultural resources in the project area was determined potentially significant to warrant further archaeological investigation.

25-769 Elia, Ricardo J. and Alan E. Strauss

1987 Cultural Resources Survey of the Relocated Structure Locations for the Hydro-Quebec (Phase II) Project. Volume 2: Massachusetts. 20 pages.

A walkover reconnaissance and subsurface testing were conducted part of an intensive archaeological survey of 12 relocated structure locations in the towns of Tyngsborough, Dunstable, Groton, West Boylston, Boylston, Shrewsbury and Millbury. Each structure location impact area measured 100 x 100 feet or, about .23 acres. Two prehistoric site areas were located. The Flint Pond South site (19-WR-440) was found within the impact area of structure 147 (115). Subsurface testing at this location produced cultural materials of Late Archaic and possible Middle Archaic origin including 1 quartz flake, 1 piece of quartz shatter and 2 ulu fragments. A quartz Small Stem point, quartz biface and 142 pieces of quartz debitage were also found on the surface adjacent to this area. The Thomas Basin Site was found within the impact area of relocated structure 64. Excavations in this are produced 15 undiagnostic green-gray quartzite flakes and several 19th century domestic and structural artifacts. Bracketed test pits at both sites in areas where excavated materials were found failed to produce additional artifacts. Soil profiles indicated extensive land disturbance at each site, probably from past construction activities. In site prehistoric or significant historic remains were not recovered at either site. No further archaeological work was recommended for the project areas.

25-770 Carlson, Catherine C.

1987 Archival and Archaeological Research Report on the Configuration of the Seven Original 17th Century Praying Indian Towns of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. 201 pages.

Documentary research, an archaeological field survey and subsurface testing were included as part of a MHC Survey and Planning grant focusing on Praying Indian Towns in the modern Massachusetts townships of Natick, Canton, Grafton, Lowell, Littleton, Ashland, and Marlborough. The original goals of the project were to a) define the location of the original Praying Towns based on historical and cartographic sources as well as previous archaeological fieldwork; b) identify, through field testing, the surviving components of these towns, with an emphasis or site definition, boundaries and integrity; and c) complete a Thematic Resources nomination for the surviving components, with the assistance of the MHC staff. In practice, these goal proved ambitious with the bulk of the study focusing on background documentary research. Boundaries of all but three Plantations (Hassanamessitt, Magunquog, Ockacoganset) can be reconstructed with accuracy and plotted on modern maps. Beyond this, however, historical documentation or archaeological evidence provide little information regarding the surviving components of these towns. A Thematic Resources nomination was not possible since the results of historical documentary and field research obtained during the survey did not satisfy National Register criteria for boundary definition. The author states that the strength of the report lies in its collection of documentary data, archaeological data and informed interviews into a single resource.

25-771 Bower, Beth Anne, Sheila Charles, John Cheney and Woodard Openo

l986 The “Stone Jail” Site (SWC-31), Roxbury, Massachusetts Report on the Phase III Excavation. 76 pages.

A historical background study and excavation were included as part of a data recovery program in the Roxbury section of Boston. Documentary research enabled a reconstruction of the site’s formation, however, intense site occupation combined with several grading sequences have destroyed much of the pre-1930 occupation surfaces. Most of the site is composed of stratified fill episodes

that cannot reliably be tied to site occupation. Reliable archaeological data was recovered of an undocumented dual domestic occupation unit and contemporaneous pre-industrial craft component dating between 1780 and 1815. Following this occupation, the site appears empty and unused with its occupation by the building of the Pudding Stone Jail in 1834. Excavations produced domestic and industrial related artifacts dating from the 18th century to the modern period. Prehistoric materials consisting of undiagnostic lithic debitage were also recovered from both the in situ and disturbed contexts, but were not considered significant. Phase III analysis of the historical natural remains found at the SWC-3l site have provided valuable data for interpreting the parcel on a site-specific level. The data and results may provide information for comparative, larger-scale studies of urbanization, settlement dynamics, and land use in Roxbury.

25-772 Little, Elizabeth A.

1987 Bibliography for Historic and Prehistoric Nantucket Indian Studies. 11 pages.

This volume brings together a variety of resources which should be of great use for archaeologists working on Nantucket and in southern New England. Contents include Ethnohistory References, Archaeology References, General, Northeastern, Coastal, Nantucket Archaeology References, Background Studies for Nantucket Archaeology, Publications Containing Studies of Massachusetts Prehistory, and Organizations Sponsoring Prehistoric Studies in Massachusetts.

25-773 Hoffman, Dr. Curtiss

1987 Draft Report Site Examination Westborough-Hopkington Interceptor. 115 pages.

Background research, soil coring and excavation were included as part of a site examination of the Cedar Swamp-9 site in Westborough, Massachusetts. Prehistoric artifacts recovered included lithic debitage and various historical tools and projectile points. Diagnostic points included Neville (Middle Archaic) and Squibnocket Triangles (Late Archaic). Several prehistoric features were recovered, some containing burnt rock and paleobotanical remains. Historic period artifacts included coal/cinder, 19th century ceramics and building debris. Despite materials and man-made disturbances, the site was reported to retain considerable integrity and significant prehistoric cultural remains. It was strongly recommended that the site not be destroyed in the course of sewer construction. Three alternatives to site destruction were offered including total site avoidance, mitigation and site destruction and partial avoidance.

25-774 Weiss-Belding, Meredith

1987 Archaeological Explorations at Quinsigamond Community College, Worcester, Massachusetts. Summer 1987. 17 pages.

An excavator training period followed by background research, a walkover survey, coring and excavation were included in a field school for children (ages 6 to 12), part of a summer program at Quinsigamond Community College in Worcester. Twentieth century artifacts, mostly building debris, and structural remains were recovered from two buildings, probably associated with the original Assumption College. Both buildings were destroyed by tornado and subsequently bulldozed in 1953. The project and site allowed learning and archaeology to take place without the destruction of a significant site.

25-775 Gumaer, D. Richard, Ronald Johnson and Alan H. McArdle

1987 Archaeological Locational and Remote Sensing Survey of an Unmarked Historic Cemetery and Vicinity, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey, resistivity testing and excavation were used as part of an locational survey in a projected 15 acre residential development. The electrical resistivity survey

was included to determine the existence and boundaries of a reported cemetery. The Native American Hicks family cemetery was verified and delineated. It was recommended that the cemetery be avoided. Two prehistoric sites and two prehistoric findspots were also recovered. The Ashumet Pond Knoll site (19-BN-608) and both isolated findspots (19-BN-64, l9-BN-610) contained undiagnostic chipping debris. The Ashumet Pond Knoll Site also contained fire-cracked rock and recent historic materials in association with prehistoric material. Neither the findspots nor the Ashumet Pond Knoll was listed above were recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. At the Ashumet Beach site (19-BN-609), a dense artifact concentration was recovered containing lithic flakes, a biface, core, hammer-stone and fire-cracked rocks. The site was estimated to be approximately 20 square meters, consisting of a tool processing occupation associated with the beach of a fresh water pond, and was likely to be eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. The two recommendations were made for the site included a preservation restriction which would protect the site or a site examination to verify National Register eligibility.

25-776 Holstein, Elizabeth

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Danvers Wastewater Facilities Improvements Project Area, Danvers, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey of two sewer alignments totaling approximately 8,000 feet. No prehistoric resources were recovered; however, remains of the 19th century Bernard, Friedman and Company Tannery were found. Artifacts including structural materials, ceramics and leather were recovered dating to the 19th century use of the tannery and later 20th century dumping. Although the tannery site represented an important industry in Danvers, it was determined that sufficient information was available on this particular tannery and tanneries in general in the Danvers area. No further archaeological studies were recommended.

25-777 Roveland, Blythe E., David A. Wallace and J. Edward Hood

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey at the Shores at Silver Lake, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 140 pages.

Background research, a walkover, soil coring and excavation were used as part of a locational survey of 141 acres of undeveloped land proposed for residential housing. Three historic period sites were found, including a 20th century barn foundation and two historic dumps dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Additional 20th century historic debris were recovered at several test pit locations. All historic period sites did not appear eligible to the State or National Register of Historic Places because of their recent origin. Five prehistoric sites and 14 findspots were also located. In general findspots were low density, occasionally disturbed and contained lithics of an ambiguous nature and thus did not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Each prehistoric site was identified as a low-to-medium density lithic scatter and a multi-component site. Only one site, H-1 contained diagnostic cultural materials represented by a Late Archaic Brewerton eared-notched projectile point. Most sites also contained fire-cracked rock. Sites A-1, H-1 and S-1 contained assorted features. Given their high integrity and potential scientific value, sites A-2, E-l, H-1, and 5-1 were recommended for additional testing to determine their eligibility to the State or National Register of Historic Places. The fifth site, A-2 was not recommended for further testing since the bulk of the site is inundated by Crystal Lake and will not be altered by the project.

25-778 Bower, Beth Anne

1987 Report on Feature B7, African Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

Documentary research and excavation were used to analyze a pit in the first floor of the African Meeting House. An extensive array of construction debris, faunal and floral remains, and house-

hold trash were recovered predating the construction of the church. The household trash, particularly ceramics date to the late 17th and early 18th centuries and was probably associated with the house at 44 Joy Street occupied by hairdresser Auguston Raillion from 1799-1806. The function of the pit is still undetermined although is bears similarities (fill, dimensions, etc.) to privies excavated elsewhere in Boston. Analysis of the fill contents from Feature B7 was not completed due to lack of funding. Thus, recommendations were made for additional types of research and analysis so that this feature could be compared to materials recovered at the main African Meeting House site and other sites excavated in the Boston area.

25-779 Bower, Beth Anne, Sheila Charles, Constance Crosby and Woodard Openo

1986 Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority Southwest Corridor Project. The Metropolitan Railroad Company Complex Site at Roxbury Crossing, Roxbury,

Massachusetts. 118 pages.

Historical research and excavation were conducted as part of a data-recovery program at the Metropolitan railroad Company Complex Site in the Roxbury area of Boston. The data-recovery was accomplished using both hand and machine assisted excavation. Excavations focused in six areas within the site including the Southern Car House, the Blacksmith/Marline Shop, the Cobblestone Yard, Leather Deposit, Stable area, and the Northern Car House. Artifact deposits were extensive and functionally related to the six areas listed above. Some materials were date to the 18th century though most dated to the period of occupation of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and later structures in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The data-recovery program also produced valuable information on typographical changes in Roxbury, most of which were not recorded in official city documents. While the industrial revolution in the early-to-mid nineteenth century changed the use of the land, topography did not change until the early 20th century. This square is reflected at the Metropolitan Railroad Company Complex Site beginning with its construction in the 19th century. Expectations that this site was the location of an earlier milldam and complex proved false. Further research potential were identified with the leather harness collection, metal harnesses in the collection and the point collection.

25-780 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1987 Intensive Cultural Resources for Proposed Sewerage Facilities in the Town of Whitman, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

Background research, a walkover inspection of all project alignments and subsurface testing failed to locate significant cultural resources within four cross country easements, totaling 4,915 long by 50 feet wide. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-781 Davin, Ann K. and Karen Shemet

1987 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Lancaster Technology Park Lancaster, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

Background research, a walkover inspection and limited subsurface testing were used as part of a reconnaissance survey of a 130± acre parcel located in the northwest section of Lancaster. A small section of the project also lies in Leominster. The walkover inspection located an untyped quartz stemmed projectile point and indicated much of the project area exhibited high/moderate archaeological sensitivity. Limited subsurface testing failed to locate additional prehistoric or historic materials. Intensive level testing was recommended to determine more fully the location and extent of any prehistoric depositions or other cultural resources within the project area. Environmental potential and the quartz projectile point indicate a strong likelihood that other archaeological resources are present.

25-782 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1987 Intensive Survey of Cultural Resources for the Proposed Searstown Interceptor, City of Leominster, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

Background research, a walkover inspection and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey of 5000 feet of sewer interceptor, 50 feet wide running along the North Nashua River and its tributary, Monoosnoc Brook, at the confluence of the two streams. All but about 500 feet of the project area had been disturbed by stripping or construction in the floodplain. The project area was reported to lack cultural resources of any kind or significance. Project planning and construction were recommended to proceed as planned without further cultural resource investi$_{9}$ations.

25-783 O'Steen, Lisa D.

1987 Literature and Research Review for the Proposed Champlain Gas Pipeline Corridor: Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. 155 pages.

This report presents the results of a cultural resource literature survey aimed at locating any previously known prehistoric or historic sites within, and in close proximity to, the proposed pipeline or the proposed pipeline right-of-way. The pipeline corridor extends south from the Vermont-Canadian border 250 miles to central Massachusetts. The construction right-of-way will be 75 feet wide. In Massachusetts, the pipeline passes through the towns of Medway, Milford, Upton, Grafton, Shrewsbury, Westborough, Northborough, Berlin, Bolton, Lancaster, Sterling, Leominster, Fitchburg, Westminster, Ashburnham, and Winchendon. Two known historic sites and three prehistoric sites were recorded in the proposed pipeline corridor in Massachusetts. The prehistoric sites, located in Upton, contained unidentified components. Historic sites included the Old Settlers cemetery in Lancaster and several historic structures in Leominster. The literature review and archaeological site files were used to identify sensitive prehistoric and historic area within the corridor. The most sensitive areas included: 1) riverside environments, 2) upland environments with a water source, 3) environmental ecotones, and 4) raw material sources. A summary of methods that will be proposed for an intensive survey of the pipeline was provided as an appendix in the report

25-784 Rosenzweig, Mark S. and Carolyn A. Pierce

1987 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for Proposed Facilities for the Marathon Project No. CP87-492. 24 pages.

Background research and a walkover inspection were completed as part of a reconnaissance survey of an 8.0 mile pipeline alignment, 50 feet wide, in the towns of Hopkinton, Holliston and Medway. One prehistoric site (19-MD-484) and two historic sites, Hopping Brook Quarry No. 2 (HLS-HA-2) and Hopping Brook Dam (HLS-HA-3) were identified which may lie within the project area. The archaeological sensitivity of the entire pipeline route was also calculated indicating several areas had potential for containing prehistoric and, to a lesser degree, historic resources. Recommendations were made for further field investigations including subsurface testing along the 8.0 mile route. No additional cultural resource investigations were recommended for a 0.4 mile route. No additional cultural resources investigations were recommended for a 0.4 mile pipeline replacement which calls for in situ replacement of existing pipe.

25-785 Towle, Linda A.

1987 Final Report of the 1986 Wellfleet Bay Archaeological Field School. 30 pages.

Classroom, field and laboratory instruction were included as part of a Massachusetts Audubon Society archaeological field school which focused on three objectives: 1) to test locations of the sanctuary which would be impacted by the construction of a nature center; 2) to test further a known archaeological site; and 3) to educate the general public about prehistoric resources and the

importance of conserving and protecting them. In total, four areas were tested (Areas B, F, G, and Joe Brown's asparagus field), two of which (Area F and G) had not been previously investigated. Area F contained the greatest concentration of lithics and ceramics at the sanctuary as well as two Late Archaic Brewerton points (ca. 5,500-4,000 B.P.) and two possible Woodland period points (ca. 1,800-400 B.P.). Area G, Little Island, contained chipping debris, surface collected from along the beach and a possible prehistoric shell midden. Area B was tested to determine the extent of a chipping concentration first discovered during testing in 1984 and 1985, when a Fox Creek point was recovered. Testing in Joe Brown's asparagus field (19-BN-87) produced prehistoric chipping debris, and ceramic sherds and a Late Woodland Levanna triangle (1,300-400 B.P.). Recommendations were made that further archaeological research, including field-testing be conducted at Area F, B and Joe Brown's asparagus field since these areas will be impacted by future construction. Further research was not recommended at Little Island (Area G) where no construction is planned.

25-786 Raber, Michael S.

1987 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Foxridge Development, City of Worcester, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and limited subsurface testing were used as part of a reconnaissance survey in an 85 acre residential development. Six sensitive areas were identified, two of which were tested, producing no cultural material. The property was reported to have no apparent sensitivity for significant post-contact period historic resources, but has limited sensitivity for sma11 prehistoric archaeological sites. Recommendations were made to conduct subsurface tests in three areas not tested during this phase of study.

25-787 Leveillee, Alan and Ann Davin

1987 Archaeological Investigations at the Oak Terrace and Red Leaf Sites, The Stone Ridge Development, Norwood, Massachusetts, Volume I. 131 pages.

This report summarizes the results of a data recovery program at two sites along the Neponset River in Norwood, Massachusetts. Volume I presents background information for the project, the site and New England prehistory. Methodologies used for various segments of the project are discussed as well as the environmental setting for the sites. A chapter on cultural material describes 11,802 pieces of culturally resulted lithics including Neville, Small Stemmed, Squibnocket Triangle and Susquehanna point types. A discussion of excavated features and a floral and faunal analysis are also presented. An analysis explaining the depositional process which produced the sites is offered in place of the more traditional culture history approach. This chapter is followed by the sites' depositional history and interpretations. Dated deposits document site utilization from the Middle Archaic (5,100 B.P) through Woodland periods (ca. 700 B.P.) during which cache, field camp and field station site types are represented. Summary and conclusions are presented at the end of the volume.

25-788 Leveillee, Alan, Tanya Largy, Paige Newby and Edward Barry

1987 Archaeological Investigations at the Oak Terrace and Red Leaf Sites, The Stone Ridge Development, Norwood, Massachusetts, Volume II. 122 pages.

This volume presents the results of specialized analyses by consultants for the data recovery program at the Oak Terrace and Red Leaf Sites. Chapter I includes the final report for pollen and sediment records from Houghtons Pond in Milton, Massachusetts. Paleoenvironmental information was also recovered from a hollow located near the site in Norwood and an oxbow of the Neponset River also located in Norwood. Archaeological interpretations are offered for each coring location. Chapter II presents the results of floral and faunal studies of materials recovered from the sites. A discussion of the finds and speculations regarding seasonality was also included. Chapter

III presents a debitage analysis of the sites. Selected physical characteristics of a debitage sample are presented as well as statistical data. Chapter IV includes a petrographic examination of lithic samples from the site. Conclusions pertaining to physical characteristics which might distinguish rocks from other local, similar types are made as well as recommendations for future research.

25-789 Bowers, Martha H., R. Michael Stewart and Edward N. Norm

1986 Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment, Quabbin, Ware and Wachusett Watershed Lands. 177 pages.

This report was designed to provide an initial framework for development of a plan for management of cultural resources in the Metropolitan District Commission's Quabbin, Ware and Wachusett watershed lands, in the towns of Athol, Belchertown, Boylston, West Boylston, Clinton, Oakham and Ware. The Quabbin watershed is located in Worcester, Franklin and Hampshire Counties. The Ware and Wachusett watersheds lie completely within Worcester County. Background research was used to develop contexts for prehistoric and historic cultural resources in the watershed area after which research designs were formulated with evaluation considerations for cultural resources. The potential impacts of current management activities on cultural resources are also discussed. The concluding chapter focuses on recommendations which include survey priorities for development of a management plan, interim management recommendations for forestry operations, long-term management issues and other recommendations. An appendix to the report, included in a separate volume, is a predictive locational model for prehistoric and historic resources within the region and on a project-specific level. The model was developed using MHC site files and historical maps.

25-790 Johnson, Ronald W. and Patricia Mangan

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey, FmHA Reynolds Farm on Wine Road, New Braintree, Massachusetts. 125 pages.

Historical background research identified the location of the possible site of a Contact Period Native American village within the project area. In addition, six major loci of prehistoric activity were detected. The spatial distribution of artifacts across the project area suggests patterns of differential site use along cultural/temporal lines. A total of 121 shovel test pits was excavated to locate both prehistoric and historic sites within the project boundaries. Although some of the project area has been disturbed by plowing and building construction, undisturbed areas exist, especially on elevated knolls and terraces, and below shallow plowzones. On the basis of this survey, seven prehistoric sites and the Reynolds farmhouse may be subject to adverse impact from changes in land-use or intensification of present land-use resulting from the sale of the property by the Farmers Home Administration. If adverse impact becomes imminent then site examinations are recommended for seven prehistoric sites. Alternatively, it was recommended that the parcel be placed under an agricultural restriction in order to insure the preservation of the seven prehistoric sites and the Reynolds farmhouse.

25-791 Johnson, Ronald W. and Patricia Mangan

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey, FmHA Divoll Farm on Oakham Road, New Braintree, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

Historical background research identified the location of a Native American Contact Period trail along Worcester Road which passes through the project area, and the site of a seventeenth century Colonial/Native American skirmish, as well as a possible contact period village two and one half miles west. In addition, four major loci of prehistoric activity were uncovered, as well as two prehistoric findspots. The spatial distribution of artifacts across the project area suggests patterns of differential site use along cultural/temporal lines. A total of 180 shovel test pits was excavated to locate both prehistoric and historic sites within the project boundaries. Although some of the pro-

ject area has been disturbed by plowing and building construction, undisturbed areas exist, especially on elevated knolls and terraces, and below shallow plowzones. On the basis of this survey, four prehistoric sites may be subject to adverse impact from changes in land-use or intensification of present land-use resulting from the sale of the property by the Farmers Home Administration. If adverse impact becomes imminent then site examinations are recommended for the four prehistoric sites. Alternatively, the four prehistoric sites could be protected through an Agricultural Preservation Restriction placed on the property.

25-792 Davin, Ann K.

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey Meadow-Wood Condominium project Area, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Background research determined that no archaeological sites were recorded in Bellingham, but that prehistoric archaeological sites were likely to be present. Fieldwork located prehistoric cultural material (quartz and felsite) in three areas. Two of these were not considered significant and no further testing was recommended; the third site will not be directly impacted by the proposed project.

25-793 Jones, Donald G.

1987 Results of an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Lynn Woods, Lynn, Massachusetts. 177 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance was conducted of Lynn Woods as part of the Olmsted Historic Landscape Rehabilitation Program. The survey was designed to identify the range of activities that have taken place within the bounds of the present-day park and to identify how these activities are reflected in the archaeological record. Nine archaeological sites were identified and an additional four were documented during background research but were not located in the field. No diagnostic materials were found at the three locations that yielded prehistoric lithic debitage. Six historic sites with visible structural remains were recorded. Two stone-lined pits, reported to be 17th century wolf traps, were tested but no evidence of function or date was recovered. Several stone foundations were recorded in the park but not tested. The Dungeon Rock Complex, associated with a 19th century treasure hunter was also recorded along with a number of water-resource facilities dating from the 19th century. A Phase II archaeological survey was recommended to evaluate the parks' rehabilitation plan and site avoidance was recommended.

25-794 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1987 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Fair, Town of Lakeville, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

Background research identified one prehistoric site, 19-PL-192, the Bridge Street Site, within the project area of 60 acres, of which 28.5 acres are to be developed. A 20th century farm, partially demolished, was not considered significant. Subsurface testing yielded an Atlantic projectile point fragment along with quartz, quartzite and felsite debitage and a piece of burnt rock. As the site is within an area of direct impact, avoidance or a site examination was recommended.

25-795 Shaw, Leslie, Ronald Johnson and Alan McArdle

1987 Archaeological Survey of Route 3 North, Northeastern Massachusetts, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 218 pages.

An archaeological locational survey of the 21 mile long Route 3 North Add-a-lane project area has been completed in the towns of Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Chelmsford, Lowell, Tyngsborough and Westford. Over most of this area subsurface survey was not required because of exten-

sive destruction by early construction of Route 3. Twenty-two survey units which contained intermittent undisturbed areas were surveyed. Twelve prehistoric sites, including two prehistoric findspots were encountered. The sites consisted of flake scatters, cores, fire-cracked rock, and calcined bone; only one diagnostic artifact, a small stemmed Late Archaic projectile point was found. Six of these sites may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and are recommended for site examination. Three sites appear to be eligible, but according to current project plans will not be directly impacted by the proposed project. The two prehistoric findspots, and one small prehistoric site do not appear to be eligible because of a low density of cultural material. Sixteen historic resources were encountered during the project. These include a 17th century gristmill, the Middlesex Canal, twelve crossings of historic roads and one railroad. A portion of the Middlesex Canal, an historic National Register site, will be impacted by the reconstruction of an entry/exit ramp. This construction will not affect the qualities that make the canal eligible for the Register. Therefore, there will be no adverse impact on this National Register site. The impact area should be thoroughly photographed and mapped before construction begins. None of the other historic sites that were found during this survey are likely to be eligible for the National Register.

25-796 Thorbahn, Peter F.

1987 The Oxford Crossing Project: A Preliminary Archaeological and Historic Investigation. 22 pages.

This reconnaissance-level survey included background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and an interview with a member of the Oxford Historical Commission. While snow covered the ground, soil conditions were observed at several locations of open engineering test pits. A barn foundation was observed on the parcel, and prehistoric materials are likely to be found given the proximity to known sites and favorable environmental conditions.

25-797 Pagoulatos, Peter

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Hunnewell Development, Natick, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing identified two loci of prehistoric activity. A Meadowood projectile point and a quartz chip were recovered from one location; three quartz flakes were located at another. Historic period field trash was also observed. Further testing failed to locate any further material and no further investigation was recommended.

25-798 Hasenstab, Robert J. and Alan H. McArdle

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Whately Municipal Water System, Whately, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Background and documentary research, a walkover, and subsurface testing found one argillite flake and a fragment of fire-cracked rock with a problematic provenience (A/B soil horizon). While historic period artifacts were observed during the subsurface testing, some was field trash, and some was recent fill, and none appeared to be related to identified foundations. None of the archaeological material was associated with sites eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-799 Bell, Edward L.

1983 The Potash Hill Chimney: An Historical Archaeological Investigation of a Stone Structure in Tyngsborough, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

A well-preserved stone chimney, built of uncut, dry-laid stone against a massive glacial erratic, was the subject of historical, documentary and archaeological research. To assess the possibility that the structure may have been a potash kiln, a charcoal kiln, or a chimney for a small domicile, comparative information on formal attributes of these features was collected and test implications were developed. Soil analyses were inconclusive to determine the function of the structure, but did indicate cultural activities by disturbance and nutrient enrichment. Limited excavation at the structure recovered a cut nail, a clear glass fragment, and charcoal. The report concluded that the Potash Hill Chimney was likely the location of a small, 19th century domicile and an interesting example of vernacular architecture. A recommendation was made to avoid impacting the structure.

25-800 Leveillee, Alan and Ann K. Davin

1987 Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Investigations at the New England Country Club, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

Two phases of archaeological work, reconnaissance and intensive surveys, were conducted at a 300 acre parcel. Following the reconnaissance survey, recommendations were made to test sensitive areas. Background research and a walkover were conducted, followed by subsurface testing. Prehistoric materials were encountered in nine units (out of 420 total units), representing low-density sites. A 19th century cellar foundation was identified as a house site but not considered significant. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-801 Pagoulatos, Peter

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Campanelli Industrial Park, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Background research and a walkover reconnaissance were used to stratify the 193 acre tract into archaeologically sensitive zones. An historic period family burial ground, the Drake Cemetery, was identified. The cemetery was in use from 1760 to 1860 and contains the remains of ca. 20 people. No archaeological testing was conducted within the cemetery. Recommendations were that a permanent fence be erected around the Drake Cemetery, and that the area be included in a buffer zone, no less than 100 feet from any project impacts.

25-802 Jones, Donald G.

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bridge Replacement on Loudville Road in Easthampton, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were located within the project area. A field reconnaissance indicated that the project area was truncated by road construction disturbance on the east and by a former or intermittent streambed. Traces of a cart path were noted along the eastern edge of the project area. No other historical remains, with the exception of modern trash and road construction debris, were identified on the surface. It was determined that the cart path probably once led to a mill, whose remains are located outside of the project area to the south. Ground disturbance, which resulted from road construction and intermittent flooding of the North Branch, severely limited the testable areas. While a number of 19th to 20th century artifacts were recovered during the subsurface testing phase of the project, it was determined that these deposits probably were the result of road construction activities and flood wash as well. No significant prehistoric or historical archaeological remains were identified during the survey. No additional archaeological testing was recommended for the project.

25-803 Johnson, Ronald W. and Alan H. McArdle

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey of G Street Extension, Turners Falls, Massachusetts. An

Additional Survey for the Cabot Woods Fish Research Facility. 75 pages.

An additional intensive survey was conducted at the site of the proposed Fish Research Facility at Cabot Woods, Turners Falls, in Montague. Background research and subsurface testing within the ca. two acre area encountered historic period field trash within the plowzone. No significant archaeological properties were identified and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-804 Hoffman, Curtiss

1987 Final Report and Supplemental Report: Reconnaissance Survey, Haskell Street Sewer Extension, Westborough, Massachusetts. 42 and 33 pages.

Historical and background research and a walkover reconnaissance stratified two segments (I and II) of sewer line; the length of Segment I was ca. 516.5 meters and that of Segment II was ca. 458.75 meters. Subsurface test pits were placed in sensitive area at intervals of from 20 to 50 meters depending on previous disturbance and slope. Prehistoric debitage was recovered in five units of Segment I, apparently representing two distinct loci. While 19th century and later materials were encountered, none of these were considered significant. Recommendations were made for an intensive survey of Segment I and no further work in Segment II. In the Supplemental Report, project plans were altered to avoid the prehistoric site identified earlier; a new proposed route that had not been archaeologically surveyed was subjected to subsurface testing. Two units yielded prehistoric debitage and additional bracketing test pits encountered more material in two loci (Haskell I and Haskell II sites). Haskell I was interpreted at as a Late Woodland agricultural site and considered significant to warrant site avoidance or a site examination. Haskell II, the site of a single flake, was not recommended for further work.

25-805 Nicholas, George P. and Edward Hood

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Proposed Water Treatment Facility Montague, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Background and historical research were combined with subsurface testing at this ca. 1.4 acre site. Evidence of a mid to late 19th century brickyard was located, but field testing indicated that the site had been subject to filling and plowing subsequent to the destruction of the brickyard. An intact, feature was thought to be related to a brick kiln. No prehistoric material was found within the project boundaries, but a prehistoric site, evidenced by quartz flakes, was located immediately south of the project area. Recommendations were made to avoid the prehistoric site outside the project area, while no further investigation of the brickyard was recommended. The Montague Brick Company brickyard was a site type common in the area, and no intact structural remains (other than the possible kiln) were encountered. Due to filling and plowing, it was believed that the site lacked clarity and integrity and not considered eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

25-806 Towle, Linda A. and Darcie MacMahon (Editors)

1987 Archaeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historic Park, Massachusetts. Volume 1, Archaeological Collections Management Project, Series No. 4. 344 pages.

This report is the first volume of 4-volume study conducted at Minute Man National Historic Park in Concord, Lexington and Lincoln (see reports #25-704, -705, and -750). Volume 1 contains an introduction to the project and its methodology, an overview of archaeological collections management issues, a history of archaeology at the park, a glossary of artifact definitions, and recommendations for future research with the collections. The report also includes a reanalysis of three archaeological sites in the Fiske Hill area in Lexington, including the Ebenezer Fiske, David Fiske, and Battle Road sites. A summary of new data and documentation for six sites discussed in Volumes 2, 3 and 4 is appended.

25-807 Holstein, Elizabeth and Alan Leveillee

1989 A Reconnaissance Level Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Providence Gas Project Corridor, Hampden and Worcester Counties, Massachusetts. 129 pages.

The pipeline corridor included 2.6 miles through the towns of Agawam, Hampden, and Monson and 11 miles through Sutton, Northbridge, Douglas and Uxbridge. Background research was conducted and a walkover survey of the corridor was undertaken. Auger cores were placed within the easement to determine disturbance and soil type. All areas of the corridor were ranked for archaeological sensitivity, and highly sensitive areas were shovel tested with judgmental units placed every 10 to 20 meters. Six prehistoric sites or loci were discovered, none with culturally or temporally diagnostic materials. Three sites were eliminated from further consideration based on a lack of integrity; the Brook Site and Locus 2 in Douglas and Feature 1 in Sutton had intact evidence of fire-related and quarrying activities; these sites were recommended for further examination. Four historical sites were recommended for examinations if impact avoidance is not feasible. The historical sites in Sutton, Northbridge, and Uxbridge included remains of 19th century structures including a sawmill, a dam, an outbuilding, and a large family farm.

25-808 Bower, Beth Anne and Leonard W. Loparto

1987 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Riverfront Urban renewal Project, Lawrence, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance and attempts to auger portions of the area established that extensive land filling has occurred in the project area since the late 19th century. Five prehistoric sites (19-ES-191, -192, -193, and -195) and a late 19th century city dump are located within the project area and other archaeologically sensitive areas were identified. Expected impacts from the Emerson College campus and Riverfront Park projects include grading and deep excavation, so an intensive archaeological survey was recommended for the parcel.

25-809 Dunford, Frederick J.

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Mid-Cape Church Homes Development, John Nelson Way, Harwich, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

This report details the investigation of a 20 acre area. Background research was gathered and the area was stratified for archeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing was conducted. Only minimal evidence of activities was found, including a cart path, cranberry borrow pits, and a small surface dump. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-810 Decima, Elena and Joyce Fitzgerald

1988 Final Report, Intensive Survey, Hall-Haskell House. 80 pages.

This report was prepared in advance of sewer line work between the Ipswich Town Hall and the Hall-Haskell House. Historical research was gathered that indicated that a 17th century structure once stood on the site now occupied by a ca. 1819-1825 house. The goal of the survey was to document the sequent history of the site and to locate foundations and artifacts related to the episodic use of the property. Soil cores were taken during a walkover reconnaissance; the area of direct impact was filled from ca. 20 to 30 cm in depth. Five test pits were placed and various features noted. Fill levels reached over 90 cm in depth and seem to date after 1840. No further archaeological work was recommended in this area.

25-811 Gorman, F.J.E. and Ron Dalton

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey at the Executive Center, Boxboro, Massachusetts. 131 pages.

Background and documentary research and a walkover survey stratified the area for archaeological sensitivity. The 57 acre parcel was the site of the 18th century Abel Witcomb farmhouse and archaeological testing located cellar walls of an earlier portion of the Witcomb house, and a recommendation was made to document this feature before the house was removed from the property.

25-812 Shaw, Leslie C., Ellen-Rose Savulis, Mitchell T. Mulholland and George P. Nicholas

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey in the Central Berkshires, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. A Locational Survey for the Route 7 Bypass Project. 370 pages.

An archaeological locational survey was conducted of the Route 7 Bypass Project in Pittsfield and Lanesborough. Historical research identified the location of eight potential archaeological sites including dwellings from as early as the late 18th century, mills and mill-workers' housing, railroad bridges and a freight house. Field investigations confirmed the presence of two historic sites that appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (the Sprague House and the Jonathan Smith Site). Both sites have the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the transition of the Pittsfield community from a frontier village to a modern industrial center. Four railroad bridges were encountered. Three of the bridges may be impacted by the bypass. One bridge appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. A total of 580 shovel test pits was excavated in thirteen survey units to locate both prehistoric and historic sites within the project boundaries. Nine areas of prehistoric activity were identified, chiefly by the presence of lithic flakes. An incised pottery sherd diagnostic of the Woodland Period was found at the Pontoosuc 2 Site; the Cadwell Site is reported to have been occupied during the Contact Period. Two additional undisturbed prehistoric activity areas of unknown age were identified: the Woodleigh Site and the Oak Hill Site. Six archaeological sites are recommended for site examination because they appear to meet the requirements for inclusion in the National Register. Standing structures to be evaluated by an architectural historian include possibly four railroad bridges (depending upon final project plans), a freight house, and three 19th century dwellings.

25-813 Finamore, Daniel R.

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cross-Country Sewerage Facilities in Holbrook, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of nine proposed cross-country sewer extensions and five proposed pump stations. Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were located within the project area, but that many prehistoric sites are known to exist in the region. Surface evidence of an historical dump was located on the east side of Weymouth Street, at the site of a proposed pump station. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 55 shovel test pits within eight archaeologically sensitive areas. Testing in the vicinity of the dump indicated that the deposit was shallow and dated to the mid-20th century, and therefore, is not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Prehistoric artifacts, namely one felsite flake and one blocky fragment, were recovered; an early 19th century button was recovered from the same level. Bracketing of this unit with four additional test pits yielded no associated cultural material. No significant or potentially significant cultural resources were identified during the survey, and no additional archaeological testing was recommended.

25-814 Pagoulatos, Peter, and Alan Leveillee

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Independence Mall, Kingston, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Background and subsurface testing on a 150 acre parcel identified one area of prehistoric activity, a lithic scatter, of a reddish-brown, fine-grained stone of possible volcanic origin, likely represent-

ing a single depositional event. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-815 Pagoulatos, Peter

1987 Site Examination, Maple Knoll and Franklin Farms Sites, Franklin Farms, Franklin, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

A previous intensive survey (see report #25-826) identified six prehistoric and one historic archaeological site. Examinations were made at two prehistoric sites using shovel test pits and 1 meter excavation units. The Maple Knoll site yielded chipping debris, retouched tools and a Small Stemmed point (4,500-1,000 B.P.). Artifacts recovered from the Franklin Farms site included flake debris, unifaces, bifaces, and burnt rock. Projectile point types included Susquehanna Broad, Meadowood, and Small Stemmed points, reflecting episodes of site re-use, including occupation from the Late Archaic Transitional (3,600-2,500 B.P.), Early Woodland (2,700-2,000 B.P.) and Middle Woodland (2,000-1,000 B.P.) Periods. Sufficient data have been recovered to determine the range of activities and occupations at the sites and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-816 Pagoulatos, Peter and Alan Leveillee

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Dianna Estate, Franklin, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

This report focuses on a 250 acre project area. Background research, informant interviews, and subsurface testing (290 shovel test pits and 27 auger core samples) located late 19th and early 20th century field trash, but no significant cultural resources were identified.

25-817 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1988 Final Report: Intensive Survey of Cultural Resources for the Proposed Westerly Wastewater Treatment Plant, City of Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

Background research (provided as an overview of the prehistory and history of the area) and a walkover of the project area indicated extensive disturbance and poorly drained soils, obviating the need for subsurface test pits. Instead, four soil samples were taken with a 3.5" diameter bucket auger that confirmed the surface inspection. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-818 Beaudry, Mary. C and Stephen A. Mrozowski (Editors)

1987 Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume II: The Kirk Street Agents' House. 166 pages.

This report, the second volume of a multi-volume study of the Boott Mills (see report #25-820), focuses on the domestic lives of 19th century middle class mill managers, their families, and their domestic staffs. The research context of the mill managers' (or "agents'") house site (Chapter 1) is placed in contrast to the boardinghouse site (reported in Volume I) occupied by the rank-and-file. Topics considered include the technological, functional, and ideological components of the built environment and the urban landscape as material evidence of corporate paternalism. The historical context of the site (Chapter 2) was established through documentary and comparative research, providing data on the composition of households (including servants), the timing of changes in household membership, and the nature of the 19th century middle-class, urban lifestyle. The architectural history of the agents' house (Chapter 3) recommended a conservative approach to any restoration work. A descriptive chapter (4) on the archaeological deposits included results from systematic excavations in the rear yard, an auger survey in a side yard, and monitoring of a backhoe-excavated utility trench between these two areas. These efforts documented deep artifact bearing strata, and the artifacts are described and analyzed in Chapter 5. A palynological investigation and analysis of plant macrofossils (Chapter 6) were used in an innovative manner to explore site for-

mation processes. Faunal remains (Chapter 7) were found in poor preservation, but are surprisingly similar to those associated with the mill workers' boarding houses. The faunal remains serve as a reminder of sampling biases in and representational difficulties of archaeological contexts, and an integrated historical approach to urban foodways was one recommendation. A summary chapter (8) brings together the findings that the backyard of the Agents' house served as a utilitarian service area in contrast to the more formal, display aspects of the side and front yards. Layers of domestic refuse and objects were related to specific households. Various filling (landscaping) sequences were observed in the strata and, combined with floral analyses, document the use and eventual abandonment of the area to a weedy lot in the early 20th century when the last of the middle-class residents moved out. The implications of the project for six research issues (the timing of industrialization and its effects on 19th century urban life; landscaping and land use; archaeology and the household; site formation processes; gender roles; and socioeconomic status and consumer behavior) conclude the report.

25-819 Gorman, F.J.E. and R.L. Dalton

1988 Archaeological Resources of the Andrew-Safford Barnyard, Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

A set of expectations was developed using a secondary site-specific history publication on a 19th century house and barn. No other documentary or background research was conducted. Three backhoe trenches were excavated to remove an oil tank and to install a drywell, and these trenches were monitored by archaeologists. Deep cultural deposits (ca. l m) were observed. A 19th century well (later converted to a cistern or drywell) was documented; a recommendation was made to preserve and restore the well to its original function.

25-820 Beaudry, Mary C. and Stephen A. Mrozowski (Editors)

1987 Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume I: Life at the Boardinghouses. 254 pages.

This report, the first volume of a multi-volume study of the Boott Mills (see report #25-818), sets out the research design for a multidisciplinary study of the Boott Mills' housing for workers, overseers and managers. Research and investigative methods included documentary research, oral history interviews, exploratory archaeological trenching, zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, and palynology. Architecture, demography, health and sanitation, and foodways were four research topics explored to elicit information on the relationship of corporate ideology to the overall working and living conditions of mill workers. Archaeological testing encountered the well-preserved foundations of the boardinghouses, remains of waste and water facilities (drains, water pipes, a well), and evidence of backyard activities. The study established the rich potential of the documentary and archaeological contexts, and continuing research was recommended.

25-821 Shaw, Leslie, and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1988 Archaeological Site Examinations at the Prehistoric and Historic Sites at Willowbend (Fox Run), Mashpee, Massachusetts. 194 pages.

Background research and test excavations were used to conduct site examinations and additional locational testing on five prehistoric and two historic sites within the Fox Run (Willowbend) residential development project in Mashpee and Barnstable. The five prehistoric sites (Fox-1 through Fox-5) represent various levels of intensity of prehistoric Indian occupation and land use dating between the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland periods. The historic sites include the Simons House Complex, a post-Contact Native American domestic site dating to the 17th and 18th centuries, and the Quippish House Site, dating from circa 1840 through the 20th century. The results of the archaeological investigation indicated that the Fox-2, Fox-3, Fox-4, Fox-5, and Simons House Complex contained sufficient integrity and significance to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing

in the National Register of Historic Places. The Fox-1 and Quippish House Sites were not considered eligible for listing in the National Register. The Fox-2 Site is characterized as principally a stone tool-manufacturing site, possibly dating to the Late Archaic period. The Fox-3 Site is an extensive shell midden site containing a wide diversity of artifacts, cultural materials and floral and faunal remains, suggestive of a winter base camp utilized during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. The Fox-4 Site appears to be short-term, seasonal campsite which was used during perhaps the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Middle-Late Woodland periods. The Fox-5 Site is a large multi-component site dating to between the Middle Archaic and Middle Woodland periods; a portion of the Fox-5 Site was destroyed by the construction of a golf green. The Simons House Complex was identified through historic documentary evidence and contains domestic refuse deposits associated with an historic period Native American family. The report recommended that the National Register eligible sites be protected and preserved. The site boundaries provided by the site examinations were used for the placement of preservation restrictions on the deeds to Fox-2, Fox-3, Fox-4, Fox-5 Sites and the Simons House Complex, thus listing the sites in the State Register of Historic Places.

25-822 Williams, Stephen, Laurel Casjens, Stephen Ross and Joseph Zorzin

1976 Preliminary Report, Cultural Resources in the Corridor for a National Gas Pipeline to be Constructed through a Portion of Massachusetts. Tennessee Gas Pipeline. 92 pages.

Background research was conducted as part of a preliminary study of cultural resources along an eight mile wide and fifty mile long right of way for a gas pipeline to be placed through northwestern Massachusetts in the towns of Hancock, Lanesborough, Cheshire, Dalton, Windsor, Hinsdale, Peru, Plainfield, Ashfield, Conway, Shelburne, Colrain, Greenfield, Gill, Bernardston, Charlemont, and Northfield. Cultural and environmental data are presented in the report for future correlation towards a model of prehistoric and historic land use to be generated in a final report.

25-823 Casjens, Laurel

1977 Reconnaissance Survey (Background and Field Test) of the Massachusetts Portion of the Tenneco Pipeline through New England. 221 pages.

Background research and a partial walkover were conducted as part of a partial reconnaissance/historical properties survey for the Massachusetts alternate route of the proposed TAPCO Pipeline in the towns of Hancock, Lanesborough, Cheshire, Dalton, Windsor, Hinsdale, Peru, Plainfield, Ashfield, Conway, Shelburne, Colrain, Greenfield, Gill, Bernardston, and Northfield. A model based on environmental variables and known settlement patterns was used to determine the archaeological potential of the corridor after which only those areas having public access were field surveyed. A synopsis is presented for each town describing (1) archaeological potential based on the environmental model; (2) potential shown by the field survey; (3) known prehistoric and ethnohistoric sites and trails; and (4) historic sites.

25-824 Fitzhugh, William W.

1970 Archaeological Surveys and Excavations at Fife Brook on the Upper Deerfield River. 17 pages.

Background research, a reconnaissance survey and excavation were used as part of a five mile survey of the Deerfield River and Bear Swamp in the townships of Rowe and Florida scheduled for hydroelectric development. Three site areas were discovered, all located on small Pleistocene or post-Pleistocene river terraces and near rapids at the confluence of small streams and the Deerfield River. All sites appeared to be single component sites of short-term occupation. The Hemlock Site contained chipping debris, features, fire-cracked rock, knives, scrapers, biface fragments, and a hammerstone, but no cultural diagnostics. The Smith Brook Site contained only undiagnostic chipping debris. The Fife Brook Site contained four find locations possibly belonging to a sin-

gle extended site. Fife Brook 2 contained chipping debris, several forms of bifaces and fragments, utilized flakes and a drill. Fife Brook 3 contained chipping debris and a biface. Fife Brook 4 contained a single utilized flake. Fife Brook 1 contained features, chipping debris and 104 tools dominated by finished tools (gouges, fishing weights, knives), preforms and utilized scrapers. Archaic components are speculated based on the absence of pottery and presence of bifaces; however, a single radiocarbon date of 2305 ± 85 B.P. (355 B.C., GX 1961) indicates an Early Woodland, possibly Meadowland component.

25-825 Strauss, Alan E.

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed French's Crossing Residential Development in Rockland, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Background research and a walkover reconnaissance indicated that no known sites were located within the project area, although the area was considered to have a high sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources. Sixty-eight shovel test pits were excavated, but no significant cultural material was recovered. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-826 Pagoulatos, Peter and Alan Leveillee

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey Franklin Farms, Franklin, Massachusetts. 52 pages

Background research, a walkover inspection and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey for a 200 acre residential development in Franklin, Massachusetts. Six prehistoric and one historic sites were found. Prehistoric sites 1, 2, 5, and 6 contained chipping debris and, at Site 1, uniface fragments. Each of these sites most likely functioned as a task specific location of unknown cultural affiliation. Prehistoric site #3 (Maple Knoll site) contained primary quartz chipping debris and biface tool fragments. A Small Stemmed point and untyped Broad Stemmed point were also present. The site was reported to represent an occupation of the Small Stemmed Tradition (4,500-1,000 B.P.) where tool making and possibly hunting related activities occurred. Prehistoric Site #4 contained mostly chipping debris, uniface and biface tools. This site also contained a Small Stemmed point and represented an occupation of the Small Stemmed Tradition (4,500-1,000 B.P.) where tool making and possibly hunting related activities occurred. Prehistoric Site #4 contained mostly chipping debris, uniface and biface tools. This site also contained a Small Stemmed point and represented an occupation of the Small Stemmed Tradition (4,500-1,000 B.P.) where tool making/maintenance and possible hunting activities were performed. A historic site (historic site #1) consisting of a stone pile made from field clearing was also found. Historic field trash (ceramics, glass, nails) was recovered throughout most of the project area. Prehistoric sites 1, 2, 5, and 6 were not considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. No additional archaeological work was recommended at these sites. Prehistoric sites 3 and 4 were considered potentially significant and recommended for either avoidance during project development or, further testing to determine eligibility to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Historic site 1 was not considered potentially significant and not recommended for further study.

25-827 Pagoulatos, Peter and Alan Leveillee

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Fountainhead Office Park, Westborough, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and excavation were used as part of a 22 acre intensive archaeological survey. One prehistoric site (prehistoric site area #1) containing chipping debris was found. Cultural affiliation could not be determined. One historic site (historic site area #1) was also found, consisting of two abandoned structures, probably representing a late nineteenth to early twentieth century farm complex. Historic field trash was recovered from the southern portion of the projection. Both sites were not considered significant resources and were not recommended for further study.

25-828 Davin, Ann K., and Karen Shemet

1987 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Turnpike Authority Barrier Toll Project Area, Westborough and Southborough, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

Background research, a walkover and excavation were used as part of a 17 acre reconnaissance survey. The study confirmed that no archaeological or historic cultural material was present in the project area. No further archaeological studies were recommended.

25-829 Leveillee, Alan

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Essex Bay Development Area Gloucester, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

Background research, a walkover inspection and subsurface testing were used as part of a 200 acre intensive survey in the Cape Ann area. One prehistoric site and two loci of prehistoric debitage were identified. The Cole's Island prehistoric site contained chipping debris, a Levanna projectile point, burnt rock, aboriginal ceramics, and shell midden including non-calcined mammal bone. A Late Woodland date is associated with the site based on the Levanna point and a radiocarbon date of 1,010 $\pm$ 70 years B.P. (Beta 23497) taken from shell samples. The site was identified as a shellfish procurement/processing activity site. Loci #1 and #2 identified on the basis of chipping debris were also found in the development area. Historic period cultural resources included three sites. The Azor Cole site contained evidence of a structure and 19th century artifacts (ceramics, bone, brick, iron, shell). A stone, brick and cement well was also found associated with the 1928 Merrill House. A historic period shell midden was also found. The midden lacked prehistoric cultural material and was radiocarbon dated from shell at 130 $\pm$ 70 years B.P. (Beta 23496). Both the Cole's Island prehistoric site and Azor Cole historic site were recommended to be avoided during future development. Site examination level testing was recommended for both sites should avoidance prove unfeasible. The possibility of encountering human burials within the Cole's Island site was noted based on the occurrence of burials in similar sites in the greater project area. No further work was recommended at the two prehistoric loci, historic well or historic shell midden.

25-830 Weiss-Belding, Meredith

1988 Archaeological Explorations At Quinsigamond Community College, Worcester, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

An orientation period followed by literature search and subsurface investigation were included in a field school for children (ages 6 to 12) as part of a summer program at Quinsigamond Community College in Worcester. Twentieth-century artifacts, mostly building debris, were recovered although no features or artifacts could be associated with specific structures or functionally associated with a convent which previously occupied the site. The convent was destroyed by a tornado and subsequently bulldozed in 1953. The project and site allowed students to develop a strong sensitivity to the nature of archaeological work and importance of cultural resource preservation without the destruction of a significant site.

25-831 Mowchan, Denise, and Ann K. Davin

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Water's Edge Development, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and test excavations were employed as part of an intensive survey for a 25 acre residential development. Two isolated pieces of quartz chipping debris were recovered at two separate locations during the walkover survey. Chipping debris was also found during test excavation. All prehistoric finds were characterized as low-density findspots rep-

resenting temporary use by relatively few individuals. Diagnostic materials were not recovered. Miscellaneous historic period cultural materials commonly referred to as field trash were also recovered. None of the archaeological deposits were considered to be significant. No further archaeological studies were recommend for the project area.

25-832 Leveillee, Alan, Elizabeth Holstein, and Robert Goodby

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Fitchburg Industrial Park Project Area, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Background and documentary research, and subsurface testing on four parcels (ca. 160 acres) located one quartz flake and a mid-19th century farmhouse and complex. The farmhouse is to be relocated and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-833 King, Marsha K. and Denise Mowchan

1988 Archaeological Site Examination of the Fairbanks Complex and Extended Testing in Proximity to the Stoughtonham Furnace Site in Sharon, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and test excavations were used as part of a site examination of the Fairbanks Complex and extended testing around the Stoughtonham Furnace, a National Register property. Both sites are located within the Quail Ridge/Cannon Forge Development in Foxboro and Sharon. Structural (nails, window glass, brick fragments) and domestic (ceramics, bottles, faunal remains, etc.) remains dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were recovered in and around the Fairbanks house cellar hole and ground-level foundation remains, the central features of the site. Several zones of domestic activity or disposal were identified around the house, well and outbuildings. Testing along the old road connecting the Fairbanks Complex and Stoughtonham Furnace also yielded structural and domestic remains and two depressions thought to be remains of the Kollock House. Three pieces of prehistoric chipping debris were also recovered. Damage since 1900 by demolition, pot hunting and archaeological excavations during the 1980s have affected the site's integrity to the point where it was not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Testing in the vicinity of the Stoughtonham Furnace extended around the current National Register boundaries to look for structural remains of furnace related outbuildings. It was recommended to extend the Stoughtonham Furnace boundaries to include the probable Kollock house site and to avoid and preserve this National Register property.

25-834 Mowchan, Denise and Ann K. Davin

1988 An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Proposed Stratford Pond Development, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

Background research, a preliminary walkover inspection and subsurface testing were included in an intensive survey of a projected 70 acre residential development. The walkover produced a quartz projectile point base on Amos Road at Locus 1. The point was identified as either a Brewerton Eared Triangle point or part of an unfinished Squibnocket Triangle, which would suggest a Late Archaic presence in the project area. Subsurface testing around the Locus 1 findspot failed to produce additional prehistoric cultural material. A Wading River projectile point and quahog shell fragment were found in Locus 2. At Locus 3, a quartz Small Stemmed projectile point and two pieces of quahog shell were recovered. The point types discovered at Locus 2 and 3 are representative of the Late Archaic Period in general but are known to range into Transitional Archaic and Early Woodland contexts as well. Testing at Locus 4 revealed a thick layer of historic fill above the subsoil. Eighteenth to 19th century historic ceramics were recovered as well as quahog shell fragments, a quartz untyped bifacial tool fragment and an unidentifiable quartz projectile point tip. Field trash including 18th to 19th century ceramics, quahog shell fragments and building debris were found elsewhere in the project. The prehistoric cultural materials were reported to represent

hunting activities with no evidence for temporary or long-term occupation. Historic materials are believed to be associated with the Naomi Amos House, located on the adjoining parcel. Neither the prehistoric nor historic depositions were reported to have potential for producing additional significant archaeological information. No further archaeological studies were recommended for the project area.

25-835 Strauss, Alan E.

1987 Phase II Site Examination of the River Road Site in Andover, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

A preliminary field reconnaissance and excavation were used as part of a site examination designed to evaluate the site's eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Chipping debris, burnt rock, prehistoric tool fragments and a prehistoric feature were recovered. Tool fragments included two Orient-like projectile point fragments, two Small Stemmed points and a unidentified point tip and basal fragment. One prehistoric feature, containing fire-cracked rock, charcoal and calcined bone, was also found. Micro screening of soils produced charcoal, flakes, calcined bone and carbonized seeds. The site reportedly functioned mainly as a hunting camp, probably used repeatedly for short periods of time over many years. The site was reported as potentially eligible to the National Register and capable of providing significant data about the general and specific prehistory of the region. It was recommended that the site be avoided during the proposed construction. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery was recommended.

25-836 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1988 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey For The Proposed King James Estate In Taunton, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey of five locales within a planned 250 acre residential development. A single test pit produced several pieces of quartz debitage reported to represent an extremely isolated and small-scale episode of tool manufacture. This location and the remainder of the proposed development did not contain significant cultural resources. It was recommended that the proposed construction proceed as planned.

25-837 Pagoulatos, Peter and Alan Leveillee

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Middleborough Powerline, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of a 6.75 km intensive survey of a proposed transmission line corridor. Three prehistoric sites were located in proximity to poles 6, 9 and 40. Prehistoric site #1, the Powerline site and prehistoric site #3, the Foye site contained chipping debris only. Prehistoric site #2, the Pine site contained chipping debris and burnt rock. Cultural affiliation and site type could not be determined for any of the sites. Loci or isolated findspots were also identified. All contained chipping debris only except for Locus #2 which also contained a quartz biface fragment. Historic field trash (ceramics, coal, glass and nails) was recovered throughout much of the study area. None of the prehistoric loci or historic field deposits were determined to represent significant archaeological resources. Additional archaeological studies were not recommended for these areas. Avoidance during powerline construction was recommended at each of the prehistoric sites. Alternative pole locations which produced negative results were tested for each of the site areas. If avoidance is not possible, additional testing to determine the site's eligibility to the National and State Registers of Historic Places was recommended.

25-838 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1988 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey For Proposed Water Facilities in the Town of Chatham, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey of 1,720 feet (524.26 meters) of water main easement and a storage tank location. No cultural resources were recovered. It was recommended that construction proceed as planned.

25-8 39 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1988 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey For The Proposed Marathon Gas Pipeline, Medway, Holliston, and Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey along 8.0 miles of new gas pipeline easement approximately 50 feet wide. One prehistoric site containing only chipping debris was located. This site, the Marathon 1 site, lacked cultural affiliation and possibly represents a small, single component temporary occupation. A similar site, the Marathon 2 site, was also originally located within the proposed gas line easement but changes in project plans have since moved the proposed construction away from the site. Both sites were regarded as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register pending further investigation. Historic field trash and two historic features were also located. Field trash was found in several areas and was not considered a significant resource. One historic feature, a depressed railroad grade, was determined typical of 19th and 20th century railroad construction in New England. This feature will be minimally affected by proposed construction and lacks significance. A raised embankment built for the Hopkinton Railroad ca. 1872 was also located. The feature is representative of a very local railroad construction project and may have some significance for local historical associations. The feature was regarded as potentially significant pending further review. Recommendations were made for a site examination at the Marathon 1 site to determine the site's eligibility to the National Register. Site boundaries, determined during the process would also help towards possible avoidance. No further cultural resources studies were recommended for the Hopkinton embankment, however, restoration of the embankment to its present condition following construction was advised.

25-840 Strauss, Alan E.

1988 Intensive Archeological Survey of the Proposed Town Crossing (Devon Wood) Roadway and Residential Development in Braintree, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Documentary research, a field reconnaissance and subsurface testing were used as part of intensive survey for a 350 acre development. Three prehistoric activity areas or loci were identified. Each of the loci contained chipping debris and lacked diagnostic artifacts which indicated temporal periods or cultural affiliation. Phase II site examinations were recommended for Loci A, B, and C in order to determine National Register eligibility for each of the loci. No further work was recommended for other areas of the project.

25-841 Strauss, Alan E.

1988 Phase II Archaeological Site Examinations for the Town Crossing (Devon Wood) Residential Development in Braintree, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Excavation and analysis were included as part of site examinations of three prehistoric activity areas or loci identified during a previous intensive survey (see report #25-840). Locus B failed to produce additional artifacts during the site examination phase. The area was reported to represent a very limited low-density scatter of chipping debris. Loci B and C consisted of small, tightly clustered felsic volcanic workshops. At Locus B, chipping debris, biface fragments, a core fragment and a uniface fragment were recovered. Locus C contained chipping debris, one large bifacially worked flake and a possible stone feature. Diagnostic materials were absent from both loci. Loci B

and C are reported to represent isolated, short term, lithic reduction stations. No further work was recommended at either Locus A, B or C, since they do not meet Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places.

25-842 Holstein, Elizabeth

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Fall Brook Condominiums, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey at a projected 12 acre residential development on the north side of Fall Brook. One site, the Orange Cart site was located containing chipping debris, a quartz biface fragment and calcined bone. Tool manufacture and resource procurement activities characterized the site. Most of the Orange Cart site has been impacted by cranberry bogs and construction of a 20th century house. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-843 Jones, Donald G.

1988 Results of an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of High Rock in Lynn, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

Background research, a field reconnaissance and subsurface testing were used as part of a reconnaissance survey of the 4.5 acre Olmsted Park near the center of downtown Lynn. Prehistoric chipping debris was recovered from levels also containing historic artifacts indicating the finds did not represent undisturbed prehistoric deposits, but, rather, contexts where prehistoric artifacts originally deposited at the site were later disturbed and displaced by landscaping activities. It is also possible these artifacts were brought in with fills used for landscaping activities. No historic artifacts were found which predated the construction of the park. No significant or potentially significant archaeological resources were located during the reconnaissance survey. Further archaeological studies were not recommended. While a portion of High Rock including High Rock Tower are National Register properties, they date to the park-era and were reported outside the scope of this survey.

25-844 Strauss, Alan E.

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sewerage Facilities in the Charles River Pollution Control District in Franklin, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey for 2,400 linear feet (70 feet wide) of wastewater pipeline and a pump station. Prehistoric chipping debris and 20th century historical artifacts were found together in a deeply plowed topsoil. No diagnostic artifacts or features were recovered. Because of the low density of prehistoric artifacts primarily restricted to plowed topsoil, the site was not recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological studies were recommended.

25-845 Holstein, Elizabeth

1988 An Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Huckins Farm Planned Residential Development, Bedford, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey for 294 acre development. Single prehistoric flakes were recovered from two areas of the project. Expansion units around these finds were sterile. Historic field trash (glass, coal, ceramics) dating to the 19th and 20th centuries was also recovered. Several 19th and 20th century structures, all retaining their original rural attributes were recorded within the project limits. None of the prehis-

toric or historic archaeological resources recovered were considered potentially significant. No further archaeological testing was recommended for the project area.

25-846 Mrozowski, Stephen A., Leslie Shaw, Martha Holland and Janet M. Zisk

1988 Salem, Massachusetts: An Archaeological Survey of the City. 85 pages.

Documentary research and field visits were used to conduct an archaeological survey of Salem under a MHC Survey and Planning grant. The intent of the survey was to collect data which could be used to develop an archaeological plan for the city, detailing survey information and offering recommendations for site protection and long-term management. Several topics and areas of interest are discussed including urban archaeology and the modern city (Chapter 2), the city's environment and its prehistory (Chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6), Salem's history (Chapter 7), historic period preservation priority areas (Chapter 8), and conclusions and recommendations (Chapter 9).

25-847 Robinson, Barbara

1988 Native American Sourcebook. A Teacher's Resource on New England Native Peoples. 222 pages.

Documentary research was used to compile a source book for educators who want to learn and teach about the history and present status of New England Native Peoples. A major aim of the book was to provide a historical perspective of Native Americans which promotes an understanding of their condition today. The book includes background studies of New England prehistory, archaeological methods and discoveries, basic needs, relationships and creative expressions of Native Americans and discussion of Native Americans today. A listing of resource materials and relevant individuals, public offices and organizations is also provided.

25-848 Davin, Ann K., Denise Mowchan and Joan Gallagher

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, Brookside Development, Bourne, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Background research, a walkover inspection and subsurface testing were used as parts of an intensive survey for a planned residential development. Three loci of quartz chipping debris (a total of four pieces) were found during the initial testing. Further test units in these areas failed to produce additional results. Historic field trash (ceramics, bricks, nails) was found in the western half of Parcel B. The fragmentary remains of a concrete mill foundation were found adjacent to Mill Pond. Many of the prehistoric or historic resources located during the survey were reported to represent significant depositions. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-849 Strauss, Alan E.

1989 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Shepards-Charles Prehistoric Site in Franklin, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted at the Shepards-Charles prehistoric site in July of 1985. The site was identified during an intensive archaeological survey of the Shepards Brook Interceptor (see report 25-625). The site's vertical and horizontal boundaries were determined as a result of the site examination. Numerous prehistoric artifacts, including chipping debris and broken projectile points, were recovered. Based upon typological comparison it has been determined that the site represents at least two chronological periods: Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000-7,000 B.P.) and Late Archaic (ca. 5,000-3,000 B.P.) periods. Because the site lacked internal complexity, prehistoric features, and extensive non-plowzone cultural deposits, it was determined that little significant information would be gained through further excavations. The site was consequently not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and no further ar-

chaeological work was recommended.

25-850 Bower, Beth Anne

1977 Archaeological Investigations at the Fairbanks House, October 1976-June 1977. 20 pages.

Archaeological salvage excavations were undertaken at the Fairbanks House located in Dedham, reportedly the oldest frame structure in America. The research design focused on archaeological results would aid in interpreting the building itself and locate artifacts which could be traced to the building's inhabitants. Socio-economic information would hopefully be gained from the latter information. Ceramics and construction debris were recovered from the 1760-1815 period, associated with the occupation of Ebeneezer Fairbanks who owned the west end after 1764. Ceramics and glassware from Features 1 and 5 were reported as one of the better collections of reconstructible vessels available. Further work on this collection was recommended as funds become available.

25-851 Hasenstab, Robert J.

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey at the Turners Falls Airport, Franklin County, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

Background research, a walkover and subsurface testing including power-auger probes were used to complete a locational (intensive) survey of 5 discrete project segments in Montague totaling 75 acres. Two prehistoric sites, Turners Falls 1 and 2 were found. The Turners Falls 1 site contained chipping debris and fire-cracked rock. A Middle or Late Archaic component is speculated based on the type of material recovered and cultural materials found by amateur archaeologists to the west of the site. The Turners Falls Airport 2 site contained chipping debris, a core, and charcoal. Both prehistoric sites were thought to be low-density, short-term campsites probably occupied during the Archaic period. The sites are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Background research revealed that the early 20th century White Coal Farm complex was situated within the project area, however, grading for an existing runway in 1960 apparently obliterated any structural or archaeological remains. A site examination survey and/or protective filling was recommended for the Turners Falls 1 site. It was also recommended that no heavy equipment should be permitted on the nearby Hannemann Paleo-Indian site. A site examination study and/or filling was also recommended for the Turners Falls 2 site.

25-852 Strauss, Alan E.

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Evanswood Center Development in Kingston, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Documentary research, a field reconnaissance and subsurface testing were included in an intensive survey for a 48 acre residential development. A total of 431 prehistoric artifacts were found throughout most of the study area indicating the project locale as a broad area of prehistoric utilization. Chipping debris was recovered as well as two Small Stemmed points, a projectile point tip, two core fragments, two biface fragments, a tool fragment, a uniface, and a bifacially worked quartz cobble. A site examination was recommended for recovered prehistoric resources to determine the project area's potential eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Two 18th century houses were recorded within the project area. Archaeological testing failed to locate significant deposits near these houses. Accordingly, no further archaeological testing was recommended for the historic resources.

25-853 Gorman, F.J.E. and Ron Dalton

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Westfield Sewer Collection System, South Meadow Road and Hundred Acres Road. 69 pages.

Background research, a surface walkover and subsurface testing were included as part of an intensive survey of a two mile-long sewer route. A single piece of chipping debris was found within the project right-of-way. The find was reported to lack contextual integrity, behavioral complexity and research value to be potentially significant. Historic period roads, a Federal period canal, four Early Industrial Period residences, and historic resources of the Late Industrial through Modern Period were also discovered abutting the project corridor. All of the resources were reported to lack criteria which would make them potentially significant. No further archaeological studies were recommended.

25-854 Mulholland, Mitchell T. and George Stillson

1988 Archaeological Site Examination of Six Prehistoric Sites in Middlesex County, Northeastern Massachusetts. A Site Examination for the Route 3 Add-A-Line Project. 170 pages.

Test excavations, photographic documentation and analysis were used as part of site examinations at six prehistoric sites and recording of one historic site in the towns of Bedford, Billerica and Chelmsford. Sites D1 and L1 failed to produce cultural material during the site examination. Site F3 produced 11 prehistoric flakes. Each of these sites, D1, L1 and F3 were considered ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of data. No further work was recommended at these sites. At site C-1, 555 lithic flakes, 10 fire cracked rocks, 7 mica fragments and two features were recovered indicating that varied stages of tool manufacture and processing occurred at the site. A radiocarbon date of 5,200 $\pm$ 90 B.P. was obtained from feature M13.1 which had a C13 correction date of 5,180 $\pm$ 90 (Beta 25884). Evidence gathered at the site indicates site C-1 as an undisturbed specialized single component site occupied for a short period of time. Sites F-1 and F-2 were considered as two separate sites during the locational survey but during the site examination were treated as one site with two distinct loci. Recovered cultural materials included 1,076 lithic flakes, five tools, ten fire-cracked rocks and a feature at locus F-1, and 544 lithic flakes, 12 lithic tools and two features at locus F-2. The site is reported to contain at least two components occupied during the Middle and Late Woodland Periods. Radiocarbon dates separate the two loci by 820 years (2100 B.P. in the northeast and 1200-1280 B.P. in the southwest). The site is undisturbed and characterized by primary biface reduction. Both sites C-1 and F-1/F-2 were considered eligible for listing in the National Register and recommended to be avoided, or subjected to a data recovery program if avoidance is not possible.

25-855 Gorman, F.J.E. and Ron Dalton

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Lateral Sewers, Subarea 3, Walpole, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Background research, a surface walkover and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey for a one kilometer long sewer route containing three cross-country segments. No prehistoric materials were located during the survey. Historic materials found included a Colonial Period doorstone, Federal Period ceramic sherd, Late Industrial Period stone wall, and Modern Period residential materials. None of these resources were considered potentially significant to the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation was recommended for the project area.

25-856 Bunker, Victoria

1988 Archaeological Reconnaissance Report and Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity for Four Alternative GWEN Parcels in Acushnet, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

Four alternative U.S. Air Force Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) tower construction sites (Gilmore, St. Armand, David White, and Landfill construction sites) were assessed for im-

pact to cultural resources. Methodology included documentary research, interviews with local landowners and collectors, a walkover reconnaissance, and the hand excavation of five (5) 45 cm square test pits. No cultural materials were recovered from the excavations, but historical features (stone walls, foundations) were observed outside the impact areas. Further subsurface testing was recommended at the White and Gilmore sites and in the access road to the Landfill site. A study of historical land use was recommended at the St. Armand site.

25-857 Decima, Elena, James Rudolph, Brenda Bowser, and Victoria Bunker

1988 Archaeological Reconnaissance Report and Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity for Two Alternative GWEN Parcels in Westport, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

This report presents the results of an archaeological reconnaissance survey of two alternative U.S. Air Force Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) relay node construction sites (Nisby and Nardelli sites). Methodology included background and documentary research, interviews with property owners, a walkover reconnaissance, and limited shovel test pit excavations. No cultural material was recovered from the test pits but a number of (probably 20th century) historical features (stone walls, trash dumps, foundations) were observed in the vicinity of the project. A possible burial site may be present in the vicinity of the Nardelli site; further subsurface testing was recommended in both parcels based on the low to moderate potential for prehistoric material.

25-858 Raber, Michael S.

1988 Intensive Survey of Cultural Resources for the Proposed High Meadow Development, City of Worcester, Massachusetts (Revised Version). 14 pages.

An intensive survey assessed six areas deemed sensitive for prehistoric remains, including examination of the possible quarrying site 19-WR-489. Methodology included limited background research, interviews with local informants, walkover reconnaissance, and the placement of shovel test pits. Other than an asphalt shingle fragment, no cultural materials were found in any of the test pits. Quartz fragments found by local collectors at 19-WR-489 were not considered by the author to be definitive prehistoric artifacts. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-859 Mowchan, Denise

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, Valentine Residential Subdivision, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

An intensive survey was undertaken to locate possible prehistoric burials and artifacts associated with site #19-NT-127. Background and historical research and a walkover reconnaissance of the site was performed. Two projectile points diagnostic of the Middle/Late Archaic and Late Woodland were found on soil heaps created by construction activities. The area had been previously impacted by a gravel pit, and subsurface testing (shovel test pits and machine testing) focused on the undisturbed margins of the gravel pit. Two small prehistoric loci were identified by low densities of lithic debris, but were judged to be insignificant and no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-860 Bunker, Victoria and Brenda Bowser

1988 Archaeological Reconnaissance Report and Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity for Six Alternative GWEN Parcels in North Central Massachusetts. 28 pages.

Six alternative U.S. Air Force Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) radio tower construction sites in Hardwick, Hubbardston, and North Brookfield were the subject of a reconnaissance survey. Background research and a walkover reconnaissance indicated an adjacent prehistoric site (l9-WR-465) in North Brookfield and limited historic activity (stone walls and a foundation). The

sites were ranked for their potential to contain prehistoric and historical resources; subsurface testing was recommended at two sites in North Brookfield and Burton.

25-861 Gumaer, D. Richard

1986 Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey of the First Congregational Church Cemetery Expansion Project in Paxton, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

An electrical resistivity survey and shovel trenching were conducted to assess the impact of a proposed church building addition to marked and unmarked human burials located in the historic town cemetery. The cemetery includes the graves of early colonial families and others and dates between the 18th to 19th centuries. Test trenches were excavated in areas shown by electrical resistivity to be likely to contain graves and where project impacts were considered. One test pit was excavated to verify the existence of human burials and encountered nails, iron and wood from a coffin. The proposed church addition will have a concrete slab foundation supported by concrete piers. The results of the archaeological testing were utilized by project planners to place the concrete piers in areas which do not contain graves, thus avoiding direct impacts on burials.

25-862 Mulholland, Mitchell T.

1985 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Laramee Parcel in Indian Orchard, Springfield, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

An electrical resistivity survey and shovel excavations were undertaken to locate Native American burials reported to exist in a 6.5 acre parcel proposed for a residential development. Background research, a walkover reconnaissance to stratify the area, interviews with local collectors, historians, and prehistorians were conducted. Dense roots, brush and trees required modifications to the field methodology from trenching to clustered shovel test pits. While no burials were located, non-diagnostic prehistoric debris were found in a section of the project and recommendations were made that this section remain undisturbed since it is the likeliest area to contain human burials.

25-863 Davin Ann K. and Elizabeth Holstein

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Bishop Farm Development, Attleboro, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

Extensive background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface shovel testing identified non-diagnostic, low-density, deposits of prehistoric lithic debris. No additional archaeological work was recommended, as the thin lithic scatters were not considered unique or significant in a local or regional framework.

25-864 Gorman, F.J.E. and Ron Dalton

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Salem State College-south Campus, Salem, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

Background research and a description of historical land use identified areas likely to contain cultural resources including three known prehistoric sites (19-ES-359-378, and -440). Systematic soil coring was undertaken to observe plowzones. A walkover reconnaissance and shovel testing uncovered prehistoric lithic debris, and a perforator in the plowzone and a possible truncated postmold at the junction of the plowzone and the B horizon. Nineteenth and 20th century cultural remains included field trash, a dump, a stone fence and a cart path. No further archaeological testing was recommended for the parcel due to the lack of integrity and the low research value of the observed remains.

25-865 Landon, David B.

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Jacobs Farm Property, Norwell, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Intensive subsurface testing was initiated at the site of an 18th to 19th century farmhouse and barn in advance of construction to improve drainage. Four test trench transects were placed in the impact areas and five test trenches were excavated around the barn. A stone and mortar-foundation for a stone outbuilding and a cobble ramp to the barn were located through the subsurface testing. Yard alterations (grading) during 19th century construction activities were inferred from the absence of 18th century artifacts and quantities of clean fill deposited over the building foundation. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the drainage project.

25-866 Elia, Ricardo J. and Alan E. Strauss

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of The Proposed Duguay Farm Residential Development in Gardner, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites existed within the project area. Field investigations for the project included a 100% walkover reconnaissance followed by shovel testing in all areas determined to be archaeologically sensitive. A total of 160 shovel test pits was excavated during the subsurface testing phase of the project. One prehistoric site, consisting of three pieces of quartz debitage recovered from three shovel test pits, was identified in the central portion of the project area. Two of the three artifacts were recovered from a deep plowzone. Additional testing within the area failed to produce any additional cultural remains. Based upon the results of the intensive archaeological survey, it is believed that the prehistoric site identified is not potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of its low artifact density. Consequently, no further archaeological work is recommended for the proposed Duguay Farm Residential Development.

25-867 Ulrich, Thomas

1977 Reconnaissance Location/Identification of Cultural Resources, Electric Park Interceptor and Lateral Sewers – CEM 2929, Ludlow, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

This report evaluates areas subject to both primary and secondary impacts by the construction of the Electric Park interceptor, force main, street sewer, and pumping station. Background research and a walkover reconnaissance were utilized to delineate archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area. Six areas were identified to have a high potential for prehistoric remains and a Phase II/Intensive Survey was recommended for these portions of the project area.

25-868 Bower, Beth A. and Byron Rushing

1982 Analysis of the Excavations at the African Meeting House. 6 pages.

This concise summation was a Final Performance Report to the National Endowment for the Humanities reporting on the activities and findings of analyses conducted on artifacts recovered from the 1978 excavations at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill in Boston. Artifact processing and analysis procedures were described; counts by artifact type were presented. Conclusions were drawn on site use, stratigraphic associations, artifact and faunal patterns, related to the use of the site in the first half of the 19th century. Recommendations were made for more detailed faunal analysis, and excavation of selected areas of the site.

25-869 Bower, Beth Anne, John Cheney, and Byron Rushing

1984 Report on the Archaeological Testing Program in the African Meeting House Basement. 52

pages.

Test excavations were conducted in the basement of the African Meeting House in Boston in advance of major architectural restoration work to the building including lowering the floor level by one foot and installing an interior and exterior drainage system. Testing was designed to identify and describe the historic appearance of the basement, entrances, heating systems, and support systems for the sanctuary floor based on findings of an historic structures report. Three significant discoveries made during testing include a circa 1790-1806 privy, the 1806 builder's trench for the south wall, and evidence of an 1806 filling episode to level the ground surface at the time the meeting house was constructed. Mitigation recommendations included excavation and recording of the privy and builder's trench; that the basement floor level be lowered by archaeologists; and that further excavations be made to determine the depth of fill and the locations of other pre-1806 features.

25-870 Bower, Beth Anne and Constance A. Crosby

1985 Summary of Field Excavations at the African Meeting House, September 23, 1985 to October 31, 1985. 11 pages.

During a preliminary phase of a data recovery program at the African Meeting House in Boston, archaeological remains (meeting house builder's trench, trash deposits, drains, shed footing, and cobble pavement) thought to have been destroyed by exterior reconstruction work were found intact. Previously unidentified resources (1803 builder's trench and foundation) dating to the earliest black occupation of the site were also located. The resources and their significance are individually described. The significance of the features relates to one of the oldest black-owned and constructed buildings in Massachusetts; lifeways and construction practices; historic landscapes; private verses public activities; and changes to the meeting house structure and yard.

25-871 Bower, Beth Anne and Sheila Charles

1986 Summary of Laboratory Processing and Analysis for the 1985 African Meeting House Excavations. 36 pages.

This report describes laboratory methodology (cleaning, stabilization, labeling, cataloguing, and packaging), conservation efforts, and flotation procedures for processing artifacts and samples recovered from the African Meeting House in Boston. Quantitative artifact summaries were provided by object material, decoration, and functional types. A brief statement bears on the interpretation of the assemblage, concluding that it resulted from activities occurring on and adjacent to the site, including church functions, a catering business, private school, Masonic meetings, and domestic activities.

25-872 Gorman, F.J.E. and Ron Dalton

1987 Reconnaissance Survey of the Howard Street Cemetery, West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

This report offers predictions of the likely location of an unmarked 17th century municipal cemetery reported in the vicinity of Howard Street. Background and documentary research of landscape history were combined with a walkover reconnaissance. Three predictive models of cemetery location were developed, based on: 1) the cultural/geomorphological settings of 17th century cemeteries in other Southeastern Massachusetts towns; 2) replication by colonial settlers of the town plan of West Bridgewater's parent town (Duxbury); and 3) reconstruction of land parcels to locate the cemetery area documented in deeds. A number of alternative locations for the cemetery were discussed. Recommendations for further locational surveys recommended test excavations as well as broader preservation and protection of West Bridgewater's 17th century cultural resources.

25-873 Strauss, Alan E.

1987 Phase II Archaeological Site Examinations of the Northbound and Southbound Bald Hill Rest Areas in Norwell, Massachusetts. 73 pages

Two prehistoric sites previously discovered during an intensive archaeological survey (see report #25-759) were subjected to test excavations. In the northbound area, three prehistoric loci were identified; two of these loci were small and isolated lithic working activity areas and not considered significant to warrant further work. Locus A, a lithic workshop measuring 40 meters square, was considered significant. In the southbound rest area, prehistoric materials were widely distributed over the entire project area, tending to cluster in a 37 meter square. Discrete activity areas include a lithic workshop/pottery cluster with subsurface features (radiocarbon dated to 3,886 $\pm$ 93 B.P. (GX 13678, GX 13679), an argillite workshop, and a Late Archaic quartz workshop. Diagnostic artifacts placed activities from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland. Both Locus A and the southbound rest area were considered possibly eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; data recovery was recommended if site avoidance was not possible.

25-874 Mowchan, Denise, Faline Schneiderman, and Duncan Ritchie

1987 Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Lincoln Meadows/Lincoln North Project Area, Lincoln, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted on the proposed location of the Lincoln Meadows/Lincoln North commercial and residential development. Background research and fieldwork at the proposed 47 acre project area resulted in a recommendation for an intensive survey. Data obtained during the initial survey were used to stratify the area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Systematic subsurface testing of high and medium sensitivity areas resulted in the identification of three prehistoric and one historic site. Of the three prehistoric sites, only one was considered significant, the Black Rabbit Site, characterized as a campsite dating to the Terminal Archaic (Susquehanna Tradition), and was recommended for further testing. The other two sites either yielded a low density of cultural material or were too disturbed to be of archaeological significance. The historic site is a mid-l9th century house, cottage and barn which has been altered and disturbed rendering it not potentially significant. The debris from a 20th century piggery was also observed but the remains were of no significant archaeological value. The recommendation for the prehistoric sites include a discussion of their relevance to the reconstruction of prehistoric land use/settlement patterns in the Concord/Assabet/Sudbury river drainages.

25-875 Gorman, F.J.E. and Ron Dalton

1988 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Escape Estates, East Brookfield, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance, soil coring, and subsurface testing were used as part of a survey of four houselots and two cul-de-sacs. One prehistoric site (19-WR-91) was believed to be located in the project area, and the property was the subject of several amateur archaeological investigations from 1939 to the 1960s. Background research concluded that 19-WR-91 was probably a designation for three separate sites. The project area was divided into four sectors. Testing in sector 1 yielded two prehistoric activity loci or clusters; Cluster 1, ca. 70 m x 30 m, consisted of burned clay-pit lining, fire-cracked rock, lithic debris, and Early or Middle Woodland pottery. Cluster 2, ca. 60 m x 15 m, contained only lithics. In Sectors 2 and 3, similar prehistoric materials were found. No further work was recommended for the prehistoric sites due to lack of integrity and generally low research potential. The research value of the historic resources (a farm complex and a rock alignment) suggested that archaeological testing of the historic resources might be considered.

25-876 Bourassa, Marie Lynn and Kathleen A. Atwood

1988 Historic Properties Reconnaissance for Archaeological Potential of Selected Fort Devens Off-Base Facilities in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. 470 pages.

In response to SHPO comments on an earlier report (see report #25-587) a reconnaissance survey addressed the archeological potential of 22 facilities (13 in Massachusetts, including family housing, reserve centers, a naval annex, and a training facility in Bedford, Beverly, Brockton, Burlington, Chicopee, Granby, Hingham, Hull, Nahant, Randolph, Topsfield, Wakefield, Westover, and Woburn) which were not adequately studied in the previous survey. Background research, walkover reconnaissance, and limited subsurface testing in undisturbed areas were used to evaluate the properties for archaeological sensitivity. Because of prior disturbance to all but one facility, only the Hingham Naval Annex was considered to have a potential for containing significant archaeological sites. Activities at the Hingham facility, however, were unlikely to affect cultural resources and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-877 Decima, Elena and Jane Carolan

1988 The History and Archaeology of the Canton Arboretum Development Site. 143 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and shovel testing identified one prehistoric site, a small lithic workshop. This locus was examined by further test excavations with negative results, and no further archaeological excavation was recommended for the project as currently planned.

25-878 Mulholland, Mitchell T. and Ellen Rose Savulis

1985 Rough Draft. Archaeological Locational Survey in Natick, Dover, and Wellesley, Massachusetts. A Locational Survey for the Framingham Extension Sewer Relief Project. 76 pages.

This preliminary draft report combined documentary and background research, a walkover reconnaissance and field-testing (including electrical resistivity work and shovel excavations) to identify significant cultural resources in the project area. Both prehistoric and artifactual material was found in mixed contexts in survey areas in Natick and Dover. One small prehistoric activity area, the Murphy site, in Wellesley, was identified through fire-cracked rock and chert flakes in an undisturbed area. A site was recommended for the Murphy site.

25-879 Dunford, Frederick J.

1988 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Kent's Point, Orleans, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Background research, interviews, and a site visit were combined to establish the archaeological sensitivity of Kent's Point. Prehistoric and historic artifacts and features (shell middens, lithic scatters, historic refuse pits) were widely distributed in the study area. Recommendations were made for an intensive survey and continued monitoring of eroding sites and to discourage vandalism.

25-880 Jones, Donald G.

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Reconstruction of River Road and Old River Road in Andover, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were located within the project area. A field reconnaissance indicated that the majority of the project area was unsuitable for testing due to either topographical variables or to the amount of disturbance. One wooded area approximately 300 feet in length was selected for subsurface testing; this area was bounded on two sides by a fieldstone wall and contained a possible cellar hole located approximately 50 feet outside of the impact area. Ten shovel test pits, placed at 5 to 10 meter intervals were exca-

vated along a single transect. A variety of 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered, however, these materials are not considered to be significant, and no further testing was recommended.

25-881 Davin, Ann K., Elizabeth Holstein, and Marsha King

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Chelmsford Phase IIA Sewer Project Area. 47 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and limited testing were used to assess the archaeological sensitivity of four cross-country routes and a pumping station comprising a total of 4,300 feet. The project area had been extensively altered by previous construction activities. No cultural material was recovered, and no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-882 Jones, Donald G.

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Reconstruction of Route 116 (Main Street) in Plainfield, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were recorded for the project area, however, research also indicated that a cellar hole complex lies within the impact area of the proposed project and that one standing structure is slated for demolition. A walkover reconnaissance did not locate any surface evidence of prehistoric activity. The remains of two historical structures were located during the field reconnaissance: the cellar hole complex identified during the background research and the remains of 'the abutments of a stone bridge at the North Branch of the Swift River. The field reconnaissance also indicated that the majority of the impact area was unsuitable for subsurface testing, due to topographical variables, particularly steep slope, and disturbance. Subsurface testing was conducted at seven areas that were determined to be archaeologically sensitive. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered and only historical artifacts dating to the late 19th to 20th century were recovered. These materials are not considered significant. Additional background research on the cellar hole complex and the stone bridge abutments was conducted to aid in a determination of the potential significance of the remains. Neither of these two historical remains is considered to be potentially significant. An architectural inventory form was completed for the standing structure that is slated for demolition. Based on the results of this survey, this structure is not considered to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional testing is recommended for the project.

25-883 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1988 Cultural Resource Investigations, Including Archaeological Examination of the Chick Estate Site, for the Proposed Wellesley Extension Relief Sewer, Towns of

Needham and Dedham, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

Site examination at the Chick Estate Site (see reports #25-449, 25-633) consisted of excavation, revealing a high density of lithic manufacturing debris with an associated radiocarbon date of 3,920 $\pm$ 60 B.P. (Beta 22013), placing it in the Late Archaic. Only the presence of certain lithic types (hornfels, Pennsylvania jasper, New York flints and cherts, etc.) suggested to the researchers a Middle to Late Woodland presence as well. A 19th and 20th century historic component to the site was also explored. The Chick Estate Site was considered to be possibly eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The project location was changed to avoid the site, and recommendations were made for a preservation restriction to protect this privately owned site. An intensive survey began at 18th and 19th century mill remains at the Charles River Village (or Cochrane) Dam. Documentary and background research were presented and two machine-assisted cores were made that confirmed the potential for intact features below recent fill. Project design plans changed before the testing was completed, rendering the intensive investigation unnecessary, and at the direction of project engineers, research ceased.

25-884 Blancke, Shirley B.

1988 Bedford Street Survey, Concord, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted as part of a field school to extend an investigation of site #19-MD-100 (see report #25-733). Background research, interviews and shovel testing identified prehistoric lithic debris and a projectile point midsection mixed with historical field trash all within the plowzone. Undisturbed land north of the project area was recommended for further testing.

25-885 Sheehan, Nora, Joyce Clements, and Stephen Mrozowski

1988 Archaeological Investigation, Pembroke Quaker Meeting House, Pembroke, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Archaeological testing of the site preceded renovation work. Documentary and background research and interviews were combined with an auger survey, the placement of shovel pits and 1 m excavation units. Artifacts recovered were primarily structural debris, likely associated with 19th century renovations to the building. Materials associated with a carriage house were also located, and recommendations were made to avoid this feature. Unmarked graves may exist in certain sections of the sites and should also be avoided. It was recommended that the proposed placement of a drain and two drywells be allowed to proceed without further archaeological work.

25-886 Holmes, Richard Douglas, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Patricia Mangan

1988 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Proposed State Correctional Facility, New Braintree, Massachusetts. 113 pages.

Documentary and background research was conducted on the project area of 782 acres. For the locational survey, the parcel was reduced to a direct construction impact area of 92 acres, and shovel test pits were excavated. No prehistoric materials were recovered and no historic sites with integrity were located. Known and suspected sites (including site #19-WR-292, -298, -299 and -477) are located elsewhere on the property outside of the currently planned direct impact area. Archaeological testing is recommended if any design changes occur that could affect untested areas.

25-887 Pierce, Carolyn A.

1988 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed PSS-T Pipeline, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. 41 pages.

This report examines proposed natural gas transmission facilities in the Massachusetts towns of Seekonk, Plymouth, and Westwood. Background research and a partial walkover reconnaissance were conducted. No recorded sites were found within the impact areas, but the Plymouth section has a high probability for containing prehistoric materials. Archaeological testing will likely be required at some of the facilities.

25-888 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1988 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Phase II and III Sewerage Facilities in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and shovel testing located no cultural resources.

25-889 Pretola, John and Elizabeth A. Little

1988 Nantucket: An Archaeological Record from the Far Island. 22 pages.

An overview of prehistoric and Contact Period archaeology on Nantucket Island is presented though a survey of excavated sites and artifact collections. The Marshall Midden, a Contact Period component of the Marshall site is a focus of the article. This shell midden was interpreted to contain three strata, including an upper Early Contact Period stratum and lower strata reflecting Early and Middle Woodland activity that suggest an occupation predating the formation of the shell midden. The report concludes that many collections, from Nantucket sites offer valuable data for studying prehistory from the Paleo-Indian period to early Contact.

25-890 MacMahon, Darcie A.

1988 Archeological Collections Management at the Saugus Iron Works Historic Site, Massachusetts. Archeological Collections Management Project Series No. 5. 235 pages.

This report presents information on artifacts and archaeological records largely associated with the 1976 excavated at the "Ironmasters' House," now called the Iron Works House, built circa 1682-83, following the cessation of industrial operations at the ironworks site. Collections management methodology is described; maps and diagrams were compiled from field notes; biases and problems with the collections were explained. Much of the site data is reinterpreted and evaluated in light of advances in historical material culture studies. Recommendations were made for further archaeological work, with an emphasis on strict vertical and horizontal controls, in undisturbed areas to address questions of both prehistoric and historic resources.

25-891 Glover, Suzanne and Duncan Ritchie

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Hilltop Estates Development, Ashland, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the site of a proposed residential subdivision; 97 housing units, a roadway, and associated utility facilities were planned within an approximately 76 acre parcel. During the intensive survey, preliminary background research and a walk-over/surface inspection were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The initial assessment indicated that the project area included some archeologically sensitive locations. Two areas of prehistoric and/or historic activity were located during the walk-over inspection. The areas of higher sensitivity received intensive subsurface testing at 5 m and 10 m intervals. Lower sensitivity areas were tested at 20 m intervals. The results of the subsurface testing were consistent with the results of the surface inspection. Surface evidence of an historic period railroad easement and small-scale quarrying activities was found during the survey. One prehistoric site was discovered, and low densities of prehistoric cultural material were recovered at three other locations (Loci 1, 2, and 3). Locus 4 represented a possible prehistoric or historic hearth/pit feature. The temporal/culture affiliation of the prehistoric site as well as Loci 1, 2, 3, and 4 is unknown. Prehistoric period use of the site and loci appears to have been limited to short-term occupations of these small temporary camps. The site and four loci investigated during the intensive survey were found to have limited informational content or had been damaged by previous construction related activity (perc tests). Additional archaeological investigation was not recommended.

25-892 Strauss, Alan E.

1988 Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Hales Meadow Prehistoric Site in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The Hales Meadow prehistoric site was first identified during a reconnaissance survey conducted in 1983 (see report #25-513). The site examination was conducted in order to define the site's vertical and horizontal boundaries, to assess the site's integrity, to determine its chronological and cultural affinities, and to evaluate its potential for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. A 66% systematic surface sample was collected to understand the nature of the site and to

identify any spatial patterns that might exist. Following the systematic surface collection, test pits were excavated in areas of relatively high artifact density, at the edges of the site area, and within the wooded margin of an open field. All prehistoric cultural remains that were recovered were restricted to the uppermost portion of the plowzone. An examination of both the surface and subsurface spatial distributions of artifacts revealed a small cluster of artifacts in an area approximately 60 x 70 feet in size. Recovered diagnostic artifacts indicate that the site was utilized during the Late Archaic (Transitional), Early Woodland, and Late Woodland periods. It is not known if the utilization of the site was continuous throughout these time periods. The low density of artifacts, the location of all remains in the plowzone, and the absence of cultural features suggest that further archaeological testing at the site would not provide any additional significant data. The site was not considered potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-893 Bunker, Victoria, Elena Decima, Jane Potter, Michael Roberts, and Traci Roberts

1988 History and Archaeological of the Griffin Way Development, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 133 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted on a 29.7 acre parcel containing a known prehistoric site (19-MD-19). Background and documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance, and shovel test pits found that only the margins of 19-MD-19, lacking integrity, were represented in the project area. Elsewhere, in Area D, a small Late Archaic site was identified, measuring ca. 10 m to 15 m in diameter. A site examination was conducted in this area with the excavation of 1 m units. Materials recovered include a felsite Squibnocket Triangle, a possible shell- fragment, and felsite and quartz debitage; a radiocarbon date of 3,080 $\pm$ 60 B.P. (Beta 27609) was obtained from charcoal in a small fire pit. No further archaeological work was recommended at the site because all significant data had been recovered.

25-894 Glover, Suzanne and Ann K. Davin

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Central Abington Wastewater Facility, Abington, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at projected locations of cross-country lines and pump stations for the proposed Abington town sewer system. These new facilities are being constructed in four phases, including six pump stations and seven cross-country routes located throughout the town. The intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the Step 2 design phase of project planning to allow for possible alternative project alignments had significant sites been identified. During the survey it was determined that the majority of the project area locations were either wetland, bordering wetlands, or disturbed by previous impacts. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered during the intensive survey. Historic materials recovered consisted of twentieth-century trash. One historically important area, a nineteenth-century cemetery and artificial pond/reservoir adjacent to the third part of the Pearl to Central Street cross-country route, was avoided by previous changes in the route's alignment. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for these sewer system locations.

25-895 Leveillee, Alan

1988 An Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cordage Interceptor Route and Pump Station Location, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

Documentary and background research indicated that prehistoric sites were located in the project area. Subsurface testing revealed that the interceptor and pump station construction will take place within previously disturbed ground. No additional archaeological investigations were proposed for the project as currently planned.

25-896 Northern Middlesex Area Commission

1980 Draft. Middlesex Canal Park Feasibility Study in the Northern Middlesex Region. 60 pages.

This document puts historical information and preservation recommendations on the 19th-century canal in Billerica, Chelmsford, and Lowell in a regional perspective. The report is particularly helpful as it examines individual sections of the canal on a town-by-town basis, describes its present conditions, access, and extant canal and nearly historical features. General recommendations included marking the route and features with signs, maintenance and stabilization, designation of local historic districts in towns through which the canal passes, purchasing sections or easements, and placing recreational ways next to the canal.

25-897 Jones, Donald G.

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Spectacle Island in Boston Harbor. 190 pages.

Spectacle Island is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Boston Harbor Islands Archaeological District for its known and potential prehistoric archaeological resources. Background research indicated that one prehistoric site (19-SU-38) was recorded for the island, and may contain other prehistoric sites as well. Documentary and cartographic research also indicated that Spectacle Island had been the location of a number of historical activities and enterprises from the 17th century to the present. Large-scale refuse dumping on the island during this century, however, has buried much of the island and rendered any cultural resources that may have been located in those areas inaccessible. Areas of the island that have not been buried, which include the northern edge of the north drumlin and the majority of the south drumlin, were investigated in order to determine if they contain significant cultural resources. Site 19-SU-38, a prehistoric shell midden, was identified and tested during the survey. The site produced a large quantity of soft shell clamshells, several fragments of bone, charcoal, seeds and a Neville-Variant projectile point. A Small Stemmed projectile point was recovered at the southwestern end of the terrace that contained the shell midden, but further testing showed the vicinity to have been heavily disturbed. The field reconnaissance identified the remains of five 19th century wharves, a late 19th century animal rendering plant, a 1904 range lights complex, a 20th century garbage disposal plant, diamond-shaped range markers, a possible wooden range marker, and two beached barges. No subsurface testing was conducted at these areas, but the remains visible on the surface were measured and photographed. A Phase III data recovery program was recommended for the 19-SU-38 site and the range lights were recommended for salvage or reuse.

25-898 Elia Ricardo J. and Nancy S. Seasholes

1988 Phase I Archaeological Report on the Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel Project in Boston, Massachusetts. 381 pages.

This report presents the results of intensive historical and existing conditions research on 90 study blocks along the approximately 7.5 mile long project corridor using a computerized map-digitizing program. Fifteen of the 90 study blocks were determined likely to contain potentially significant and intact archaeological resources. Current project plans indicate that eight of these study blocks will be impacted by the project. Phase I/II archaeological testing is recommended in these eight blocks. Seven of the 15 study blocks will not be impacted according to current plans; no testing is recommended for these areas. The remaining 75 study blocks were considered unlikely to contain significant and intact archaeological resources, and no testing is recommended for them. Part I of the report presents a description of the project and its likely impacts; the research design; methodology; and prehistoric and historical overviews of the Boston Area. Part II presents a summary of investigations of archaeological, historical, and existing conditions research for each of the 13 study areas that make up the project area. Part III contains a summary of the results of the Phase I

archaeological survey; a proposed testing methodology for the Phase I/II testing; and specific testing recommendations for the eight study blocks where archaeological testing is proposed. The study blocks recommended for testing comprise a wide variety of archaeological resources and site types of potential significance, including 17th – 18th century settlement and structures; 18th – 19th century wharf and wharf-related sites; 19th century development atop Mill Pond fill; a 19th century glassworks; and a late 19th century railroad engine house.

25-899 Hartgen, Karen S., and Elizabeth S. Pena

1988 Literature Review of the Archaeological Investigation of the Preferred Alternative of the New Neponset Valley Relief Sewer. 42 pages.

Background research and a windshield survey were used to assist the preferred alternative of a sewer system passing through the towns of Milton, Canton, Stoughton, Walpole, Norwood, Westwood, Dedham and Boston. This study augments an earlier reconnaissance report (see report #25-542). Many of the known historic and prehistoric sites in the project area have been partially or completely destroyed by development. Since the known sites lack integrity, it is unlikely that sewer construction will adversely impact any of the identified sites. Seven locations within the project area are sensitive given their proximity to known prehistoric sites, probable integrity, favorable environmental characteristics, and the presence of a National Register-listed site, Paul's Bridge in Milton.

25-900 Mowchan, Denise, and Joan Gallagher

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Canalscape Land Development, Bourne, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

Background research and a walkover reconnaissance were conducted on a 120 acre parcel. Subsurface testing in archaeologically sensitive zones yielded two quartz flakes (locus 1) and a soil anomaly characterized by a layer of charcoal over an oxidized B soil horizon (locus 2). Neither of the loci could be associated with any cultural group or chronological period and were not considered significant. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-901 Dincauze, Dena F.

1988 Report of Cultural Resources Survey Along Lower Amethyst Brook, Amherst, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

As part of a university anthropology course, a limited archaeological survey was undertaken of town conservation land and a private parcel about to undergo development (see also report #25-987). Background research addressed paleoenvironmental conditions in the project area most likely to contain evidence of prehistoric cultural activity. Soil core transects were made, showing that the area had been plowed. Six, l m excavation units were placed within the project area, one of which yielded several flakes and a broken quartz biface tool from the plowzone. Late historical materials were found in one test pit and 19th century field trash was observed during the reconnaissance survey, as was a canal to supply an early 20th century ice pond. Recommendations included notifying town authorities of the likelihood of prehistoric sites in the conservation land and informing the developer of the project findings.

25-902 Strauss, Alan E.

1989 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Herfco Knoll Prehistoric Site in Shirley, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The Herfco Knoll Site was discovered during a Phase I reconnaissance of the access roads of the Hydro-Quebec Transmission Facilities, when a Late Woodland Levanna Point and several felsite

flakes were recovered. Subsequent testing during the Phase I survey recovered two projectile point fragments, a biface tip, 338 lithic flakes, and 19 pieces of shell-tempered pottery (see report #25-687). Ten shovel test pits and eight l m units were excavated during the Phase II site examination. Two loci of prehistoric activity were identified as a result of the archaeological investigations. Locus A is a high-density felsite workshop. The workshop area also included a Late Archaic Mansion Inn blade (ca. 3,000-3,100 B.P.) and a Wayland Notched point (ca. 3,600-3,000 B.P.), as well as a point tip, core, and a biface tip. Locus A probably dates to the end of the Late Archaic period and was utilized at least in part by people of the Susquehanna Tradition. Locus B yielded two projectile point fragments, 311 pieces of chipping debris, and 99 pieces of shell-tempered pottery. The Levanna point recovered from the surface during the Phase I survey is also probably associated with this locus. It is likely that Locus B represents a Late Woodland (ca. 1,300-400 B.P.) component of the site. Phase III data recovery operations are recommended for Locus A and Locus B if they cannot be avoided during the proposed construction, because they are considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. In addition, it is recommended that the company remain on the existing access roads which have already been tested. Any new work proposed by the proponent at the Herfco Knoll site will require further archaeological investigations.

25-903 Davin, Ann K., and Denise Mowchan

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Phase II Bellingham Sewer Project Area, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Background and documentary research and subsurface testing were conducted in a project area with impacts that included four new pumping stations and 3,500 feet of cross-country routes. Much of the project area had previously been impacted. No prehistoric materials were found and only a limited amount of historical modern field trash was observed in plowed and filled areas. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-904 Randall, Debra

1982 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, in Draft Environmental Impact Report, EOEA #4259, Washburn Island Preserve. 7 and 4 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted on Washburn Island, located in Falmouth. Limited background and historical research were combined with a walkover inspection. Two loci of prehistoric lithic manufacturing debris were identified. Two cellar holes, a brick foundation, and a stone lined privy or well were observed, and are probably the structures indicated on mid 19th and early 20th century maps. Three other structures noted on these maps were not located during the walkover. Subsequently, an assessment was made of the ground disturbance to stratify the island's archaeological integrity in anticipation of an intensive survey. Thirty shovel test pits were excavated to confirm ground disturbances noted on the walkover. A possible prehistoric shell midden site was identified during the testing that produced three flakes and charcoal. An intensive survey was recommended to locate archaeological sites in areas not previously impacted.

25-905 Glover, Suzanne, and Alan Leveillee

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Halifax Water Supply Facility, Halifax, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

Background research and a walkover inspection were used to stratify the locations of the proposed facilities into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The project area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive due to the presence of three known prehistoric sites (19-PL-446, -447, and -448) within or near the former YMCA campground. The walkover inspection failed to find surface evidence of the Ousanequin I (l9-PL-446) and Ousanequin II (l9-PL-447) sites that had previously been identified near proposed impact locations. No historic period cultural material was

discovered during the walkover, although numerous abandoned YMCA buildings dating to the mid 20th century were still standing on the property at the time of the survey. The proposed well, waterline easement, an pump station locations were tested at 5 m and l0 m intervals. The southern end of the waterline easement was not tested because of previous disturbance associated with the construction of the existing gravel road. A very low density of prehistoric cultural material (two pieces of quartz chipping debris) was recovered during subsurface testing. Historic cultural material found within the project area consisted of recent trash deposits most likely associated with YMCA camp activity. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the well, easement, or pump station areas. If future development is planned outside of the present impact areas, intensive subsurface testing is recommended.

25-906 Cook, Lauren J.

1989 Landscapes of Waste: The Industrial Archaeology of the Granite Railway Quarry. 67 pages.

Extensive site-specific documentary research on the Granite Railway Quarry in Quincy was gathered, tracing the business and technological history of the 19th century site. A walkover reconnaissance was conducted and descriptions of present day conditions of the site are provided at the end of the report. Recommendations include monitoring and assessment during any earth-moving activities.

25-907 Strauss, Alan E.

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the proposed Holyoke Waterworks Transmission Main in Southampton and Holyoke, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Background research indicated that the lowland sections of the project area contained a moderate to high sensitivity for prehistoric sites. Historical maps indicated that a canal was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Field investigations for the project included a walkover reconnaissance followed by the excavation of 61-shovel test pits in three areas that were determined to be archaeologically sensitive. Remnants of an embankment of the Hampshire and Hampden Canal (1826-1847) were identified in one section of the project area. The canal embankment had, however, been disturbed by recent housing development in the area. Subsurface testing was conducted near the Manhan River (Area 1), Moose Brook (Area 2), and Pequot Pond (Area 3). One translucent, buff-colored, microcrystalline flake was recovered from the plowzone on the west side of the Manhan River in Area 1. Additional testing in this area failed to produce additional prehistoric artifacts. The single flake suggests that tool sharpening or repair occurred but does not represent a potentially significant archaeological site. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-908 Davin, Ann K.

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Maravista Village, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Background research indicated that the 5.7 acre project area was in the proximity of two prehistoric sites (l9-BN-498 and -499). After a walkover reconnaissance was conducted, shovel test pits were excavated, but no prehistoric materials were encountered. It was suggested that 19-BN-498, located northeast of the project area, had been previously impacted by construction and landscaping activities. Site 19-BN-499 was directly east, but outside the project area. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-909 Glover, Suzanne, and Ann K. Davin

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Silo Marketplace Shopping Center, Carver, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

Background research and walkover reconnaissance stratified the project area into zones of sensitivity and identified an 18th century farmstead nearby and recent farm buildings on the site. Subsurface testing using shovel test pits located one prehistoric site (the Silo Market Site) and five loci of prehistoric activity. The Silo Market Site, measuring ca. 150 sq. meters and 30 cm deep, consisted of 42 pieces of quartz chipping debris. No diagnostics, tools or features were present, suggesting the manufacture and maintenance of bifacially chipped stone tools. At Loci 1 through 5, felsite and quartz debitage and the tip of an untyped triangular felsite projectile point were observed. Twentieth-century field trash was observed, but no evidence of earlier activities were located. Based on the low density and low diversity of materials at the prehistoric sites and the recent state of the historic-period activities, no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-910 Elia, Ricardo J.

1989 Archaeological Excavations at the East Ell of the Golden Ball Tavern in Weston, Massachusetts. 155 pages.

This report presents the results of archaeological excavations at the East Ell of the Golden Ball Tavern, which is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The purpose of the project was to investigate the remains of the original East Ell, dating as early as 1768 in advance of a planned expansion of the structure. The archaeological project was conducted in two phases: an exploratory testing program followed by the area excavation of the east foundation of the original ell. A total of 165 sq. ft. (18.25 sq. meters) was excavated, and 8,457 artifacts and organic samples were recovered. The principal contribution of the archaeological investigation was to establish a date of ca. 1780 for the construction of the original East Ell and to identify the ell with the "kitchen…adjoining" mentioned in a ca. 1803 inventory of the property. Previous researchers had concluded that the ell dated to the mid 19th century; instead, the structure is shown to have served as an adjunct to the main kitchen of Isaac Jones' tavern (1770-1793). The principal phases of construction and alteration for the East Ell are also defined on the basis of a synthesis of the archaeological, architectural, and documentary evidence. Among the thousand of recovered artifacts are many fragments of redware vessels. The redware can be associated with the redware pottery establishment of Abraham Hews I on the basis of both archaeological and architectural evidence.

25-911 Holmes, Richard D., Mitchell T. Mulholland, and D. Richard Gumaer

1989 Historic Background Research and Geophysical Survey of a Potential Quaker Burial Ground in Norwell, Massachusetts. 201 pages.

An historical background and archaeological remote sensing survey was conducted at a suspected unmarked Quaker cemetery. The survey was conducted to assess the potential impact of a planned residential development upon suspected burials. Historical documentary research supported the location of a 17th to 18th century burial ground in the project area. An electrical sensitivity survey was conducted on a plot of land on which two standing gravestones were noted. Subsurface testing of anomalies detected during the electrical resistivity survey did not result in the discovery of grave shafts. Several plots were not surveyed because they are within a 100 foot wetland buffer zone, protected from disturbance. Prehistoric chipping debris was observed in excavation units, but determination of site limits was not attempted during this phase of the survey. Evaluation of historical maps suggests that the cemetery will be impacted by construction. It was recommended that all level areas outside of the wetlands buffer zone be subject to systematic subsurface testing; additional background research should be conducted to further define the limits of the burial ground.

25-912 Holmes, Richard Douglas, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1989 Archaeological Site Location Survey at the Site of the Route 57 Relocation Project, Agawam and Southwick, Massachusetts. 124 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted and included documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing with shovel test pits. Three prehistoric sites were encountered during the survey. Two of the prehistoric sites (the Spear Cornfield Site and the Boglish Site) may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Spear Cornfield Site contained Brewerton and Orient components. The Boglish Site contained black chert flakes and a non-diagnostic chert edge tool. Site examinations were recommended for both sites. The third prehistoric site (Spear's Pepper Field Site) contained such a low density of cultural material that it is probably not eligible for the National Register.

25-913 Gallagher, Joan, and Richard Rose

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Roxbury Station Post Office, Parcel P-2C, Roxbury, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

The components of the survey were documentary research, walkover inspection, project area stratification, and subsurface testing. Research showed that the project area, in Boston, exhibited a pattern of residential and mixed residential-commercial land use during the historic period from the Colonial (1675-1775) to Early Modern (1915-1940) Periods, culminating in the occupation of the early site by up to fifteen individually-owned properties by the l960s. Along with walkover inspection, this information was used to define the site's zones of high, medium and low archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing by five machine-assisted and four hand-excavated units in zones of high and medium sensitivity, and seven monitored units in low sensitivity zones tested predictions made concerning the recovery of potentially significant archaeological resources. The results of subsurface testing were the failure to locate evidence of prehistoric occupation, and the observation of historic components of Colonial (1675-1775), Federal (1775-1830), and Early Industrial Period (1830-1870) material only in redeposited archaeological contexts of little integrity or significance, dating to the Late Industrial Period (1870-1915). No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-914 Gallagher, Joan, and Richard Rose

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Pavilion at Park Square, Boston, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

The proposed project area is within Boston's historic Park Square, bounded on the south by Stuart Street, on the east by Charles Street South, on the west by Broadway Street, and on the north by a line just south of Park Plaza. The planned structure will cover approximately 34,000 square feet, and will also impact the open, grassy park where the Emancipation Monument now stands. An archaeological reconnaissance survey of the project area consisted of review of primary documents, secondary sources, agency files, and geotechnical data. These data, along with a walkover inspection, provided enough information to define the area's archaeological sensitivity. Research showed that the site once lay near the western shore of the Shawmut Peninsula, and was occupied in turn by open agricultural fields, waterfront buildings, and, after the 1830s, residences and hotels associated with Park Square's major railroad terminals. After the terminals closed in 1900, the former street lines and structural density of the project area were greatly altered. The area was used as a bus depot and gasoline station with storage tanks, and a major transportation building was recently constructed. Due to this high degree of documented disturbance, there was little likelihood that intact, potentially significant resources would survive within the project area. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-915 Gallagher, Joan

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey, New Dudley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Reconfiguration of Roxbury, Washington, Dudley and Putnam Streets in the Roxbury neighborhood of Boston will impact three areas. The present study was conducted to stratify the project

area which was previously surveyed in 1981 (see report #25-353). The research framework considered the location of documented resources and subsequent impact that may have affected the integrity of buried remains. The greatest number of documented structures date to the Industrial (1830-1915) and Modern Periods (1915-1940). Revolutionary War Fortifications (1775 – ca. 1806), the Dudley Mansion (1639-1775), and the Universalist Church (1821-1895) were once present in the project area, but have been affected by subsequent disturbance. Machine-assisted testing was conducted in two areas to confirm the location of documented disturbance. A well and a cistern, probably constructed after 1854, were discovered, but lacked cultural material that could be associated with a specific household. A final task of the survey was the recording of the above-ground steps and foundation of the Municipal Court Building. No further testing was recommended due to the extensive degree of disturbance within the project area and the low research value of the located features.

25-916 Rosenzweig, Mark S.

1989 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey, Braintree Electric Project Pipeline Extension, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

A cultural resources reconnaissance was conducted for a 2.2 mile natural gas pipeline route in Braintree. The reconnaissance survey included background research and a walkover reconnaissance of the proposed route. No prehistoric or historical resources were identified within the proposed right-of-way although historical structures have been recorded in the area. Due to extensive modern development in the area and the alignment of the majority of the pipeline within existing roadways, the project right-of-way was assessed as having a low potential for containing extant cultural resources. No further research was recommended.

25-917 Raber, Michael S., and Leonard W. Loparto

1987 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Sewerage Facilities in Tyngsborough, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

Based on the results of a previous reconnaissance survey (see report #25-556), three cross-country pipeline routes totaling ca. 1,140 linear feet were subjected to intensive testing at 20 m intervals. Two soil auger tests were made to investigate subsurface disturbance in the area. Results of the testing found disturbed, filled and/or poorly drained soils and no significant cultural resources. It was recommended that construction proceed as planned.

25-918 Rainey, Mary Lynne

1989 A Cultural Resource Survey (Phases IA and IB) of the Proposed Algonquin Gas Pipeline Corridor: The Greater Northeast Pipeline Corporation (GNEPG) Project. 68 pages.

Background and documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance and judgmental soil coring were conducted for a portion of a 118.9 mile proposed pipeline right-of-way from Canajoharie, New York to Deerfield, Massachusetts. Massachusetts towns include Hancock, Lanesborough, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru, Windsor, Plainfield, Ashfield, Cheshire, and Conway. The entire route was stratified in areas of high, moderate and low archaeological sensitivity based on environmental factors, proximity to known cultural resources, and prior disturbance. Three previously known archaeological sites were identified (a mill site, an historical domestic site, and a scatter of prehistoric quartzite biface fragments and lithic debris) in Plainfield. Data on the area are presented in a tabular format. No surface testing or further research was conducted for the project area since an alternative pipeline route was selected.

25-919 Glover, Suzanne

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, Bradford Country Club, Bradford, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

Background research and a walkover reconnaissance were used to stratify the 105 acre Haverhill project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The initial assessment indicated that the project area included some archaeologically sensitive locations. One area of prehistoric activity was identified during the walkover inspection. No historic cultural remains were located, although sections of fieldstone walls still existed within the parcel. The areas of higher archaeological sensitivity received intensive subsurface testing at 5 m and l0 m intervals. Lower sensitivity areas were tested at 12.5 m intervals. The results of the subsurface testing were consistent with the expected archaeological sensitivity. One prehistoric site was discovered during the intensive survey, and low densities of prehistoric cultural material were recovered at two other locations (Loci 1 and 2). The temporal/cultural affiliation of Locus 1 is unknown due to a lack of features and diagnostic materials. The prehistoric deposition of Locus 2 has been attributed to the Late Woodland Period (1,000-450 B.P.) due to the presence of a Madison projectile point. The discovery of a Mansion Inn blade of the Watertown variety at the Country Club site indicates a Susquehanna cultural affiliation of the Transitional Period (3,600-2,500 B.P.). Prehistoric period use of Locus 1 appears to have been limited to a single depositional event. Cultural material was found within a relatively small area (l00 m), and no evidence of additional depositions was discovered. At the time of the intensive survey, the physical condition and integrity of the site was considered good. The Country Club site is potentially significant since single-component sites of the Susquehanna Tradition have not been widely documented in southeastern New England. Information obtained from the site could contribute to the existing database for this poorly understood cultural adaptation. Since specific project impacts to the site area were not known at the time of the survey, avoidance of this location during construction was strongly recommended. If impact to the site area could not be avoided, further archaeological investigation to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places was recommended.

25-920 Holstein, Elizabeth

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Rocky Knolls Estate Project Area, Stoughton, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

Background research and a walkover reconnaissance were used to stratify the 42 acre project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The initial assessment indicated that the project area was being disturbed by ongoing road construction, clearing and blasting. Due to the obvious amount of disturbance, as well as the abundance of rock outcrops along with steep erratic slopes, the testing strategy was altered. The majority of the project area was tested by placing judgmental test pits between outcrops in areas with less erratic slopes. In the southeastern section of the project area, an absence of outcropping enabled two 30 m x 30 m blocks, each containing thirteen 50 cm x 50 cm test pits, to be excavated. Three felsite flakes and a felsite biface were recovered from Block 1. Two felsite flakes were recovered from Block 2. The loci of prehistoric activity have been altered due to historic gravelling activities. While prehistoric cultural material was recovered, no major concentrations existed. These materials, in generally poor context, did not represent a potentially significant site. A stone wall enclosure, likely an animal pen, was the only notable historical period feature in the project area. No further testing was recommended.

25-921 Bowser, Brenda, Rebecca Conard, Victoria Bunker, and Jamie Calhoun

1989 Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation at Two Alternative GWEN Sites in Acushnet, Massachusetts: The David White and Gilmore Sites. 24 pages.

Archaeological testing at alternative Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) sites was undertaken at the David White and Gilmore Sites, following the recommendations of a previous reconnaissance survey (see report #25-856). Systematic subsurface testing found a plowzone scatter of mid 19th century and 20th century materials. This deposit was not considered to be significant and

no further testing was recommended.

25-922 Hoffman, Curtiss

1989 North River Archaeological Project, Transect VII--Hanson. 94 pages.

A reconnaissance survey, including documentary research and subsurface testing, was undertaken in the North River drainage in the Town of Hanson. Field methodology consisted of excavating 52 1 m square units and two .25 m square units within a linear transect with controlled random intervals between units. A total of 84 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 8 loci, 45 from undisturbed soils and the remainder from disturbed soils. An Atlantic projectile point was the only diagnostic recovered, dating between the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods. Horizontal distribution of artifacts was clustered rather than randomly scattered. A brown earth pit and a fire rock scatter were the only recognizable features. Hammerstones, cores, and biface edge tools predominated. Quartz, diorite, and argillite were the lithic materials most frequently recovered. A total of 960 historical artifacts were recovered from 10 of the 13 loci, and included nails, vessel glass, iron fragments, whiteware, window glass, and bricks. Most of the historical artifacts dated to the late 19th and 20th centuries. A few of the artifacts dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. An intensive survey was recommended should the Town of Hanson plan any major construction in the area.

25-923 Glover, Suzanne and Duncan Ritchie

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Chestnut Knoll Development, North Reading, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Background research and a walkover reconnaissance were used to stratify the Chestnut Knoll project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The project area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive due to its close proximity to a major wetland (Cedar Swamp) of which approximately 20 acres are included within the Chestnut Knoll property. No prehistoric or historical period material was located during the walkover inspection. Moderate and high sensitivity areas received intensive subsurface testing at 5 m and l0 m intervals. Lower sensitivity areas were tested at 15 m intervals. A potential prehistoric site was located on the southern edge of the project area on a prominent ridge-like knoll where a concentration of burnt rock fragments had been exposed during percolation experiments. Subsurface testing in this area did not produce any positive evidence of prehistoric period occupation. Two pieces of prehistoric cultural material were recovered in the project area, as well as low densities of historic material scattered throughout the property. None of the prehistoric or historic period cultural materials discovered during the intensive survey was considered to be potentially significant. Additional archaeological investigations were not recommended.

25-924 Bowser, Brenda, Rebecca Conard, Victoria Bunker, and Louise Kelly

1989 Inventory and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at Six Alternative GWEN sites in North-Central Massachusetts: Towns of Hubbardston, Hardwick, and North Brookfield--Worcester County. 57 pages.

Background research and a walkover reconnaissance were conducted on each of the six alternative Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) sites: the Wilbur, Burton, Girardi 1 and Girardi 2 Sites in Hubbardston, the Goodfield Site in Hardwick, and the Center Site in North Brookfield. Subsurface testing was undertaken at the Center and Burton Sites, where reconnaissance study identified a potential for buried prehistoric resources. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Field survey and mapping were completed at all sites, and documentary research was conducted to evaluate the historical significance of the stone walls. All stone walls on the Center, Girardi 1 and Girardi 2 Sites were not known to be associated with any important historical event or person. Any scientific or historical data potential that may have been represented by these walls was retained

through documentation. Construction at the Burton, Wilbur and Goodfield Sites was determined unlikely to result in direct, adverse effects on cultural resources, provided that certain potentially significant stone walls were avoided during construction. No further archaeological study was recommended.

25-925 Elia, Ricardo J., Donald G. Jones, and Nancy S. Seasholes

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Site 1A, The Fort Rodman Military Reservation, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 133 pages.

Background research found no recorded prehistoric sites within the project area but many in the New Bedford vicinity. Historical research found that in the first half of the 19th century, the project area was the site of the Allen farmstead. In 1857, it was acquired by the U.S. Army. During the subsurface testing, a total of 13 test trenches and 95 test pits were excavated in five different areas that had been identified as having potential for prehistoric and historical resources. The results of the testing indicate that the Allen farmstead has high archaeological integrity and contains many features. The remainder of the project area was found to be largely disturbed or poorly drained. A site examination archaeological survey was recommended for the Allen farmstead and barn areas to evaluate their research potential and eligibility for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

25-926 Mowchan, Denise, Robert Goodby, and Duncan Ritchie

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Monument Street Development, Concord, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The intensive survey was conducted to locate and identify two archaeological sites (one prehistoric site and one Native American burial) believed to be within the project area. Five very small areas of prehistoric activity were discovered during subsurface testing. None of these locations were in the area suspected to contain prehistoric site #19-MD-68, which is described as large, multi-component site. The five loci had limited information potential and were, therefore, not recommended for additional archaeological investigation. Historic surface features encountered during the walkover consisted of stone walls, stone boundary markers, and a boundary ditch. No structural remains were located. The alleged burial site (l9-MD-395), marked by an upended stone, resembled a stone boundary marker in every detail. This stone marker, along with others, was mapped on the definitive subdivision plans as a pointed stone bound used to mark a change in the angle of property lines. Subsurface testing in close proximity to this stone marker failed to locate any cultural material or evidence for burials. The alleged grave marker was, therefore, determined to be a stone property marker. This marker, as well as the other markers which are located on the present Monument Street property lines, will not be impacted prior or subsequent to the proposed development. These markers, the stone walls, and the boundary ditch will be reserved within a 40 foot no-build buffer zone extending from the property lines inward to the parcel. Since the construction of the proposed Monument Street Development would not impact any significant prehistoric or historical archaeological resources, no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-927 Hamilton, Christopher E., James R. Reedy, Jr., Kenneth J. Kinkor, and D.A. Muncher

1989 The 1988 Annual Report of Archaeological Data Recovery--The Whydah Shipwreck Site, WLF-HA-1, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. 283 pages.

Underwater archaeological investigations were conducted at the 18th century Whydah Shipwreck Site, WLF-HA-1, located just off the coast of Wellfleet. During the 1988 field season, a total site area of 4,192 sq. ft. was excavated yielding 20,851 artifacts and concretions. The excavated area

consisted of approximately 17% of an estimated 24,000 sq. ft. artifact distribution. The total area of the site excavated since 1984 is approximately 6,976 sq. ft. or 29% of the main body of the site. The majority of the items recovered were lead shot (approximately 16,045); the second greatest number of items was 1,298 silver coins. Eight cannon, a bow anchor, and an intact barrel were found among the concretions and other artifacts retrieved from the site. Each of the large and medium sized items was mapped in situ and all items were provenienced to at least a 4 sq. ft. area. The concretions and artifacts were transferred to a laboratory for storage, conservation, and analysis. Field results continue to indicate that, while the site contained modern jetsam including expended rockets and bullets from World War II Camp Wellfleet located on shore near the site, no other shipwreck materials exist in the main body of the site. Excavations to the north and west of the site boundaries defined in previous seasons have revealed that the main site area is somewhat larger than previously estimated. The precise size of the main body of the Whydah Site, therefore, remains speculative. It should also be noted that due to the nature of the break-up of the vessel at the time of the wreck, and the subsequent scattering of materials by wave and current action, it is unlikely that exact site boundaries encompassing the total distribution of Whydah artifacts can ever be calculated. In order to assure sufficient funds for the conservation, analysis and reporting of artifacts already excavated, only remote sensing survey of the site area was anticipated. Further excavation of the Whydah site will depend upon the results of the remote sensing survey and the availability of funds.

25-928 Goodby, Robert G., Robert Fitts, and Duncan Ritchie

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Yankee Heights Project Area, Quincy, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

During the intensive survey, preliminary background research and a walkover reconnaissance were used to assist the extent of historic disturbance and the relative archaeological potential of various portions of the project area. The initial assessment indicated that much of the area had undergone significant disturbance from historic quarrying and landfill activity. Those areas not adversely impacted and considered sensitive for prehistoric remains were subject to intensive subsurface testing using 30 m square blocks. The results of subsurface testing yielded only two small loci of prehistoric activity, neither of which contained temporarily or culturally diagnostic material. Historical features noted during the survey included quarry pits, piles of waste rock (grout piles) and other remains (engine house, derrick base, granite workshop) of the intensive granite quarrying that took place in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The most historically significant location in the project area was the Granite Railway terminus, part of the first commercial railway in the United States and listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. This area has been well documented both historically and archaeologically, and will not be negatively impacted by the proposed development. No further archaeological investigation was recommended. The archaeologically sensitive areas (granite workshop complex, Granite Railway corridor and terminus) should be protected and preserved. Incorporation of these sensitive areas into proposed greenbelts or open spaces within the development was recommended.

25-929 Davin, Ann K., and Joan Gallagher

1987 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Camp Edwards Training Site. 245 pages.

A cultural resource reconnaissance of the Camp Edwards Training Site in Bourne, Falmouth, Sandwich, and Mashpee was conducted. Camp Edwards encompasses about 14,705 acres of the Massachusetts Military Reservation or approximately 16.5 square miles of western Cape Cod. The goal of the survey was to stratify the Training Site into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity and to locate historic and archaeological resources within Camp Edwards. The information gathered during the survey is to be used to make recommendations for future studies at the intensive survey level. Preliminary estimates were made concerning the significance of the resources and potential impacts that may occur as part of the planned renovations and construction. Extensive background research as well as a walkover reconnaissance and subsurface testing of selected

areas were conducted. The reconnaissance was designed to identify areas of high cultural resource potential within a sample area of 6,000 acres. A total of 330 acres, or a 5.5% sample of the 6,000 acres, was selected for subsurface testing. A total of 33 blocks, each 200 m square (10 acres), were placed within the project area, either in or close to areas of proposed facility construction and development. A total of 60 transects, with test pits located at 20 m intervals, were randomly or systematically placed within the blocks. A total of 675 test pits was excavated during the reconnaissance. Twenty of the 33 blocks contained no evidence of prehistoric or historic period activity. Twelve blocks contained areas of high sensitivity: six each with prehistoric sites; and an additional six with loci or isolated low density deposits of prehistoric cultural material. One block contained an isolated piece of felsite chipping debris. The only evidence of historic period activity was the presence of one stone wall and the isolated "Sal N Pry" rocks, a series of boulders with the words "Sal N Pry" inscribed on them located within the military reservation, northeast of Round Swamp. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended for those areas where construction would occur and which were determined to have moderate to high sensitivity.

25-930 Clements, Joyce A.

1989 The Maturation of the American Military: A Case Study from Fort Independence, Boston, 1800-1820. 122 pages.

Through an examination of documentary and archaeological evidence from the military garrison at Fort Independence during the period 1800-1820, a view of the early years of the U.S. Army is presented. Contemporary military and civilian documents were used to construct a history of the fort. Archaeological collections from Fort Independence were studied to reconstruct the material culture of the fort's inhabitants. The interpretation of these historical documents and archaeological remains indicates that the military establishment at Fort Independence had the potential to fulfill many of its subsistence requirements, to define and implement many legal procedures and rigidly separate its members according to rank. These characteristics are taken to represent maturity in a national military establishment because they demonstrate the independence of the army, its ability to withstand the changing tide of national opinion, and the obedience of its members to command. This suggests that the U.S. Army was a well-established and cohesive social institution, having passed its infancy by the early 19th century.

25-931 Strauss, Alan E.

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Earl Caudill Houselot in Brewster, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites existed within the project area. Field investigations for the project included a walkover reconnaissance followed by the excavation of ten shovel test pits in areas determined to possess the greatest archaeological potential. Two felsite flakes were found at the south edge of the proposed house foundation. Additional testing failed to produce additional cultural remains in this area. The prehistoric locus was not considered significant because of its low artifact density and limited distribution. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-932 Ritchie, Duncan

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Berkley/Dighton Bridge Replacement Project Area, Berkley/Dighton, Massachusetts. 174 pages.

The intensive survey involved three proposed alignments for the new bridge located on the east and west sides of the Taunton River in the towns of Berkley and Dighton. Background research indicated that the project area was archaeologically sensitive and had the potential to contain both prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. The three proposed alignments for the bridge replacement were within a zone of low floodplain terraces and wetlands bordering the lower Taun-

ton River estuary. This general zone was known to contain high densities of prehistoric sites ranging from large base camps to small, special activity loci. During the historic period, the area was a focal point of shipbuilding and other mercantile activity from the end of the 18th century to the late 19th century. The project area includes a group of historic period standing structures on both sides of the bridge (Bridge Village Historic District) that is considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The intensive survey identified one prehistoric site (northern alignment) consisting of a small, specialized activity area or locus containing non-diagnostic quartz chipping debris. This site was not considered to be potentially significant. Subsurface testing near two potentially significant historical structures (D. Standish, T.D. Standish Houses) along the proposed center and northern alignments in Dighton did not reveal any important archaeological components. A possible wharf site in Dighton and a stone bridge (Old Town Road) in Berkley were also identified along the route of the northern alignment. Two potentially significant historic period structures/sites found along the center alignment of the north side of Elm Street in Berkley were a late 19th century house and associated blacksmith shop (Babbitt House) and a foundation marking the former location of a small, early 19th century house (59 Elm Street). Two other historic standing structures, a late 18th/early 19th century house (Ashley House) and a small, early 19th century cottage (68 Elm Street) with potentially significant archaeological components were located within the center and southern alignment in Berkley. The historic period roadway identified in the northern alignment also crosses the center and southern alignment and includes the site of a stone bridge at the mouth of Chuckemucksitt Creek in the southern alignment. The existing Berkley/Dighton Bridge itself (constructed in 1896) is considered to be potentially significant based on the results of prior research. Recommendations include avoidance where possible for the historic standing structures (Standish House, Babbitt House and Blacksmith Shop, Hawkes property in the center and northern alignments and for the Old Town Landing north of the possible wharf site northern alignment). Additional evaluation at the site examination level and documentation are recommended for the stone bridge (Old Town Road), the Blacksmith Shop associated with the Babbitt House, the Ashley House, Goff property and cellar hole at 59 Elm Street in the southern and center alignments. No further archaeological evaluation or study is recommended for the prehistoric site (northern alignment), the yard areas of the Standish Houses, the Babbitt House and Blacksmith Shop, and the Chuckemucksitt Creek Bridge. It was unlikely that these site areas would contribute much additional information, or had not retained enough physical integrity, to warrant further investigation.

25-933 Strauss, Alan E.

1986 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Silvertree Development Project in Taunton, Massachusetts. 95 pages.

Background research identified one unconfirmed prehistoric site (l9-BR-149) within the project area. Historical documents and maps indicated that a number of mid 19th and 20th century structures were located within or adjacent to the project area. A walkover reconnaissance identified prehistoric cultural remains on the ground surface in three locations. Recent standing structures associated with the ‘Shangri-La” health resort dating to the l960s were also identified. A standing Greek Revival cottage at 226 Scaddings Street was not considered eligible for listing on the State or National Registers of Historic Places, due to lack of integrity. A former 19th century house site was found to contain no significant archaeological resources. Subsurface testing, consisting of the excavation of 273 shovel test pits, revealed the presence of numerous buried prehistoric cultural remains. The majority consisted of isolated lithic materials in plowzone soils and consequently has limited research value. Four major areas were recommended for further archaeological investigations on the basis of the presence of apparently undisturbed prehistoric cultural remains. Diagnostic artifacts recovered, including a Squibnocket Triangle and a Neville-Variant projectile point from Area 1, indicate the presence of Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000-7,000 B.P.) and Late Archaic (ca. 5,000-3,000 B.P.) cultural resources.

25-934 Roberts, Michael (Editor)

1989 The Archaeology and Site History of 75 State Street. 75 pages.

Background research and an intensive archaeological survey indicated that much of the project area in downtown Boston had been significantly disturbed by 19th and 20th century cellar construction. With the encouragement and cooperation of the developer, however, archaeological monitoring was undertaken through the construction phase of the project. Circumstantial evidence of the Contact Period shoreline, Colonial Period wharves, and a 17th or 18th century well with a wooden water pipe were recorded. Dendrochronological samples of wharf timbers were analyzed and indicate a mid 18th century date. In addition to locating the vestigial remains, archaeological monitoring confirmed the high degree of disturbance, even in areas of the project anticipated to have relatively good integrity. Included with the report is a non-technical narrative of the project area that was used by the developer in marketing and advertising the new office building.

25-935 Ritchie, Duncan

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Madaket Road Bicycle Path, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was completed within the proposed easement for the construction of a bicycle path, six miles in length. The initial stratification of this easement into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity was based on the results of background research and a walkover inspection. This evaluation indicated that the project area contained extensive zones of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. Several previously known prehistoric and early historical (17th century) archaeological sites were identified and environmental settings likely to contain other unknown sites were in close proximity to the project area. Two prehistoric sites were identified within the easement from cultural material found on the surface and in shovel test pits. The Lizard and Swain Hill sites yielded small amounts of chipping debris (rhyolite, porphyritic felsite), but the temporal/cultural affiliations of these loci are unknown. The only historic period cultural resource located within the easement was the probable site of a small house near Crooked Lane. Ceramic and glass sherds recovered from test pits indicate that the structure was constructed and occupied from the early to mid 19th century to the early 20th century. Due to previous disturbance, no distinct structural remains survived. None of the three archaeological sites identified during the intensive survey were considered to be potentially significant, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-936 Fitzgerald, Joyce, and Joan Gallagher

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, One Lincoln Street Development, Boston, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted of the One Lincoln Street project area in downtown Boston. Proposed plans include construction of a single structure, with a 35-38 story office tower in the southeast corner and 6-10 story sections on the remainder of the site. The reconnaissance survey consisted of documentary research, a review of geotechnical data, walkover inspection, and project area stratification. This resulted in the definition of the project area's archaeological sensitivity. The documented land use of the parcel shows a pattern of increasing complexity and structural density through time. Prior to the Revolution, it was part of the Old South End's open fields, with scattered houses and gardens. During the later Federal Period, it remained a residential area, with gradually increasing density and major landfilling events occurring in the tidal flats south of Essex Street. This pattern of increasing density continued into the later 19th century, with a shift from residential to commercial land use. This continued until the fire of 1872, which destroyed almost the entire central business district of Boston. While on the fringe of a burnt zone, the project area was affected by the massive post-fire rebuilding program. By the late 19th century, the shift to commercial use of the property was complete. This pattern continued until the loss of Boston's manufacturing base and the increasing automobile traffic in the city made it necessary to replace commercial structures with parking lots and garages after the 1940s. The con-

struction of these parking facilities was the latest phase of site land use. Due to a high level of documented 19th and 20th century disturbance, significant archaeological deposits were not expected to be present, and no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-937 Carlson, Catherine C., and Richard Douglas Holmes

1988 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Proposed Erving Industrial Park Site, Erving, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were conducted on three parcels within a proposed industrial park. A fourth parcel included in the planned industrial park was not available for field inspection during this locational until permission for subsurface testing was received. Two hundred-twenty shovel test pits were excavated in the approximately 28 hectare (68 acre) project area. No prehistoric archaeological remains were found on the surveyed properties. Since no significant historical or archaeological properties were identified, no further investigation of the three parcels was recommended.

25-938 Holstein, Elizabeth

1988 Reconnaissance Level Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority Residuals Management Facilities Project. 148 pages.

A reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted on seven proposed sites being considered for various Residuals Management Facilities, three in Walpole, and one each in Lynn, Wilmington, Stoughton, and Malden/Revere. The purpose of the survey was to assess the archaeological sensitivity through background research and environmental attributes as well as to locate cultural resources within each project area. A stone feature was located at the WLP-13/15 site in Walpole, but at this level of investigation the date or function of the feature could not be determined. Buildings eligible for the National Register of Historic Places were present at the MAL-0l site in Malden and the WLP-07 site in Walpole. Based on the results of this survey, it was recommended that existing cultural resources as well as moderate to high sensitivity areas be avoided. If avoidance was not feasible, additional archaeological investigations were recommended to locate and identify prehistoric and historic sites in the project areas and to determine the potential significance of the standing structures and features (see report #25-941)

25-939 Glover, Suzanne

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey Norton Family Housing. Norton, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Background research and walkover inspection were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Background research indicated that the project area possessed a strong likelihood for containing prehistoric resources, due to the presence of two known prehistoric sites, Newcomb Street Site (19-BR-188) and Terex Site, in the immediate vicinity. The gently sloping, well-drained terrace in close proximity to the Canoe River also contributed to the project's high archaeological sensitivity. No evidence of prehistoric activity was identified during the walkover inspection. Historic period remains visible on the property were limited to a probable cart path along the eastern boundary from Newcomb Street. This cart path could have been associated with an adjacent homestead dwelling that appears on historic maps as early as 1830. No structural evidence of this 19th century dwelling or outbuildings was found within the project area. Intensive subsurface testing consisted of six, 30 m x 30 m sampling blocks and five judgmental transects. The southeast corner of the parcel closest to the reported Terex site location was tested using 5 m intervals. Other sensitive areas were tested at l0 m intervals. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered during the intensive survey. No evidence of the previously identified Terex Site, situated on a small terrace adjacent to the southeastern project boundary, was found in test pits excavated within the project area. Small quantities of 18th through 20th century cultural material were

found scattered across the western two-thirds of the project area in a plowzone horizon. The historical artifacts were interpreted as field debris and were not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological deposit. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-940 Nassaney, Michael S.

1988 Reconnaissance Background Study and Archaeological Locational Survey for the Proposed Turners Falls Heritage State Park, Turner Falls, Massachusetts. 177 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted on the sites proposed for the Turners Falls State Heritage Park, in Montague. Fifteen shovel test pits and two backhoe trenches were excavated in the project area. The remains of a 19th century paper mill and a hotel were identified during the survey, both contributing elements of the Turners Falls National Register Historic District. The site of the oldest house in Turners Falls was also located during the survey. Portions of a 19th century blacksmith shop, partially visible on the surface, were exposed and drawn to scale. Although the forge and other architectural remains were identified, they are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Prehistoric "relics" were reportedly found when the hotel was constructed in the l870s. Quartzite and chert chipping debris and a possible prehistoric feature (charcoal concentration) were found during the survey in four units excavated nearby. Management recommendations called for further investigations of the paper mill, hotel, oldest house, and prehistoric site, should impacts be planned in these areas.

25-941 Davin, Ann K., and Edna Feighner

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey, MWRA Residuals Management Facilities and Landfill, Walpole MCI, Walpole, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the 94 acre proposed project area, involving background research and fieldwork. The stratification of the project area into zones of archaeological sensitivity had occurred during the reconnaissance survey (see report 25-938). Subsurface testing included both random and judgmental 30 m x 30 m blocks within areas ranked as high or moderate. Judgmental transects were also located in smaller areas with high sensitivity. A total of 308, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. Window glass fragments recovered from one test pit represented the only cultural material found during the subsurface testing. No evidence of prehistoric utilization of the project area was found. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-942 Pendleton, Sally

1989 The Prince Hall Mystic Cemetery, Arlington, Massachusetts: A Geophysical Survey and Archival Study. 55 pages.

Background research and remote sensing for gravesites were conducted in the Prince Hall Mystic Cemetery in Arlington, a barren, urban lot that was the site of possibly the earliest African-American Masonic cemetery in the country. No grave markers were visible in the 9,491 square foot parcel. Electromagnetic conductivity meter readings were taken at 1 m intervals on a 20 m x 25 m grid and were recorded by hand on graph paper. Proton magnetometer readings were taken at 0.5 m intervals and were recorded on a floppy disk. Unexpected problems made it impossible to analyze the proton magnetometer data, and interference from power lines, fences, and machinery may have affected the electromagnetic conductivity meter readings. A large, roughly 4 sq. meters, anomaly was centrally located on the street side of the lot, and, a few other small isolated anomalies. A partially buried mass of concrete or cement embedded with bits of glass and transfer-printed ceramics was located in the northwestern quadrant of the lot. Documentation on only two burials was found, but other burials may be present. Since excavation was not permitted at the site, it was not possible to determine whether the anomalies detected were burials. It was recommended that further documentary research be conducted to locate and identify graves in the lot. A draft Na-

tional Register nomination for the cemetery was included as an appendix to the report.

25-943 Nassaney, Michael S.

1989 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Site of the Proposed Montague Industrial Park, Turners Falls, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the proposed Montague Industrial Park in Montague. Two hundred and thirty shovel test pits were excavated in the approximately 27 hectare (64 acre) project area. No prehistoric archaeological remains were found. Extremely few historical artifacts were found scattered on the property, and no significant artifact concentrations or historical features were encountered. Since no significant resources were identified, no further archaeological investigation was required.

25-944 Dunford, Frederick J.

1989 A Summary of Documentary Research Pertaining to the Question of Historic Period Burials Located in the Vicinity of the Proposed Elliott Road Subdivision, Centerville, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Documentary research and a walkover reconnaissance were performed to evaluate the possibility that the proposed Elliott Road Subdivision, located on the former Perry Farm in Centerville, Barnstable, would impact a number of unmarked historic period burials. Neighborhood tradition suggested that the grave of a Native American named "John Long Fingers," and those of several Perry children who died during the late 19th century, were located in the vicinity of lots 9 and 20 of the proposed subdivision. Because cemetery records are no longer extant, extensive documentary research could not conclusively determine whether the Perry children were buried at the family plot at a nearby cemetery. According to documentary information, "John Finger," while not a Native American, did sell a parcel adjacent to the Perry Farm in 1873. His death was not recorded in Barnstable death records. It was recommended that the alleged gravesite of John Finger, located in lot 9, be examined archaeologically. An archaeologist should monitor the construction activities in lots 9 and 20, where, according to neighborhood tradition, the Perry children were buried. While there were no known prehistoric sites located within the bounds of the proposed subdivision, the area did possess several environmental and topographic attributes that may have been attractive to prehistoric populations. The wetland at the center of the project area may have provided desirable resources during the prehistoric period. It was suggested that an archaeologist monitor construction activities.

25-945 Strauss, Alan E.

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Mill Brook Residential Development in Rockland, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were located within the project area, although the property was used for the manufacture and storage of fireworks and ammunition during the mid-1900s. Field investigations for the project area included a surface inspection followed by the excavation of 53 shovel test pits in four areas that were determined to be archaeologically sensitive. Several historical features associated with the National Fireworks Company operations were identified during the reconnaissance survey; however, these were not considered to be significant due to a lack of integrity. One prehistoric argillite flake was recovered during the subsurface investigations; further testing revealed no additional cultural remains. No significant prehistoric or historical remains were recovered during the subsurface testing and, therefore, no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-946 Ritchie, Duncan, and Denise Mowchan

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Watertown Dairy Project Area (Parcels C and D), Wayland, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

The results of a previous survey were used to develop a strategy for conducting intensive level subsurface testing in the Watertown Dairy project area. The initial assessment indicated that the project area contained some archaeologically sensitive locations. These high sensitivity areas received the most intensive testing at 10 m intervals. Lower sensitivity areas were tested at intervals ranging from l2.5 m to 20 m. One bifacial tool blade of felsite was recovered from the surface of Parcel C, but subsurface testing around this location failed to yield additional prehistoric material. Two other very small loci of prehistoric activity (chipping debris) were also found in Parcel C. Moderate densities of late 18th and 19th century field trash were recovered. These may be associated with 19th century occupations of the Dowey/Maynard House in Parcel D. No subsurface archaeological deposits with good integrity were found to be associated with this 19th century standing structure. An abandoned 17th/18th century road was also discovered in Parcel C of the project area. The small prehistoric loci in Parcel C and the archaeological component of the Dowey/Maynard House in Parcel D were not considered to be potentially significant. The 17th/18th century roadway was part of a system of early roads that could be important for reconstructing early historic period settlement patterns in Wayland. It was recommended that the roadway be avoided during any future construction activity. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for parcels C and D.

25-947 Jones, Donald G.

1989 Results of Intensive Archaeological Surveys of Sites 40 and 47, Alternative Proposed Sites for Solids Disposal Facilities, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Intensive archaeological surveys were conducted of Sites 40 and 47, two alternative proposed sites for solids disposal facilities in New Bedford. The intensive archaeological surveys consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were recorded for either project area, but that numerous sites were recorded in similar topographic regions in the area. Both Site 40 and 47 were located adjacent to the New Bedford/Dartmouth town line, away from the centers of historical activity. Both sites were considered to have high potential for prehistoric sites and low potential for historical ones. Level, well-drained portions of the sites were selected for subsurface testing. A fieldstone wall that possibly served as a pasture or boundary wall during the historical period was identified in the northeast portion of Site 40; no evidence of historical sites, with the exception of recent access roads and modern campfire hearths, were identified at Site 47. Subsurface testing at Site 40 consisted of the excavation of 186 shovel test pits in the northeastern portion of the site. A total of 87 artifacts, including both prehistoric and historical materials, were recovered from Site 40. The prehistoric materials consist of quartz angular waste, flakes, a blocky fragment and an angular cobble and an argillite Neville-Variant projectile point, dating to the Middle Archaic Period. The historical artifacts recovered consist primarily of late 19th and 20th century glass and corroded iron objects. Subsurface testing at Site 47 consisted of the excavation of 169 shovel test pits in the south central portion of the project area. A total of 75 artifacts, including both prehistoric and historical materials, were recovered from Site 47. The prehistoric materials consisted of quartz flakes, angular waste, and blocky fragments, a possible quartz biface fragment, a quartz projectile point midsection, argillite flakes, and a felsite biface fragment. The projectile point fragment may be a portion of a Small Stemmed or Orient point dating to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period. The historical materials consist primarily of late 19th and 20th century ceramic, glass, and metal fragments. The prehistoric materials recovered from Sites 40 and 47 were considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. Historical deposits were not considered to be significant at either site. A Phase II site examination was recommended for the portions of Sites 40 and 47 where prehistoric materials were recovered.

25-948 Rainey, Mary Lynne

1989 A Cultural Resource Survey (Phases 1a and 1b) of the Proposed Algonquin Gas Pipeline Corridor: The Transportation Service for Cogenerators Project (TSCP). 50 pages.

A cultural resource survey of the proposed Transportation Service for Cogenerators Project (TSCP) was conducted. Modifications and/or major additions to a natural gas transmission system were included in the proposal. A phase 1a survey was completed for six proposed pipeline loops in Massachusetts (Avon, Brockton, Medway, Millis, Holliston, and Sherborn), Connecticut and New York; one proposed 25 acre compressor station in Connecticut; and one proposed meter station in Bellingham, Massachusetts. Phase 1 subsurface testing was completed on two of the Connecticut pipeline routes. The purpose of the phase 1a survey was to identify the presence of known cultural resources within or near the project areas, and to assess the potential for previously unidentified cultural resources to be present within the project area. The purpose of the phase 1b was to locate cultural resources through subsurface testing of those archaeologically sensitive areas identified during the phase 1a portion. Through background research, the survey resulted in the stratification of the proposed pipeline routes and facility sites into area of high, moderate and/or low archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing of the 7 mile proposed Oxford pipeline route, between Oxford and Southbury, CT resulted in the location of two prehistoric archaeological sites: a Late Archaic site along the Pomperaug River and a Late Archaic site on a small terrace of the South Branch Creek. During the survey, an alternative pipeline proposal was selected by the lead federal agency and the survey was cancelled. No further archaeological work was conducted.

25-949 Mowchan, Denise

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hayes Farm Subdivision Carlisle, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was designed to locate a prehistoric site (19-MD-470) believed to be within the 60 acre project area, as well as other previously unidentified archaeological resources. The subsurface testing strategy focused on obtaining coverage of each lot to be developed as well as the proposed access road. Three very small areas of prehistoric activity (loci) were discovered during subsurface testing. These loci, consisting of four quartz flakes and a single piece of quartz chipping debris, were found in the wooded section of the project area, but not in the vicinity of the reported location of site 19-MD-470. The three loci had limited information potential and were therefore not recommended for additional archaeological investigation. Intensive subsurface testing did not produce any prehistoric cultural remains associated with site 19-MD-470, indicating that this site was not located within the project area. It is likely that the exact location of this site was north of the project area, and was overestimated in size when it was originally reported. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-950 Fitch, Virginia A., and Denise Mowchan

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Lyman Estate, “The Vale,” Waltham, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the Lyman Estate, “The Vale,” listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The project which included both hand and machine-assisted excavation was undertaken as part of planning for landscaping improvements and new construction. Testing revealed the presence of scattered historic period cultural materials; a brick drain related to the house, and evidence of past landscaping and land use activities. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. It was recommended that the 19th century brick drain system be flagged for avoidance during construction.

25-951 Raber, Michael S.

1988 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed King James Estates in Taunton, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

Background research, a walkover inspection, and soil testing to assess drainage conditions were conducted for the proposed 150 acre project area. Four areas were identified as sensitive for potentially significant prehistoric resources, totaling about 41 acres. These areas could contain prehistoric sites with significant data for understanding regional and local Native American culture. Area C may also contain archaeological material associated with 19th or 20th century outbuildings, such as scattered remains of common domestic and rural activities (farming, hunting, etc.), which are presently well-documented and would probably not yield much additional information. Intensive subsurface testing was recommended for those areas identified as sensitive (see report #25-836).

25-952 Mulholland, Mitchell T., David Bernstein, Richard Douglas Holmes, and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Tennessee Gas Company Pipeline, Niagara Settlement Project, Central Massachusetts. 105 pages.

An archaeological and historical reconnaissance survey for an 11.9 km (7.4 mile) proposed pipeline was conducted. The linear project area passes through the towns of Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, and Agawam. The project consisted of documentary research, stratification of the area into high, moderate, low, and no potential to contain sites, and a walkover. In all, 5.1 km (3.2 miles) were determined to have a moderate to high potential to contain subsurface prehistoric or historical sites. Subsurface testing, including shovel test pits and backhoe trenches were recommended for sensitive areas.

25-953 Carlson, Claire C., Ricardo J. Ella, and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 69 kV Electrical Transmission Line in Pepperell and Dunstable, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Background research for the project area indicated that although no known sites were recorded, portions of the project area were highly sensitive for prehistoric sites. The historical potential of the survey area was considered to be low. A systematic field reconnaissance identified two loci of prehistoric cultural resources and one locus of historical artifacts in two plowed fields adjacent to the Nashua River. Locus 1 contained two quartz Small Triangle projectile points, a quartz Small Stemmed projectile point, and a small amount of lithic debitage; Locus 2 consisted of a single prehistoric chert flake. Locus 3 contained historical artifacts, including ceramics dating from the early 19th through 20th centuries. The three loci identified on the surface were located adjacent to but outside the impact area for the project. Subsurface testing included the excavation of 189 shovel test pits at 47 proposed electrical structure locations. Twenty-nine structure locations were eliminated from testing on the basis of steep slope, disturbance, and standing water. Four test pits were excavated at each structure location; additional bracket units were dug around pits containing potentially significant cultural materials. Prehistoric artifacts were discovered at two structure locations, but supplemental testing indicated that these were low-density occurrences and not significant resources. Artifacts of the historical period consisted of a low-density scatter of mostly recent material. The cultural material discovered during the testing was not considered to be potentially significant, and no additional testing was recommended. It was recommended, however, that surface Locus 1 and Locus 3 be flagged for avoidance during the construction phase of the project.

25-954 Keene, Arthur S. (Compiler)

1989 Collected Papers from the 1985 Field Season at the Bark Wigwam Site, Northampton, Massachusetts. 130 pages.

A preliminary investigation was undertaken at the Bark Wigwam Site (19-HS-280, -281, -282), a late prehistoric and Early Contact Period occupation along the Connecticut River in Northampton. The purpose of the investigations was to establish the integrity of the site and to evaluate its potential for further research. Surface collection, aerial photography, soil chemistry, soil resistivity surveys and proton meter surveys were conducted at the site. These data were supplemented by the

excavation of a dozen shovel test pits. Two Native American burials were discovered and excavated, and geophysical surveys revealed a number of anomalies. The report consists of seven papers summarizing the work done by field school students. Topics include history (title search, land use, etc.) geophysical surveys, burials, geology, paleoethnobotany, and economic botany.

25-955 Gallagher, Joan

1989 Fieldwork Component of the Site Examination for the Roy Avenue Mill Complex, Attleboro, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

Background research and a walkover were completed for the Roy Avenue Mill Complex in Attleboro. Subsurface archaeological testing was undertaken, determining the horizontal and vertical boundaries, function, internal configuration, and integrity of the site. Demonstrative and predictive statements were systematically evaluated to identify the function of the site, initially interpreted as a possible mill following an intensive survey (see report #25-739). Structural elements and the cultural material assemblage show that the complex dates to the late 19th and early 20th century, and was used as agricultural outbuildings rather than as a mill. There were 2,016 historical artifacts recovered, including some diagnostic materials such as ceramic sherds, specific types of nails, bottle glass, and an impressed firebrick. Prehistoric artifacts were few, consisting of quartz, Attleboro red felsite, and other felsite lithic debris. Cultural resources in the project area were determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to their comparatively low research significance.

25-956 Raber, Michael S., and Leonard W. Loparto

1987 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Proposed Berkley Middle School Addition, Town of Berkley, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

Background research, walkover inspection, and soil auger tests were conducted for a proposed 32,000 sq. ft. project area. Walkover and background results did not indicated any especially sensitive areas within the project site, but did confirm extensive disturbance within the cleared area around the existing school building. Undisturbed soil profiles in other tests were all culturally sterile. There was however, a relatively narrow band across the project area, proposed for filling to raise surfaces several feet above existing surfaces, which contained sandy, relatively well-drained and rock-free soils that could contain potentially significant prehistoric resources. In this area it was recommended that there be minimized tree up-rooting or other soil-removing activities, and filling over the area with as little disturbance as possible, so that at some future date it would be possible to test the area for the presence of prehistoric resources.

2 5-957 Morin, Edward, and Jonathan Lothrop

1989 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Heath Brook Plaza Project, Town of Tewksbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

An intensive locational archaeological investigation on a proposed expansion of a 15.4 acre shopping plaza was conducted. The investigation consisted of background research, a walkover reconnaissance with soil augering, and subsurface testing. The project area included the location of a recorded prehistoric site, the Heath Brook Site (19-MD-22), discovered in the l940s, and examined by Ripley Bullen. The walkover and soil augering identified two areas (Area A and Area B) where the ground was fairly undisturbed, totaling about 8.3 acres. Subsurface testing was conducted in these two areas. A total of 126 shovel test pits was placed in Area A, a 6 acre tract located to the north of the existing plaza. Nine of these shovel tests produced historical cultural material, consisting of undecorated whiteware, bottle glass, and window glass fragments. These historic artifacts were not considered significant, and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered in this area. In Area B, a 2.3 acre tract, a total of 26 shovel tests were initially placed along four transects. In five of these units, lithic material was found below the plowzone within a 15 m x 30 m area. An additional 16

test units were excavated, of which six yielded prehistoric materials. One quartz core or core fragments, 43 pieces of chipping debris (36 flakes and 7 shattered) and a fire-cracked rock were recovered at an average depth of 35 cm below the surface in a 40 m x 40 m area. Debitage raw material consisted of felsite, quartz, and quartzite. It was suggested that this portion of the Heath Brook Site was used as a workshop area during occupation of the site and may provide important information on prehistoric settlement and activities within the region. The site was considered potentially eligible for listing on the State and National Register of Historic Places, and a Phase II investigation was recommended.

25-958 Leveillee, Alan

1989 An Archaeological Approach to a Suspected 18th and 19th Century Graveyard, Investigations Along the North River, Norwell, Massachusetts. 111 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing was conducted to determine whether or not subdivision development of the 2.1 acre project area would have an impact on unmarked burials associated with the Wanton (Quaker) Cemetery. A total of 84, 0.5 m x l m hand-dug test pits were excavated in a staggered grid pattern at 7.5 m intervals across the project area, supplemented by a total of 21, 2 m x 8 m machine-assisted test trenches. No features which would indicate human burials were encountered. A total of 882 pieces of prehistoric cultural material were recovered, in the area designated the Blackthorne Site. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts (including one Neville point (ca. 5,000-3,000 B.P.) and four Squibnocket Triangles (ca. 5,000-3,000 B.P.)), associated lithic debitage, and several fire-related features were found. Over 2,400 late 17th century to mid-l8th century historical artifacts were recovered in the area designated the Wanton Site. The site appears to be associated with either a residence or buildings associated with the Wanton shipyard facilities along the North River. Locating the site of the Wanton dwelling would facilitate the search for the associated cemetery, believed to be located “a few rods northeast” according to documents. It was recommended that impacts to this site area be avoided during planned development. If it cannot be avoided, further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-959 Loparto, Leonard W.

1990 Archaeological Intensive Survey for Unmarked Human Burials in Two Areas of the Beechbrook Apartments Project, Gloucester, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted on a proposed project area contiguous to a modern cemetery to determine whether or not any unmarked graves would be impacted by construction activities. The study focused on the possible presence of late 19th and 20th century unmarked human burials within the project area, although care was also taken to identify any prehistoric or other historical cultural material which may have been present. Two areas were investigated, both along the route of proposed access road. Area I included a parcel approximately 1,440 square feet (133.90 square meters) in size, Area II approximately 2,800 square feet in size (260.01 square meters). Background research, a walkover survey, hand excavation and subsequent stripping of soil by light equipment failed to locate any trace of human burials or other significant cultural resources in either test area. No further archaeological or historical studies were recommended.

25-960 Mulholland, Mitchell T., and Richard Douglas Holmes

1989 Archaeological Site Locational Survey at the Site of the Radiobeacon System, Hatfield, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

The study included documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing with 18, 6 m x 3.5 m backhoe trenches. The trenches were excavated to depths of approximately 2 m. One fire-cracked rock (possibly of cultural origin) was found during the survey. One small, burned feature of probable prehistoric origin was found at a depth of 115 to 135 cm below the surface in a

buried B-horizon. It was recommend that the feature be flagged before construction beings in order to avoid inadvertent impact. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-961 Nassaney, Michael S., Richard Douglas Holmes, and Carolyn Hertz

1989 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Site of the Proposed Deerfield Technology Park, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

A surface reconnaissance was conducted over plowed fields with good surface visibility and 202 shovel test pits were excavated in the approximately 43 ha (104 acre) project area. Three prehistoric artifacts (a quartz Levanna Triangle, a large jasper flake, and a possible quartz scraper) were found on the surface, but no subsurface prehistoric archaeological remains were recovered. Few historic artifacts such as broken window glass, clinkers, shell, brick, ceramics, and metal, were found scattered on the property, and no significant artifact concentrations or historic features were encountered. No significant historic archaeological properties were identified through background research. On the basis of the archaeological survey and background research no impact to significant archaeological resources was anticipated from construction activities. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for the project area.

25-962 Strauss, Alan E., and Brendan J. McDermott

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Access Roads, Laydown Areas, Relocated Structures, and Timber Clearing for the New England/Hydro-Quebec Phase II Transmission Line Facilities, Volume 2: Massachusetts. 128 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of 45 access roads, one laydown area and one timber clearing area for the Hydro-Quebec (Phase II) project in Massachusetts. Massachusetts' towns include Tyngsborough, Dunstable, Groton, Ayer, Shirley, Lancaster, Leominster, Sterling, West Boylston, Boylston, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Millbury, Sutton, Upton, Milford, and Medway. Field investigations consisted of a surface reconnaissance of east area to be impacted followed by the excavation of 560 shovel test pits and 4, 1 m x 1 m excavation units in areas that were determined to be archaeologically sensitive. Ten prehistoric sites and two historical sites were examined during the survey. Five of the prehistoric sites were occupied during the Late Archaic Period (6,500-3,000 B.P.). These sites, located in Tyngsborough, Sterling (2), Shrewsbury, and Grafton, contained cultural materials such as quartz small Squibnocket Triangle points, a felsite Mansion Inn blade base fragment, quartz Small Stemmed points, quartz chipping debris, and flakes of quartz, quartzite, felsite and chert. One site, located in Sterling, was placed in the Middle Woodland Period (1,800-1,100 B.P.) based on the three pottery sherds that were recovered. One site in Shirley was determined to be occupied during the Middle to Late Woodland Periods (1,800-400 B.P.). A Levanna point, 19 pottery sherds, and felsite, volcanic, and quartz flakes were recovered at this site. The three remaining prehistoric sites in Shrewsbury (2) and Grafton contained no diagnostic materials, and, therefore, could not be dated. Both 19th century historical sites were located in Upton. The first contained a dry-laid stone foundation and two stone-lined wells. The second was a mill complex. Four of the ten prehistoric sites had been studied previously during a 1985 survey of the same project area (see report #25-769). Five of the prehistoric sites were considered unlikely to yield significant information and no further work was recommended. Recommendations were made to protect the remaining sites, including using specific access roads or spreading protective layers of crushed rock aggregate over sites on proposed access roads, as well as flagging specific sites for avoidance by construction crews. If these recommendations could not be followed, as in the case of the Herfco Knoll Site, then additional work was required. In the case of the Herfco Knoll Site, these recommendations could not be followed and a site examination was conducted (see report #25-902).

25-963 Elia, Ricardo J., and Al B. Wesolowsky (Editors)

1989 Archaeological Excavations at the Uxbridge Almshouse Burial Ground in Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 512 pages.

The Uxbridge Almshouse Burial Ground (ca. 1831-1872) was discovered in the right-of-way of the proposed Route 146A reconstruction project. As the highway was in the final stage of planning and avoidance of the cemetery was not possible, an archaeological data recovery was performed. Historical and documentary research, osteology of the skeletal remains, a study of the artifacts from the graves, and identification of coffin wood were performed. Archaeological methods included plotting deeded cemetery boundaries, the excavation of shovel trenches to locate graveshafts, backhoe trenches to confirm the cemetery limits, and hand excavation of grave contents. Documentary research established the socioeconomic context of poor relief in Almshouse, information on food and nutrition for Almshouse residents, death and burial of paupers, and an attempt to identify individuals buried in unmarked graves from documentary and osteological data. In contrast to what is generally expected for members of socioeconomically marginal classes, individuals who received economic relief from the town were often represented in records, due to the structure of the state and town bureaucracy. The osteology of the cemetery population identified the remains of 32 individuals in 31 graves, 24 adults and 8 children; one grave contained the remains of a young woman and a neonate. The mortality distribution of the institutional sample reinforced the documentary findings that residents at the Almshouse were mostly abandoned or orphaned children, or the elderly, disabled, or incapacitated with no other means of support. People who could work or found support with family or friends stayed out of the Almshouse. Historical, archaeological, and osteological information indicate that two African Americans and one Native American were present among the otherwise White cemetery population. Pathological conditions noted include arthritis, vertebral lesions that are indicative of strenuous work, osteitis (a general term for inflammation of the bone, possibly caused by minor injuries easily encountered from outdoor work, extensive walking, or adult scurvy), fractures, tumors, enamel hypoplasia (brought about from the effects of malnutrition or serious illness), and developmental and/or possibly congenital skeletal defects. The presence of an autopsied individual in the cemetery is discussed. Throughout the osteological study, comparative information from other archaeologically examined, 19th century cemeteries are provided. Artifacts from the cemetery consisted of grave markers, coffin hardware, clothing fasteners, textile fragments, and a few pieces of earthenware and brick. Sixteen of the 31 graves were marked with uninscribed fieldstone and quarry waste; one grave had a traditional, carved headstone. Assemblages from 17 of the graves consisted of wooden coffin fragments, cut nails (and sometimes half dozen or fewer screws), and often one or two common brass hinges. Fourteen graves contained stylistically specialized or otherwise unusual fittings including mass-produced coffin hardware (decorative, white metal coffin hinges, screws, and tacks), rectangular glass coffin view plates, and other kinds of tacks and fasteners. Comparative and documentary information suggests that the pine, chestnut, and yellow poplar coffins for the Uxbridge paupers were made by local carpenters using readily available and inexpensive materials. The appearance of mass-produced, decorative coffin hardware at this and other 19th century American cemeteries was a material reflection of a popular cultural movement called “the beautification of death.” The comparatively attenuated mortuary assemblages from the site are indicative of the minimal funerary treatment accorded to a marginal socioeconomic group. The report concludes with an overview of the project and the research findings. Recommendations were made to transfer the remains of the Native American to the Commission on Indian Affairs for reburial; to amend the then-in-effect Massachusetts statute on unmarked cemeteries to allow the other 31, non-Native individuals to be reburied; to undertake similar documentary and historical research during future cemetery investigations; and, to re-evaluate significance criteria (cited in determining whether historical cemeteries as eligible for listing of the National Register of Historic Places) in light of the Uxbridge findings, that archaeologically investigated cemeteries can contribute important historical information.

25-964 Mulholland, Mitchell T., and David Bernstein

1989 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Lenox Water Supply Improvements, Lee, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

The project included background research and a walkover inspection. One small area was determined to have a moderate potential to contain prehistoric archaeological sites. Ten shovel test pits were excavated in this area. No evidence of prehistoric sites was encountered. Two small rows of stones in the northern portion of this area were determined to be related to a small farm road, or possibly the supports for an outbuilding. No significant historic artifacts were encountered. No further survey was recommended.

25-965 Holmes, Richard Douglas, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1990 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Route 143 Highway Reconstruction Project, Worthington and Chesterfield, Massachusetts. 213 pages.

The proposed project involved reconstruction, widening, and repaving of 4.5 km (2.8 miles) of the existing highway and approximately 183 m (600 ft.) of road realignments. Areas tested were within 300 m (984 ft.) of a brook or river, and most areas were within 30 m (98 ft.) of running water. Areas judged too steep or too wet for human habitation were not subjected to subsurface testing, while those areas to be cut or extensively filled were tested. During a walkover reconnaissance of the whole project area, a small mortar of probable prehistoric origin was found among other cobbles and boulders in a brook in Worthington. Several portions of the project area contained huge boulders which were evaluated as potential rockshelters. Subsurface testing consisted of a total of 226, 40 cm x 40 cm shovel test pits dug in clusters in any areas of moderate to high archaeological potential. Several quartz and quartzite flakes and fragments, a fragment of rock that appeared fire-cracked, and a quartzite stone that may have been used as a pounding stone were recovered. Potential rockshelters did not yield evidence of human occupation, nor were any sites located within the project area. Approximately 800 historical artifacts were recovered from several survey areas; no unusual or especially significant concentrations of historical material were found. The artifacts dated from the 1760s (plain creamware) to the present, with a heavy concentration of 19th century material. Two areas in which old foundations can be seen were examined. The first area consists of two dry-laid fieldstone foundations in Chesterfield. Glass, iron, ceramic, and brick were recovered there. The second area consists of a similarly constructed fieldstone foundation in Worthington. This foundation may be the remains of the home of Nehemiah Prouty, one of the early settlers of Worthington. An iron spike was the only artifact found in subsurface testing in the immediate area. Although neither of the two areas will be impacted directly by construction, care should be taken that they are not subjected to damage in the course of roadwork. Both have the potential to answer questions about 18th century life in upland western Massachusetts. No further archaeological or historical research was recommended.

25-966 Ritchie, Duncan, and Peter Pagoulatos

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Digital Equipment Corporation, Maynard, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

The construction of several buildings, access roads, and parking areas was planned within a 47 acre project area. Initial stratification of this project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity was based on the results of background research and walkover inspection. This preliminary evaluation indicated that the project area contained some relatively large areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Intensive subsurface testing using a 40 m block pattern containing 25, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits arranged on a systematic grid of bin intervals supplemented by short, judgmentally oriented test pit transects, sampled those portions of the project area considered to have high or moderate archaeological sensitivity. The intensive survey did not locate any prehistoric or historical cultural resources in the project area. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-967 Doucette, Diana, and Suzanne Glover

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, River Crossing, Norton, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted at the location of a proposed and partially completed residential development. Construction of approximately 60 residential units in a cluster zoned community of 30 duplex homes, associated parking, and access roads on 45.6 acres of land was planned. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover reconnaissance and subsurface testing. Background research revealed that a known prehistoric site, the Souza Farm Site (19-BR-320), existed within the project area, but was destroyed by construction activities conducted prior to the survey. Intensive subsurface testing consisted of 86, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits. A small scatter of prehistoric cultural material was recovered, including one diagnostic projectile point dating to the Late Woodland Period (1,000-450 B.P.). The absence of artifact concentrations and/or associated features indicates short-term utilization of the area by prehistoric groups. The prehistoric cultural materials have been designated as the River Crossing Site. A small scatter of historic/modern cultural material was recovered and cataloged as field debris. The historic/modern field trash is not considered to represent a potentially significant cultural deposition. The prehistoric cultural materials suggested a Late Woodland occupation, but are not considered to represent a significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-968 Riess, Warren C.

1989 Final Report, Marine Archaeological Investigation, Manchester Waste Water Outfall, Manchester, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Background research and a remote sensing survey were conducted of the 120 foot wide swath along the proposed Manchester Waste Water outfall route. Three areas were identified as potentially significant archaeological targets. Nautical archaeologists inspected these targets, finding no significant cultural remains. Target A proved to be a bedrock outcrop protruding from the sand bottom. Target B appeared to be a natural sand ridge on either side of a trench aligned parallel to the shore. Target C was an old trap line, horizontally connecting numerous abandoned lobster traps. It was concluded that no significant cultural resources appear to exist within the proposed project boundary, and no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-969 Hoffman, Curtiss

1989 Wankinquoah Business Park, Archaeological Intensive Survey, Revised Final Report. 97 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were conducted for the Middleborough project area. The excavation of 195, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits located 10 loci of prehistoric cultural activity within the project area. Prehistoric cultural material recovered included quartz, argillite, and felsite flakes, granite hammerstones, a quartz preform, a perforator, a flake scraper, cores, and a boulder used as an anvil. A large granite boulder with a vein of quartz showed signs of quarrying activity. The Read Company Site, a small charcoal scatter associated with a quartz locus, was radiocarbon dated to the Late Woodland Period (790 $\pm$ 65 B.P.) (Beta-32326/ETH-5670). Historic resources were recovered in two loci and included two pieces of redware, a vessel glass fragment, a piece of brick, and a piece of blue transfer-printed whiteware. The only locus considered potentially significant was the Read Company Site which contained information on Late Woodland quartz reduction technology. The increased intensity of sampling in the vicinity of this locus during the survey probably removed all or nearly all of the site. It was recommended that construction proceed without further archaeological study.

25-970 Holmes, Richard Douglas, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1990 Archaeological Site Locational Survey in the Vicinity of West Cemetery and Porter Swamp Brook, Granby, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted for the sewer line project. Subsurface testing was conducted in areas of moderate to high archaeological potential, including an area believed to be the location of a pauper's burial ground. At the eastern end of the project area, a fragment of prehistoric pottery and a flake of Onondaga chert were recovered in a disturbed context. This portion of the project area is recorded with the Massachusetts Historical Commission as part of prehistoric site #l9-HS-73. No temporally diagnostic material is recorded for this site, but a local artifact collection, the Prentiss Collection, reputedly from the vicinity, was examined for this study. The collection suggests an occupation over an 8,000-year period. Much historic material was found on the surface and mixed in fill and dumped debris, especially at the eastern end of the project area. No structures or historic archaeological remains were identified. It was reported that an area in the vicinity of two cemetery storage sheds was used in the 1930s as a burial ground for paupers. Initial plans for the project indicated that the proposed sewer line would pass beneath the access road, but would bear to the east by the sheds. During subsurface testing, a small fragment of bone was found in artificial fill east of the sheds. The bone was analyzed, and it was determined that it could not identified positively as human or animal. Following the discovery of potential human remains, the route of the sewer was shifted approximately 30 m (100 feet) north to avoid the sheds. This area was tested and determined to contain large amounts of artificial fill and, therefore, a potential burial area. It was recommended that the proposed sewer route be shifted farther north to the end of the paved access road. Provided that the sewer follows the recommended route, no further survey of this area is recommended. Although the cemetery has been in use since 1768, the older section of the cemetery is to the south of the proposed sewer line and no pre-20th century graves are in danger of disturbance. It was reported that burials are very close to the paved and unpaved roadways in the cemetery, and records of burials could be inaccurate. However, in the most recent section of the cemetery, where the project area is located, burial records are more reliable. No further historical or archaeological research was recommend.

25-971 DePaoli, Neill

1989 Archaeological Investigations of the Golden Ball Tavern "Barn" Site, Weston, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted at a late 18th century tavern/farmstead, listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The test area was thought to be the location of a late 18th century barn that serviced the tavern/farm along with a second barn, which still stands. Nine 2 m x 2 m and two 60 cm x 60 cm test pits were excavated. Large quantities of redware ceramic and glass containers, animal bones and shellfish remains, coal, coal ash, wire, nails, window glass, and brick were recovered. Features included postmolds and trash pits containing nearly complete skeletons of birds and other barnyard animals. No structural remains, such as stone foundation walls and/or piers and discrete concentrations of architectural and agricultural debris were found within the limited excavated area. It appeared that the test area was not the location of the barn, but rather part of a barnyard used during the 19th and early 20th centuries. It was recommended that excavation be undertaken farther north of the test site to locate the barn.

25-972 Loparto, Leonard W.

1990 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Restoration of Commuter Rail Service to Newburyport, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Eight miles of a proposed rebuilt rail line, two stations and five staging areas were surveyed in the communities of Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, and Newburyport. Background research established that as many as 10 known archaeological sites, all prehistoric, have been reported in the project area. Historical maps and environmental conditions also suggested that additional locations which were favorable to prehistoric and historic settlement activities were historically present. Existing conditions and environmental data were reviewed, attempts were made to auger portions of the projects area, a walkover survey of all project locations and limited field-testing were conducted. Extensive excavation and filling were evident throughout the right-of-way from the mid-19th cen-

tury to the present. It was concluded that reported sites and potential sites in sensitive areas have been destroyed by these activities. A review of plans for rail reconstruction, station locations and staging areas indicated that proposed construction of these facilities would take place within previously disturbed areas. No known sites would be adversely affected by the proposed construction since sites in those areas had been destroyed. If construction activities are altered to extend beyond disturbed areas, particularly at the proposed Rowley Station Site, these activities may have an adverse effect on archaeological sites. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-973 Carolan, Jane, Elena Decima, Chris Edens, Michael Roberts, and Leith Smith

1990 The History and Archaeology of the Palmer School Site, Palmer, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the 56 acre Palmer School Site. The project area contained one known prehistoric site (l9-HD-7). There were other known sites in the vicinity in similar environmental contexts, and diverse environmental characteristics indicated that there might be previously unknown sites within the project area. Five areas that were determined archaeologically sensitive were excavated with 167, 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits placed at 20 m intervals. The survey located four sites, one prehistoric and three historic, with only limited amounts of cultural debris encountered elsewhere. The prehistoric site, designated as P-1, was a relatively sparse scatter of lithics and soil stains that may indicate features related to the site. A Small Stemmed rose quartz projectile point, three flakes, a rose quartz core, and charcoal fragments were found at the site. Historic stone foundations of a small wooden structure and a barn cellar hole were found at the first historic site, H-1. Artifacts at this site included cut nails, asphalt roofing shingle fragments, brick, window glass, coal, and plain whiteware. The second historic site, H-2 consisted of a concentration of cut granite stones that may have been the remains of a foundation. The third historic site, H-3, was a concentration of historic artifacts dating to the mid to late 19th century. The artifacts included plain whiteware porcelain, lamp glass, a white glass button, window glass, cut nails, and lumps of coal and bone. No further archaeological work was recommended, due to the questionable integrity of the location and the likelihood that little or no significant information would be recovered with additional archaeological study.

25-974 Strauss, Alan, and Richard Douglas Holmes

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Conservatory Park, Hingham, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The reconnaissance survey included prehistoric and historic documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance and interviews. The study determined that the area has a moderate potential to contain small prehistoric sites and it is recommended that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted.

25-975 Mills, Peter R.

1990 Report of Archaeological Investigations of an Indian Burial Near Steam Mill Road, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

The burial of a Native American, encountered during construction of a house addition in Deerfield, consisted of a single flexed interment placed on its right side with its head to the south facing east. A ceramic sherd in the graveshaft fill and previous burial discoveries on the property suggest that the burial is contemporaneous with or post-dates the Late Woodland Period. Background research and subsurface testing was conducted for the area where the construction would take place. Three excavation units were opened to examine the burial and to search for any other burials that might be impacted. A very dark brown to black organic stain lined the walls of the burial pit and also covered the head and shoulders of the individual. It was suggested that the stain may have been caused by an organic mat or bark lining placed in the burial pit. Analysis determined that the individual was a 22-25 year-old Indian female. Comparative research on burial dis-

coveries in the region is presented. Based on the results of the research and investigation, future development of terraces adjacent to the Deerfield River should be considered to have high potential for impacting human burials.

25-976 Vogt, Christy, and Marsha King

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Howe Farm Development, Concord, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was completed at a portion of the 27.5 acre parcel. Documentary and background research and a walkover survey of the area identified stone wall boundaries and a wetlands area. The methodology behind the subsurface testing was designed to locate both large and small prehistoric and historic archaeological sites expected to be present. The focus of this subsurface testing was to obtain coverage of the area, since only one prehistoric site (19-MD-410) was known to exist near the actual project area, and historic research showed that the area had been sparsely settled. A total of 252, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated. No prehistoric cultural material was found during the testing of the Howe Farm project area. Historical cultural material found in the project area consisted of field trash and therefore retains little or no contextual significance. Since there were no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites located on the project area, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-977 Fitch, Virginia A., Kirsten Hoffman, and Mary Lynne Rainey

1989 Archaeological Investigations and Management Plan, Huguenot Fort, Oxford, Massachusetts. 168 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the historic Huguenot Fort Site, a property listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (see also report #25-578). The findings of this project will aid in the interpretation of the fort, and resulted in the preparation of a plan for the preservation and management of the fort site. Background research was conducted and systematic subsurface archaeological testing was completed inside the walls of the Huguenot Fort in order to define features, activity areas, and the present condition of the fort site. A total of 39, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated along a grid, and eight judgmental units of varying sized were excavated to examine areas of visible or suspected features. Disturbance of the fort site and structures was kept to a minimum. Field investigations revealed that the foundations of the fort's structures were generally intact, and confirmed the presence of several reported features, particularly the well, powder magazine, dry sink, and watering trough. A total of 842 pieces of cultural material were collected, including charcoal samples, structural mortar samples, faunal remains, redware ceramics, iron items, glass fragments, and a small number of personal items. Prehistoric cultural material was limited to a few fragments of quartz and quartzite chipping debris. It was determined that no further archaeological work was necessary. Clearing and stabilizing the fort, new signage, and a variety of public education initiatives were recommended in the management plan.

25-978 Ritchie, Duncan, and Beth Miller

1990 Reconnaissance and Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Nawn Factory Site, Roxbury Heritage State Park, Roxbury, Massachusetts. 211 pages.

To provide management recommendations for the development of the Roxbury Heritage State Park in Boston, background research and a walkover inspection were conducted to stratify the half-acre Nawn Factory Site into areas of archaeological sensitivity. An intensive archaeological survey was then undertaken to test the four areas determined sensitive during the reconnaissance survey: the Nawn Factory building, Nawn Street (cobblestone driveway), the Cunningham and Doggett Houses, and Hunneman Court. Throughout the project area, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated on a 5 m systematic grid. These were supplemented by eight machine-excavated trenches of varying lengths and widths placed in archaeologically sensitive areas. No evidence of

prehistoric period occupation was found at the site. Brick and fieldstone foundations for the late 18th century Cunningham and Doggett Houses were found. A builders trench found in this area included deposits of structural materials (brick, window glass, nails, and plaster), ceramic sherds (whiteware, redware, domestic stoneware, pearlware, and porcelain), along with late 19th century to modern bottle glass. In the Nawn Factory area, two lines of stoneware and cast iron (water) pipe were discovered running in an east/west direction under Nawn Street. Late 19th century city atlases of Boston show water mains passing under the street in the same area. Foundations of tenement structures were uncovered facing Nawn Street and Hunneman Court, as well as deep fill deposits, cobblestone paving and utility lines associated with late 19th century development. Structural material, ceramics, and bottle glass were among the cultural materials recovered. Because the four areas tested during the intensive level survey possessed high integrity and research potential, they were recommended for further evaluation at the site examination level.

25-979 Jones, Donald G., and David E. Clayton

1990 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Yellow Freight Terminal in Abington, Massachusetts. 41 pages

Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were recorded for the project area. The project area was considered to have the potential for prehistoric sites because numerous sites are recorded in the vicinity in areas of similar topographic and environmental characteristics. One recorded historical site was identified during the background research. A stone monument, placed at the northeast corner of the project area, marks the presumed intersection of the Satucket Path, a former Indian trail, and the Old Colony Line, the original boundary between the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies. Background research also indicated that a number of farmsteads were located in the vicinity from the 17th through the 19th century, although none were identified within the project area itself. The project area was associated with a nursery beginning around the turn of the 20th century. At least one building was located directly adjacent to the parcel. The field reconnaissance consisted of a reconnaissance and surveying and mapping of surface features. No surface evidence of prehistoric sites was identified during the walkover. The western portion of the project area is relatively level and well drained and is therefore considered to have potential for prehistoric sites. Two historical sites were identified during the walkover. The stone monument was identified in the northeast corner of the property adjacent to Adams Street. In addition, a stone foundation, which may have been associated with the nursery, was identified near the center of the property. The portion of the project area that lies above 155 feet in elevation was considered to have the potential for significant prehistoric and historical sites. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended (see report #25-980).

25-980 Glover, Suzanne

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Yellow Freight Terminal, Abington, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

An intensive archaeological (locational) survey was conducted at the proposed approximate 10 acre project area. A reconnaissance survey (see report #25-979) identified the western two-thirds of the project area as possessing a moderate to high archaeological sensitivity for cultural resources, which included the presence of an undocumented stone foundation. A 1980 historical marker and part of the historic Satucket Path also lie in the northeast corner and eastern third of the project area. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended as a result of the reconnaissance survey to document the stone foundation and its possible archaeological component, as well as locate any other potentially significant prehistoric and/or historical cultural resources. Additional background research conducted during the intensive survey focused primarily on the documentation of the stone foundation. A review of documentary sources and local informant interviews identified the stone foundation as the remains of a “winter nursery” constructed ca. 1900 for use by the nursery business that operated on the property from 1893 to about 1968. Subsurface testing conducted within the project area identified a limited archaeological component associated

with the foundation. This component consists primarily of low-density structural debris. The foundation and archaeological cultural materials have been designated as the Wyman Site. This site did not represent a potentially significant cultural deposition. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered during the survey. A recommendation concerning the preservation and possible enhancement of the historical marker in the northeast corner of the property was made. The design of this preservation plan should be developed in consultation with the appropriate local and state agencies. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-981 Davin, Ann K., Marsha King, and Edna Feighner

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Chelmsford Phase IIB Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The proposed construction consisted of five pump stations (10,000 sq. ft.) and eleven cross-country routes (6,830 linear ft.). During the survey, it was determined that the project areas were within wetland areas. No prehistoric or historical cultural materials were recovered during the survey. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-982 Leveillee, Alan

1990 An Archaeological Sensitivity Survey of the Berkshire Gas Company, Tenneco Interconnect Project Area, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

Results of an archaeological assessment survey of the proposed Berkshire Gas-Tenneco Interconnect area indicate that the expected likelihood of impacts to potentially significant prehistoric and/or historical period sites is low. The impact areas are dominated by previously disturbed sand and gravel beds covered by silty soil and flood deposits of sandy silt covered by silty loam which today support a wet meadow, swamp shrub vegetation. The subsurface context of any cultural materials encountered within such soil conditions would likely be a result of post depositional processes rather than in situ activity. Based upon existing conditions within the project area, the archaeological sensitivity was ranked as low. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-983 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Ellen-Rose Savulis, and D. Richard Gumaer

1986 Archaeological Remote Sensing and Historical Research Survey for the Yeadon Parcel at the Hassanomisco Indian Burying Ground, Grafton, Massachusetts. 124 pages.

An archaeological remote sensing survey was conducted to determine the boundaries of an historical Native American burial ground. Prior to conducting the survey, an extensive documentary search was completed in order to gather boundary information pertaining to the project area. Remote sensing techniques included proton magnetometry and electrical resistivity testing. Because of the stony, irregular content of the soil, only resistivity was effective in locating subsurface cultural features. Four burial shafts were found on the Yeadon parcel. In addition, a subsurface stone foundation of unknown origin was detected by the resistivity survey. This feature may be the remains of a 19th century grave monument, mentioned in historical documents. It could also conceivably be the remains of the original Hassanamisco meetinghouse, or a small building in existence in the late 19th century. Further field testing could verify these hypotheses. An area of 1,050 square meters of burial ground was delimited for the sponsor which encompasses known burials, burial shafts and the foundation. Any subsurface impact to this area should be avoided.

25-984 DeCesare, Louise M.

1990 Archaeological Collections Management at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts. Archaeological Collections Management Project Series No. 6. 83 pages.

This report presents information on artifacts and archaeological records from the 1982 archaeological survey of a proposed electrical line corridor at the Springfield Armory (see report #25-415). Collections management methodology was described, and problems with documentation and classification were explained. The archaeological data predominantly reflected landscaping and gardening activities (grading and filling), rather than activities specific to the armory's function as either a weapons repository or a military training ground.

2S-985 Reinke, Rita, and Ed Hood

1990 Report on the Hadley Palisade Project. 78 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance and an intensive survey were conducted to discover whether remains of a 17th century defensive palisade constructed by English settlers still existed in Hadley. Guided by the documentary research and surface indicators, six properties on West Street were chosen for testing. Trenches of 50 cm wide and varying in length were excavated to intercept the presumed line of the palisade. Soil samples for phosphate testing were collected from the excavation units. Evidence of the fortification was recovered at the McQueston property showing one major construction period, and hints of the palisade were possibly recovered elsewhere. Subsurface evidence consisted of a ditch approximately three feet wide, and a series of postmolds to the west of the ditch, appearing to match the specification for the palisade ("3 fingers thick set two foot into the ground") stated in the town records in 1678. A ditch would have first been dug, and then the stakes would have been set in the mound of dirt removed from the ditch, thus adding to the overall height of the defensive structure. Apparently undisturbed remains of late 18th to early 19th century farm activities were found. At 19 West Street the remains of an outbuilding were recovered, and the survey data indicate that its integrity is high. It was recommended that an additional survey of the West Street area include the consultation of specific records for the 1936 flood, and its effect on the extent and integrity of the resources. Any future land use planning of this area should include the identification, evaluation and possible protection of the archaeological resources.

25-986 Luedtke, Barbara E.

1990 Report on an Archaeological Survey of World's End, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were conducted at the World's End Reservation in Hingham. A total of 596 shovel test pits was excavated at l0 m, 20 m, and 30 m intervals along numerous transects, most of which paralleled the coastline and edges of the marsh. Ten prehistoric sites and two historical sites were encountered. Several of the sites were occupied during more than one cultural period. One site, the Dammed Meadow Site (19-PL-269), contained a Middle Archaic Neville point. Late Archaic projectile points, such as Small Stemmed points, Brewerton points and Squibnocket Triangles, were recovered from the Rocky Neck Site (l9-PL-566), Lincoln Rocks Site (l9-PL-567), Hermit's Cove Site (19-PL-568), and World's End Site (l9-PL-267). An Atlantic point from the Terminal Archaic Period was also found at the World's End Site. Unusually thick ceramic sherds and a possible Orient point suggest Early Woodland occupation at the Rocky Neck Site. A Jack's Reef Pentagonal point found at the World's End Site, and pottery sherds found at the Rocky Neck Site, Lincoln Rocks Site and Hermit's Cove Site indicate Middle Woodland occupation. Late Woodland pottery sherds and Levanna points were recovered from the Rocky Neck Site, World's End Site and Boulder Cove Site (l9-PL-570). These three sites and the Hermit's Cove Site and Boardwalk Site (l9-PL-569) all contained shell middens. Flakes of Braintree hornfels were also found at the Bumkin View Site (19-PL-57l). Only two sites could not be dated by the resources recovered. These were the Martin's Cove Site (l9-PL-573) and Site #2 (l9-PL-572). Historic sites consisted of a 19th century sheepfold foundation and a house foundation of unknown date. Near the house foundation is another small foundation, possibly a privy, connected to the house by what appears to be a concrete walkway. It was recommended that care be exercised whenever the ground surface is disturbed in any way, especially since many sites are lying just below the surface. Continuing to pile brush and rocks along

vulnerable areas of the shoreline to attempt to curb erosion was also recommended. It was recommended that site locations be kept confidential to discourage looting.

25-987 Dincauze, Dena F.

1990 Report of Cultural Resources Survey Along Lower Amethyst Brook, Amherst, Massachusetts – Second Year. 16 pages.

Background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing was conducted on a portion of the Amethyst Brook Reservation (see report #25-901). In close proximity to the project area is prehistoric site l9-HS-308. Sherds of white glazed pottery, red slipware, and green bottle glass were recovered during the walkover. Shovel test pits at western transects 1 and 2 indicated former use of the areas as plowed fields. Fragments of sheet iron, a cut nail, hand-wrought square nails, and charcoal were recovered. Shovel test pits in the eastern extension, north of Allen Mill Road, indicated that the plowzone along the high bank of the brook was discontinuous. Two flakes, some broken stones, and a contracting stemmed bifacial knife were recovered from a test pit of fine, sandy soil. A single quartzite biface-thinning flake was found on the surface at the base of the road cut. The bifacially flaked knife was not clearly diagnostic of any identifiable period of time. The only evidence of prehistoric resources clearly in situ were those recovered in the superficial sand sheet. Most of the artifacts seemed to have been disturbed by plowing and collecting. No further cultural materials were believed to still exist, at least in situ, within the project area.

25-988 Elia, Ricardo J., David B. Landon, and Nancy S. Seasholes

1989 Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel Project in Boston, Massachusetts. (Two Volumes). 295 and 230 pages.

The goals of the Phase II archaeological survey were to conduct subsurface testing at the sites recommended by the Phase I survey (see report #25-898); to evaluate their integrity, characteristics, and boundaries; and to evaluate their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. A total of six study blocks were tested during the Phase II study and eleven test trenches were excavated in these blocks. Three sites were determined to be potentially significant and undisturbed; they were considered eligible for inclusion to the National Register. These were 1) Mill Pond Wharf Site, where the well-preserved remains of a late 17th/early 18th century private wharf were found extending into the former Mill Pond; 2) Paddy's Alley Backlot Site, where undisturbed residential deposits from a late 17th/early 18th century houselot were discovered; and 3) Cross Street Backlot Site, an undeveloped portion of an historical backlot which contained two features, one dating to the late 17th/early 18th century, the other a privy-type feature dating to the early 19th century. Phase III data recovery excavations were recommended for the three sites listed above; no additional archaeological work was recommended for the other sites.

25-989 Macomber, Gerald M., Donald G. Jones, and Nancy S. Seasholes

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Eight Proposed Pipeline's of Tennessee Gas Pipelines NOREX Project in Massachusetts. 311 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey, consisting of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing and laboratory analysis, was conducted of eight pipelines across Massachusetts. Towns included in the survey were Pittsfield, Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Southwick, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Oxford, Sutton, Lunenburg, Lancaster, Bolton, Wilmington, Burlington, Danvers, and Peabody. The background research included a study of the prehistory and history of the project area within a regional context. Known prehistoric and historical sites in and around the project areas were also documented. These data were evaluated in an attempt to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity within the various project areas. The field reconnaissance consisted of a walkover of each of the proposed pipeline routes in order to visually assess the nature of the impact areas. The field reconnaissance also permitted the assessment of the

suitability of the different portions of the project areas for subsurface testing on the basis of actual field conditions such as drainage, slope, terrain, proximity to water sources, and disturbance. Eighty areas of archaeological sensitivity were selected for subsurface testing within the eight pipeline sections. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits generally placed at l0 m intervals along single linear transects within the proposed pipeline routes. In certain portions of each pipeline section where additional working space was required, multiple parallel transects of shovel test pits were utilized. A total of 1,372 shovel test pits, including 45 bracket units and 8 judgmental units, was excavated. Prehistoric artifacts, recovered from 15 areas, consisted of quartzite, quartz crystal, and volcanic flakes, projectile point fragments of quartz, felsite and chert, a felsite Neville-like point, a quartzite "Westboro' point mid-section, a quartzite Large Triangular point (Late Woodland, 1,300-500 B.P.), a cord-wrapped stick impressed pottery fragment, and a broken stone adze. All of the artifacts were either surface finds or isolated finds in shovel test pits and are not considered to be archaeologically significant. Two prehistoric sites were identified (the first consisting of a quartz crystal flake, eight quartzite flakes, and a quartzite Large Triangular point suggesting Late Woodland occupation, and the second consisting of seven volcanic flakes) and were determined to be of low artifact density and localized within a small area. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the areas with prehistoric finds. Two historical sites were identified in Sutton and portions of the towpath of the Hampshire and Hampden Canal were identified in Easthampton. The remains of the Hampshire and Hampden Canal were located outside of the area of construction impact for the proposed pipeline and no remains of the canal exist within this area. Phase II site examinations were recommended for the site for the former gristmill in Sutton (see report #25-993) and in Wilmington (see report #25-992).

25-990 Macomber, Gerald M., and Nancy S. Seasholes

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Eight Proposed Pipelines of Tennessee Gas Pipelines NOREX Project in Massachusetts: Addendum, Proposed Realignment of a Portion of Section 11 (Peabody-Danvers) in Peabody, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

This report is an addendum to the final report entitled "Intensive Archaeological Survey of Eight Proposed Pipelines of Tennessee Gas Pipeline's NOREX Project in Massachusetts" (see report #25-989). Due to a change in alignment of a portion of the proposed Section 11 pipeline in Peabody, additional archaeological reconnaissance and testing was required of the proposed realignment. Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the proposed realignment, but the project area was considered to have potential for unrecorded prehistoric sites. The proposed realignment now places the project corridor behind the John Upton House of the Upton Tavern, a lot that was part of a farm in the 17th and 18th centuries. Because the proposed realignment passes through the historical parcel of the Upton House, the project area was considered to have the potential for structural remains and archaeological deposits. Two sections along the proposed realignment were selected for subsurface testing, totaling approximately 300 linear feet. A total of 17 shovel test pits was excavated. No prehistoric sites were identified within the proposed construction impact area of the realignment. A limited amount of historical artifacts was associated with historical structures of features and were not considered to be archaeologically significant. No further archaeological investigations were recommended. Historical remains noted outside of the impact area should be avoided.

25-991 Macomber, Gerald M., Donald G. Jones, and Nancy S. Seasholes

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Proposed Pipeyards for Tennessee Gas Pipeline's NOREX Project in Massachusetts. 104 pages.

The proposed pipeyards for the NOREX Project included one in Southwick and East Longmeadow and an alternate site in Hampden, Oxford, Dalton, Easthampton, Lunenburg, and Billerica. The Lunenburg pipeyard was evaluated during the intensive archaeological survey of the proposed NOREX pipelines; no subsurface testing was conducted due to the disturbance of the area by gravel operations. Each of the proposed pipeyards in Bolton, Hampden, and Billerica were lo-

cated in former or present-day gravel pits and all were considered to be disturbed. Therefore, no subsurface testing was conducted at these locations and no further archaeological investigations were recommended. Subsurface testing was conducted at the Southwick, East Longmeadow, Oxford, and Easthampton pipeyards. Prehistoric sites were discovered at the Southwick, East Longmeadow, and Easthampton pipeyards. Six quartz flakes and quartz angular waste were recovered in Southwick. Quartz flakes and angular waste, a sandstone abrader/scraper, and a quartz Small Stemmed projectile point, suggesting Late Archaic occupation (4,500-3,000 B.P.), were recovered in East Longmeadow. In Easthampton, a quartz flake and a Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point were found, also suggesting Late Archaic occupation. No prehistoric materials were recovered from the Oxford pipeyard. The prehistoric site at Southwick was determined to be a low-density site that has been disturbed. The prehistoric sites at the East Longmeadow and Easthampton pipeyards were determined to be potentially significant. A limited amount of historical materials, consisting of low-density field scatter, was recovered from each of these for pipeyards. No historical features or structures were identified at any of the pipeyards. The historical deposits were therefore no considered to be potentially significant. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the Southwick and Oxford pipeyards. It was recommended that the prehistoric sites at the East Longmeadow and Westhampton pipeyards be avoided during construction. If avoidance was not possible, then a Phase II site examination should be conducted.

25-992 Elia, Ricardo J., and Nancy S. Seasholes

1990 Phase II Archaeological Investigation of a Section of the Middlesex Canal in Wilmington, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

The archaeological investigation consisted of background historical research and field investigations of the section of the canal located within the project area. The Middlesex Canal is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The historical investigation, which included documentary, cartographic, and deed research, provided data on the history, construction, and operation of the Middlesex Canal. Original records pertaining to the construction and engineering technology of the canal were also obtained. The archaeological fieldwork consisted of a topographical survey of the site and the excavation of test units. Three backhoe trenches, measuring a combined length of 55 feet, were excavated across the canal in order to investigate the towpath embankment and canal bed and to determine if a berm had been built on the opposite side of the canal from the towpath. Two manual test units were also excavated; one beyond the limits of the canal, as a stratigraphic control unit, and the other in the area of the former canal bed. The test excavations revealed that the fabric of the towpath embankment was essentially intact. The canal bed was delineated along the line (probably leveled during construction) of the sandy subsoil. An analysis of the excavated profile in light or the documentary evidence indicates that the overall configuration of the canal closely corresponds to the original specifications as detailed in construction contracts. No evidence of a berm embankment was discovered on the west side of the canal, and an analysis of the topographical, historical, and archaeological data indicates the likelihood that there never was a berm in this section of the canal. Instead, a natural basin on the west side of the canal north of Butters Row was allowed to flood with the waters of the canal. No evidence was found for the presence of either of the two types of waterproofing described in the records (puddling of the canal bed or puddle gutters in the embankments). No additional archaeological work was recommended. It was recommended that work crews avoid disturbing the extant remains of the canal within the project area to the extent possible, and that any portion of the canal that is disturbed or destroyed be restored to its former condition.

25-993 Jones, Donald G., Nancy S. Seasholes, and Claire C. Carlson

1990 Results of a Phase II Site Examination of the Putnam Mill Site for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company’s NOREX Project in Sutton, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

A Phase II site examination was conducted of the Putnam Mill Site in Sutton. The Phase I archaeological survey identified mill and fish culture system remains along the proposed route of the

Oxford-Sutton pipeline and a Phase II site examination was recommended (see report #25-989). The site examination consisted of documentary research, field survey and mapping, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. Documentary research indicated that the Putnam Mill was owned by Jonathan Putnam in 1797 and may have been constructed much earlier. In the third quarter of the 19th century, a sawmill may have been added to the gristmill. In 1867 the mill was bought for the operation of the Sutton Cranberry Company. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts eventually bought the mill and adjacent property to be utilized by the Division of Fisheries and Game for a fish culture system until the mid l970s. Based on the documentary research and field investigations it was determined that the former Putnam Mill wheel pit and millpond were utilized in the construction of the fish culture system. The wheel pit was used to house a series of catching basins and fish sorting and grading basins. Construction and redesign of the fish culture system destroyed portions of the original wheel pit, but the Division of Fisheries and Game made a concerted effort in all their construction to mimic historical construction techniques by utilizing dry-laid stones or stone facing whenever possible. Limited subsurface testing at the site did not reveal any evidence of the Stockwell Mill House, but did reveal substantial structural remains that were part of the wheel pit/fish sorting basin complex. The Putnam Mill Site, a part of a system of seven ponds of the Merrill State Pond System, was considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site represents adaptations of landscape elements and structures for use and reuse by the three successive industries; a gristmill, a cranberry company, and fish culture system. The Merrill State Pond System was the first and only such enterprise of its kind in the country and the raising of several species of warm water fish in an extensive pond system represents significant advancements in aquaculture technology. It was recommended that the site be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then a mitigation plan should be developed.

25-994 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard Douglas Holmes, David Bernstein, and Carolyn Hertz

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Tennessee Gas Company Pipeline, Northeast Settlement Project, Massachusetts and New York. 437 pages.

An archaeological and historical reconnaissance survey was conducted for the 82km (51 mile) Northeast Settlement Project corridor of the proposed pipeline, which passes through the Massachusetts towns of Richmond, Lee, Tyringham, Sutton, Northbridge, Grafton, Upton, Hopedale, Mendon, Haverhill, and Methuen. The project consisted of documentary research, stratification of the area into high, moderate, low and no potential to contain sites, and a walkover. In all, 26 km (16 miles) were determined to have a moderate to high potential to contain subsurface prehistoric or historic sites. It was recommended that 3,039 shovel test pits be excavated in areas of high and moderate potential.

25-995 Holmes, Richard Douglas, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and David Bernstein

1990 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Proposed Niagara Settlement Project, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company: Agawam, Longmeadow and East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 135 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted along a proposed pipeline route of the Niagara Settlement Project. The study included documentary research (see report #25-952), a walkover reconnaissance and subsurface testing with 596 shovel test pits. In two survey areas, backhoe trenches were excavated to extend beneath deep alluvium or artificial fill. Seven prehistoric archaeological sites or findspots were encountered. Five of the sites contained a very low density of prehistoric materials and no further survey was recommended. A small Woodland Period site designated the Longmeadow Brook Bluff Site, contained ceramic sherds, lithic flakes, a biface, fire-cracked rocks, and a marine shell fragment. Another small site, possibly dating to the Middle to Late Woodland Period (1,500-500 B.P.), was designated the Longmeadow Brook Terrace Site. It contained a broken vein-quartz projectile point tip, a small pentagonal vein-quartz projectile point, a vein-quartz flake, and fire-cracked rock fragments. Site examinations were recommended for two sites (the Longmeadow Brook Bluff and Terrace sites) to determine their eligibil-

ity for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-996 Leveillee, Alan D.

1990 Supplemental Archaeological Investigations of Seven Sites Along the Proposed Providence Gas Corridor, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

A supplemental archaeological examination was conducted of six sites previously identified along the proposed Providence Gas Project Corridor (see report #25-807). In addition, a stone feature located on the Blair property in Uxbridge, and not previously recorded, was investigated. Three of the sites investigated, the Feature 1 Site (19-WR-508) in Sutton, and the Brook Site (l9-WR-509) and Locus 2 Site (19-WR-510), both in Douglas, were prehistoric, while the Stone Dam Site in Northbridge (see also report #25-997), the Smith Road Cellar Hole (SUT-HA-5) and School House Road Cellar Hole (SUT-HA-6) Sites in Sutton, and the Blair Property stone feature were historic period sites. Supplemental archaeological examinations were conducted on the seven sites to firmly establish spatial limits, consider internal site composition, determine chronological affiliations, establish site integrity and consider the potential significance of the sites. Based upon the results of the supplemental testing, none of the seven sites investigated appeared to meet criteria which would have classified any of them as significant. Documentation of the sites and submission of Massachusetts Historical Commission Site forms was recommended. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-997 Leveillee, Alan

1990 Historical Context—The Stone Dam/Causeway Site, Northbridge, Massachusetts. Supplemental Archaeological Investigations, The Proposed Providence Gas Corridor, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

Additional research was conducted at the Stone Dam/Causeway to provide a contextual framework to determine whether or not the site was eligible for listing on the State and national Registers of Historic Places. The site was identified during investigations for the Providence Gas Corridor Project (see reports #25-807 and #25-996). Town histories and relevant documents were examined, and several informants were consulted. The stone dam/causeway appears to be a component of a larger 19th century mill complex, which has lost much of its archaeological integrity due to road construction. Surviving 19th century mill complexes of comparable or better integrity than of this dam complex exist in Northbridge, Uxbridge and Sutton, limiting the significance of the complex on the local level. Due to lack of integrity, it was determined that the site was ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-998 Doucette, Diana, Alan Leveillee, and Virginia A. Fitch

1990 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, Silver City Galleria, Taunton, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted of 110 acres of the total 126 acres contained within the proposed shopping center project area. The project area was considered to have high archaeological sensitivity due to the environmental setting as well as the density of known sites in the Taunton area. Also, the previous intensive survey of the 16 acre parcel confirmed the presence of prehistoric activity. The survey consisted of background research, field investigation, and laboratory processing and analysis of recovered cultural material. A total of 147, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated in the remaining 110 acres. A low density of cultural material was recovered from the project area, consisting of one Neville projectile point, an untyped rhyolite projectile point, a non-diagnostic quartzite point fragment, a complete quartz crystal, and chipping debris of quartz, argillite and felsite. The presence of the Neville point suggests Middle Archaic occupation (7,500-5,000 B.P.), and the Squibnocket Stemmed point indicates Late Archaic activity (5,000-3,000 B.P.). Two standing, 19th century houses, well-constructed, split-stone, stone

walls with a stone stile, and portions of a barn foundation were also located in the project area. The prehistoric materials collected were not considered to constitute a potentially significant site due to their low density and lack of integrity and further investigations were not recommended. Further investigation was recommended for the historic Pierce farmstead for an evaluation of its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

25-999 Davin, Ann K.

1990 An Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the Bufflehead Bay Project Area, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The intensive survey of the 420 acre project area included a walkover, which stratified the project area into zones of archaeological sensitivity, and subsurface testing, during which 760, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Three isolated prehistoric find spots, containing a Late Archaic stemmed projectile point, a creamy chert, possible Early Archaic Hardaway-Dalton projectile point, and a dark-brown chert flake, were found. Subsurface testing also located the remains of the historic Native American Alves Homestead Site. Historical cultural materials indicate that the site was occupied from the early to late 19th century. It was recommended that the Alves Homestead Site be avoided during construction or that a site examination be performed. No further work was recommended for the three prehistoric find spots.

25-1000 Hasenstab, Robert J., and Richard Douglas Holmes

1990 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Randall Wood Housing Development, Montague, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

The study included documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance, surface collection, and subsurface testing with 164 shovel test pits. No structures, features, or artifacts of historical significance were identified. A single find spot of prehistoric activity consisting of a quartzite flake and a possible flake of argillite was identified on a promontory overlooking a wetland and hillside seep. Verification test pits at the find spot failed to yield any further evidence of prehistoric occupation. The find is interpreted as a location of ephemeral prehistoric activity, and no further survey was recommended.

25-1001 Ritchie, Duncan

1989 A Preliminary Analysis of Prehistoric Cultural Materials for the Signal Hill (Neponset/Wamsutta) Site (19-NF-70), Canton, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

A preliminary analysis was conducted of the sample of prehistoric cultural material recovered from earlier excavations at the Signal Hill Site (19-NF-70). The analysis included all of the chipped, rough and ground stone tools, ceramic sherds and faunal or floral remains and a 20% sample of the chipping debris recovered from the site. In addition, a sample of charcoal from a feature yielded a date of 4,410 $\pm$ 100 B.P. (Beta 23498). Diagnostic projectile points and other artifacts indicate site use from the Middle Archaic to the Late Woodland Periods. Recommendations were for site preservation or data recovery and curatorial management recommendations for artifacts and records.

25-1002 Holmes, Richard Douglas, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1990 Archaeological Locational Survey at Arbor Way and Hedgerow Lane Subdivisions, Amherst, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

The project included documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing with a total of 122 shovel test pits. No materials definitively identified as prehistoric artifacts were recovered; historic material recovered was in accord with expectations of agricultural land use and

domestic artifacts of the 19th through 20th centuries. No sites of historical significance were found. No further archaeological or historical investigation was recommended.

25-1003 Strauss, Alan E.

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Governor Winthrop Estates Residential Development in Bedford, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The intensive archaeological survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric sites were located within the project area. Historical documents suggested the possibility of historic sites within the project area. An historical site, consisting of a stone-lined foundation, a well, and several surface depressions was identified during the field reconnaissance. An historical dump and a stone platform and earthen berm were also identified. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 102 shovel test pits excavated in six areas determined to have archaeological potential. One prehistoric site, consisting of three prehistoric lithic flakes, was identified. The prehistoric site that was discovered during the survey was located within a wetland buffer zone where no development was proposed. It was recommended that this site be avoided. If avoidance was not possible, it was recommended that further archaeological work be conducted. Based upon documentary research, the historical site may have been the residence of Obed Abbott, one of Bedford's first settlers (ca. 1730s). Subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of late 18th century artifacts; the possibility exists that further excavations may reveal additional historical resources from the same period or earlier. It was recommended that a site examination be conducted at the historical site in order to determine its potential eligibility for nomination to the State and National Registers of Historic Places. No further archaeological work was recommended for the other historical features or the remaining portions of the project area.

25-1004 Raber, Michael S.

1984 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Proposed Chicopee River Bridge, City of Chicopee, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

Reconnaissance survey research for the proposed bridge construction included background research of the project area vicinity prehistory, history and environments, surface inspection, and interviews. Five areas were considered sensitive for prehistoric resources, and no areas were considered sensitive for historic resources. Subsurface field investigations were recommended to determine the presence of significant prehistoric remains if project planning proceeded for one of the bridge alternatives and associated road widening (see report #25-1005).

25-1005 Raber, Michael S., and Leonard W. Loparto

1985 Intensive Survey of Cultural Resources for the Proposed Chicopee River Bridge, City of Chicopee, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted of the sensitive areas identified in the reconnaissance survey for the proposed bridge construction (see report #25-1004). A total of 40, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits placed at intervals of 20 m or less was excavated. One piece of quartzite lithic debitage was the only prehistoric artifact recovered. Most of the project areas tested proved to be badly disturbed by highway and parking area construction and maintenance. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1006 Carlson, Catherine C., and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1988 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Liberty Ledge Residential Development, Sudbury, Massachusetts. 95 pages.

Background research, a walkover, and the excavation of 129, 40 cm x 40 cm test pits was conducted at the 104 acre project area. Eight prehistoric archaeological sites, one of which is part of a previously recorded prehistoric site (19-MD-507), were located. Liberty Ledge Site 1 was the only site from which a temporally diagnostic artifact was recovered; this was a Brewerton Notched projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period (6,000 to 3,000 B.P.). It was recommended that the route of access roads be changed and the houselots modified to avoid the site. If this is not possible, it was recommended that a site examination be conducted at the site in order to determine its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Sites 2, 4 and 6 are to be impacted by house lots. It was recommended that the house lot plans be modified in a manner that would avoid the sites and a site preservation restriction be given to the Massachusetts Historical Commission to assure their protection in the future. One site, Liberty Ledge Site 3 was disturbed and no further survey was recommended. Three of the sites, Liberty Ledge Sites 5, 7 and 8, were technically regarded as a "findspots" as only one lithic flake was found at each. No further survey was recommended for these areas.

25-1007 Johnson, Eric S., Emily P. Gray, Daniel Hughes, Sioux McKinney, and Timothy Silva

1989 Report on the Fort Hill Site, Springfield, Massachusetts: Archaeological Site Examination by the University of Massachusetts Summer Field School, 1989. 81 pages.

The Fort Hill Site (19-HD-82/151) was a palisaded village inhabited by the Aqawam Indians from ca. 1666-1675. Excavations conducted during the construction of a house in 1895 located the palisade. Background research, surface inspection, remote sensing, and excavation of anomalies found were conducted to access the site's integrity and research potential. A total of 346 prehistoric or historic Native American artifacts were recovered, consisting mostly of lithic tools, waste products, and ceramics. A total of 1,338 historic artifacts were also recovered, most of which postdate the 18th century. The majority of these items were construction-related materials such as nails and flat glass with some domestic items such as ceramics and curved glass. The precise boundaries of the site were not determined, but it was recommended that excavation and/or remote sensing efforts be extended farther to the east to find site boundaries in the form of palisades. It was recommended that any future excavation should be conducted for the purposes of evaluating the utility of the remote-sensing data and tracing patterns of postmolds and other features.

25-1008 Davin, Ann K.

1990 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey, Shelburne Falls Road Bridge #C-20-18, Conway, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

Background research determined that there were no known prehistoric sites in close proximity to the project area. Historic period resources included stone walls and a small cellar hole six meters outside the project area. Subsurface testing did not locate any additional cultural resources. No cultural materials were located, even around the small foundation. Drainage within the area was found to be very poor. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1009 Little, Elizabeth A.

1990 Nantucket Test Pit No. 1991 at the University of Massachusetts Field Station, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

A 30 x 30 cm test pit was excavated at the University of Massachusetts Field Station (MHC Site #19-NT-l66) as part of a public education program in archaeology offered by the Nantucket Historical Association. Excavated to a depth of 14 cm, the test pit unveiled the presence of prehistoric chipping debris, shell and botanical remains in the plowzone. Analysis of the botanical remains are included in an appendix to the report. The report also includes an outline of the public education program.

25-1010 Johnston, Paul F.

1988 Marine Archaeological Phase I Evaluation for the Deer Island Fixed Cable Crossing, Inner Boston Harbor Massachusetts Water Resources Authority Secondary Treatment Facilities Plan. 26 pages.

Documentary sources were consulted to determine the locations of known shipwrecks in inner Boston Harbor. Sources from the Army Corps of Engineers were reviewed to evaluate more recent disturbances to the harbor bottom from dredging and navigational improvement projects. Recommendations were made for field survey and/or careful analysis of remote sensing (magnetometer, sonar and sub-bottom profiling). See also report #25-1011.

25-1011 Johnston, Paul F.

1989 Archaeological Review of the Marine Geophysical Survey of Inner Boston Harbor for the Boston Harbor Submarine Cable Crossing. 10 pages.

Remote sensing geophysical survey data were analyzed in relation to potential submerged cultural resources within an area proposed for the installation of utility cables from the Reserved Channel in South Boston to Deer Island. One anomaly was discovered near Deer Island which might be indicative of an historic shipwreck. It was recommended that this anomaly be avoided. See also report #25-1010.

25-1012 Harrell, Pauline Chase, Victoria Bunker Kenyon, and Dina Freedman

1988 Documents Submitted for 106 Review of Washington Street Replacement Transit Study. 76 pages.

This reconnaissance-level study uses documentary research, visual inspection and interviews with archaeologists to identify properties listed or possibly eligible for listing in the National Register. The report then considers the potential impacts of the proposed alternatives for replacement transit on historic and archaeological resources along the Washington Street corridor in Boston from the Tremont Street Tunnel to Dudley Square. The report was not intended as complete background research. The widening of streets and construction of tunnels could have adverse impacts on both standing structures and archaeological sites in the form of demolition and deep excavations. It was recommended that a complete documentary review be undertaken for any project areas which will be affected by subsurface construction, followed by subsurface testing in selected areas. Street level improvements such as bus stop shelters and overhead wires may have an adverse visual impact on districts and structures listed or considered eligible for listing on the National Register by altering their setting; however, these improvements are expected to have little impact on archaeological resources.

25-1013 Pendery, Steven

1989 Archaeology at Chandler's Pond. 26 pages.

Chandler Pond/Gallagher Memorial Park in Brighton was investigated for the presence of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Historic documentary research noted the possible presence of sites associated with a "Praying Indian" settlement in the 17th century, as well as 18th and 19th century historic resources. The excavation of a number of shovel test pits revealed the possible remains of a 19th century icehouse. An appendix contains copies of a sample of project area land deeds.

25-1014 Jones, Donald G., Claire C. Carlson and Gerald M. Macomber

1990 Results of an Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed North Attleborough Square Project in North Attleborough, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

The intensive archaeological survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. Background research indicated that the vicinity of the project area contains numerous recorded prehistoric sites and that one prehistoric site may be located in the eastern portion of the project area adjacent to the town line. Background research also indicated that European settlement in the region dates to the 17th century and one of the earliest settlement nodes in North Attleborough, "Old Town," was located just north of the project area. Historical activity in the project area, however, was probably limited to hunting and possibly pasturing of livestock. A field walkover of the 95 acre project area was conducted to identify surface evidence of sites and to select areas for subsurface testing. One quartz projectile point base fragment was recovered from the surface within the gas pipeline right-of-way. Several historical fieldstone walls were identified during the field walkover, and, in addition, two historical features were identified. These consist of a stone and mortar feature and a dilapidated wood and iron bridge or walkway across a wetland. Twelve areas were selected for subsurface testing on the basis of topographical criteria. A total of 184 test pits was excavated within these areas of archaeological sensitivity. One quartz Small Stemmed projectile point was recovered from the subsoil of TP 50 (Area 2). The excavation of bracket units around this test pit did not produce any additional prehistoric materials. Similarly, no additional prehistoric materials were recovered from test units excavated in the area of the quartz projectile point surface find in the pipeline right-of-way (Area 3). Two fragments of Attleborough red felsite were recovered from two shovel test pits in Area 6. Bracket units of these two pits did not recover any additional prehistoric material. All of these prehistoric artifacts, therefore, were considered to represent isolated finds and were not considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. The two historical features noted during the field reconnaissance portion of the project were not considered significant due to their recent date and poor condition. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1015 Doucette, Dianna, and Ann Davin

1990 An Intensive Archaeological Survey Clearview Estates Residential Subdivision Taunton, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted in the 39 acre project area and included background research, a surface inspection, and subsurface testing. The background research revealed the existence of the Staples/Soper farmstead within the project area, parts of it standing until the early l980s. The walkover survey determined that two barn foundations and a standing structure are present within the project area as well as the gravestone for Deacon Seth Staples who died in 1778. Intensive subsurface testing consisted of 115, 50 x 50 cm test pits, and eight 70 x 200 cm trenches. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered. The historic/modern field trash is not considered to represent a potentially significant cultural deposition. The location of Seth Staples' body was not determined through testing around the gravestone, but a proposed 40 foot by 40 foot protective easement around the gravestone should protect the grave during construction activities.

25-1016 Holstein, Elizabeth, and Alan Leveillee

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Harrison Estates Subdivision Project Area, Canton, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

Preliminary background research and a surface inspection of the 20 acre parcel were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Areas with a high sensitivity rating included those sections of the project area where prehistoric or historic cultural material and/or structural debris were observed. This included a grassy field in the southern portion of the project, directly across the street from a known "Praying Indian" burial ground. Intensive subsurface testing consisted of placing 13, 30 x 30 m square sampling blocks, each containing 13, 50 x 50 cm test pits, within the project limits. A total of 169 test pits (50 x 50 cm) was excavated dur-

ing the intensive survey. Additional testing was carried out in the form of 11, 2 m x 10 m machine trenches, placed in the field along Chapman Street in order to locate any possible evidence to indicate that burial features were present. Although 17 pieces of prehistoric chipping debris were recovered from test pits in the Harrison Estates project area, no major concentrations were located, and all of the chipping debris were found in the plowzone. No evidence of grave shafts was found in the 11 machine trenches. Investigations of two standing houses and 2 cellar holes resulted in the identification of a 19th century residential complex, consisting of a house, stable, barn, and outbuilding. A deed search was performed on the property. While prehistoric cultural material was recovered, no major concentrations exist. These materials, in a generally poor context, do not represent a potentially significant site. The standing structures are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, due to the high degree of alterations that have taken place. No further testing is recommended.

25-1017 Bradley, James W., Neill DePaoli, Nancy Seasholes, Patricia McDowell, Gerald Kelso, and Johanna Schoss

1983 Archaeology of the Bostonian Hotel Site. 119 pages

The ca. 1675 downtown Boston waterfront area was archaeologically examined during the construction of the Bostonian Hotel, located in the Blackstone Block. A and landfill dating between the 17th and 18th centuries were exposed, documented and sampled. The report includes a description of the documentary history of the site, and the results of analyses of pollen, faunal remains, molluscs and mortar samples. Artifacts including ceramics, glass, smoking pipes, and shoes found in the fill strata are described and illustrated.

25-1018 Strauss, Alan E.

Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Old Derby Sewer Line in Hingham, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for a proposed sewer line. Background research indicated that the project area was the location of Hingham's first meetinghouse (ca. 1635-1681), a fort (ca. 1645), and a burial ground. Graves in the burial ground were moved in 1831, but human remains were reportedly found nearby during earth-moving activities in the later 19th and in the 20th centuries. After a field evaluation of the condition of the existing sewer system, a new sewer system was not required and no activities that might impact graves were proposed. If excavation work is required in the project area, archaeological evaluation will be required.

25-1019 King, Marsha K.

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey, South Pointe Corporate Center, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 71 pages

Background research and a walkover survey were conducted to evaluate the project area. During the walkover three historic period sites were located, an 1830s sawmill, the Richmond cellar hole, and a barn foundation. A quartz projectile point was also recovered on the ground surface in a recently disturbed area during the walkover. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 251, 50 x 50 cm test pits in 30 x 30 m blocks and along judgmental transects in areas of relatively high archaeological sensitivity. One possible locus of prehistoric activity consisted of a quartz Small Stemmed projectile point, a quartz biface, a quartz projectile point fragment, quartz debitage and a piece of chalcedony. Prior disturbance had severely impacted the locus. Of the three historic resources, one was disturbed (cellar hole), one presently lies outside the project area (barn foundation), and the third (sawmill)' retained little cultural material and is similar to many other existing sites in the region. Avoidance of the sawmill site is recommended. The resources within the project area do not retain sufficient archaeological integrity to be recommended for further investigation.

25-1020 Rainey, Mary Lynne

1989 A Cultural Resource Survey (Phases 1A & 1B) of the Proposed Algonquin Gas Pipeline Corridor: The Algonquin New North Line (ANNL) Integrated Facilities Project. 64 pages.

The project area included 81 miles of pipeline right-of-way and facilities in the Massachusetts towns of Mendon, Leverett, Millville, Sunderland, Uxbridge, Deerfield, Northbridge, Conway, Sutton, Waltham, Millbury, Lexington, Auburn, Belmont, Leicester, Arlington, Spencer, Cambridge, East Brookfield, Somerville, North Brookfield, Medford, West Brookfield, Malden, Ware, Bellingham, Belchertown, Fall River, Pelham, and Shutesbury. Through background research, the survey resulted in the stratification of the proposed pipeline route into areas of high, moderate and low archaeological sensitivity. During the field inspection, archaeologically sensitive areas were verified and ten previously unknown historic archaeological sites were located. However, prior to the completion of the archaeological subsurface testing portion (phase Ib) of the survey, an alternative pipeline proposal was selected by the federal review agency. No further archaeological work was conducted.

25-1021 O'Steen Lisa D.

1989 Cultural Resource Literature and Research Review for the Nashua Branch of the Pelham Mainline Branch of the Champlain Gas Pipeline Corridor. 62 pages.

Background research was conducted for a five mile pipeline corridor in Dunstable. Review of MHC files and previous research were used to identify known sites and potentially sensitive project areas.

25-1022 see 25-783.

25-1023 O'Steen, Lisa D.

1988 Cultural Resource Literature and Research Review for the Pelham Mainline Branch for the Champlain Gas Pipeline Corridor: Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. 114 pages.

Background research was conducted for a 36.1 mile pipeline corridor in the Massachusetts towns of Berlin, Clinton, Sterling, Bolton, Tyngsborough, Groton, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, and Lancaster. Review of MHC files and previous research were used to identify known sites and potentially sensitive project areas.

25-1024 O'Steen, Lisa D.

1989 Cultural Resource Literature and Research Review for the Berkshire Mainline Branch of the Champlain Gas Pipeline Corridor: Vermont and Massachusetts. 92 pages.

Background research was conducted for a 55 mile pipeline corridor in the Massachusetts towns of Shelburne, Colrain, Deerfield, and Leyden. Review of MHC files and previous research results were used to identify known sites and potentially sensitive project areas.

25-1025 Zitzler, Paula A.

1985 Waterpower at Hancock Shaker Village: A Study in Industrial Archaeology. 65 pages.

Documentary research and a field reconnaissance were conducted for waterpower-related resources at the Shaker Village in Hancock, Massachusetts. Archaeological and historical research at other Shaker communities is discussed to provide comparative data with the Hancock community

emphasizing waterpower. Recommendations were made to incorporate the ruins at Hancock into an interpretive trail, stabilize the ruins, conduct additional testing, and to develop an archaeological research design for the entire village.

25-1026 Mahlstedt, Thomas F., Stephen J. Roper, and Michael Steinitz

1981 An Archaeological Survey and Documentary History of the Shattuck Farm, Andover, Massachusetts. 135 pages.

This report presents the results of three studies by the above authors. The archaeological survey presented by Mahlstedt included background research, a walkover and subsurface testing within a 110 acre study area. A total of 311 test pits was excavated; 71 tests revealed evidence of prehistoric tool types and diagnostic artifacts spanning the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The sites appeared to range in function from single occupation, special function sites to intensively occupied multiple, stratified sites. Recommendations were made to excavate specific archaeological sites during the following summer based on proposed land use of the project area and the fact that the four sites are in possible danger of destruction. The architectural analysis of surviving buildings at Shattuck Farm discusses 6 buildings including two owners' homes, a country store, farmworker's cottage, dairy barn and stock shed. Each building is discussed in detail including their architectural context and significance. The documentary research interprets the available documentary evidence relating to the history of the Shattuck Farm. The discussion is presented as a chronicle of changes which occurred at the farm through its 250-year continuous operation. See also report

#25-1051.

25-1027 King, Marsha K.

1987 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the New Rest Haven Historic Cemetery Site at the Deer Island House of Corrections, Boston, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

The combined resources of in-depth documentary research, geophysical/remote sensing survey, and archaeological subsurface testing were utilized. The cemetery site is located on the hillside east of the Hill Prison building and appears to contain the remains of burials which were removed and relocated from the Old Rest Haven Cemetery and burials of immigrants who had died at the Quarantine Hospital (see report #25-740). Burials were found restricted to the area above the mausoleum and extend northeast some 30 to 40 meters. Preservation of the burials within the cemetery is very poor. As the boundaries of the cemetery identified and will be preserved, no further archaeological work is recommended.

25-1028 Seasholes, Nancy S., Gerald M. Macomber, and Ricardo J. Elia

1990 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Site A1 for the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority's Combined Sewer Overflow Project in Cambridge and Somerville, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

Background research, a field reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing were conducted as part of a reconnaissance archaeological survey of 9,450 feet of underground conduits, 12 diversion structures and a pump-out station. All areas were found to have been extensively graded. Artifactual materials recovered in tills were consistent with the late 19th/early 20th century, a period of extensive construction and grading in the project area. No significant archaeological remains were recovered. Further archaeological work was not recommended.

25-1029 Carlson, Claire

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Proposed Niagara

Settlement Project in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Background research and a field reconnaissance of 3.2 miles of easement resulted in the identification of 11 archaeologically sensitive areas selected for intensive survey with excavation. A total of 108 shovel test pits was excavated which recovered prehistoric artifacts including a quartz decortication flake, a felsite biface fragment and piece of quartz angular waste. Historic artifacts considered to be field scatter were also recovered. Neither the prehistoric nor historic materials were considered to be potentially significant archaeological deposits. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1030 Hoffman, Curtiss

1990 Relay Node Construction USAF GWEN Program Southern Massachusetts/Rhode Island. Interim Report on the Issue of a Possible Native American Grave Marker, Nardelli Site Westport, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

This report presents the results of a site visit to investigate claims that a Native American grave marker was located in or adjacent to the project area. Soil coring supplemented this field visit which indicated stone markers in the area were probably property bounds. In the end, it was recommended that a more intensive sampling design would be necessary to determine conclusively whether or not the project area was actually utilized by Native Americans, and if so for what purposes.

25-1031 Strauss, Alan E. and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1990 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Merrimack Cogeneration Plant in Lawrence, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

Background research and a surface inspection were used as part of an archaeological reconnaissance survey for a 1.4 acre project area. Documentary and field research indicated that the area, formerly a railroad yard for the Boston and Maine Railroad, was extensively disturbed and covered with fill. Railroad buildings were no longer extant. Because of the nature of railroad construction and extensive below ground disturbance, the likelihood of survival for significant prehistoric or historic resources was low. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1032 Dincauze, Dena F.

1990 Report of Cultural Resources Survey Near the Confluence of Hop Brook and Fort River, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1990. 15 pages.

Background research, a surface walkover, excavation, and coring were used as part of continuing reconnaissance and intensive study of archaeological resources in the Fort River drainage basin, a tributary of the Connecticut River. All work was performed as part of an undergraduate course at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. No evidence of prehistoric resources were recovered, probably due to poorly drained soils in the project area. Historic period cultural remains were limited to plowzone debris typical of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A dump of old construction materials was also identified. No further protection or management recommendations were made.

25-1033 Holmes, Richard Douglas

1990 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Proposed College Highway Apartments for the Elderly, Easthampton, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

Documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing with shovel test pits was employed as part of a site locational survey on 2.7 acres. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. Historic material recovered consisted of ceramics dating from the late 18th century to

the present. No prehistoric or historic resources of significance were located in the project area. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1034 Davin, Ann K., and Valerie J. McCormack

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the South Bellingham Interception Sewers Project Area, Bellingham, Massachusetts, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. 54 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing, including augering and shovel test pits, were used to survey a 6,900 linear foot project area. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Historic materials found included ceramics, charcoal, nails, and other items, all interpreted as field trash. Most of the project area was determined to be either extensively altered by previous construction activities or within wetland areas. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1035 Dalton, Ronald, and Suzanne Glover

1990 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Quincy Relief Interceptor Sewers, Quincy, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Background and documentary research followed by a surface inspection and limited subsurface testing was employed as part of a 2.3 mile reconnaissance survey in West Quincy. No prehistoric resources were recovered. Historic materials included glass, plastic and quahog shell interpreted as modern roadside trash. Sections of the project corridor were found to have moderate to severe below ground disturbances. All sections of the project corridor were found to either lack significant prehistoric and historic resources or possess a low likelihood for their recovery. No further archaeological investigations of the proposed project area were recommended.

25-1036 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard Douglas Holmes, and Carolyn Hertz

1990 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Baxter Neck, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and excavation were used to complete a site locational survey of seven lots within a 14 acre residential development. The results of the archeological investigations indicated that the project area contained a large shell midden, dating to the Woodland Period (ca. 2,000-400 years ago), and possibly used also during the Late Archaic (ca. 5,000-3,000 years ago). The archaeological site, which is relatively intact, contains archaeological materials (lithics, bone, shell, floral remains, and features [pits and a possible postmold]) that can provide important information on regional prehistory, including data on settlement and subsistence, lithic technology, adaptation, and chronology. Based on the results of the archaeological investigation, the Baxter Neck Site was recommended as eligible for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Two alternative recommendations were made which focus on lots 10 and 11: 1) avoid impacts to the site by defining areas which would not be impacted through preservation restrictions and conducting a data recovery for areas where impacts could not be avoided; or 2) conduct and archaeological data recovery over the entire site. No significant cultural materials were found in lots 2, 3 and 4 for which no further survey was recommended. Additional survey was recommended on lots 8 and 9 where low-density prehistoric materials were encountered.

25-1037 McCormack, Valerie

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey Billerica Technology Park Project Area Billerica, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Background research, a walkover surface inspection and subsurface testing were used to survey a 15 acre parcel of undeveloped land planned for an industrial park. No prehistoric materials were

recovered. Historic artifacts recovered included glass, redware, iron and plastic dating to the late 19th and 20th centuries. These materials were present in low-density deposits and did not represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. No further archeological investigations were recommended.

25-1038 Mrozowski, Stephen A.

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey Nathan Fisher House Property, Westborough, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Background and documentary research and subsurface testing including Hotter 40 cm augers and test pits were used to test portions of the yard immediately adjacent to the north, east and west foundation walls of the Nathan Fisher House. Testing revealed that the area immediately west of the house had been disturbed by earlier foundation stabilization work. Testing along the northern and eastern foundation walls recovered ceramics dating to the third quarter of the 19th century, tarpaper, plastics and wire nails dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, and a late 19th century coal chute. These materials were not considered significant cultural resources. Testing in the south yard recovered evidence of a feature containing ceramics dating from the 1820 to 1840 range, clearly associated with the Fisher period of occupation. Recommendations were made to avoid the well/feature area in the south yard during foundation stabilization. Otherwise, no other archaeological research was recommended.

25-1039 Raber, Michael S., Stephen P. Carini, Gifford Fogle, and Roger Moeller

1991 Archaeological Intensive Survey and Site Examinations for the Proposed Riverside Park Development, Lakeville, Massachusetts: The Bridge Street II and

Riverside Sites 1-8. 71 pages.

Intensive survey and site examination investigations at the proposed Riverside Park development in 1989 and 1990 assessed the boundaries and significance of nine prehistoric archaeological sites, designated Bridge Street II and Riverside Sites 1-8. All nine sites appear to have been used as temporary field camps and/or workstations for brief periods of ca. 9,000-500 years ago; a few sites may have been used for slightly longer seasonal occupations. One or more time periods have been identified for each site, through radiocarbon dating and/or the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, indicating repeated re-use of the same area, with the best-documented periods being ca. 3,700-500 years ago, during Terminal Archaic and Woodland eras. All nine sites have integrity and potential for additional temporal and cultural information. The most important research question which these sites can address is the changing role of prehistoric satellite camps or workstations over long periods of time, given the long-term occupation of this relatively small area. The presence of a large known base camp several miles away increases the potential of these sites to increase understanding of prehistoric settlement systems in southern New England. All nine archaeological sites at Riverside Park appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

25-1040 Miller, Beth P.

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Conservatory Park Project Area, Hingham, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Background research, a surface inspection and subsurface testing were used to test nine sensitive areas within a 100 acre parcel. Low densities of prehistoric cultural material consisting of chipping debris and a base fragment of a Brewerton Eared projectile point were recovered. These scattered materials, found in a generally disturbed context, do not represent potentially significant sites. Historic materials recovered were sparsely re-deposited throughout the plowzone. These materials included ceramics, glass, nails, mammal bone, bird bone and other objects in concentrations which

did not represent significant archaeological deposits. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1041 Davin, Ann K.

1990 A Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Brodie Mountain Road Project Area, Hancock, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing were used to test a 1.8 mile section of roadway between Route 43 and the Lanesborough town line. The walkover survey noted significant areas of disturbance and the partial remains of the town pound within the project area. The remains of a cheese factory and two charcoal kilns were found outside the project area. Subsurface testing recovered ceramics, glass, and nails indicative of late 19th and 20th century field trash. No significant prehistoric or historic cultural remains were located within the project area. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1042 King, Marsha K., Beth P. Miller, and Christy Vogt

1991 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Henry Lord Middle School, Fall River, Massachusetts. 124 pages

Background research, a walkover survey, subsurface survey, limited machine testing and monitoring of general preparation and earth moving activities were used to locate potential prehistoric and/or historic sites and suspected graves within a 17.5 acre project area. Three pieces of prehistoric chipping debris were recovered. Due to the low density and disturbed context of these materials, no additional archaeological investigations were recommended. Historic artifacts were recovered in plowzone and trash dump contexts from most excavation units in the project area. These materials included butchered animal bone and domestic refuse including ceramic sherds and glass bottle fragments. A small stone enclosure was located in the southeast portion of the project area which appeared to be the most likely location to contain suspected graves. No evidence of human burials was found in the enclosure which was probably an animal pen later used as a trash disposal site. Monitoring of other project impact areas also failed to locate evidence of graves which may be located outside the present bounds of the project. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1043 Holmes, Richard Douglas, Mitchell T. Mulholland, David Bernstein, and Carolyn Hertz

1990 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Segments 7 and 8, Niagara Settlement Project. 163 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted along the proposed pipeline route of Segments 7 (including Pipeyard 7B) and 8 of the Niagara Settlement Project. The survey took place in Agawam, Longmeadow and East Longmeadow, Hampden County, Massachusetts. The study included documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance and subsurface testing with 741 shovel test pits. In two survey areas, backhoe trenches were excavated to extend beneath deep alluvium or artificial fill. Eleven prehistoric archaeological sites or find spots were encountered: in Segment 7 Survey Area C, the Cornfield A Find Spot, where surface finds include chert flakes, a Small-Stemmed quartz projectile point, a chert biface and fire-cracked rock; in Survey Area C, Cornfield B Find Spot, where a Squibnocket Triangular point was found on the surface; in Survey Area D, the Route 75 Site, where chert flakes, a chert biface and fire-cracked rocks were found; in Survey Area E, Prehistoric Findspots El, E2 and E3; in Segment 8, Survey Area F, Prehistoric Findspot F and the West Road Prehistoric site, where chert, quartz and argillite flakes were found with prehistoric ceramics; in Survey Area G, the Longmeadow Brook Site, where fragments of grit tempered pottery, mineral tempered pottery and cord-marked pottery were found, along with fire-cracked rock, chert flakes, felsite flakes, quartzite flakes and fragments and a quartzite biface; in Survey Area H, the Longmeadow Brook Terrace site, where a quartz pentagonal projectile point and a tip,

quartz fragments, quartz flakes and fire-cracked rocks were found. Site examinations are recommended for the West Road site in Survey Area F (staging area), the Longmeadow Brook Bluff site in Survey Area G, and the Longmeadow Brook Terrace site in Survey Area H to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The other sites and findspots contain very low densities of cultural material, or are disturbed and, as a result, no further survey is recommended. No significant historic sites were found. See also report #25-1055 and 25-1056.

25-1044 Decima, Elena, and Michael Roberts

1990 Myles Standish Village/Estates Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Report, Carver, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

Background research, a preliminary walkover and soil coring were used as part of a reconnaissance survey which stratified a 181 acre project area into zones of high, medium and low archaeological potential. An intensive survey was recommended within those areas with archaeological potential. See also report #25-1045.

25-1045 Miller, Beth P., Ann K. Davin, and William Begley

1991 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Myles Standish Estates/Village Project Area Carver, Massachusetts.

Background research, a walkover inspection and subsurface testing were used to intensively test approximately 40% of a 181 acre parcel identified as having a moderate to high potential to contain prehistoric sites during an earlier reconnaissance study. No cultural material was recovered from any test pits within the project area. No further archaeological investigations were recommended. See also report #25-1045.

25-1046 Hasenstab, Robert J., Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Richard Douglas Holmes

1990 Archaeological Investigations at Prehistoric Site 19-HD-109, Westfield, Massachusetts. 208 pages.

Archaeological site location, site examination and data recovery surveys were conducted at the site of the proposed Massachusetts Correctional Institution facilities. The project included background research, a walkover survey and excavation to achieve site identification, site boundary and content evaluation, and site data recovery excavation. Proposed impacts to prehistoric archaeological site l9-HD-109 were assessed and mitigated. The site was a seasonally occupied camp used by hunter-gatherers during the summer. Temporally diagnostic projectile points included Vosburg, Small Stem, Squibnocket and Susquehanna. Several grass-lined prehistoric pit features were encountered. Seeds recovered from the features included Chenopodium. Four clusters of occupation were identified. Radiocarbon dates for three of these clusters indicate occupation at 1720 B.P., 3480-3900 B.P. and 5960 B.P. No significant historic sites were found within the project area. The information that qualified the site for inclusion in the National Register has been recovered. No further survey is recommended.

25-1047 Strauss, Alan E., and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1991 Archaeological Data Recovery at the Fishkin-Wrightson Site, Wellesley, Massachusetts. 115 pages.

A data recovery excavation was conducted at the Fishkin-Wrightson site on the banks of the Charles River. The site contains a Wayland Notched component of the Susquehanna Tradition radiocarbon dated to 3,590 $\pm$ 90 B.P, and a Middle Woodland component dated to 2,080 $\pm$ 80 B.P. Results of the excavation indicate that subsistence activities that took place during late summer and fall. No evidence of fishing was recovered from the site, but given the proximity to the

Charles River and the known use of fishweirs in historic times, it is assumed that fish were an important ingredient in the subsistence mix. Locally available felsitic volcanics (the predominant raw material type), quartz, quartzite, and argillite were used for tool manufacture. Exotic cherts were obtained from New York State. Petrographic analysis indicates that most raw materials were derived from sources within a 2 to 25 mile radius (in Dover, Westwood and Attleborough), with most recovered from the Twin Pines Tuff outcrop some two miles from the site. The site is interpreted as a short-term encampment where exploitation of berries, nuts and river-related resources took place. No evidence was found for house floors or structures, pit or storage features, or scraping tools. The site does not appear to have been a permanent village or campsite. Data that made this small site eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places have been recovered. No further fieldwork is recommended. See also report #25-1078.

25-1048 Seasholes, Nancy S., David E. Clayton, and Donald G. Jones

1991 Results of a Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of Ten Proposed Sites for a Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant and Solids Disposal Facility for the South Essex Sewage District in Essex County, Massachusetts. 125 pages.

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey was conducted of ten proposed sites for a secondary sewage treatment plant and solids disposal facility. Four of the proposed sites are in Salem, one is in Marblehead, two are in Peabody, one straddles the Peabody/Danvers city line, and two are in Beverly. The survey consisted of background research and field reconnaissance and included assessments of potential impacts both to archaeological sites and historic (architectural) resources. Based on the results of the background research and field reconnaissance, each site was rated as having a high, moderate, or low potential for impact to prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, for structural impact to historic (architectural) resources, and visual impact to historic (architectural) resources. For each proposed site that contained moderate or high ratings for either archaeological or historic resources, recommendations were developed for further cultural resource investigations that may be required should that site be selected. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended for undisturbed portions of nine of the proposed sites should that site be selected. Additional archaeological reconnaissance was recommended because access to part of it was restricted during the course of this survey. Additional architectural investigations were recommended for seven sites. If one site is selected, additional architectural investigations will be required. No further architectural investigations are recommended for two sites.

25-1049 Strauss, Alan E.

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Pagos Houselot in Brewster, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Background research, a field reconnaissance and subsurface testing were used as part of an intensive survey on a .97 acre houselot. Documentary research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area. One rim sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the surface inspection. Prehistoric cultural remains, consisting of quartzite chipping debris, pottery, and the midsection of a projectile point were recovered from the shovel test pits. Fire-cracked rock, charcoal flecks, and two pieces of burned bone were also identified in one of the shovel test pits. All of the prehistoric artifacts were found within the context of an unplowed site. Because of the presence of pottery, stone tools, and possible subsurface features within the B-horizon soil, it was recommended that a limited Phase II archaeological site examination be conducted. See also report #25-1050.

25-1050 Strauss, Alan E.

1991 Report: Additional Archaeological Investigations at the Pagos Houselot in Brewster, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

Additional archaeological investigations at the Pagos Houselot (Slough Pond Site) in Brewster, Massachusetts were conducted as part of the Phase I intensive survey (see report #25-1049). Because prehistoric ceramics, chipping debris, and a potential feature were found, it was recommended that two m test units and 10 shovel test pits be excavated at the site to determine if a site examination or data recovery were warranted. Subsurface testing at the site resulted in the recovery of a projectile point tip, broken biface, and two Woodland stemmed points, as well as over 170 sherds of prehistoric pottery. The pottery represents four different vessels, one of which is Early Woodland and the others may be Middle Woodland. In addition, numerous fragments of calcined bone and charcoal were recovered from the cultural horizons. Charcoal from the occupation horizon has been dated to 2,435 $\pm$ 160 years B.P. (C-l3 corrected). Based on the diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon date it appears that the site dates to the Early and Middle Woodland periods. A total of 19 shovel test pits has been excavated at the site. All of the cultural remains, with the exception of one flake, were restricted to the western edge of the proposed house foundation. Testing around the outlying flake produced no additional artifacts. The prehistoric site was therefore limited to an area about 5 x 5 m in size. Additional testing at the site coupled with the Phase I survey has most likely resulted in the recovery of the majority of cultural remains from the site. It was not believed that the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1051 Luedtke, Barbara E.

1985 The Camp at the Bend in the River. 428 pages.

This report presents the results of extensive background research, excavation and analysis conducted at the Shattuck Farm site in Andover, Massachusetts. Overall goals for the project include the definition and description of the site, the cultural-historical documentation of a large, complex riverine site occupied on a considerable period of time, and the demonstration of the usefulness of a nontypological approach to the analysis of the artifacts and features found. Results for the study are presented in eight chapters and three appendices which include contributions by V. Kenyon, Shattuck Farm Collections Survey; P. McDowell, report on the Geomorphic Investigations at the Shattuck Farm Site; and G. Kelso, Palynology and Historic Land-Use in Central New England: the Record from Shattuck Farm. Artifact remains including organic remains, ceramics, flaked stone tools, ground and pecked stone tools, debitage, features and other materials were recovered from seven loci across the site. Evidence suggests that Shattuck Farm was used as a base camp for people exploiting the resources of the area, perhaps during several seasons of the year. This function continued from the Middle through most of the Late Archaic periods. Possibly during the Late Archaic and surely by the Early Woodland Period, the reasons of occupation changed, now focusing on terrestrial rather than riverine resources. Larger base camps were located elsewhere. This pattern continued through the Middle Woodland Period. During the Early Late Woodland Period, Shattuck Farm was evidently used by larger groups of people for longer periods of time with a possible focus on spring fish runs. Later in the Late Woodland Period the site was again used by smaller groups who came for hunting, fishing and collecting. During the Contact Period Shattuck Farm was used primarily as a burial ground. Shattuck Farm was an important location for people living in the lower Merrimack River Valley annually throughout most of the prehistoric period. See also report #25-1026.

25-1052 Decima, Elena, Christopher Edens, Leith Smith, Jane Carolan, and Michael Roberts

1990 The Archaeology of the Wareham High School Site Wareham, Massachusetts. 183 pages.

This report presents the results of the field investigations including intensive survey, site examination and data recovery. As a result of the fieldwork and site analysis, the site was separated into two zones labeled “the main site” and “the secondary site”. The main site contains a series of Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic and probably Middle Archaic points. These materials, together with other lithic artifacts, features and a small faunal assemblage, form a series of spatial clusters identified as loci of prehistoric activities: lithic reduction chipping stations, domestic activities, or a

combination of domestic and lithic production. The secondary site presents a small series of points belonging to the Susquehanna Tradition plus a few additional Small Stemmed points and a Middle Archaic point; behavioral interpretations are limited here by the sparseness of the evidence and the relative lack of spatial structure. Four radiocarbon dates obtained from several of the features in the main site indicate that certain of the loci dated to 1,400-700 B.P., corresponding to the Woodland Period. The site as a whole is a composite of multiple occupations of indeterminate number, each of which seems to have been small in size and short in duration; these repeated occupations occurred during the Middle Archaic through the early Late Woodland periods.

25-1053 Edens, Christopher, and Michael Roberts

1991 Archaeological Intensive Survey, Orchard Cove Development, Canton, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

Background research, surface survey and excavation were used to intensively test 9 acres of construction and landscape impact within the 38 acre Orchard Cove property. One prehistoric site, the Orchard Cove Site, was found composed of multiple discrete clustering of chipped lithics and a shallow feature, set within a broad and very thin scatter of lithics that covers almost all of the project area. Diagnostic materials include a Neville-Variant Middle Archaic point and a small piece of Woodland pottery; other lithics may belong to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods. A site evaluation was recommended for the Orchard Cove site to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Places. A small body of 17th or 18th century ceramics were identified in the southern part of the property. These materials were reported to possibly reflect the extensive land-use patterns of the contact and early historic period Ponkapoag community. As a result, it was recommended that the possibility of an early historic Ponkapoag occupation be addressed as part of the recommended site evaluation of the prehistoric occupation. A later historic site consisting of a stratified cellar hole, several features and an extensive scatter of sheet refuse was also found in the northeastern part of the property. These remains were interpreted as part of a late 18th and 19th century farm which was also recommended for a site evaluation.

25-1054 Hamilton, Christopher E., D.A. Muncher, James R. Reedy, Jr., and Kenneth J. Kinkor

1990 The 1984 Annual Report of Archaeological Data Recovery, The Whydah Shipwreck Site WLF-HA-1, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 1990. 345 pages.

This report presented in 2 volumes summarizes the results of 1989 excavations. One volume presents the project goals, natural and historical background information, history of the Whydah, field results, laboratory conservations, research results and bibliography. The second volume, also referred to as the Primary Source Book (PSB), presents all of the available primary resources concerning the Whydah and the people associated with its activities.

25-1055 Holmes, Richard D., and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1991 Archaeological Site Examination of Two Prehistoric Sites on Longmeadow Brook, Niagara Settlement Project, Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

Background research, proton magnetometry and excavation were used to examine two small prehistoric sites. The Longmeadow Brook Bluff Site contained Middle/Late Woodland period ceramics, and a Middle Woodland lanceolate projectile point. Chert, from New York State, was the principal lithic material and the predominance of small flakes suggests tool repair rather than manufacture. The site was interpreted as a seasonal camp occupied to exploit the resources of the Longmeadow Brook wetland. An historic tree throw damaged an important part of the site. At the Longmeadow Brook Terrace Site (where a Jack's Reef variant point had been recovered during the site locational survey) no additional prehistoric materials were found. This site was interpreted as a small campsite, the main portion of which has been disturbed by an existing pipeline. Neither site contained evidence of prehistoric horticulture, long-term habitations, or historic structures.

Because of disturbance and low artifact density, neither site appeared to be eligible for the National or State Registers. No further survey was recommended. See also report #25-1043.

25-1056 Holmes, Richard D., and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1991 Archaeological Site Examination of the West Road Site, Niagara Settlement Project, Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Background research, proton magnetometry and excavation were used to examine a small prehistoric site. The West Road Site contained a fragment of coarse mineral-tempered pottery that may date from the Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,000 to 1,000 years ago). A quartzite Levanna point was also found between the plow zone and the B-horizon. Other artifacts include fire-cracked rock, and lithic flakes (predominantly chert, argillite, felsite, mudstone, quartz, and quartzite). Most artifacts came from the first 20 cm beneath the surface. No features or evidence of horticulture were found. No historic structures or their remains exist at the site. This site may have been occupied contemporaneously with the Longmeadow Brook sites, located within 1.6 km. This site represents a short-term occupation and because of the low artifact density and absence of features, does not appear to be eligible for the National or State Registers. No further work is recommended. See also report #25-1043.

25-1057 Filios, Elena L.

1990 Archaeological Site Examination of the Boglisch Site, Agawam, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Background research and excavation were used as part of an archaeological site examination at a prehistoric site. The site, located in a field planted in hemlock seedlings, will be impacted by construction of the proposed realignment of Route 57. Subsurface testing was conducted to determine the eligibility of the site for the National Register. Eighty-two 50-by-50 cm shovel test pits and three .50-by-5 m slit trenches were excavated. Forty-five prehistoric artifacts were recovered primarily from the plow zone, and were concentrated within a 10-by-15 m area. Artifacts included a Small Stemmed quartz projectile point. Disturbance from the planting of nursery stock was evident throughout the site. While this small site has provided useful archaeological information, it is clearly disturbed, the artifact density is very low and no features were found. The site is interpreted as a small, interior hunting camp. It is unlikely that the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, no further excavation of the Boglisch site is recommended.

25-1058 King, Marsha K., and Beth P. Miller

1990 Site Examinations of the Ashley House, Booth/French House, and Briggs Cellarhole and Documentation of the Blacksmith Shop and Stone Bridge, Berkley/Dighton Bridge Replacement Project Area, Berkley, Massachusetts. 298 pages.

Background research, surface inspection and subsurface testing were conducted as part of site examinations and architectural evaluations. The project area lies on the east bank of the river within the National Register eligible Berkley/Dighton Bridge Village Historic District. Site examinations were conducted at three sites: the Ashley House Site, occupied ca. 1801—1807 to 1980s; the Booth/French Site, occupied ca. 1807-1823 to present; and the Briggs Cellarhole Site, built and occupied prior to 1812. Architectural evaluations were undertaken for the Ashley House, Booth/French House, and Blacksmith Shop associated with the Babbitt House. In addition, a small stone bridge over a tidal stream was evaluated and documented. Based on the results of the documentary, archaeological, and architectural research and analyses, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the three house sites. It is unlikely that further archaeological investigations at the data recovery level would provide significant information that could contribute to a better understanding of these sites, the town, or the discipline. In addition to the three site examinations, the Stone Bridge was documented and an architectural evaluation was completed for

the Blacksmith Shop. Site examination research has indicated that both of these sites appear to be of a more modern date, and therefore, of less historical significance than originally believed. No further documentation or evaluation is recommended for either of these structures, nor are archaeological investigations considered necessary for these sites.

25-1059 Davin, Ann K., and Edna Feighner

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Communications Electronics Training Facility Stow, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

Background research, a walkover inspection and subsurface testing were conducted as part of an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed facility at Fort Devens. The project area encompasses a total of 31 acres, 12 of which will be impacted by the proposed construction. Archaeological investigations were conducted within the 12 acres to be impacted. A total of 104, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within 30 x 30 m blocks. Two soil anomalies were identified and further investigated through test pit arrays placed at 2.5 m intervals from the original test pit; the soil anomalies were interpreted and natural, not cultural resources. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. Historical cultural material consisted of one modern bolt. No additional archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1060 Macomber, Gerald M., and Nicole A. Missio

1991 Archaeological Site Examinations of the Clayton Site (19-BR-339), at Proposed Site 47 for Solids Disposal Facilities in New Bedford, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

A total of 64 shovel test pits (50 cm^2) and 12 excavation units (1 m^2) was excavated within the area where prehistoric cultural remains were recovered in the Phase I testing to define the limits of the site and determine its integrity and significance. A low-density scatter of prehistoric cultural material was found throughout the southeast portion of the project are during the Phase I survey. Excavation of the shovel test pits and excavation units in the Phase II site examination determined that the main concentration and highest densities of artifacts were limited to an area approximately 70 x 53 m in the south-central and eastern portion of the area tested. No plow zone or other subsurface disturbance was noted during either phase of the investigations. A Late Woodland period quartz workshop and isolated diagnostic artifacts, including Middle Archaic and Late Archaic-Early Woodland projectile points, were identified during the site examination. No subsurface cultural features were identified during either phase of the investigations. Although the archaeological integrity of the site is good and a lithic workshop was identified in the south-central portion of the site, the low density scatter of artifacts and the lack of internal complexity suggest that this site does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigations were recommended. See also report #25-1093.

25-1061 Clements, Joyce M.

1991 Preliminary Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Melone Landfill Extension Project, Hudson/Stow, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Background research, a site walkover and subsurface testing were used to test two areas, Locus I and II, where a landfill is to be extended. No prehistoric or historic sites were found in Locus I where no further studies were recommended. At Locus II a late 19th century site including a well, foundation and cellar hole were found; however, since most of the site was destroyed by quarrying activities, it was determined that no structures of historical significance remained within the impact area. It was recommended that the landfill extend into Locus II as proposed. A recommendation was also made that since the potential exists for additional historical features or structures associated with the historic site, additional archaeological investigations should be conducted to the east of Locus II. It was further recommended that because of the prehistoric potential in areas adjacent to the Assabet River, archaeological investigations precede any landfill activities in the

northern portion of the site in Hudson.

25-1062 Lance, Martha, Valerie McCormack, and Stephen A. Mrozowski

1990 Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Manning Road/Bridge Street Bridge No. W-7-3 and Bridge No. W-7-l, Warren, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The project area is an approximately 600 by 150 foot corridor. Documentary research identified that the project area lies within the Lower Mill Village, an early 18th century center of industrial activity which continued to be active into the early 20th century. Field-testing included 29 test pits (50 x 50 cm), three trenches (1 m x .5 m) and one machine trench (3.5 m x 5.2 m). Documentary research and field-testing focused on the collection of information for a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the proposed Lower Mill Village. Shovel testing confirmed a wide level of disturbance across the area. Structural remains from a late 19th century shoddy storehouse were exposed in the machine-assisted trenches. Several units produced small quantities of cultural materials from the late 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. These were recovered from contexts which were disturbed by a combination of floods, fires, and construction activities during the 19th and 20th centuries. The construction of several buildings has disturbed the remains of the earlier economic and industrial activities within the Lower Mill Village. On the basis of the background research, archaeological subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis of the recovered cultural material, significant cultural resources were not located within the impact areas and no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1063 Dimmick, Frederica

1991 Archaeological Investigations Off the South Ell of the Golden Ball Tavern, Weston, Massachusetts. 110 pages

Archaeological investigations consisting of background research and excavation were conducted. The survey area had continuously served as the site for disposal of kitchen, household and human wastes from the early-19th to the mid-20th centuries. Recovered artifactual materials included many glass objects, particularly whole bottles. Techniques of foundation construction of the 19th century ell were observed. Recommendations were made that in the future, when funding becomes available, that bone remains from the South Ell test units be analyzed. Recommendations were also made that the rich collections of the Golden Ball Tavern, particularly the bottles recovered in 1990 be made available for the public to view and to researchers seeking comparative data on other 19th century New England sites.

25-1064 Fitch, Virginia A., and Suzanne Clover

1989 Historic and Prehistoric Reconnaissance Survey, Army Materials Technology Laboratory, Watertown, Massachusetts. 107 pages.

Background research was conducted and regional prehistoric and historic period contexts were developed for the Army Materials Technology Laboratory area, along with a national military context, in order to place archaeological and historic resources within an appropriate cultural and chronological framework. The AMTL facility encompasses 45 acres and 27 buildings of the historic Watertown Arsenal, founded in 1816, still under U.S. Army control. A driveover/visual inspection was used in conjunction with background research to update and expand information and identify information gaps on the known and potential cultural resource database. One prehistoric and no historic sites have been documented within AMTL. Background research, environmental attributes and ground disturbance were used to stratify AMTL into areas of high, moderate and low archaeological sensitivity. A total of 28 potential historic sites have been identified. Field and background data on historic buildings, structures and features was collected and reviewed. The AMTL contains one individual property (Building 111) listed in the State and National Registers. Previously identified potentially eligible buildings include two individual buildings (Building 311

and 100) and two building complexes, including an Olmsted landscape. Seven U.S. Army Category II and nine Category III properties are also located within AMTL. Information concerning these and other elements of the Arsenal dating from 1851 to the present is discussed.

25-1065 Riess, Warren C.

1990 Underwater Archaeological Evaluation, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

Background literature research was coordinated with remote sensing surveys in order to determine if any significant underwater archaeological resources will be affected by the proposed construction of effluent diffusers for a new sewage outfall system. The results of the archaeological and historical literature research indicated that no prehistoric sites would exist in the study area; however, significant historic shipwreck sites could exist within the construction impact zone. The analysis of the remote sensing data indicates the presence of 14 man-made ferrous objects and a side scan feature with no associated magnetic anomaly, within 500 feet of the diffuser centerline. None of the targets was readily recognizable as a shipwreck. It was recommended that these targets be inspected under favorable weather conditions in order to determine whether any shipwreck sites were located in the project area. If any historic shipwrecks were identified during the field survey, avoidance through project design or mitigation was recommended. See also report #25-1066.

25-1066 Johnston, Paul F.

1988 Marine Archaeological Phase I Evaluation [for the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority Secondary Treatment Facilities Plan]. 29 pages.

Documentary sources were consulted to determine the locations of known shipwrecks in Outer Broad Sound in Massachusetts Bay in order to avoid project impacts from the construction of a sewer outfall diffuser for the proposed Deer Island wastewater treatment facilities. A navigational chart of known shipwrecks is included in the report, as well as an analysis of bottom conditions in relation to potential preservation of shipwreck sites. Recommendations for the location of the outfall diffuser were made in conjunction with further study through remote sensing and field survey. See also report #25-1065.

25-1067 Bower, Beth Anne, Constance Crosby, and Byron Rushing

1984 Report on the Phase II Archaeological Subsurface Testing of the Southwest Corridor Project Area, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Part One – Management Summary. 34 pages.

A subsurface archaeological survey (Phase II) of 29 sites in the Southwest Corridor Project area uncovered significant historic archaeological remains at 9 locations. The Phase II report is divided into two parts. This report presents a brief summary of the research design for the survey, the findings corresponding to the research design, the methodology employed in the survey, evaluations of the methodological approach, and the results of the site testing during the survey. The report concludes that the following nine sites should be recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places: Pierpont Homestead site (SWC-1B) (ca. 1700-1830); Tremont Street Housing site (SWC-11A) (ca. 18400—1880); Elmwood Street Housing and Mill site (SWC-11B) (ca. 1800-1880); “Stone Jail” site (SWC-31) (ca. 1830-1880); Highland Foundry site (SWC-25) (ca. 1845-1915); Guild Tannery site (SWC-29) (ca. 1840—1890); Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company Complex site (SWC 1A-22) (ca. 1855-1900); Elmwood Street Pumping Station site (SWC-33) (ca. 1868-1890); and the Williams Homestead (SWC-6) (18th century).

25-1068 Bower, Beth Anne, Constance Crosby and Bryon Rushing

1984 Report on the Phase II Archaeological Subsurface Testing of the Southwest Corridor Project Area, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Part Two – Site Reports. 438 pages.

A subsurface archaeological survey (Phase II) of 29 sites in the Southwest Corridor Project area uncovered significant historic archaeological remains at 9 locations. The Phase II report is divided into two parts. This report presents a full description of the research design for the survey, detailed findings corresponding to the research design, the methodology employed in the survey, evaluations of the methodological approach, and descriptions of the results of the testing of the 29 sites. The report concludes that the following nine sites should be recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places: Pierpont Homestead site (SWC-1B) (ca. 1700-1830); Tremont Street Housing site (SWC-11A) (ca. 18400—1880); Elmwood Street Housing and Mill site (SWC-11B) (ca. 1800-1880); "Stone Jail" site (SWC-31) (ca. 1830-1880); Highland Foundry site (SWC-25) (ca. 1845-1915); Guild Tannery site (SWC-29) (ca. 1840-1890); Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company Complex site (SWC 1A-22) (ca. 1855-1900); Elmwood Street Pumping Station site (SWC-33) (ca. 1868-1890); and the Williams Homestead (SWC-6) (18th century).

25-1069 Bower, Beth Anne, Sheila Charles, Constance Crosby, Woodard Openo, and Byron Rushing

1986 Report on the Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery the Elmwood Street Pumping Station Site (SWC-33) Roxbury, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

A data recovery program was conducted at the Elmwood Street Pumping Station site to mitigate the effects of the Southwest Corridor (Orange Line) project. Constructed in 1869-1870, the Elmwood Street Pumping Station contained the boiler room and engine room for the Fort Hill Standpipe. The Standpipe, on Fort Avenue, Roxbury, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Elmwood Street Pumping Station and the Standpipe were the first high-service facilities (besides reservoirs) in the City of Boston. Originally built to service only the Roxbury Highlands district, this system supplied most of Boston's high service until the construction of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir in 1886-88. A combination of documentary research and archaeological excavation enabled the researchers to reconstruct the original plan and subsequent alterations to the engine room portion of the Elmwood Street Pumping Station. The locations of two original engines oriented east to west on 31 foot granite platforms and of the base for the 23 to 24 foot Worthington Engine (added in 1877) were determined. The rapid obsolescence of the original Boston Machine Company engines is tied to the Boston Water Board's inability to foresee rapid population growth and increased consumption of free water, as well as ill-considered expansion of the area of service to fourteen times its original size.

25-1070 Bower, Beth Anne, Sheila Charles, and John Cheney

1987 The Guild and White Company Tannery Site, Roxbury, Massachusetts: Report on the Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery. 75 pages.

Phase III data recovery excavations at the Guild Tannery Site (SWC-29) were conducted to mitigate the effects of the Southwest Corridor (Orange Line) project. Excavation of the site revealed that two post-tannery building phases, one an undocumented ca. 1891 warehouse and the other the ca. 1925 construction, had seriously damaged the remains of the ca. 1847-1889 tannery. Structural remains of three tannery buildings, the leaching room, the boiler room and the bark house, were found. Caches of bottles from the Lerner occupation of the site from ca. 1915 to 1924 indicated use of the site as a bottle distribution warehouse.

25-1071 Bower, Beth Anne, and Sheila Charles

1988 The Highland Foundry Site, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Report on Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery. 50 pages.

An archaeological data recovery was conducted to mitigate the effects of the Southwest Corridor (Orange Line) project. Documentary research and archaeological excavation of portions of the Highland Stove Foundry site, in operation from 1845-1920, provided insight into the work environment of 19th century urban life. A visit to a working foundry, the Portland Stove Foundry in Portland, Maine, provided comparative information on foundry technology that helped in the evaluation of methods used at the Highland Foundry, as well as assisting in the identification of tools and of the location of furnaces. The archaeological investigation of the Highland Stove Foundry site primarily focused on the cupola furnace area and molding room. A substantial collection of artifacts was recovered, representing the wide range of foundry products, equipment and tools, and byproducts of the sand molding and foundry operations. Evidence of structural changes made to the foundry was also uncovered, along with much architectural material and construction hardware that reflected the fabric of the foundry structures. Background historic research included cartographic and documentary sources. These suggested that changes in the types of products produced were dictated by the needs of the community, and changes in the layout and structures of the foundry were made in order to adapt to its location and accommodate the changing urban environment.

25-1072 Bower, Beth Anne, Sheila Charles, John Cheney, and Stephen Mrozowski

1987 The Pierpont Homestead, Roxbury, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

An archaeological data recovery program was conducted at the Pierpont Homestead Site as mitigation for the effects of the Southwest Corridor (Orange Line) project. Expansion of Phase II test units revealed that twentieth century construction in landscaping destroyed the Pierpont-Bailey house sites and removed the majority of 17th through 19th century occupation levels. However, two trash deposits, one dating to the 1780s and the other circa 1807, were recovered. Analysis and historical research has linked these two deposits to two taverns. The trash deposits are believed to have resulted from the cleaning and closing of the Williams Tavern (1803-1807) and the Pierpont Tavern (1762-1788). Comparisons between the two trash deposits suggest that the Pierpont Tavern was oriented more toward the traditional tavern operations of providing food and lodging, while the Williams Tavern was oriented more toward drinking. These findings are correlated with the rapid historical changes in drinking customs and habits after the American Revolution.

25-1073 Charles, Sheila, and Woodard Openo

1987 The Tremont Street Housing site, Roxbury, Massachusetts Report on the Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery. 62 pages.

An archaeological data recovery was conducted at the Tremont Street Housing site in order to mitigate the effects of the Southwest Corridor (Orange Line) project. Three key features were investigated: a 19th century puddingstone building foundation and a 19th century trash deposit. Through cartographic and documentary research, it was determined that the building foundation was that of a residential house which appears on the 1856, 1873, 1884, 1889, and 1915 atlases. The proximity and contents of the trash pit suggests an association with the occupants of the house, believed to have been the family of Lawrence Concannon (1822-1900), an Irish immigrant who arrived in Boston in 1852. Analysis of the contents of the trash pit, which are described in the report, could provide information on the customs and lifestyle of a 19th century urban working class family.

25-1074 Charles, Sheila, Scott Lewis, and Woodard Openo

1988 The Williams Homestead Site, Roxbury, Massachusetts: Management Summary of the Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery. 91 pages.

An archaeological data recovery of the Williams Homestead Site was conducted in order to mitigate the effects of the Southwest Corridor (Orange Line) project. The site had been the homestead

of Colonel Joseph Williams II, a prominent Roxbury landowner during the 18th century. Archaeological excavations revealed that much of the site area had been severely impacted during the 19th and 20th centuries. A dry-laid fieldstone and puddingstone rubble wall was discovered and believed to be a remnant of the disturbed lower course of the northern cellar wall of the Williams house. The report contains thorough descriptions of the artifacts recovered from the investigation.

25-1075 Mrozowski, Stephen A.

1985 Boston's Archaeological Legacy. The City's Planning and Policy Document. 90 pages.

This report, prepared by the Boston Landmarks Commission, details the City of Boston's plan for identification and protection of significant resources. Through a search of background literature, a summary of the history of archaeological investigation in Boston is presented, as well as contexts for prehistoric and historic periods. A series of recommendations are made for the city's archaeological program concerning research and survey priorities, planning and policy.

25-1076 Bunker, Victoria, Alison Dwyer, Martha Pinello, and Alan Strauss

1991 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Abbott Site, Bedford, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

The archaeological site examination of the Abbott Site consisted of an archival literature review and subsurface testing. Census, deed, tax and probate records were examined to determine the ownership and land use history of the property. Documents indicated that the site corresponded to the 18th century subdivision of the original Abbott homestead, divided between Obed Abbott and his son Moses Sr. Subsurface testing consisted of excavation of 14, 50 x 100 cm units and one 50 cm^2 shovel test pit. The recovered artifact assemblage was manufactured between the 1760s and 1840s. The structural remains of the site consist of two foundations, a barn and silo foundation, a stone ramp, an earthen causeway, two stone-lined wells, and a stone wall at the northern bound of the site. An intact yard surface, dating from the late 1700s to the 1840s was identified beneath a stratum of fill. Excavations were also conducted at a nearby dump site that contained an artifact assemblage unrelated to the Abbott site. Field results confirmed the archival analysis that the site and its artifacts date to the period of residency by Moses Abbott Sr. and his descendants. The site does not correspond to the original Abbott homestead. The Abbott Site represents one of the few intact single component 18th and 19th century sites in Massachusetts. The integrity of the site, its concise temporal affiliation (1760s-1840s), and its association with the Abbott family (among the town's first settlers) indicate the site is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. It is recommended that the site be preserved in place and avoided during project construction. If avoidance is not possible then development of a mitigation plan is recommended. See also report #25-1003.

25-1077 Doucette, Dianna

1991 Results of the Intensive Archaeological Survey of the North Shore Community College Project Area Danvers Campus Project #EJ89-5 STU, Danvers, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted. The project will be conducted in two phases and will involve expanding the existing facilities and constructing new ones. This survey covers 32 acres included in the Phase I plans of construction. During the intensive survey, background research and a surface inspection were used to stratify the project areas into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive due to its proximity to a major water source (Ipswich River), wetlands within the project parcel, and known sites in close proximity. During the walkover inspection, two historic stone foundations were discovered. No prehistoric cultural material was located. However, several areas were noted as having moderate and high sensitivity for archaeological sites. These areas received intensive subsurface testing at 10 m and 15 m intervals. Subsurface testing in the southern portion of the project area

yielded historic structural material associated with the stone foundations. One isolated piece of prehistoric chipping debris was recovered in the northern section of the project area, as well as low densities of historic period cultural material. None of the prehistoric or historic period cultural material discovered during the intensive survey was considered to be potentially significant. Additional archaeological investigations were not recommended.

25-1078 Curran, Mary Lou, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Richard Douglas Holmes

1989 Archaeological Site Examination of the Fishkin-Wrightson Site, Wellesley, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

In this Phase II site examination sufficient data were collected to assess site integrity, approximate age, and archaeological significance of the Fishkin-Wrightson site and to determine its boundaries. Culturally and temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, indicating the presence of a rare Coburn variant Wayland Notched point site component approximately 3,600-3,500 years old. The presence of a possible Normanskill-style point fragment is an unusual association which requires further definition. The material distributions suggest an emphasis on food processing activities, but the sample size may unfairly skew this observation. The site appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. If avoidance of project impacts to the site is not feasible, then archaeological data recovery at the Fishkin-Wrightson site is recommended on the basis of the site's uniqueness and integrity. See also report #25-1047.

25-1079 Rainey, Mary Lynne

1991 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed 2.1 Mile 16-inch Pipeline Loop in Dartmouth and New Bedford, Massachusetts and Phase II Site Examination for the Apponagansett Swamp 1 Prehistoric Site (MHC #l9-BR-343). 72 pages.

A Phase I intensive archaeological survey was undertaken within a 2.1 mile pipeline route. The project area is located in the Bristol County communities of Dartmouth and New Bedford, and crosscuts the Apponagansett Swamp which feeds the Paskamanset River, eventually draining into Buzzards Bay. The purpose of the Phase I intensive archaeological survey was to determine the presence of historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project area, and to make recommendations as to the need for further archaeological investigations of those resources. A total of 70 test pits (50 x 50 cm) was excavated along archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area. A prehistoric site containing a quartz Small Stemmed projectile point and a low density of chipping debris was discovered adjacent to Apponagansett Swamp wetlands (The Apponagansett swamp 1 Site, 19-BR-343). Phase II site examination fieldwork was conducted at the site in order to provide adequate data to evaluate the significance of the resource. The site examination archaeological investigations resulted in the discovery of three additional tools or tool fragments and additional lithic refuse. While the investigations provided evidence for a Small Stemmed Tradition site in the area, there was no indication of an intact prehistoric site beneath the disturbed plow zone soils. Due to the lack of cultural features, supplemental diagnostic artifacts, and site integrity, no further work was recommended.

25-1080 Strauss, Alan E.

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Chanticlair Residential Development in Framingham, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Background research indicated the presence of one prehistoric site containing Neville points (19-MD-573, the Harold Bacon Site) and one historical site (the Hemenway Farmstead) within the project area. Historical maps and records documented the presence of a house within the project area from about 1830 to 1974. A walkover reconnaissance of the project area identified several historical features, including a stone foundation, a root cellar, and a cement barn foundation. Nu-

merous pieces of prehistoric chipping debris were also recovered from the surface from the dirt paths that bisect the project area. A total of 115 shovel test pits, consisting of 77 systematic pits, 6 judgmental units, and 32 bracket pits, was excavated. Although a general low density of prehistoric artifacts was found throughout the project area, two small high-density artifact loci were identified. The first locus contained a large quantity of quartzite flakes and a quartz core. The second locus contained numerous felsite and chert flakes as well as two untyped side-notched projectile point bases, a projectile point tip, and a point fragment. Numerous pieces of calcined mammal bone and charcoal were also recovered from this locus. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the B-horizon. A Phase II site examination is recommended for the prehistoric site in order to determine its horizontal and vertical boundaries, cultural and chronological affinities, and eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. While a few prehistoric flakes were recovered from the historical site, no significant prehistoric or historical deposits were identified. No further archaeological work is recommended for the Hemenway Farmstead.

25-1081 Decima, Elena, Christopher Edens, and Leith Smith

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey for Charles River Interceptor, Milford, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The project area was found to contain several scattered pieces of prehistoric chipping debris, one Late Archaic/Early Woodland Small Stemmed point, and historic material, probably reflecting 19th century occupation of nearby residences. In addition, a Late Archaic/Early Woodland surface concentration consisting of a Small Stemmed point and chipping debris was discovered uphill and outside the project corridor. Out of the five prehistoric loci located during the survey, three sites (P1, P2 and P3) and two isolated finds (L1 and L2) were identified. P1, located 12 m from the Charles River associated wetlands, by a very small stream, yielded one Small Stemmed point and four flakes (some mixed with historic artifacts) all from different test pits. P3 is a surface scatter (one point, one uniface and 20 pieces of chipping debris) located 33 m uphill from the right-of-way on a historic dirt road. The three sites appear to represent foraging locations, i.e., short occupations by small groups of hunters and gatherers probably searching for seasonal and location-specific resources. The documentary research, field investigations, analysis of the finds and their research potential, do not reveal any significant historic and/or prehistoric site within the right-of-way. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1082 Jones, Donald C., and Nancy S. Seasholes

1991 Results of a Phase II Site Examination of the Allen/Howland Farmstead at the Fort Rodman Military Reservation in New Bedford, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Field investigations for the project consisted of the excavation of 40 test trenches (1 m x 1 m) and 20 shovel test pits (1 m x 50 cm) in the areas of the farmhouse, rear wing, lean-to, outbuilding, north yard, west yard, and barn. The combined results of the Phase I and Phase II excavations at the site produced extensive evidence of construction, occupation, destruction, and subsequent landscaping of the farmstead area. Some areas of the farmstead, such as the foundations of the house and rear wing, were found to be intact, but most of the associated archaeological deposits were disturbed by later occupation and use of the site. Undisturbed deposits dating from the farmstead era through the early military use of the site were identified in the areas of the rear wing and the lean-to on the north side of the main house. These deposits, although undisturbed by later (i.e., Endicott-Taft period, World War I, and World War II eras) occupation and construction at the site, contain artifacts that span the time of domestic and early military occupation of the farmstead. Because most of the area investigated in the Phase II excavations was disturbed and because it was not possible to distinguish archaeologically between the farmstead and the early military eras in the undisturbed deposits, the Allen/Howland farmstead and barn site is not considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the site. See also reports #25-1093 and #25-1094.

25-1083 Cook, Lauren, and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1990 Elm Bank, Dover, Massachusetts, Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey. 32 pages.

Documentary research and a walkover surface examination were conducted as a reconnaissance survey. Analysis of the history of land use indicates a strong probability for the presence of both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources. Zones of archaeological sensitivity were identified, with recommendations for subsurface testing. The report is a useful tool for planning and management of the Elm Bank property.

25-1084 DePaoli, Neill

1991 The Paine Estate "Barn" Site Dig: A Synthesis of Historical Archaeology and Public Education. 24 pages.

"Digging for Culture" was established in 1986 as a cooperative undertaking involving the Charles River Museum of Industry, Waltham Public Schools, Brandeis University, and Raytheon, with the goal of introducing students (grades 4-11) to historical archaeology. This report summarizes the results of field-testing at the Paine Estate in Waltham. The fieldwork entailed a small number of shallow test trenches at the supposed site of 19th century barn. The report assesses the selection criteria of an appropriate site for and the benefits of an archaeological educational program in public schools.

25-1085 Davin, Ann K.

1991 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Plantation Street Reconstruction Project Area, Worcester, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

The project area began approximately 1,300 feet north of the intersection of Plantation and Belmont Street and continued for approximately 7,600 feet to Bowditch Road. This survey included background research, a walkover inspection, and subsurface testing of a project area that came in close proximity to Coal Mine Brook and Wigwam Hill. A total of 60, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the Phase I intensive survey. No evidence of prehistoric cultural material was recovered and historic cultural material consisted of low densities of late 19th century and 20th century field trash and roadside litter.

25-1086 Holmes, Richard Douglas, Mitchell T. Mulholland, Carolyn D. Hertz, and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1990 Archaeological Site Locational Survey at the Site of Alternative IV of the Route 57 Relocation Project, Agawam and Southwick, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

This project is located to the north of a survey conducted on the proposed Alternatives II and III of the Route 57 relocation project. The project area was broken into two areas to be subject to subsurface testing: 1) the 30-m-wide direct impact area, which includes the travel lanes, shoulder and breakdown lane; and, 2) the 60-m-wide buffer area, which includes a 30-m-wide strip on each side of the proposed highway. The project included documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. During the site locational survey 254 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated. One Small Stemmed projectile point was found in the A-horizon. No features or sites were located. No other artifacts or features were found in the vicinity of this isolated find. Given that only one artifact was recovered, it is unlikely that the site would be eligible for inclusion in the National or State Registers of Historic Places. The project area borders the north side of Leonard Pond in an area known to be a rich archaeological zone containing numerous prehistoric sites. At the outset of this project the area was predicted to have a high potential to contain prehistoric sites. Results of the study proved that most of the area has been disturbed from the Boglisch tree nursery operation and the Tuckahoe Turf Farm. Massive amounts of soil have been removed when the turf

and trees were harvested, taking with it the prehistoric remains which would have existed on the property. Recovered historic artifacts date to the 20th century and have no historical significance. The few artifacts are interpreted as sheet refuse, fragments of artifacts broadcast during the spreading of manure. No significant prehistoric or historic sites were found. No further survey was recommended

25-1087 Bernstein, David J., Mitchell T. Mulholland, Richard Douglas Holmes, and Carolyn D. Hertz

1990 Archaeological Site Locational Survey and Site Examination for the Proposed Water Pipeline, Northeast Anadromous Fish Research Lab, Turners Falls, Massachusetts. 175 pages.

Background research, walkover surveys and subsurface testing were used as part of a study to determine the impact of a proposed water pipeline on potential archaeological sites on the Cabot Woods peninsula in Turners Falls (Montague). Four prehistoric sites were found and subjected to site examinations. The sites consist of a high density of prehistoric artifacts and features in undisturbed contexts, that were occupied from at least 3,790 years ago. Artifact styles recovered include Small Stemmed, Susquehanna and Meadowood, and grit-tempered and incised ceramics. Combined with past projects conducted on the peninsula, eleven prehistoric sites have been documented. The study concludes that the four sites along the pipeline route will not be impacted appreciably by the construction of the line. The highest density of occupation is located to the north. It was recommended that the Cabot Woods peninsula be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a district.

25-1088 Rainey, Mary Lynne

1990 Final Report Phase I Intensive Archaeological Surveys for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed 1.9 Mile 36 Inch Pipeline Loop and Temporary Materials Storage Site in Medway, Massachusetts, FERC Docket No. CP90-643-000, and 1.8 Mile 10 Inch Pipeline Replacement in Milford and Medway, Massachusetts, FERC Docket No. CP8B-187-00l. 93 pages.

Intensive archaeological surveys were undertaken within three project areas. The three projects include a 1.9 mile 36” pipeline loop in Medway, a temporary materials storage site in Medway (3 acres), and 1.8 mile pipeline replacement project in Medway and Milford, all situated within the headwater uplands of the Charles River drainage basin. The surveys included background research, a walkover survey and subsurface testing. A total of 214 test pits (50 x 50 cm) were excavated along the temporary materials storage site; and 37 test pits were excavated along the 1.8 mile project area. As a result, five prehistoric sites were found within the 1.9 mile project area (the Medway 1 through 5 Sites). Single quartz bifaces (2), and low densities of chipping debris constituted four of the five sites. The Medway 3 site, in proximity to Chicken Brook wetlands, contained two rhyolite Levanna projectile points and three fragments of chipping debris. Due to the lack of cultural material and integrity, no further archaeological work was recommended for any of these sites. No prehistoric sites were located within the 1.8 mile project area or within the temporary materials storage site. Historic period artifacts were recovered from each of the three project areas. These artifacts constitute field trash. No historic sites exist within the project areas. Historic period stonewalls were encountered in the project areas. They represent one of the only surviving aspects of the Medway/Milford rural interior historic landscape within the project areas. Impacts to these walls during pipeline construction should be mitigated through their reconstruction where possible.

25-1089 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard Douglas Holmes, David J. Bernstein, and Elena Filios

1991 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Segment 10S, Northeast Settlement Project, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The field portion of an archaeological site locational survey was conducted on Segment l0S of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement corridor in Upton, Hopedale, and Mendon. The survey consisted of the excavation of 392 shovel test pits in 14 survey areas and tour randomly selected survey areas. Five intact prehistoric sites, three low-density prehistoric findspots and the remains of a portion of the Milford and Uxbridge Street Railway were found. Site avoidance, or if this is not possible, site examinations were recommended for the five prehistoric sites to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1090 Mowchan, Denise, and Duncan Ritchie

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Pump Station Access Road, Wayland, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for a proposed 1,200 foot long access roadway and utility easement to provide access to a town well and pump station. The access road easement crosses a section of the Watertown Dairy Site (19-MD-378), a multi-component prehistoric site which is an element of the Watertown Dairy Archaeological District, which is considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Background research included a review of the available information from prior archaeological investigations of the Watertown Dairy Site. The results of a previous reconnaissance level survey was used to stratify the proposed access road into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Tasks completed during the fieldwork stage of the survey included a surface inspection of the access road easement. Within a large section of the access road easement considered to have moderate archaeological sensitivity, subsurface testing was done at 20 m intervals. The high sensitivity area (Watertown Dairy Site) was sampled with test pits placed at 10 m intervals on two parallel, offset transects. Test pit arrays (5 m intervals) were used to investigate findspots of prehistoric cultural material within the easement. An isolated piece of prehistoric cultural material (quartz shatter) was recovered from the southern end of the access road easement (Locus 1). The northern end of the access road easement crossing the Watertown Dairy Site was found to contain prehistoric cultural material (chipped and ground stone tools, ceramic sherds, chipping debris, etc.) associated with several different components associated with the Middle Archaic and Middle Woodland Periods. These deposits of cultural material are considered to be potentially significant sources of information for reconstructing the depositional history of the Watertown Dairy Site and patterns of prehistoric settlement and resources use within the Watertown Dairy Archaeological District. Recommendations include mitigation of the impact to the potentially significant deposits of cultural material in the northern end of the easement since avoidance of this area may not be possible

25-1091 Ritchie, Duncan

1990 Archaeological Investigations of the 1800 House, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

Background research and archaeological testing were conducted at the 1800 House, a property located on Mill Street in the center of town, which is owned by the Nantucket Historical Association. The archaeological investigation was conducted in the interior of the 1800 House and its yard areas in order to provide management recommendations for future stabilization efforts and landscaping. The testing strategy included judgmental and systematic transect testing. The interior, sub-floor areas of the kitchen and rear ell were found to contain cultural deposits ranging from the construction period (ca. 1800-1810) to the early 20th century. The yard areas exhibited some areas of previous disturbance, but intact archaeological deposits were found in the area of the former barn, the east side of the rear ell of the barn, and the south-central area of the backyard.

25-1092 Ritchie, Duncan

1990 A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the Jethro Coffin House, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

A multi-disciplinary approach was undertaken to develop an understanding of the history of land use patterns and basic lifeways of the inhabitants of the historic Jethro Coffin House (originally built ca. 1686). Documentary research on the architecture and history of the site was coupled with folklore research, walkover reconnaissance, soil resistivity, archaeological testing and analysis of the cultural material, and faunal, floral and botanical remains recovered from the site. The 1.5 acre houselot was tested by the placement of shovel test pits at 5 m intervals on parallel transects in the yard areas deemed to be archaeologically sensitive. Certain features were tested with larger excavation units. This report describes the results of the archaeological testing and analysis and provides recommendations for site management and additional research and analysis. Appendices include reports on the soil resistivity study and paleobotanical analysis.

25-1093 Cook, Lauren J., and Nancy S. Seasholes

1988 Final Report of an Archaeological and Architectural Reconnaissance Survey of Six Proposed Sites for a Secondary Wastewater Treatment Plant and Solids Disposal Facilities in New Bedford, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

An archaeological and architectural reconnaissance survey was conducted at six proposed sites for a secondary wastewater treatment plant (Sites 1A, 4A, 7/8, and 47) and three sites being considered for the solids disposal facilities (20, 40 and 47); Site 47 is thus being considered for both the treatment plant and the disposal facilities. The archaeological and architectural reconnaissance survey was designed to determine the potential impact of proposed construction on cultural resources that may be located within or in close proximity to each of the proposed sites. The archaeological and architectural reconnaissance survey consisted of background research; a field walkover of each site (with the exception of Sites 20 and 40); architectural analysis of historic properties within or adjacent to Sites 1A, 4A, and 7/8; and report writing. The survey resulted in the identification of known and potential cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. Recommendations were generated on a site-by-site basis concerning further investigations that may be required, should that site be selected. An intensive archaeological survey is recommended for each site, should that site be selected. The potential for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources, however, varies considerably from site to site. Sites 1A, 4A, and 7/8 also will require additional research to determine the architectural significance of properties that are located either within or adjacent to these sites. In particular, Site 1A is located adjacent to the Fort Taber National Register Historic District. Additional research is needed to determine whether structures located within the project area may be contributing to the district and therefore eligible for inclusion in it. See also report #25-1060 and #25-1094.

25-1094 Jones, Donald G., and Nancy S. Seasholes

1989 Documentary Evidence for Cultural Resources at Site 1A, the Fort Rodman Military Reservation in New Bedford, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

This report presents the results of documentary research on Site 1A, the Fort Rodman Military Reservation, an alternative site for a secondary wastewater treatment plant for the City of New Bedford. Site 1A is located adjacent to the Fort Taber National Register Historic District. A reconnaissance survey conducted of Site 1A in the fall of 1988 determined that the project area has the potential for significant archaeological deposits and that several standing structures within the project area may be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register district. The results of that survey included recommendations that additional research be conducted in the National Archives in Washington D.C., to evaluate further the known and potential archaeological and architectural resources in Site 1A. The results of the documentary research indicate that there are three portions of the project area that are considered to have potential for significant archaeological deposits. Portions of both the northwest corner of the project area, adjacent to Battery Milliken, and the northeast corner are considered to have the potential for prehistoric sites; the southern central portion of the project area is considered to have the potential for historical deposits associated with the Allen/Howland farmstead (1798-1857), and that area may also contain prehistoric depos-

its. Therefore, an intensive archaeological survey is recommended for Site 1A, should that site be selected for the proposed treatment plant. The architectural analysis identified a total of nine buildings that date to the Endicott-Taft Period (1896-ca.1912) which are considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register district. Analysis also determined that Battery Milliken, built in 1940, is also potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register district. The survey also identified 32 World War II structures that may or may not be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register district. See also reports #25-1082 and #25-1093.

25-1095 Dincauze, Dena F.

1991 Report of Cultural Resources Survey in Wildwood Section of Amherst, Massachusetts, 1991. 17 pages.

The survey methods included landform and soils interpretation, walkover, plowed field examination, coring, and STPs with screening. Limited documentary research done for a student term paper is summarized and historic land use is interpreted. Seven fragments of fine bifacial thinning flakes of Hudson-Champlain cherts were recovered from an old plowzone in a small area of town conservation land. Because no features were observed in situ with the flakes, the expectation is for a disturbed plowzone site of unknown age, small in size and limited in diversity. Protection of the area is recommended, without further investigation unless there is jeopardy.

25-1096 Beaudry, Mary C., and Stephen A. Mrozowski (Editors)

1989 Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills Lowell, Massachusetts Volume III: The Boarding House System as a Way of Life. 310 pages.

This is the third and final volume on the archaeological investigations of the Boott Cotton Mills in Lowell (see also reports #25-818 and #25-820). This volume includes a series of papers by several authors on specific aspects of the interdisciplinary approach used to analyze the results of archaeological investigations of the back yards of workers' housing. Documentary research and technical analyses of artifacts and environmental data (pollen, soil chemistry, lives of macrofossils, parasitological, and phytolith studies) were drawn together to understand the lives of 19th and 20th century boardinghouse keepers and residents.

25-1097 Synenki, Alan T. (Editor)

1990 Archeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park. Volume I: Farmers and Artisans of the Historical Period. 446 pages.

This report contains a series of papers by a number of authors which include the results of documentary and field investigations at the David Brown Homestead, Jonas Bateman Site, Joseph Mason Homestead, David Fiske Homestead, Daniel Brown Homestead, a supposed blacksmith shop, the site of the old hop house, and the Brooks Tanyard, all located within Minute Man National Historical Park in Lincoln, Lexington and Concord. Discussion of pollen analysis is also included.

25-1098 Ritchie, Duncan, Marsha K. King, Christy Voigt, and Patricia Fragola

1990 Archeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park. Volume II: An Estimation Approach to Prehistoric Sites. 203 pages.

This report describes the results of an intensive archaeological survey of 745 acres within Minute Man National Historical Park in Concord, Lincoln and Lexington, which was conducted in order to identify prehistoric sites predicted within the national park. A total of 14 prehistoric sites were identified, ranging from find spots to temporary campsites. Only one site contained culturally diagnostic artifacts, which may be associated with the Middle Archaic period. Six historic period sites were also identified. Recommendations were made for further research and site management.

25-1099 Fitch, Virginia A., and Suzanne Glover

1989 Historic and Prehistoric Reconnaissance Survey Fort Devens (Main Post, North Post, South Post), Massachusetts. 169 pages.

Fort Devens encompasses 9,338 acres of well-drained uplands and valley lowlands bordering the Nashua River in Ayer, Harvard, Lancaster and Shirley. It consists of three adjacent sub-areas: Main Post, where buildings are concentrated; North Post, containing the airport and sewage plant; and South Post, used as a field training area. Founded in 1917 as Camp Devens, Fort Devens has historically functioned as a troop mobilization and training facility. Background research was conducted and regional prehistoric and historic contexts were developed and described in this report. A driveover/visual inspection was used to identify gaps on the known and potential cultural resources. Four prehistoric and six historic sites have been documented at Fort Devens. Background research, environmental attributes and previous ground disturbances were used to stratify Fort Devens into areas of high, moderate and low archaeological sensitivity. A total of 127 potential historic period sites have been identified. No comprehensive historic archaeological identification and evaluation studies exist for Fort Devens. One historic district has been proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Information and discussion is provided on the surviving buildings from all periods of the post's history, including one 19th century house.

25-1100 Ritchie, Duncan, and Christy Vogt

1990 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, Polpis Road Bicycle Path, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 179 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was completed along the eight mile route. This proposed bicycle path easement crosses some archaeologically sensitive areas including the locations of seven previously recorded prehistoric period sites (19-NT-51, 19-NT-50, 19-NT-100, l9-NT-128, 19-NT-69, 19-NT-1138, and 19-NT-68). Through archaeological testing, the locations of six of the known prehistoric sites were verified, and five other previously unknown sites were identified. Seventeen find spots consisting of one or two pieces of prehistoric cultural material (chipping debris) were also found during the intensive survey. Four of the prehistoric sites (19-NT-50/100, 19-NT-128, 19-NT-68, and Folger's Marsh) and one find spot (#11) can be dated to a general temporal period (Late/Terminal Archaic, Middle/Late Woodland) based on cultural material (projectile points/ceramic sherd) or deposits (shell midden) found during the intensive survey. Two other previously unknown prehistoric sites (Roadkill, Norwood Farms Trust) did not yield diagnostic cultural material but are suspected to contain Woodland period components. One site (Martin) contained a shell midden deposit that could be either prehistoric or early historic period (historic Native American?) origin. Four prehistoric sites (19-NT-51, NCF, Lot 13, 19-NT-138, l9-NT-69) and most of the find spots yielded small amounts of non-diagnostic cultural materials and could not be placed in any temporal/cultural context. Five prehistoric period sites (19-NT-50/100, Roadkill, Norwood Farm Trust, 19-NT-128, and Folger's Marsh), one prehistoric find spot (find spot #11) and one site (Martin) of either prehistoric or historic period origin are considered to be potentially significant. Avoidance through redesign of the proposed bicycle path was recommended for these potentially significant sites. If avoidance is not possible then further evaluation at the site examination level was recommended for these cultural resources.

25-1101 McBride, Kevin A.

1991 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey Lifecare Facility Project, Springfield, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

The project area is a 23.4 acre parcel located approximately 1/3 mile east of the confluence of the north and south branches of the Mill River and approximately 3 miles east of the junction of the Mill River and the Connecticut River, near Dan Baker Cove. This proximity to major wetland and

riverine habitats, combined with well to excessively drained soils, probably made the project area a prime locale for prehistoric use and occupation. The archaeological survey combined background research, a walkover visual inspection, and systematic subsurface testing in an effort to locate possibly significant archaeological sites. The background research indicated that early 20th century structures, no longer standing, were located within the project area. In the walkover survey, several areas of extensive disturbance were observed in the area identified as the 20th century site. It appears that all remains of the structures and outbuildings were removed and bulldozed, probably during the mid-20th century. The subsurface archaeological testing recovered a wide range of historic period artifacts from the early, middle and late 20th century. The early 20th century artifacts are likely associated with the early 20th century structures, and the mid to late 20th century artifacts are likely associated with the use of the area by Springfield College, primarily the college's students. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered within the project area. No further archaeological studies were recommended.

25-1102 King, Marsha K., and Beth P. Miller

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey 467 Milford Road Burial Ground Swansea, Massachusetts. 162 pages.

Intensive archaeological investigations were conducted after a small, unbounded burial ground located on the top of a small knoll within the project area was disturbed during the initial stages of the development of the parcel. Archaeological investigations were conducted in compliance with the Massachusetts burial laws. The goal of the survey was to locate the boundaries of the burial ground, salvage any human remains that had been previously disturbed, and assess if any burials remained intact. Extensive background and documentary research, excavation of both hand and machine trenches, and laboratory analyses of the recovered materials were completed. Background research included an overview of the historical development of Swansea, but focused on information specific to the ownership/occupation of the property, cemeteries and burial grounds in the area, and the potential identities of the individuals interred in the burial ground. Fieldwork was conducted in three steps: 1) excavation of sixteen hand trenches; 2) excavation of three machine-assisted trenches across the knoll; and 3) monitoring of the machine excavation and removal of the knoll. The cultural material recovered from the project area consisted of a small quantity of coffin-related hardware items (nails, coffin wood, a hinge, a hook-and-eye fastener, and fragments of a glass view plate). The recovered human skeletal material represented the remains of at least five, and possibly as many as seven, individuals. All of the remains recovered were from adult Caucasians, with four females and two males identified. There was no evidence of infectious disease, traumatic injury, or developmental pathologies. Several of the individuals suffered from degenerative disorders such as osteoporosis and/or arthritis. Tooth loss and associated atrophy of the mandibles and maxillae were problems, at least for the individuals for whom dental evidence was recovered. Based on the results of the extensive background research, archaeological fieldwork, and analysis of the recovered cultural material and human skeletal remains, the burial ground appears to have served as a small family burial plot during the mid-19th century for family members, relatives, or dependents of the Hicks family. Samuel Hicks owned the property from 1828 to 1945. He appears to have been buried in the family burial ground in 1856. Documentary evidence indicates that his body was later exhumed and reinterred in Mount Hope Cemetery at the time of his wife's death in 1894. Excavation impacts have negated the integrity of the small burial ground. No further archaeological investigations are recommended. It is recommended that the human remains recovered be reinterred in the Mount Hope Town Cemetery.

25-1103 Holmes, Richard Douglas, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Carolyn D. Hertz

1991 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Connecticut River Erosion Control Study, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. 135 pages.

An archaeological and historical reconnaissance survey was conducted along the banks of the Connecticut River extending from the Turners Falls dam to the Vernon dam. The project was lo-

cated in the towns of Gill, Montague, Erving and Northfield, Massachusetts; Vernon, Vermont and Hinsdale, New Hampshire. The study was conducted for the purpose of assessing the prehistoric and historic archaeological potential of areas considered prone to riverine erosion. Data recovered by this study will be used in the creation of a master plan for erosion control on the Connecticut River. The archaeological project consisted of background documentary research for all of the riverbank and a walkover of areas designated as erosion sites. All recorded prehistoric and historic sites for the entire length of the river were included in the report, whether or not they were erosion sites. Erosion sites, identified in another study, were evaluated for their potential to contain either prehistoric sites or historic sites. The results of the study show that the project area was the location of high site density in prehistoric times. In all, 52 prehistoric sites or findspots were located in the area (34 recorded sites and 18 previously unrecorded sites). In addition, 20 areas of high potential to contain prehistoric sites, three areas of moderate potential and 15 historic sites were found. Two historic bridges are on the National Register and the Riverside National Register Archaeological District borders the southern end of the project area. Three of the recorded sites are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Many of the sites contain deep, intact archaeological resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. If construction associated with erosion control is planned, subsurface testing is recommended in many areas to assess the significance of the sites, or areas of moderate to high site potential. This study concludes that subsurface testing, or in some cases further historic research should be conducted in advance of any land-altering erosion control projects. Site preservation restrictions or a combined site examination/data recovery is recommended for Survey Unit G6, an area that was subject to a site locational survey in 1989. See also report #25-1104.

25-1104 Holmes, Richard Douglas, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Carolyn D. Hertz

1990 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Proposed Connecticut River Bank Stabilization Project, Gill, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted on the west bank of the Connecticut River in the Town of Gill. The survey included documentary research, a walkover reconnaissance and subsurface testing with shovel test pits. Three prehistoric sites were found in the area: the Ashuela Brook site, the Otter Run Rockshelter and the Otter Run Field site. The sites were occupied from the Late Archaic to the Contact periods. Recommendations are made for site preservation restrictions on the three sites. A combined site examination/data recovery is recommended for the areas of direct impact. See also report #25-1103.

25-1105 Holmes, Richard Douglas, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and David Bernstein

1991 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Segment 7, Northeast Settlement Project Columbia County, New York and Berkshire County, Massachusetts. 197 pages.

An archaeological site location survey was conducted for Segment 7 of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's pipeline corridor in Columbia County, New York and the Berkshire County towns of Hancock, Richmond and Stockbridge, Massachusetts. The background research for this project is documented in report #25-994. The intensive survey included walkover reconnaissance and the excavation of 985 shovel test pits. Six intact prehistoric archaeological sites, seven prehistoric findspots and two historic sites were encountered. Site avoidance or, if this was not possible, site examinations were recommended for the six prehistoric sites and the two historic sites to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1106 McDermott, Brendan, and Nancy Seasholes

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Pipeyard for Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Expansion Project – Phase 2 in Tyringham, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. The proposed pipeyard for Segment 2X will involve the use of approximately 5 acres of land within a 30 acre field. Background research indicated that, although no prehistoric sites were recorded for the project area, the proposed pipeyard was sensitive for prehistoric remains. Background research also indicated that the proposed pipeyard may have contained at least one and possibly several buildings dating as early as the mid-19th century. The field reconnaissance did not identify any surface evidence of sites. A total of 143 shovel test pits, consisting of 126 systematic and 17 bracket units, were excavated at 10 m intervals along linear transects placed 10 m apart. A total of seven prehistoric flakes of Hudson Valley chert was recovered from two test pits. These materials were associated with charcoal lenses but were also recovered from levels that contained historical artifacts. Historical artifacts dating from the mid/late 18th century to the early 20th century were recovered throughout the project area, but a particularly large quantity of historical materials was recovered from the south central portion of the parcel; in addition, possible foundation remains, consisting of stones, brick fragments, and associated architectural artifacts, such as nails and window glass, were identified in one test unit in the same area. These materials indicate that a structure that may date to the early settlement period of Tyringham may have been located in this field. The possible prehistoric site was identified in an area that has been substantially disturbed by historical activity. Therefore, this site is not considered to be significant. The historical site, however, may represent a building that dates to the first 50 years of settlement in Tyringham. Therefore, the historical site is considered to be potentially significant. It is recommended that the area of the historical site be avoided during construction. If avoidance of the site is not possible, then a site examination should be conducted.

25-1107 Laden, Greg

1991 Reconnaissance Survey Report Homart Development Millbury, Massachusetts. 5 3 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted of a parcel containing about 105 acres near the Blackstone River. As a result of background research and walkover inspection, the project area was stratified into zones of no, low, medium, high, and very high potential. The sensitivity rankings were based on an assessment of present site conditions, areas containing possible rockshelters and a historic period trail identified during the walkover, and environmental variables commonly associated with site locations. Specific recommendations were made for further archaeological testing.

25-1108 Strauss, Alan E.

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Marshview Drive Lot 74 in Brewster, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 18 shovel test pits within the houselot. A total of four prehistoric stone flakes were recovered during the subsurface investigations. The flakes were all recovered from what appeared to be an old plowzone. Bracketing in the vicinity of the cultural materials failed to produce substantial prehistoric deposits. No historical cultural remains were recovered. Because of the very low density of prehistoric remains, lack of subsurface features and internal site complexity, it was believed that the site discovered is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1109 Raber, Michael S.

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey for Proposed Public Housing in Ipswich, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey on two acres located potentially significant evidence of prehistoric activity. The evidence consisted of 29 pieces of lithic debitage and one projectile point base

in a plowed area, with about a third of the artifacts found below the plowzone. These materials indicate one or more relatively intact sites of prehistoric use along Bull Brook in the Ipswich interior, possibly about 5,000 years ago. Although there are many other reported prehistoric sites in this general vicinity, most were destroyed prior to controlled collection of data. The prehistoric site in the project area may represent temporary collection of food resources, complementing more intensive or permanent prehistoric settlement nearer the Ipswich coast. Additional site examination is recommended to determine the significance and National Register eligibility of these finds. See report #25-1110.

25-1110 Loparto, Leonard W.

1991 A Site Examination at the Linebrook Road Site, 19-ES-659, Ipswich, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted on the Linebrook Road prehistoric site. The majority of the site area lies within an approximately 3.0 acre area planned for residential housing by the Ipswich Housing Authority. The site examination results presented in this report represent the results of documentary and archaeological field research of prehistoric cultural materials identified during an intensive survey (see report #25-1109). Archaeological research involved the controlled excavation of four 1 x 1 m units and one hundred and ten 50 x 50 cm test pits in the site area. Archaeological research also focused on gathering background information on local and regional prehistoric settlement systems. Site examination research at the Linebrook Road site recovered a total of 71 pieces of prehistoric cultural material which combined with Phase I intensive survey results in a total of 101 pieces for the site. These materials indicate the presence of a moderately large, low-density prehistoric site dating to the Early Woodland and probably Archaic periods. The site may actually represent a series of smaller, temporary low-density sites focusing on the exploitation of Bull Brook riverine resources. While the site has contributed useful archaeological information, the low site density, low tool variability, lack of features, and disturbances indicate the site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological research was recommended for the Linebrook Road site.

25-1111 Riess, Warren C.

1991 Possible Shipwreck and Aboriginal Sites on Submerged Land in Three Proposed Outfall Areas, South Essex Sewer District, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

A proposed new outfall system for the South Essex Sewer District might adversely affect significant underwater archaeological sites. Historical research indicates because of centuries of intense maritime activity in the bay and harbors, there were approximately 138 historically significant shipwrecks in the general proposed construction area in the submerged harbor lands of Salem, Beverly, Manchester-by-the-Sea and Marblehead. Any outfall construction in the area might disturb one or more of the shipwreck sites. It is recommended that prior to any disturbance of the sea bottom for the outfall siting, an archaeological remote sensing survey should be conducted to locate and identify by type, any significant underwater archaeological sites within disturbance range. Once any detectable sites have been located and identified by type, decisions can then be made for avoidance or mitigation.

25-1112 King, Marsha A., Martha B. Lance, and Denise Mowchan

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Barre Falls Dam and Reservoir in Barre, Hubbardston, Oakham, and Rutland, Massachusetts. 259 pages.

The study involved a project area of 1,869 acres of flowage easement with 557 acres held by the Army Corps of Engineers, New England Division. The purpose of this reconnaissance level survey was to provide information on the archaeological sensitivity of the Barre Falls Dam project area and review the possible effects of current project operations on cultural resources. The re-

search design included two primary tasks, background research to review data on known cultural resources and formulation of a sensitivity ranking (predictive model) for the project area are outlined. Environmental data such as geomorphology, soils and hydrology/drainage patterns were used to develop the predictive model for the location of prehistoric cultural resources. Known patterns of prehistoric and historic settlement and land use near the Barre Falls Dam project area and the relationship of these patterns to local and regional developments were used to develop interpretive contexts for assessing the potential significance of identified sites. The reconnaissance survey also included field-testing of the predictive model for prehistoric resources through the application of limited subsurface sampling (shovel test pits). Historic cultural resources identified from documentary sources or the walkover inspection were also recorded during this fieldwork phase of the survey. During the field testing/recording phase of the survey, additional observations were made on the nature and extent of previous disturbance and effects of current project operations at the Barre Falls Dam. No prehistoric sites were located, but a number of areas of high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity were identified. An archaeological sensitivity map was prepared for the fee and flowage easement portions of the Barre Falls Dam project area. Seventy-five historic period cultural resources were identified during the reconnaissance survey, with seven of these located on or just outside the project area boundaries. A number of the historic sites are considered to be potentially significant based on the limited information collected during the survey. Recommendations of additional intensive level survey work include known sites and areas considered to be potential site locations. Other recommendations for maintenance and protection or preservation of cultural resources are offered, particularly in situations where archaeological sites occur in areas subject to regular public access. Supporting documentation for the reconnaissance survey, including detailed site descriptions, site maps, and photograph logs are provided in the appendices of this report.

25-1113 Ritchie, Duncan, and Marsha K. King

1988 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the West Hill Dam and Reservoir in Uxbridge, Northbridge, Upton and Mendon. 277 pages.

The purpose of this reconnaissance survey of the 1,460 acre area was to provide information on the archaeological sensitivity of the West Hill Dam project area and review the possible effects of current project operations on cultural resources. The research design included two primary tasks, background research to review data on known cultural resources and formulation of a sensitivity ranking (predictive model) for the project area. Environmental data such as geomorphology, soils and hydrology/drainage patterns were used to develop the predictive model for the location of prehistoric cultural resources. Known patterns of prehistoric and historic settlement and land use near the West Hill Dam project area and the relationship of these patterns to local and regional developments were used to develop interpretive contexts for assessing the potential significance of identified sites. The West Hill Dam project area was stratified into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. An important aspect of the reconnaissance survey was field-testing of the sensitivity map and predictive model for prehistoric resources through the application of limited subsurface sampling (shovel test pits). Historic cultural resources identified from documentary sources or the walkover inspection were also recorded during this fieldwork phase of the survey. During the field testing/recording phase of the survey additional observations were made on the nature and extent of previous disturbance and effects of current project operations at West Hill Dam. A total of 14 prehistoric and 22 historic period cultural resources were identified during the reconnaissance survey. A number of these sites are considered to be potentially significant based on the limited information collected during the survey. Recommendations of additional intensive level survey work include known sites and areas considered to be potential site locations. Other recommendations for maintenance and protection or preservation of cultural resources are offered, particularly in situations where archaeological sites occur in recreation areas or other places subject to regular public access. Supporting documentation for the reconnaissance survey including detailed site descriptions, site maps and recording forms are provided in the appendices of this report.

25-1114 Glover, Suzanne

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Crescent Green Condominium Development, Grafton, Massachusetts. 126 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted at the proposed 24.2 acre Crescent Green condominium development in Grafton. Background research and a walkover/surface inspection were used to stratify the project areas into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The parcel was initially assessed as possessing a high prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity, primarily due to the close proximity of a known Christian Indian cemetery associated with the 17th century Praying Indian town of Hassanomisco. Intensive subsurface testing conducted within the parcel located and identified one prehistoric site, the Eagle Rock Site. This site consists of a low-density scatter of lithic chipping debris recovered from the plowzone. Due to an absence of diagnostic artifacts and/or features, the site area could not be temporally or culturally defined. The low density of stone tool chipping debris was not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological deposition. A 19th century wood-frame barn/stable structure was identified in poor structural condition and was evaluated as ineligible for listing in the National Register. A low to moderate density of historic/modern field debris, dating predominately from the late 19th and 20th centuries, was recovered from the plowzone. These historic/modern cultural remains were not considered significant. No archaeological deposits associated with the 17th century Indian burial ground or Hassanomisco town center were identified. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1115 Mowchan, Denise and Deborah Cox

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Small Arms Range Parcel, Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted at the Small Arms Range on the Westover Air Force Base in Chicopee. The purpose of the survey was to locate and identify any archaeological resources within the Small Arms parcel, in order to provide information to assist in a determination of effect for the proposed expansion project. In 1981, an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the entire Westover Air Force Base was conducted (see Report #25-386). The area encompassing the Small Arms range (which includes the four to five acre parcel to be developed) was designated as highly sensitive for archaeological sites during the reconnaissance survey. The area received this rating due to the high frequency of sites found in similar environmental settings, minimal disturbances, and the presence of prehistoric cultural material. Quartz chipping debris was discovered eroding from the banks of several well-drained, sandy knolls. However, subsurface testing during this stage of investigation did not locate any significant cultural remains. Since no potentially significant prehistoric or historic period remains will be impacted by the proposed expansion, no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1116 Doucette, Diana, Ann Davin and Denise Mowchan

1990 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, Northbridge Industrial Park, Northbridge, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The 40.3 acre parcel to be developed includes 22 lots, 2,380 feet of roadway with drainage, utilities, and sewer facilities. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. Background research determined that there were no known prehistoric or historical resources in the project area. The walkover determined that approximately 10 acres had been previously disturbed by extensive gravelling. Subsurface testing involved the placement of 128, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits in areas that had been ranked as having moderate and high archaeological testing. Three pieces of quartz chipping debris were found in widely scattered sections of the project area. A low density of historic field trash was also found. None of these resources were considered significant and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1117 Pagoulatos, Peter

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Oakmont Farms, Grafton, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Archaeological investigations within the project area have identified three archaeological deposits. Intensive level archaeological survey encountered one prehistoric site and two loci, or findspots. None of the three prehistoric archaeological deposits were considered to represent potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1118 Davin, Ann K. and Suzanne Glover

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Proposed Barnstable Municipal Golf Course, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Municipal Golf Course in Barnstable was recently conducted which included an 18-hole golf course within a 155 acre parcel. A reconnaissance archaeological survey had been conducted by the Barnstable Historical Commission during which chipping debris (19-BN-295; Danforth #1 site) was recovered. Environmental characteristics within the project areas also indicated that there was a potential for archaeological sites. During the surface walkover, a single piece of felsite chipping debris was recovered from the site area within the old county fairgrounds. Subsurface testing did not recover any prehistoric cultural materials. No additional testing was recommended. A felsite flake was also recovered along the edge of the sand pit located south of the Aalto farmstead. In total, 310 test pits (50 cm x 50 cm) were excavated. Prehistorical cultural materials were located in six of the test pits. A total of nine pieces of quartz, quartzite, felsite and chert flakes was recovered. Testing around the historic farmstead recovered primarily 20th century cultural material and foundations. These all appear to be associated with the Aalto family occupation of the site. No further testing was recommended for this historic farmstead.

25-1119 Davin, Ann K. and Holly Herbster

1992 Technical Report, Phase I Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Route 6 Drainage Improvements, Truro, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The project area measured 70 feet by 100 feet and was largely located between highway stations 287 and 288. A total of 8, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. Low to moderate densities of historic period cultural materials were present in seven of the eight test pits. The project area was located within a small part of an apple orchard which continued west and south of the project limits. Historic period cultural materials were predominantly 19th century domestic items with lesser amounts of structural debris. These materials consisted of ceramics, kaolin pipe fragments, brick fragments, window glass, iron fragments and nails, wood fragments, coal as well as shell and mammal bones. No concentrated material deposits or structures were located. The orchard is part of a now abandoned farm with related structures still standing well west of the project limits, between the Route 6 and Route 6a intersection. The intensive survey determined that the proposed drainage improvements would not impact any significant prehistoric or historic sites or deposits. No additional investigations were recommended.

25-1120 Doucette, Diana, Edna Feighner and Ann K. Davin

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Independence Park Project Area, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

A reconnaissance and an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed 445 acre Independence Park project area in Barnstable was conducted. The reconnaissance survey stratified the project

area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Approximately 63 acres were ranked as having high potential, 334 as having moderate sensitivity, and 48 as having low sensitivity. Soil types, the presence of kettle hole ponds, and a Contact period trail were key sensitivity criteria. The survey located evidence of sporadic, low intensity use during both the prehistoric and historic periods. A total of 756, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated. One quartzite Stark projectile point, one quartz Small Stemmed projectile point and a scatter of felsite chipping debris were located in eight test pits. Scattered historic debris was also located. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1121 Savulis, Ellen R. and Leslie C. Shaw

1985 Archaeological Locational Survey of Historic Workmen's Circle Area, Ashland, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

An archaeological locational survey was conducted for the Workmen's Circle Housing project in Ashland. Background research did not identify any previously recorded prehistoric sites in the project area, however, a number of historic foundations and features were identified. These included the general area of an 18th century homestead, a mid-19th century dwelling foundation, the site of a 19th century mill, a turn-of-the-century mansion, and the 20th century Workmen's Circle Camp consisting of over twenty structures. A total of 170 shovel test pits were excavated to locate both prehistoric and historic sites. The results of the prehistoric testing located two small, low-density sites and 10 isolated findspots, several of which may have actually been the result of historic activity. The majority of the lithic debitage from these sites was quartz. Historical testing confirmed the location and date of occupation of all historic sites except the 18th century homestead. An additional 19th century tin can factory was also identified. All sites were found to be extensively disturbed and no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1122 Gumaer, D. Richard and Richard D. Holmes

1986 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Proposed Raytheon Missile System Division Headquarters Building Bedford, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

The historical background research and field research indicated that no properties of historical significance were recorded in the project area. Historic land use was primarily for pasture and no buildings were recorded to have been constructed on the property. Eighty-seven shovel test pits were excavated to locate prehistoric and historic sites. No prehistoric sites were found. A large portion of the project area has been disturbed previously by bulldozing during the construction of a parking area, baseball field and tennis courts. Other parts of the project area have been bulldozed and filled during cleanup of 20th century garbage that had been dumped before the property was fenced in. On the basis of this survey, no significant historic or prehistoric archaeological resources will be impacted by the proposed construction. No sites were found that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further survey was recommended.

25-1123 MacMahon, Darcie A.

1991 Archeological Collections Management at Adams National Historic Site, Quincy, Massachusetts. Archeological Collections Management Series No. 9. 175 pages.

Two archaeological projects have been conducted at the Adams Birthplaces. The first project was undertaken in 1980 following a geophysical survey of the property that attempted to locate cultural features that could be tested archaeologically. The second was designed to monitor the installation of a drainage system around two houses during NPS restorations in 1982. Neither of the collections that resulted from these projects had been accessioned or catalogued prior to the current Archeological Collections Management Project (ACMP). This resulted in a total of 7,667 catalog lots. The ACMP placed the artifact collections in archivally sound plastic bags and boxes and returned them to Adams NHS for permanent storage in the basement of the Adams Mansion

along with original field records. The ACMP also gave the Park the printed catalog cards and the computer files containing these records, with instructions on how to use the latter. Except for three prehistoric ceramic sherds, all of the artifacts were from the historical period. The ACMP reanalyzed the major archaeological features to better interpret their dates and functions. A total of three architectural features were located, all of which appear to reflect 19th century shed additions attached to the two houses. Two were located at the John Quincy Adams Birthplace. The first was along the north wall of the house and was partially excavated. It had a cellar wall of faced stones and a brick floor. This structure was constructed some time prior to 1828 and was destroyed after 1891. The second feature was located along the west wall of the house and was represented by a packed pebble footing with larger stone piers or foundation walls. It was constructed sometime after 1790. The third was located along the north wall of the John Adams Birthplace. Excavators found large, densely packed stones in this area, some of which exhibited cut faces. Excavators uncovered a small, cased well, which post-dates the Adams occupation of the site. The geophysical survey hypothesized the location of three additional wells. They remain unexcavated and could provide undisturbed features for future research. Artifacts from the 17th and 18th centuries were recovered. The ACMP also found that there was sparse evidence of the diverse profusion of activities that took place on the site. Shoemaking was the one activity that left its mark. Any additional archaeological work conducted on the property must take into account the range of known ground disturbances. Any utility installation, landscape changes, or other ground-disturbing activity at the site should be preceded by controlled excavations.

25-1124 McCormack, Valerie, Marsha K. King and Joyce Fitzgerald

1991 Draft Report of the Intensive Level Archaeological Survey, Hancock Woods Project Area, West Roxbury, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted in the Hancock Woods project area in West Roxbury (Boston). Walkover investigations identified two historic cement and brick features. The features measuring 2 m x .6 m are believed to be 20th century barbecue pits. Subsurface testing located one loci containing moderate densities of prehistoric cultural materials as well as low-density material scattered throughout the project area. The Red Fox Site, a prehistoric site dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods (7,500-2,000 years B.P.) was located. Recovered cultural materials include an argillite Stark projectile point, a quartz Small Stemmed projectile point, chipping debris, and a stone encircled hearth. Due to the location within Boston, the time periods represented, and undisturbed nature of the soil, the Red Fox Site contains potentially significant prehistoric cultural deposits. Further archaeological investigations were recommended for the Red Fox Site.

25-1125 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Ann K. Davin

1988 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Middleborough Corporate Park Project Area, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted within the site limits of the proposed Middleborough Corporate Park in Middleborough. This 29 acre site is located less than half a mile northwest of the intersection of I-44 and I-495. Subsurface testing provided no evidence for the existence of prehistoric sites. A small quantity of historic artifacts were recovered from within the plow zone. There was no indication, however, of the presence of potentially significant historical features or sites. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1126 Savulis, Ellen-Rose and Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Route 2 Realignment Project, Erving, Wendell and Orange, Massachusetts. 171 pages.

This survey consisted of prehistoric and historic background research and the identification of

standing architecture in the right-of-way of the proposed realignment of Route 2 in Erving and Wendell. An intensive subsurface archaeological survey followed the background research and consisted of the excavation of 200 shovel test pits. The survey resulted in the location of four prehistoric sites, four prehistoric findspots, ten historic archaeological sites, and seventeen historic structures. Of these sites, four prehistoric sites, six historic archaeological sites and 13 structures require site examinations in order to determine if they are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1127 Dunford, Frederick and Edward Hood

1986 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Pond Street Bridge Replacement Project, Billerica, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

An archaeological locational survey was conducted in Billerica. The historical background research did not identify any specific historical resources. Background research of prehistoric site files also failed to produce evidence of any specific prehistoric resources. Seventy shovel test pits were excavated in seven test locations. Much of the project area has been disturbed by the development of a municipal landfill, immediately to the east. The existing bridge, road, railroad tracks and several houses also have seriously altered the landscape. The project is not likely to impact significant historical or archaeological resources. No sites were found that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further survey was recommended.

25-1128 Nicholas, George P. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1987 Archaeological Locational Survey of the Housatunnuk at Skatehook in Sheffield, Massachusetts. 104 pages.

A survey was conducted in Sheffield. This work was required by the Massachusetts Historical Commission on the basis of a previously reported prehistoric site and possibly human burials. This site is recorded as the possible location of Skatehook. A substantial body of literature is available on this early 18th century Housatonic Indian village which was occupied by four or five families during the early 1700s; it was abandoned about 1736 when these families moved to Stockbridge. The study demonstrated that a large, potentially significant prehistoric site exists in the northeast corner of the property and that proposed project plans will have a negative impact on the southern extreme of the site. The site has been the location of prehistoric activity for at least 5000 years, and possibly longer, and the location of various historic activities during the last several hundred years. While none of the artifacts recovered can be attributed directly to either the village of Skatehook or to the reported human burials, the presence of both in the vicinity has been documented. The following was recommended: 1) modify the orientation of the proposed storage facility to avoid the northern part of the site and place a preservation restriction on the site; or 2) if project plans cannot be modified, then a site examination is recommended.

25-1129 Gallagher, Joan, Joyce Fitzgerald and Beth Miller

1989 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Commonwealth Center, Boston, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The Commonwealth Center project area will be impacted by construction of a proposed mixed-use development. Prior to this development an archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted, the goal of which was the assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of the area. The study area was generally defined as the area bounded by West, Boylston, Washington and Tremont Streets. Alternate construction plans are currently under consideration, but any proposed development will certainly affect the subsurface deposits. In this assessment of archaeological sensitivity, the portions that will be directly affected are those included within the area of the most extensive construction alternative. Those indirectly affected are on the periphery, but may receive secondary impact from machinery, utility connections, structural underpinning, and other ancillary activities.

The actual extent of further archaeological investigation is dependent upon the final project design. The project area's archaeological sensitivity was determined by assessment of its potential integrity and significance. Prior to environmental and structural testing, four areas were identified as possessing a high degree of sensitivity. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended, with subsurface testing in the areas of high sensitivity. After a review of newly acquired boring logs and monitoring of test trenches, it was found that these high sensitivity areas had been impacted by a series of undocumented disturbances. Due to prior disturbance, there was little likelihood of the recovery of potentially significant archaeological resources. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1130 Bower, Beth Anne

1986 The African Meeting House Boston, Massachusetts Summary Report of Archaeological Excavations 1975-1986. 272 pages.

Between 1975 and 1985, the Museum of Afro American History conducted an archaeological research and education program in and around the African Meeting House, the oldest extant black church building in the country (see Reports #25-778, 25-868-871, and 25-1225). It was built in 1805 by Boston's African-American community for use as a church, school, meeting place, and community center. Archaeological testing has uncovered resources dating from the later 18th century (before the meeting house was built) through the 20th century. The majority represent significant exterior remains of landscaping and yard features (drains, privies) from the earliest period of the building's history, 1806-1855, as well as features related to adjacent properties occupied by members of the African-American community. The fill in and around these features contains remains related to activities that took place at the Meeting House. Historical research and archaeological analysis of the features and artifacts uncovered during the excavations focused on four topics: the history of and changes to the structure, the reconstruction of the historic landscape and land use around the building, early 19th century foodways, and the historic use of the site. Evidence on the construction of the building and details relating to its appearance and furnishings were uncovered. A great deal of information relating to landscape was also uncovered, including data on original grade, location and appearance of the drainage system, and the types of flora present on the site. Documentary and archaeological research combined to provide information about foodways in Boston in the early 19th century. Specifically, information on preferences for specific types and cuts of meat, public dining, urban marketing, and the commercialization of husbandry was derived from careful analysis of documents and floral and faunal remains. The role of the African Meeting House as a community building, especially as the site of large public events that included preparation, serving, and consumption of food, was documented through the archaeological and documentary records.

25-1131 Holmes, Richard D., Mitchell T. Mulholland, David J. Bernstein and Carolyn D. Hertz

1992 Site Examination of Five Prehistoric Sites in Segment 12, Northeast Settlement Project, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 203 pages.

In 1990, an archaeological site examination of five prehistoric sites was conducted in Haverhill (see also Reports #25-994 and 25-1147). The Crystal Lake West, Crystal Lake Dam, Lake Street, and Fishin Brook Cornfield sites are small camps and lithic work areas, and Little River Quarry site is a quartz quarry. Diagnostic artifacts at the Crystal Lake West site included a Small Stemmed point and Squibnocket Triangle; at the Crystal Lake Dam site, a Susquehanna Broad point and a fragment of pottery. Site avoidance or data recovery was recommended for the Crystal Lake West site, the Crystal Lake Dam site and the Lake Street site. No further survey was recommended for the Fishin Brook Cornfield site and the Little River Quarry site.

25-1132 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard D. Holmes, Elena Filios and David Bernstein

1992 Archaeological Site Examination of Five Prehistoric Sites in Segment 105 Northeast Settlement Project, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 151 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted in Upton and Mendon. The study examined five prehistoric sites encountered during an earlier site locational survey (see Reports #25-994 and 25-1089). Three of the sites (the Hopkinton Road, Pratt Pond East and Muddy Brook Swamp sites) did not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of low densities of cultural material or disturbance. The Pratt Pond Terrace and Varney Brothers/Mill River site both have integrity, have the potential to contribute information of importance to archaeology, and therefore, appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Site avoidance or data recovery were recommended.

25-1133 Loparto, Leonard W.

1991 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Plimptonville Trust Property in Walpole, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Plimptonville Trust Property in Walpole, Massachusetts was conducted. The survey area included 143 $\pm$ acres. Background research, a walkover survey and limited field-testing (excavation) were used to identify five sensitive areas where a high potential exists for location of both prehistoric and historic sites. Locational characteristics of the property indicate favorable conditions throughout most of the area for prehistoric sites. At least two are reported on the property, the Neponset Reservation Sites 1 & 4. Potential exists for locating numerous historic sites as well beginning with the 1685 Neponset Indian Reservation, resources associated with 18th and 19th century farms and numerous industrial and residential sites associated with the 19th century growth of Plimptonville. Historic archaeological resources include waterpower related sites at the upper and lower Plimpton privilege dams, at least one millrace or canal, and an electric power plant. At least one industrial site is present at the lower privilege with two at the upper privilege. The sites of residential homes and mill related structures may be present along Plimpton Street. Subsurface testing in Sensitive Area II, Lot 3 was inconclusive. Prehistoric and historic resources may exist in that area. An intensive archaeological survey should precede plans to develop any of the five sensitive areas. Several locales characterized by wetlands, excessive slope and recent historic disturbances were not recommended for further archaeological testing (see Report #25-1153).

25-1134 Missio, Nicole A., Nancy S. Seasholes, David E. Clayton, Donald G. Jones and Ricardo J. Elia

1992 Results of an Intensive Survey of Four Proposed Sites for Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant and Solids Disposal Facilities for the South Essex Sewerage District in Essex County, Massachusetts. 219 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of four proposed sites for secondary sewerage treatment plant and solids disposal facilities for the South Essex Sewerage District in Essex County. The area includes five towns: Beverly, Danvers, Peabody, Marblehead, and Salem. The four sites are the Marblehead Landfill site (Site 87), the Beverly Landfill Site (Site 4R), the SESD Expanded Plant site (Site 53R), and the Peabody Landfill site (Site 311). A cultural resources reconnaissance survey was previously conducted for ten proposed sites, including the four sites listed above (see Report #25-1048). The reconnaissance survey recommended that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted of all undisturbed portions of Sites 87, 4R, 53R, and 311, among others. At the Marblehead Landfill site (Site 87), the intensive archaeological survey identified no potentially significant prehistoric or historical archaeological sites. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for Site 87. At the Beverly Landfill site (Site 4R), no prehistoric sites were identified but one historical site, consisting of a concrete foundation and associated well and asphalt driveway, was identified. This was determined to be modern and not potentially significant. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site 4R. The

SESD Expanded Plant site (Site 53R) consists of three parcels at which subsurface testing was conducted: Site 53R-Winter Island (also Site 47, the Plummer Home site), Site 53R-Marine Lab, and Site 53R-SESD Existing Plant (also Site 53, Existing Plant site). Two other parcels that comprise Site 53R (Site 53R-NEPCO and Site 53R-Intertidal) were considered to be sufficiently disturbed to preclude the possibility of undisturbed archaeological resources and no subsurface testing was conducted at these parcels. At the Site 53R-Winter Island parcel, the intensive archaeological survey identified five prehistoric sites and one historical site: the Juniper Cove prehistoric site (l9-ES-406), the Plummer Farm School prehistoric site (l9-ES-457), a previously unrecorded prehistoric site, two isolated finds of prehistoric artifacts, and remains of historical buildings associated with the Plummer Home for Boys. The isolated prehistoric finds were not considered to be potentially significant and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for them. The three prehistoric sites (19-ES-406, 19-ES-467, and the unnamed site) were all considered to be potentially significant and should be avoided during construction. For any of these three prehistoric sites that cannot be avoided during construction, a site examination was recommended. The remains of the outbuildings and well associated with the Plummer Home are also considered to be potentially eligible as archaeological resources. Therefore, the historical remains associated with the Plummer Home should be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then a site examination should be conducted. At the Site 53R-Marine Lab parcel, five prehistoric sites and one historical site were identified: the Salem Neck Sewerage Plant prehistoric site (19-ES-471), the Smith Pool prehistoric site (19-ES-480), a previously unrecorded site, two isolated finds of prehistoric flakes, and remains of the historical Smith Pool facilities. The isolated prehistoric finds and Smith Pool are not considered to be potentially significant and no further archaeological investigations were recommended for them. The three prehistoric sites (19-ES-471, 19-ES-480, and the unnamed site) were all considered to be potentially significant and should be avoided during construction. A site examination should be conducted for any of these three prehistoric sites that cannot be avoided during construction (see Report #25-1203). At the Site 53R-SESD Existing Plant parcel, one archaeological site--the Salem Neck Sewerage Plant prehistoric site (19-ES-471)--was identified. This site, which extends into the Site 53R-Marine Lab parcel, is considered to be potentially significant and should be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then a site examination should be conducted. At the Peabody Landfill site (Site 311), one archaeological site – a previously unrecorded prehistoric site – was identified. This site was considered to be potentially significant and should be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then a site examination should be conducted.

25-1135 Holmes, Richard D., Mitchell T. Mulholland, David Bernstein and Patricia H. Mangan

1991 Archaeological Site Examination of Six Prehistoric Sites in Segment 7, Northeast Settlement Project, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Columbia County, New York. 290 pages.

A site examination survey was conducted in East Chatham, and New Lebanon, New York; and Stockbridge and Richmond, Massachusetts. The study examined six prehistoric sites encountered during an earlier site locational survey (see Reports #25-994, 1105, and 1190). Four of the sites did not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of low densities of cultural material. As a result, no further survey was recommended for the New Britain Swamp site in New Lebanon, New York; the Sleepy Hollow Brook site in Richmond, Massachusetts; and the Lake Mahkeenak and Chassell 1 sites in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. The Chassell 2 and Kampoosa Bog sites, both located in Stockbridge contained high densities of prehistoric material, and organic features. The Chassell 2 Site (l9-BK-141) dates from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods, based on diagnostic projectile points (Small Stemmed, Sylvan, Orient Fishtail, and Greene-like) and ceramics (most grit-tempered, some with red Normanskill chert temper) with smooth, cord-marked, dentate-stamped or incised surface treatments. Two radiocarbon samples obtained dates of 1,950 $\pm$ 80 B.P. (Beta-469l3) and 280 $\pm$ 80 B.P. (Beta-46914). The latter sample might suggest a Contact period use of the site, as the feature from which the sample was obtained was associated with chert debitage. The Kampoosa Bog Site (19-BK-143) dates from the Late Archaic to the Woodland periods. Diagnostic materials include a Snook Kill/Atlantic point and base, a Squibnocket Triangle, a Lamoka-like point, and a few sherds of grit-tempered ceramic. One ra-

diocarbon sample dated 1,590 ± 70 B.P. (Beta-469l5) which is anomalous considering the Late Archaic projectile points, but in line with the chronology of the nearby Chassell 2 Site, and the findings of prehistoric ceramics elsewhere at the Kampoosa Bay Site. Both sites have integrity, have the potential to contribute information of importance to archaeology, and therefore appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Site avoidance or data recovery were recommended

25-1136 Holmes, Richard D., Ellen-Rose Savulis, Mitchell T. Mulholland, Carolyn D. Hertz and Patricia Mangan

1992 Archaeological Site Examination of Two Historic Sites in Segment 7 Northeast Settlement Project Richmond and Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. 176 pages.

A site examination was conducted for two historic sites in Richmond and Stockbridge (see also Reports #25-994 and 25-1105). The Richmond Pierson Historic Site (RIC-HA-1) consists of a single course of unmortared stones near the highway and a dump. No foundations, cellar excavations, or evidence of structures were found. The site was used as a dump by a relatively prosperous family, from the late 18th through the early 19th centuries. While a potential tavern was predicted to be at this location, no artifacts suggesting a tavern or other public facility were found. Pottery and brick making may have taken place nearby. Residue of these activities has been discarded at the site. The Lakeside Historic site (STO-HA-2) is a dependency of the Lakeside "cottage" built by the wealthy Bristed family in 1894. The structure probably was removed c. 1920. This structure was the home of domestic servants of the Lakeside estate. Both sites have been modified, and the Lakeside site has been partially destroyed. Neither site appears to have the integrity necessary for inclusion in the National Register. No further research was recommended.

25-1137 Leveillee, Alan

1990 A Supplemental Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Enterprise Drive Roadway and Two Well Locations Within the Independence Mall Project Area Plymouth and Kingston, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Archaeological investigations within the proposed Enterprise Drive roadway and at the sites of the Grassy Hole and I-86 wells indicate that no potentially significant cultural resources exist in these areas. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1138 Leveillee, Alan, Elizabeth Holstein and Robert Goodby

1990 A Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Mattapoisett Residential/Golf Community Project Area, Fairhaven and Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

In July 1989, an intensive level archaeological survey was completed at the proposed Mattapoisett Residential/Golf Community project area in Mattapoisett and Fairhaven. Prior to the intensive survey, a walkover/surface inspection and preliminary background research were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The project area was divided into high, medium and low sensitivity. Forty 30 x 30 m square testing blocks were placed randomly within the project area. Twenty additional blocks were placed within the high sensitivity portions of the project. Ten more blocks were placed judgmentally in different portions of the project area. Two 1 x 1 meter excavation units were also excavated to investigate areas where prehistoric cultural material were encountered. A total of 828, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in the project area. In addition, machine testing was employed in an attempt to identify a reported burial ground. Although cultural material was located, the results of the intensive survey indicate that no potentially significant concentrations of prehistoric or historic cultural material exist in the project area. Since it is unlikely that additional test pit excavations would provide additional classes of archaeological data, no further testing is recommended. Data collected to date indicate that the Shaw Cemetery (late 18th 19th century) is situated within the project area. The probable location of the

cemetery has been established as a result of the intensive survey. It was recommended that the immediate area of the cemetery be avoided during construction and that the suspected graveyard be maintained and preserved.

25-1139 Brown, Marley R. III and Harold D. Juli

1976 Archaeological Excavations at the Fairbanks Homestead, Dedham, Massachusetts 1973-1974. 69 pages.

An archaeological investigation was conducted as part of an integrated approach to the restoration of the Fairbanks House. The field investigation included the excavation of 13 test trenches of various size. Artifacts and features associated with historic period use of the site during the 18th and 19th centuries were identified, as well as evidence pertaining to modifications to the landscape. It was recommended that no additional archaeological investigation was necessary for the proposed restoration and drainage work near the house. The report concluded that a program of archaeological testing be initiated on the grounds surrounding the Fairbanks House, as there are indications that such work might uncover evidence of other structures which previously stood on the property, or features such as trash pits which might contain undisturbed artifactual material which can be correlated with specific Fairbanks families. See also Report #25-850.

25-1140 Bernstein, David and Ellen-Rose Savulis

1988 Archaeological Site Examinations of Four Prehistoric and Two Historic Sites in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 182 pages.

Site examinations were conducted at two historic and four prehistoric sites in order to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The sites are threatened by the proposed Route 7 Bypass Project in Pittsfield and Lanesborough. Site 4A-1 (Cadwell site) is the location of a number of relatively recent burning episodes and does not appear to have witnessed significant use in prehistoric times. No additional research is recommended at 4A-1. Site 5A-1 (Woodleigh site) is a prehistoric campsite or small village dating to the Late Archaic period. Though part of the site has been destroyed by residential construction and landscaping, much of it remains in excellent condition. Site 5A-1 has great potential for addressing a number of research questions important to archaeology. This site appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register and a data recovery phase is therefore recommended. Site 7-1 (Sprague House site) is the location for a late 18th through 20th century domestic occupation plus a standing dwelling. Extensive landscape modifications and a building addition in the 19th century destroyed the archaeological integrity of this site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. No additional research is recommended for site 7-1. Site 11B-1 (Pontoosuc 2 site) is a small prehistoric campsite dating to the Early Woodland period. The site contains a diversity of prehistoric materials and is relatively undisturbed. Site 11A-1 has the potential for addressing a number of research questions important to archaeology. This site appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register and a data recovery phase is therefore recommended. No unequivocal cultural material was found at Site 12C-1 (Oak Hill site) during the site examination. No additional research is recommended at this location. Site 15A-1 (Smith site) is the location of a 19th through early 20th century domestic occupation. Extensive nineteenth century landscaping here also destroyed the archaeological integrity of this site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. No additional research is recommended for site 15A-1. The railroad bridge P-10-5 appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. It is recommended that final project plans be reviewed for possible effects on its historic character.

25-1141 Mrozowski, Stephen A.

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Nathan Fisher House Property, Westborough, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

In July 1990, an intensive archaeological survey was completed of the property surrounding the Nathan Fisher House in Westborough. The project area included portions of the yard immediately adjacent to the south, east and west foundation walls. The intensive archaeological survey included background and documentary research followed by subsurface testing. The results of the testing revealed that the area immediately west of the Fisher House had been disturbed during earlier foundation stabilization work. Investigations along the northern and eastern foundation walls discovered little in the way of significant cultural resources. Testing in the north yard was successful in locating a small trash deposit dating to the period of the Fisher occupation. It was recommended that foundation stabilization work be allowed to proceed, but the area surrounding the well in the north yard should be avoided.

25-1142 Davin, Ann K. and Ron Dalton

1991 Results of the Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey, Granby Road Reconstruction Project Area, Chicopee, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

A Phase I intensive level archaeological investigation of the proposed Granby Road reconstruction project area in Chicopee was completed. The project area, which lies between Davitt Bridge and Memorial Drive (Route 33), will be improved within the existing roadway. Three areas required archaeological investigations: Area 1 between highway stations 19 and 20, where William Ritter's Crystal Springs Brewery is located; Area 2 between highway stations 44 and 50, where a bend in the road may be straightened in proximity to the Bela Chapin House; and Area 3 between highway stations 92 and 96 just south of Route 90 and a Massachusetts Electric Company right-of-way. A total of 23, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the three designated areas. Cultural material recovered included late 19th and 20th century field and roadside trash. These materials included construction and domestic items. No evidence of historic structures or important historic activity was located during the subsurface testing. There was no evidence of any prehistoric activity in the three areas tested. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1143 Holmes, Richard D., Mitchell T. Mulholland and Carolyn D. Hertz

1992 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of the Stonegate/San Souci Development Project, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted of the proposed Stonegate/San Souci development in South Hadley. Before fieldwork began, roadways had been constructed and some areas disturbed. As a result, only 60 percent of the 95 acres of the site was tested. Twelve acres were recommended for testing and actually tested. A tota1 of 168 shovel test pits was excavated. No prehistoric artifacts or features and few historic artifacts (mid-1700s to 1900) were recovered. Several dinosaur footprints were found in rock blasted for the road. Given the low density of artifacts and lack of historic structures, no further research was recommended.

25-1144 Elia, Ricardo J., Donald G. Jones, Gerald M. Macomber and Nancy S. Seasholes

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Coles Neck Road Wastewater/Septage Treatment Facilities in Wellfleet, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

This report presents the results of an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Coles Neck Road wastewater/septage treatment facilities in Wellfleet. Background research indicated a moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains and low potential for historical sites within the project area. Based on the field reconnaissance, seven areas were selected for subsurface testing. Seventy-five shovel test pits were excavated in those areas. Significant cultural materials were not recovered. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1145 Glover, Suzanne and Edna Feighner

1991 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination Investigations, Marine Resources Center, Woods Hole, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 204 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey and site examination were conducted in January 1991 at the Marine Resources Center project area in Woods Hole, Falmouth. The archaeological investigations were undertaken prior to the construction of a new Marine Resources Center and SCUBA building as part of the Marine Biological Laboratory. The project area was formerly the site of a 19th century whaling complex established by Elijah Swift (1774-1852). Extensive documentary research and subsurface testing (a combination of machine-assisted excavation and hand-testing) resulted in the location, identification, and assessment of five components, or activity loci, primarily associated with the Swift whaling industry-related occupation of the site. The whaling activities were conducted from the late 1820s to the early 1860s. The archaeological survey also recovered data relating to continued maritime-oriented commercial land use of the parcel by various owners and businesses. Twentieth-century MBL-related demolitions, reconstructions, and occupations were also documented within the project area. The archaeological data collected from the five site components have contributed to an understanding of the important socioeconomic role of the whaling industry and other maritime-related activities that occurred in Falmouth from the early 19th century to present day. These historical resources, however, are not considered eligible for listing in the National Register. This recommendation is based on an assessment of the resources as possessing generally poor physical integrity and/or lack of additional information content. The degree of previous 20th century disturbances throughout the project area also limits the archaeological potential of the site to have additional intact components. No further archaeological investigation of the historical archaeological resources within the project area is recommended.

25-1146 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, J. Edward Hood and Susan Denault

1992 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of the Proposed Water Treatment Facilities, North Adams, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted at the proposed water treatment facility and transmission mains along Pattison, Notch, and West Mountain Roads in North Adams. Construction is to be limited to the existing roadbed, except for: 1) a water treatment facility area; 2) the route of a sewer and a transmission main on the slope north of the water treatment facility to Phelps Avenue, parallel to an existing transmission main; and 3) a pumping station. The project area developed a distinct identity as "the Notch" during the 19th century. Standing structures were inventoried and three historic archaeological sites were described. Subsurface testing in three areas and a walkover of the entire project area did not reveal any prehistoric or other historic sites, but a single quartz flake was found. It is recommended that the historic archaeological sites not be used as storage or staging areas during construction. None of the sites appears to be eligible for the National Register, and no further research was recommended.

25-1147 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard Douglas Holmes and David Bernstein

1991 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Segment 12, Northeast Settlement Project, Haverhill and Methuen, Massachusetts. 138 pages.

The field portion of an archaeological site locational survey was conducted on Segment 12 of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement corridor in Methuen and Haverhill. The survey consisted of the excavation of 408 shovel test pits in 18 survey areas and three randomly selected survey areas. Five intact prehistoric sites were found. Site avoidance, or if this is not possible, site examinations were recommended for the five prehistoric sites to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register (see Reports #25-994 and 25-1131).

25-1148 Ritchie, Duncan

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Chelmsford Phase IIC Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford,

Massachusetts. 59 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted within the Chelmsford Phase IIC Sewer project area in Chelmsford. An initial stratification of this project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity was based on the results of background research and a walkover inspection. This preliminary evaluation indicated that the project area contained many locations that had evidence of previous disturbance from commercial and residential development. The remainder of the project area was ranked as having moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. Intensive subsurface testing during the survey sampled those portions of the project area considered to have moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. No prehistoric or historic period archaeological sites were identified during the fieldwork aspect of the survey. A small amount of historic/modern period cultural material (structural materials, glass, ceramic sherds) was found in three sections of the project area. This material was not considered to represent potentially significant cultural resources. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1149 King, Marsha K.

1992 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Investigation/Phase II Site Examination, Beverly-Salem Bridge Transportation Project, Beverly, Massachusetts Volume I and Volume II. 299 pages.

An intensive and site examination level archaeological investigation was conducted within the Beverly-Salem Bridge project area in Beverly. The MDPW is proposing to replace the existing Beverly-Salem Bridge and modify traffic access on the north end of the bridge in Beverly. Methods employed included extensive background research, archaeological field investigations, laboratory processing and analysis, and report writing. Five historic research contexts were developed to serve as a framework for the research and analysis. These included 1) Maritime Activities and Facilities in Massachusetts, 17th to 20th century; 2) Transportation Networks in Eastern Massachusetts, 17th to 20th century; 3) Trade and Commerce in Eastern Massachusetts, 17th to 20th century; 4) Environmental Modification in Coastal New England, 17th to 20th century; and 5) Urban Life and Core Area Services in New England, 18th to 20th century. Historic maps showing the project area were collected and map overlays were created showing locations of roads, buildings, other features, and changes in the wharves through time. Chains-of-title were prepared for each of the six parcels. Historic directories of Beverly were also examined for information concerning the owners and occupants of the properties, their occupations, and activities which may have occurred there. A total of 23 features and three fill deposits were identified in the 13 machine-assisted trenches and single hand excavated unit. A number of these features and fill deposits could be correlated with wharves, buildings, functions, activities, or landscape features indicated on historic maps, deeds, and/or directories. Seven feature complexes, groups of related or associated features and/or fills, were distinguished: Ellingwood's Wharf (18th c.), Safford/Ober/Quiner Wharf (early-mid 19th c.), Quiner/Gridler Coal Wharf (late 19th -20th c.), Ober/Rowe Wharf (mid-late 19th c.), Beverly Lot No. 88 Domestic and Commercial Occupations (19th – 20th c.), Beverly Lot No. 67 Domestic and Commercial Occupations (mid 19th – 20th c.), and Beverly Ferry landing (17th – 20th c.). The majority of the identified features and fills fit within one of the complexes. Based on the results of the background, field, and laboratory analyses, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1150 King, Marsha K.

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Metropolitan Corporate Center Forest Street Parcels, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was completed of the Metropolitan Corporate Center Forest Street Parcels project area in Marlborough. The survey included a review of prehistoric, historic, and environmental background data in order to define the archaeological potential of the project area. A walkover survey was also conducted to obtain a preliminary evaluation of the potential integrity of the project area and to document previous disturbance. During the walkover the project

area was stratified on the basis of the archaeological sensitivity, especially in regards to the potential for the presence of Native American burials to be present. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 113, 50 x 50 cm test pits in 30 x 30 m blocks and as judgmental test pits in areas of relatively high archaeological sensitivity. The results of this testing included the determination that no evidence of a Native American burial ground was located, and the determination that the J. Nichols house area had been significantly disturbed and no longer retained sufficient archaeological integrity to warrant further testing. Avoidance of the bridge/causeway, in a wetland area where no development is planned, was recommended. Consultation with the Massachusetts Historical Commission resulted in additional fieldwork within the project area. The small rectangular mound or terrace feature noted in Block 6 in the northwest corner of the Faneuil (eastern) parcel was more closely examined. A 14 C .75 m trench was excavated across the feature into the C-horizon subsoil. No indication of Contact Period human interments were encountered. Two felsite flakes, a single piece of calcined bone, and a .22-caliber cartridge were recovered from the trench. Based on the recovery of the two flakes, this area was given the designation of Locus 1, and a MHC site form was completed. No further archaeological investigations of this feature were recommended. No significant cultural resources were located. No further documentary research or subsurface testing was recommended.

25-1151 Decima, Elena and Chris Edens

1992 Reconnaissance Survey Bournedale Village Farms Bourne, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

Background research and known site distribution in the area indicated the potential for small, temporary campsites for specific resource exploitation to exist within the project area. The presence of a small stream and wetlands, the existence of large rocks which could have offered temporary shelter, and the possibility that Native trails existed between Herring Pond and Buttermilk Bay reinforce the likelihood of the existence of short-term specialized camps, and/or small lithic workshops and processing stations for the many resources that this rich environment could have offered in the past.

25-1152 Loparto, Leonard W.

1992 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Parcel 96 on Corn Hill Truro, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted of Parcel 96, Truro. The project area includes a 1.77 acre (.72 hectare) area in which a single-family residential unit is planned. The intensive survey focused on the location of prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area. The intensive survey results presented in this report represent the results of documentary and archaeological field research conducted for Parcel 96 and the surrounding locale. Historic research was directed at the identification of historic land use patterns within the project area. Archaeological research involved the systematic collection of 143 Hoffer (40 cm) auger samples over the project, the controlled excavation of 55, 50 x 50 cm test pits and extended auguring of 25 test pits to depths of 2.5 meters or more. Archaeological research also focused on gathering background information on local and regional prehistoric settlement systems. The overall goal of the archaeological research was aimed at the location of both prehistoric and historic resources within the study area. Intensive (locational) survey research failed to locate prehistoric resources of any kind. Historic resources were found dating from the late 19th to 20th century. These materials include glass, ceramics, metal, coal and shell, all materials consistent with what is commonly referred to as field trash or generally ephemeral use of the area. Historic period materials were not considered significant. More important than artifactual remains, however, is the fact that dune sand covers the entire Parcel 96 area. These soils have been documented to depths of 8.2 to 9.18 feet below surface in the house site area. It is unlikely house construction will impact any historic or prehistoric resources, if they exist. Future house construction can proceed as planned providing construction impacts are limited above the 96 ft. contour. In addition, the prospective buyer has agreed to allow the archaeologist to be present during foundation excavations to obtain auger sam-

ples which may document the depth of culture bearing strata and provide information on dune formation.

25-1153 Loparto, Leonard W.

1992 Archaeological Intensive Survey of Project Area I Phase I and proposed Sewer Easement at Lot 3 of the Plimptonville Trust Property, Walpole, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted for Project Area I Phase I and a proposed sewer easement, both contained within the Plimptonville Trust Lot 3 property in Walpole. The study focused on potential prehistoric and historic cultural resources identified during an earlier reconnaissance survey of the Plimptonville Trust property (see report #25-1133). The present study represents the first of three recommended archaeological surveys and three phases of development for the Lot 3 area. Background research, a walkover survey, and hand (shovel) excavation indicated the presence of two prehistoric sites on the property. The Creek site contained a Laurentian component indicated by a broken Otter Creek projectile point (6,000-4,500 BP) and a biface tip. The Heather Lane site contained 5 fragments of chipping debris. Both sites were determined to represent limited evidence of prehistoric activity and were not considered significant. Since both the prehistoric and historic activities encountered lacked National Register significance, no further archaeological or historic studies were recommended.

25-1154 Hoffman, Curtiss

1992 Westborough State Hospital Sewer Project Archaeological Intensive Survey Draft Final Report. 94 pages.

This survey has documented preliminary horizontal parameters for an area of maximal cultural significance. To the southeast and to the west of this area, it was recommended that the project may proceed without further archaeological investigation being necessary. This is primarily due to the degree of historic period disturbance of this area. Prehistoric cultural materials were recovered from most of the units in these areas, but they were limited to the topsoil, which has either been plowed or landscaped. No features or other subsoil materials were recovered from these areas. The above conclusions have established that the Chauncy Pond site delineated by these boundaries contains considerable research potential. It was the judgment of the Principal Investigator that the recoveries warrant further study at the level of site investigation, to determine whether or not the site was of sufficient significance to be nominated to the National Register. Consequently, it was recommended that the proposed sewer line be relocated away from the open field area so as to avoid adverse impact to this important and complex prehistoric site. Given the findings in both the northern and southern lines, no other alternatives to the present alignment would be likely to successfully avoid the site. In the event that avoidance was not possible, the Principal Investigator recommended that a site examination be undertaken in the 150 m of the transect which holds the highest potential for recovery of cultural resources. Evaluation of the results of the intensive survey by the MHC, however, determined that the site lacked integrity.

25-1155 Hamilton, Christopher E., James R. Reedy, Jr. and Kenneth J. Kinkor

1988 The Final Report of Archaeological Testing, Whydah Shipwreck Site WLF-HA-1, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Volume 1, 419 pages, Volume 2, 39 pages, Volume 3, 123 pages.

Archaeological testing has been conducted on the pirate vessel Whydah wreck site. Twenty-three test units were either wholly or partially excavated to assess site boundaries, integrity, and significance. The results of the test excavations indicate the site's location. The site boundaries include an area of approximately 24,000 sq ft (2230 sq m) in a roughly trapezoidal shaped pattern. Site integrity was found to be good, given that the high energy coastal environment has caused the mixing and settling of heavy artifacts on a clay and cobble strata to depths up to 16 ft (5 m) or more below shifting sands. Lighter artifacts have been carried away and dispersed by these forces. Site

significance remains high. This is due to the type of artifacts remaining at the site, and their historic association with important individuals and events in American history. It was recommended to continue excavations following an approved data recovery program for the Whydah site.

25-1156 George, Douglas C.

1987 Interim Report on the Archaeological Survey of Plimoth Plantation Lands. 31 pages.

An intensive survey and preliminary site examination was conducted to determine if construction was possible in certain Plimoth Plantation land holdings. The results indicated that a scatter of both prehistoric and historic materials exist across the field proposed for parking. A preliminary site examination followed this survey and resulted in the identification of only a portion of the field as having undisturbed, subsurface remains. The remainder of the field produced only artifacts thinly scattered throughout the field and only from the plowzone. Testing also demonstrated that the R.M. site segment worked on by Hornblower and others in the 1940s has been completely excavated, and that few materials remain. Based upon the results of the survey and preliminary site examination it is recommended that plans for use of the western portion of the field for a parking lot be allowed to proceed. The portion of the site which appears to still have intact archaeological features lies to the east of the baseline, from about 15 m north to 70 m north. It was recommended that this portion of the field be clearly marked by a fence and that it be preserved as an archaeological site.

25-1157 Jones, Donald G. and Nancy S. Seasholes

1992 Phase II Site Examination of a Shaker Village Foundation in Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Expansion Project in Tyringham, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

A site examination was conducted on the structural remains of a Shaker village building in Tyringham. A stone foundation and earthen berm were identified during a Phase I survey. The site examination was designed to evaluate the extent and integrity of the archaeological remains at the site and to establish the building's date of construction, function, and association with the Shaker settlement. The Tyringham Shaker settlement has been listed in the National Register since 1987; the archaeological potential of the Shaker settlement is considered to contribute to the significance of the district. Background research for the project indicated that the structure may have been a seed house that was built during the Shaker occupancy of the settlement, although there was no specific documentation of this structure. The field investigations, which consisted of field survey and mapping the excavation of 14 test units (shovel test pits and hand-excavated units), identified a brick floor on the interior of the structure under which lay a terracotta pipe and on the exterior evidence concerning the techniques employed in the construction of the foundation. No ancillary structures or associated archaeological deposits were identified in the hay field surrounding the site. Based on the results of the site examination, the structural remains are considered to be those of a facility for the drying or processing of agricultural products, such as dried sweet corn or seeds, both of which are known to have been undertaken by the Tyringham Shakers. The structure was probably built prior to 1860, although its exact date of construction could not be determined. It probably served the Tyringham Shakers until the settlement was closed in the 1870s. The structure was probably left to fall to ruin and by the l920s had reportedly fallen in. It was subsequently removed. The site is considered to have a high degree of archaeological integrity and is considered to be significant and eligible for inclusion in the Tyringham Shaker Settlement Historic District. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then a Phase III data recovery operation should be considered (see also Reports #25-1159, 1185-1187, 1192, and 1219).

25-1158 Cross, John R.

1992 Intensive (Locational) Survey of the Hamlet at South Natick, Natick, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted in Natick on a 36.44 hectare (90 acre) parcel of land for the Hamlet at South Natick, a 60-unit subdivision. No prehistoric or historic sites had been recorded for the project area which is located along Contact Period routes that connected Lake Cochituate and the Charles River, which were focal points of settlement for both the prehistoric and historic periods. Two hundred ninety-three 50 x 50 cm shovel test pit locations were proposed, although 34 units could not be excavated because of excessive slope or the presence of bedrock at the surface. The 259 excavated units were predominantly systematic units (transects or blocks), with smaller numbers of judgmental/random-cluster units and bracketing units. Two prehistoric sites were identified in the project area, one of which included flakes, a bifacially-worked core, and calcined bone fragments. The report includes the recommendation that further work be undertaken at this site. No subsurface historic artifacts or features were found in the project area that predated the mid 19th century. Undated surface features included stone walls, piles of stone, and three log frames of apparently recent construction.

25-1159 Macomber, Gerald M.

1992 Archaeological Site Examinations of Seven Prehistoric Sites in Proposed Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Company's Northeast Settlement Project – Phase II in Lee and Tyringham, Massachusetts. 215 pages.

Archaeological site examinations were conducted at seven prehistoric sites in Lee and Tyringham. The Phase I survey of Segment 2X was conducted in 1990 and 1991 (see Report #25-1192). The Phase II site examination of the McDermott Site recovered a narrow side-notched projectile point suggesting that the site dates to the Late Archaic period and may have been a small, temporary, short-term occupation site with an undetermined function. No further archaeological investigations were recommended. The first of these, The Gully Site (19-BK-145) was comprised primarily of a low-density scatter of artifacts on the surface and in the plowzone. The archaeological integrity is, therefore, questionable and the site's function remains unclear. A narrow side-notched projectile point was recovered from the surface suggesting that it also dates to the Late Archaic period. No further archaeological investigations are recommended. The Turtle Site (19-BK-146) is situated on a knoll overlooking the floodplain of the Housatonic River and its confluence with Hop Brook in Lee. The site integrity of the Turtle Site is considered to be good since much less erosion has taken place here than at the Gully Site. Although the Turtle Site contained mostly lithic debitage, several in situ prehistoric cultural features, most likely hearths or roasting pits, were encountered. Charcoal samples obtained from three of the features were radiocarbon dated to between 3,480 ± 80 years B.P. (Beta-4671l) to 4,460 ± 100 years B.P. (Beta-467l0). It is possible that the Turtle and Gully sites are parts of a single, larger site but the disturbance of the Gully Site by plowing and erosion does not validate this conclusion. A Phase III data recovery is recommended if avoidance of the site is not possible. Hop Brook #1 (19-BK-l47) and Hop Brook #2 (l9-BK—148) are situated immediately southeast of the Turtle Site. The archaeological integrity of both sites is poor because of their low elevations which made them prone to periodic flooding. Three pieces of prehistoric pottery were found at the Hop Brook #1 Site, including a sherd similar to Cayadutta Incised pottery, which is associated with the Late Woodland period in eastern New York. No other prehistoric material was recovered. A low-density scatter of lithic debitage, mostly of gray to dark gray cherts, and prehistoric ceramic fragments were recovered from Hop Brook #2. It is possible that these two sites were contemporaneous but the lack of archaeological integrity and comparable diagnostic artifacts make this only an observation. No further archaeological investigations were recommended. The Hale's Terrace Site (19-BK-149) consists of a low-density, wide scatter of prehistoric material, in an area measuring approximately 750 square meters. Lithic flakes and angular waste predominate but implements of chert, argillite, and felsite suggest that the site served as a locus of the manufacture/modification of stone tools utilizing a variety of lithic materials. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone indicating archaeological integrity is poor. No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were found and thus cultural/temporal associations are

unknown. No further archaeological investigations were recommended. Site 19-BK-151 appears to be a small site with two activity loci. A base fragment of a broad stemmed projectile point was recovered from one of the excavation units in Locus 1. The archaeological integrity of this locus was poor because of disturbance from past pipeline construction and subsurface animal and root action. Locus 2 contained a higher density of artifacts and several projectile points, drills, drill preforms, and two broad stemmed projectile points. The subsurface integrity of the site in Locus 2 was better than in Locus 1. The site examination indicated that the vertical boundary of the site does not extend much deeper than approximately 40 cm below the surface. The diagnostic projectile points suggest that the site probably dates to the later part of the Late Archaic period. The closest correlates are those characteristic of the Snook Kill phase (ca. 3,500-3,000 B.P.) of the Hudson Valley and Atlantic-like points of eastern Massachusetts. Site 19-BK-151 is considered to be a single component, Late Archaic site with two activity loci that may or may not be contemporaneous. Due to the disturbed conditions of Locus 1, it is unlikely that additional archaeological testing would contribute a significant amount of information relating to the site's function or time of occupation. Therefore, no additional archaeological testing was recommended. Further archaeological study at Locus 2, however, may provide information on a variety of topics related to the prehistoric occupation of Tyringham, specifically, and to the upper Housatonic River Valley in general. Therefore, a Phase III data recovery was recommended if avoidance was not possible. In summary, of the seven potentially significant prehistoric sites identified, two sites--the Turtle Site in Lee and Site 19-BK-151 (Locus 2) in Tyringham--were recommended for Phase III data recovery operations if they cannot be avoided (see also Reports #25-1157, 1185—1187, 1192 and 1219).

25-1160 Edens, Christopher, Leith Smith, Jane Carolan and Michael Roberts

1990 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed East Groton Village, Groton, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

The project area as a whole was judged as presenting a low potential for prehistoric sites. As a result of the walkover reconnaissance, several historic period charcoal kilns were identified. Archaeological testing provided a preliminary documentation of kiln structure, and also of the ancillary buildings that often accompany this activity. The artifacts found in the tested kilns and other features and structures were insufficient to date the sites. Should the project proceed, additional background and historical research and subsurface testing were recommended. A research design for the site examination was developed and outlined in the report.

25-1161 Bunker, Victoria and Brenda Bowser

1989 Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation at Two Alternative GWEN Sites in Westport, Massachusetts: The Nisby and Nardelli Sites. 17 pages.

An environmental assessment analyzing five alternative sites in southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island for construction and operation of a U.S. Air Force communication facility is being prepared. Two of the alternative sites are located in Massachusetts, the Nisby and Nardelli sites, both in the town of Westport. A reconnaissance study of the Nisby and Nardelli sites was conducted to determine the need for a Phase I intensive survey and Phase II evaluation of cultural resources at each site (see Reports #25-857 and 25-1030). Historic resources, including remnants of stone walls, old sheds, and small trash dumps were located and mapped. The reconnaissance study determined that most of these resources were not significant. The historic resources that were determined to be potentially significant would be avoided through project design. Therefore, no further inventory or evaluation of historic resources was recommended. The reconnaissance study determined that there was a low potential for buried prehistoric archaeological resources at the Nisby site and a moderate potential for prehistoric resources at the Nardelli site. Both sites were considered slightly sensitive because they were located on the east-facing slopes of ridges within 1/4 mile of wetlands. Prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in similar topographical situations in the region. Furthermore, a cemetery of possible Native American origin was reported to exist on the parcel adjacent to the Nardelli site, raising the possibility that an associated burial

or cemetery might be present on the Nardelli site. Therefore, subsurface testing was recommended to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric resources at each site.

25-1162 Holmes, Richard D., Elena L. Filios, Ellen-Rose Savulis, Mitchell T. Mulholland, Carolyn T. Hertz and David J. Bernstein

1992 Site Examination of Five Sites in Segment 8, Northeast Settlement Project, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 198 pages.

A site examination of one historic mill site (SUT-HA-l1) and four prehistoric sites in Sutton, Northbridge, and Upton was conducted. The sites are along a proposed pipeline route of Segment 8, Northeast Settlement Project. The King/Trudell/Metzger site (19-WR-520) is a small prehistoric work area. The Mahoney/Blackstone Terrace (19-WR-521) is a small prehistoric work area. The Fowler Street Rockshelter/Quarry (l9-WR-522) is a resource-extraction area. The Pratt Hill site (l9-WR-523) is a small prehistoric camp near an upland wetland. Brewerton points (5000 to 4000 B.P.) were found at l9-WR-522 and 523; Small Stemmed III point (5000 to 400 B.P.) was found at l9-WR-522. Except for the King/Trudell/Metzger and Pratt Hill sites, all may be eligible for listing in the National Register. Site avoidance was recommended for SUT-HA-11, 19-WR-520, at 19-WR-521 within the proposed work limits (see also Reports #25-1165 and 1195).

25-1163 Kennedy, Veronica, Chris Edens, Elena Decima and Cornelia Burr

1991 Reconnaissance Survey for Approximately 7.2 miles of Transmission Line Right-of-Way in the Towns of Carver, Middleborough, and Rochester, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

The presence of water bodies is a primary factor in determining site location, according to most of the locational models analyzed, and was so considered in the determination of archaeological potential for the project area. Slope is irrelevant in the study area, the topography being virtually flat. Soils, though important, were considered secondary factors. However, one of the aspects that was given close attention by the survey was soil typology and its association with sites, since it appears that the combination of soil type and proximity to water may actually act as a single variable in determining site location. Interwoven with the above-mentioned parameters is the presence of archaeological sites or archaeological find spots, which were also considered primary factors in the archaeological sensitivity ranking. With those assumptions in mind, an ordinal ranking was established for prehistoric sites: a) no potential, b) low potential, c) medium potential, d) high potential, e) very high potential. A similar stratified historic ranking was devised for the determination of intensity of testing in relation to the potential for locating historic sites. The criteria used to define this scale of intensity of testing corresponds to the presence or absence of historic finds, as well as to the known historic remains in the areas in question. On the basis of the above ranking, a stratified intensive survey for the COMElectric ROW was recommended.

25-1164 Glover, Suzanne and Kevin McBride

1991 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Parcel 1, Tribal Trust Lands Gay Head, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the site of a proposed multipurpose building on tribal trust lands in Gay Head, Massachusetts. The project area encompasses an 8.77 acre plot of land situated within Parcel 1 (59.79 acres) of tribal trust lands. The archaeological investigations were conducted under contract with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). The walkover survey and background research located and identified an historic structural complex immediately west of the project area within Parcel 1. The complex includes probable dwellings, animal pens, a barn, and stone walls. This complex may be related to a Gay Head Indian homestead identified on 19th and 20th century maps. The structures and associated field system are assessed as significant cultural resources with a strong likelihood for related significant archaeological deposits. In order to protect these resources from inadvertent disturbance during construction,

it is recommended that a temporary construction fence be erected along the western and northwestern boundaries of the project impact area prior to the start of construction. If future development in this section of Parcel 1 is planned, intensive survey and site examination investigations would be necessary to identify and evaluate the resources. The subsurface testing aspect of the survey conducted within the delineated 8.77 acre project area recovered a low-density scatter of chipping debris and a few historic/modern cultural materials, some of which came from a disturbed context. These cultural materials lack sufficient context and information to make the 8.77 acre section of Parcel 1 eligible for inclusion in the National Register. No additional investigations were recommended.

25-1165 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard Douglas Holmes, David J. Bernstein and Elena Filios

1991 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Segment 8, Northeast Settlement Project, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted in Sutton, Northbridge and Upton, Massachusetts. The survey consisted of the excavation of 718 shovel test pits in 23 survey areas and four randomly selected survey areas. Four intact prehistoric sites, five low-density prehistoric findspots and three historic sites were found. Site avoidance, or if this was not possible, site examinations were recommended for the four prehistoric sites and the two historic sites to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register (see also Reports #25-1162 and 1195).

25-1166 Leveillee, Alan

1983 Fieldwork Summary Report, Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Survey of Proposed Road Corridors Within the Downing Parkway, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

The reconnaissance survey fieldwork indicated that the project area has undergone some major disturbances in the recent past. Of a potential 297 stations to be tested only 63 were not radically altered. Of the 63 test pits that were excavated 20 had disturbed profiles and 7 were wetland, muck profiles. Considering the stations that were disturbed most of the proposed corridors have undergone severe alteration (including gravel pitting, existing roads, landfill and building activity). Among those stations that were not radically altered 14 were altered by agricultural activity. No cultural materials predating the mid-20th century were recovered from the excavated test pits. A surface investigation of the reported site area was conducted in an attempt to document its present condition. No surface evidence of the reported site existed. The sandy knoll where cultural material was recovered in 1977 continues to be affected by bulldozing and dumping activity. The area is wind blown with little vegetation present. Plastic parts, slag, and refuse associated with General Electric Facilities dominate the landscape. Based upon the information gathered during the reconnaissance stage of planned investigations, fieldwork did not progress to the intensive survey level. It was recommended that no further archaeological investigations be conducted within the proposed corridor locations.

25-1167 Pendery, Steven R.

1991 Archaeological Testing at Brook Farm. 87 pages.

Archaeological testing at Brook Farm (West Roxbury/Boston) indicated that the archaeological potential of the property is high for at least five of its most significant periods of use: 1) prehistory, 2) the colonial and federal period dairy farm, 3) the Brook Farm utopian period of the 1840s, the Roxbury almshouse of the early 1850s, and 4) the Martin Luther Orphanage period, from 1871 to 1948. The site potentially contains remains for its use as Camp Andrew in 1861, but no specific archaeological evidence for this was revealed during this survey. The parade ground and campground is today occupied by the site of the Gethsemane cemetery. The northwestern portion of the property was sampled by the excavation of 83 test pits. More than twenty test pits were excavated in other locations. One prehistoric site and eleven historic period sites were identified. Specific

recommendations have been made for intensive testing at each site to address specific research questions. More general recommendations include the following. First, that thematic sets of sites be identified and intensively tested which address significant research problems at Brook Farm. Secondly, the public significance of Brook Farm cannot be overemphasized. Public involvement in research activities has been essential in the past and inevitable in the future. In addition to the cost benefits to the MDC, public involvement means public support for the site and public awareness of the importance of the natural and cultural resources of the greater Boston area and the public agencies which protect them.

25-1168 Largy, Tonya

1982 Surface Collection vs. Excavation A Controlled Study at the Watertown Dairy Site. 28 pages.

This report outlines the land use history of the archaeological site, and compares the results of a controlled surface collection and limited excavations. It is possible that Woodland components of archaeological sites are underrepresented in surface collection because of problems with recognizing prehistoric ceramics during surface reconnaissance.

25-1169 Bower, Beth Ann, Jane Carolan, Herb Heidt and Leonard Loparto

1987 MBTA/Charles Connector Project Contract No. X2PS39, Boston, Massachusetts: Archaeological and Historic Resources Report. 77 pages.

The archaeological and historic resources survey examined the potential for significant, intact archaeological resources within the project limits and identified and inventoried the historic structures in and adjacent to the project area. The historic resources portion of the study concludes that while Cambridge Street has bordering it examples from each period of West Boston's growth, none of the newly inventoried buildings retain a necessary level of integrity to constitute a significant structure by federal, state, or local criteria. The project will cross the boundaries of the Charles River Basin Historic District and will significantly impact the existing Charles Station. This report determines that the Charles Station is not a contributing structure to the Charles River Basin Historic District, as it lacks integrity of design, setting, workmanship and feeling. It is recommended that further studies of the impact of project construction on the adjacent significant structures and districts listed above be undertaken in conjunction with geotechnical and engineering studies. The study of potential archaeological resources within the proposed Bowdoin/Charles Connector project limits concludes that significant archaeological resources could be associated with all periods of prehistoric occupation, the federal period West Boston community, the 19th century African-American community and the late 19th and early 20th century immigrant communities. A review of existing conditions, soil boring information, and historical data indicates that the construction of wharves, pile-supported buildings, sewers and other utilities, and the Blue Line tunnel has destroyed any potentially significant archaeological resources. No further archaeological testing is recommended for the project limits. However, the research indicated that the area of Lindall Place and the city park at the corner of North Anderson and Cambridge Streets may contain potentially significant archaeological resources such as 17th century wharf structures and 19th century African-American components. Any subsurface work in these areas should be preceded by an archaeological testing program. In addition, should work related to the identification or stabilization of adjacent standing historic structures be undertaken, these activities should be coordinated with additional archaeological research.

25-1170 Hoffman, Curtiss

1990 North River Archaeological Project, 1990 Season, Transect VI – Pembroke Preliminary Report. 60 pages.

A total of 35, 1 m units were opened, all but three of which were completed. Prehistoric cultural

materials were found in all but one of these. Historic cultural materials were found in 17 units, 12 of which were within 10 m of roads. Only two of the 18 units lacking historic materials were within 10 m of roads. Investigation of Transect VI has produced a body of information which should be useful to planning agencies in predicting site locations in pondside locations throughout the North River drainage and beyond. It was hoped that intensive study of the more productive loci in the future could be geared toward more specific research questions generated as a result of this research.

25-1171 Kenyon, Victoria

1987 Archaeological Resource Potential, Merrimac Hat Factory, Amesbury, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

Archaeological study has revealed that the Hat Factory location had a high likelihood for utilization by prehistoric peoples. Two areas within the proposed factory development plan may contain intact surfaces where remnants of earlier habitation could be found. These are the lawn in the east side of the parking lot and the terrace underneath Building 12. However, both locations offer certain restrictions for data collection. The lawn may have been landscaped or subject to fur felt dumping. Mercury contamination here makes field testing hazardous. The terrace beneath Building 12 may have been modified by building construction or filling as seen in Merrimac Street. Access to this surface is impossible as long as the building still stands. Study has also revealed the low probability for discovering historic period archaeological remains at the Hat Factory location. Only one area may have structural remains below ground. This is the location of a car shed beneath pavement. A shed, functioning as an ancillary building, is unlikely to contribute information on the operation of the factory or its role in local and regional history. Further, the car shed location appears to have been modified by filling and paving which restrict data collection. Because of the difficulty of conducting field testing at the Hat Factory, no subsurface archaeological sampling was recommended at this time. Construction monitoring of the lawn on the east side of the parking lot and the terrace beneath Building 12 might be considered. Monitoring would provide an opportunity to verify use of the locale during prehistory and test predictions made from background research, which would be useful for future surveys in similar areas. However, because of severe landscape modifications, the context of any prehistoric finds in the lawn or underneath Building 12 would be extremely difficult to interpret. Similarly, no sampling was recommended for historic period remains at this time. While shed remains may be encountered beneath the parking lot, it was believed that archaeological methods would not provide as much useful data on building function as documentary sources would (e.g. historic photographs). Because archaeological remains datable to the historic period are believed to be underrepresented at the Hat Factory, no further survey was recommended.

25-1172 Lucking, Laurie, Ellen-Rose Savulis and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1987 Archaeologica1 Locational Survey in the May Hollow Area, Agawam, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The Phase IV Sewer Project that is proposed for the West Agawam/Feeding Hills Area lies in a region known to have been exploited by Native Americans for more than 10,000 years, and by European settlers since 1636. The project area lies on terraces east of Provin Mountain, within 1,000 feet of the Westfield River. Three prehistoric sites are recorded near this area. Seventy-eight shovel test pits were excavated in the project area. No significant archaeological or historical evidence was found. During the survey, two prehistoric findspots (each containing one lithic flake) were found, and a recent barn foundation was also located. The survey did not reveal sites that are eligible for listing in the National Register. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1173 Mrozowski, Stephen and Edna Feighner

1991 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey, East Brookfield/Cottage Street Bridge #E-2-6, East Brookfield, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Based on the results of the intensive survey no further archaeological examination is recommended. The lack of eligible standing structures in the project area precludes any necessity for above-ground resource documentation. The continuous reuse of mill structures and their subsequent destruction from fire, a 1955 flood, and subsequent construction has left little of what was, during the late 19th century, a thriving manufacturing complex. Due to the level of destruction and disturbance it is unlikely that the resources in this area would meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register as a district.

25-1174 Jones, Donald G., Ellen P. Berkland and Claire C. Carlson

1991 Archaeological Study of the Assawompsett/Quittacas Pond Complex in Lakeville, Middleborough, Rochester, and Freetown, Massachusetts. 191 pages.

The study was designed as a comprehensive archaeological survey of the land around Assawompsett, Pocksha, Great Quittacas, and Little Quittacas ponds, which comprise the watershed for the public water supply for the City of New Bedford. The primary goal of the study was to develop a management and protection plan for cultural resources located in the watershed. Specific goals of the project were to identify known and expected archaeological sites in the watershed and conduct a limited field assessment of those areas, to identify the type and extent of problems affecting identified resources, and to formulate management recommendations for the protection of identified resources. The resulting archaeological resources management plan will be used by the City of New Bedford in coordinating various aspects of the overall management of the watershed to avoid disturbing or disrupting archaeological sites. The management plan presents a land use history of the watershed and defines the archaeological potential of various portions of the watershed. The report describes the archaeological potential of various portions of the watershed and the potential threats to archaeological sites including erosion and inundation from water level fluctuation, tree and land maintenance activities, pressures from development, and site vandalism. A summary of the existing protection mechanisms, including a review of federal, state and local preservation legislation and New Bedford Water Board policies, is also presented. A field reconnaissance was conducted to investigate each recorded site area and to identify previously undocumented sites on the basis of background research and surface evidence. The results of the reconnaissance are presented by dividing the watershed into ten sections. A total of 21 prehistoric sites and 32 historical sites were identified. These sites are distributed around the entire watershed. Areas that were previously disturbed were also identified. A review of cultural resource management plans of publicly owned lands and preservation programs for sites on private land was conducted to provide comparative information and approaches. Management recommendations are divided into general recommendations for the entire watershed and specific recommendations for individual sites and potential site areas. The recommendations also include a variety of approaches to protecting the recorded and potential site areas, including erosion control measures, restricting timbering activities, increased monitoring and restricted access to sensitive locations and passive recreational use for less sensitive locations to encourage public participation and appreciation of the watershed's natural and cultural resources.

25-1175 Macomber, Gerald M.

1991 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities Project at Otis ANG Base in Bourne and Sandwich, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of proposed wastewater treatment facilities at the Otis Air National Guard (ANG) Base on the Massachusetts Military Reservation in Bourne and Sandwich was conducted. The proposed project will include the construction of an infiltration basin system, a pumping station/wet well, and approximately 50,000 feet of force-main pipeline to connect the pumping station to the infiltration basin system. The survey was limited to the construction impact

area of the proposed force-main pipeline and infiltration basin system. Plans for the construction of the pumping station/wet well were not finalized at the time of the survey. Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were recorded within the project area but several sites are recorded in its immediate vicinity. Archaeological sensitivity was considered to be moderate to high. Historical background research indicated that the area was used minimally and primarily for agricultural purposes and sensitivity for historical sites was low. Twentieth-century construction of electrical transmission lines and of roads associated with the Massachusetts Military Reservation has caused surface disturbance throughout much of the project area. During the field reconnaissance, prehistoric artifacts, including three projectile points or fragments and a biface preform were recovered from the surface. Historical material noted during the reconnaissance included bullet shell casings, rations packaging, and bottle fragments which can be associated with recent military activities. Based on the background research, field reconnaissance, and topographical and environmental variables, 25 areas were selected for subsurface testing. During the testing, a total of 361 shovel test pits, including seven bracket units, were excavated. Nine historical and prehistoric artifacts, including a point base fragment, were recovered from six of the shovel test units. None of the recovered artifacts are considered to represent significant archaeological deposits. As a result, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the infiltration basin system area and the force-main pipeline. However, that section of the project area to be used for the construction of the proposed pumping station/wet well must be surveyed for archaeological sensitivity when the plans for this portion of the proposed wastewater treatment facilities are finalized (see Report #25-1210).

25-1176 Jones, Donald G., Gerald M. Macomber and Nancy Seasholes

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Temporary Work Spaces for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Westfield Delivery Line for the Massachusetts Lateral Replacement Project in Westfield, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of three proposed temporary work spaces for the Westfield Delivery Line in Westfield. The survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. The background research indicated that no prehistoric or historical sites were recorded within the proposed temporary work spaces, but the potential for undocumented sites was considered to be moderate to high. Field investigations consisted of the excavation of 20 shovel test pits. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered and only a small amount of historical artifacts were retrieved; most of the historical artifacts were recovered from the topsoil. None of these materials were associated with any historical structures or features and were not considered to be potentially significant. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1177 Jones, Donald G., Gerald M. Macomber and Nancy S. Seasholes

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Temporary Work Spaces for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Clinton Delivery Line for the Massachusetts Lateral Replacement Project in Bolton, Lancaster and Clinton, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of five proposed temporary work spaces for the Clinton Delivery Line in Bolton, Lancaster and Clinton. The survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. The background research indicated that no prehistoric or historical sites were recorded within the proposed temporary work spaces, but the potential for undocumented sites was considered to be moderate to high. Field investigations consisted of the excavation of 42 shovel test pits. One prehistoric site was identified in TWS #1 and substantial deposits of late 19th to 20th century artifacts were identified in TWS #5. The prehistoric site (TWS #1) was considered to be potentially significant, and should be avoided during construction. If avoidance was not possible, then a Phase II site examination should be conducted. The historical deposits in TWS #5 were not considered to be potentially significant and no further archaeological investigations were recommended for this area. No further archaeologi-

cal investigations are recommended for TWS #2, #3, and #4.

25-1178 Berkland, Ellen P.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Site Examination of the Wetland Terrace Site (19-MD-689) in Proposed Segment 3X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Project – Phase 2 in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

This report presents the results of an archaeological site examination of the Wetland Terrace Site (19-MD-689) in Segment 3X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (TGP's) Northeast Settlement Project – Phase 2 (NEX) in Hopkinton. Fieldwork for the site examination was undertaken in April of 1991. During the Phase I archaeological investigation of Segment 3X (Upton – Hopkinton) a prehistoric site was located in one segment of Area 8 (see Report #25-1192). A total of six prehistoric artifacts were recovered at this site from three shovel test pits. One gray felsite decortication flake and four milky quartz flakes were located in the B-horizon. One milky quartz flake was located in Level 1 of a test pit. The Phase II investigation consisted of the excavation of 41 shovel test pits (TP 341-389) and 5, 1 x 1 m units, which were judgmentally placed within the site area. During the site examination, no prehistoric artifacts were recovered. One whiteware vessel fragment was recovered from Level 1 of TP 380. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II site examination at the Wetland Terrace Site in TGP's NEX Segment 3X in Hopkinton. The site located during the Phase I investigation is not considered to be eligible for the National Register. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1179 King, Marsha K. and Ann K. Davin

1991 Archaeological Site Examination of the Parker Lombard House, West Barnstable, Massachusetts. 248 pages.

An archaeological site examination was completed within an eight acre project area in West Barnstable containing the Lombard Home Site (MHC #BAR-B-61), an almshouse site used from 1769 to 1971. The site examination methodology combined extensive documentary research with subsurface archaeological testing. The extensive documentary research was conducted in order to place the site's archaeological record within an appropriate historical framework. The documentary research included: creation of a chain of title for the property; examination of town and state records relating to care of the poor, specifically within Barnstable and the Lombard Home; and general information relating to the history and development of the town of Barnstable and village of West Barnstable. Archaeological field investigations included the excavation of 50 cm x 50 cm test pits along 14 transects, and of nine judgmentally placed 1 m x 1 m excavation units. Analysis of the historical cultural material, soil profiles, and other information collected during the fieldwork demonstrated that archaeological resources at the Lombard Home Site were confined almost exclusively to reflection of structural construction, alteration, and demolition dating to the period ca. mid 1800s to 1970. Few archaeological deposits and/or features were identified which relate to the late 18th to mid 19th century almshouse occupation at the site. No further archaeological investigations were recommended at the Lombard Home Site.

25-1180 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard Douglas Holmes and Carolyn D. Hertz

1991 Archaeological Site Locational Survey and Site Examinations of Prehistoric Sites on Helol Brook, Gill, Massachusetts. 132 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted in Gill for a proposed housing development. Three prehistoric sites were found during the survey: the Gaida Garden site (containing a possible Greene-like point), the Yukl Field site (containing a Meadowood point and ceramics) and the Yukl Pond site (containing Susquehanna Tradition artifacts, a Small Stem point, a Squibnocket point and ceramics). Subsequently, site examinations were conducted on the three sites to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Two of the sites, the Yukl Field site

and the Gaida Garden sites were found to be too disturbed to qualify for eligibility. The Yukl Pond site, divided by Helol Brook, appeared to be intact and yielded a high artifact density with features. The site appears to be eligible for the National Register. It was recommended that a preservation restriction be implemented to protect the northern part of the site and to avoid this area during construction. The southern portion of the site, south of the brook, is located within an access road required by the proposed housing development. A data recovery is recommended for this portion of the site.

25-1181 Leveillee, Alan and Ronald Dalton

1990 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, Rogers Property Recreational Facilities/Senior Center, Westborough, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

The project area encompasses approximately 52 acres on the northwestern edge of the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District which is listed in the State and National Registers. The scope of work proposed for this project includes the construction of a building, an access road, parking lots, sports activity areas, trails, and picnic areas by the Town of Westborough. The survey included background and documentary research followed by a preliminary walkover/surface inspection, and subsurface testing. Although most of the project area was subject to moderate to severe landscape modifications prior to the survey, one fire related feature suspected to be of prehistoric origin was identified. These changes to the landscape have compromised the overall integrity of the project area and limit both the interpretative possibilities of encountered resources and the potential significance of them. It was recommended that the area where the fire-related, pit-like feature was identified be avoided during any planned construction, including the proposed picnic area scheduled for development there. If this locale cannot be avoided further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1182 Clayton, David E. and Nicole A. Missio

1992 Results of an Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Metering Station for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Project in Danvers, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of a parcel of land for a proposed natural gas metering station in Danvers. The intensive survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. No prehistoric deposits and no potentially significant historical deposits were identified during the intensive archaeological survey. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1183 Jones, Donald G., Nicole A. Missio, Gerald M. Macomber and Nancy S. Seasholes

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Access Road for Tennessee Gas Company's Pittsfield Delivery Line for the Massachusetts Lateral Replacement

Project in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of a proposed access road for the Pittsfield Delivery Line in Pittsfield. The survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. The background research indicated that no prehistoric or historical sites were recorded within the route of the proposed access road, but the potential for undocumented sites was considered to be moderate. Field investigations consisted of the excavation of 16 shovel test pits. One prehistoric quartz flake was recovered from a fill level in one of the test pits. A variety of historical artifacts were recovered; these materials, most of which are modern, are considered to be fill deposits associated with the construction of East Street and the former road bed. Most of the area was found to have been disturbed by the road construction activities. Therefore, neither the prehistoric flake nor the historical deposits were considered to be potentially significant. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1184 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard Douglas Holmes and David Bernstein

1992 Addendum Report to Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Segment 12, Northeast Settlement Project, Haverhill and Methuen, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

Survey Area A in Segment 12 was subjected to further testing near the remains of a stone foundation (see Report # 25-994). This structure appears to be a part of a c. 1920 building, and was used as a residence for an estate. Portions of the foundation are damaged, particularly the northern part. Redeposited fill was observed within and near the foundations. Recent debris is located on this site. As the foundation and the surrounding stratigraphy are disturbed, there appears to be little integrity or research potential to this site, and no further research was recommended. Survey Area B contained two lithic flakes. A site form is being completed for the Hawkes Brook Find spot. Given the low density of prehistoric material, no further research was recommended. Survey Areas C and D contained no prehistoric material or evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological sites. No further research was recommended. The only prehistoric material found during this survey came from Survey Area H. Prehistoric material consisted of eight felsite flakes from four shovel test pits. All but one of these came from the B horizon. No prehistoric features or other artifacts were found in association with these flakes. This area has been identified as the Scotland Hill Prehistoric Find Spot. Because of the low density of prehistoric artifacts and the absence of features, it does not appear that this area has the potential to significantly add to our knowledge about prehistoric occupation of the area. Consequently, no further research was recommended. Historic material found in Survey Areas H, Q, T and U do not suggest the presence of intact historic archaeological sites. The street railway embankment in Survey Area H is heavily disturbed, and no artifacts were recovered in association with it. The depression in Survey Area H does not appear to be a cellar hole, nor does the depression in Area I. No further survey was recommended for any of these areas.

25-1185 Macomber, Gerald M.

1992 Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed Access Road and Expanded Work Area for Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's ELGEN Project in Tyringham, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of a proposed access road and an expanded work area for Segment 2X of the Electric Generation Transportation Project (ELGEN) in Tyringham. Previous archaeological investigations near the two project areas were conducted. These investigations identified several prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity of portions of each of the areas: isolated findspots of prehistoric lithic debitage within 200 m of where the proposed ELGEN MP257+4.8 access road enters the existing TGP right-of-way in ELGEN Sta. 236+82 expanded work area in Tyringham. The project areas, therefore, were considered to have moderate to high potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural remains. Historical background research indicated low to moderate potential for the identification of historical remains. Subsurface testing was conducted at the proposed ELGEN expanded work area; cultural material was found during the testing. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the expanded work area. In the case of the ELGEN access road, the lease agreement between the landowner and TGP limits the weight of vehicles and/or equipment that can use the road to two tons or less. No grading of the access road will be required. Subsurface disturbance to any archaeological sites that may be present at this location was considered negligible, and no subsurface testing was recommended for the access road (see also Reports #25-1157, 1159, 1186-1187, 1192 and 1219).

25-1186 Macomber, Gerald N.

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Access Road for Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's NEX Project in Lee, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of a proposed access road for Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Expansion Project – Phase 2 (NEX) in Lee. Previous archaeological investigations near the project area identified four prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The proposed access road was considered to have moderate to high potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural remains. Historical background research indicated low to moderate potential for the identification of historical remains. Subsurface testing was conducted at the proposed NEX access road in Lee. No prehistoric cultural material was found in the any of the 34 test pits excavated. A small amount of historical material was found in 17 of the 34 test pits but none was associated with historical structures or features and the artifacts were considered to be field scatter and not archaeologically significant. No further archaeological investigations were recommended (see also Reports #25-1157, 1159, 1185, 1187, 1192, and 1219).

25-1187 Jones, Donald G. and Ellen P. Berkland

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Staging Area and Pipeline Realignment for Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Project – Phase 2 in Lee, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of a proposed staging area and a pipeline realignment were conducted in Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Project – Phase 2 in Lee. During the Phase I survey of the original pipeline route, four prehistoric sites were identified within or adjacent to the proposed staging area and pipeline realignment – the Gully Site (19-BK-145), Turtle Site (19-BK-146), Hop Brook #1 Site (19-BK-147}, and Hop Brook #2 Site (19-BK-148). Phase II site examinations were conducted at these sites. The Gully, Hop Brook #1, and Hop Brook #2 sites were not considered to be significant; the Turtle Site was found to be significant, and it was recommended that if the Turtle Site could not be avoided a Phase III data recovery should be conducted there. The pipeline realignment that is the subject of this report was proposed to avoid the Turtle Site. In addition, a 10-acre staging area was proposed in the vicinity of the Turtle Site; the intensive archaeological survey of this staging area is also described in this report. The survey of the proposed staging area and realignment identified a prehistoric site in the east central portion of the staging area that is considered to be potentially archaeologically significant. No historic features or structures were identified in either the realignment or the staging area. The historical deposits were not considered to be potentially significant. No significant cultural material was found during the survey of the proposed realignment and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the realignment. It was recommended, however, that a Phase II site examination be conducted at the prehistoric site identified in the proposed staging area if it cannot be avoided (see also Reports #25-1157, 1159, 1185-1186, 1192 and 1219).

25-1188 King, Marsha K., Duncan Ritchie, Edna Feighner and Valerie McCormack

1992 Intensive Archaeological Investigations of the Timber Creek Estates Subdivision and Site Examination of the Elijah B. Hill Farmstead Complex, Billerica, Massachusetts. 181 pages.

The 29 acre project area, site of a proposed 33 lot residential subdivision is located in the southwestern portion of Billerica, north of Dudley Road and west of Nashua Road. The intensive survey field methodology involved a walkover inspection of the ground surface and subsurface testing within areas identified with high to moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of 138 test pits were excavated within a combination of seven 30 m x 30 m testing blocks, three judgmentally placed test pit transects, and 24 judgmental test pits. One prehistoric find spot and two historic sites were identified. Recommendations of no further archaeological investigation were made for the prehistoric find spot (Timbercreek Locus #1), consisting of a single piece of chipping debris, and for the foundation of a probable early 20th century summer house, identified near Nashua Road at the northern end of the sewer easement. The second historic site identified during the intensive survey (the Elijah B. Hill Farmstead Complex) consisted of three slumped cellar holes, a probable barn foundation, a depression, and surrounding house and barnyards. Historical research

indicated that the structures burned and were abandoned ca. 1860. Comparative research suggested the site could contribute important information on rural domestic/agrarian site of the early to mid 19th century. Because the farmstead complex site could not be avoided during proposed construction a site examination was conducted. A total of 57 test pits were excavated on the site in a ten meter staggered grid pattern along nine transects. Fourteen 1 m x 1 m excavation units were placed in areas of suspected cultural features, yard areas, activity areas, and in areas where high densities of historic cultural material had been noted. The relatively small historic cultural material assemblage recovered consisted of a low density of small fragments. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1189 Smith, Leith, Elena Decima and Chris Edens

1992 Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey of the Braintree Commerce Center, Braintree, Massachusetts. 70 pages

This study summarizes the results of a reconnaissance survey for an industrial park, which included the assignment archaeological potential to the 89-acre parcel. The land was found to contain a few discontinuous areas of high to medium potential consisting of small knolls overlooking wetlands. Only this series of knolls was recommended for intensive survey. A combination of both documentary and archaeological research failed to identify the presence of either prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the seven-acre Post Office parcel. It was recommended that the construction of the U.S. Post Office Detached Mail Facility proceed as planned. The archaeological investigation around the perimeter of the White Family cemetery found no evidence of burials or any other cultural features outside the cemetery boundaries. Nevertheless it was recommended that if any soil-disturbance or activities take place adjacent to the cemetery, an archaeologist should monitor the work to safeguard against the remote possibility of discovering undetected graves. Documentary research firmly established the cemetery as belonging to the White family of Weymouth from at least 1780 to the 1850s and found it to be one of only a few known family burial grounds in the Braintree/Weymouth area. As a result of the archaeological investigations, it can also be concluded that the site retains considerable integrity, despite a recent history of vandalism and neglect. Although the gravestones have been removed, all but one of the burials remain undisturbed. The subsurface damage that has occurred appears to have affected only a small portion of one interment, the details of which are now well documented. In addition, preliminary observations suggest that the interments themselves are in an excellent state of preservation. As a result of both documentary and archaeological investigations and the fact that the site represents an important and rare component of the early settlement and growth of the Braintree/Weymouth area, it was recommended that the cemetery and the small tract of undisturbed land around it be preserved. The most pressing need at present, however, is a stabilization plan that will cease the erosion of the north and west site boundaries. The repair of these exposures is critical to the preservation of the site. It was also suggested that the plan consider the use of the perimeter of the cemetery as a picnic area, outfitted with benches for the use of Post Office and other employees in the Commerce Park development. In this way, the site would become an active component of the industrial park rather than an area where trash could collect.

25-1190 Holmes, Richard D., Mitchell T. Mulholland and David Bernstein

1990 Addendum Report to Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Segment 7, Northeast Settlement Project, Columbia County, New York and Berkshire County, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Additional intensive survey was conducted in Richmond and Stockbridge, Massachusetts because of a realignment of a proposed pipeline. Low-density deposits of prehistoric chipping debris and the remains of a building foundation lacking integrity were found. No further archaeological survey was recommended (see also Reports #25-994, 1105, and 1135).

25-1191 Begley, William

1992 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Route 44 Relocation Project, Alternate 4-N-S Deviation and Route 3 Interchange. 52 pages.

In December 1991 – January 1992 an intensive archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed Route 44 Relocation Project in Kingston, Plymouth, Carver, and Plympton. The project area included a 6000' Deviation from alternate 4-M-5, the Route 3 interchange, and an emergency access ramp from Route 80 to the proposed Route 44 location. A walkover survey identified areas of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity for cultural resources in all three project areas. A large portion of the Route 3 interchange was identified as having low archaeological sensitivity for cultural resources, as were sections on either side of the 6000' Deviation from Alternate 4-N-S. Subsurface testing in the form of 50 x 50 cm test pits was conducted along transects in the project area. No historic cultural materials were recovered. The only prehistoric cultural material recovered was a single quartz flake. A quartz projectile point was also recovered during surface inspection. These cultural materials confirm the presence of prehistoric utilization of the project area but the overall results of the intensive survey indicated that additional investigations of the find spots would not contribute significant new information to the prehistoric land use and settlement patterns of the area.

25-1192 Macomber, Gerald N., Nancy S. Seasholes, Brendan J. McDermott, Claire C. Carlson and Ellen P. Berkland

1992 Final Report, Intensive Archaeological Survey of Five Proposed Pipelines of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Expansion Project in Massachusetts. 283 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an intensive archaeological survey conducted for 55 archaeologically sensitive areas. A total of 2,448 shovel test pits, including 93 bracket and 15 judgmental units, were excavated in these 55 areas. In Segment 2X (Lee-Sandisfield), 1,298 shovel test pits, including 39 bracket and 4 judgmental units, were excavated in Areas 1-16. Eleven prehistoric sites were located, one in Area 1 (Lee), four in Area 4 (Lee), one in Area 6 (Tyringham), two in Area 9 (Tyringham), two in Area 10 (Tyringham), and one in Area 11 (Tyringham). Phase II site examinations were recommended for seven sites. In Segment 3X (Upton-Hopkinton), 378 shovel test pits, including 24 bracket and 7 judgmental units, were excavated. Prehistoric artifacts were found at four sites: one site in Area 4, one in Area 8, and two in Area 9, all in Hopkinton. The finds in Area 4 are considered isolated and no further work was recommended, but a Phase II site examination is recommended for the site in Area 8. The sites in Area 9, which are also considered isolated finds, are no longer in the project area due to the realignment of the proposed pipeline; no further work was thus recommended for these sites. In Segment 4X (Spencer-Charlton), 530 shovel test pits, including 14 bracket units, were excavated. Two prehistoric sites were located, one in Area 17 and one in Area 20, both in Spencer. The site in Area 17 was considered an isolated find; the site in Area 20 is no longer in the project area due to a realignment of the proposed pipeline. No further work was therefore recommended for either site. In Segment 5X (Wilmington), 35 shovel test pits, including 4 bracket units, were excavated. One prehistoric site was located in Area 2 but it is considered an isolated find and no further work was recommended. In Segment 6X (Danvers-Peabody), 207 shovel test pits, including 12 bracket and 4 judgmental units, were excavated. Five prehistoric sites were found, one in Area 2, two in Area 4, one in Area 5, and one in Area 7, all in Danvers. A Phase II site examination is recommended for the site in Area 5, but the sites in Areas 2, 4 and 7 were all isolated finds in disturbed contexts and no further work was recommended for these sites (see Reports #25-1157, 1159, 1178, 1185-1187, and 1219).

25-1193 Ritchie, Duncan and Edna Feighner

1990 Archaeological Site Examination (Site 19-NF-70) within the New Neponset Valley Relief Sewer Project Area, Canton, Massachusetts. 111 pages.

Archaeological investigations of six prehistoric site loci within a 210 m x 66 m area of a proposed

sewer project revealed the presence of activity areas utilized during the prehistoric periods. Only one radiocarbon date was obtained, resulting in a 1,270 ± 110 B.P. (Beta-33411) date for Locus 1. Avoidance and preservation of these significant sites was recommended.

25-1194 Hood, J. Edward, Leslie C. Shaw, Stephen A. Mrozowski and James C. Garman

1990 Archaeological Investigations at the Ephraim Skerry House and the March Street Peninsula, Salem, Massachusetts. 165 pages.

This report summarizes the results of the intensive survey and site examination of the Ephraim Sherry House and road project impact areas at the March Street detour and Burnside and Thorndike Streets. The initial study included documentary research and subsurface testing that led to the discovery of a discrete sheet refuse deposit containing 17th century artifacts at the Skerry House. It was predicted that these materials could date to the original construction of the Skerry House or to the occupation of the "Old Planters" settlement of the 1620s. A small room within the west side of the house had no basement and the soil beneath the floor was predicted to contain intact evidence of the Old Planters settlement, or of the early occupation of the Skerry House. A 19th century trash pit was also found in the rear yard of the structure. During the site examination of the Skerry House, the area inside the existing house, but beneath the former front yard of the original structure, was examined. This involved the removal of floorboards and excavation. The excavation inside the house revealed a scattering of construction and domestic debris from the 1710 house, 19th century material and prehistoric artifacts in a disturbed context. The area of an early bay east of the present house was also examined and appears to have been truncated during the removal of the bay in the mid-19th century. Two 19th century features were excavated in the yard north of the house, uncovering 19th century artifacts and evidence of sill stains which are probably the remains of another barn or outbuilding. Trenches were excavated in the front yard to evaluate the artifact distribution believed to date to the Old Planters settlement. In the process, a dry-laid stone structure (probably a foundation) was encountered, associated with 19th century material. No 17th century artifacts were directly associated with the structure. In the front yard, recovered artifacts included a thin distribution of pipe stems and bowls, buff-bodied slipware and brown stoneware, some dating to the first half of the 17th century. A thin scatter of prehistoric artifacts was found in disturbed historic context beneath the floor of the house and in the front yard. Artifacts included a Broad Spear or Wayland-Notched point of the Susquehanna Tradition (approximately 3,200 years old) and a thin scatter of lithic flakes and cord-marked pottery. Given documentary evidence and the excavated material, the structure is interpreted as an outbuilding dating from the 1850s or earlier. On the basis of evidence derived during the site examination, the subsurface portion of the Skerry House site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. As a result, no further survey was recommended in the vicinity of the Skerry House.

25-1195 Holmes, Richard D. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1992 Archaeological Site Examination at the Pipeline Crossing of the Blackstone Canal and the East Bank of the Blackstone River, Northbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts, Northeast Settlement Project, Segment 8. 39 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted on the west and east banks of the Blackstone River, where a proposed natural gas pipeline will cross the river and the Blackstone Canal. The Western Area is the location of the early 19th century Blackstone Canal and the Providence and Worcester Railroad. Construction plans are to excavate a "receiving pit" in this area. This pit will receive pipeline sections that will be pushed beneath the river, the canal towpath, and the canal from the east side of the river. Neither the towpath nor the canal will be impacted. Sixteen slit trenches (0.5 by 1.5 m) were excavated in order to find remains of structures was found. The Eastern Area is at the northern edge of the Mahoney/Blackstone Terrace Prehistoric site (19-WR-521). Plans are to construct a larger "bore pit" on this side of the river, from which pipeline sections will be pushed to the west. Twenty-four shovel test pits were excavated. Three lithic flakes and a fire-cracked rock were recovered. No further research was recommended for either area but, because

of the archaeological sensitivity of the areas, archaeologists should be present to monitor construction on the canal side of the river (see also Reports #25-1162 and 1165).

25-1196 Loparto, Leonard W.

1989 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot #5 off Mitchell Lane in Brewster, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted of Lot #5, Brewster, Massachusetts. The intensive survey focused on the location of prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area. The survey was requested by the Brewster Conservation Commission under the Brewster Wetlands Protection Bylaw. Intensive survey research included background studies, a walkover inspection, and excavation of 36, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits in the house, garage and septic system area. A total of 86 pieces of chipping debris was recovered as well as calcined bone fragments, biface fragments, a broken preform, a broken Orient Fishtail and broken Meadowood projectile point. These materials represent a multi-component site, possibly a smaller foraging or collecting site or the extension of a larger site located on neighboring property, dating to the Transitional Archaic through Early Woodland Periods. Historic Period materials including coal, coal slag, nails, glass, shell and a concrete slab, possibly the floor for a shack associated with cranberry cultivation were also recovered. Significant historic and prehistoric cultural material will not be impacted by proposed construction activities. Significant prehistoric deposits are present in the area originally designed for the septic system; however, a new location which lacks significant cultural material has been chosen. In the event construction activities are planned in the area originally designed for the septic system or at other areas not tested during this survey additional archaeological testing was recommended. Otherwise, construction of the house, garage and septic system should proceed as planned.

25-1197 Begley, Bill and Alan Leveillee

1992 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Doel Farm and Adjacent Areas in Taunton, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

This report completes the archaeological survey of the Silver City Galleria project (see report #25-998). Archaeological testing within the remaining 28 acres located two gray felsite flakes and an insignificant scatter of 19th and 20th century field trash. No further work was recommended.

25-1198 Loparto, Leonard W.

1990 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lots 35 and 36 off North Pond Drive in Brewster, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted of Lots 35 and 36 in Brewster, Massachusetts. The intensive survey focused on the location of prehistoric and historic cultural materials within the project area. The survey was requested by the Brewster Conservation Commission under the Brewster Wetlands Protection Bylaw. The study included approximately 1 acre or all upland portions of the lots between North Pond Drive and Blueberry Pond. A total of 27, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were used to test the project area. Historic or prehistoric cultural materials were not found in any test pits excavated during the project. Excessive slope on the property and the presence of cobbles in soils are possible factors influencing the lack of cultural materials in the area. Since significant cultural materials were not found, no further archaeological or historical studies were recommended for the study area.

25-1199 Loparto, Leonard W.

1990 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot #2 off John Wing's Lane in Brewster, Massachu-

setts. 38 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted of Lot #2 of f John Wing's Lane in Brewster, Massachusetts. The intensive survey focused on the location of prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area. The survey was requested by the Brewster Conservation Commission and Massachusetts Historical Commission under the Brewster Wetlands Protection Bylaw. Intensive survey research included background studies, a walkover inspection and excavation of 60, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits. Prehistoric cultural materials recovered included 5 fragments of gray felsite chipping debris recovered in both A and B soil horizons indicating possible Archaic and Woodland components. Evidence was also present on the property indicating historic cranberry cultivation, a possible dam or dike and an old road surface. Both prehistoric and historic cultural materials identified in the project area were not considered significant or potentially eligible for inclusion in the State or National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological or historic studies were recommended for cultural resources identified during this survey.

25-1200 Strauss, Alan E.

1992 Phase II Archaeological Site Examinations of the Evanswood Center Development in Kingston, Massachusetts. 99 pages.

This report includes the results of a Phase II archaeological site examination for the proposed Evanswood Center Development in Kingston, Massachusetts. Subsurface testing, consisting of the excavation of 64 systematic shovel test pits, 11 judgmental units, 22 bracket pits, and 17, 1 m x 1 m units, was conducted in Areas 1, 2, and 4, as defined during the Phase I intensive survey (see Report #25-852). As a result of the subsurface testing, Area 1 could be divided into four small loci of prehistoric activity. A total of 1,406 artifacts including 34 tools was recovered from all of Area 1. A subsurface charcoal feature dating to 3,920 $\pm$ 120 B.P. was excavated in Subarea 1-C. Although all of Area 1 had been plowed, 84% of the artifacts in Subarea 1-A was recovered below the plowzone. Low densities of chipping debris were recovered primarily from the topsoil in Area 2. Only 15 pieces of chipping debris and one tool were recovered from Area 2. Area 4, located near the Jones River on the east side of Lake Street, contained 688 pieces of chipping debris as well as 13 tools or related materials; a large percentage of the chipping debris was felsite. A Terminal Archaic Orient Fishtail projectile point (Ca. 3,000-2,000 B.P.) was also recovered in Area 4. A fire-cracked rock feature containing charcoal and felsite flakes was also excavated in this area. The radiocarbon date for this feature was 3,330 ± 95 B.P. Areas 1-A and 4 are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because they contain high densities of artifacts below the plowzone, they possess subsurface features, and they may contribute substantially to our understanding of the prehistory of New England. It is recommended that Phase III data recovery operations be conducted in Areas 1-A and 4 if it is not possible to avoid these areas during construction. Areas 1-A and 4 were avoided and preservation restrictions were accepted for the two sites. The remaining portions of the project area which contained limited amounts of cultural materials, primarily in the plowzone, are not believed to possess adequate research potential to make them eligible for nomination to the National Register. No further archaeological was therefore recommended for Areas 1-B, 1-C, 1-D, 2, and 3.

25-1201 Loparto, Leonard W.

1991 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot #3 on Upper Mill Pond in Brewster, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted of Lot #3 bordering Upper Mill Pond off Setucket Road in Brewster, Massachusetts. The intensive survey focused on the location of prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area. The survey was requested by the Brewster Conservation Commission and the Massachusetts Historical Commission under the Brewster Wetlands Protection Bylaw. Intensive survey research included background studies, a walkover inspection, and excavation of 67, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits and two larger 1 m x 1 m

square units. A total of 43 pieces of chipping debris were recovered as well as three tools or tool fragments. Historic materials were not recovered during the survey. Although cultural materials at the Berbrick site have integrity, the site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places due to its limited research potential. Significant cultural materials will not be impacted by the proposed construction materials.

25-1202 Loparto, Leonard W.

1991 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot #2 of Stony Brook Road in Brewster, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted at Lot #2 located between Smith Pond and Stony Brook Road in Brewster, Massachusetts. The intensive survey focused on the location of prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area. Approximately 0.75 acres were included in the testing. The survey was requested by the Brewster Conservation Commission and Massachusetts Historical Commission under the Brewster Wetlands Protection Bylaw. Intensive survey research included background studies, a walkover inspection, and excavation of 20, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits and two 1 m x 1 m square units. A total of 163 pieces of culturally related material was recovered during the testing. This total includes 134 prehistoric and 29 historic artifacts. Prehistoric material included 128 pieces of chipping debris, 1 Levanna Triangle projectile point, 2 burnt rock fragments, 3 pieces of calcined bone, and a prehistoric feature. Historic cultural materials included hard white, redware and porcelain ceramic fragments, bottle glass fragments, coal, brick and nails. Prehistoric materials likely represent a low density seasonal foraging or temporary campsite dating to the Late Woodland period (1,300-400 B.P.). All historic materials belong to what is commonly referred to as field trash spanning the 18th through mid 19th centuries. Since both historic and prehistoric materials lacked integrity and have limited research potential the site did not appear eligible for listing in the State or National Registers of Historic Places. No further archaeological or historical studies were recommended.

25-1203 Missio, Nicole A. and Donald C. Jones

1992 Archaeological Site Examination of Three Prehistoric Sites on Salem Neck for the South Essex Sewerage District in Salem, Massachusetts. 205 pages.

Two site examinations were conducted at three prehistoric sites on Salem Neck in Salem, Massachusetts – the Salem Neck Sewerage Plant site (19-ES-471), the Cat Cove Area 5 site (19-ES-666), and the Smith Pool site (19-ES-471). The site examinations were conducted as part of the cultural resources review for proposed secondary sewage treatment and solids disposal facilities for the South Essex Sewerage District (see Reports #25-1048 and #25-1134). The three prehistoric sites are situated on or near the eastern shore of Salem Neck on land that may be affected by the proposed construction of secondary sewage treatment facilities. The site examinations consisted of background research, field survey, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. All three sites were found to contain shell middens and a range of lithic and ceramic artifacts. The Salem Neck Sewerage Plant site dates to the Middle and Late Woodland periods, but this site may also have a Late Archaic/Early Woodland component. A shell midden, two refuse pits, and an ash pit were identified at the site; numerous lithic and ceramic artifacts were recovered from the site. The Cat Cove Area 5 site contains a small shell midden, but no features other than the midden were identified. This site dates to the Middle Woodland period, but a pre-midden lithic workshop was also identified at the site. The site may also contain a Late Archaic/Early Woodland period component. The Smith Pool site contained a shell midden, but no other features. This site also dates to the Middle to Late Woodland period; although no archaeological evidence of an earlier component of the site was identified, the recovery from the site of a slate knife by an avocational collector in 1937 indicates the site may contain a Late Archaic period component. Despite extensive disturbance of the areas surrounding each of the three prehistoric sites, the Salem Neck Sewerage Plant site, the Cat Cove Area 5 site, and the Smith Pool site are all considered to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, these three prehistoric sites may be eligible for in-

clusion in an archaeological district that includes other prehistoric sites on Salem Neck and possibly Winter Island and the outer islands of Salem Harbor. Avoidance or archaeological data recovery were recommended.

25-1204 Carolan, Jane, Joyce Clements and Michael Roberts

1992 Historical and Archaeological Survey, Swingle's Quarry, Quincy, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

This report is the first of several phases of historic preservation activities, including a projected Cultural Resource Management Plan and an education exhibit. Swingle's Quarry is proposed to be partially filled in and developed into a park with an exhibit that will interpret the quarrying industry in Quincy and the industrial history of Swingle's Quarry. The results of background research and an archaeological survey were used to develop a preliminary history of the Quincy granite industry and of Swingle's Quarry, and interpretive themes to be used in final park and exhibit design. Archaeological investigation at Swingle's Quarry involved a walkover reconnaissance to locate and identify surficial remains. Archaeologists generated a site map showing the location of 36 features and feature complex, and created an inventory which identified and described those features, all of which date later than the mid 19th century. Archaeological remains included tools and equipment used to extract, hoist and transport granite, in addition to "grout" or granite waste, the remains of a bridge which spanned quarry, and an early 20th century compressor house. Spatial analysis of the site indicates two broad patterns of surficial remains: 1) in situ remains of granite quarrying at the perimeter of the quarry, and 2) secondary deposition of grout, tools and equipment in adjacent depressions. Documentary research and archaeological investigations indicate that Swingle's Quarry is an important element in the industrial evolution in the City of Quincy. This quarry can be distinguished from similar sites because of its longevity, its close association with Quincy "Extra Dark" granite, and its identification with the entrepreneur J.S. Swingle. Furthermore, the quarry retains an abundance of archaeological features that can be used to demonstrate the mechanization of late 19th and early 20th century granite quarrying. The report recommended the stabilization of in situ metal components, such as plugs and feathers and wire winding rope, before their interpretive potential is lost. Unsightly spray paint should be removed from significant archaeological features. Finally, it was recommended that archaeologists work closely with project planners as they prepare a comprehensive plan for filling the quarry. Project planners should refer to information on feature significance and interpretive potential when making judgments about access to the quarry rim for dumping and about vehicular movement around the site during the filling procedure. In this way the protection of valuable cultural resources associated with the granite quarrying industry can be assured.

25-1205 McBride, Kevin A.

1990 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Gardners Falls Hydroelectric Project (FERC 2334), Buckland and Shelburne, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The project area consists of approximately 9,840 linear feet on both sides of the Deerfield River. Background research and a surface reconnaissance located a possible rockshelter, a cellar hole foundations, and an historic railroad trestle. The impacts from continued, unmodified operation of the hydroelectric plant was not considered likely to affect any cultural resources. Development of archaeologically sensitive areas should be evaluated.

25-1206 King, Marsha K., Virginia A. Fitch and Ronald Dalton

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Route 146 Corridor, Worcester and Millbury, Massachusetts. 168 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an intensive (locational) archaeological investigations conducted of the Route 146 improvement project area in Worcester and Millbury, Massachusetts between 1989 and 1992. The project area consisted of an approximately four mile long corridor lo-

cated adjacent to the Blackstone River and existing portions of Route 146. A number of different construction alternatives were examined within the project area. Project tasks included background research, walkover inspection with soil core augering, sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. Substantial portions of the project area had been previously disturbed by road construction, industrial activities, flood control, and landscaping. Portions of the project area contained known or suspected contaminated soils. A total of 92, 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in judgmental transects or as individual judgmental units at selected locations of moderate to high sensitivity. No prehistoric archaeological sites were previously known or reported within the project area. No prehistoric sites were identified during the survey. Five potentially significant historic archaeological/engineering sites, previously known but not recorded in Massachusetts Historical Commission site files, were encountered. Additional site examination level research, recording, and testing is recommended for two sections of the Blackstone Canal and the Mill Brook Sewer Portal (also originally part of the canal route). The fourth site, the Isaiah Thomas Paper Mill/Washburn and Moen wireworks site, is outside impact areas and no additional work is recommended. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the fifth historic site, the Greenwood Site in Millbury.

25-1207 Davin, Ann K. and Beth Miller

1991 Results of the Site Examination of the Knoll I Site, Orr's Pond Rehabilitation Project Area Attleboro, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

A site examination was completed of the Knoll I Site located within the Orr's Pond Rehabilitation project area in Attleboro, Massachusetts. The site is situated on a knoll northwest of the confluence of the Fourmile Brook and Sevenmile River. Three prehistoric sites were located during the course of an initial intensive archaeological survey in 1982 (see Report #25-479). Additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the Knoll I Site because of the density of cultural material and the integrity of the site area. During the site examination, prehistoric cultural materials were located over most of the level portions of the knoll. The prehistoric cultural materials were recovered between 0 and 70 cm below ground surface and consisted of 2,129 pieces of chipping debris, 11 modified quarry blanks/bifaces, and nine bifaces. No prehistoric features or diagnostic artifacts were found during this phase of investigation. The most prevalent lithic material was Attleboro red felsite (82%) with small percentages of quartz (10%), other felsites (4%), and one piece each of chert, rhyolite, and quartzite. The primary activity on the Knoll 1 Site was the manufacture of Attleboro red felsite which was obtained from outcrops located less than one-half mile from the site. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the Knoll I Site. Analysis of the results of the site examination strongly suggests that a representative sample of cultural materials and activities have been recovered. The Knoll I Site also appears to be very similar to the Knoll C Site, which is located to the southwest in South Attleboro. A data recovery program was conducted at the Knoll C Site. Additional archaeological investigations at the Knoll I Site are not likely to recover any new and/or significant information.

25-1208 Hood, J. Edward

1992 Archaeological Survey at the Manse, Northampton, Side and Front-Side Yards.

Archaeological survey at the Manse, side and front-side years revealed physical evidence for a formal garden dating to the early to mid-l800s and later. This garden is characterized both by a distinct episode of re-landscaping, and by distinctive planting holes found in three of the test excavations. It is probable that a major re-landscaping effort took place in the early to mid-1800s that resulted in the removal of a significant amount of soil in the front-side yard, possibly for the purpose of removing a low hill in this area. This re-landscaping probably accounts for the high water table and surface dampness seen in the front-side yard of the house. This portion of the yard seems to have been a back/north yard up until the 1780s, thus probably making it an area of low intensity usage, and thus leaving little or no earlier archaeological deposits behind. The construction of the large, vernacular high-styled, gambrel roofed structure in the 1780s probably shifted

this area of the Manse property into a more utilized, and even formal garden space during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Any excavation, re-landscaping or other subsurface alterations to this part of the yard would impact the remains of the garden. These planting holes may retain a pattern of the formal garden in which they were planted. It is recommended that if this part of the yard is to be disturbed by re-landscaping activities then further plans should be made to record the remains of these plantings. Other parts of the yard are felt to be of low archaeological potential. Re-landscaping and other subsurface disturbances in these areas will not cause significant impacts to archaeological remains.

25-1209 Rempelakis, John E.

1992 An Intensive Archaeological Survey (Phase I) of the Proposed Samoset Street Safety and Capacity Improvements Project, Plymouth. 31 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted in an approximately 3 mile linear corridor using shovel test pits. No significant cultural material was recovered and no further survey was recommended.

25-1210 Herbster, Holly and Ann Davin

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Otis Air National Guard Wastewater Treatment Facility, Massachusetts Military Reservation, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

The project area encompassed approximately three acres of woodland between Kittredge Road and a utility easement in Sandwich, Massachusetts. A total of 35, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. These included two 30 m x 30 m blocks, each containing a total of 13, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits, and a test pit transect excavated in the area where most of the construction impacts will occur. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were located during the intensive archaeological survey. The project area may have been cleared at one time and/or used as pasturage or a woodlot, but there is no evidence of a plowzone. A linear mound of sand was the only evidence of activity found in the project area. This mound was relatively recent, within the last 10-20 years. The intensive survey determined that the proposed ANG Wastewater Treatment Facility will not impact any significant prehistoric or historic sites or deposits. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended (see Report #25-1175).

25-1211 McCormack, Valerie and Katherine Jones Garmil

1992 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Management Memorandum for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed 3.1 Mile ENRON Power Station 12-inch Pipeline Loop in Bellingham, Hopedale, Milford, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

A total of 349, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated along 13 transects within the proposed project area. One prehistoric findspot (a quartzite flake) and two historic or modern period sites were identified. These cultural resources could not be placed with a specific temporal or cultural context, and no further archaeological investigations of these areas were recommended. It was determined that the original pipeline route would affect the historic viewscape (a large oak tree on the south side of Hartford Avenue and the stone wall associated with the Scammell House) in South Milford Village. An alternate route to avoid these historic features was utilized. Thirty-five 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were placed in transects along an alternate route. This testing identified one prehistoric findspot (an Attleboro red felsite end scraper) which could not be placed within a specific temporal or cultural context. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for this alternate route. Subsurface testing of the access roads was not conducted due to the existing disturbances in these areas.

25-1212 Jones, Donald G.

1992 Assessment of Potential Impacts to Historic Architectural Properties by Proposed Construction for the South Essex Sewerage District in Salem, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

An assessment of the potential impacts to historic architectural properties by the project involved the preparation of a series of maps showing the locations and boundaries of existing National Register properties and district in Salem and the location of the proposed facilities, and traffic route for the project. Current site layout plans were also reviewed to determine the potential impacts the proposed facilities may have on surrounding historic properties, and traffic mitigation plans were reviewed to determine the potential impacts on historic properties adjacent to the proposed traffic route. Two alternative site layout plans were reviewed for this assessment. Neither plan would result in structural impacts to historic properties because all proposed facilities and staging areas are proposed within the existing SESD property. Both site layout plans have the potential for incremental and/or partial or seasonal visual impacts to limited portions of the Winter Island Historic and Archaeological District, the Salem Willows Historic District and possibly Fort Lee. The remaining areas of these districts and the other districts in Salem are screened from view by vegetation, existing buildings, topography, or a combination of these. One of the proposed traffic routes, which follows Route 114-East to Bridge Street, Webb Street, and Fort Avenue, runs adjacent to, but not through, a portion of a number of National Register districts and properties. In addition, the Webb Street/north Bridge Street portion of the proposed traffic route is lined by numerous architectural properties that may be eligible for the National Register. Potential impacts from increased truck traffic is likely to be incremental in nature because most of the route (Webb Street and Fort Avenue) are currently used for truck access to the existing SESD plant. The potential impacts, such as noise, dust, and vibrations, to adjacent architectural properties may be reduced through mitigation efforts, such as restricted speed limits, the use of off-site parking/shuttle buses for construction personnel, and the placement of tarps on trucks. The proposed widening of the Webb Street/Bridge Street intersection was not expected to result in the demolition or alteration of any architectural properties. The proposed widening could, however, encroach on four historic buildings located north of Webb Street on Bridge Street and Arbella Street.

25-1213 Davin, Ann K., Marsha K. King and Bill Begley

1992 Results of the Intensive Archaeological Survey of the White Oak Island Project Area, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

The 763-acre project area (of which ca. 523 acres are wetlands) is located within a section of southeastern Massachusetts that is considered highly sensitive for prehistoric resources. Background research suggested that the project area was highly sensitive. A narrow section of the project area borders the Taunton River, and extensive wetlands are located around the more upland areas. A number of find spots of quartz materials were recorded within the project area prior to the intensive survey during an inventory of prehistoric resources in Middleborough (see Report #25-1239). Field investigations began with a walkover survey to stratify the project area. Subsurface testing was conducted in areas ranked as having moderate and high potential to contain archaeological deposits. A total of 410, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. A total of 16 pieces of quartz chipping debris and one quartz Levanna projectile point were recovered in five test pits during the subsurface testing. A small amount of historic cultural material, mainly field trash, was also recovered. Evidence of activity by “pothunters” was located around a partially dismantled stone pile in the central section of the project area. Additional testing yielded a low density of machine cut nails, glass, and metal knife blade. The presence of the chipping debris and the projectile point confirmed the prehistoric utilization of the project area. However, additional testing around all of the test pits with cultural material determined that these were isolated low-density find spots. These find spots do not represent potentially significant cultural resources. No additional testing was recommended.

25-1214 Goodby, Robert G.

1991 The Wheaton College Excavations at the G.B. Crane Site, Norton, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The report describes the results of limited archaeological investigation of the G.B. Crane Site (l9-BR-214) undertaken by the Wheaton College field school. Three areas of this large, multi-component site were tested by means of shovel test pits and 1 m x 1 m units. The four-acre area of the site currently under cultivation was surface collected. The results are described in relation to the previous investigations of the site (see reports #25-296, 364 and 501) and regional settlement models. Specific discussion is made pertaining to the Late Woodland use of the site's multiple occupations which extend from Early Archaic through Late Woodland times. The report also includes faunal analysis of calcined bone from the site.

25-1215 Carlson, Catherine Carroll, Elizabeth A. Little, D. Richard Gumaer, Leonard W. Loparto and Brenda J. Baker

1992 Archaeological Survey and Historical Background Research for the Miacomet Indian Village and Burial Ground, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 166 pages.

Historical background research, electrical resistivity survey, and archaeological field testing were conducted at an historic Native American cemetery. Construction had previously disturbed ten unmarked graves thought to be burials of inhabitants of the 18th century Praying Indian town of Miacomet. The present study was undertaken to determine the boundaries of the burial ground and whether any remains of the village of Miacomet existed on the property. Subsurface testing during this survey revealed eight grave shaft outlines and a possible granite boundary marker. Two grave shafts were excavated to expose wooden coffin outlines and human skeletal remains. A long, linear mound feature in the project area may be the remains of a "ha-ha" enclosing sheep shearing pens built in 1822. A small lithic scatter, including an ovate projectile point, was found in the same level as 18th century bottle glass, in association with a large boulder feature. Site examination was recommended for these two features. The boundaries of the burial ground, including a buffer zone, should be fenced and/or landscaped to identify, secure, and inform the public of the importance of this historical site.

25-1216 Pendery, Steven R.

1988 Archaeological Survey of the Boston Common, Boston, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

Twelve 1 m x 1 m excavation units were excavated as part of Boston's City Archaeology Program, partially funded by a survey and planning grant from the MHC. Four areas were found to contain significant archaeological deposits requiring protection. These include the Colonial Encampment Site in Block 13, the Late Woodland Frog Pond prehistoric site in Block 27, the Powderhouse Hill Site in Blocks 34 and 45, and the Late Woodland prehistoric and colonial site in Block 79. Remote sensing methods may provide additional information about archaeological resources in these areas. Excavation greater than 6 inches from the surface in these areas is strongly discouraged. Archaeological preservation outside of these areas was low. Appendices to the report include a chronology of land use of the Common from 1630 to 1870, and public information materials and publicity generated by the project.

25-1217 Strauss, Alan E.

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Lewis Gammons Office Building in Lakeville, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 44 shovel test pits within the project area. A total of 90 pieces of prehistoric stone debitage was recovered during the subsurface investigations. A Small Stemmed point base section was also recovered as well as a quartz biface. The remains were all recovered from what appeared to be an old plowzone and from the B-horizon subsoil. Bracketing in the vicinity of the cultural materials produce additional prehistoric deposits. No significant historical cultural remains were

recovered. The artifacts appear to be clustered horizontally in the north and western portions of the project area. Quartz chipping debris, consisting of cobble decortication, angular waste, blocky fragments, and small flakes indicate on-site tool manufacture. Felsite chipping debris in the form of a small blocky fragment and flakes also indicate tool manufacture from this material. One small piece of calcined bone was also recovered which may indicate other on-site activities in addition to tool making. While this site provided some information on small, temporary loci in the Assawompset Pond Area, it contained a low density of artifacts primarily restricted to the plowzone. The site is not eligible for listing in the National Register and no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1218 Holstein, Elizabeth and Denise Mowchan

1987 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Route 6 Mall Site, Seekonk, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted for the project area which lies along the east side of the Runnins River and consists of approximately nine undisturbed acres and approximately eight acres which have been recently filled. Surface reconnaissance and auger coring were used to evaluate sensitivity and integrity. Background research revealed that a multi-component site (Read Farm, 19-BR-75) is located less than one quarter of a mile southeast of the project area. A combination of block, array, and transect testing was used. Three loci of prehistoric activity were discovered consisting of low-density deposits of Attleboro red felsite, argillite, and quartz chipping debris. Two were located on the north side of the wetland, bordering Route 6, and the other one was located on the south side of the wetland. The evidence gathered during the subsurface testing indicated that the prehistoric loci were not significant and did not warrant any further archaeological testing.

25-1219 Macomber, Gerald N.

1992 Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed Realignment and an Expanded Work Area in Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Project-Phase 2 in Lee, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

Intensive archaeological surveys were conducted at a proposed pipeline realignment and an expanded work area (EWA) for Segment 2X of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (TGP) Northeast Settlement Project Phase 2 in Lee. Previous archaeological investigations near the project areas were conducted for TGP's proposed Segment 2X pipeline in Lee. These investigations identified a prehistoric site on the opposite site of the existing TGP right-of-way from the proposed realignment. The locations of both the proposed realignment and EWA were considered to have moderate to high potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural remains. Historical background research indicated low to moderate potential for the identification of historical remains in both areas. Subsurface testing was conducted at both locations in Lee. Forty-three shovel test pits were excavated for the proposed realignment and seven were excavated for the proposed EWA. One black chert flake was found in a disturbed context in one shovel test pit and a small amount of historical material was recovered from 15 of the shovel test pits during testing for the proposed realignment. No cultural material was found during the testing for the proposed EWA. The historical material recovered was not associated with historical structures or features and the artifacts were not considered to be archaeologically significant. The chert flake was determined to be an isolated find from a disturbed subsurface context and not archaeologically significant. No further archaeological investigations, were recommended (see Reports #25-1157, 1159, 1185-1187, and 1192).

25-1220 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Katherine Jones Garmil

1992 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed 5.5 Mile G-8 20-Inch Pipeline Replacement, 1.5 Mile Realignment and Pipeyard, Wareham,

Plymouth, and Bourne, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Subsurface testing within the project area resulted in the completion of eight transects, 20 judgmentally placed test pits and one array for a total of 393 shovel test pits in the original pipeline route. The recovered historic cultural material included glass, ceramic, shell and metal fragments. These materials were found scattered across the test areas in relatively low concentrations, predominantly within the A soil horizon and were attributed to 20th century dumping of trash along the pipeline easement. Prehistoric cultural material recovered was limited to one felsite flake and one quartz fragment. In both cases, the adjacent test pits were sterile. Examination of the quartz fragment concluded that the stone was fragmented naturally and should not be included in the cultural material inventory. The felsite flake was an isolated find. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for this portion of the project area. Subsurface testing of the sensitive areas of the proposed realignment resulted in the completion of four transects containing 62 shovel test pits. In addition, 19 judgmental test pits were excavated around the perimeter of several rock outcrops located in proximity to Valley Road, a potential Native American trail. One felsite Susquehanna Tradition projectile point base was discovered in a judgmental test pit. This appears to be an isolated find as no other cultural material was recovered in the adjacent area. The remaining 79 test pits were sterile. No additional archaeological was recommended for the proposed realignment. Subsurface testing of the proposed pipe storage area was not conducted due to the disturbed nature of the area. Prior use of the area as a municipal landfill reduced the potential for finding intact archaeological sites and increased the potential for encountering hazardous materials.

25-1221 McCormack, Valerie and Katherine Jones Garmil

1992 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed J-System Replacement Project, Belmont, Arlington, Medford, and Everett, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted in the portions of the project area which could not be documented as previously disturbed and which were not wet. Subsurface testing in the archaeologically sensitive areas resulted in the completion of 12, 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits. All twelve test pits exhibited evidence of disturbance and no prehistoric cultural material was recovered during the intensive archaeological survey. Two test pits contained intact A and B soil horizons beneath levels of fill. Although historic cultural material consisting of glass, ceramics, brick and plastic was recovered from these test pits, it was not associated with intact soil horizons. Subsurface testing was also conducted near the Mystic River inlet. Two judgmentally placed test pits were located on either side of this inlet. The testing showed the area to be previously disturbed by the filling of the tidal flats. No subsurface testing was conducted in the temporary gas pipe storage yards and the staging area which were all found to be previously disturbed. No further archaeological testing was recommended for the project areas.

25-1222 Goodwin, Lorinda B.R.

1992 Archaeological Site Examination of the Turner House, Salem Massachusetts. 208 pages.

The Turner House, better known as the House of the Seven Gables Historic District (a Massachusetts Historic Landmark, listed on the National Register of Historic Places) was the focus of an archaeological site examination. Thirteen 1 m x 1 m units and one 0.5 m x 1 m unit were placed on the property. Archaeological features and artifacts, predominantly from the 18th century (but with Middle Archaic, Late Woodland, and late 17th century through 20th century materials in lesser quantities), were identified and described. A summary of the unit-by-unit finds is provided, as well as a detailed study of the artifacts, including special reports on faunal and macrobotanical remains and on marked 17th century window leads. Management recommendations take into account the expected differences in integrity in parts of the property.

25-1223 Pendery, Steven R.

1992 Intensive Site Survey, Boston Common Visitor's Information Center Project Area. 28 pages.

Three 1 m x 1 m test pits were excavated in the proposed location for the relocated Ranger Station and annex, as well as at the site of a major utility corridor adjacent to the structure. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during the archaeological testing. A utility of recent date was encountered in Test Pit 1, and both Test Pits 2 and 3 yielded disturbed soil deposits. Furthermore, probing beneath the walkway extending through the center of the site indicated substantial disturbance in this location as well. Artifact analysis suggests that the walkways and adjacent areas were disturbed as early as 1918, possibly in conjunction with the Olmsted soil renovation project. As it is unlikely that significant archaeological resources are preserved at the project area, no additional archaeological activity was recommended.

25-1224 Ritchie, Duncan, Martha K. King and Martha Lance

1988 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Westville Dam and Reservoir in Southbridge and Sturbridge, Massachusetts. 275 pages.

The purpose of this reconnaissance level survey was to provide information on the archaeological sensitivity of the ca. 1,200-acre Westville Dam project area and review the possible effects of current project operations on cultural resources. The data were used to make recommendations for developing an effective management plan for cultural resources within the project area and future investigations at the intensive survey level. Two primary tasks, background research to review data on known cultural resources and formulation of a sensitivity ranking (predictive model) for the project area were outlined. Background research also included the collection information on the physical environment. Environmental data such as geomorphology, soils and hydrology/drainage patterns were used to develop the predictive model for the location of prehistoric cultural resources. Known patterns of prehistoric and historic settlement and land use near the Westville Dam project area and the relationship of these patterns to local and regional developments were used to develop interpretive contexts for assessing the potential significance of identified sites. The Westville Dam project area was stratified into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. An important aspect of the reconnaissance survey was field testing of the sensitivity map and predictive model for prehistoric resources through the application of limited subsurface sampling (shovel test pits). Historic cultural resources identified from documentary sources or the walkover inspection were also recorded. Additional observations were made on the nature and extent of previous disturbance and effects of current project operations at Westville Dam. A total of 2 prehistoric and 35 historic period cultural resources were identified. A number of these sites were considered to be potentially significant. Recommendations for maintenance and protection or preservation of cultural resources are offered, particularly in situations where archaeological sites occur in recreation areas or other places subject to regular public access. Supporting documentation for the reconnaissance survey including detailed site descriptions and recording forms were provided in the appendices of this report.

25-1225 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher

1978 A Historical Account of the Joy Street Block Between Myrtle and Cambridge Streets. 61 pages.

The report is a land use history for the African Meeting House area on Boston's Beacon Hill, from the 17th through the 19th centuries (see Reports #25-778, 868-871, and 130).

25-1226 King, Marsha K., Martha B. Lance and Valerie McCormack

1991 Archaeological Reconnaissance/Intensive Survey of the Birch Hill Dam and Reservoir in Royalston, Templeton, and Winchendon, Massachusetts. (Three volumes). 585 pages.

The purpose of this reconnaissance level survey was to provide information on the archaeological sensitivity of the 4,648-acre Birch Hill Dam project area and review the possible effects of current project operations on potentially significant historic properties. This data was used to make recommendations for developing an effective management plan for historic properties within the project area and future investigations at the intensive survey level. Two primary tasks, background research to review data on known cultural resources and formulation of a sensitivity ranking (predictive model) for the project area, were outlined. Background research also included the collection of information on the physical environment. Environmental data, including geomorphology, soils, and hydrology/drainage patterns, were used to develop the predictive model for the location of prehistoric cultural resources. Known patterns of prehistoric and historic settlement and land use near the Birch Hill Dam project area and the relationship of these patterns to local and regional developments were used to develop interpretive contexts for assessing the potential significance of identified sites. An important aspect of the reconnaissance intensive survey was field testing the predictive model for prehistoric resources through the application of limited subsurface sampling (shovel test pits). Historic cultural resources identified from documentary sources or the walkover inspection were also recorded. Additional observations were made on the nature and extent of previous disturbance and effects of current project operations within the Birch Hill project area. A total of four prehistoric sites and four find spots were located during the survey. In addition, a number of areas of high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity were identified. An archaeological sensitivity map was prepared for the fee and flowage easement portions of the Birch Hill Dam project area. An additional prehistoric site, a grinding stone lying just outside the boundaries of the project area was identified through informant interviews and located in the field. Several of the prehistoric sites/find spots are considered to be potentially significant, based on the limited information collected during the survey. A total of 250 historic period cultural resources were identified during the reconnaissance survey. The majority of these sites were identified from historic maps and/or real estate maps and were found to have been razed and destroyed. An additional historic period site, New Boston Cemetery, was identified outside, but surrounded by, the project area boundaries. A small number of the historic sites are considered to be potentially significant based on the limited information collected during the survey. Recommendations of additional intensive or site examination level archaeological investigations were made for all eight prehistoric and 16 of the 250 historic cultural resources. Open wells or septic tanks were located at four of the identified historic sites. Recommendations of filling were made for these potentially dangerous remains. Recommendations for maintenance and protection or preservation of cultural resources are offered, particularly in situation where archaeological sites occur in areas subject to regular public access. Supporting documentation for the reconnaissance survey, including site descriptions, site maps, and photograph logs were provided in the appendices of this report.

25-1227 Robbins, Roland Wells

1974 A Report on the Investigation of Buried Ruins of Colonial and Post Colonial Settlement and Activities at Moore Memorial State Park, Paxton, Massachusetts, June-October 1974. 52 pages.

Using a backhoe and high pressure water hoses, archaeological deposits were cleared away from foundation walls and stone ledge along Turkey Hill Brook in the vicinity of an historic gristmill and triphammer site. The report consists of color photos with descriptive captions of the work to restore “the natural setting and rustic beauty of the area.”

25-1228 Sardelli, Louis A. and Ann K. Davin

1988 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Field Investigations, Moore Memorial State Park, Paxton, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

Field investigations consisted of a walkover survey and subsurface testing. The walkover was useful in identifying the location of all known structures/foundations in the park. No new foundations were located and no surface evidence of prehistoric activity was found. Subsurface testing yielded

historic cultural material dating from the early to late 19th century. A low-density scatter of prehistoric chipping debris was located in disturbed context (house foundation trench).

25-1229 Roberts, Michael (Editor)

1989 Modified Historic Structures Reports for Moore State Park. 185 pages.

This report presents five modified historic structures reports and one summary of research and archaeological investigations for six locations within the Mill Village Complex of Moore State Park in Paxton, including the schoolhouse, ruins of the Comins House and barns, an earlier house and tavern site, and a triphammer site. Management recommendations were presented. The reports are designed to be used with the two volume cultural resources management plan (see Reports #25-333 and 25-390).

25-1230 Missio, Nicole A. and Donald G. Jones

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hanover Marketplace Project in Hanover, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

This survey reports the results of an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Hanover Marketplace in Hanover, Massachusetts. The survey was conducted in compliance with the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act and consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. Background research for the survey indicated that, although the project area did not contain any recorded prehistoric sites, numerous prehistoric sites are recorded nearby. The project area is situated near Hanover Four Corners, which has been settled since the 17th century, but the project area consisted of the back part of farms that fronted Washington Street to the north. Therefore the potential for prehistoric sites was considered to be high and the potential for historic resources was considered to be only moderate. Field investigations for the project included a field reconnaissance and subsurface testing. Three areas were selected for subsurface testing on the basis of their potential to contain unrecorded prehistoric deposits. A total of 42 shovel test pits was excavated during the subsurface testing phase of the project within the three areas. The remains of a concrete foundation were also identified. No subsurface testing was conducted at this location, but the structural remains were surveyed and mapped. The archaeological testing rendered two prehistoric sites within the project area. The prehistoric site in Area 1 extends across a broad, high, wooded knoll adjacent to Columbia Road. The knoll steeply descends to a small stream and wetlands. A total of 205 prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from this area, consisting of flakes, cores, and angular waste of quartz, argillite, felsite, and chert. Seventy-four (or 36%) of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the B-horizon. The prehistoric site in Area 2 is situated on a smaller T-shaped knoll. Subsurface testing at this location produced five lithic flakes, one of which was recovered from the B-horizon. These materials consisted of quartz, argillite, felsite and chert. No diagnostic artifacts or features were identified at either prehistoric site, but both sites appear to be undisturbed. Therefore, these sites were considered to be potentially significant and should be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then a Phase II site examination should be conducted. The concrete structural remains identified in the southwestern portion of the project area adjacent to the stream probably represent the remains of a 20th century pump house. Due to its relatively recent date of construction, this site is not considered to be potentially significant and no further archaeological investigations were recommended for it.

25-1231 Raber, Michael S.

1992 Intensive Cultural Resources Investigation for Proposed Sewer Facilities, Killdeer Island Area, Webster, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

Background research indicated that the Killdeer Island area of Webster, Massachusetts, on Lake Chaubunagungamaug, was a likely area of prehistoric and historic Native American settlement,

making off-road project areas archaeologically sensitive. Field investigations, including subsurface testing, indicated that intense residential and commercial development since ca. 1930 have disturbed most parts of these areas, and that no potentially significant cultural resources have survived. No additional cultural resource investigations were recommended.

25-1232 Smith, Clifford E., Jr.

1992 Historic Archaeology at Sherburne: Nantucket, Massachusetts. 177 pages.

The purpose of the undergraduate thesis was to develop a preliminary research design for land and underwater archaeology at Sherburne, Massachusetts. The potential role of historical archaeology in investigating this early British-American colonial settlement was demonstrated by reviewing the known information on the site and identifying areas in which archaeological approaches may shed new light on its history. The physical and environmental aspects of Sherburne are discussed and illustrated. The location of Sherburne in New England and geological forces that formed Nantucket are discussed, along with the environmental conditions which have affected the site since the settlement was founded. The historical record of the early settlement was outlined, along with a discussion of the ways in which early" settlers interacted with the Native people and each other in the distribution of land and power. The previous archaeological work in the area of Sherburne and its harbor was then reviewed to indicate what efforts have been made thus far. Prior to this project there was no comprehensive plan for investigating Sherburne's past. In an attempt to address this issue, a synthesis of the available information of the site, coupled with a preliminary reconnaissance, provide a framework for developing a model that can be tested and redefined through future archaeological work.

25-1233 Riess, Warren C.

1992 Inspection of Possible Submerged Cultural Resources and Other Remote Sensing Targets in the Planned Outfall Construction Area, South Essex Sewerage District, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

A planned new outfall system for the South Essex Sewer District Salem, Massachusetts, will be constructed as an extension of the present outfall. Research indicates the possible presence of historically significant shipwrecks in the general area because of centuries of intensive maritime activity in the bay and harbors. Any outfall construction in the area might disturb one or more of the shipwreck sites. Therefore, an archaeological remote sensing and inspection survey was conducted to locate and identify any significant sites within the construction disturbance area. No cultural remains were located in the area. In addition, an inspection was performed of the sea floor near the present outfall for construction purposes. It appears to be compacted gravel and sand. No further survey work was recommended.

25-1234 Hamilton, Christopher E., Kenneth J. Kinkor and David A. Muncher

1992 The 1990-1991 Annual Report of Archaeological Data Recovery: The Whydah Shipwreck Site WLF-HA-1. 406 pages.

Data recovery from the shipwreck of the pirate vessel Whydah (WLF-HA-1) continued through 1990 and 1991. While no field work was conducted, substantial progress was made in the conservation, analysis and reporting of the site as well as in advancing the public benefits derived from the project. In late 1989, the Whydah project became guided by new goals to include the maintenance of the collection in a privately-owned "Pirate Theme Complex" based on recognition that the remains of the Whydah were of immense public as well as archaeological interest. An exhibit of a representative sample of Whydah material and a public demonstration laboratory was established at the Provincetown Museum on Cape Cod. The purpose of the Provincetown Museum exhibit is to allow the Whydah Joint Venture to proceed with the development of a permanent curatorial facility while assuring progress in artifact conservation and to assist in meeting public benefit needs associated with the Memorandum of Agreement concerning the project. Along with the

development of the Provincetown Museum Whydah Exhibit, laboratory staffing at South Chatham was reduced. The original need for a relatively large laboratory staff to meet project deadlines was replaced by the need to maintain the majority of the concretions in near stasis for slow public deconcretion within the context of the Provincetown Museum public demonstration laboratory and a more advanced laboratory planned for the permanent facility. Along with the change in project goals and the establishment of the Whydah Exhibit at the Provincetown Museum, in themselves tremendous benefits to the public and historic preservation, analysis of the artifacts and further investigation into the historic record has revealed a possible, if not probable connection between the pirate activities of Whydah, Freemasonry at a time when it was still a clandestine organization, and the Jacobite movement to restore the Stuart line of succession to the thrones of both England and Scotland. It is hoped that further study of the artifacts and historical record will continue to illuminate the suspected role of the Whydah in the contest to control the coming 18th and 19th century economic and political world hegemony of Great Britain. The 1990/1991 Annual Report is a precursor to the Final Report of Data Recovery.

25-1235 Nassaney, Michael S., Alan H. McArdle and Peter Stott

1989 Archaeological Locational Survey, Site Evaluation, and Data Recovery at the Russell-Harrington Cutlery Site, Turners Falls (Montague), Massachusetts. 122 pages.

The archaeological remains of the 19th century Russell Cutlery in Turners Falls (Montague) were to be impacted by the construction of the INDECK electric cogeneration facility. The 2-acre (0.8 ha) site was subject to an archaeological site locational survey and combined site examination/data recovery projects. Following intensive documentary review and subsurface testing, portions of the cutlery's waterpower system were found to be relatively intact. Portions of the site had integrity, data potential, clearly promised to contribute to historical archaeology and industrial history, and appeared to be eligible for inclusion in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. A data recovery project was conducted. Features evaluated include the turbine, tailrace, penstock, ducts and other power-related parts. Dumps of discarded production materials were also sampled and analyzed. The site provides an interesting glimpse into cutlery production, waterpower and the machine tool industry of the 19th century. No further archaeological treatment was recommended.

25-1236 Herbster, Holly and Mary Lynne Rainey

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Proposed Dredge Material Transfer Project Haul Road, Brayton Point Station and South Somerset Site, Somerset, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of a proposed dredge material haul road to re-establish a former dredge disposal site along the Taunton River just north of Interstate 195. The project area consists of a linear corridor (2950' x 25') for a proposed haul road between the disposal area and the Brayton Point Power Station. A 1978 survey (see Report #25-204) of the original dredge disposal area identified one significant, National Register-eligible archaeological site (Montaup Site, 19-BR-13l), and current construction plans have been designed to avoid and protect the intact portions of this site. A total of 77, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. These included a transect of 75 test pits, located along the proposed haul road, and two judgmentally placed test pits near the southern terminus of the transect. A low density of late 19th and 20th century field trash was recovered from the plowzone. Four pieces of quartz shatter were also recovered but were considered to be the result of natural and/or historic cultural processes (i.e., plowing). The intensive survey determined that construction of the proposed haul road will not impact any significant prehistoric or historic sites or deposits. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1237 Holmes, Richard D. and Carolyn D. Hertz

1992 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of the Lenox Route 7/20 Improvement, Lenox, Mas-

sachusetts. 49 pages.

Most of the proposed route has been disturbed by previous construction, but two areas of potential impact were suitable for subsurface testing. Other than a thin deposit of historical artifacts, the only material found was a prehistoric lithic flake. This was found on the east side of the highway in Survey Unit 1 at a location that has been designated the Brushwood Farms Prehistoric Find Spot. No prehistoric or historic features were found. No further survey was recommended.

25-1238 Shaw, Leslie C. and Carolyn D. Hertz

1992 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Phineas Street Reconstruction Project, Dracut, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The project area includes the full length of Phineas Street with four areas of moderate to high probability of locating prehistoric or early historic cultural resources selected for subsurface investigation. A total of 145 shovel test pits were excavated. One small prehistoric site (the Phineas Street Site) was located on a hilltop south of Beaver Brook. The site had a very low density of artifacts, with only five flakes (quartz and grey felsite) recovered from 24 shovel test pits. This low density, in combination with the possible historic disturbance of the upper level of the site, led to the decision to recommend no further archaeological work at this site. A very low number of historic materials was recovered from the project area, and these all indicated activity in the late 19th and 20th century. No further work was recommended.

25-1239 Hoffman, Curtiss

1991 Prehistoric Inventory, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 170 pages.

The Middleborough Prehistoric Inventory Project gathered information from public and private sources on site locations and prehistoric artifact distributions. This information has been placed on computer files and color slides for future access, for research, educational, and management purposes. Research for this project has included interviewing collectors, reviewing documents, and inventorying and photographing artifacts from various parts of the town. A total of 5,080 artifacts were entered into a computer-based inventory, keyed to individual photographic slide images. This has resulted in the identification of 120 previously unreported prehistoric sites, as well as the confirmation of 39 known sites within the town. The project also included the taking of a pollen core in a swamp north of Pocksha Pond to obtain a sequence of vegetative communities over time. On the basis of the information gathered from the research phase of the project, a model of prehistoric site distribution was constructed. The model took into account six environmental variables (aspect, distance from water, hypsometric integral, stream rank, soil type, and slope) and measures them against five cultural variables (site age, site function, complexity, redundancy, and intensity). Correlation of the last three cultural variables with the distance of a site to its nearest neighbor was also performed. The resulting tables allowed for the construction of hypotheses about the distribution of prehistoric cultural patterns throughout the Town of Middleborough. In summary, the study produced significant information demonstrating the importance of Middleborough as a central place throughout 10,000 years of New England prehistory. It has shown that certain areas of the town, particularly along the Nemasket and Taunton Rivers, were occupied more sporadically. Sites in the riverine areas also display a greater complexity of activity patterns than do the more isolated locations, indicating a more concentrated and varied population. There are high points of occupation, relative to the rest of the region of southern New England, during the Early Archaic, Transitional Archaic, and Early Woodland phases. The study produced a series of recommendations to the town as to how best to monitor and conserve its prehistoric cultural resources, accompanied by a detailed map based upon the above predictive model of site locations which can be used by town commissions and boards in estimating the archaeological sensitivity of any portion of the town in order to monitor construction or other land surface alterations (see Report #25-1240).

25-1240 Hoffman, Curtiss

1992 Middleborough Prehistoric Inventory, Supplementary Report, July 1991-May 1992. 136 pages.

This report supplements an earlier study (see Report #25-1239) of prehistoric land use in Middleborough, Massachusetts. The report describes field testing performed to test the accuracy of the model generated in the earlier study. Additional artifact collections research was also included. The report concludes that the model for site locations produced by the original inventory was confirmed by both field and further collections inventory. The model tested particularly accurate with regard to soil types (drainage) while other tested parameters (proximity to water, slope direct) either showed distributions relatively similar to those in the model, or were insufficiently tested. In conclusion, the inventory and field testing provide the Town of Middleborough with a powerful management tool that can and should be used in structuring future land use practices. The recommendations made in the original inventory were once again stated: continued inventorying of collections, nomination of districts and individual sites to the National Register, close and early monitoring of development plans, requirements that future archaeological survey work within the town take the model into consideration, encouragement of preservation land trust and public acquisition of important sites, cooperation with adjacent towns, and public education about the value of cultural resources. If even a fraction of these measures are undertaken, it is likely that a great deal of valuable information about past lifeways can be preserved for the enrichment of future generations of Middleborough residents and visitors.

25-1241 DePaoli, Neill

1992 The "Digging for Culture" Field Exercise: The Paine Estate "Barn" Site Dig. 20 pages.

This report summarizes the results of the 1991 "Digging for Culture" program conducted as part of the curriculum in the Waltham Public School System. The program was designed to introduce students to historical archaeology through classroom and field experiences. The field exercise focused on a 19th century barn site at the Paine Estate or Stonehurst in Waltham. Excavations produced a mixture of 19th to late 20th century artifacts most of which included glass, wire, nails, brick, wood, coal ash, charcoal, and road asphalt. Smaller amounts of redware, glass vessels, slag, and automobile window glass were also recovered. Most artifacts resulted from debris from the ca. 1974 fire that destroyed the barn and automobiles stored in it. Fieldstones, possibly rubble from the barn's foundation, were also recovered. Each class which participated in the project created a written and illustrated narrative report of their indoor and outdoor experiences.

25-1242 Beaudry, Mary, Jane Carolan, Sheila Charles, Elena Decima, Andrew Gilmore, Georgess McHargue and Michael Roberts

1989 History and Site Archaeology of the West Lawn of the Massachusetts State House. 82 pages.

This reports presents the results of background documentary and field research conducted on the west lawn of the Massachusetts State House. In the spring of 1988, a granite stone feature was encountered by workmen during the landscaping under Phase I of reconstruction activities for the Massachusetts State House. In the absence of any clues as to the exact identity of the feature, it was speculated that it could be remnants of the Hancock mansion, which had existed in the vicinity prior to its demolition in the mid 19th century. To determine the identity of the feature and its significance, emergency monitoring, documentation, and test excavations were conducted with two goals in mind. The first was to determine whether the stone feature was indeed related to the mansion itself; the second was to determine the feature's integrity and to evaluate its significance. Analysis of historic documents and maps, coupled with monitoring of already-planned landscape-related excavations and backhoe excavations indicated that the encountered stone feature was not directly related to the Hancock mansion. Additional directed research led to the hypothesis that this feature was a stone retaining wall for the formal gardens behind the mansion. Mortar analysis and a detailed excavation at one end of the wall plus a deep test behind the wall provide evidence

supporting this conclusion. The results of the excavations and documentary analysis indicate that a significant amount of the Hancock garden remains beneath the lawn of the State House, protected by no more than 10 to 14 inches of fill, and thus represents a significant archaeological resource whose investigation can aid researchers in understanding the nature of 18th century gardens, the evolution of garden design, and the role of these gardens in Colonial society. The terrace boundary of this remaining garden is defined by the retaining wall, which formed the edge and support for what was to be Joy Lane subsequent to the destruction of the Hancock mansion, and has remained despite landscaping and other activities associated with the development of the State House property.

25-1243 Nelson, Charles M.

1986 The Cove Site (l9-NF-82), Squantum, Quincy, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

This report summarizes archaeological research conducted at the Cove Site (19-NF-82) located in Squantum, Quincy, Massachusetts. Test excavations were conducted there in June and July of 1985 under the auspices of the City of Quincy Parks and Recreation Department and the University of Massachusetts at Boston. The goals of the excavation were to (1) determine how much of the site had survived construction and erosion; (2) assess the potential importance of the site and recommend policy for its conservation and development; and (3) determine the internal structure of depositional and activity areas within the site. Projectile points including Small Stemmed and Small Triangle varieties were recovered as well as a basal fragment from the Boats Blade and drills including one made from a Meadowood-like projectile point. Bifaces, scrapers, whetstones, grindstones retouched flakes, flakes and cores were also recovered. Carbon samples were also submitted for testing. A number of prehistoric sites once existed on the Squaw Rock peninsula. The Cove Site is the remnant of one of three contiguous sites. Near the tip of the peninsula, in the northern portion of the Chapel Rocks area, there is a spread of lithic debris in and beneath a soil which is covered in many areas by storm shingle. This probably represents an Archaic occupation prior to development of the present coastline. At the south end of the peninsula there is a shell midden composed mostly of soft shell clam.

25-1244 Pierce, Carolyn A.

1989 Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed PSS-T Pipeline Facilities in Massachusetts. 31 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an intensive survey of 1.2 miles of a gas pipeline alignment in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Background research, a surface inspection and subsurface testing were employed in the 80-foot right-of-way. Fourteen pieces of chipping debris comprising the Frogfoot Brook Site were recovered on the surface along the southern boundary of the existing, highly disturbed right-of-way, well out of the proposed easement. Since the Frogfoot Brook Site was located outside the proposed easement and no cultural material was recovered within the proposed easement, no further cultural resource investigations were recommended.

25-1245 Garman, James C.

1992 Archaeological Locational Survey at Union Cemetery, Harwich United Methodist Church, Harwich, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

An archaeological locational survey was conducted within a 19th century cemetery in an area proposed for an addition to the historic church (ca. 1811). The congregation proposed to exhume marked graves in the area required for the building addition and reinter the graves elsewhere in the cemetery. MHC requested the survey to determine if any unmarked graves were present in the area proposed for the building addition and in the reinterment area. A funeral director who was associated with the congregation believed no unmarked graves were present because a walkover of the two areas with dowsing rods failed to detect any graves other than those marked with gravestones.

Topsoil in the two areas were stripped by machine and shovel skimmed. Four unmarked graves were found in the reinterment area, and ten unmarked graves were found in the area for the building addition. Sixteen graveshafts were verified to be associated with gravestones. Two existing footstones were not associated with any graveshafts, but two associated pit-like features suggested that two headstones were once present but removed; the two footstones and their once-present headstones were likely centotaphs. Two unmarked graveshafts may have been subject to exhumation, judging from the uneven nature of the features; a headstone found within the feature had been discarded and a newer stone commissioned for the reburial of the individual at another cemetery. A holding crypt built in 1860 was recorded prior to its demolition. Evidence of a structure, possibly an outbuilding, was also found. The report recommended that unmarked graves be avoided or subject to archaeological data recovery.

25-1246 Decima, Elena, Kathleen Bond, Leith Smith and Christopher Edens

1989 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Project Phase I Road Right-of-Way and Walkover Inspection for the Evergreen Estates Project, Tyngsborough, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

This report summarizes archaeological research conducted at the Evergreen Estates project, a proposed 106-lot cluster development in Tyngsborough. The project will affect approximately 100 acres of woodland in a parcel located between Coburn Road on the west and Willowdale Road and Mascuppic Lake on the northeast, east and southeast. The construction project is scheduled to take place in five phases spread out over the next few years. The intensive survey of the roadway at the Evergreen Estates project was performed in anticipation of the layout of a main road for the first phase of the proposed development. The physical characteristics, regional setting of the parcel, and the known patterns of prehistoric occupation in the region all confer a high archaeological potential to the project parcel. The apparent low intensity of historical occupation, coupled with a low probability that the land was ever used for agriculture, suggests that any prehistoric sites that may lie in the area are so far undisturbed. Subsurface testing along the roadway for Phase I of the Evergreen Estates project revealed no prehistoric occupation and no significant historic occupation. On the basis of field work and analysis, it was recommended that the construction of the road proceed as planned. Walkover inspection identified several areas within the project that should be tested via intensive archaeological survey prior to ground disturbance.

25-1247 Ritchie, Duncan and Beth Miller

1990 Reconnaissance and Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the Nawn Factory Site Roxbury Heritage State Park, Roxbury, Massachusetts. 213 pages.

This report presents the results of several phases of archaeological investigation within a section of the proposed Roxbury Heritage State Park in Boston. The Nawn Factory site is one of the major elements of the proposed park and consists of a roughly half-acre parcel of land located at the intersection of Washington Street and Melnea Cass Boulevard in Roxbury. Reconnaissance level background research and a walkover inspection were synthesized to identify archaeologically sensitive areas within the project where subsurface testing, including machine assisted excavations were performed. Four areas of the Nawn Factory were identified as containing potentially significant information. The significance of these sections of the site was based on the potential they had to contribute to a more accurate reconstruction of the depositional history of the Nawn Factory site and larger research problems or themes associated with the development of Roxbury as an urban community. These areas of the Nawn Factory site were recommended for further evaluation at the site examination level. One area includes the large cut stone masonry wall located under the former location of Hunneman Court. With further subsurface sampling along the northern edge of the Nawn Factory site, it may be possible to establish the presence or absence of the wharf structure associated with the Doggett House/Tavern and referred to in documentary sources. Further investigation of the area under Hunneman Court could help to reconstruct the topography of the area in the late 18th century before major modifications took place. The second area includes the area to the rear (east) of the Doggett and Cunningham Houses containing 18th century depositions buried

under deposits of 19th century and modern fill. This area had the potential to yield data on the late 18th/early 19th century occupational histories of the Doggett House/Tavern and the Cunningham House, when these structures were owned by individuals or families engaged in small scale commercial enterprises or trades (tavern, bakery, soap manufacture, candle making). The third area focuses on the alley between the Doggett and Cunningham Houses. Although both houses were destroyed by arson in the l980s, and their cellars were subsequently filled and graded with sand, the alleyway between the houses may be a valuable source of information on the occupational history of the two structures. During the intensive archaeological survey of the Nawn Factory site, an unusual brick foundation was exposes along the rear of the Doggett House. Additional excavation could help to define the placement and purpose of this foundation and determine if it was built to support a section of the Doggett Tavern or for some other purpose. The fourth area recommended for evaluation at the site examination level included the foundation for the large tenement structure located immediately north of the Nawn Factory building and within the cobblestone "courtyard" area. Machine trenches uncovered deposits of 19th century domestic refuse (bone, ceramic sherds, bottle glass) associated with this structure buried under layers of more recent fill between the brick factory building and the tenement foundation. These deposits appeared to have retained more integrity than those observed around the other tenement structures exposed in trenches on the north side of Nawn Street. Deposits of this type could be a potential source of information on the lifeways of the people that occupied these early tenements, who may have been employees of Owen Nawn.

25-1248 Pendleton, Sally

1990 The Plant Remains from the Spencer-Pierce-Little Kitchen: A Historical Ethnobotanical Analysis. 132 pages.

This master's thesis is a study of the macrobotanical remains from the archaeological excavations under the kitchen floor of a 300-year-old house in Newbury. The bulk of the remains came from an interior stairwell abandoned and filled in the last quarter of the 18th century when the house was occupied by the upper-class family of Nathaniel Tracy, a Newburyport merchant and gentleman farmer. A summary of the history and future of the house and property is followed by a discussion of botanical analysis and the role it plays in historical archaeology. Excavation, sampling, and recovery methods used to remove the kitchen deposits are described. Charred and uncharred remains of wild grasses and an herb, uncultivated herbs and fruits (cheno/am, clover, smartweed, purslane, sheep sorrel, hickory, peach, cherry, sumac, blackberry or raspberry, elderberry, blueberry), and domesticated plants (squash, wheat, corn) were recovered. The recovery of comparatively large amounts of charred corn remains is undocumented in the Northeast. The character of the plant remains suggest that the stairwell fill was created by the deposition of kitchen refuse, architectural debris, and earth from near the house over a short period of time in late spring or early summer. The hypothesis, based on documentary sources, that the upper-class Tracys would have consumed fruits and vegetables only available in the market rather than foraging for wild plant foods, is not supported by the evidence, and may be related to their financial condition at the time the stairwell was abandoned.

25-1249 Beaudry, Mary C.

1988 Archaeology of the Spencer-Pierce-Little House Property, Newbury, Massachusetts. Interim Report No. 1. 14 pages.

This report summarizes archaeological activities at the Spencer-Pierce-Little property since the initial reconnaissance survey (see report #25-743) of the site conducted in 1987. The report includes brief results from excavations conducted in the summer of 1987 during a series of public workshops in archaeology in which excavations were conducted in the west, north and east yards of the house. The report also includes the results of excavations conducted in the winter of 1987 and spring of 1988 inside the house, in the cellar. Excavations in the yard produced deposits which provide information about landscaping and plantings as well as about outbuilding construction and

refuse disposal. Excavations in the west cellar failed to produce undisturbed archaeological deposits; however, excavations in the east cellar produced well preserved and deeply stratified remains. Recommendations were made for future excavations in the houselot as well as a more extensive survey of the entire Spencer-Pierce-Little property. Recommendations were also made for an inventory of all historic and prehistoric sites on the property as well as the recording of changing field boundaries.

25-1250 Pendleton, Sally

1988 Archaeology of the Spencer-Pierce-Little House Property, Newbury, Massachusetts Interim Report No. 2, Analysis of the Plant Remains. 37 pages.

This report summarizes a study of the macrobotanical remains recovered during the archaeological testing conducted at the Spencer-Pierce-Little house in autumn 1986. The report first gives a condensed ownership history of the property, with emphasis on those episodes mentioned in the documents that may be relevant to the past botanical character of the Spencer-Pierce-Little homestead. The next section describes the purpose of the archaeological testing, and excavation, sampling, and recovery strategies are summarized. The third section lists the excavation contexts of the macrobotanical remains themselves, followed by a discussion of the possible cultural uses of such plants. The fifth section contains an interpretation of the remains, including a discussion of what depositional and postdepositional factors may have been involved, and whether valid conclusions can be drawn from this preliminary sample. Finally, some recommendations geared toward the implementation of further archaeobotanical work at the Spencer-Pierce-Little property are presented. In general, the analysis of macrobotanical remains from limited excavations at the house were inconclusive. More macrobotanical analysis was recommended, possibly from a sealed and tightly dated well or privy on the property.

25-1251 Beaudry, Mary C., Gerald Kelso, David B. Landon, Sara F. Mascia, Sally Pendleton and Timothy Scarlett

1989 Beneath the Kitchen Floor: Archaeology at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Interim Report No. 3. 149 pages.

This volume presents a collection of studies resulting from background research, fieldwork and analysis of finds at the Spencer-Pierce-Little House. Chapter one introduces the project followed by an overview history of the Farm in Chapter two. Chapter three details the excavations in the kitchen crawlspace followed by a study of the artifactual evidence from this area in Chapter four. Chapter five summarizes plant remains from the kitchen crawlspace with a pollen analysis of stairwell fill under the kitchen in Chapter six. Chapter seven presents a faunal study from the kitchen with overall conclusions in Chapter eight.

25-1252 Beaudry, Mary C.

1991 summary Reports for the 1989, 1990 and 1991 Field Seasons at the Spencer-Pierce-Little House, Newbury, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

Three brief reports are provided as summaries of the 1989, 1990 and 1991 field seasons at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm. The 1989 report reports on excavations in the House garden, wood house and poultry house areas. Excavations at the flower garden yielded mixed results indicating the garden had been relandscaped at some time in the recent past. Excavations in the wood house locale uncovered the possible foundation remains of a crude outbuilding. Excavations in the poultry house area produced enormous quantities of 19th century household refuse. During the 1990 field season excavations were continued in the East Yard and Scullery areas. A fieldstone foundation in the East Yard proved to be the upper portion of a deep, stone lined late 18th/early 19th century privy containing extensive quantities of ceramics and macrobotanical/faunal remains. Excavations in the area of the scullery foundation found it was partially destroyed by the installation of a

brick cistern dating to the late 19th century--an important find in and of itself. In 1991 several units were excavated immediately west of the kitchen ell in an area where a scullery or an addition to the kitchen once existed. Excavations in the scullery area produced evidence of features indicating possible wood floors and artifact deposits dating throughout the 18th and into the early 19th century. Excavations outside the kitchen/scullery area produced midden deposits containing quantities of animal bone in good condition and ample evidence of various landscaping episodes.

25-1253 Ritchie, Duncan, Edna Feighner and Diana Doucette

1992 Archaeological Investigations, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA), Spot Pond Pipeline Improvement Pipeline Project Area, Stoneham, Massachusetts. 156 pages.

During the intensive survey, background research and a walkover/surface inspection were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Background research indicated that while there were no known prehistoric sites in or adjacent to the project area, several types of sites (temporary camps, quarry site/lithic workshop) had been recorded within a few miles of the Spot Pond area. Documented historic/modern period cultural resources in or near the project area included several standing structures (Tudor Barn, Botume House, Spot Pond Pumping Station) listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Background research also indicated that the project area had the potential to contain the remains of structures associated with an episode of mid/late 19th century estate development on the eastern shore of Spot Pond. Test pits were placed at 10 meter intervals in zones of high sensitivity; low sensitivity zones were sampled at 20 meter intervals. The intensive survey identified two prehistoric site areas (Spot Pond I, II) and two small loci (Locus 1, 2) or activity areas with a few pieces of prehistoric cultural material (chipping debris). An isolated soil anomaly representing a possible prehistoric feature (TB-24) was also found. The only historic period feature found in the intensive survey was a section of abandoned roadway (carriage path) probably associated with 19th century estates, but was not considered significant. Loci 1 and 2 were found to contain very low densities of cultural material and not considered significant. The Spot Pond I and II sites were lithic workshops containing deposits of chipping debris and bifacial tool blades broken during manufacture and discarded. The temporal/cultural affiliation of the Spot Pond I and II sites was unknown, but they were considered to be potentially significant examples of lithic workshop sites located on the perimeter of a major lithic source area (Lynn Volcanic complex). These sites were investigated further at the site examination level, by sampling with a close interval (5, 10 meter) test pit grid and 1 x 1 meter excavation units. In addition to documenting the size, condition, and internal structure of the Spot Pond I and II sites, the site examination also confirmed that the isolated soil anomaly/feature (TB-24) was within a small lithic workshop which was designated as the Spot Pond III site. All three sites were found to consist of lithic workshop loci containing varying densities of broken, discarded bifacial tool blades or preforms and chipping debris. They were most likely created by prehistoric groups that had procured lithic raw material (felsite) at nearby source areas in the Wakefield and Melrose sections of the Lynn Volcanic complex. Fragments of tool blades and projectile points found during the site examination suggested these sites could have been occupied in either the Archaic or Woodland periods. It was recommended that the proposed pipeline be relocated to avoid the Spot Pond I, II, and III Sites. An avoidance and protection plan was developed for the sites.

25-1254 Hoffman, Curtiss

1993 Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. Campus Expansion Plan, Archaeological Intensive Survey, Preliminary Report. 130 pages.

The intensive survey was conducted at the request of the Westborough Historical Commission, with assistance from the Ekblaw Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and Bridgewater State College. The report includes a detailed overview of previous archaeological investigations in the Hoccomonco Basin area of Westborough and land use history. 128, 50 cm x 50 cm units were excavated in seven areas of the property. Lithic material, including a Small Stemmed point fragment, debitage of quartz, felsite, argillite, hornfels, and chert were recovered.

Three areas of the property were recommended for site examination/data recovery. See also Report #25-280.

25-1255 Garman, James C.

1993 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Bridge Replacement Project, Prescott Street Over the Nissitissit River, Pepperell, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed for a bridge replacement project in an historic area. Background research included a collection of historic photographs from a local resident. Shovel test pits were excavated in the project impact area and to evaluate historic features located adjacent to the project. The south portion of the project area contains archaeological remains from the North Village, a mill complex developed in the third quarter of the 18th century and active until 1884. The North Village is potentially eligible for inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places as an historic district. These remains include the stone foundation of the Old Brick Tavern, a late 18th century structure, as well as traces of the raceway and mill dam. Most of these structures are outside of the project area. An early 19th century sheet midden encountered here is associated with the occupants of the tavern. The river's north bank contains a feature also associated with the North Village--a stone-lined cellar hole identified only as "the Norwegian's House" on a map sketched in the 1920s. This cellar is outside of the project area. Review of project plans indicated it was possible to avoid and protect the features. No further survey was recommended for either area, provided the archaeologically sensitive areas were not disturbed.

25-1256 Bell, Edward L.

1993 Historical Archaeology at the Hudson Poor Farm Cemetery, Hudson, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

Archaeological testing located the boundaries of the 19th century Hudson Poor Farm Cemetery (MHC #HUD-HA-1) used from circa 1825 to 1866 by Marlborough and later, Hudson, Massachusetts, and associated with the towns' poor farm or almshouse. The history of the poor farm is interpreted within the larger context of poor relief and care for the sick, elderly, and disabled in 19th and 20th century Massachusetts. Seventeen graveshafts were identified using shallow shovel trenches. Fragments of a white limestone or marble headstone (once set in a granite plinth) and a footstone were found. The site was likely a plowed field prior to its use as a burial ground; two artifacts were recovered in the plowzone strata which date to the mid- to late 19th century. Likely evidence of a 1936 brush fire was identified. A prehistoric archaeological site is also present, as indicated by a quartz core and a possible fire-related feature. The Hudson Poor Farm Cemetery is eligible for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Recommendations were made to protect and preserve the cemetery through the granting of a preservation restriction, site stewardship, minor site clean-up, and a commemorative marker.

25-1257 Pendery, Steven R. and Robert W. Preucel

1992 The Archaeology of Social Reform: Report on the 1990 and 1991, Field Seasons of the Brook Farm Hive Archaeology Project. 135 pages.

This report details the results of the 1990 and 1991 field seasons at the Brook Farm Historic Site in West Roxbury. Its primary research goals were to identify the major archaeological resources of the site, to interpret their meaning in the context of social reform movements and to assist the Metropolitan District Commission by providing recommendations for managing these diverse resources. The project instructed students and volunteers in the basics of archaeological field methods and laboratory procedures and sought to raise the visibility of archaeology in the local community. Brook Farm is unique among historical sites in New England in possessing several different occupations which are linked together by the theme of social reform. Different visions are rep-

resented by the Utopian community, the Roxbury City Almshouse, the Lutheran Orphanage, and the Brook Farm Home. The central research problem was to examine how these views of social reform were expressed in the landscape, architecture, and material culture. Of particular interest were the attempts by institutions to control the behavior of resident populations through policies of centralization, segregation, specialization, and standardization and in the responses by the resident populations negotiating this control. Other related themes include the division of labor, the role of education and industry, the rural-town dichotomy, and social class. These issues are being addressed through archaeology and by means of an oral history project. The project identified the location of the building used during the Colonial and Utopian periods. This finding disconfirms the popular attributions of the Martin Luther Orphans Home as the Utopian period Hive. The size of the Hive corresponds in most respects with the measurements provided in an historical document. The fieldwork also sampled the cellar holes and backyard area dating to the Almshouse, Orphanage and Brook Farm Home periods. Toys, games, and phonograph records were found in the upper strata of many test pits. There is clear evidence in the upper strata of some test pits for the fire which destroyed the Home in 1977. A substantial fill deposit indicates a large scale leveling of the site, probably sometime during the Orphanage period. The prehistoric component of Hive/Home area was found to be more extensive than previously thought. Previous testing produced a single Squibnocket point. Six additional projectile points and a dozen felsite lithics from five different test pits were subsequently located; Fox Creek and Squibnocket types suggested an Early Woodland occupation (ca. 3000 BP) of unknown extent. Because of the disturbed context of these finds, it is not clear whether a primary or secondary deposit is represented. The oral history project was initiated about the Martin Luther Orphans Home and the Brook Farm Home periods of the site. Phone and written interviews have been conducted with over 50 individuals, including orphans and past directors of the Home.

25-1258 Young, William R.

1977 Phase I Archaeological Surface Survey of the Proposed Site for the New Hampshire County Jail and House of Correction. 6 pages.

This report briefly describes the procedures, findings and recommendations of a Phase I archaeological survey at the proposed Hampshire County Jail and House of Corrections site in Northampton, Massachusetts. The study was basically a surface survey although some test pit excavations were also done. Two quartz artifacts including a Late Archaic scraper were found. Fluted points have been reported in the area and pot hunters may have excavated at the site. Further intensive investigation was recommended based on the recovery of the two quartz artifacts.

25-1259 Dincauze, Dena F., Stephen Mrozowski, Michael Roberts, Catherine Carlson, Robert Thompson, Paige C. Newby and Thompson Webb III

1985 Reconnaissance Archaeological Study for the 500 Boylston Street Project. 60 pages.

A reconnaissance archaeological study was completed for the New England Life project located at 500 Boylston Street in the Back Bay section of Boston. The scope of the study included the extraction of two cores from Providence Street and their analysis; the completion of background research on coastal fishweirs throughout the world; and the development of a work plan and research design for the recovery of data from the site. The analysis of the cores reveals a wide variety of environmental indicators as well as a surprising diversity in sediment textures. The researchers were confident that a rich data set could be retrieved from the site. The analysis of the literature on fishweirs lends caution with regard to the fishweir concept until a full range of sea-level and embayment dynamics is understood through an accurate analysis of the feature's morphology, trapped sediments and other associated data. The introduction to this report places the archaeological study in perspective with the 500 Boylston Street project. This is followed by a brief description of the project and its status. The heart of the report is the Significance Statement and Research Design, based on the results of the coring and literature research.

25-1260 Dincauze, Dena F.

1992 Report of Cultural Resources Survey on Hampshire College Campus, South Amherst, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

New construction is anticipated close to the find spots of artifacts uncovered by construction in 1988. A large quartzite bifacial scraper was found after disturbance near extensive freshwater seeps at the foot of the slope from the Holyoke Range. The field investigations revealed no cultural remains in situ. Survey methods included landform and soils interpretation, walkover, plowed field examination, coring, and shovel test pits with screening; historic land use is interpreted. The finds are provisionally interpreted as ritual deposits near springs in the third millennium B.P., associated with a pathway leading east from the Connecticut River (the historic Bay Path).

25-1261 Loparto, Leonard W.

1993 Archaeological Intensive Survey of Project Areas II and III Phases II and III at Lot 3 of the Plimptonville Trust Property, Walpole, Massachusetts. 133 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted. Additional testing was also performed on a proposed sewer easement which extends through both project areas and was originally tested in a separate study (see Report #25-1133 and -1153). The study focused on potential prehistoric and historic cultural resources identified in Sensitive Areas II, III and IV during the earlier reconnaissance study. This study completes recommended surveys for the Lot 3 area by combining archaeological research for two phases of Lot 3 development in one study. The present study includes 87+ acres (35.24 hectares). The sewer easement measured 1,270 linear feet (387.60 meters). Background research, a walkover survey and hand (shovel) excavation indicated the presence of six prehistoric and one historic sites on the property. A total of 745, 50 x 50 cm test pits and 6, 1 x 1 meter units were excavated in the area over a one year period. The units were located along an off-set systematic grid, random test pits, judgmental transects and expansion units. Each of the prehistoric sites contained from 1 to 3 pieces of cultural material including chipping debris, biface fragments and ceramics. Based on the presence of a bifacial fragment in the B horizon at the Plimptonville I site and prehistoric ceramics in the A horizon at the Indian Hill #1 site, a period of land use from the Archaic through Woodland periods is possible for the area. A Late Woodland or Contact Period component may be present at the Indian Hill #1 site based on the presence of somewhat thin, fine-grained grit-tempered ceramics. Otherwise, the remaining cultural materials are undiagnostic. Extended habitation of the area associated with the Neponset Indian "Reservation" was not recognized; however, all prehistoric finds are consistent with the reservations use for hunting, fishing, and trapping, all of which are short term activities that would not leave high density or large scale archaeological signatures. All of the prehistoric sites or find spots located were determined to represent limited evidence of prehistoric activity and were not considered significant. One historic site was also encountered consisting of the remains of a probable piggery and animal pens associated with late 19th and 20th century land use from the Lewis Farm. Stone walls and recent trash were also found. Field trash in excavation units was limited to coal and coal slag. These activities were also not considered significant. Since both prehistoric and historic sites were determined to lack eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, no further archaeological or historical studies were recommended for the study area.

25-1262 Miller, Beth P.

1993 Phase 1a/b Intensive Archaeological Survey Along the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company's 5.5-Mile 24-Inch G-5 Lateral Replacement Pipeline, Attleboro, Rehoboth, and Seekonk, Massachusetts and Phase II Site Examination of the Ledge Road Prehistoric Site (19-BR-349) Seekonk, Massachusetts. 162 pages.

Intensive and site archaeological survey was conducted along a 5.5-mile natural gas pipeline route. The site examination was performed at the Ledge Road Prehistoric Archaeological Site located in Seekonk, Massachusetts. The Ledge Road Prehistoric site was determined to contain components dating from the Middle Archaic through the Woodland periods (7,500 to 450 B.P.), representing a variety of subsistence-related activities. Prehistoric cultural materials recovered included diagnostic projectile points (i.e., Stark, Small Stemmed, Squibnocket Triangle, and Susquehanna), a considerable quantity of lithic debitage, as well as an example of aboriginal pottery and a decorative or ceremonial object. The diversity of lithic materials found on the site is a potential indicator of Native American trade and exchange within the Runnins River and the Ten Mile River drainages of the Narragansett Bay basin system of southern New England. In addition, the presence of a hearth-feature, calcined bone, and fire-cracked rock, suggests that food preparation and processing activities had taken place at this site, along with tool manufacture and maintenance. The Ledge Road Prehistoric Site was considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The project impact area was relocated and no further archaeological excavations were recommended.

25-1263 Glover, Suzanne and Diana Doucette

1992 Archaeological Investigations: Site Examination and Data Recovery Program, The Heath Brook Site (19-MD-22). Volume I, 134 pages; Volume II, 203 pages.

A site examination investigation was conducted at the surviving portion of the Heath Brook Site (19-MD-22) in Tewksbury. The site examination determined that the prehistoric deposits associated with this site constituted a significant archaeological property that could contribute to the knowledge of the prehistory of the area. A data recovery program was designed and implemented to fulfill the archaeological mitigation for the proposed development. The data recovery program consisted of the partial retrieval (5%) of the archaeological elements within the defined 1,125 square meter surviving portion (knoll) of the original 50-acre Heath Brook Site. The original site area had been documented in the 1940s by Ripley Bullen during his comprehensive survey of the prehistory of the Shawsheen River drainage. Volume I presents the overall text for the study. Volume II presents the artifact catalog, specialized tests, correspondence, and technical proposals. The archaeological investigations at the knoll portion of the Heath Brook Site, combined with the site's large artifact assemblage from avocational collections and Ripley Bullen's excavations, provided substantial information concerning prehistoric land use systems along Heath Brook and within the Shawsheen River Valley. A deeply buried Early Archaic component was represented by a bifurcate-base projectile point and radiocarbon-dates from two deep, large pit features. These deposits were spatially intact and underlying an intensive Middle Archaic component along with subsequent, more specialized Late Archaic and Middle Woodland occupations. The archaeological data collected at the site was used to address research questions concerning settlement and subsistence, resource use, seasonality, and lithic technology in the Shawsheen River drainage. The information was also used to understand the full depositional history of the knoll portion of the site as well as complete that of the original 50-acre site area. An examination and comparison of the identified subsistence and settlement patterns within known prehistoric contexts at the subregional (greater Merrimack basin) and regional (eastern Massachusetts) levels was also made.

25-1264 Jones, Donald G.

1989 Results of an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Beaver Brook Reservation in Belmont and Waltham, Massachusetts. 132 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted to identify and assess the potential for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources that may exist within the park's boundaries. The survey was conducted in advance of current plans to renovate the park. The survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance and site mapping, limited subsurface testing, laboratory analysis, and report preparation. The background research indicated that human activity within the park dates from the prehistoric period up to the present. The field reconnaissance resulted in the

identification of a number of historical sites and areas that have potential for both prehistoric and historical remains. Limited subsurface testing was conducted at the presumed location of two mills to investigate subsurface deposits at these sites. Analysis of the background research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing phases of the project provided recommendations for the protection of cultural resources and for additional archaeological and architectural investigations for areas that are slated for development or improvement. The cultural resources identified during the survey include two prehistoric sites in the southern section of the park; remains of an 18th to 19th century gristmill at the Upper Pond; remains of possibly a 19th century barn and the former location of a shed; a 19th century house, now used as offices for the Park Superintendent; the presumed locations of a late 19th century ice-harvesting operation; and a variety of park-related structures and features, such as picnic tables, paths, and footbridges. In addition to the individual cultural resources listed above, the historical landscape of Beaver Brook Reservation is considered to represent a significant cultural resource in its own right; this landscape includes topographical features such as the brook and the falls and cultural features such as stone walls and mill remains. Recommendations generated for the project include Phase I (intensive) archaeological testing for a number of areas that may be slated for development and additional architectural evaluations of the extant structures. In particular, recommendations include additional archaeological testing at the presumed locations of the two prehistoric sites, the mill remains, the mill dams, and the ice-harvesting operation; additional architectural evaluations of the barn and the Copeland House; and the establishment of a landscape design that is sensitive to the individual cultural resources identified during this survey and preserves the historical landscape of the park. In general, it was recommended that a qualified archaeologist evaluate any proposed development or improvement plan that may cause disruption or alteration to the landscape.

25-1265 Cross, John R. and Leslie C. Shaw

1991 A Long-Term Record of Short Term Use: Archaeological Data Recovery of the Baxter Neck Site (19-BN-643) Barnstable, Massachusetts. 213 pages.

Archaeological data recovery excavations revealed that the site contained components dating from the Middle Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 B.P.) through the Late Woodland Period (1,050-450 B.P.), although the Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Late Woodland Periods are most strongly represented. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations of two areas at 550 $\pm$ 80 and 240 $\pm$ 70 B.P. A thin scatter of 17th and 18th century artifacts reflects Colonial historic refuse disposal in a non-residential context. The excavation identified eight spatially distinct activity areas, including a Late Archaic fire hearth, a lithic work area linked to the production of Levanna projectile points, and areas of ceramic use and breakage. The site spans the period when ceramic technology was introduced into southern New England. Data from the site suggest some temporal overlap between ceramic use and Small-Stemmed Point, Susquehanna/Orient and Early Woodland artifact traditions. Occupations at the site also span the period when shellfish beds were established on Cape Cod. The site was occupied repeatedly, but for brief periods of time. This is undoubtedly a common pattern in prehistory, but it is one that is seldom documented archaeologically.

25-1266 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, Elena L. Filios and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1993 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Wastewater Treatment Facilities Plan/Environmental Impact Report, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted. Four sites were surveyed. No standing structures were noted on the sites, but nearby historic structures that may be visually impacted were recorded. The project areas have not been used intensively in historic times, and, except for traces of Colonial period roads, no historic resources were observed. A "herring ditch" (ca. 1701), which was intended to introduce anadromous fish to landlocked ponds, was reported outside one project area. No evidence of prehistoric activity was found. The project areas contain well-drained knolls, several springs, and potential intermittent streams and ponds which would provide suitable conditions for prehistoric occupation. Consequently, much of the area has a moderate to high po-

tential for containing small prehistoric sites. Additional investigations were recommended for all sensitive areas that are to be impacted by the project.

25-1267 Jones, Donald G.

1993 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Boston University's Proposed School of Management Building in Boston, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted of the site of a proposed building on Commonwealth Avenue west of Kenmore Square. The archaeological survey consisted of historical research, review of geotechnical data obtained from borings, and test excavations at the site, and the review of relevant available comparative archaeological studies. The survey also included an assessment of existing surface conditions at the site based on a walkover of the project area. The results indicate that the project area is situated over a former island of marshes and mudflats that was separated from the south bank of the Charles River by a narrow inlet. The area remained underwater, or least subject to tidal inundation, throughout much of the historical period until it was filled in the 1880s. The parcel remained largely undeveloped throughout the 20th century, but it did contain a house in 1935 and later two successive gas stations with associated underground storage tanks. Review of geotechnical data obtained from the site indicates the presence of historical landfill, to a depth of ca. 15 ft below the surface. Below the landfill, and extending to a depth of ca. 40 ft below the surface, are undisturbed marine sediments. The Boylston Street Fishweir site, which is located approximately one mile east of the project area, contained the remains of a prehistoric fishweir in the lower levels of marine deposits at that site. Therefore, the undisturbed marine deposits at the proposed project area are considered to have potential for similar prehistoric remains. Archaeological testing is recommended for the project. Such testing would consist of monitoring by professional archaeologists during the construction of a perimeter lining wall and a combination of monitoring and archaeological excavation during the construction of the underground garage. The additional archaeological investigations should be limited to the eastern portion of the site because of the presence of contaminated soils associated with the former gas stations in the western portion of the project area.

25-1268 Pendery, Steven R.

1992 Report on Archaeological Testing at Long Island Head, Boston, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance and subsurface testing program was conducted. The emphasis of the project was to provide inner-city Boston youths participating in the Boston Youth Conservation Corps with archaeological experience. The archaeological project focused on a 20 x 30 m area directly west of the Long Island lighthouse. Twenty-two 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the project area. No conclusive evidence for prehistoric land use was uncovered. Relatively abundant 19th and 20th century artifacts were found in all test pits, including coal, nails, brick, pottery, and glass. The results of archaeological testing indicate that the project area is probably in the vicinity of one or more structures associated with both the lighthouse and Fort Strong. An undated photograph shows a small unidentified structure in the approximate location of the project area. Artifacts suggest that the period of occupation was ca. 1840 to 1950. Because of the absence of soil disturbance and the absence of earlier sites, it appears likely that Long Island Head was not subject to intensive occupation until the 19th century, perhaps because of the absence of fresh water.

25-1269 Pendery, Steven R.

1993 Report on Intensive Site Survey, MBTA Vent Shaft G-10, Deer Park Parking Lot and Park Street Improvement Project Area, Boston Common. 38 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted at the Deer Park, Boston Common, by volunteers from the Boston City Archaeology Program. The location of tombs extending beneath the Deer Park park-

ing lot from the Central Burying Ground was determined and these were avoided by construction. Seven 1 x 1 m test pits were excavated in the project area, which yielded no significant results. No additional archaeological research was recommended. A second, modest program of archaeological testing was conducted at the project area for improvements to the Park Street Mall on the Boston Common. Project construction involved widening the mall and installing new drains. Three 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated in the area of the drain in an attempt to evaluate the archaeological preservation of this portion of the Boston Common. No significant archaeological resources were identified and no additional archaeological research was recommended.

25-1270 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, Mitchell T. Mulholland and Eric S. Johnson

1993 Archaeological Site Locational Survey, Main Street/Route 20, Sturbridge, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted. Six areas were chosen for subsurface testing, but one area did not appear suitable for fieldwork. No prehistoric material was found. A depression related to a 20th century outbuilding was found. All the areas have been severely modified by fill deposits, grading, and utility lines. No further research was recommended.

25-1271 Holmes, Richard D. and Carolyn D. Hertz

1993 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Water System Improvement, Williamsburg, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted. A cross-country segment between Brass Millpond and South Street was subjected to subsurface testing. No prehistoric features or artifacts were encountered. Historic material found include Jackfield-type earthenware (1740-1850), plain creamware (1762-1820), pearlwares (1780-1820), whitewares (1820-1900), and yellowware (1827-1900). No evidence of a potential 18th century house site was found in the area of proposed impact. No further research was recommended.

25-1272 Decima, Elena, Chris Edens, Greg Laden and Veronica Kennedy

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey for Approximately 7.2 miles of Transmission Line Right-of-Way in the Towns of Carver, Middleborough and Rochester, Massachusetts. 254 pages.

This report presents the results of the field investigation (reconnaissance and intensive surveys) carried out within a Commonwealth Electric right-of-way. The field work and survey analysis resulted in the discovery of 28 archaeological loci, of which 18 were identified as prehistoric and 10 as historic. The sites were evaluated in terms of their possible contribution to the prehistoric and historic archaeology of the area, their research potential, their cultural significance, and their possible association with other known sites of the area and region. Eight prehistoric sites were recommended for site evaluation, while two historic loci were recommended for further documentary research.

25-1273 Herbster, Holly and Ann Davin

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey, I-495 Interchange Project Area, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

The project area consists of 35 acres on both sides of I-495 that is being planned to provide a new break in access along the highway between Routes 9 and 20. The intensive survey included background and documentary research, followed by a preliminary walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing. A total of 103 test pits (50 x 50 cm) were excavated in a combination of four 30 x 30 m square blocks (each containing 13 test pits) and five transects with test pits located at 10 m intervals. One test pit was judgmentally placed to investigate a possible historic structure. Test-

ing was limited to a proposed impact zone. A single iron nail was found during testing. It was recovered from the A-soil horizon within a transect test pit excavated in a section of an abandoned roadway. No evidence of prehistoric activity was located in the project area during the intensive survey. No further documentary research or subsurface testing was recommended within the project area, provided that areas outside the impact zone are protected and avoided.

25-1274 Ritchie, Duncan

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Spy Pond Shores Project Area, Arlington, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

The Town of Arlington is planning the reconstruction of an existing park located on the eastern shore of Spy Pond. The park encompasses 5.5 acres and extends along the shore of Spy Pond west of Massachusetts Avenue. The project area was known to contain previously documented prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. The intensive level survey included both background and documentary research, followed by a preliminary walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing. A total of 80, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the proposed project area. A small quantity of prehistoric cultural material was recovered during subsurface testing. This material consisted of lithic chipping debris located in the open lawn area next to the Richardson house (Pond Street Locus). Structural (foundation) remains of three buildings related to the 19th and early 20th century ice industry (the Arlington and Belmont Ice Company, the Gage Ice House, and the William Wood Ice Tool Factory) were identified at and below surface level within the project area. Subsurface testing also located and identified portions of the demolished G.B. Richardson house. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the Richardson House Site, the Wood Ice Tool Factory Site, and the Gage Ice House Site, provided impacts to these sites can be avoided. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the Pond Street Locus prehistoric site or for the Arlington Pipe and Supply storage building/pipe rack foundation on Pond Lane.

25-1275 Dincauze, Dena F.

1993 Report of Cultural Resources Survey at Sweet Alice Brook Area, South Amherst, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

The survey area between two north-flowing brooks on the north slope of the Holyoke Range was on town conservation land and adjacent private property, south of Bay Road. Survey methods included interpretation of landforms, soils and sediments; walkover, plowed field examination; coring; and shovel test pits with screening. Historic land use was inventoried, with more work recommended. No prehistoric remains were encountered in a very small sample of the properties. The focus of the investigations was on a ditch-and-bank earthwork of the historic period, smaller than similar features elsewhere in the Connecticut Valley and eastern Massachusetts. The research was inconclusive in respect to the age and purpose of the feature, which was partly filled with boulders soon after construction. Indications of historic land use, including stock pasturage, arboriculture and timbering, dominate the landscape on the flanks of the range, now reverting to forest.

25-1276 Dalton, Ron and Duncan Ritchie

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Worcester County Transportation, Distribution, and Technology Center, Spencer and East Brookfield, Massachusetts. 134 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted within a 218 acre project area. Only about 101 acres will be affected by the proposed construction. During the intensive survey, background research and a walkover/surface inspection were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Background research indicated that while there were no known prehistoric period sites in the project area, the locations proposed for development were similar to environmental settings along the Seven Mile River that were known to contain prehistoric sites.

Several known prehistoric sites were located along the Seven Mile River within one mile of the project area. The project area also had the potential to contain evidence of historic period settlement and agricultural/pastoral land use on the perimeter of the village center in East Brookfield. Subsurface testing sampling was done with 30 x 30 m test pit blocks, judgmental test pit transects, and close interval test pit arrays in zones of high and moderate sensitivity. A total of 360 test pits were excavated. As a result of the walkover survey the historic period Bemis Farm complex with a mid-19th century (ca. 1860) farmhouse and barn, associated outbuildings, and agricultural fields was identified in the western end of the project area. A series of small loci of historic period stone quarrying/extraction located on rocky knolls and bedrock outcrops were also identified during the walkover inspection. Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of two prehistoric period sites. The Podunk River Site appeared to be the remains of a small, temporary camp located along the Seven Mile River in the northern end of the project area. The cultural material recovered from this site (felsite, quartzite chipping debris, ground stone tool fragment) was non-diagnostic. The other prehistoric site, Block 9 Locus, was an isolated find spot consisting of a non-diagnostic broken projectile point in the western end of the project area. Subsurface testing within the historic farm complex indicated that the archaeological deposits associated with the farmhouse consisted of low densities of mid/late 19th and 20th century material. Based on the results of the intensive survey, the two prehistoric sites (Podunk River, Block 9 Locus) were not considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeological component of the Bemis Farm complex was considered to have limited information content and not potentially significant. No further archaeological investigation of the prehistoric and historic sites was recommended. The standing structures (farmhouse, barn) in the farm complex were evaluated by an architectural historian and additional research conducted to provide the descriptive, historical, and contextual information needed to assess the eligibility of the complex for listing in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Based on the results of this research, the Bemis Farm complex was not considered to be eligible for listing on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

25-1277 Roberts, Michael

1992 Analysis of Archaeological Potential from Soil Borings at the Army Materials Technology Laboratory, Watertown, Massachusetts. 195 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an archaeological assessment of soil borings as part of a systematic geological study of subsurface conditions. The report includes a refinement of the archaeological sensitivity maps that were included in a previous study (see #25-1064).

25-1278 Simon, Brona G.

1992 Field Report: Walkover Survey of the Plowed Field at "Arrowhead," Pittsfield. 10 pages.

A systematic walkover surface reconnaissance was conducted of the plowed field at "Arrowhead," Herman Melville's estate in Pittsfield. Three loci of prehistoric cultural material (19-BK-154) and one locus of 19th century historic field trash were identified. Further archaeological investigation of the field and grounds was recommended, in order to assist in the planning and interpretation of the property.

25-1279 Glover, Suzanne, William Begley and Virginia H. Adams

1993 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Old Colony Railroad Rehabilitation Project: Main, Middleborough, and Plymouth Lines, Plymouth and Norfolk Counties, Massachusetts. 263 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for 14 proposed commuter rail stations and 2 layover facilities as well as an alternate terminal facility. Main Line project locations are in Braintree and Dorchester. Middleborough Line locations are at the Holbrook-Randolph town line, Brockton, Bridgewater, and Middleborough. Plymouth Line locations are in South Weymouth,

Abington, Whitman, Hanson, Halifax, Kingston, and Plymouth. The reconnaissance survey was followed by subsurface testing at archaeologically sensitive areas along all three commuter rail lines. These include the Neponset River Bridge staging area in Dorchester for the Main Line, and the Holbrook-Randolph Station, Bridgewater Station (Observatory Property), and Middleborough Layover Facility for the Middleborough Line. Plymouth Line project areas subjected to subsurface testing consist of South Weymouth Station, Abington Station alternative, Whitman Station, Hanson Station, Halifax Station, alternate Plymouth Line Terminal Facility (Kingston), and Plymouth Station. The archaeological investigations resulted in the location and identification of prehistoric resources at seven of the tested project areas. Two of these were assessed as potentially important prehistoric sites. The Holbrook-Randolph site, designated the HRS Site, consists of a concentration of chipping debris and a stone tool having a high degree of physical integrity and the Plymouth Site, designated the PCC Site, contains a very high density of prehistoric material (lithics, bone, aboriginal pottery) including a shell midden(s) which may date to the Late Woodland Period. One potentially important prehistoric site was also identified on the ground surface adjacent to the direct impact area of the Middleborough Layover Facility in Middleborough. This site contains chipping debris and evidence of hearth features exposed on the ground surface. Background research and subsurface testing also resulted in the location and identification of historic resources at nine of the tested project areas. Two of these are assessed as potentially important historic sites: one at Abington in the Abington Station alternative project area and one at Whitman in the Whitman Station project area. The Abington historic site consists of a previously undocumented 19th century domestic/agrarian deposition with structural remains and associated artifact assemblage. The Whitman site consists of the structural and artifactual remains of the 19th century Old Colony Railroad "round house." The remaining historic materials recovered in tested project areas consist of low to moderate density deposits of field refuse, the majority of which are in disturbed contexts intermixed with modern debris and/or fill soils. Field examination and preliminary background research were also conducted for one structure and one historic farm complex. The Bridgewater State College Observatory at the Bridgewater Station/Observatory Property was determined not be meet the age criterion for consideration as an historic property. The historic former Littlefield-Wyman, Inc. 19th century farm complex and 20th century nursery property in the Abington Station alternative project area was evaluated as a potentially significant historic property. Avoidance of all potentially significant cultural resources was recommended.

25-1280 Miller, Beth

1993 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey for the Historic and Demolition Environmental Impact Report Suffolk University Law School Facility 110-120 Tremont Street Boston, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted at the location of the proposed Suffolk University Law School Facility, 110-120 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The proposed project consists of the demolition of two historic commercial buildings known as the New Studio Building (104-116 Tremont Street, and 60-62 Bromfield Street); and the Phillips Building (118-122 Tremont, and 1-6 Hamilton Place). These two buildings are individually listed in the State Register of Historic Places and have received a Determination of Eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The results of the reconnaissance survey of the proposed project area indicated a low sensitivity for the presence of intact prehistoric and/or historic period cultural resources. This was based on extensive background research which documented extensive previous ground disturbances, particularly during the early 20th century. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the project area. Planned demolition and construction-related activities will occur within the upper layers of existing fill associated with the late 19th /early 20th century foundations. No intact prehistoric and significant historic cultural resources will be disturbed by current project plans.

25-1281 Herbster, Holly

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey, The Crossing at Brigham Rise, Westborough, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted for a residential subdivision on 43 acres of wooded farmland. Thirty acres will be impacted and the remaining 13 acres will be placed under a conservation easement. The intensive survey included background and documentary research, followed by a preliminary walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing. A total of 127 test pits (50 x 50 cm) were excavated in a combination of 15 x 15 m test pit clusters (each containing 5 test pits), transects, judgmental test pits, and arrays. The survey documented a mid-19th to mid-20th century farmstead that included a presently abandoned two-story wood frame house and outbuildings (since demolished), plowed fields, and pasture. A low density of historic domestic, agricultural, and structural debris was collected as field scatter in A/plowzone soils. One small locus of prehistoric activity was identified within in the project area. The deposit consisted of a total of ten quartz, argillite, and felsite flakes recovered in A and B soil horizons in an eight square meter area. The site area is located on a small terrace bounded by steep slopes and wetlands. No temporal or cultural affiliation could be assigned to the deposit. On the basis of background research and subsurface testing, it was determined that no significant historic or prehistoric cultural resources were located within the project area. No further documentary research or subsurface testing was recommended.

25-1282 Strauss, Alan E.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Glover Houselot, 3 Landing Drive in Brewster, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at a 1.54 acre parcel adjacent to Long Pond in Brewster. The goal of the project was to identify cultural remains that existed within the project impact area and to assess their potential significance. The project consisted of local background research, a field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background data indicated that no prehistoric or historic cultural remains had been recorded in the project area. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 35 shovel test pits including four bracket units. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were recovered during the intensive testing, and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1283 Hamilton, Christopher E. and Robert M. Cembrola

1991 Underwater Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Effluent Outfall Diffuser Site, Boston, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

The archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Deer Island effluent outfall project area was conducted in two phases (see also report #25-1284). Following Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources permit regulations, four of fifteen anomalies nearest shore (M, N, O and P) planned for archaeological assessment were examined and are reported in this report. The results of documents research, interviews with local fishermen and pilots as well as models of shipwrecks for the region indicated little likelihood of shipwrecks occurring in the area. The 17 anomalies found during the magnetometer and side scan SONAR survey (15 were within the area of construction impact) were believed to be modern jetsam, though this remained to be proven. The results of the archaeological reconnaissance survey indicated that the four anomalies were signatures of 55 gallon drums (M, N, and O), and a 5 ft steel 6 in diameter pipe (P). No evidence of shipwrecks was detected at any of the locations. The survey did observe scatters of whiteware, blue and white and probable transferware ceramic sherds apparently dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries. No complete ceramic vessels were located. It is believed that the ceramic scatters are the cumulative result of individual acts of discard from ships passing through the area. It is likely that similar sherd scatters can be found at many locations within inner and outer Boston Harbor.

25-1284 Hamilton, Christopher E. and Robert M. Cembrola

1991 Report of the Underwater Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Effluent Outfall Diffuser Site, Boston, Massachusetts. 106 pages.

Of 17 anomalies found during earlier magnetometer and side scan SONAR surveys, 15 were designated for further assessment as being within the area of construction impact (see report #25-1283). Following Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources permit regulations, 14 of 15 anomalies (B, C, E-J, & L-Q) scheduled for archaeological assessment were examined and are reported. Anomaly L was not examined due to obstructing cables running across the site area from the jack-up drilling platform extending to mooring buoys. The results of documents research, interviews with local fishermen and pilots as well as shipwreck modeling for the region indicated little likelihood of shipwrecks occurring in the area. All anomalies were believed to be modern jetsam, though this remained to be proven. The results of the archaeological reconnaissance survey indicated that the three anomalies were signatures of 55 gallon drums (M, N, and O), anomaly P was a 5 ft steel 6 in diameter pipe, anomaly G was two wire mesh lobster trap doors, anomaly I was a large concrete block, probably with iron reinforcement bars and used as a mooring; anomaly K was a small degraded piece of steel "I" beam, and anomaly Q, which was only a 5 ft side scan SONAR image, was found to be a boulder. The remaining anomaly locations (B, C, E, F, H, & J) yielded no materials which could have been sources of the reported magnetic signatures. All of the locations had some scattered rocks or small boulders which reached 2 ft to 4+ ft in diameter. These larger boulders may have been the source of the side-scan SONAR images noted during the previous survey of the area. No evidence of shipwreck was detected at any of the locations. Survey divers did observe scatters of whiteware, blue and white and transferware ceramic shards dating in manufacture from the 19th century through the early 20th century. One or two complete ceramic vessels were observed among the many shards at some locations. Non-systematic samples from locations F, G, H, I, J, and K were taken for positive identification. Of the 14 anomaly locations examined, areas B, C, E, and Q failed to exhibit ceramic scatters. It is believed that the ceramic scatters are the cumulative result of individual acts of discard from ships passing through the area. It is likely that similar shard scatters can be found at many locations within inner and outer Boston Harbor.

25-1285 Clayton, David E. and Sally Pendleton

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Proposed Section 7 Pipeline in Sandisfield and Tolland, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

The intensive archaeological survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, laboratory analysis, and report preparation. Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were recorded within or near the project area, and only a few sites were known for this rural region of the state. Research also indicated that, although no historical sites were recorded for the pipeline route, several historical farmsteads and areas of mill activity were situated within or near the proposed pipeline corridor. No prehistoric sites were identified during the field reconnaissance, but two historical sites--the Allen Foundation site and the Whitney Farmstead site-were identified wholly or partially within the proposed impact area. In all, 25 area of archaeological sensitivity were identified and selected for subsurface testing. During the subsurface testing phase of the project, a total of 668 test pits was excavated within these 25 areas. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered, but historical artifacts were recovered from 14 of the 25 areas tested. Most of the historical artifacts were not in association with any structures or features and were considered to represent field scatter. Substantial archaeological deposits were found in association with the Allen Foundation site foundation in Area 10. Although very few artifacts were found in association with the Whitney Farmstead site, extensive structural remains associated with the site, including a stone wall enclosure, a stone-lined well, and numerous other stone walls, fieldstone piles, and remains of former roads, were identified in Areas 15 and 16. It is recommended that both the Allen Foundation site and the Whitney Farmstead site be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then a Phase II site examination of each site should be conducted. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the remainder of the proposed Sec-

tion 7 pipeline corridor.

25-1286 Davin, Ann K. and Holly Herbster

1993 Archaeological Site Examinations T-194 (19-BR-372) and T-5 (19-BR-373) Sites in Lake Ridge Estates Subdivision and Black Pond Site (19-BR-303) in Black Pond Estates Subdivision, Taunton, Massachusetts. 151 pages.

Archaeological site examinations were conducted at three prehistoric sites in a 114-acre residential subdivision (see Report #25-933 for the intensive survey). A portion of the project area (Zone 1, Area 1) was proposed for conservation land, so while no additional testing was conducted, a combined conservation/preservation easement was recommended to protect archaeological deposits identified during the earlier, intensive survey. A total of 261, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the site examinations of the three sites. Eighty-five test pits were excavated at the T-5 Site, 21 at the T-194 Site and 155 at the Black Pond Site. The T-194 Site consisted of two separate occupation areas around a kettle pond and Lake Sabbatia. Area A contained a lithic workshop associated with processing, cooking, and disposal features radiocarbon dated to 2810±60 B.P. (Beta 53137), and hornfels chipping debris and a point preform. Features associated with this Late Woodland occupation included a possible postmold and small hearth. A portion of the site was impacted by the construction of a driveway associated with a house in the adjoining lot prior to completion of the site examination. The T-5 Site was located along the northern edge of the peninsula that extends into Sabbatia Lake. Prehistoric cultural material was widely scattered across this area and consisted of chipping debris, Small Stemmed, Atlantic, and Wayland-Notched projectile points, as well as an untyped hornfels corner-notched projectile point. No concentration areas or features were located during the intensive or site examination investigations. The Black Pond Site was located north of Black Pond and south of wetlands. A number of small concentration areas were located during the site examination, a pattern similar to the one found during the intensive survey. Cultural material included a Middle Archaic Neville point, a Late Archaic Squibnocket Triangle, and three undiagnostic projectile points or fragments of projectile points. No features were located during the intensive and site examination investigations. A concentration area with felsite chipping debris was destroyed by the construction of a single family house. The lot had been sold and built on separately from the Black Pond Subdivision prior to the site examination. The T-194 Site was determined to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. No further construction activities are planned for the T-194 and as a result no additional testing is recommended. It is recommended that the remaining sections of the site be protected through a preservation easement. The T-5 and Black Pond sites do not represent significant archaeological resources, and no additional archaeological testing was recommended there.

25-1287 Russo, Paul and Duncan Ritchie

1993 A Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Westfield Wal-Mart Retail Development Project Area. 112 pages.

A reconnaissance/survey and disturbance assessment of the proposed location of a retail store was conducted. A subsequent intensive level archaeological survey used the results of the reconnaissance/walkover inspection to plan a specific subsurface testing strategy for the project area. The proposed retail development will consist of a discount department store and garden center with adjacent parking lots. Due to its location on the Westfield River floodplain, flood storage compensation including a detention basin and a graded swale will also be constructed. The 75.5 acre project area has been owned by Adam's Nursery, Inc. since 1912 and was still actively used as a nursery at the time of the archaeological survey. Background research indicated that the project area contained two previously known prehistoric sites (19-HD-36, 19-HD-114). Historic/modern period cultural resources in the project area included buildings forming the Adams Nursery complex. During the reconnaissance/survey, the locations of the two previously known prehistoric sites were confirmed, a third locus (Locus 3) of prehistoric activity and two loci of historic period cultural material were identified and the project area was stratified into zones of expected archaeo-

logical sensitivity. Subsurface testing during the intensive level survey was used to sample the three identified prehistoric sites, the two loci of historic period material and the sections of the project area considered to have high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Prehistoric Loci 1 (19-HD-36) and 3 appeared to be the remains of small temporary camps containing low density deposits of quartz chipping debris. Prehistoric Locus 2 (19-HD-114) appeared to be a larger temporary camp with low density chipping debris (quartz, chert, quartzite) and non-diagnostic bifacial tool blade fragments dispersed across a wide area. Occupation of Prehistoric Locus 2 during the Late to Terminal Archaic period (ca. 5,000-2,500 B.P.) was indicated by recovery of a Small Stemmed projectile point. Historic Locus 1 was a scatter of domestic refuse (ceramic sherds, glass, etc.) including material dating from the early 19th to 20th century. This locus may have been associated with a 19th century farmstead (Hiram Harrison Farm) that was located near the existing Adams Nursery office building. No evidence of structural remains from the Harrison Farm were found in the survey. Historic Locus 2 was an isolated scatter of brick fragments located in nursery fields near prehistoric Locus 1. The three prehistoric loci and two historic period loci do not appear to have retained enough integrity or information content to be considered significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation of these loci was recommended. Standing structures within the Adams Nursery complex were evaluated and found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) level photographic documentation was completed on the structures in the Adams Nursery complex.

25-1288 McDermott, Brendan J. and Gerald M. Macomber

1991 Addendum to Interim Report Intensive Archaeological Survey of Five Proposed Pipelines of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Settlement Expansion Project in Massachusetts, Segment 2 (Eastern Half). 58 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for one of five proposed pipelines (Segment 2: Lee/Tyringham/Monterey/Otis/Sandisfield) of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (TGP's) Northeast Settlement Expansion Project in Massachusetts. Sixteen area of archaeological sensitivity (Areas 1-16) were selected for subsurface testing in Segment 2. A report on Areas 1-8 was previously submitted. Completion of Areas 9-16 was delayed, due to realignment of the pipeline and minor land access problems. A total of 569 test units, including 551 shovel test pits and 18 bracket units, was excavated in Areas 9-16 in the towns of Tyringham, Monterey, Otis, and Sandisfield. Five prehistoric sites were identified in Areas 9 (2 sites), 10 (2 sites) and 11 (1 site), and two areas of historical sensitivity were noted, one in each of Areas 12 and 13. In Area 9, prehistoric lithic material was recovered from the subsoil of two test pits (1 gray felsite flake, 1 green-gray chert flake) and from the topsoil of one test pit (1 green-gray chert flake). Test Pit 991 exhibited disturbance and was not bracketed. Test Pits 996 and 997 were bracketed with seven units. Additional prehistoric material was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil of one bracket unit (2 dark gray felsite flakes and 2 green felsite flakes). Since prehistoric material was recovered from an undisturbed B-horizon, a Phase II site examination is recommended for this site in Area 9. The other prehistoric site in Area 9 (2 chalcedony flakes) and the two sites in Area 10 (quartz flake and angular waste) are considered to be isolated finds in disturbed context, e.g., plowzone or other subsurface disturbance, and are not considered to be archaeologically significant. The prehistoric site in Area 11 will be avoided due to a change in alignment of the proposed pipeline. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for these four sites. The first area of historical sensitivity was identified in Area 12 where the proposed pipeline crosses Beach Street in Tyringham. Background research indicated that an historical structure was located at or very near the pipeline route on the west side of Beach Street at least as early as 1858. No evidence of historical deposits or features was found at this location along the proposed pipeline route. The second area of historical sensitivity was located in Area 13 on the north side of Barnes Road in Tyringham. Remains of a sawmill were identified on the northeast side of the TGP pipeline and historical documentation indicated a residence on the southwest side of the pipeline on the west side of Barnes Road. No evidence was found for this structure either on the surface or in shovel test units. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Areas 12 and 13.

25-1289 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1985 The Massachusetts Historical Commission Prehistoric Survey, Artifact Collections from Cape Cod. 75 pages.

This study summarizes the results of MHC's analysis of seven private artifact collections as well as several collections stored at the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History. A brief background description was provided to place each collection in context. Artifact summaries of specific site assemblages, based on identifications made with the MHC's classification system, documents the contents of each assemblage. Over 100 previously unrecorded sites were added to MHC files as a result of the study. The study also documented archaeological sensitivities and significance in many areas where no previous evidence of prehistoric activity existed. The study produced possible evidence of Paleoindian and Early Archaic occupation on the present-day land mass of Cape Cod. Additionally, extensive, if not intensive, Middle Archaic activity has also been recognized for the first time throughout the Cape. The study also identified several new core areas for the Middle Archaic and three new tool forms, believed to be related variants of the newly defined Cape Stemmed Tradition. Overall, the study documents over 12,000 years of human adaptations to a changing environment and resource base from the Paleoindian through Late Woodland periods.

25-1290 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1982 Prehistoric Archaeological Collections from Massachusetts: A Report on the Peabody Museum of Salem. 58 pages.

This report presents the results of collections analysis at the Peabody Museum of Salem. The study inventoried 22,672 artifacts provenienced to sites within Massachusetts, mostly Essex County. Collections from Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk and Barnstable counties were also included. Additional artifacts which could not be assigned to a specific site but for which town provenience was known were also inventoried. A detailed discussion of past research in Northeastern Massachusetts for the last 175 years was presented followed by summaries of the area's topography and environment and collecting biases in the area. The actual collection was discussed through an analysis of several artifact categories, human osteological remains, and other organic remains. A summary of temporal/cultural phases represented in the collection was included with specific references to artifact types and geographical provenience when available. Specific sites and their research potential were discussed with management recommendations and a summary of the study's results. Appendix B includes a summary of graves and cemeteries represented in the collection.

25-1291 Mahlstedt, Thomas F. and Eric S. Johnson

1982 An Analysis and Assessment of the Roy Athearn Archaeological Collection, Fall River, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

This report includes the results of a collections analysis for the Athearn Collection gathered by Mr. Roy Athearn over a period of 50 years in the Taunton River Basin. The collection includes over 13,000 artifacts of which 9,674 were inventoried. Most of the specimens were collected in the towns of Berkley, Freetown and Fall River. The report includes an overall discussion of the collection which includes the biases of Roy Athearn's collecting methods. The bulk of the report summarizes the collections analysis of eleven sites in the collection, many of which were excavated by the collector. New sites identified as a result of the study are also presented with a discussion of the state of knowledge for the collection area, research potential and threats. Tables are included which summarize inventoried artifacts by artifact class and projectile points by type.

25-1292 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1983 Prehistoric Collections in Massachusetts: The Barker Keith Collection. 39 pages.

This report summarizes the results of collections research on the Keith Collection containing a total of 1,070 artifacts. The collection represents the sum of over 60 years of archaeological study by Barker Keith who collected in a relatively small area in the immediate vicinity of Quaboag Pond and upper Quaboag River in the towns of Brookfield and East Brookfield. A total of eleven sites and collecting territories were represented. The study includes background information on Keith's activities and a series of site reports which discuss activities and finds at each site. A summary of the results and series of recommendations were included which discuss National Register potential for the sites, continued research and dissemination of information concerning the prehistory of the area.

25-1293 Anthony, David W., Frederick M. Carty and Linda A. Towle

1980 Massachusetts Historical Commission State Survey Project Prehistoric Survey Team, Interim Report.

This study presents the interim report of the State Survey Team after their methodology had been developed and tested and 24,000 artifacts were inventoried at the Peabody Museum at Harvard University in Cambridge and the Bronson Museum in Attleboro. The quality of the inventoried data is discussed. Museum data is analyzed and interpreted within the framework of cores, corridors, and fringes. Three regional clusters are presented: the Arlington/Mystic River Focus, the Attleboro/Ten Mile River Focus and the Concord/Sudbury River Focus. Lithic source areas in Eastern Massachusetts are also discussed as well as new perspectives in the area including quartz industries in Massachusetts and Dalton Complex points in the Northeast.

25-1294 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1984 Prehistoric Collections in Massachusetts: The Joseph Craig Collection, New Braintree, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

This report summarizes the results of collections analysis of the Joseph Craig collection assembled from a collecting territory approximately 15 miles long by 5 miles wide almost entirely within the Chicopee River Drainage of central Massachusetts. At the time of study, the collection contained well over 2,000 artifacts representing twenty-one collecting areas. Several hundred specimens, mostly chipping debris which could not be associated with specific sites were not inventoried. The entire collection was derived from the surface of sites within plowed fields. The report discusses the cultural/temporal components represented by the collection which include over 9,000 years spanning the Early Archaic through Late Woodland Periods. Raw materials represented in the collection are also discussed. Nearly half of the study includes a discussion of specific sites represented in the collection organized by river drainage. The study concludes with a summary and recommendation section which addresses research potential for the collection, potential impacts to sites in the collection area, recommendations for future archaeological research in the area and the maintenance of information value and research potential for collections by establishing minimum standards for private curation.

25-1295 Clayton, David E. and Sally Pendleton

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Section 8 Pipeline of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Boston Energy Supply Project in Massachusetts. 76 pages.

This report presents the results of an intensive archaeological survey in Wilmington, Reading, and Lynnfield. Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were recorded within the project area, but numerous sites were situated in the surrounding area. Research also indicated that, although no historical sites were recorded for the pipeline route, several historical farmsteads were situated within or near the proposed pipeline corridor. Eleven areas of archaeological sensitivity

were selected for subsurface testing, all of which were in Reading. A total of 168 test pits were excavated. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from three areas. A total of 34 prehistoric lithic flakes were recovered from 4 of the 16 test pits excavated in Area 3, which is situated between a fairway and a green of the Meadowbrook Country Club golf course. This site--designated the Meadowbrook prehistoric site--is considered to have potential for more substantial prehistoric deposits. In Area 7, four lithic flakes (two each from TP 100 and TP 105) were recovered from 2 of the 42 test pits excavated in this area, which is situated within Reading Conservation Land. Supplemental testing did not identify any additional prehistoric materials, so these two sites--designated Reading Conservation Land 1 and 2--are considered to be isolated finds and not potentially significant. Another prehistoric findspot was identified in Area 9 at the northern end of the Camp Curtis Guild National Guard Reservation adjacent to Cedar Swamp. As in Area 7, supplemental testing in Area 9 did not identify any additional prehistoric materials. Thus, this site--designated the Camp Curtis Guild prehistoric site--is considered to be an isolated find and not potentially significant. A small number of historical artifacts was recovered from six of the areas, but none of these are considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. It was recommended that the area of the Meadowbrook prehistoric site be avoided during construction. If avoidance was not possible, then a Phase II site examination should be conducted. The Reading Conservation Land 1 and 2 prehistoric sites and the Camp Curtis Guild prehistoric sites were not considered to be potentially significant and no further archaeological investigations were recommended for them; similarly, no further archaeological investigations were recommended for the remainder of the proposed Section 8 pipeline corridor.

25-1296 Paynter, Robert, Roy Larick, Susan Hautaniemi and Rita Reinke

1993 Monitoring Archaeological Remains from the Deerfield Academy Steam Pipe Trench: A Report. 33 pages.

A 100 ft utility trench was excavated by a private educational institution. One or possibly two building foundations and five to eight pit features were encountered during monitoring. One of the foundations (Feature 11) likely dates to the late 17th /early 18th century, judging from the sample of material retrieved. The stratigraphy in this portion of Deerfield (west of the Common) provided information on landscaping (filling), suggesting a high degree of integrity. Recommendations were made to better integrate archaeological preservation planning in the Academy's activities and on the town's land.

25-1297 Hadingham, Evan

1981 Archaeology and Early History at the Shaw Site, Central Massachusetts. 10 pages.

This is a popular report on the archaeological data recovery at a 19th century grist mill and domestic site, emphasizing the practice of industrial archaeology to understand technological development. See Reports #25-119, -260, and -277.

25-1298 Dalton, Ron and Ann K. Davin

1993 Results of the Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sherwood Estates Subdivision. Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The 10-acre project area was stratified into zones of archaeological sensitivity. Soil mining, soil borrowing, and soil stockpiling have disturbed three acres. Wetland areas, steep slopes, and several perc test locations accounted for approximately two additional acres having low sensitivity. Historic period cultural resources found and recorded during the walkover consisted of a dry laid stone well, a network of stone walls or fences, two unimproved roads, two historic period dumps, and a modern dump area. A total of 48, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated in areas assessed as being sensitive for prehistoric resources. The prehistoric Dyer Site was located in the northeastern-most proposed building lot adjacent to wetlands. The site was situated on a slightly elevated ter-

race, ranging from 70 to 74 feet above sea level. A total of 29 pieces of quartz chipping debris and one felsite flake were recovered as well as a possible feature. No diagnostic materials were found. Site boundaries were defined by environmental settings and sterile test pits. The prehistoric and historic period resources found during the intensive archaeological survey of the Sherwood Estates project area did not represent significant archaeological sites. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1299 Doucette, Diana

1993 An Intensive Archaeological Survey, "The Bubble" Sports Facility, Mansfield, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted on approximately seven acres of land. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing. Background research revealed that several prehistoric sites are located within a one-mile radius of the project area; however, there were no prehistoric sites recorded within the project area. The majority of the surrounding sites were located during cultural resource surveys of the Interstate 495 construction project. Intensive subsurface testing consisted of 52, 50 x 50 cm test pits. A small scatter of prehistoric cultural material was recovered including quartz and felsite chipping debris and one quartz biface fragment. The absence of artifact concentrations and/or associated features indicates that the area was used on a short term basis by prehistoric groups. A scattering of historic/modern cultural material was recovered and cataloged as field debris. The historic/modern field trash was not considered to represent a potentially significant cultural deposition. The prehistoric cultural materials may represent a Late Archaic occupation by the presence of quartz chipping debris and a quartz biface fragment, but were not considered to represent a potentially significant cultural resource within the project area. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1300 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1982 The Ben Smith Archaeological Collection: A Preliminary Report and Assessment. 34 pages.

This report summarizes the results of collections analysis for the Ben Smith archaeological collection stored at the Concord Antiquarian Museum in Concord, Massachusetts. The collection contains well over 6,000 artifacts of which 4,275 were analyzed and coded. These totals do not include a considerable quantity of chipping waste, several hundred out-of-state specimens and approximately 2,000 unprovenienced artifacts. The collection documents the dense prehistoric occupation in the Concord, Sudbury, and lower Assabet river drainages. Most sites analyzed were located in the towns of Concord, Wayland and Framingham. The report includes discussions of various artifact types and lithic materials often discussed within the context of specific sites. The collection holds considerable potential for future study. Recommendations were made for curation and display of the collection. Research potential, state of knowledge, threats, and survey and registration priorities were also discussed.

25-1301 Mahlstedt, Thomas F. and Eric S. Johnson

1983 The Charles Read Archaeological Collection: Analysis, Interpretation and Recommendations for an Interpretive Program. 25 pages.

This report summarizes the results of collections analysis for the Charles H. Read Archaeological Collection curated at the Seekonk Public Library, Seekonk, Massachusetts. The collection includes 756 artifacts collected by Charles Read from several "hot spots" on his ancestral farm in South Seekonk. The report includes a cultural temporal discussion of the artifacts, most of which include projectile points spanning a 9,000 year period from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Artifact tables are included which summarize the collection by artifact and projectile

point type. Appendix I includes recommendations to the Seekonk Public Library for the display and curation of the collection.

25-1302 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1983 Prehistory at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. 4 pages.

This report represents a brief summary of an inspection of prehistoric artifacts from 15 different "find-spots" in the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. The collection, which numbers 136 specimens, was collected by Mr. Al Fordham, a long-time staff member of the Arboretum and Mr. Ernest J. Palmer, also a long-time Arboretum associate. The collection, which is curated at the Arboretum, represents 8,000 years of prehistoric settlement in the locale spanning the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods. A short discussion places the Arboretum finds into a prehistoric context relative to other known sites in the general area. Recommendations were made for future curation of the collection at the Arboretum and its public display. A table which summarizes the collection down by artifact type was provided.

25-1303 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1983 The Fruitlands Museum Archaeological Collections: Analysis and Recommendations. 24 pages.

This report summarizes the study of the Sears and Thoreau collections curated at the Fruitlands Museum in Harvard, Massachusetts. The Clara Endicott Sears collection contains approximately 500 artifacts which were purchased or donated from collections in the Nashua Valley and other parts of New England. the Henry David Thoreau collection also contains approximately 500 artifacts, most of which were probably collected from Concord where Thoreau collected in the 19th century. Both collections were summarized in artifact tables. Recommendations were made for a public display and interpretive program with the artifacts and their storage. The Fruitlands Museum is also discussed as a potential regional repository for artifact collections. Appendix A includes an overview of New England prehistory.

25-1304 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1983 Report on the Prehistoric Archaeological Collections of the Sharon Historical Society. 11 pages.

This report summarizes interpretations for 85 prehistoric artifacts inventoried in a collection stored at the Sharon Public Library. Most of the artifacts (83) in the collection were obtained from the Geissler Farm designated as 19-NF-477. The collection is important since it represents the first documented information about prehistoric occupation in Sharon. The collection is discussed in terms of its temporal and cultural affiliations which span 8,000 years from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods. An artifact inventory which summarizes the collection by artifact type, quantity and cultural periods was provided.

25-1305 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1983 Report on the Armand Gauthier Collection, Brookfield, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

This report briefly summarizes the results of collections research for the Armand Gauthier Collection. The collection includes 84 artifacts nearly all of which were collected from the Gauthier Farm in the town of Brookfield. The report discusses the artifacts recovered from the farm, their potential research value and makes recommendations for their maintenance. The chief importance of this collection is its potential to add new information concerning the prehistoric occupation of the Quaboag Pond area some distance uphill from more well known and documented sites along the pond shoreline.

25-1306 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1983 The Earl Avery Collection, Athol, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

This report summarizes the results of collections research for the Avery Collection in Athol, Massachusetts. The collection was made by Mr. Earl Avery between the 1940s and 1960s from sites in what is today the East and Middle branch of the Quabbin Reservoir. The study inventoried 557 artifacts including 277 diagnostic specimens. The collection lacked records and precise site provenience for the artifacts which limits its research potential. The value of the collection was in its display and educational value and from the fact that it represents areas now unavailable for study because they are submerged.

25-1307 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1984 Prehistoric Collections in Massachusetts: The William Ellsworth Collection, Petersham, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

This report summarizes the results of collections analysis for the William Ellsworth collection obtained mainly from within the Middle and East Branches of the Swift River drainages in the towns of Petersham and New Salem. Additional sites were also represented from the Winimisset Brook, a tributary of the Ware River in New Braintree and the west side of the Connecticut River in Gill. A total of 961 artifacts, mostly projectile points, were inventoried from 28 sites and collecting territories. The collection includes evidence for 12,000 years of Native American occupation in the upper Swift River Drainage and its vicinity spanning the Paleoindian through Late Woodland periods. Prehistoric sites represented by the collection were summarized with tables itemizing different artifact types represented. Lithic materials used for artifact manufacture were also discussed including associations between specific artifact types and materials. A summary section of the report discussed the overall significance of the collection, threats and survivals for prehistoric sites in the collection area, information needs, and recommendations.

25-1308 Johnson, Eric S. and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1984 Report on the Dale Farrell Collection, Bolton, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

This report presents the results of collections research on the Dale Farrell Collection, Bolton, Massachusetts. The study inventoried a total of 1,018 artifacts from 47 sites in a large and diverse collecting territory incorporating portions of the Concord, Sudbury, Assabet, Nashua and Charles River drainages in the towns of Billerica, Concord, Acton, Sudbury, Wayland, Bolton, Lincoln, Framingham, Boxborough, Lancaster, Westborough, Carlisle, Franklin and Hudson. The study presents a background section and overview followed by site reports which detail the activities and artifacts recovered from the site. A summary and recommendation section at the end of the report notes the research value of the Farrell Collection because of its provenience information and because it represents one of the few sources of information for several areas, notably the Nashua Valley of Bolton, Lancaster and the Acton/Boxborough area. A recommendation was made to maintain periodic contacts with Mr. Farrell since he continually adds new sites and artifacts to his collection.

25-1309 Luedtke, Barbara E.

1992 Report on 1991 Archaeological Excavations at the Plimoth Plantation Spring Site, 19-PL-522. 68 pages.

The goals of the project were to determine the ages, extent, and condition of the site, and in addition to obtain information about how the site was used over time. A total of 42 one meter squares and 71 shovel test pits were excavated. While radiocarbon dates were not obtained, artifacts indi-

cate the site was occupied from about 8,000 years ago up to the present. Some disturbance is reported at the site, particularly the northern end. Site use or function varied through time including fishing, hunting, stone tool manufacture and possibly farming with changing environmental conditions. The report concludes with several recommendations for changes in policies pertaining to the preservation and protection of the site. See also report #25-1316.

25-1310 Johnson, Eric S.

1985 Prehistoric Collections in Massachusetts: The Walter S. Rodimon Collection, Connecticut River Valley. 108 pages.

This report represents the results of a collection analysis for the Walter S. Rodimon Collection, one of the largest and best documented artifact collections ever recorded by the Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Team. A total of 5,109 artifacts were inventoried from the Rodimon Collection each of which had provenience from 71 sites within the Connecticut River Valley drainage. The collection is biased with surface collected sites located on riverine floodplain locations rather than the surrounding uplands. The study is organized with a background section to the collection, a collection overview including a discussion of artifact classes and cultural/temporal periods, site reports and management recommendations. Artifacts included in the collection range from the Early Archaic (ca. 9,000 B.P.) through Contact Periods. Several sites or portions of sites in the Rodimon Collection are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Numerous other sites in the collection are reported to have excellent research potential and probable National Register eligibility. Based on the collection's importance for archaeological research and its value for public display and public education the survey team recommended that the Rodimon collection be housed permanently in a local institution such as the Springfield Science Museum where the collection is presently on loan.

25-1311 Loparto, Leonard W., Douglas George and Thomas F. Mahlstedt

1987 Prehistoric Archaeological Collections Analysis in Eastern Massachusetts. Report on the Jesse Brewer and Ralph and Henry Hornblower Collections at Plimoth Plantation. 51 pages.

This report includes the results of a collections analysis of the Hornblower and Brewer artifact collections curated at the Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth, Massachusetts. It includes data from 27 sites containing 8,170 artifacts spanning the Paleoindian through Contact Periods. The collections also contained artifacts with less specific provenience (for which 11 landowners codes were assigned) and information on 6 sites, indicated by documentary sources for which no artifacts were present. The collections included primarily lithic artifacts and also contained ceramics, metal, shell, floral and faunal materials. An appendix at the end of the study also reports on 3 sites reported by Plimoth Plantation employees to MHC archaeologists during the analysis. The study demonstrated the effectiveness of studying documented collections and the complexity of prehistoric sites in the coastal Plymouth County area.

25-1312 Strauss, Alan E.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Dewing Houselot 38 in Brewster, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area, although a prehistoric site was located adjacent to the property. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 20 shovel test pits within the houselot. No prehistoric remains were recovered during the field investigations. A small amount of historical artifacts were identified. Because of the lack of prehistoric remains or significant historical resources, no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1313 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1993 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Westminster Business Park, Westminster, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an archaeological site locational survey. In an area of 320 acres, a 2.7 acre complex of stone foundations (WST-HA-9) and roads dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was investigated. This complex has the potential to address questions on agriculture and land use in northern Worcester County. Slaves were reportedly held by a land owner of the period, and questions about slave life in Massachusetts may also be addressed by this site. This site may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C and D. Avoidance of these structures was recommended; if avoidance is not possible, then a site examination was recommended.

25-1314 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne Glover

1993 Archaeological Investigations at Squibnocket Ridge, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 201 pages.

This report describes the results of archaeological investigations at a proposed 153 acre subdivision. The intensive (locational) survey included both background and documentary research, followed by a preliminary walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing. In total, 371 test pits were placed within proposed building envelopes, the access roadway, and identified ancillary impact areas (septic systems, water wells). As a result of the intensive survey, 11 areas of prehistoric cultural activity were located and identified. The recovery of two quartz Small Stemmed projectile points suggests a temporal use of the project area by Late Archaic to Transitional periods (5000-2500 B.P.) and possibly Early Woodland (3000-1600 B.P.) groups. Aboriginal pottery recovered in conjunction with extensive shell midden deposits indicate repeated use of the area during the Middle and Late Woodland periods (1650-450 B.P.). The occupation of the project area therefore appears to span nearly 5,000 years. The MHC reviewed the preliminary results of the intensive survey and requested additional testing at the TA-10 Site, where relocation of a proposed section of access roadway was not feasible. A total of 4, 1 x 1 m units were excavated as part of the mitigation testing of the TA-10 Site. Due to the low density and limited information content of prehistoric deposits recovered within the tested portion of the site, it was determined that proposed construction will not impact important site elements. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the project area, provided that potentially significant prehistoric sites and designated areas of high archaeological sensitivity within the buildable lots were avoided during construction.

25-1315 Pendery, Steven R.

1993 Report on Intensive Archaeological Site Survey, Olmsted Park – Jamaica Pond Park Bike Path. 47 pages.

Background historical research and intensive archaeological testing were undertaken by Boston's City Archaeology Program to evaluate the archaeological significance of the Jamaicaway bike path project area in Boston. The project area was constructed as "The Ride," a bridle path designed by Frederick Law Olmsted for the Jamaicaway. Because of its proximity to Jamaica Pond and the Muddy River and on the basis of historical documentation, the project area appeared to have archaeological potential for prehistoric, Colonial, and Federal period archaeological sites. However, archaeological testing yielded either disturbed or post-1890 stratigraphy in each of the thirty-three 50 x 50 cm test pits excavated at 10 m intervals throughout the project area. No significant archaeological resources were discovered and no additional research was recommended.

25-1316 Luedtke, Barbara E.

1993 Report on 1992 Excavations at the Plimoth Plantation Spring Site, 19 PL 522. 15 pages.

Limited test excavations were completed at the Plimoth Plantation Spring Site to help define further the internal configuration of the site (see report #25-1309). The testing results confirmed earlier perceptions that different areas were utilized at different times in the past during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods.

25-1317 Holland, Jeffrey L.

1989 Inventory of Known Cultural Resources Within and Adjacent to the Proposed Champlain Gas Pipeline Corridors, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

This report documents known historic and prehistoric resources along the mainline, and Pelham, Nashua, and Berkshire Branches of the proposed Champlain Gas Pipeline corridor in Massachusetts, based on historic maps, local histories and state records. Sites that were identified during the original literature and records search for this project were also included here. Historical maps were collected from state and local collections, and copies were obtained whenever possible. Sites and structures on these maps were checked against the proposed pipeline route, and were plotted on current USGS topographic maps based on natural and man-made features to determine their location in relation to the corridor. Sites which may have appeared to be outside of the 500 ft limit may be found to lie within that limit in the field. Similarly, sites that are recorded as being located within 500 ft here, may, in fact, not be within those limits. Local histories were consulted where available and checked for references to sites or names associated with sites that appeared to lie within 500 ft of the proposed corridor. After all the information had been gathered, the sites were given unique temporary numbers for the purpose of reference to pipeline mile post and distance from the corridor. The identified sites were listed by town in order of their mile post location. The sites are listed in Appendix 2. Appendices 2 and 3 report an additional literature and records search conducted to accommodate re-routes of the study corridor that were finalized after the research conducted in this report was completed. Appendices 2 and 3 are supported by an addendum map set that depicts the rerouted corridor and the newly described historic and archaeological sites.

25-1318 Ritchie, Duncan, Marsha K. King and Martha Lance

1988 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the East Brimfield Dam and Reservoir in Brimfield, Holland and Sturbridge, Massachusetts. 270 pages.

A cultural reconnaissance survey was conducted within a project area of about 2,787 acres. The purpose of this reconnaissance level survey was to provide information on the archaeological sensitivity of the project area and review the possible effects of current project operations on cultural resources. Recommendations were made for developing an effective management plan for cultural resources and future investigations at the intensive survey level. The research design developed for the reconnaissance survey describes the general approach used for evaluating archaeological sensitivity and management. Background research on known cultural resources and formulation of a sensitivity ranking (predictive model) for the project area were outlined. Patterns of prehistoric and historic settlement and land use and the relationship of these patterns to local and regional developments were used to develop interpretive contexts for assessing the potential significance of identified sites. The project area was stratified into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. An important aspect of the reconnaissance survey was field testing of the sensitivity map and predictive model for prehistoric resources through limited subsurface sampling. Historic cultural resources identified from documentary sources or the walkover inspection were also recorded. Observations were made on the nature and extent of previous disturbance and effects of current project operations. A total of 11 prehistoric and 33 historic period cultural resources were identified. A number of these sites were considered to be potentially significant based on the limited information collected during the survey. Recommendations of additional intensive level survey include known sites and areas considered to be potential site locations. Other recommendations for maintenance and protection or preservation of cultural resources are offered, particularly in situations where archaeological sites occur in recreation areas or other places subject to regular public ac-

cess. Supporting documentation for the reconnaissance survey including detailed site descriptions, site maps and recording forms are provided in appendices.

25-1319 Strauss, Alan E.

1993 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Blue Line Modernization Project, Bowdoin to State, Boston, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

A reconnaissance level survey was conducted for the downtown Boston project area between Bowdoin Station and State Street Station to identify areas likely to contain historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. The goals of the reconnaissance survey were to identify whether archaeological resources exist in the project area, whether they meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, and whether the proposed project will impact them adversely. The reconnaissance survey consisted of background research followed by an assessment of existing conditions and isolation of areas believed to have the greatest sensitivity for containing undisturbed cultural resources. Because the project is in an area which has undergone centuries of intensive development with consequent disturbance, assessment of existing conditions and major disturbances within the project area was a crucial component of the study. An extensive analysis of site disturbance was undertaken, including review of current utility maps and archival research to determine previous alignments and construction techniques. A walkover of the project area was undertaken, focusing on the two project impact areas at State and Congress Streets and Government Center. During the walkover reconnaissance, special attention was paid to visible subsurface disturbance including subway tunnels, underground parking garages, service vaults, etc. These data were then collated with maps, subway and utility plans. Based on the results of the background research, impact assessment, and on observations made during the walkover, it was considered unlikely that any intact prehistoric or historical sites exist within in the State Street or Government Center Project Areas. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1320 King, Marsha K., Virginia H. Adams and Candace Jenkins

1992 Architectural Assessment/Inventory Update and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Fallon/Saint Vincent Medical City Project Area, Worcester, Massachusetts. 258 pages.

Project tasks for the archaeological reconnaissance survey included background research, walkover inspection, disturbance and sensitivity assessment, and analysis. Substantial portions of the project area had been previously disturbed by road and building construction, industrial activities, construction of the Blackstone Canal and Mill Brook Sewer, and landscaping. Significant portions of the project area contained known or suspected contaminated soils and groundwater. No prehistoric archaeological sites were previously known or reported within the project area. Small areas of moderate to high prehistoric archaeological potential may be present within the project area in association with remnant intact ground surfaces. Three types of areas have archaeological sensitivity for the presence of historic cultural resources. They are: 1) possibly intact portions of the Blackstone Canal terminus, a lay-by, and associated warehouses; 2) foundations of a railroad engine house and car house; and 3) foundations of several early 19th century buildings and yard areas associated with mixed 19th to 20th century residential/commercial sites. Additional intensive level research, recording, and testing is recommended for intact portions of the features associated with the Blackstone Canal as well as the area containing the railroad engine house and car house, if these areas do not lie within areas of known or potential soil and groundwater contamination. It may be appropriate and feasible to do this during the site preparation phase or during the hazardous waste investigations. As a result of the architectural update survey conducted, one property is recommended as eligible for listing in the National and State Registers (Summer and Bridge Streets Food Warehouse District, or 203 Summer Street as an individual listing); one property is recommended as possibly eligible, although it suffers from major building losses (Holyoke Machine Co.); and four properties are recommended as not eligible (Manchester and Bridge Streets Manufacturing District, Blackstone Street Manufacturing District, Tidewater Filling Station, and Cooney Block). One property (Mission Chapel) is listed in the State and National Registers.

25-1321 Willan, Steve, Suzanne Glover and Ann Davin

1993 Technical Report, Results of the Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Plymouth Municipal Airport Project Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

The goal of the survey was to locate and identify any archaeological resources in previously undisturbed areas which may be affected by proposed construction. Background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing were used to assess the archaeological sensitivity and previous disturbance within the project area. A total of 46 test pits were excavated and recorded during the fieldwork component of the intensive survey. No prehistoric or historic period cultural material was recovered during the intensive archaeological survey.

25-1322 Strauss, Alan E.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Elmwood-Pleasant Street Subdivision in Grafton, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Background research indicated that one recorded prehistoric site (19-WR-112) was situated within or adjacent to the project area. No chronological data were available about this site. No historical sites were recorded for the study area. The field reconnaissance identified recent historical trash in the project area; no foundations or features were identified. No prehistoric cultural remains were identified on the surface. Subsurface testing included 40 shovel test pits at 10 m intervals within eight linear transects also spaced at 10 m intervals. No prehistoric cultural resources were recovered during the testing program. Limited amounts of historical ceramics, glass, and bricks were recovered; these did not appear to represent a significant cultural deposit. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1323 Nassaney, Michael and Alan Leveillee

1992 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of Portions of the Proposed GE-Altresco Pipeline, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey of a proposed natural gas pipeline route included documentary research and subsurface testing to identify any historic or prehistoric use of the project area. A total of 287 test pits excavated during the archaeological survey located four prehistoric sites or find spots in Areas C, E, F, and G. One historic site was identified during the intensive survey (Area F), and historic artifacts were recovered from seven of the eight survey areas (all but Area H). Three loci of activity in Area C will be avoided by an alternative construction route. Because the significance of the prehistoric materials in this area remain unknown, the area should be designated a no access zone throughout construction. A historic dump in Area F does not appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Historic artifacts observed in the other survey areas represent low density 19th and 20th century refuse dumping and agricultural activities. No sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will be impacted by the proposed construction. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1324 Cook, Lauren J., Joseph Balicki and J. N. Leith Smith

1992 Central Artery/Tunnel Project Phase II Site Examination, Town Cove Archaeological Site, Study Block TC04, Boston, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Phase II archaeological testing was conducted at a block to be impacted from utility relocation. Phase I investigations indicated that archaeological resources might be present beneath the block; specifically, the remains of a 19th century commercial block designed by Charles Bulfinch, Boston's foremost Federal Period architect. The Phase II investigations were designed to determine whether these resources were present and whether they possessed sufficient integrity and signifi-

cance to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The excavation revealed that basements, filled during the 20th century, underlay most of the block. Excavation in the portion of the block that did not have a basement, and excavations below the floor of one of the basements, failed to encounter wharf remains from any period. Early 19th century fill layers, probably deposited during the development of India Wharf and Broad Street, were encountered below the basement floor, but these fills have limited potential to inform research on land filling processes, and are not considered eligible for the National Register. The remains of early 19th century buildings were encountered, in the form of basements. Documentary evidence calls their significance into question, however, and the archaeological evidence indicates that these structural remains lack the integrity to provide otherwise unavailable information about early 19th century building techniques. They are not considered eligible for the National Register. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1325 Willan, Steve, Ann K. Davin and Marsha King

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Chelmsford Phase IIIA Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The project includes the construction of four pump station locations and nine cross-country routes. A known prehistoric site, 19-MD-33, was reported located in close proximity to the Pine Hill Avenue section of the project area. Fieldwork included a walkover inspection to rank the archaeological potential of the 13 project locations, and the excavation of 60, 50 x 50 cm test pits. The fieldwork assessed the majority of the project area has having low potential due to poor soil drainage and/or previous construction. No evidence of prehistoric activity was located anywhere within the project locations. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1326 Hoffman, Curtiss

1993 North River Archaeological Project Transect IV--1992 Season, Pembroke and Norwell. 132 pages.

This report describes an archaeological reconnaissance survey on public and private lands within a transect 1 km in east-west width and 8.5 km in north-south length, within the North River drainage in the towns of Norwell, Marshfield, and Pembroke, Massachusetts. This survey is part of the ongoing North River Archaeological Project. The report presents a preliminary study of the results of excavation in the southern half of Transect IV. Prehistoric and historic results are described within specific loci tested. These results were then used to evaluate the survey methodology and environmental and cultural parameters. Recommendations were made for the protection of sites and the promotion of public awareness and appreciation of cultural resources in the general study area.

25-1327 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz and Christopher L. Donta

1993 An Archaeological Site Locational Survey for Stratus Computer, Marlborough Expansion, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

An archaeological locational survey was conducted on Addition Hill in Marlborough. The project area is north of the Native American "Praying Town" of Okommakamesit, and near the Flagg Swamp Rockshelter (19-MD-445) and the Fort Meadow Reservoir prehistoric sites. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. Historic artifacts, found mainly in the A horizon of Area A, include 19th and early 20th century ceramics. No historic features were found in association with these artifacts; no historic documents suggest structures in the project area. It does not appear that the project area contains sites that may be eligible for the National Register. No further survey was recommended.

25-1328 Donta, Christopher L. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1994 Archaeological Site Examination of Parcel B, Nantucket Housing Authority, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

An archaeological site examination was completed of two cultural features identified during the site locational survey for the Nantucket Housing Authority (see report #25-1215). The first feature was a low, linear earthen mound which may be an early form of fence known as a "ha-ha" use to enclose sheep shearing pens built in 1822. Four trenches were excavated into the "ha-ha". No features or clusters of artifacts were found to elaborate on the construction or use of this feature. The soil profiles did show the mounding of soils needed to build up the mound. The second feature, known as the Boulder Site, was a small artifact scatter containing lithic flakes and 18th century green bottle glass in association with a large boulder. This feature was examined using a metal detector, soil probe, twelve shovel test pits, two trenches, and two excavation units. No other features were found in association with the artifacts. The boulder appears to be a glacial erratic. No further survey of either feature was recommended, as neither site was considered to be significant.

25-1329 Clements, Joyce, Leith Smith and Cornelia Burr

1994 Reconnaissance Survey Report, Fall River CSO Abatement Program, Fall River, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The City of Fall River Sewer Commission is currently preparing an Environmental Impact Report for a Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO). Documentary research and a site walkover identified several National Register properties located in close proximity to construction areas of the proposed project. Most of these properties will not be impacted by proposed construction activities. Where potential impacts existed, project developers altered the location of engineering features to mitigate damage to historic properties. In four locations, further archaeological investigations were suggested: within the parking lot of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce on Pocasset Street where historical sources identified 19th century mill buildings and activity areas; in an undisturbed area near Arnold and Swift Streets, in close proximity to wetlands, where site characteristics suggested some potential for prehistoric sites; in Quequechan Street, where a site walkover produced prehistoric and historic period artifacts; and at the Wastewater Treatment Plant, where construction activities will impact potentially sensitive areas in close proximity to the water's edge. No additional impact areas were identified as potential archaeological sites or historic structures that could be impacted during the construction or operation of the project.

25-1330 Clements, Joyce M.

1994 Report on Documentary Research and a Remote Sensing Survey for the Proposed Sanitary Landfill/Solid Waste Management Project in Sterling and Clinton, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

This report describes information gathered from oral histories and interviews, documentary research, and a remote sensing survey undertaken as part of an archaeological investigation of a proposed project. Documentary research and interviews with local residents, historians, an avocational archaeologist, and a Native American consultant suggested that the project area was archaeologically sensitive and could possibly contain human burials. Some comparative research on archaeological investigations of cemeteries was described. The geophysical (terrain conductivity) survey revealed 31 subsurface anomalies within the project area. Before archaeological testing of these anomalies could be undertaken, however, the project was indefinitely postponed. Recommendations included limiting access to the parcel, maintaining the current tree and brushcover, protecting stone markers that may be associated with graves, and undertaking archaeological testing to evaluate subsurface anomalies and surface features. See also report #25-1338.

25-1331 King, Marsha K., Virginia H. Adams and Ronald Dalton

1993 Archaeological Site Examinations of Two Blackstone Canal Segments in Worcester and Millbury, Massachusetts and the Mill Brook Sewer Portal in Worcester, Massachusetts. 115 pages.

Site examination-level research, recording and testing was completed on two sections of the Blackstone Canal, one in Millbury and one in Millbury and Worcester; and at the Mill Brook Sewer and Portal (also originally part of the canal route). Project tasks included additional background research, walkover inspection, and limited subsurface testing including the excavation of a machine trench. One segment of the Blackstone Canal in Worcester (Worcester/Millbury Segment) and the Mill Brook Sewer and Portal in Worcester were recommended to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, C, and D. However, the Massachusetts Historical Commission determined that all five surviving canal segments discovered in this survey possess sufficient integrity to be eligible as components of the Blackstone Canal historic district. This report includes an historic overview of the Blackstone Canal with many illustrations, including overlay maps depicting the location of the canal through time.

25-1332 Clayton, David E. and Sally Pendleton

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Proposed Colonial Gas Pipeline Project in Lynnfield, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

The proposed project will involve the construction of a new pipeline and adjacent transfer/regulator station. The intensive archaeological survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, laboratory analysis, and report preparation. Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were recorded within the project area, but several are situated in the surrounding area. Research also indicated that, although no historical sites were recorded for the pipeline route, several historical farmsteads were situated near the proposed pipeline corridor. No prehistoric or historical sites were identified during the field reconnaissance, but undisturbed portions of the project area were considered to have potential for undocumented archaeological remains. The project area was divided into four sections for the subsurface testing phase of the project. A total of 176 test pits was excavated within these four sections. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from any of the test pits. A small number of historical artifacts was recovered from test pits in three of the sections, but none of these artifacts are considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1333 McDermott, Brendan J.

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Section 9 Pipeline of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Boston Expansion Project in Massachusetts. 166 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of a proposed pipeline was conducted in Lynnfield, Wakefield, Saugus, and Revere. Background research indicated that four prehistoric sites were located near or possibly within the proposed pipeline corridor and that undisturbed portions of the project area had high potential for undocumented prehistoric remains. No recorded historical sites were situated within the project area, but the proposed pipeline corridor was considered to have high potential for historical remains in areas near historical roadways. During the field reconnaissance, 16 areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified. One prehistoric site--the Czarniawski's Garden site--was identified during the field reconnaissance in Area 6 (Wakefield) and three historical features were identified: the first two consist of pit features in Areas 8 and 14 (both in Saugus) and the third consists of a series of terraces and terrace walls in Area 16 on Broadway (Route 99) in Saugus near the intersection of Route 99 and Route 1. A total of 471 test pits, consisting of 433 systematic, 33 bracket and 5 judgmental units, was excavated in 14 areas (Areas 3-16) of archaeological sensitivity. Eleven prehistoric sites and three historical sites were identified during the course of this survey. The prehistoric sites identified are, from north to south, the Czarniawski's Garden site in Area 6 (Wakefield) and the Montrose Terrace site in Area 7 (Wakefield), both of which date to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period; the undated Powerline and Chassis sites in Area 7 (Wakefield); the Breakheart #1 site in Area 8 (in Breakheart Reservation, Saugus), which dates to the Middle Archaic period; the Breakheart #2 site in Area 8 (also in Breakheart Reservation, Saugus), which dates to the Woodland period; and the undated Water Street Overlook site in

Area 8 (Saugus), Breakheart #3 and Breakheart Findspot sites in Area 9 (Wakefield), Dry Pond Findspot in Area 10 (Saugus), and Franklin Marshes site in Area 15 (Revere). Neither the Breakheart Findspot nor Dry Pond Findspot sites are considered to be potentially significant and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for them. The other nine prehistoric sites identified are considered to be potentially significant and should be avoided during construction. A Phase II site examination should be conducted of each of these nine sites that cannot be avoided. The three historical sites identified are, from north to south, the 20th century Pit Feature site in Area 8 (Saugus), the 20th century Pit Features site in Area 14 (Saugus), and the late 19th to early 20th century Broadway (Route 99) historical site in Area 16 (Saugus), which consists of three terraces constructed of dry-laid fieldstones. Additional historical artifacts were recovered from all but 4 of the 16 archaeologically sensitive areas (Areas 1, 2, 8 and 14), but these materials are considered to represent low-density refuse. None of the historical sites identified nor any of the areas of low-density historical refuse were considered to be potentially significant. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations were recommended for them. Prior to the completion of the intensive archaeological survey, the project was indefinitely postponed. Thus, two areas (Areas 1 and 2) that were determined to have archaeological sensitivity, situated within Camp Curtis Guild National Guard Reservation in Reading and Lynnfield, were not subjected to subsurface testing. Also, an additional six test pits originally planned for the area of the Czarniawski's Garden site in Wakefield were not excavated. Should the project be reactivated, these areas should be tested and the additional test pits in Area 6 should be excavated to complete the intensive archaeological survey.

25-1334 Filios, Elena L.

1993 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Shattuck Farm, Loci A, C, and D, Andover, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

Two small areas of the Shattuck Farm site (19-ES-196) were the subject of a site locational survey. Area 1 is south of, and adjacent to, Locus A, as identified by Luedtke (1985) and Mahlstedt (1981) (see reports 25-1051 and 25-1026). It lies on the eastern bank of a sedimentation pond. A parking area and associated access roads were proposed by Hewlett Packard for Area 1. No prehistoric artifacts or features were identified in Area 1, and no further survey is recommended. Area 2 overlaps portions of Loci C and D, as identified by Leudtke and Mahlstedt and lies on the eastern bank of Spindle's Creek. A softball diamond or other recreational facility was proposed for this area. The northern two-thirds of Area 2 contain a relatively high density of prehistoric artifacts. The southern third of the area has been disturbed considerably. It was recommended that either a Preservation Restriction be conveyed to the Massachusetts Historical Commission for the northern portion of Area 2, or that a data recovery project be conducted. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has determined it to be eligible for the National Register as a contributing element to the historic district.

25-1335 Clements, Joyce M.

1994 Preliminary Report on an Archaeological Intensive Survey, Melone Landfill Extension Project (Locus III and Locus IV), Hudson and Stow, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

This report describes additional information gathered from documentary research, a preliminary and final site walkover, and subsurface investigations undertaken for the proposed landfill expansion project. An archaeological intensive survey was conducted in two areas untested during previous investigations in 1991 (see report #25-1061). Subsurface testing produced four historic-period artifacts associated with a 19th century property identified during previous investigations. The property is not considered historically significant because it has been severely impacted by quarrying activities. Subsurface testing located no prehistoric artifacts or features. Archaeologists therefore recommend that the proposed landfill expansion may proceed without further investigations.

25-1336 Garman, James C., Joan Gallagher, Virginia H. Adams and Steven A. Mrozowski

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, South Boston Piers Transitway Project, Boston, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

The proposed Transitway Corridor involves construction of new transportation services through seven areas of downtown Boston: 1) Boston Common/Tremont Street; 2) Avery Street/Hayward Place/Avenue de Lafayette; 3) Essex Street; 4) South Station/Atlantic Avenue; 5) Russia Wharf; 6) Fort Point Channel and 7) South Boston Piers. Based on documentary sources and consultations with federal, state and private archaeological consultants, the project areas have a generally low sensitivity for prehistoric and historic cultural resources. A significant exception to this finding is the southeast corner of Boston Common, which has a moderate to high potential based on previous studies and the proximity of the Central Burying Ground. Further archaeological investigations are recommended for primary and secondary areas of construction activities in the southeastern corner of Boston Common near the intersection of Tremont and Boylston Streets. No other areas of the Transitway Corridor are recommended for further examination. Based on the sequence of filling and construction in the 20th century, it is unlikely that project plans will disturb significant cultural resources in areas other than Boston Common.

25-1337 Donta, Christopher L., Carolyn D. Hertz and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1993 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Shrewsbury Street Safety Improvement Project, West Boylston, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

The project area consists of a 2,134 m (7,000 ft) section of Shrewsbury Street with nine areas having a high probability to contain prehistoric or historic cultural resources. These areas were selected for subsurface investigation. A total of 94 shovel test pits was excavated. No prehistoric sites were located in the project area. A very low number of historic materials was recovered from the project area, all indicating 19th and 20th century activity. No further survey was recommended.

25-1338 Clements, Joyce M.

1994 Stone Markers in the Vicinity of the Proposed Sanitary Landfill/Solid Waste Management Project in Sterling and Clinton, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

This report describes a series of stone markers found in the vicinity of the proposed Sanitary Landfill/Solid Waste Management project in the towns of Sterling and Clinton, Massachusetts. Two photographs and a description of each stone are provided. The general location of each stone is given, but these locations are approximate because a professional survey was outside the scope of the original project. Although some of the stones are close to the project area, none is within the undisturbed portion of the proposed landfill, which was the focus of documentary research and geophysical testing in 1993. The proposed sanitary landfill project was indefinitely postponed in 1993, and no development in, or close to the project area is currently in progress. The report is supplementary to, and should be used in conjunction with report #25-1330.

25-1339 Davin, Ann and Craig Chartier

1993 Results of the Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Wareham Phase II Industrial Park Project Area, West Wareham, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed prior to the construction of a 600 ft roadway to access 16 acres of industrially zoned land. The intensive archaeological survey included background research, a walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. During the walkover inspection, a sensitivity assessment was completed and the project area was examined for any surface evidence of historic and prehistoric sites. A total of 104, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the subsurface testing. No evidence of prehistoric cultural materials was found and historic materials consisted of recent bottle glass fragments. Due to the lack of evidence of any prehistoric

and significant historic period resources, no additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1340 Ritchie, Duncan and Dianne Doucette

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey of MWRA Framingham Extension Relief Sewer, Dover, Natick, and Wellesley, Massachusetts. 104 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey was conducted within seven sections of the project area. Proposed construction will include a pumping station, 36 inch force main and 36 to 48 inch gravity sewers in the towns of Framingham, Natick and Wellesley, Massachusetts. Four staging areas and a previously known prehistoric site (Drucker findspot) were located in the Metropolitan District Commission Elm Bank Reservation property in Dover. Sections of the project area in Natick were a proposed access road between Matthew Court and Alger Street and a staging area on Leach Lane. The archaeological sensitivity of the project area was assessed from the results of several previous cultural resource management surveys in the immediate vicinity (see reports 25-306 and -878). The four staging areas within the Elm Bank Reservation had been modified by historic/modern period landscaping or other alteration and were considered to have moderate sensitivity for prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. The proposed access road was considered to have high archaeological sensitivity due to its proximity to a known prehistoric site (Dawborn Site, 19-MD-705). The staging area on Leach Lane was ranked as having moderate sensitivity.

Intensive subsurface testing within the Drucker find spot and Matthew Court/Alger Street access road yielded small amounts of prehistoric cultural material found in altered (landscaped) or disturbed soil horizons. The prehistoric depositions in the Drucker findspot and the Dawborn site were not considered to be potentially significant due to loss of integrity from historic/modern period disturbance. The historic/modern period cultural material recovered from the project area during the survey was not considered to represent potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations of Areas 1-7 within the Natick/Dover section of the Framingham Extension Relief Sewer was recommended.

25-1341 King, Marsha K. and Beth P. Miller

1994 Archaeological Investigations, Haul Road Trenching and Disturbance Documentation of the Piggery Point Burials on Deer Island, Boston, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Archaeological investigations of the Piggery Point Burial site included machine-assisted excavation of ten trenches across the proposed upper haul road, assessment of construction disturbance, collection of human skeletal material from construction backdirt piles, forensic analysis of this disturbed material, and documentary research. Disturbance occurred in 1990 during demolition and removal of concrete piggery foundations prior to construction of new wastewater treatment facilities on Deer Island in Boston Harbor. No human skeletal material or grave related soil anomalies were identified during excavation of ten machine trenches across the proposed route of the upper haul road, upslope from the area where human remains were recovered in May. Based on the results of the machine trenching no further archaeological investigations were recommended in the haul road vicinity. A total of 3,027 human bones and bone fragments were recovered from five of the ten piles of machine disturbed backdirt and from disturbed contexts on the surrounding ground surface. Remains of a single truncated coffin was identified in one profile (Wall C). The results of the disturbance documentation fieldwork suggest that, prior to the 1990 machine disturbance, the human remains recovered from Piggery Point were probably located in the relatively intact soil remnant bounded on the west and south by Wall C, which correlates closely with the location of a concrete retaining wall situated in front of the piggery. Forensic analysis of the human remains indicated that from 28 to 37 individuals were represented in the assemblage. All were adult Caucasians of northern European heritage and appeared to have died between ca. 1840-1890, within approximately 5 to 10 years. The probable cause of death appeared to

be brief intense illness(es), such as "famine fever" (also referred to as "hunger typhus"), cholera, or tuberculosis. It was not possible to positively determine the identities or city institution affiliation of the recovered remains. It appears likely that piggery construction impacted the Piggery Point burials in 1908, possibly truncating some of the graves. The remaining graves were then sealed behind a concrete retaining wall. Additional intact or partially intact burials may be located in the relatively undisturbed soils to the southeast of Wall C. It was recommended that no further disturbance (i.e., excavation, cutting) take place within the burial area. The construction activity and filling proposed to complete the earthen berm around the northern end of Deer Island should not cause further damage to remaining burials, if appropriate care is taken. It was also recommended that the human skeletal remains recovered during the archaeological investigations within the disturbance documentation area be reinterred on Deer Island. A suitable monument should be erected to mark the site of the reinterment.

25-1342 Beaudry, Mary C.

1994 Report of Archaeological Testing, Monitoring, and Evaluation: The Rea-Proctor Homestead and Farm, Danvers, Massachusetts. 104 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted at the Rea-Proctor Farm, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as part of a certified rehabilitation project by the property owners. A total of 6 test units were excavated in areas of proposed impact from restoration and utility installation. One significant feature, a first-period (i.e., pre-1720) cellar hole/foundation, was uncovered in one of the test units; this feature was avoided during rehabilitation activities. Other test units revealed landscaping activities and additional features, but in each instance the relevant data were recorded and installation of the utilities proceeded according to plan. All mechanical excavation of utility trenches was closely monitored by an archaeologist. Useful recommendations for site preservation and future research were offered.

25-1343 Rainey, Mary Lynne, Burr Harrison, and Katherine Jones Garmil

1993 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed 3.3 mile Holliston Loop: The Original Route, Alternate Route, and Alternate A Through the Bullard Memorial Farm Property in Holliston, Massachusetts.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for a proposed 3.3 mile pipeline project which passes through the communities of Medway, Holliston, Millis, and Sherborn. Areas of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity were tested across the entire project area except for the section of the easement northeast of Hill Street up to the approximate point of intersection with the powerline easement. This project is not currently under active consideration by Algonquin and portions of the original 3.3 mile loop were not tested. Subsurface testing of the pipeline easement required seven transects (A through G) and 24 arrays or partial arrays for a total of 392 shovel test pits. Three hundred thirty-seven of the pits were sterile, 19 contained historic cultural material, and 44 contained prehistoric cultural material. A total of six prehistoric sites, two prehistoric findspots, two historic sites, and two historic findspots were recorded for the project area. The prehistoric sites dated from the Middle Archaic to the Middle to Late Woodland. Historic sites date from the 19th and 20th centuries. Should the project be reactivated, recommendations were made to complete the testing in untested areas, and to conduct further research and testing if potentially significant sites could not be avoided.

25-1344 Strauss, Alan E.

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey and Excavation of a Prehistoric Shell Pit Feature at Houselot 37 Bates Lane in Brewster, Massachusetts. 103 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey for a proposed new house was conducted. The project area is located on a high terrace above Myricks Pond. Background research indicated that no recorded

prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area, although numerous sites were recorded on the freshwater ponds nearby. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 22 shovel test pits. A prehistoric pit feature was identified. The feature contained a high density of marine shell; mammal, fish, and bird bone; prehistoric pottery; stone flakes; and carbonized maize kernels. Because of the importance of the shell pit, it was recommended that the pit feature be entirely excavated, thereby allowing a complete examination of its contents. The prehistoric pit feature was excavated with three excavation units. All of the contents of the unit were removed, labelled, and bagged for analysis in the laboratory. The pit feature contained approximately 153 pounds of edible shellfish shell, animal bones, 113 pieces of pottery, and 200 pieces of chipping debris. In addition, three carbonized maize kernels were recovered. Four radiocarbon dates were assessed from wood charcoal (865±95, GX-19564; 1215±250. GX-19563), maize (620±59, GX-19319), and shell (1150±90, GX-19318). Based on the available data, it appears that the pit feature dates to the beginning of the Late Woodland Period (ca. 700 B.P.). Numerous important and significant artifacts and data were derived from the excavation of the shell pit feature. Having removed the cultural feature, no additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the project area.

25-1345 Ulrich, Thomas

1975 Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Survey of the Yankee Greyhound Racing Parking Area and Stream Relocation Project. 11 pages.

A 43-acre parcel in Tyngsborough was the subject of an intensive archaeological survey. Background research suggested that an historical archaeological site (Cromwell's House) might be located within the project area. A walkover reconnaissance found much of the project area to have been previously disturbed. Undisturbed portions were augered in transects. Thirty-one 1 ft square test pits were excavated. Bits of charcoal and reddish layers of sand were noted, but no evidence of cultural features was indicated. An appendix provided information on the 18th century J. P. Bancroft house, just outside the immediate project impact area. No significant historic or archaeological properties were noted and no further investigation was recommended.

25-1346 Parrish, James N.

1977 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey of the Heaton Hall Hotel Site, Stockbridge, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

The reconnaissance survey included background research and a surface inspection. Several features (a well, spring, outbuilding foundation, and stone gate posts) were located, described, and photographed. The property was the site of the Heaton Hall Hotel, built 1903, and razed in 1972. Grading had severely compromised the archaeological integrity of the property. Appendices include engineers' soil boring logs and nine black-and-white photographs.

25-1347 Weeks, Janice M.

1976 Prehistoric and Historic Survey of the Proposed Shelburne Housing Authority Development for the Housing of the Elderly. 10 pages.

A 4.7-acre parcel was surveyed with a soil sampler using a 25 ft interval. No indications of prehistoric cultural material was observed. The property was at one time the location of a boardinghouse for the Arms Academy. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1348 Clayton, David E. and Brendan J. McDermott

1994 Archaeological Site Examination of the Meadowbrook Prehistoric Site in Section 8 of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Boston Energy Supply Project in Reading, Massachusetts. 83

pages.

A Phase II site examination of the Meadowbrook prehistoric site (19-MD-719) was conducted prior to the construction of a pipeline. The site examination consisted of background research, field survey, subsurface testing, laboratory analysis, and report preparation. Background research determined that numerous sites are recorded in Middlesex and Essex counties, most of which are located in coastal regions or along major rivers or other inland water sources, in contrast to the Meadowbrook site, which is a relatively isolated interior site. Field investigations for the site examination consisted of the preparation of a topographical site map, sampling through screening of the backdirt of a utility trench excavated through the site prior to the site examination, and the excavation of 98 shovel test pits and 7 excavation units. A total of 1,907 prehistoric artifacts was recovered during the combined Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations. These materials consist of 1,877 lithic flakes, 2 projectile point fragments, 4 cores, 5 bifaces, 4 preform fragments, 1 felsite perforator, and 14 pieces of angular waste. Only 83 (or 4.3%) of the artifacts were found in the A-horizon; the majority of the artifacts (1,824, or 95.7%) were found in undisturbed B-horizon soils. The felsite perforator has a stemmed base similar in form to a Small Stemmed projectile point that was recovered from this site, possibly indicating a Late Archaic/Early Woodland period component. No specific archaeological features such as hearths, pits, or post holes were identified during these investigations. The site contains a relatively low density of prehistoric artifacts across the knoll. Furthermore, the artifact assemblage is composed primarily of lithic flakes and very few tools. The knoll was probably truncated on the north, east, and west sides by the construction of the golf course, so it is possible that more substantial prehistoric remains that were once located at the site may have been destroyed. Thus, despite the presence of undisturbed deposits at the site, the potential for important research questions to be addressed through additional archaeological investigations is considered to be low. Therefore, the Meadowbrook prehistoric site is not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological investigations were recommended for it.

25-1349 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz and Christopher L. Donta

1993 Archaeological Investigations for Proposed Wastewater Treatment and Residuals Management Facilities, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 99 pages.

Additional archaeological investigations were conducted at two sites proposed for wastewater treatment facilities referred to as Site A and Site G (see report #25-1266). Also, reconnaissance surveys were undertaken for a third potential wastewater treatment facility site (existing plant site expansion area), a residuals management site (Manomet Landfill), and three force main routes. The Phase I (intensive) surveys took place in upland areas east and west of Route 3 and yielded no cultural material. A recorded prehistoric campsite, 19-PL-137, does not appear to extend into the project area. Possible historic sites were investigated and no further investigations were recommended for these sites. The reconniassance survey at the existing plant site expansion area indicated that this area is reported to be artificial fill and a recorded prehistoric site on the Plymouth waterfront, 19-PL-307, is located north of the area it is recorded to be in. It was recommended that, prior to any construction, this area be tested with a backhoe to verify the reported disturbance, and to ensure that sites that may be located below the fill will not be impacted. A reconnaissance survey of the proposed residuals management area at the Manomet Landfill indicates that there are not potentially sensitive areas of recorded archaeological resources in the study area; no additional investigations are recommended. A reconnaissance survey along proposed force main routes found that the only areas of high site potential are at the crossings of the Town Brook, the Eel River, a tributary of Beaver Dam Brook, and near Long Island Pond. However, in these areas, provided that the proposed force mains are placed within the road or shoulder of the road, no impact to prehistoric sites was anticipated. Should plans include excavation immediately outside of these areas, subsurface testing was recommended. No sites were located that appear to be potentially eligible for the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

25-1350 Davin, Ann K., Kerrylynn Boire and Holly Herbster

1993 An Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Rockwood Estates Project Area, Canton, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at a residential subdivision within a 38-acre parcel located west of York Street and immediately north of the town boundary with Stoughton. Background research, a walkover inspection, and subsurface testing were conducted as part of this investigation. The background research and walkover determined that the project area was highly sensitive for archaeological resources. Subsurface testing consisted of 30 x 30 m blocks and transects with test pits located at 10 m intervals. Additional testing in the form of test pit arrays and judgmental test pits were located around test pits that contained lithic chipping debris and historic-period domestic and structural materials. A total of 116, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated as part of the intensive survey. An historic EuroAmerican homestead and a prehistoric site were located during the intensive archaeological survey. The prehistoric site consisted of 47 pieces of chipping debris, with over 80% being Blue Hills rhyolite. Calcined bone, charcoal fragments, and a fire-cracked rock were also found, but not in a visible feature context. The historic EuroAmerican homestead consisted of a small cellar hole located along the edge of the wetlands. Materials included several pewter buttons/cufflinks, kaolin pipe fragments, redware ceramics, nails, a few glass fragments, and a piece of slate. The cultural materials indicated that this site was occupied during at least the 18th century and perhaps earlier. The absence of later materials suggests that the site was abandoned prior to the 19th century. A site examination was recommended due to the types and age of the cultural materials found during the intensive survey. These materials and the foundation suggested that important information on both the prehistory and early history of Canton was present in the project area. These sites may be potentially significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1351 Strauss, Alan E.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Dormitory, Shed, and Parking Facilities at the Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary in South Wellfleet, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in order to locate cultural remains within the impact areas of a proposed dormitory, shed, and parking facility. The project consisted of local background research, a site assessment, and subsurface testing. Background data indicated that numerous prehistoric remains had been recovered from the sanctuary and immediate project vicinity. A total of 26 shovel test pits was excavated. Test pit profiles indicated that the majority of the project area was covered by a layer of fill. Thirty-five pieces of chipping debris, consisting of quartz, felsite, chert, and quartzite, were recovered. The low density of prehistoric artifacts, lack of diagnostic materials and tools, and absence of subsurface features all suggest that the prehistoric sites are not significant. A ballclay pipe bowl, nails, and historic ceramics were recovered within the proposed parking area. The historical remains do not appear to represent a significant deposit. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1352 Willan, Steve and Suzanne Glover

1993 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Valley Farm Residential Subdivision, Groveland, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted for a proposed 23 acre development located south of the Merrimack River and north of Main Street. The project area had been subdivided into 21 single family house lots with two access roads, Merrimack River and Valley Farm Roads. Background research and a walkover/surface inspection were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The initial assessment determined that the parcel possessed a strong likelihood for containing prehistoric archaeological resources. This was based on its proximity to the Merrimack River as well as the presence of known prehistoric sites in the Groveland vicinity. Expected prehistoric resources included stone tool artifact assemblages along with evi-

dence of food processing and storage/disposal facilities (hearths, burnt rock platforms, pits, etc.). Subsurface testing conducted within the project area, however, did not result in the identification of any prehistoric deposits. Most sites recorded within the Merrimack River drainage are situated at major fall lines on the river itself and in areas bordering tributary streams and wetlands. These locations would have been the most productive settings for seasonally abundant food resources such as anadromous fish and waterfowl. The project area, on the other hand, lies adjacent to a relatively level segment of the river bordered by a steep embankment; there are no tributaries, streams, or substantial wetlands present within or immediately adjacent to the parcel. The intensive survey did recover 68 historic domestic and construction-related items in an A/plowzone horizon. These materials most likely represent field trash. Due to the absence of any evidence of prehistoric activity and very limited historic period activity within the project area, no additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1353 Donta, Christopher L., Richard D. Holmes and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1993 Archaeological Site Locational Survey in the Vicinity of Possible Burials, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted in the vicinity of possible burials in Edgartown, Dukes County, Massachusetts. The construction of a new water tank is proposed, adjacent to an existing water tank erected in 1906. Some prehistoric materials, including bones, were reportedly encountered in the construction of the first water tank, indicating a high probability of finding prehistoric material upon further construction. Subsurface testing at the site was designed to identify possible burials, and included four testing stages. Electrical resistivity was employed to detect subsurface anomalies which were then explored in hand-excavated trenches. A series of shovel test pits was also excavated throughout the site. Finally, a backhoe was used to trench across the proposed location of the new water tank. Soil profiles exhibited an undisturbed subsoil over most of the site, with disturbance observed in the vicinity of the existing water tank and access road. Twenty prehistoric artifacts were found at the site. No features or burials were identified. It is concluded that bones found at a five-foot depth during the 1906 construction may have been associated with shallow soils, having fallen to depth from side walls. No further testing was recommended.

25-1354 Clements, Joyce

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority Sewer Hook-Up Project, Westborough, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at two testing areas: Segment I, approximately 220 m long and 12 m wide, extending from the Massachusetts Turnkpike Authority's Service Area 6AW to Belknap Street; and Segment II, approximately 12 m wide, extending from Belknap Street approximately 45 m south along the Piccadilly Brook. The project area is located in the southwestern area of Westborough, approximately 2 mi. from the town center. In Segment I, very low concentrations of 19th century artifacts were found indicative of yard scatter. In close proximity to Segment II, archaeologists found the remains of a 19th century axe mill. The remains are outside the project area, but are included in this discussion to indicate that the mill has been considered in the evaluation of the project's impact. On the basis of these investigations, it was found that the proposed project will not impact any historically significant cultural resources within the immediate project area and can proceed without further archaeological or historical investigations.

25-1355 Strauss, Alan E.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 30,000 SF Retail Building at 2009-2039 Washington Street in Hanover, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for a proposed retail building near Third Her-

ring Brook. Background research for the project indicated that numerous prehistoric sites were located in the vicinity of Third Herring Brook and that historical houses dating to the 19th century existed in the project area. Following the background research and field reconnaissance, 14 shovel test pits were excavated in the impact area. Recent historical trash and a small amount of 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered. One sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from a fill level in association with historical remains. Because of the lack of intact prehistoric sites or substantial historical deposits associated with the 19th century structures, the project area was not believed to contain significant cultural resources; no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1356 Donta, Christopher L. and Carolyn D. Hertz

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Route 133 (Haverhill Street) Reconstruction Project, Rowley, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted for the proposed Route 133 (Haverhill Street) reconstruction project in Rowley and Georgetown. Portions of the project in Georgetown were not considered to be archaeologically sensitive, and required no subsurface testing. The project area consists of an impact zone approximately 4.5 km (2.8 miles) in length between Interstate Routes 95 and 1, to be affected by repaving and highway alterations. A total of 88 shovel test pits was excavated. No prehistoric materials were located within the project impact area. A small quantity of historic artifacts was recovered from disturbed contexts in the project area, all related to 19th and 20th century activity. One previously recorded prehistoric site (19-ES-467) just north of Survey Unit 5 was observed, and its present condition documented. An historic well was reported just north of Survey Unit 2, but is outside the proposed impact area. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1357 Moran, Geoffrey P., Edward P. Zimmer and Anne E. Yentsch

1982 Archaeological Investigations at the Narbonne House, Salem Maritime National Historic Site. 317 pages.

The Narbonne house was built in ca. 1670 in Salem, Massachusetts, and is now part of the Salem Maritime National Historic Site. It was the home of tradesmen and artisans, and is valued as a rare surviving example of 17th century vernacular architecture. Excavations began in 1973 as part of the National Park Service program to rehabilitate the structure. Three field seasons included the excavation of numerous features, the most important being a first period lean-to foundation, cobblestone driveway, dairy, well, privies, and trash pits. The site was especially notable for the quantity of its artifacts (over 138,000) and the range of its fine imported late 18th century English ceramics and Chinese porcelain, which are described and illustrated in detail. Particular attention was given to the successive generations of occupants, their impact on the house and the site, and their relationship to the excavated evidence. The pattern of artifact distribution in sheet refuse and trash deposits was investigated. Recommendations for site interpretation and additional research were been made.

25-1358 Russo, Paul A.

1994 Historic and Archaeological Reconnaissance/ Inventory Survey, Cultural Resource Management Plan, Buffumville Lake, Charlton, [Dudley and Oxford], Massachusetts. 127 pages.

This report describes the background research and fieldwork for the intensive-level and site examination archaeological investigations conducted around Buffumville Lake and the reconnaissance level survey of the flow easement of Pierpoint Meadow Pond in Charlton, Dudley and Oxford. Twenty-five of the 27 locations identified around Buffumville Lake during a previous archaeological survey (see report #25-646) were tested during the intensive survey. No testing was conducted at two locations for reasons stated in the text. One additional location (10a) was identi-

fied and tested in the field. A total of 185 test pits was excavated as part of the intensive survey. Among the historic resources investigated around Buffumville Lake were Old Oxford Road, the old (breached) Colicum Dam, and the bulldozed remains of the L. Gould farmstead. None of these historic remains were determined to be significant. Four prehistoric areas were also identified and investigated. These included three isolated find spots and a small Transitional Archaic period campsite (Blue Heron Site). It was recommended that the prehistoric campsite undergo further archaeological investigation, at the site examination level, in order to determine its potential significance. Site examination level archaeological investigations were conducted in order to acquire sufficient information about the site to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. During the course of the site examination at the Blue Heron Site two distinct activity areas were located, approximately 15 m apart. One of these contained diagnostic artifacts, Atlantic type projectile points, indicative of the Atlantic phase of the Susquehanna Tradition of the Transitional Archaic Period. Non-diagnostic chipping debris and fragments of at least two ocher (iron-oxide) pigment pallets were recovered at the other activity area. Thus far the relationship between the two activity areas is not fully understood. The physical integrity of the site appears to be good. Unfortunately, it lies within the proposed project impact area. Since the proposed project does not allow for avoidance, a data recovery program was recommended in order to mitigate adverse effects from flood water impacts.

25-1359 Metropolitan District Commission

1989 Dorchester Shores Cultural Resource Management Plan, Executive Summary. 27 pages.

This executive summary is designed to accompany the Dorchester Shores Cultural Resource Management plan, separately published by the agency as "A History and Guide to the Restoration of Dorchester Shores" (see report #25-1363). The study of Dorchester Shores in Boston is one of a series of reports being prepared by the MDC on the cultural resources of its parks and reservations. It sets the historical context for park management by examining the development of the communities associated with it, and identifies surviving resources within the park. Evaluation of the resources and recommendations for the agency form the core of this executive summary, which is designed as a working document for in-house review of specific proposals for the Dorchester Shores property.

25-1360 Edens, Chris

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Cabot Road Solid Waste Management Facility, Westfield, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey and an evaluation of the potential historic significance of two standing dwellings and associated outbuildings was conducted on a 32 ha (78 acre) development parcel. The intensive archaeological survey revealed only dubious traces of prehistoric occupation on the project parcel. Historic artifacts were more common, but only in the northern sections of the project parcel where the two dwellings are located; these artifacts are all firmly or probably dated to the 20th century. Deed and map research on the dwellings indicated their construction very late in the 19th century, a conclusion consistent with their vernacular, Greek Revival-influenced style. These dwellings lack stylistic, historical or associational significance, and are not eligible for inclusion in the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

25-1361 Pendery, Steven R.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Spring Brook Village Site (19-SU-25), The Arnold Arboretum. 149 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the Spring Brook Village Site (19-SU-25) under the Boston City Archaeology Program. This project represents the first systematic archaeological survey within the Arnold Arboretum. Project objectives included locating and defining site

boundaries, evaluating the level of site integrity, educating the public about archaeology, and preparing site management recommendations for the Arnold Arboretum. At least 4 spatially discrete loci of prehistoric activity were identified at 19-SU-25 and 2 possible building sites dating to the early 19th century were located. Two of the loci contained features, and two bifaces found may represent fragments of Orient Fishtail and Greene projectile points. A concentration of grit tempered pottery was identified. The historic sites may date to the period of Benjamin Bussey's development of the property prior to the 1840s. Site 19-SU-25 possesses a relatively high level of archaeological integrity and it should be protected from subsurface disturbance.

25-1362 Dolan, Judith L.

1984 Excavations at the Ebenezer Man Furnace Site, Sharon, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

This report summarizes the results of excavations conducted at the Sharon casting furnace site in Sharon, Massachusetts. The research goal was to collect necessary evidence sufficient to propose the site for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Excavations confirmed the existence of an 18th century blast furnace at the site by revealing portions of the blast furnace foundation and large quantities of furnace by-products including slag, charcoal, cast iron shot, broken portions of cast iron holloware and nails that were originally attached to the leather bellows. The furnace is specifically important because of its contribution to the American Revolution and because it documents an antiquated technological process. Because of the site's historical importance and archaeological potential it was recommended that the Ebenezer Man Furnace site be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Continuing historical and archaeological research at the site was highly recommended.

25-1363 Metropolitan District Commission

1989 A History and Guide to the Restoration of Dorchester Shores. 31 pages.

The purpose of this document is to assure that important cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged or destroyed at Dorchester Shores in Boston. It also identifies the basis of an educational program and can help to guide design, construction, and interpretation. The Metropolitan District Commission is dedicated to the task of preserving significant elements of our past history so that our citizens can have unique learning experiences in the present and the future. The study briefly outlines the prehistory of the Lower Neponset River then historic settlement at Port Norfolk, Commercial Point, the Lower Mills and the Neponset River Reservation. Historical development, architectural and archaeological resources and recent planning activity for each of these areas is presented. Detailed references and a bibliography are included. See also report #25-1359.

25-1364 Glover, Suzanne and Kevin McBride

1993 Old Ways and New Ways. 7,000 Years Along the Old South Road: An Archaeological Study, Gay Head, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

This report represents a popularized version of archaeological research conducted for the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). The study was part of a master plan compiled prior to the development and use of several parcels of Trust Lands (Parcels I, IIA, IIB and III) awarded to the Tribe as part of the 1987 Settlement Act 9 (P.L. 95-100). The report presents a background of the project, a discussion of survey methods and techniques, the prehistory, history and archaeology of Gay Head and a comprehensive discussion of the Old South Road Community which incorporates the previously discussed sections. A topical bibliography is also included for further suggested reading.

25-1365 McManamon, Francis Patrick

1983 Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations on Cape Cod: Ecological Niches, Adaptive States and Temporal Variation. 398 pages.

This Ph.D. dissertation develops a method for applying the concept of ecological niche as developed and used by ecologists to the description and analysis of cultural adaptations. The cultural adaptation of a human population to the natural and social environment where its members reside is, in effect, its ecological niche. Ecologists typically describe the adaptive states of populations that they analyze as points or ranges of values along dimensions of the natural environment. Important dimensions of the natural and social environment also can be identified for cultural adaptations. The measurement of where along such dimensions a particular human population fits describes the population's adaptation. The bulk of this dissertation is both a case study of this approach in a prehistoric context and the description of a series of prehistoric cultural adaptations that existed during different time periods on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Three dimensions of cultural adaptation, analogous to the niche dimensions of ecological studies, are analyzed: economic activities, spatial and seasonal organization, and external cultural contact. The archaeological data base that is analyzed consists of the assemblages, structural and spatial characteristics of 176 subsite concentrations distributed in 17 sites that have been discovered and examined by the Cape Cod National Seashore Archaeological Survey. Archaeological components from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland are included.

25-1366 Friedlander, Amy

1991 Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Historical Research 1626-1990. 273 pages.

Salem Maritime was the first National Historic Site established by the National Park Service. Enacted on March 17, 1938, the New Deal legislation which created the park recognized the importance of Salem in the maritime history of New England and the United States. The interpretive mission of the new park was originally focused on the surviving wharves, the Custom House, two residences facing Derby Street (Hawkes House and Derby House), and the West India Goods Store. Over time, the boundaries of the park have been enlarged; the approximately nine-acre park now includes the 17th century Narbonne House which faces Essex Street, St. Joseph's Hall on the corner of Derby Street and Palfrey Court, and two lots on the west side of Kosciusko Street. The purpose of the first research project was to develop a series of historical base maps, accompanied by a report, illustrating land use history within the park. The project was aimed at the period 1820 to the present, except in the case of those parcels acquired by the NPS since 1977, which required research from settlement to 1990. One goal of this research was to make an assessment of archaeological sensitivity within the park. The base map and text were to incorporate data on land ownership, location and function of structures, filling and dredging activities, and landscape evolution. Tracking utilities was excluded from the scope of this project. The second historical research project considered the history of the site more broadly, with particular reference to the period prior to 1820, and was designed to contribute to developing appropriate site interpretations as part of the General Management Plan for the park.

25-1367 Beaudry, Mary C.

1993 Narrative Summary of Archaeological Fieldwork, Summer 1992, Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

The 1992 field season at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm combined intensive excavations in three areas against the stone house, test trenching in two areas where electrical lines were to be installed, and survey consisting of field walking and surface collection. Related activities conducted as part of the Boston University Summer Term field school in historical archaeology included coring of selected trees in order to determine their ages and completing an inventory of 19th century newspapers found in the attic of the house. This brief preliminary report presents a summary of the summer field work and emphasizes the excavations next to the house. Archaeological field work continued beyond the six-week field school with funding provided by the National Endowment for

the Humanities and through volunteer efforts. The NEH grant is specifically to survey the farm as a whole, with the aim of locating all sites on the property. Excavations in 1992 focused on the kitchen area where cobble paving was exposed and excavations were completed for several features. Excavations were also continued in the West Yard and scullery foundation areas. Excavations in the area designated as East Front were aimed at recovering information about the landscape over time including historical grade levels and the construction date for the house. Excavations were also conducted in the West Front area and Breezeway. A field survey, also conducted in 1992, was completed for most of the cultivated fields around the house. That survey recovered both historic and prehistoric material including more than 40 shell midden features. In all, the 1992 field season recovered evidence for nearly 300 years of historic land use at the house. One important find was that recovered evidence indicates the house was completed by ca. 1680 corroborating circumstantial documentary evidence.

25-1368 Goodwin, Lorinda B.R.

1993 Archaeological Monitoring for Essex Alarm and Security at the House of the Seven Gables Historic Site. 7 pages.

This brief report describes the results of archaeological monitoring at the House of the Seven Gables Historic Site in Salem, Massachusetts. Four trenches were excavated for a renovated alarm system at the historic site. A previous archaeological investigation of the site (see report #25-1222) revealed that, while much of the site contained valuable and informative information about the history and prehistory of the site, areas near the edge of the garden and close to the other buildings on the site tended to be disturbed. The monitoring confirmed this observation in the excavated areas.

25-1369 Grumet, Robert S.

1992 National Historic Landmark Theme Study, Historic Contact: Early Relations Between Indians and Colonists in Northeastern North America, 1524-1783. 502 pages.

This National Historic Landmark Theme Study surveys archaeological, documentary, oral, and other evidence to establish historic contexts to identify, evaluate, and designate or thematically upgrade properties associated with the earliest phases of historic contact between Indians, Europeans, and Africans in the Northeastern United States from 1524 to 1783. The three historic contexts developed in this study summarize the current state of knowledge, review sources, and listed inventoried properties associated with major cultural areas within each historic context region. Although recent interest in interpretive reconstructions of meaning, gender, race and relations of inequality is reflected in this document whenever possible, primary emphasis focuses upom economic and socio-political factors affecting relations between native people and newcomers in the Northeast during early historic contact period times. This document is the first NHL Theme Study to develop historic contexts on a national scale. It is also the first document of its type to use the National Register of Historic Places' recently developed Multiple Property Documentation Form to present Theme Study findings. Using these frameworks to expand the scope of traditional NHL theme studies, this document coordinates NHL evaluation criteria to identify, evaluate, and nominate or thematically upgrade 20 properties (among which the Nauset Archaeological District in Cape Cod, Massachusetts is included). Pages 58 to 68 present the historic context for Eastern Massachusetts including a list of 89 inventoried properties associated with historic contact period Indian life in that area. The study also includes a summary of its identification and evaluation methods and an extensive bibliography, much of which is applicable to contact period studies in the Massachusetts area.

25-1370 McManamon, Francis P. and Christopher L. Borstel

1982 The Archaeology of Cape Cod National Seashore. 16 pages.

This pamphlet presents a popularized report of the Cape Cod National Seashore Archaeological Survey written for the general public. The report discusses archaeology at the seashore in general and the preliminary results of the seashore archaeological survey. The conservation and wise use of archaeological resources is discussed as well as conclusions about archaeological sites within the park boundaries preserving information about very different ways of life from the past. A reference list of books on historic period archaeology, prehistoric archaeology and Native Americans is included for further reading.

25-1371 Anthony, David W., Frederick M. Carty and Linda A. Towle

1980 State Reconnaissance Survey: Prehistoric Survey (Draft). 129 pages.

This report presents the results for the conceptualization and articulation of the design and implementation of the statewide survey. The study discusses biases in the collection of data from museum collections, survey methodology, typological biases, specific typological problems and basic assumptions which underlie the inventory. A projectile point typology is included within which form, flakes, size, approximate time range, additional names and references are identified for each type. An attribute list for non-projectile points is also included. This study forms the base for the Guide to Prehistoric Site Files and Artifact Classification System published by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 1984.

25-1372 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1985 Report on the Walter Vossberg Collection, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

This brief report summarizes an analysis of 587 artifacts inventoried from 16 sites in Middlesex and Norfolk counties, Massachusetts. Biographical information on Walter Vossberg is included, followed by a site summary tabulated by artifact type. A brief discussion of the Pine Ridge Cemetery site is also included. The Vossberg collection generally ranges from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

25-1373 Mahlstedt, Thomas F. and Eric S. Johnson

1985 The Jesse Fewkes Collection, Lemon Brook Site, Newton, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

This report presents an analysis for a portion of the Jesse Fewkes collection which is currently stored at the Newton Historical Society's Jackson Homestead. Artifacts which could not be attributed to the Lemon Brook site in Newton were not coded because of their uncertain association. The report provides an inventory of 93 artifacts by type for the Lemon Brook site in Newton and Watertown, MA. The collection ranges from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The major portion of the study, however, is an overview of New England prehistory based on the current state of knowledge. The overview was provided to assist the Jackson Homestead in understanding the collection they possess and as background information for display purposes. Recommendations were made for a public display and interpretive program based on the collection as well as its long term storage.

25-1374 Johnson, Eric S.

1985 Report on the Benjamin Franklin Green Archaeological Collection, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

This report summarizes the analysis of 133 artifacts, all reportedly found on the B. F. Green farm (19-HD-11) located in the northeast part of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. The report includes a background history for the collection followed by a collection overview discussed by period and artifact type. Artifacts in the collection span the Middle Archaic through Woodland periods. Management recommendations are included as well as recommendations for curation and display.

25-1375 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1985 Report on the Raymond Seamans Jr. Collection, North Carver, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

This report analyzes 17,789 artifacts from 115 sites located primarily in southern and central Plymouth County and Cape Cod. Raymond Seamans Jr. identified 86 sites while his father Raymond Seamans Sr., part of whose collection is included as an appendix, added 27 sites. The sites and artifacts are discussed by temporal period. Each site is tabulated separately by artifact type. A summary attempts to integrate the collection results into a regional context adding that analysis of collections like the Seamans' indicates that interior portions of Plymouth County were more or less continuously inhabited from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods.

25-1376 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1986 Prehistoric Collections in Southeast Massachusetts: The Edward Bielski Collection, Marshfield, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

This report briefly summarizes over forty years of collecting activities in Southeastern Massachusetts including Plymouth County and Cape Cod by Edward Bielski. A total of 722 artifacts from 21 sites and landowner codes are inventoried, representing only a portion of the Bielski collection. Each site and landowner code is tabulated separately by artifact type. Diagnostic types span the Early Archaic through Late Woodland and possibly Contact periods. Faunal remains and Native American burials are also included.

25-1377 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1986 Analysis of the Archaeological Collections of the Haverhill Historical Society's Buttonwoods Museum, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

This report summarizes the results of the MHC's inventory of the prehistoric archaeological collections of the Haverhill Historical Society. The Buttonwoods collection is comprised of at least 55 separate artifact collections ranging in size from one or two specimens to over one thousand. The sites represented are mainly from Essex County with emphasis on the Merrimack River Valley. Several important midden assemblages from the Truro area of the Outer Cape are also included. Many of the sites were collected by Frederick Almson Luce, one of the driving forces behind the society's development. The report describes the overall collection and includes artifact tabulations by site and type, site reports and a discussion of Native American burials originally associated with the collection. The report makes several recommendations relating to public display and interpretive programs for the museum and artifact storage. A Luce bibliography and appendix which includes a New England prehistoric overview is also included.

25-1378 Glover, Suzanne and Kerrylynn Boire

1993 Final Report Archaeological Inventory Survey Fort Devens, Massachusetts. 2 volumes, 14 appendices, 1,025 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted within the 9,300-acre Fort Devens military installation which is located in the towns of Ayer, Shirley, Harvard, and Lancaster. Archaeological testing for prehistoric sites consisted of sampling the lands (both to be retained and property to be disposed of and reused) with moderate to high archaeological sensitivity rankings, based on a previously formulated sensitivity model (see report #25-1099). An approximate 20% testing sample was completed on sensitive areas of property to be disposed of and reused, and an approximate 10% sample was completed on sensitive areas of federally retained lands. Twenty prehistoric sites were discovered, and the previously formulated archaeological sensitivity model was refined for all Fort Devens lands. The field survey for historic archaeological sites consisted of the visual verification

of the 145 documented sites identified during the previous archaeological reconnaissance survey along with additional documentary research and local informant information. Visually verified historic sites on property to be disposed of and reused were subjected to limited subsurface testing. No subsurface testing was conducted at visually verified historic sites on retained lands. A total of 90 historic archaeological sites was identified as a result of the archaeological survey. Based on the level of archaeological testing conducted to date, the 20 identified prehistoric sites appear to represent small, temporary camps where the manufacture/ maintenance of chipped stone tools occurred. Three of the sites produced evidence for food processing/ procurement in addition to the stone-tool making activities. These include the Shoppette Site on the Main Post, the Nonacoicus Brook Site on the North Post, and the Range Control Site on the South Post. Only two of the sites could be assigned a tentative temporal/cultural affiliation based on the recovery of diagnostic artifacts. These include the Jackson Gate Site, tentatively dated to the Late Archaic Period (5,000-3,000 B.P.) and the Nonacoicus Brook Site, tentatively dated to the Woodland Period (3,000-450 B.P.). The physical condition and integrity of the prehistoric sites are assessed as good based on the limited subsurface testing conducted to date. In order to determine the National Register eligibility of these resources, additional archaeological investigations are recommended. Documentary and field research were used to classify the functional type, temporal affiliation, and research value of the 90 historic archaeological sites identified at Fort Devens. Seventy-three sites are related to domestic agrarian occupation/activity dating from the second-half of the seventeenth to early twentieth century. Associated agricultural field systems, domestic vegetation, and landscapes were recorded for many of these sites. Nine sites are related to public/institutional (including the Shaker movement) occupations dating from the second-half of the 18th to early 20th century. Four sites are related to rural industrial activities dating from the second-half of the 18th to early 20th century. Three sites are associated with local transportation networks established from the early 18th to late 19th century. There are also 12 former town roads within Fort Devens, the majority of which were laid out by the early 19th century. Only two archaeological sites date to the military period occupation of Fort Devens. Eighteen of the identified historic archaeological sites on property to be disposed of and reused (Main and North Posts) are assessed as having fair to very good and excellent physical integrity. Site avoidance and preservation in place is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, then further research (i.e., deed searches, intensive subsurface testing) would be needed in order to make determinations of National Register eligibility. Eleven of the identified sites on property to be disposed of and reused (Main and North Posts) are assessed as being not eligible to the National Register, due to poor physical integrity and/or lack of sufficient information content. The potential National Register eligibility of 49 of the 62 historic archaeological sites identified on retained lands (one on the Main Post; 48 on the South Post) cannot be assessed without additional research. The remaining 13 identified sites on retained lands are assessed as being ineligible for the National Register, due to ground disturbances and/or lack of information content. There are 22 unidentified documented historic archaeological sites on property to be disposed of and reused and on retained lands of the Main and North Posts that have been destroyed or have minimal potential for survival. No further research is recommended for these sites. There are 23 unidentified documented sites on retained lands of the South Post. Thirteen of these have a moderate potential for survival. Their suspected locations should be avoided during ongoing/proposed earthmoving activities. If avoidance is not feasible, then further research would be necessary to locate and evaluate them for National Register eligibility. The remaining 10 unidentified documented sites on the South Post have been destroyed by military earthmoving activities. No further research is recommended for the sites which lack integrity.

25-1379 Fuchs, Adam and Sally Pendleton

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Proposed GE Lynnfield Gas Pipeline in Lynnfield and Peabody, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

Seven areas of archaeological sensitivity were selected for subsurface testing. A total of 131 shovel test pits was excavated. Prehistoric artifacts representing five separate sites and findspots were recovered from three areas (Areas 3, 4, and 5) and an historical boundary marker was identified in Area 7. In Area 3, one lithic flake was recovered from one test pit. This site--designated the

Tophet Road find spot--was determined to be an isolated find based on additional testing. In Area 4, a total of five prehistoric lithic flakes was recovered from two test pits. This site--designated the Rocky Ground prehistoric site--is not considered to be potentially significant. Three prehistoric sites--the Pine Hill Road findspot, the Coda prehistoric site, and the Pad prehistoric site--were discovered in Area 5. The Pine Hill Road findspot consisted of a single lithic flake recovered from one test pit. At the Pad prehistoric site, 10 prehistoric flakes were recovered from the disturbed plowzone. At the Coda prehistoric site a total of 38 lithic flakes were recovered, many from undisturbed strata possibly representing more extensive potentially significant prehistoric deposits. The historical boundary marker in Area 7 was identified on the 1831 map of Lynnfield as the "Seven men's Bound." If it is not possible to avoid the area of the Coda prehistoric site, then a site examination should be conducted. If the "Seven men's Bound" marker cannot be avoided, then additional documentary research and surveying should be conducted to determine whether the marker is in its historical location and context. The remainder of the sites encountered during this project are not considered significant and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1380 Beaudry, Mary C.

1994 Results of an Archaeological Site Examination: Swett-Ilsley House, Newbury, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

A site examination was performed at the Swett-Ilsley House, owned by the Society of the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and dating from ca. 1671. Seven exploratory trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed drainage improvement project. Evidence of recent landscaping and utility installation were found east and west of the house. Trenches along the north elevation located several features, including the remains of a ca. 18th century brick pier footing for an outbuilding. The high proportion of tobacco pipe fragments recovered reflects the use of the structure as a tavern. Recommendations were provided to avoid deep grading along the northern portion of the property.

25-1381 Cook, Lauren J.

1993 Report on an Historical Archaeological Resource Survey of Thompson's Island. 55 pages.

Extensive historical research and limited field testing was undertaken on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor. Focused on the island's 17th and 18th century tenancy period, the author summarizes the historical evidence for landlord-tenant relations, and land use patterns. Four transects of 25 cm x 25 cm units at 10 m intervals were excavated. Several now-destroyed and extant structural features were investigated.

25-1382 Donta, Christopher L.

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Highland Light Relocation Alternatives Study, North Truro, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted at a 1.67 acre site consisting of a lighthouse complex, an access road, and portions of a golf course. Twenty-four shovel test pits were excavated. No prehistoric materials were located within the project impact area. Cultural materials recovered during the survey consisted of a low volume of historic artifacts recovered from disturbed contexts in the project area. All artifacts were related to 19th and 20th century activity associated with previous domestic use of the area. Two building foundations were observed in the vicinity of the impact area. The first was a previously documented concrete foundation on the western edge of the project area, probably dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. The second foundations was found in the northeast part of the project area, and consisted of a poured concrete foundation, with a linoleum covered concrete floor. The entire area was found to be disturbed by previous construction and heavy landscaping associated with the golf course. No further investigations were recommended (see Report #25-1459).

25-1383 Edens, Chris

1994 Site Examination of Four Prehistoric Sites in the Farard Residential Development Parcel, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Site examinations of four sites were conducted in connection with a residential development. The sites had been located during an intensive survey in 1986 (see Report #25-777). Site A-2 (19-NF-229) was found to contain a light scatter of quartz debitage, but to have been heavily disturbed by a nearby sand quarry. The site has lost integrity, and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR); no additional work was recommended. The site examination at Site E-l (l9-NF-230) recovered 362 pieces of quartz and felsite debitage and bifaces, and several ground-stone tools from the topsoil and upper 10 cm of the subsoil. The site contains two overlapping parts, one composed entirely of quartz biface reduction debris, and the other of felsite Atlantic and quartz Small Stemmed materials. The site is undisturbed, and offers an opportunity to investigate the temporal and functional relationship between the Susquehanna and Small Stemmed traditions; the site is NR eligible. If the development design continues to avoid this portion of the development parcel, the site should be preserved in place. The site examination at Site H-1 (19-NF-23l) recovered six probably fire-related features (shallow pits) some with concentrations of fire-cracked rock, 56 pieces of calcined bone including rib fragments of canis (dog or coyote), several unidentified charred seeds, 432 pieces of chipped stone, and several ground-stone tools; the artifacts derived mostly from the topsoil and features. A distinct stratigraphic level at the base of the topsoil was interpreted as the result of intense occupational activities. Two radiocarbon dates from features (GX19995, 1165 ± 345 BP; GX19996, 1620 ± 145) indicate a Middle Woodland date for most of the site, while a Brewerton Eared Notched point (from the intensive survey) and a Stark-like point imply Middle and Late Archaic components. The lithic raw materials include felsites from the Boston Basin and from the Attleboro area, and several pieces of chert. The site is undisturbed, and offers an opportunity to investigate a small upland Middle Woodland camp; the site is NR eligible. If the development design continues to avoid this portion of the development parcel, the site should be preserved in place. The site examination at Site I-1 (l9-NF-227) recovered one feature (a hearth), 214 pieces of chipped quartz (biface reduction debitage), and two broken or reworked Small Stemmed points; the artifacts occurred in the topsoil and upper 10 cm of the subsoil. The site is undisturbed, but represents a common site type (lithic reduction near a wetland). Although it is NR eligible, no additional work is recommended at this site. Included in the conclusions of the report is an analysis of site variability that considers scales of observation to address site-specific and regional research questions. It considers the challenges inherent in addressing research questions in terms of "middle-range theory" (site deposition and transformation processes), the uncertainties in New England prehistoric chronology, and the requirements to address these issues with innovative methods. Framed within this discussion is an attempt to address the question of the relationship of the Small Stemmed and Susquehanna Traditions.

25-1384 Strauss, Alan E.

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Reconstruction and Relocation of Old Comers Road in Chatham, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 12 shovel test pits. Subsurface testing revealed extensive disturbance through grading and bulldozing within the majority of the project area. No prehistoric cultural resources were recovered during the intensive survey. Minor amounts of 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered within the project area; however, these were found in association with modern plastic, aluminum foil, and bottle glass. Because no significant historic or prehistoric resources were identified within the proposed construction route, no further archaeological investigations were recommended for the project.

25-1385 Strauss, Alan E.

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Telegraph Hill Subdivision in Provincetown, Massa-

chusetts. 33 pages.

The project consisted of local background research, a field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background data indicated that the site was used as a signaling and telegraph station in the 1830s-1850s. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 23 shovel test pits. No prehistoric or historical artifacts were recovered during the intensive testing. Testing determined that the project area consists of an ancient sand dune. Because no prehistoric or historical sites were identified, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1386 Donta, Christopher L., Richard D. Holmes, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Walmart Site VHB Project 3548.26, Orange, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

The project area consists of a 51 acre parcel just north of Route 2A, 13 acres of which will be developed. Historic settlement near the parcel appears to have begun during the mid 19th century, in response to the development of the Wheeler industrial enterprises. Six areas of the parcel were identified as having a moderate to high probability of containing archaeological sites. A total of 118 shovel test pits were excavated in these areas, but no prehistoric materials were located. A small number of historic artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts in several portions of the project area, all related to 19th and 20th century activity. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1387 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, Christopher L. Donta, and Eric S. Johnson

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Southbridge Water Distribution Extension, Charlton, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

Proposed locations of three water tanks and three pumping stations were examined by subsurface testing. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. Historic artifacts found in the plow zone in two survey units include whiteware (1820-1900) and temporally undiagnostic redware, nail fragments, and glass. Remains of a structure were recorded adjacent to the project area. It does not appear that the project area contains resources eligible for inclusion in the National or State Registers of Historic Places. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1388 Donta, Christopher L. and Carolyn D. Hertz

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Newton Street Bridge Reconstruction Project, Amesbury, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

A background review of documented historic and prehistoric cultural resources was conducted. The historic documents indicated primarily an agricultural and industrial use of the general area back to at least the late 1700s. A sawmill was identified as possibly having existed within the proposed impact area in 1884. A total of 12 shovel test pits were excavated in the proposed wetland replication area. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. Only two historic artifacts were recovered from disturbed soil contexts. No evidence of foundations or other structural elements was found in the project area, nor does it appear that a mill was ever located within the proposed wetland replication area. It appears that the mill indicated on the 1884 map was either misplotted or was located just to the north of the project area, in a location now bulldozed. No further survey was recommended.

25-1389 Hartigan, Douglas and Ann K. Davin

1994 Results of the Intensive Archaeological Survey, Eagle Farm Estates, Canton, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

A 65 lot residential subdivision was proposed within a 72.5 acre parcel of land. The background research and walkover survey determined that the project area was moderately sensitive for archaeological resources. Subsurface testing consisted of transects with test pits located at 10 m intervals. A total of 108, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated. Results of the intensive survey included a historic cartpath, stone walls, and a scattering of historic/modern cultural material that were recovered and cataloged as agricultural field trash. Prehistoric material recovered consisted of an isolated findspot containing four pieces of Blue Hills rhyolite chipping debris. These materials do not represent any potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1390 Miller, Beth P.

1994 Final Report Phase I a/b, Intensive Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed 3.83 Mile of 16-inch Pipeline Loop, Valve Site 1-22 to Brockton Meter Station. 62 pages.

Temporary workspaces, staging areas, access road, a spoil area, and the proposed loop, were investigated as part of the intensive survey. Field testing resulted in the recovery of one piece of quartz shatter/chipping debris, found in a fill deposited soil horizon. In addition, low densities of historic “field trash” were recovered. No further investigations were recommended.

25-1391 Cook, Lauren J., Robert G. Kingsley, Patrick W. O’Bannon, Glenn A. Ceponis, and Anne S. Dowd

1991 A Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey in Association with the Relicensing of Eight Hydroelectric Developments Along the Deerfield River Valley in Vermont and Massachusetts. 219 pages.

A cultural resources survey was conducted for eight hydroelectric developments in the Massachusetts towns of Buckland, Charlemont, Conway, Florida, Monroe, Rowe, and Shelburne. The survey involved an in-depth review and contextual synthesis of background information on the environment, cultural history, and previously recorded archaeological and historic properties within and in the vicinity of the eight hydroelectric developments’ project areas. Background and documentary research resulted in the identification of nine previously recorded archaeological sites and eight historical architectural resources. Archaeological site sensitivity models were developed in order to assess the potential of the project area to contain prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. In-field vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance survey was performed in order to augment the documentary research and to evaluate and record the nature and extent of existing and potential impacts to cultural resources through on-going activities. Recommendations were offered for Phase IB archaeological survey where hydroelectric facility operation or maintenance impacts coincide with areas of medium or high archaeological sensitivity. A detailed technical and historical summary of the New England Power Deerfield River Developments was also presented, as well as recommendations regarding potential future impacts. A supplemental report which expands on this report’s findings and recommendations was prepared subsequent to this report (see Report #25-1392)

25-1392 Glover, Suzanne, Paul Russo, Amy McFeeters, and Maureen Cavanaugh

1994 Supplemental Report: Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey for the Relicensing of Eight Hydroelectric Developments Along the Deerfield River Valley in Vermont and Massachusetts. Three volumes, 370 pages.

A supplemental Phase IA cultural resources survey was conducted for eight hydroelectric developments in the Massachusetts towns of Buckland, Charlemont, Conway, Florida, Monroe, Rowe, and Shelburne. This supplemental survey work was designed to address issues outlined in comments from the Massachusetts Historical Commission and Vermont Division for Historic Preservation on a previous Phase IA cultural resources survey report (see Report #25-1391). The sup-

plemental Phase IA survey consisted of additional archaeological and architectural services for the project developments. The archaeological services included additional background research, fieldwork, site mapping, and the preparation of archaeological inventory site forms. The architectural services consisted of additional background research, fieldwork, and the preparation of inventory forms. The additional background research and fieldwork resulted in the refinement of the prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity models and assessments. A discussion of the environmental characteristics of each development was included along with operating the developments, effects of wave and ice scour activity, and forest management practices. This information was used to formulate management recommendations for future archaeological survey in project developments where direct and indirect impacts are or may have adverse effects on significant cultural resources. Information on the buildings and structures within each of the eight developments was organized and presented on standard inventory forms. National Register recommendations were developed to assist in a consensus Determination of Eligibility. The results and management recommendations will be used to assist in the preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan.

25-1393 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of the Bayview Corporate Park, Quincy, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

This area contains three granite quarries operated from the 19th to early 20th centuries. Adjacent to this parcel, along the route of a proposed access road, is the Lyons Turning Mill (1894-1917), a National Register property that will be avoided during construction of the road. Features identified and documented include foundation and parts of structures, iron fragments related to quarrying, grout (stone waste) piles, retaining walls and partially-finished stone architectural items produced at the turning mill. Quarry 1 appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. It is recommended that the main part of Quarry 1 not be altered. Quarries 2 and 3 are smaller, later quarries that are damaged by dumping. Quarries 2 and 3 do not appear to be eligible f or the National Register. No further archaeological research was recommended for these two sites.

25-1394 Wilson, John S. and Richard S. Kanaski

1994 Archaeological Survey of the Pines Trail, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Essex County, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

Thirteen 50 cm square test pits as well as several auger samples, using a 17 inch Hoffer soil auger, comprised the bulk of the field study in Ipswich. The archaeological survey revealed eleven prehistoric features, consisting of ten small and shallow buried middens and one deflated midden on the trail surface. All eleven features were considered to be within one archaeological site designated as the Pines Site. Recommendations were made for a 2 m buffer zone around the features as well as modified construction techniques to protect the archaeological features from impacts of both aeolian erosion and pedestrian traffic.

25-1395 Herbster, Holly

1994 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed 4.0-Mile Canal Lateral Pipeline, Bourne, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

The intensive survey included the preferred route and alternate segments, as well as additional staging areas and access roads. The survey included background research, a walkover survey, an archaeological sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. A total of 196, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. The walkover survey identified a large glacial erratic known locally as Chamber or Sacrifice Rock, and was reported to have been used by Native Americans during the Contact Period. Testing in the vicinity failed to identify any cultural materi-

als. The proposed project will avoid impacting the rock by protective fencing no less than 9 m away. A small locus of prehistoric activity was identified, and six pieces of felsite chipping debris were recovered in the site area. Testing around this find spot defined the boundaries of the deposit. It is unlikely that this deposit represents a potentially significant archaeological site. Therefore no additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1396 Strauss, Alan E.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the New Elementary School in Brewster, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 150 shovel test pits within the project area. Three loci of prehistoric activity were identified which contained a few lithic flakes, and two sherds of prehistoric pottery. Bracket testing in the loci failed to produce additional cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1397 Ella, Ricardo J., Donald G. Jones, David E. Clayton, and Nicole A. Missio

1993 Results of an Intensive Archaeological Survey of Proposed Water Main at Cogswell's Grant in Essex, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Background research revealed that a late 19th century structure is likely to have existed within the project impact area. Although no prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded in the immediate project area, one site has been reported on the high ground to the northeast of the farm buildings. The proposed water line also crosses a portion of Strawberry Lane, part of the main road connecting Ipswich and Gloucester in the 17th century. During the field reconnaissance, no surface evidence was identified for either prehistoric activity or historical structural remains. A total of 33 shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m and 15 m intervals in linear transects parallel to the proposed water main line. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from any of the test units. Historical artifacts were present in eight of the test pits; most of these were relatively modern but some may date to as early as the 17th and 18th century. These materials, however, were not associated with any historical features or structures and are not considered to represent potentially significant deposits. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1398 Bell, Edward L.

1987 The Historical Archaeology of Mortuary Behavior at a Nineteenth-Century Almshouse Burial Ground. 187 pages.

This study examines and interprets the material culture recovered from the archaeological excavation of the 19th century Uxbridge Almshouse Burial Ground in the context of the social historical record on American deathways (see Report #25-963). Scholarly research on American death practices documents a transformation in social structures, attitudes, and material culture in the late 18th and 19th century that some historians have called the beautification of death. Late 18th and 19th century Americans created a wide range of decorative arts associated with death and funerals. Some researchers have interpreted this period as a reaction to an increasingly turbulent world, full of changes in social and economic structures. The transformation in death practices was socially pervasive and fostered the commercialization of the funeral industry. Partially as a result of the successful commercialization of deathways, specialized ornamental coffin hardware was widely used, even for coffins purchased for people at the lowest end of the socio-economic continuum. Paupers interred at the burial ground were given minimally decent care at death. The minimal nature of their funerary treatment is vividly captured in the archaeological record of the site, and underscores the historical fact of the dire social and economic circumstances of people who received economic assistance from the town.

25-1399 Wilkie, Duncan C.

1994 Phase I: Intensive Archaeological Survey of a 7.26 Acre Parcel of Land in Medfield, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

A background literature search, surface reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were conducted on a parcel of land slated for construction of a residential structure. Twenty test pits were excavated without finding any prehistoric artifacts. A brick reservoir believed to be associated with the "tannery farm" dating to the late 1800s was recorded and photographed as an historic site. Prehistoric site 19-NF-48 is believed to be adjacent to the project area. The developer agreed not to build in the project area along an existing driveway adjacent to site l9-NF-48 and to preserve the brick reservoir. These development restrictions will be placed in the deed to the property.

25-1400 Bell, Edward L.

1994 Results of Archaeological Monitoring During Construction of the Red Lily Pond Wastewater Collection and Disposal System Project Area, Craigville, Barnstable, Massachusetts, and Management Recommendations Concerning Two Possible Native American Graves in the Project Area (19-BN-682). 17 pages.

Staff archaeologists from the Massachusetts Historical Commission conducted archaeological monitoring during construction of a septic system for the Town of Barnstable. Native American skeletal remains had been discovered in the project area vicinity in 1907 and in 1993. Two soil features were located by MHC during construction excavation. These features appeared similar to ancient Native American graves observed at other sites, and have been designated with the MHC site #19-BN-682. Surface examination of the features, collection of surface charcoal, and documentation were conducted. No excavation into the features was necessary as negotiation with project planners succeeded in redesigning the project to avoid the features. Two features were marked on project plans and management recommendations were offered to the property owners to avoid excavation in the vicinity of the features and to consider granting a preservation easement to ensure their long-term preservation. Graves have significant scientific, historical, cultural, and spiritual value, and should be preserved.

25-1401 Scarlett, Timothy James

1994 Pudding Pans and Broilers – Bread Pans and Pie: Redware, Consumption, and Economy in Eighteenth Century New England. 263 pages.

This research paper describes analyses undertaken to test the assumption that redware was locally made and consumed in colonial New England. Thin-section petrology was used to conduct a microscopic analysis of a sample of redware ceramic sherds, mostly from contexts at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newburyport. Comparative materials were used from two Newburyport redware kilns (using samples collected by Lura Woodside Watkins and curated at the Smithsonian Institution since 1951). The results of the analysis led the author to reject a local market model of redware consumption. The paper uses the analysis as a means to examine underlying historical assumptions about consumer behavior and economy in historical archaeology.

25-1402 Scarlett, Timothy James

1994 Remote Sensing at the Old Burying Ground Morrison Kiln Site in Newburyport, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

A ground-penetrating radar survey was undertaken to locate the remains of an 18th century kiln site. Core samples were taken of clay in an area where a large anomaly was identified, but for which no graves were believed to be located. Some observations on the layout of the cemetery

were provided. Recommendations were provided to avoid archaeologically sensitive areas of the cemetery. This field report is also included as Appendix C of Report #25-1401.

25-1403 Davin, Ann, Holly Herbster, Virginia H. Adams, and Maureen A. Cavanaugh

1994 Historic and Archaeological Reconnaissance Inventory Survey, Cultural Resource Management Plan, Cape Cod Canal, Bourne, Sandwich, and Wareham, Massachusetts. 234 pages.

The goals of the reconnaissance/inventory survey were to locate, identify, and provide an inventory of cultural resources, and to prepare a cultural resource management plan. Background research on the prehistory, history, and environmental setting of the canal area was used to develop a preliminary sensitivity assessment for the Cape Cod Canal and included areas where extensive construction impacts were documented. This preliminary assessment was used as a guideline to determine where subsurface testing was conducted. A total of 230 acres was ranked as being archaeologically sensitive during the preliminary assessment. A total of 337, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated in these areas during the inventory survey. Prehistoric cultural material was recovered in four areas on the canal property. A total of 101 pieces of lithic material was found along with shell, calcined bone, and charcoal fragments in 40 test pits. Historic period materials were found scattered in seven different locations and consisted of 70 artifacts collected in 27 test pits. With the exception of the two prehistoric sites, the majority of these archaeological deposits were located in small intact areas surrounded by disturbed soils. Historic materials consisted of structural and domestic materials. The sensitivity assessment of the Cape Cod Canal project area was amended to reflect the results of the subsurface testing. The survey of the historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects was restricted to a windshield survey for the purpose of preparing recommendations for additional survey. The survey identified 55 buildings, sites, structures, and objects, 21 of which are 50 years or older. Fifteen of these properties have not been comprehensively documented and evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Army Corps of Engineers currently has no plans to construct facilities in the areas identified as containing cultural resources. Subsurface testing identified the limits of most of the intact areas along the canal. Three prehistoric sites may represent significant resources and if future plans for construction occur then additional testing would be recommended. A comprehensive study and evaluation of the remaining 15 historic properties was also recommended.

25-1404 Beaudry, Mary C.

1994 Archaeology of the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts. Interim Report No. 4. Results of Testing in Proposed Location for a Dry Well, August, 1994. 103 pages.

Archaeological testing in an area proposed for installation of a dry well at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in 1994 added further to our knowledge of late 18th and 19th century landscape treatment in the area immediately west of the house. The site examination produced no indication that significant cultural resources would be destroyed by the construction activity, and subsequent monitoring of construction bore out this observation. Results of the site examination lead to a review of previous excavation and testing in this area. A summary of previous investigations at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm was included. The stratigraphic and artifactual evidence delineates at least two landscaping episodes; Locus 2 across the site resulted from Edward Henry Little's renovations to the house and grounds ca. 1865-70; the strata within the area labeled "Flower Garden" on an 1812 plan of the property most likely were deposited in the late 18th century and may result from a landscaping project of horticultural experiment by Nathaniel Tracy. The lack of evidence congruent with expectations of what a garden should look like archaeologically led to a search for comparable evidence from other sites. The deposits in the "Flower Garden" area at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm are closely comparable to the deposit comprising a drain field for an experimental grapery, or greenhouse, in the 19th century by Nicholas Biddle at Andalusia, Pennsylvania. It is therefore possible that the "garden" deposits are the remains of an extensive drain field intended for some as-yet unfathomed horticultural activity undertaken by Nathaniel Tracy or perhaps by Offin Boardman, who succeeded Tracy at Spencer-Pierce-Little as owner and gentleman

farmer. Recommendations were offered for analyses and synthesis of the material recovered from previous years' investigations at the property (see Report #25-743, 25-1238, 25-1249, 25-1250, 25-1251, 25-1252, and 25-1367)

25-1405 Strauss, Alan E.

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the MetroWest Water Supply Tunnel Project, Marlborough, Northborough, Southborough, Framingham, and Weston, Massachusetts, Including Shaft Locations, Pumping Stations, Pipelines, Storage Tanks, Work Areas and the Wachusett Interim Corrosion Control Facility. 182 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for the MetroWest Water Supply Tunnel, following a preliminary reconnaissance survey. Testing at the pumping station locations confirmed land disturbance in these areas. Testing at the work areas for the construction project resulted in the identification of eight prehistoric sites, one of which was previously recorded (19-MD-212 at Shaft L). Two of the sites-- 19-MD-724, located on the first terrace of the Sudbury River in Framingham (Shaft L Area) and 19-MD-725, located near Schenck's Pond at the Norumbega Reservoir in Weston (Shaft N Area) --produced high quantities of prehistoric cultural materials, many of which were recovered from undisturbed contexts. These two sites are believed to date to the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland Periods respectively. Because the sites are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the survey recommended that site examinations be conducted in these areas (see Report #25-1406 and 25-1407). The remaining prehistoric sites have poor archaeological integrity and low artifact densities; they are not National Register-eligible and no further archaeological work was recommended. No historical sites were identified within the project impact areas and no further investigations were recommended for any other portions of the project area.

25-1406 Strauss, Alan E.

1994 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the First River Terrace Site, Framingham, Massachusetts, Conducted at Shaft L for the Metrowest Water Supply Tunnel Project. 99 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted at the First River Terrace prehistoric site (19-MD-724), situated adjacent to the Sudbury River. The site was discovered during an intensive archaeological survey of Shaft L as part of the Metrowest Water Supply Tunnel project (see Report #25-1405). The site examination consisted of 46 shovel test pits, four 50 by 100 cm units, one 100 by 150 cm unit, and five one-meter units. The site stratigraphy indicated that the First River Terrace site had been plowed and therefore lacked some degree of archaeological integrity. However, 44% of the artifacts were recovered from the B-horizon to a depth of 50 cm. Four prehistoric activity loci were identified at the site. Locus 1 contained pottery from the end of the Middle Woodland or the beginning of the Late Woodland period, and Middle Woodland Lanceolate and Fox Creek points (ca. 1,800-1,200 B.P.). An Early Woodland Meadowood preform (ca. 3,000-2,500 B.P.) and finished point were also recovered from this locus as well as an Early Woodland Rossville point. A radiocarbon date from Excavation Unit 6A provided an absolute date of 3,125 $\pm$ 170 E.P., which corresponds to the Early Woodland period. A second locus (Locus II) consisted of a high density felsite workshop which contained Middle Woodland Lanceolate-like preforms. Small sherds of prehistoric ceramics were also recovered. Locus III contained a second high density felsite workshop; however, no diagnostic points or pottery were recovered. Finally, Locus IV contained a Middle Archaic Neville Point (ca. 8,000-6,000 B.P.) and chipping debris in the B-horizon. Horizontally, the site is estimated to be roughly 17,320 square feet (1,610 square meters). The area tested of the prehistoric site forms roughly an equilateral triangle that is 200 feet on each side. Vertically, artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and into the B-horizon subsoil to a depth of about 50 cm. A total of 2,027 pieces of chipping debris, 40 pieces of pottery, and 87 fragments of burned animal bone were also recovered from the site. Appended to the report is a descriptive analysis of the prehistoric ceramics. The site has the potential to provide important data about the prehistory of Framingham and the region in general. Because the site is believed to be eligible for

nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and D, avoidance was recommended and the project plans were altered to avoid the site. If in the future avoidance is not possible, a Phase III data recovery is recommended for the site area within the work area boundary. Because of the importance of the site, it was also recommended that, in the case of any future threat to the portion of the site outside the present work area and jurisdiction of the MWRA, that portion warrants protection as well.

25-1407 Strauss, Alan E.

1994 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Norumbega Prehistoric Site, Weston, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted at the Norumbega prehistoric site (19-MD-725), discovered during an intensive archaeological survey of Shaft N as part of the Metrowest Water Supply Tunnel project (see Report #25-1405). The site examination consisted of four shovel test pits, two 50 by 100 cm units, and three 1-meter units. The site stratigraphy indicated that the Norumbega site was unplowed and had good archaeological integrity. Artifacts were recovered from the topsoil as well as the B-horizon to a depth of 50 cm. Horizontally, the site is estimated to be roughly 7 m by 11 m in size. The site consists of a high-density lithic workshop, possibly with two cluster areas. Over 2,000 pieces of prehistoric lithic debitage were recovered from both phases of archaeological study. A total of six broken tools was found during the site examination. Broken preforms found at the site suggest a Middle Woodland association (ca. 1,800-1,200 B.P.) for the Norumbega site. The site has the potential to provide important data about the prehistory of Weston and the region in general. Because the site is believed to be eligible for nomination to the National Register under criteria A and D, a Phase III data recovery was recommended if the site cannot be avoided during construction and protected.

25-1408 Pendery, Steven

1992 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey of the Arnold Arboretum. 30 pages.

A reconnaissance archaeological survey of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, was conducted. Project objectives included evaluating past research, conducting a walkover survey of the property, and inventorying and mapping sites and reporting on the survey results. At least four of the nine prehistoric sites representing the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland periods documented by Jesse Palmer in the 1930s appear to be preserved within the Arnold Arboretum. There are also numerous historic period sites representing three major periods of land use at the Arboretum: 1) the Subsistence/Commercial Farming period, 2) the Country Estate period, and 3) the Arnold Arboretum/Institutional period. Recommendations are made for protecting inventoried and undocumented sites, for conducting additional research, and for public education. (See also Reports 25-1302 & 25-1361.)

25-1409 Willan, Steve and Suzanne Glover

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Sagamore Hill New Antenna Run, Hamilton, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

As a result of the reconnaissance survey, the majority of the 30-acre property was assessed as possessing a low archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric resources because of construction and landscaping activities. Two areas of moderate sensitivity for prehistoric resources are present on relatively level, elevated terrain. The archaeological sensitivity for historic resources is assessed as low in areas where severe disturbances have occurred and moderate in all other portions of the property. Area Site #100 in the survey area is a commemorative marker, placed in 1910 in an area believed to be the grave of Masconomet, a 17th century Sagamore of the Agawams; the area is traditionally held to be the burial place of the Agawams. A 100-foot buffer zone was designated within and adjacent to the solar observatory property surrounding the burial site. This area has a

strong likelihood for containing isolated and/or clustered human burial features. Should future impacts be planned in areas of moderate prehistoric and historic sensitivity, then additional archaeological investigations may be warranted. Construction activities should be avoided within the 100-foot buffer zone surrounding Area Site #100. Limited subsurface testing was also conducted at the locations of two proposed new antenna facilities. This testing did not result in the recovery of prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. Test pit profiles revealed disturbed and/or poorly drained soils. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended f or the two proposed antenna pads. After the reconnaissance-level testing, the two antenna pads were relocated. No additional archaeological investigations of the project area was conducted in the new impact areas.

25-1410 Davin, Ann K. and Beth P. Miller

1995 Report on the Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Investigations, American Inn at Sawmill Park, Southwick, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The majority of the 27-acre project area had been impacted by previous construction activities and the removal of topsoil. Fieldwork included a walkover survey that documented the extent of previous disturbance and assessed the potential for prehistoric resources to be present within the project area; approximately 15 percent or four acres of the total project area had the potential to contain prehistoric sites. Subsurface testing was completed in the four undisturbed acres located in the eastern edge of the project area. This portion of the project area was bordered by an unnamed tributary of Kellog Brook and wetlands and contained sandy well-drained Windsor and Merrimac soils. A total of 31, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the intensive archaeological survey. No prehistoric cultural materials were located during subsurface testing despite the favorable environmental setting and proximity of a known prehistoric site. A low density of historic period field trash consisting primarily of redware, nails, and glass was recovered. In addition, some butchered animal bones were collected which were likely associated with the use of this property as a pig farm more than 50 years ago. No significant archaeological deposits were recovered during the subsurface testing, and no additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1411 Davin, Ann K.

1995 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Stevens Farm Residential Subdivision, Westwood, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the 134-acre project area was conducted. Background research determined that there were several known prehistoric sites and felsite quarries in close proximity to the project area. In addition, the project area was once part of the Lee Estate, a large, late 19th and early 20th century estate. The walkover survey was conducted to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area and to locate any surface evidence of prehistoric and historic period activity, in particular, lithic quarry locations and rockshelters. One felsite outcrop, culturally unmodified, was found during the walkover. A total of 166, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Test pits were located judgmentally, along transects, as part of 30 m x 30 m blocks, and in arrays around test pits with prehistoric cultural material. Prehistoric cultural material consisted of one unfinished Blue Hills rhyolite projectile point and one flake found in two separate locations. Further testing around these two test pits failed to recover additional cultural materials. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1412 Doucette, Dianna and Duncan Ritchie

1994 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Winchester Water Supply Project, Winchester, Medford, and Stoneham, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

The intensive survey was limited to the area of disturbance for the construction of the reclamation ponds and associated piping and utilities for the transfer of water from the North to Middle Reservoir. These areas were thought to possess a strong likelihood for containing significant cultural re-

sources. The remaining areas had been previously impacted by construction activities and therefore did not require testing. Subsurface testing yielded no cultural material. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1413 Donta, Christopher L., Richard D. Holmes, Frederick T. Barker, and Carolyn D. Hertz

1995 An Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Water Treatment Facility, at Gravelly Pond, Hamilton, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

The project area included a 3.2 acre parcel proposed as the location for a water treatment facility, and a 1.2 acre location for a pumping station. A total of 74 shovel test pits were excavated. No prehistoric sites were located in the project area. A small number of historic artifacts was recovered, associated with two 20th-century cabin foundations identified in the project area. No further investigations are recommended.

25-1414 Donta, Christopher L. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1994 An Archaeological Site Locational Survey for a Portion of the Charlestown Meadows Site, Westborough, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

The survey area is situated just north of the Charlestown Meadows site. The purpose of the survey project was to determine whether or not archaeological materials and features continued into the project area. Twenty-four shovel test pits were excavated. No prehistoric features or artifacts were found. No further investigations were recommended.

25-1415 Donta, Christopher L., Richard D. Holmes, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1995 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Cranberry Meadow Road Bridge Replacement Project, Spencer, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted for the proposed Cranberry Meadow Road bridge replacement project in Spencer, Worcester County, Massachusetts. The project area is 275 m (905 ft) in length, encompassing Cranberry Meadow Road east and west of a bridge crossing the Conrail railroad tracks, and a short segment of Briarcliff Lane, on the west side of the bridge. A total of 49 shovel test pits was excavated. Historic artifacts were recovered from two test pits, but they do not appear to be significant; no historic features were found. No prehistoric artifacts or features were identified. No further survey was recommended.

25-1416 Clements, Joyce M.

1995 Final Report of a Phase I Archaeological Intensive Survey, Town Well No. 6, Medfield, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

This report describes information gathered from oral histories and interviews, documentary research, and subsurface testing. The project area is cultivated seasonally, and located within the Medfield State Forest. Documentary research and interviews with local residents, and historians suggested that the project area possessed a high degree of archaeological potential. Walkover of the project area indicated little apparent disturbance, conferring a high degree of archaeological sensitivity on the project area. Subsurface investigations consisted of 57, 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits, 32 of which were excavated in a staggered transect at 8 m intervals. The remaining shovel test pits consisted of 17 randomly located excavations beyond the footprint of proposed development features, and 3 judgmentally located excavations in remaining untested portions. Subsurface investigations produced low density historic period artifacts (glass, whiteware, machine cut nails, and a kaolin pipe stem fragment) within the plowzone. These artifacts are considered to be field scatter associated with the historical J.L. Breck structure along Route 27, in a pre-1963 alignment of that road. Subsurface investigations also produced low density prehistoric artifacts,

consisting of 3 quartz flakes, 3 quartz chunks, 1 possible rhyolite flake, and 1 fragment of ground argillite. Because of the low density of material, the lack of diagnostic artifacts, the mingling of prehistoric and historical artifacts, the presence of prehistoric artifacts within the plowzone, and the spatially limited extent of the debitage, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1417 Willan, Steve and Ann K. Davin

1994 Archaeological Investigations, Pond Hill Subdivision, Amesbury, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

An intensive level archaeological survey and subsequent site examination was conducted. Background research and a preliminary walkover survey of the 97-acre project area determined that there was potential for historic and prehistoric resources to be present. The intensive survey resulted in the discovery of two prehistoric loci forming the Pond Hill Site. A total of 50, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated within the site area which yielded two bifacial tool blades and 39 pieces of lithic chipping debris. It was recommended that this site undergo a site examination to determine eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Field testing included a 50 cm x 50 cm test pit grid placed over the site to establish boundaries and identify cultural material concentrations and determine the site integrity. A total of 50, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits and 5, 1 m x 1 m units were excavated during the site examination. An additional 47 pieces of prehistoric lithic material was recovered along with a small hammerstone. These materials were primarily collected from 10-30 centimeters below surface within the A soil horizon. Based on these finding it appears that chipped stone tool production was the primary onsite activity. The majority of the chipping debris is small (0-3 cm) in size. No temporal or cultural affiliation could be assigned due to a lack of diagnostic stone tool artifacts and datable cultural contexts. The site is not considered significant due to the low density of materials and limited range of activities. No further testing was recommended.

25-1418 Doucette, Diana and Ann K. Davin

1994 Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment, Wenakeening Woods, Holliston, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

Background research found evidence that the project area could have been occupied by the early 18th century. Fieldwork, which included a walkover inspection and subsurface testing, located two historic sites (Cellar Hole #1 and #2) in addition to the well-documented Summer Street foundations associated with a late 19th and early 20th century estate. These two historic cellar holes appear to have been occupied during the 18th century and then abandoned by the early 19th century. Additionally, two small prehistoric find spots, Wenakeening Woods #1 and #2, were located during subsurface testing. The information collected during the archaeological survey has contributed to understanding how this particular part of the landscape was used by prehistoric groups and indicated that Wenakeening Woods has the potential to contain additional prehistoric resources. Additional testing around these site areas would be necessary to determine whether they contain significant cultural resources. The information collected during background research and subsurface testing strongly suggested that two of the historic sites present within the project area, Cellar Holes #1 and #2, represent 18th century dwellings. These historic resources have the potential to contribute to a better understanding of early historic period settlement patterns in the Holliston area and may be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Additional testing would be necessary to evaluate their significance.

25-1419 Clements, Joyce M.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority Sewer Hook-Up Project, Westborough, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

The project consisted of two testing areas: Segment I, approximately 220 m. long and 12 m. wide,

extending from the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority's Service Area 6AW to Belknap Street; and Segment II, approximately 12 m. wide, extending from Belknap Street approximately 45 m. south along the Piccadilly Brook. In Segment I, archaeologists found very low concentrations of 19th century artifacts indicative of yard scatter. In close proximity to Segment II archaeologists found the remains of a 19th century axe mill. The remains are outside the project area. On the basis of these investigations, it was determined that the proposed project will not impact any historically significant cultural resources within the immediate project area and can proceed without further archaeological or historical investigations.

25-1420 Smith, Leith and Martin Dudek

1994 Site Examination of the Ellis Family Cemetery, Rockland, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

A historic cemetery and prehistoric site, for which an easement has been created, is located in the southwestern corner of the project parcel. The Massachusetts Historical Commission determined that a site examination was necessary to assure that all of the graves associated with the cemetery were located within the easement and, thus, would not be disturbed by construction activities. On the basis of documentary research, four graves were known to have been present in the cemetery, but the locations of only three of these could be discerned from the remains of vandalized stone markers. The site examination succeeded in identifying six grave shafts as well as a prehistoric archaeological site. Chipping debris, hearths, and a possible prehistoric stone alignment were found. The graves were found to be arranged in a fairly tight cluster. The prehistoric remains were present both within and outside of this cluster. They maintain excellent integrity, as evidenced by high artifact densities and relatively undisturbed stratigraphy. An archaeological site examination is not necessary since the easement intended to protect the historic cemetery has been slightly enlarged to protect the prehistoric site as well. A preservation restriction was recommended for the property.

25-1421 Willan, Steve and Ann K. Davin

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Chelmsford Phase III B Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Fieldwork included a walkover inspection as part of assessing the archaeological potential of the 12 project locations. The fieldwork ranked the majority of the project area as having low to moderate potential and a total of 25, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated in these areas. The majority of the project locations were ranked as having low potential due to poor soil drainage and/or previous disturbance. No evidence of prehistoric period activity and only limited evidence of historic period activity was recovered. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1422 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Richard D. Holmes, and Sharon A. Swihart

1993 Archaeological Data Recovery Project on the Southern Portion of the Yukl Pond Site, Gill, Massachusetts. 124 pages.

Archaeological data recovery yielded information concerning the intermittent occupation of this small site over the past 5,000 years. Seven projectile point styles were recovered from the site. They include Vosburg (3990 to 5095 B.P.), Small Stem points (2800 to 5075 B.P.), Fox Creek/Greene (1400 to 1559 B.P.), and Triangles (possibly Levanna points dated to 445 to 1600 B.P.). The predominant activity took place at the end of the second or the beginning of the third millennium Before Present. A fire hearth with charcoal but no fire-cracked rocks yielded a radiocarbon date of 1990 $\pm$ 70 B.P. The hearth is associated with a larger feature a few meters distant that contained a large volume of fire-cracked rocks, but no charcoal. The related function is interpreted as a sweat lodge, with outside fires used to heat rocks for steam generation inside the lodge. Information on the seasonality of occupation is limited, but on the basis of a possible windbreak shielding a fire-hearth from prevailing winds, and two berry seeds within the feature, a summer

occupation is inferred. The archaeological data recovery was conducted on a portion of the site proposed for impact. A preservation restriction was secured for portions of the site that could be avoided.

25-1423 Willan, Steven and Duncan Ritchie

1995 Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Surveys, Nantucket Memorial Airport Perimeter Fence, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area had the potential to contain prehistoric sites that may have been located in proximity to large, shallow swales that formerly contained freshwater ponds. There was also some potential for early historic period Native American dwelling sites and later 19th century and modern period farmsteads. Intensive subsurface testing was conducted in the zones of high and moderate sensitivity. A total of 235 shovel test pits was excavated in a transect sampling method, at 10 or 20 m intervals, depending on the archaeological sensitivity. The only prehistoric cultural material recovered during the intensive survey was a small stemmed projectile point of Late/Terminal Archaic period (ca. 4000-2500 B.P.) found on the surface in a disturbed area. Small amounts of shell fragments found in a plowzone context in two test pits were considered to be of historic/modern period origin, probably representing refuse discarded as field trash. None of this prehistoric or historic cultural material is considered to be potentially significant and no further archaeological investigations of the proposed security fence easement were recommended.

25-1424 Skinas, David C.

1995 1994 Massachusetts Natural Resources Conservation Service Cultural Resources Activities Report. 8 pages.

This report summarizes the results of archaeological walkover survey conducted at 22 locations proposed for soil conservation projects. The projects are located in the following towns: Agawam, Barnstable, Bolton, Bourne, Boxford, Chester, Colrain, Deerfield, Gill, Granby, Hadley, Harwich, Haverhill, Lancaster, Mashpee, Nantucket, Orleans, Rochester, and Salisbury. Ten of these projects were redesigned to avoid known or potential archaeological resources. None of the other projects affected significant cultural resources.

25-1425 Skinas, David C.

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Ingaldsby Farm Project, Boxford, Massachusetts. 7 pages.

Walkover surface inspection and the excavation of four shovel test pits resulted in the discovery of lithic materials (19-ES-687). The proposed soil conservation project will not affect the prehistoric site area.

25-1426 Skinas, David C.

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Nantucket Recreational Field (NA-16-94), Nantucket, Massachusetts. 6 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted at the location of proposed soccer and softball fields. A ground sensing survey was conducted by using two metal detectors. Metal artifacts dating to the modern period were identified. Seventeen shovel test pits were excavated at 8 or 16 meter intervals. No historic or prehistoric resources were identified.

25-1427 Skinas, David C.

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Noel Brown Farm Project (HA-3-94), Agawam, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

A walkover survey was conducted and 18 shovel test pits were excavated at 8-meter intervals along a transect. Two prehistoric sites were discovered (19-HD-234 and 235) through the presence of chipping debris and other artifacts. The soil conservation project will not affect the two sites.

25-1428 Skinas, David C.

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Lescizka Pond Project (ES-1-94), Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts. 4 pages.

A walkover survey of the Lescizka farm resulted in the discovery, mapping and collection of 53 prehistoric artifacts (19-ES-652). The proposed pond project will not affect the site area.

25-1429 Strauss, Alan E.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Philip Dennis Houselot, 4 Skaket Way in Brewster, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 47 shovel test pits within the proposed houselot site and within new sections of the proposed access road. One prehistoric site was identified within the proposed route of the access road. This site contained a quartz Madison-Like Point that possibly dates to the Late Woodland Period (ca. 1,300-400 B.P.) and a stemmed point that may date to the Late Archaic Period (ca. 5,000-3,500 B.P.). In addition to the points, a small number of lithic flakes were recovered. Bracket testing in the localities where these artifacts were found failed to produce any additional substantial cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1430 Herbster, Holly and Ann K. Davin

1994 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mashpee High School, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The project area consists of a 50 acre parcel. The intensive archaeological survey included background research, a walkover survey, an archaeological sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. A total of 129, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated. Testing was concentrated along the eastern edge of the limit-of-work project boundary, approximately 200 m from the Quashnet River, and along two historic cart paths, Bates and Hollow roads. Aside from several pieces of a ceramic transformer associated with an abandoned utility easement, no cultural deposits were identified. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1431 Strauss, Alan E.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Demetras Houselot, 76 Marshview Lane in Brewster, Massachusetts. 3 9 pages.

Field investigations included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 42 shovel test pits within the proposed houselot site and within sections of the existing access road which will be widened. Three prehistoric loci were identified. Locus I is located on the wooded knoll proposed for the house foundation as consists of a Susquehanna-Like Point and deeply buried chipping debris. Bracket testing in the localities where these artifacts were found failed to produce any additional substantial cultural resources. The site at Locus I probably dates to the Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000-3,500 B.P.). Loci II and III were identified within the area of the roadway widening.

Locus II contained chipping debris and two sherds of prehistoric pottery. Locus III contained a broken projectile point and a single flake. Loci II and III probably belong to the same Woodland period site (ca. 1,000-500 B.P.). No further archaeological investigations were recommended as long as the proposed roadway is restricted to the dimensions as set forth in the plans presented in this report (see Report #25-1534).

25-1432 Strauss, Alan E.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Cobbs Pond Residential Development in Brewster, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Background data indicated that prehistoric remains had been recovered from the surface in portions of the project area during the construction of an access road. The Cobb House, a Georgian-style clapboard home built about 1799, is also located on the property. Two prehistoric stone flakes were recovered during the surface reconnaissance. The project area was divided into five zones (A-E) for subsurface testing. A total of 150 shovel test pits were excavated. Over 100 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the shovel testing. The majority of cultural remains were recovered from the northernmost portion of the project area. Two major prehistoric site areas were identified: one in the northern area adjacent to the coast (Zone A) and the other in the central area next to Cobbs Pond (Zone C). Scattered low densities of prehistoric remains were also found in Zones D and E. No diagnostic artifacts or subsurface features were recovered. Testing in the vicinity of the Cobb House produced a large quantity of artifacts from the 18th through 20th centuries. Historical artifacts included numerous domestic and imported utilitarian items such as wine bottles, dishes, beads, and buttons. In addition, numerous structural remains were also recovered including mortar, brick, nails, and window glass. One possible historical feature was identified adjacent to the historic house. The feature consisted of stones and mortar as well as numerous cultural remains. The function of this feature is unclear at this level of investigation. A site examination was recommended for the northernmost prehistoric site because of the moderate to high density of artifacts recovered from an apparently undisturbed context. A site examination was also recommended at the Cobb House area in order to recover diagnostic cultural remains associated with the Cobb family residence.

25-1433 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne Glover

1993 Archaeological Site Examination, Old Colony Railroad Rehabilitation Project: HRS Site (19-NF-283), Holbrook/Randolph, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

The intensive (locational) survey conducted in 1991 (see Report #25-1279) identified a potentially significant prehistoric site, designated the HRS Site (19-NF-283). A total of 26, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits and six 1 m x 1 m excavation units were excavated during the site examination. The artifact assemblage recovered at the site consists of 744 prehistoric lithic materials and one historic iron railroad spike. The horizontal extent of the site encompasses 375 square meters, and materials were found from 0 to 50 cm below ground surface. These materials were primarily collected from disturbed and A/plowzone soil contexts. Based on the archaeological investigations conducted to date it appears that chipped stone tool production from Blue Hills rhyolite was the primary on-site activity. No archaeological evidence was collected to indicate other site activities such as food processing or storage/refusal disposal. The majority of the chipping debris is small (0-3 cm) in size, indicating that at least the excavated portion of the site was the location of tertiary and/or finishing stone tool reduction sequences. No temporal or cultural affiliation could be assigned due to a lack of diagnostic stone tool artifacts and datable cultural contexts. However, the high density of Blue Hills rhyolite at the site may be associated with Middle and/or Late Archaic period components. A number of sites in the immediate area have yielded high densities of this lithic material from dated Middle and Late Archaic components. Due to a limited information content, poor to fair physical integrity, and low probability of encountering additional archaeological data classes, the HRS Site is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1434 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne Glover

1993 Additional Archaeological Investigations, Old Colony Railroad Rehabilitation Project: Middleborough Layover Facility Site (l9-PL-782), Middleborough, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

Additional intensive (locational) survey and an archaeological site examination of an area not subjected to previous archaeological testing were conducted. The intensive survey in 1990 and 1991 (see Report #25-1279) had identified this area (the summit of an esker-like landform) as containing surficial evidence of prehistoric cultural deposits. These deposits were designated the Middleborough Layover Facility (19-PL-782). Two staggered parallel transects, each containing 50 cm x 50 cm test pits excavated every 10 m, were place across the top of the esker to determine horizontal and vertical site boundaries, and investigate concentrations of surface artifact deposits. Larger test units, measuring 1 m by 1 m, were excavated in cultural material concentration areas to collect the data necessary for determining site condition, complexity, and function(s). The field investigations resulted in the recovery of 236 prehistoric cultural materials (2 bifaces, 233 chipping debris, and 1 charcoal). These materials were recovered primarily from exposed sandy soils on the ground surface, eroding out of the slope of the esker, and to a depth of 10 cm in A and B horizon soils. Very limited deposits were collected to a depth of 50 cm in B subsoils. No evidence of a previous identified hearth-like feature remained at the site due to extensive soil erosion. No additional features were encountered during the surface inspection or subsurface testing. This site likely represents an important lithic workshop station where a variety of material types were used in the manufacture of chipped stone tools. Felsites comprise 78 percent of the total lithic assemblage recovered at the site. These include Mattapan and Mattapan Banded, Hingham Red, Attleboro Red, and Sally Rock varieties. Blue Hills rhyolite, argillite, quartz, quartzite, and slate were also collected at the site. These materials may have been collected from nearby source areas and brought to the site as quarry blanks for finished stone tool production. Due to a lack of diagnostic materials and datable features, no cultural or temporal affiliation could be assigned to the site. The limited information content along with severe erosion to the surviving portion of the site do not make it eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1435 Cherau, Suzanne G.

1994 Archaeological Monitoring, Study Area No. 6 (Landfill No. 2), South Post, Fort Devens, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted at the location of Study Area 6 (Landfill No. 2) on the South Post of Fort Devens in Lancaster, Massachusetts. The landfill was identified as a potentially important archaeological site (Historic Dump 6) during the 1993 archaeological inventory survey at Fort Devens (see Report #25-1378). The archaeological monitoring was included as part of an environmental investigation of the landfill. Background research and archaeological data recovered during the monitoring of environmental trenches were used to make an assessment of the site's research value and recommendations for further archaeological study. The archaeological monitoring of the test trenches at Historic Dump 6 yielded information concerning the size, age, and contents of the site. The site was determined to be roughly one-half acre in size, with subsurface deposits covering an area of about one-quarter acre in a seasonally wet depression. Cultural materials found both below ground and on the surface of the site range in dates of manufacture from the late 1700s to the early 1900s. A majority date from the late 1800s to the turn-of-the-century. The materials are predominantly household debris, including a large quantity of commercial food containers and food consumption and service items. The historic dump site was determined to have the potential to address research questions relating to 19th century rural middle class socioeconomic status and patterns of refuse disposal behavior in Lancaster. Further archaeological and documentary study of Historic Dump 6 was recommended prior to any proposed remedial activities.

25-1436 Goodman, Davis

1975 Report on Excavations at Fort Washington 1974-75. 15 pages.

Students from Harvard University conducted an archaeological investigation of parts of Fort Washington, a Revolutionary War fortification, in Cambridge. Test pits were excavated at 5-foot intervals along six transects across the site. A 30-foot trench was excavated across an embankment in order to define the original contour of the earthwork. The stratigraphy and artifacts revealed that the earthwork had been modified in the 19th century. Recommendations were made to conduct further investigations of the area postulated as the site of the powder magazine.

25-1437 Pendery, Steven R. and William A. Griswold

1995 Management Summary: Archaeological Testing at Dorchester Heights National Historic Site, South Boston, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Dorchester Heights was fortified during three separate episodes in Boston's history (in March 1776 during the siege of Boston by colonists, in May 1776 for the defense of Boston, and in 1814 for the War of 1812). Preliminary archaeological testing was conducted to determine whether significant archaeological resources existed at the park and the magnitude of construction-related impacts. Eight test units of varying depths and dimensions were excavated at the project area. Five exposed portions of the ditch of the May 1776 fort at Dorchester Heights. There was no obvious evidence for earlier or later fortifications. Additional features and artifacts relating to the construction and use of Thomas Park from 1852 until the present were encountered. Because of the role of the May 1776 fort in the defense of Boston and the information the site provides on Revolutionary War period military topics, the remains of the scarp and counterscarp are considered to be significant archaeological resources. Construction in the vicinity of the ditch greater than 20 inches below surface should be avoided or subject to mitigation through archaeological excavation and recording.

25-1438 Luedtke, Barbara E.

1994 Report on 1994 Excavations at the Plimoth Plantation Spring Site, 19-PL-522. 14 pages.

Two one-meter squares were excavated in 1994. Artifacts were consistent with the findings of previous excavations (see Report #25-1309 & 25-1316). Late Archaic and Late Woodland materials dominate, but a Middle Archaic component may also be present in this area of the site.

25-1439 Ritchie, Duncan and Beth P. Miller

1994 Archaeological Investigations of the Prehistoric and Historic Period Components of the Dillaway-Thomas House Site, Roxbury Heritage State Park, Boston, Massachusetts. 279 pages.

This historic period (ca. 1754) site is within the John Eliot Square National Register District and forms an important part of the Roxbury State Heritage Park. Background research conducted during the reconnaissance survey established the sequence of ownership/occupancy for the house and collected information on the development of John Eliot Square as an element of the Roxbury section of Boston from the seventeenth century to modern period. A review of available information from previous (1975-77) archaeological investigations at the Dillaway-Thomas House by the Museum of Afro-American History (MAAH) was used to assess the potential for significant prehistoric and historic period components to be present on the site. Close interval subsurface testing conducted during the intensive survey confirmed the presence of a prehistoric period component on the site and collected additional information about the historic period depositions from the yard areas surrounding the house. A site examination level investigation was completed of the prehistoric period component and mitigation of four historic period features (trash pit, cobble paving,

storage shed, well) first identified in the 1975-77 MAAH testing. The site examination yielded information on the characteristics of several loci of prehistoric cultural material including Middle (ca. 7500-5000 B.P.) and Late Archaic (ca. 5000-3000 B.P.) components. Data collected from the historic period features in the mitigation program included methods/date of construction, function and relation to landscape modification and depositional patterns on the site. The information from the intensive survey, site examination and mitigation program was used to address a set of historic contexts or research problems (development of Roxbury urban core, landscape modification, refuse disposal). The results of the site examination demonstrated that the prehistoric period component contained some significant categories of information. A data recovery program was conducted on the prehistoric period component of the Dillaway-Thomas House Site to mitigate the effects of proposed construction. This final investigation yielded categories of information (chipped stone tools, debitage, lithic workshop feature) relevant to several research problems (settlement in southwest Boston basin, Middle/Late Archaic resource use, prehistoric site survival). The Dillaway-Thomas House has been restored into a Visitors/Resource Center for the Roxbury Heritage State Park. It will function as a museum, archive for documents and oral history, and community center for historic preservation and research in Roxbury. Recommendations were made for future management of the archaeological resources on the property.

25-1440 Davin, Ann K.

1994 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Investigations, MTA Interchange 12 Park and Ride, Framingham, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

The project area consisted of a main site area which had been the location of a commercial development. A smaller parcel to the south was the location of National Register of Historic Places properties associated with the early 20th century Boston architect, William Hartley Dennett. This included the ca. 1774 Rugg/Dennett house and the former carriage house/workshop of the Annie Dennett Estate. Construction will occur in the previously disturbed main site area only. The Massachusetts Turnpike Authority is working with the Massachusetts Historical Commission to properly protect the National Register eligible properties against vandalism and fire until a reuse plan is developed. The intensive archaeological survey involved monitoring machine work for geotechnical studies in the main site area to determine the depth and extent of disturbance, fill deposits, and the possible presence of a wetland. Subsurface testing was conducted in the smaller parcels to the south to locate any subsurface features associated with the National Register properties. A total of 16 test pits and a 1 meter by 50 cm unit was excavated in this portion of the site. Cultural material included one felsite flake and historic 18th to 20th century domestic and structural debris. The only feature found was a small cement slab with a hole in the center which could have been used as part of a fence post system, flag pole, or other function. The diagnostic ceramics indicate a relatively strong 18th century presence within the southern half of the project area. The actual date of construction of the Rugg/Dennett House is not known nor is it known whether there was an earlier structure. The 1774 date was suggested by the fact that Daniel Rugg was married that year and by the Georgian style of the house. A site examination is recommended if future use of the property includes disturbing intact portions of the ground surface. The archaeological investigations and background research that constitute a site examination would contribute to a better understanding of when the house was built, if there is evidence of an earlier structure, and what features are still present around the house.

25-1441 Strauss, Alan E.

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the MWRA Wachusett Reservoir Water Treatment Plan, Northborough, Southborough, Marlborough, and Clinton, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

The project consisted of three alternative water filtration plant sites (Rock Hill, Walnut Hill, and Sudbury Reservoir) and three alternative non-filtration plant sites (Shafts A, B, and C). Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were recorded within the project areas. Field investigations for the project consisted of an on-site inspection of each of the project areas and a de-

termination of their overall archaeological sensitivity. The field reconnaissance identified 19th century cellar holes, foundations, and wells at the Rock Hill and Sudbury Reservoir locations. No prehistoric cultural remains were identified on the surface. All of the level, rock-free, well-drained areas that were adjacent to water sources were determined to possess a high potential for containing prehistoric or historical cultural resources. Intensive archaeological surveys are recommended for any of the project locations chosen for construction except for Shafts B and C, which have already been disturbed as a result of previous earth moving operations.

25-1442 Herbster, Holly

1995 Addendum to: Technical Report, Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Proposed 4.0 Mile Canal Lateral Pipeline FERC Docket #CP94-260-000, Bourne, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

This report addendum presents the results of a supplemental reconnaissance and intensive archaeological survey conducted at ancillary impact areas and revised pipeline route associated with a proposed pipeline project in Bourne and Sandwich (see Report #25-1395). Based on the results of the walkover, it was determined that the proposed ancillary areas of impact possessed a low archaeological sensitivity and would not require an intensive level archaeological testing. It was also determined that the revised pipeline route possessed a moderate to high archaeological sensitivity and would require subsurface testing as part of an intensive level archaeological investigation. Forty-one shovel test pits were excavated in a judgementally located transect, but no significant deposits were identified. No further investigations were recommended.

25-1443 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Dianna Doucette

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Hodges Village Dam Disposal of Excess Property Area, Oxford, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Background research indicated that there were no documented prehistoric or historic sites located within the 3.22 acre project parcel. Prehistoric sites were found in similar environmental settings within the Upper Thames River drainage and there was a potential f or prehistoric resources to be present within the project area. Historically, the location of the Hodges Village Dam along the French River supported mill operations such as grist, saw, and woolen mills. The project area is located .2 miles west of this area on the French River and had the potential to contain historic resources associated with these early industrial businesses. A total of 25, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated as part of the intensive level survey. Of these, five test pits yielded historic cultural material that could not be directly associated with any historic period sites or structural remains. The assemblage of historic cultural material was typical of “field trash” deposits formed from the occasional dumping or disposal of domestic refuse on land under agricultural or pastoral use and did not represent a potentially significant cultural resource. Based on the results of the background research and fieldwork, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1444 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Deborah C. Cox

1995 Archaeological Investigations of the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company’s 1.6 mile 24” G-12 Pipeline Loop in Seekonk, Massachusetts and East Providence, Rhode Island. Volumes I and II. 498 pages.

An intensive survey conducted in 1990 resulted in the identification of four prehistoric sites, one of which (19-BR-72) was originally documented in the 1930s by a local artifact collector. These were designated the Seekonk 1 (19-BR-344), Seekonk 2 (19-BR-72), Seekonk 3 (19-BR-345), and Seekonk 4 (19-BR-346) sites. Site examination investigations were recommended for three of the four sites in order to determine their size, integrity, and potential significance. The Seekonk 4 Site consisted of a single artifact in poor stratigraphic context, and was not recommended for additional work. Site examinations were carried out at the Seekonk 1, Seekonk 2, and Seekonk 3 sites

in 1990. Based on the completed site examinations, two of the three sites were recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register. The Seekonk 1 Site, a small lithic deposit highly disturbed through historic agricultural activity, was not recommended as eligible. The Seekonk 2 and 3 sites, both located on a terrace of the Ten Mile River, were interpreted as large, complex cultural deposits with a high degree of subsurface integrity. The Massachusetts Historical Commission concurred that these two sites were eligible as a district of prehistoric cultural activity. The possibility of avoiding the sites by redesigning the pipeline route was considered; however, avoidance was not a prudent or feasible alternative. As a result, a data recovery program was designed as a mitigation measure for the Seekonk 2 and 3 sites. The data recovery program was predicated on several specific questions regarding regional and local prehistoric archaeological research. In general these included prehistoric land use and settlement patterns in the upper Narragansett Bay drainage system, the nature of the Archaic to Woodland cultural transition, and lithic use/preference/availability, trade and/or exchange issues for the Ten Mile/Seekonk River drainage area. The recovery resulted in a large cultural material assemblage, and has assisted in a refinement of research priorities for this particular region.

25-1445 Goodby, Robert

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Beverly-Salem Colonial Delivery, Tennessee Gas Pipeline, Lynnfield, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

This survey was required in response to a change in the proposed pipeline corridor in one segment of the project area, and serves to supplement the results of an archaeological survey for the original pipeline corridor (see Report #25-1332). The report includes a discussion of the overall significance of prehistoric archaeological resources in wetland settings. A single prehistoric site was discovered within the project impact area. This site, defined on the basis of lithic chipping debris recovered during the excavation of shovel test pits, is approximately 10 m by 20 m in size. Recommendations were made to avoid and protect the site during construction.

25-1446 Clements, Joyce M.

1995 Preliminary Report of an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Ashburnham Wastewater Collection System Facilities, Ashburnham, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The project area covers approximately 28 km (17 miles) within the towns of Ashburnham and Gardner, Massachusetts. As currently proposed impacts to archaeological sites or historic properties are possible in eight locations within the project area. These locations include four areas where the proposed sewer construction will be located in the vicinity of extant mill ponds, dams and sluiceways; one area where a dwelling will be demolished; and two overland areas close to seasonal wetlands. In these locations it was recommended further documentary research and subsurface excavations to more carefully locate and identify the archaeological resources that may be impacted by proposed construction. Archaeologists have also identified several locations that should not be used for staging areas, when those areas are finally selected. These additional locations will not be impacted by project construction as it is currently planned and are discussed only to alert project planners to the quantity of historical structures and potential archaeological sites in Ashburnham, and to advise project developers that changes to project plans should not be made on an ad hoc basis (see Report #25-1474).

25-1447 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1995 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Fort Hill, Cape Cod National Seashore, Eastham, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

The project was conducted in cooperation with the North Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service as a part of a Cultural Landscape study. Previous research located a large, multicomponent prehistoric site (19-BN-308, 323, 324, 325, and 326) on the property. The Fort Hill

area was visited in 1605 by Champlain, who described a Native American settlement there. In the late 17th century, the Rev. Samuel Treat, who preached to English settlers and the Nauset people, occupied the land. Salt production and agriculture were practiced at Fort Hill. To the west of the project area is the Edward Penniman House and barn, a National Register property. Field investigation located a quarried boulder and a 20th century dairy structure. No surface evidence was found of the Treat homestead or of any saltworks. The entire area has a high potential to contain significant archaeological sites and features related to historic contexts important to Lower Cape Cod.

25-1448 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, Frederick T. Barker, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Long Point, Cape Cod National Seashore, Provincetown, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Despite limited access by land, Long Point is heavily visited by the public. This area was the location of an early 19th century fishing community, saltworks, two Civil War-era gun batteries, an oil processing plant, and a lifesaving station. There are also two lighthouses that are on the National Register. Remains potentially related to maritime enterprises were found. Surface remains of the gun batteries and associated features were mapped. These are constructed of sand and are apparently eroding but do have substantial integrity. The gun batteries may be eligible for the National Register as examples of Civil War coastal fortifications that are rare in Massachusetts.

25-1449 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Atwood-Higgins Complex, Cape Cod National Seashore, Wellfleet, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

Bound Brook Island was the site of an agricultural and maritime community in the 18th and 19th centuries, which declined by 1900. The Atwood-Higgins Complex includes the Atwood-Higgins House (ca. 1730), a National Register property. There may be undisturbed subsurface features and artifacts related to the pre-20th century occupation of the parcel, but standing structures and the landscape appear to have been modified by the seasonal residents.

25-1450 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Higgins Hollow, Cape Cod National Seashore, Truro, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

This area contains standing historic structures on the MHC Historic Inventory, a cemetery from the 20th century that is not recorded at the MHC, and an area of recent structural remains on high ground at the eastern end that is probably associated with the Ball family. Several paths join Higgins Hollow Road, which passes through an area that may have been used for orchards and other agricultural activities. The principal use of the area appears to have been residential. The Hollow contains 18th and 19th century dwellings and outbuildings. The area has a high potential to contain sites from this period, particularly in the western section.

25-1451 Decima, Elena

1994 Intensive Survey for Approximately 25 Miles of Transmission Line Right-of-Way in the Towns of Chatham, Orleans, Brewster, Dennis and Harwich, Massachusetts. 484 pages.

The field work and survey analysis including excavation of 1,462 test pits resulted in the discovery of 108 loci, of which 40 were identified as prehistoric and 68 as historic. Based on a set of criteria which includes the research potential of the finds, their cultural significance, their possible association with other known sites of the area and region, and historic features, seven prehistoric sites, two historic sites and 10 prehistoric/historic sites were recommended for site evaluation,

while 12 historic loci were recommended for further documentary research. This report describes the archaeological study conducted so far in the COMElectric reconnaissance and intensive surveys and makes recommendations for the next step in the archaeological study process. (See Report #25-1452, 25-1453, & 25-1522)

25-1452 Decima, Elena, Chris Edens, Greg Laden, and Leith Smith

1992 Site Specific Historic Research and Analysis, Commonwealth Electric Right of Way. Volume I: Sites HLD14-4-1 and HS1-4-1, Sections 1 and 3B, Orleans and

Brewster, Massachusetts. 14 pages. Volume II: Sites HS11-1-1, HS11-2-1, HS11-4-1, and HS11-5-1, Section 3B, Muddy Creek Vicinity, Chatham and Harwich, Massachusetts, 47 pages. Volume III: Sites HLD5-2-1, HLD5-6-1, HLD5-8-1, HLD5-8-2, HS5-20-1 and HLD6A-7-1, Section 1, Harwich and East Dennis, Massachusetts, 46 pages. Volume IV: Sites HS8A-6-1, HS8A-7-1, HS8A-10-1, HS8A-12-1, HLD8a-13-1 and HLD8A-18-1, Section 2, Harwich, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The four volumes presented in this study present the findings of documentary research conducted at 18 historic loci identified during the intensive survey of the Commonwealth Electric ROW (see report #25-1451) in the mid and outer Cape locale. In Volume I, the research conducted for HLD14-4-1 (a late 18th early 19th century site) and HS1-4-1 (a possible small brick-making operation) revealed that: a) the area around 14-4-1 remained largely undeveloped during the 18th century with a persistent Native American occupation, raising the possibility that the cultural material recovered could belong to a Native American residence located away from the main roads and urban centers of the time; b) though none of the documents researched mentioned brick-making operations in the area, the economic activities of the 1880 owner of the land (cranberry bogs, sand quarrying, the making of an artificial pond) suggest that a small brick kiln could be expected. As a result of this research, it was recommended that both sites be considered for site evaluation during the next phase of the project. In Volume II, documentary research conducted for these locations revealed that: a) HS11-1-1, while not identified in the documentary research, will require archaeological evaluation to establish its nature, integrity and possible significance as a Historic Period domestic site possibly of an acculturated Native American; b) HS11-4-1 and HS11-5-1 also were not directly identified in the documentary research and while smaller than HS11-1-1, have enough similar characteristics to warrant site evaluation as Historic Period sites. HS11-4-1 and HS11-5-1 should be evaluated as Historic Period sites in association with Prehistoric/Historic Native American sites; c) HS11-2-1 appears to be slope wash associated with the more important prehistoric site (PSS11-2-1). During site evaluation of the prehistoric component, archaeologists should be alert for intact Historic Period deposits. The research conducted for the six sites in Volume III revealed that: a) HLD5-2-1 could be the site of Native American or mixed Native American and European occupation. The Native American component, as evidenced by lithic material, may or may not predate artifacts of European origin; b) HLD5-6-1, HLD5-8-1 and HLD5-8-2 are similar to HLD5-2-1 in that both prehistoric and 18th to 19th century historic material was discovered in these sites. The deed and documentary research did not succeed in clearly identifying the early occupants of these parcels, possibly because this area remained under Native American ownership well into the 19th century; c) HS5-20-1 may be the location of one or more outbuildings associated with the John Wing family farmstead. This occupation may date as early as the 17th century, as evidenced by the finding of a tin-glazed ceramic sherd; d) HLD6A-7-1 may merely represent widespread sheet refuse (field trash) from domestic habitations on Setucket Road. No further analysis of this site is recommended. As a result of this research, it was recommended that sites HLD5-2-1, HLD5-6-1, HLD5-8-1, HLD5-8-2 and HS5-20-1 be considered for site evaluation during the next phase of the project. In Volume IV, documentary research conducted for these locations revealed that: a) HS8A-6-1, David Roger's homestead, west of North Westgate Road, and HS8A-7-l, contain up to three separate homesteads dating from the early 18th century to the last third of the 19th century, forming a complex of potentially important and well preserved sites. These loci will require archaeological evaluation to establish their nature, integrity and possible significance as Historic Period domestic sites; b) HS8A-12-1, near Queen Anne Road and the Herring River, is a site

associated with property owned by prominent Cape citizens of the 18th century, and contains artifactual material placing it in the mid or late 18th century through the early 19th century. It is recommended that a site examination of this locus be conducted to establish its nature, integrity and possible significance as a Historic Period site; c) HLD8A-13-1, southeast of Queen Anne Road and north of Chatham Road, may have reasonable archaeological integrity, and could be the occupation site of a Native American servant or African American slave, which would indicate a high level of historical and anthropological significance. It is recommended that a site examination be conducted at this locality to further specify its archaeological integrity, and to assess the possibility of association with the activities of later period Native Americans or African American slaves; d) HS8A-10-1, west of wetlands near the west bank of the Herring River, contains little historic material of questionable context, and is disturbed; e) HLD8A-18-1, on Kelly Street (Chatham Road) is of late age, questionable integrity, and probably of little scientific value. The two latter sites were considered unsuitable candidates for site examination.

25-1453 Edens, Chris, Greg Laden, and Cornelia Burr

1995 Site Examination for Approximately 25 Miles of Transmission Line Right-of-Way in the Towns of Chatham, Orleans, Brewster, Dennis and Harwich, Massachusetts. Volumes I and II. Volume I, 499 pages, Volume II, 330 pages.

Site examinations were conducted for 17 prehistoric and 13 historic localities found during reconnaissance and intensive surveys (see Report #25-1451, 25-1452, & 25-1522). Of the 30 prehistoric and historic localities, 18 overlapped to form seven sites with both prehistoric and historic components, five were distinct prehistoric sites, and another five were historic sites; the site examination work thus addressed 17 sites. Four prehistoric and three historic components were in Chatham and Harwich. Two of the prehistoric sites, the Muddy Creek Head and the Muddy Creek Hollow sites, were found to retain a high level of integrity, and to contain regionally significant information (a lithic reduction station and a pair of shell middens, respectively); both sites were recommended as eligible for National Register (NR) listing, and data recovery was recommended as mitigation of unavoidable adverse impacts to these sites. The prehistoric Captain Kendrick's Road site and the prehistoric/historic Bog Overlook site were both found to be heavily disturbed, and not significant. Two prehistoric and two historic sites were located in the interior of Orleans and east Brewster. The Lee's Pond East prehistoric site and the Lee's Pond Brick Kiln historic site was found to be extensively disturbed, its intact sections were considered to be significant, and avoidance of these portions of the site was recommended. The Hurd Homestead site in Orleans was a working farm between the 1780s and the 1820s, a kind of site not well represented on the Cape. The site retained a high level of integrity and contained significant information; the site was recommended as NR eligible, and impact avoidance was recommended. A second group of three interior sites, each containing both prehistoric and historic components, lay in central and west Harwich. The Griffith's Pond and Ed Snow sites were both found to be heavily disturbed and to lack significance and NR eligibility. While the historic component of the Canoe Pond site was redeposited fill that also lacked significance, the prehistoric component was an intact site that contained features, relatively good organic preservation, and a diverse inventory of chipped stone and some pottery. This site was judged significant and eligible for NR listing. The power line upgrade will not directly impact the site, but all reasonable measures should be taken to avoid any secondary impacts. Mill Pond East and Mill Pond West sites were two very large, multi-component prehistoric sites in Brewster, within the Stony Brook drainage. Both sites contained zones of concentrated artifacts and some features within a much larger general artifact scatter, and seemed to represent repeated occupations during Late Archaic through Late Woodland times. The resources of the ponds, and especially the spring fish runs through the Stony Brook drainage, account for the persistent use of these localities. Although portions of both sites were disturbed, other parts of the sites were intact and contained significant information; both sites were judged to be NR-eligible. Data recovery was recommended in mitigation of any unavoidable impacts in the undisturbed portions of these sites. The North West Gate Road West and North West Gate Road East sites, in the Harwich interior, both represented early 19th century farmsteads. The North West Gate Road West site was largely contained in redeposited fill, and lacked both integrity and significance. The North West

Gate Road East site consisted of a broad and relatively dense artifact scatter between and around a pair of cellar holes. The artifact scatter was composed of several zones of deposition that represented somewhat different household activities at slightly different times during the first half of the 19th century. Like the Hurd Farmstead site, the North West Gate Road East sites contained evidence for rural activities in the mid Cape interior before the rise of the cranberry industry, a period that is relatively poorly documented. The site retained a high level of integrity, and was recommended for NR listing. Data recovery was recommended for mitigating any unavoidable impacts. The Herring Bluff site (prehistoric and historic) and the Queen Anne Road site (historic) were both located in Harwich. Both sites were heavily and extensively disturbed, and neither was significant or eligible for NR listing. Volume I presents the actual site studies with appendices in Volume II.

25-1454 Clements, Joyce M.

1995 Preliminary Report of an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Great River Bridge Improvement Project, Westfield, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

Known as the "compound rotary alternative," proposed development involves constructing a second bridge several hundred feet downstream from the existing bridge crossing, and reconfiguring approach roadways on both sides of the river. Based on the results of preliminary research, field reconnaissance, and auger testing, archaeologists recommend further documentary research and subsurface excavations.

25-1455 Seufert, Christopher Kelly

1994 A Predictive Archaeological Model: Chatham, Massachusetts (12,000 BP-450 BP). 70 pages and 1 VHS videocassette.

This study presents a predictive model for prehistoric archaeological site distribution for the town of Chatham, based on known site locations and on favorable ecological zones as reconstructed from the recent geological history of the town, especially extinct freshwater resources and the effect of sea level rise. Recommendations and predictive maps are provided in the report that will be useful for planning. Accompanying the thesis is a 35-minute documentary video (co-produced with Nancy Barr) entitled Natives of the Narrowland: The Unwritten History of the First Cape Codders. The video, produced for the general public, provides an overview of the archaeology of Cape Cod and the connection of ancient history to present-day Wampanoags.

25-1456 Horvath, Mark and Steven Grevelis

1994 Looting on Dennis Conservation Lands: Dennis, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

A reconnaissance survey aimed at recording the signs of looting and vandalism. The survey consisted of mapping the entire 23 acre parcel, using tape measures and compasses, locating and marking disturbances, recording the disturbances, and finally alerting the proper authorities.

25-1457 Ritchie, Duncan and Mary Lynne Rainey

1994 Final Report, Archaeological Site Examination, Polpis Road Bicycle Path, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 182 pages.

Archaeological sites examinations were conducted at five prehistoric sites and one historic site along the proposed 8.1 mile project area. This archaeological work resulted from a 1988 intensive archaeological survey during which the sites were identified as potentially significant resources (see Report #25-1100). Polpis Road winds through the interior eastern region of Nantucket Island, crosscutting moraine and outwash features as well as extensive salt marsh and estuarine environmental zones. The six archaeological sites which are discussed include Site 19-NT-68, The Fol-

ger's Marsh Site (19-NT-180), The Norwood Farm Trust Site (19-NT-174), The Martin Site (NAN-HA-14), The Roadkill Site (19-NT-166), and Site 19-NT-50. Based on both the intensive survey and site examination, four of the six sites are recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. Site 19-NT-68 contains a substantial Middle to Late Woodland Period stratified midden feature. Marine and terrestrial species have been identified and carbon dating of shell samples indicate repeated use over approximately 1,000 years. The Folger's Marsh Site (19-NT-180) contained small concentrations of prehistoric lithic materials and diagnostic tools indicating Middle and Late Woodland Period occupations. In addition, a portion of the site contains an historic component which may represent the location of a former dwelling or structure. A shell strata from this area was radiocarbon dated to the 18th century. The Roadkill Site (19-NT-l66) contains an intact lithic workshop area associated with the Late Woodland Period. Site 19-NT-50 is a large, complex multicomponent site which contains evidence for a range of activities and occupations spanning the Woodland Period. If avoidance is not a feasible alternative, data recoveries were recommended. The Norwood Farm Trust Site (19-NT-174) contained a concentrated and discrete lithic deposit and diagnostic stone tools indicating a Late or Transitional Archaic Period time frame; however, most of the cultural materials from the site was found in poor stratigraphic context. The discovery of a fieldstone bridge or culvert feature at the site warrants documentary research to determine its age and significance. No further archaeological work was recommended. The Martin Site (NAN-HA-14) contains a small concentrated shell refuse deposit which probably dates to the 19th or 20th century. Evidence for long term occupation at the site was not found, and no supplemental historic features or cultural materials were found. No further work was recommended at the Martin Site.

25-1458 Loparto, Leonard W.

1995 A Report of Archaeological Testing at the Endean Property in Walpole, Massachusetts. 183 pages.

A reconnaissance, intensive and site examination level archaeological survey was conducted. The survey area consisted of approximately 95.2 hectares (235 acres) and included areas referred to as the 1-A Farm, Endean North, DiMascio, Endean West and Endean East. The intensive survey included only those locales where development was planned in 1987 and 1988. The present report, originally written as a draft in 1990, summarizes all archaeological studies conducted to date on the Endean Property. A total of five archaeologically sensitive areas were identified on Endean land. Intensive testing later identified 10 areas where potential prehistoric activity was present. After expanded testing, five of the ten areas were determined to be non-cultural in origin containing ubiquitous quartz shatter which is common in the area. Expansion units failed to produce additional information in any of the five areas. In the remaining five test pits, most of which were tested at the site examination level, two areas were found to represent isolated findspots of one felsite flake each. One area also represented an isolated ulu find. The remaining two areas are included within the Bird Pond Site area which was determined to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Recommendations were made to avoid the Bird Pond Site. If avoidance was not possible, a data recovery program was recommended. Recommendations were also made to evaluate prior archaeological testing against any changes in project plans since 1987-88 to determine the need or lack thereof for additional archaeological testing. No further research was recommended for isolated findspot areas.

25-1459 Holmes, Richard D.

1995 An Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Proposed Highland Light Parking Areas, Cape Cod National Seashore, Truro, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

The project area is adjacent to Highland House (1907), a National Register property within the National Seashore. Five survey units were examined, and 49 shovel test pits were excavated. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. Historic material included recent artifacts, window glass, coal, and a corroded spoon. Four features related to previously existing structures were ob-

served, including the remains of a bowling alley outside the project area. Proposed construction does not appear to endanger significant archaeological remains. No further survey was recommended (see Report #25-1382)

25-1460 Ritchie, Duncan

1995 An Archaeological Data Recovery Program on a Section of the Watertown Dairy Site (19-MD-378), Wayland, Massachusetts. 184 pages.

An archaeological data recovery program was conducted on a section of the Watertown Dairy Site (19-MD-378) for the construction of a single-lane access road leading to a town water well site and pump station located on the northern edge of the former Watertown Dairy or Shick Farm tract and adjacent to Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. The access road easement crosses a section of the Watertown Dairy Site, a multi-component prehistoric site which is a contributing element of the Watertown Dairy Archaeological District. The data recovery was designed to collect a sample of cultural material and other categories of information (features, faunal, floral remains) from deposits forming part of known Middle Archaic (ca. 7500-5000 BP) and Middle Woodland (ca. 1650-1000 BP) components on the site. The research design contained research problems or contexts relating to the formation processes/depositional patterns on multicomponent riverine sites, Middle Archaic settlement and resource use and Middle Woodland settlement in an interior river drainage. Information collected from the access road easement included an assemblage of chipped, ground and rough stone tools, chipping debris, several small pit/hearth features and a small amount of faunal and floral remains. The chipped stone tools were primarily bifacial tool blades of argillite, felsite, quartzite and quartz. Fragments of a single Middle Archaic (Neville or Stark) projectile point and two drill/perforators were also found. Some of the bifaces were also considered to be associated with the Middle Archaic component on the site. Several small concentrations of chipped stone tool and debitage considered to be parts of the Middle Archaic component were sampled. A radiocarbon date of 6680 $\pm$ 170 BP (Beta 52205) was obtained from one of these small concentrations or activity areas in the Middle Archaic component. The only cultural material associated with the Middle Woodland component was a single ceramic sherd. The information collected in the data recovery program was considered sufficient to address the research problems posed for this investigation and mitigate the effects of proposed construction. It was recommended that construction of the proposed access road take place within the designated easement. Monitoring of the construction activity by members of the Wayland Archaeology Group to insure that sections of the site outside the easement were not damaged and to record any features or concentrations of cultural material uncovered by machine excavation was also recommended. See also Report #25-589, 25-946, 25-1090, & 25-1168.

25-1461 Ritchie, Duncan

1994 An Intensive Level Archaeological Survey of the South Natick Square Reconstruction Project Area, South Natick, Massachusetts. 127 pages.

The South Natick Square project area is at the center of the John Eliot Historic District which is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. This 71-acre district contains a complex of 18th and 19th century structures and the location of the original 17th century Christian (Praying) Indian settlement and burial ground. In March 1989, unmarked Native American burials were accidentally uncovered in a trench opened by the Town of Natick Water Department to carry out repairs on a water main. Following investigation of the burial discovery site by staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the MHC requested that trench excavation be monitored by an archaeological consultant. Background research conducted as part of the intensive survey indicated that unmarked burials had been found in the project area on several occasions over the last 150 years. During the fieldwork, small amounts of prehistoric cultural material and one feature (hearth or pit) were found in disturbed contexts in several sections of the project area. This material included a Late/Terminal Archaic (ca. 4500-2500 years ago) small stemmed projectile point. Several categories of historic/modern period deposits and features were also found and recorded

including former road surfaces and fills, demolition rubble and utility trenches. The base of what appeared to be a late 19th or early 20th century watering trough or fountain was found in a trench near the center of South Natick Square. None of the prehistoric material or historic/modern period features were considered to be potentially significant. Four unmarked burial shaft features associated with the Praying Indian burial ground were identified in the project area, recorded, and left in situ. It was recommended that proposed improvements be redesigned so that these features could be preserved in their original locations. It was also recommended that all of South Natick Square be considered archaeologically sensitive due to the potential it has to contain additional unmarked burials. The Praying Indian burial ground and the unmarked burials within it are significant cultural resources and important elements of the John Eliot National and State Register of Historic Places district. Any future plans to carry out construction or modifications in the South Natick Square will require careful review.

25-1462 Dunford, Frederick J. and Leonard W. Loparto

1991 Preliminary Management Summary, Site Examination of the Red Brook Site (19-PL-587), Wareham, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

The study provided evidence of the presence of a Middle to Late Woodland Period (1,800-400 BP) archaeological site. The site boundaries, function, integrity and age have been established. Furthermore, the site provides significant potential for future research. As a result, this site is clearly eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, it was recommended that adverse impacts to the project area be avoided. If that is not possible, then it was recommended that a data recovery be undertaken.

25-1463 Clements, Joyce and Chris Edens

1994 Historical and Archaeological Survey, Boston College Master Plan for Physical Facilities Development 1991-2001. 112 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey and architectural review was conducted for both the Chestnut Hill and Newton campuses. Documentary research revealed the possible locations of several historic archaeological sites within the project area, the majority of which date to the 19th century, although some sites may date to the 17th and 18th centuries. Extensive disturbance was evident, particularly at the Chestnut Hill Campus, where modern college buildings have been erected over areas that may have contained historic archaeological sites. At the Newton Campus both modern and historic-era development is less extensive. Based on documentary research and a site walkover, archaeologists identified areas of archaeological potential on both campuses. Further archaeological investigations to locate and evaluate sites should be conducted. Historic structures on both the Chestnut Hill Campus and the Newton Campus were previously inventoried and eligibility determinations made. On the Chestnut Hill Campus, historic structures are clustered in Middle Campus and within the area south of Beacon Street. The Newton Campus has historic structures and both campuses show evidence of historic landscape features. No additional historic structures, other than those already identified, were found.

25-1464 Dwyer, Alison

1995 Intensive Survey and Site Examination, Fall River CSO Abatement Program, Fall River, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

A previous archaeological survey (see Report #25-1329) determined that the project would impact four archaeologically sensitive areas. The present survey was conducted at the Arnold Street and Wastewater Treatment Plant sites and the Pocasset Street and Quequechan Street sites. The site examination conducted at the Quequechan Street site and the intensive survey conducted at the Wastewater Treatment site indicated that both areas have extensive 20th century disturbance and do not require further archaeological testing. The intensive survey at the Arnold Street site indi-

cated the area has been used as a dumping ground throughout the 20th century. Archival research showed that no structures were ever present on the site. Additional testing is not recommended for this site. A geological core taken from the Pocasset Street site after the reconnaissance survey determined that over 31 ft of fill is present at the site. Subsequent research determined that approximately 19 ft of that fill postdates 1964. Archaeological work was not conducted at the site because of the excessive amount of 20th century fill.

25-1465 Dwyer, Alison

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Castleview Development, Gloucester, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

The survey identified a prehistoric site located in the center of the project area adjacent to a wetland. The site consisted of a concentration of prehistoric pottery and lithic debitage. Further archaeological testing was recommended for this site. In addition, the buildings associated with a 1930s Catholic summer camp located in the northwest section of the project area was documented (see Report #25-1470)

25-1466 Begley, William and Ann K. Davin

1995 Results of the Intensive Archaeological Survey of the 47 East Grove Street Project Area, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

Twenty 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Seven pieces of lithic debitage and one quartz Squibnocket Triangle projectile point were recovered in five test pits during the subsurface testing. A small amount of historic cultural material was also recovered. The presence of the projectile point and chipping debris confirmed prehistoric utilization of the project area; however, grid testing of the entire project area determined that the low density of prehistoric material did not represent potentially significant cultural resources. No additional testing was recommended.

25-1467 Davis, Margo Muhl

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Parking Lot, Greenwood Farm, Ipswich, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

A total of nine test pits were excavated across the top of the knoll on which the project area was located. They resulted in the recovery of small amounts of historic period field trash and one felsite flake from a small crushed shell deposit. Three bracketing pits (two at 10 m and one at 5 m intervals) failed to reveal any indications of shell or other prehistoric artifacts. This prehistoric deposit does not appear to be significant, and was probably almost fully excavated by the test pit. It is recommended that construction proceed, but that given the potential for the discovery of significant historic and prehistoric resources on other areas of Greenwood Farm, that archaeological testing be initiated before future construction projects.

25-1468 Donta, Christopher L., Richard D. Holmes, Carolyn D. Hertz, and Thomas L. Arcuti

1995 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the I- 290 Exit Ramp Project, Marlborough and Northborough, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

A total of 97 shovel test pits was excavated. No prehistoric features or artifacts were found anywhere in the project area. A single historic feature was identified consisting of an early to mid 20th century cellar hole, which was bulldozed at least twenty years ago. Several historic artifacts were recovered, none of which appear to date earlier than the present century. Soils throughout the project area were found to be variable, with some areas evidencing natural forest soil profiles, and other locations consisting of graded and filled deposits or plowed soils. No further survey was recommended.

25-1469 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1995 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the East Street Replacement and Realignment Project, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

A total of 182 shovel test pits was excavated. No prehistoric features or artifacts were found anywhere in the project area. No historic features were found, although a thin scattering of historic artifacts was recovered from the plow zone. Soils throughout the project area were found to be disturbed, primarily due to several episodes of road construction. No further survey was recommended.

25-1470 Dwyer, Alison and Chris Edens

1995 Site Evaluation, Castleview Development, Gloucester, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

An archaeological site examination of a prehistoric site was performed. The site, which is surrounded by a wetland and granite outcrops, was located as part of the intensive survey of the project area (see Report #25-1465). A total of eighteen 50 cm x 50 cm test pits unevenly distributed across a 200 m x 250 m area were excavated as part of the intensive survey. Lithic debitage, pottery, and shell were recovered from six of the test pits. No diagnostic lithic artifacts were found. However, the presence of pottery indicated that the site dated to the Woodland Period. The site examination consisted of the excavation of an additional 38 test pits and seven excavation units. The testing recovered a considerable amount of pottery and a scattering of lithic debitage and shell. The artifact variety and density suggest that the site represents a single seasonal occupation. The fabric, decorative elements, and thickness of pottery indicate that the site dates to the Middle to Late Woodland period (1,700-400 BP). This date is further substantiated by two C-l3 corrected radiocarbon dates on shell of 1,425 ± 75 BP and 1,450 ± BP. If the site cannot be avoided and preserved, an archaeological data recovery program was recommended.

25-1471 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas J. Arcuti

1995 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Water System, Gardner, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The project consisted of the testing of four survey units. Survey Units 1 and 4 were tested with 36 shovel test pits. No cultural materials were found in the main portion of either of these survey units. The easternmost of four test pits located on the pipeline route contained prehistoric artifacts. Soils in these survey units were found to be occasionally disturbed, otherwise consisting of deep deposits of alluvial silts and sands developed as part of the surrounding wetlands associated with the Otter River. Survey Units 2 and 3 were tested with 61 shovel test pits. Survey Unit 2 included eight test pits with prehistoric artifacts, while two test pits in Survey Unit 3 contained prehistoric material. All of these test pits, as well as the single positive pit from Survey Unit 1 represent parts of one prehistoric site, located on a knoll overlooking the Otter River. Artifacts found at this site include 19 pieces of quartz chipping debris, two pieces of rhyolitic chipping debris, and three quartz projectile points. Two of these points are diagnostic of the Late Archaic period, ca. 6,000-3,000 years ago. A site examination survey was recommended.

25-1472 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, Joannah L. Whitney, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for Washington and King Street Reconstruction Project, Franklin, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

One concentration of 19th and 20th century artifacts was found, but no structures or features were associated with it; it appears to be a small trash deposit. No features related to historic mills or a railroad grade were found. One white quartz flake was found in fill material; a site form for the

Washington Street Prehistoric Find Spot will be filed. No further research was recommended.

25-1473 Davin, Ann K. and Holly Herbster

1995 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Oakwood Senior Estates, Swansea, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

A reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted with a 6.5 acre project area. An area north of the present project area was surveyed in 1980 as part of the proposed Swansea Wastewater Facilities Plan (see Report #25-310). During the fieldwork, the prehistoric Souza Site (19-BR-234) was found in the field north of the project area and the remains of a mortar and fieldstone foundation and/or stone walls which may have been a part of the ca. 1730 Alpheus Manchester farmstead were identified along the southern edge of the project area. Two parallel stone walls and the remains of the privies were also found during this reconnaissance survey. The background research, walkover inspection, and auger testing conducted as part of the reconnaissance survey of the present project area resulted in the assessment of a low potential for prehistoric and historic period resources. No cultural materials were recovered during the fieldwork portion of the survey. Surficial evidence of historic period activity within the project area was limited to a section of a stone wall. No other above ground prehistoric or historic materials were noted. While historic cultural resources were once present in and adjacent to the project area, there have been significant modifications to the landscape over the last 25 years. Of particular importance was the barn having burnt down and the subsequent activities related to demolishing the remaining structure and clearing the area of debris. This disturbance has also adversely affected the potential for prehistoric resources to be present in the project area. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1474 Clements, Joyce M.

1995 Final Report of an Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Ashburnham Wastewater Collection System Facilities: Ashburnham and Gardner,

Massachusetts, Volumes I and II. 133 pages.

As a result of an earlier reconnaissance survey (see Report #25-1446), three areas were evaluated during the intensive survey. Documentary research and subsurface excavations produced no evidence of historic structures or archaeological sites in Area A. Therefore, no further investigations were recommended for Area A. Extensive documentary research, field observations, and judgmental and systematically placed subsurface excavations in Area B produced evidence of extant industrial remains, documented sites, and several subsurface features associated with late 18th and 19th century industrial structures within and in close proximity to the project area. The sewer line impact area that traversed the site of 19th century tannery and morocco factory in one locus of Area B was investigated. Sufficient information was collected from subsurface excavations to make an evaluation of the site's potential, allowing the project to proceed without further investigations. Investigations in Area B indicated that this vicinity is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, under Criteria A and D. Further documentary research may also indicate that the area is potentially eligible under Criterion B. The Ashburnham Historical Commission desire to work toward nominating the area as a National Register district. As currently proposed, the construction and development of the project will not alter these eligibility criteria. No further documentary research or subsurface excavations were required in Area B. In Area C, subsurface excavations revealed a filled subsurface cavity, possibly a filled structural foundation. Because the cavity possessed little research potential and project engineers agreed to move the impact area to avoid damage to the cavity, no further documentary research or subsurface excavations were recommended for Area C.

25-1475 Smith, Leith

1994 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Sanctuary Development Site, Natick, Massachusetts.

68 pages.

The intensive archaeological survey revealed only a few traces of prehistoric occupation on the parcel. Historic artifacts were more common, particularly in the southern section of the parcel, where 20th and possibly 19th century farming activities had taken place. No documentary or archaeological evidence suggests earlier Historic Period occupation of the project parcel. The parcel contains no significant archaeological properties and therefore requires no additional investigation.

25-1476 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, and Joannah L. Whitney

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey of Wetland Replication Area Within the Route 57 Reconstruction Project, Agawam and Southwick, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Four survey units were examined. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. Historic artifacts were mostly recent materials. In Survey Unit 4, an unmortared stone pond, possibly for fire-protection purposes, was observed and recorded. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1477 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, Joannah L. Whitney, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1994 Addendum, Archaeological Site Locational Survey Within the Route 57 Reconstruction Project, Agawam and Southwick, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The survey addressed modifications to the proposed wetland replication areas and to evaluate minor alignment changes associated with the preferred alternative. This is a continuation of work documented in Report #25-1476. The Tuckahoe Farm Prehistoric site, which contained a small stemmed point and a Squibnocket Triangle on the surface, was found outside the project area, but no significant prehistoric or historic remains were found within the project area. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1478 Seasholes, Nancy S.

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the 10 St. James Avenue Site, Boston, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

A reconnaissance survey included a review of information about the prehistoric and historical development of the project area, especially about the Boylston Street Fishweir, geotechnical information from subsurface borings, and a walkover of the project area. The results of the survey indicate that the subsurface stratigraphy of the 10 St. James Avenue site is probably similar to that of other locations in the Back Bay where remains of the Boylston Street Fishweir have been found. The 10 St. James Avenue area was, however, separated by a relatively deep channel in the Back Bay from the other known locations of the fishweir, so a fishweir under the 10 St. James Avenue site would probably be separate from the structure(s) examined by previous archaeological investigations in the area between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets. The historical archaeological remains on the 10 St. James Avenue site are not likely to be significant--the area was filled ca. 1854 by the Boston and Providence Railroad, railroad depots were built on the made land in the 1870s and removed in the first decade of the 20th century, and the area was then used as a parking lot until the Greyhound Bus Terminal was built in 1949-1950. The fill would have protected any prehistoric remains from subsequent disturbance, however, and the high water table would have preserved any organic material. Given the possibility that significant prehistoric archaeological resources may be present at the 10 St. James Avenue site and that the proposed construction will extend about 60 feet below surface--about 26-30 feet below the level of possible prehistoric resources--it is recommended that archaeological testing be conducted early in the construction process. When the method of construction has been determined, a plan for this testing should be developed and the testing should be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

25-1479 Donta, Christopher L. and Richard D. Holmes

1995 Archaeological Site Locational Survey in the Proposed Water Pollution Control Outflow Pipe, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The area surveyed consists of two alternative corridors each approximately 9 m (30 ft) wide and 387.5 m (1272 ft) long. Background research determined that numerous prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area, including human burials. Within the project area proper at least one prehistoric site is known the Mohawk Meadows West site (19-FR-250), containing diagnostic Late Archaic to Late Woodland artifacts. A total of 1,152 shovel test pits was excavated along the two corridors. Prehistoric materials were recovered in 20 test pits on both alignments, dating from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. It appears that the proposed construction would impact intact portions of the Mohawk Meadows prehistoric site, and a site examination survey was recommended.

25-1480 Edens, Chris, Joyce M. Clements, and Jane Carolan

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Worcester Commuter Rail Extension, Framingham, Ashland, Southborough, Westborough, Graf ton, Millbury, and Worcester, Massachusetts. 126 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted along 23 miles of existing railway corridor. During the walkover, one prehistoric and three historic sites were observed. The prehistoric site corresponds with a previously recorded site cluster (19-WR-417 to -420) in the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District (Westborough); the surface collection consisted of two felsite flakes, two quartz flakes, and four shatter. The three historic sites included two mill sites, one in Westborough and the other in Southborough, set on channels off the Sudbury River. The Westborough remains correspond to the location of a mill since the 1830s, while the Southborough site seems to date to the 1870s. The third site is a probable cellar hole, an oval, above-ground stone chamber, and a well-shaft that together may represent a farmstead of undetermined date in Southborough. In addition, the location of the proposed station in Southborough extends over buried remains of the Cordaville Manufacturing Company, which began operations during the 1840s and continued into the 20th century. The reconnaissance survey report recommended that archaeological intensive survey should be conducted in the identified high sensitivity portions of the rail corridor that will be impacted by erection of the chain-link fencing, construction staging areas, or other project-related activities. The proposed stations in Millbury and Grafton should also be archaeologically tested. The proposed stations in Westborough and Ashland incorporate extensive areas of graded land and fill; since recorded prehistoric sites neighbor both locations, the extent of disturbance should be ascertained and then undisturbed areas tested. The proposed station in the Cordaville neighborhood of Southborough will abut extant (both above and below ground) remains of the mill and may encroach on them; these remains should be mapped and further researched in order to identify portions of the mill complex that the station construction might impact, and to provide information for a public education program.

25-1481 Davin, Ann K. and Beth P. Miller

1995 Report on the Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Investigations, Berkshire Power LP Facilities, Agawam, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

A total of 64, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated. One piece of quartz chipping debris was recovered. Further testing did not recover any additional prehistoric cultural material. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1482 Garman, James C., Virginia H. Adams, and Paul A. Russo

1995 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Historic and Architectural Assessment of the Proposed United Shoe Manufacturing Corporation Redevelopment, Beverly, Massachusetts. 124 pages.

Once the largest factory in the world, the buildings of United Shoe have already been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a potential historic district. The reconnaissance archaeological survey resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, the remains of the John Friend Grist Mill (1647) outside the project impact area. The site consists of structural remains of one of the first mills in Beverly. The survey also stratified the remainder of the project area into zones of low and moderate archaeological sensitivity for subsurface cultural resources. A partial reconnaissance of the property carried out in 1978 (see Report #25-210) suggested that the Gervas Garford homelot (1636) could be located in the project area. Primary deed research was recommended to determine whether or not the homelot site was located within the proposed development. The extent of cutting and filling along the Bass River has been substantial, resulting in severe disturbance to the original shoreline and within the project area. The extent of ground-disturbing impacts seems serious enough to rule out further survey for potential Native American cultural resources. The historic and architectural assessment survey resulted in the preparation of MHC survey forms, including an amendment to the 1993 USMC complex form and individual forms for the two principal buildings in the South Parcel. Based on their dates of construction, degree of integrity, and historical associations within the United Shoe Machinery Corporation industrial plant, it was recommended that the buildings be considered as contributing resources within the historic industrial complex. Appropriate mitigation measures such as additional research and large format photographic documentation of the complex should be developed.

25-1483 Fragola, Patricia and Duncan Ritchie

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Village at Stoneybrook Project Area, Lynn, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

A total of 55 shovel test pits was excavated in the 33.4 acre project area. No prehistoric or historic cultural material was recovered. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1484 Ritchie, Duncan and Beth P. Miller

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Quincy Pump Facilities Project Area, Quincy, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The walkover survey of the project area noted evidence of previous landscape modification. The construction of the existing pump stations and force mains had resulted in the filling of salt marsh and other wetlands; additional landscape modifications were observed along the force main route. Subsurface testing was conducted at all three pump stations and in undisturbed sections of the force main routes. Testing revealed that the proposed pump station sites contained deposits of modern period fill related to the construction of the existing facilities. Similar deposits were found in most of the test pits placed along the route of the 24-inch force main. The only areas containing intact soil horizons were small sections of the proposed Quincy Pump Station Site and 24-inch force main route near Merrymount Park. The intensive survey did not identify any significant prehistoric or historic period cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1485 Ritchie, Duncan, Dianna Doucette, and Holly Herbster

1994 Addendum to Intensive Archaeological Survey of MWPA Framingham Extension Relief Sewer, Leach Lane Access Road, Natick, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted of the proposed location of a temporary access road, 600 feet long and 75 feet wide. An intensive survey of the FERS initial staging areas and ac-

cess roads was completed in 1993 (see Report #25-1340). Intensive subsurface testing consisted of 37, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits excavated as part of two judgmentally placed parallel, staggered transects, and one test pit array (four test pits placed in cardinal directions at five m intervals). No prehistoric cultural material was recovered. A total of 42 pieces of historic or modern period cultural material was found in eight of the 37 test pits excavated during the intensive level survey and consisted mostly of glass fragments, along with metal fragments, whiteware ceramic fragments, coal slag, and one gun flint. In addition, ten pieces of historic cultural material was recovered from the ground surface by the MHC during a site visit which has been incorporated into the catalog inventory. The historic/modern cultural materials recovered do not represent significant archaeological deposits. This material was not directly or clearly associated with any historic period structural features or the existing residential structures located to the north and south of the project parcel. Given the lack of prehistoric deposits and non-significant historic depositions, no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1486 Hautaniemi, Susan

1994 Archaeological Site Survey at the Moors Homelot, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Subsurface archaeological testing was conducted within an area to be impacted by foundation repair. The impact area lay along two sides of the rear ell of the house on the Moore Homelot. The survey attempted to ascertain whether significant archaeological features would be destroyed by the construction work. No significant artifact scatter was uncovered on existing or past land surfaces. Episodes of filling were discovered. On the south side of the ell, a builder's trench for the current (late 19th century) foundation was seen. No trench was discernable on the north side. On both sides there was a deep fill apparently predating the foundation. Archaeological features encountered were below the proposed construction disturbance. No further testing was recommended before construction. However, this testing, and the remote sensing that was done as well, raised many more questions than they resolved. The Moors Homelot would be a fertile area for further archaeological research.

25-1487 Herbster, Holly

1994 Technical Report, Intensive Archaeological Survey, Cooks Farm Estates, Franklin, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

A total of 48, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated within two test pit blocks and five judgmental transects in the archaeologically sensitive portions of the 75 acre project area. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were located during the intensive survey. The project area may have been cleared at one time and/or used as pasturage, and one area contains an abandoned apple orchard. The project area was probably a peripheral part of a large farm that has operated nearby for many decades. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1488 Decima, Elena

1995 Intensive Survey, Windswept Estates, Framingham, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover and subsurface testing. A total of 5 prehistoric sites and one historic site was found during the survey. The prehistoric sites were relatively small sites representing temporary occupations, thin artifact distributions, and lacked diagnostic artifacts. No further work was recommended at any of the prehistoric sites. The historic site included the remains of a brick structure and may be associated with the late 1800s and 1900s occupation of Bowditch. It was recommended that additional historic research be conducted to clarify and complete what is known of the historic occupation of the parcel and that a site examination be carried out at the location of the potential Bowditch residence.

25-1489 Mulholland, Mitchell T. and Stephen Williams

1977 Final Report, Phase I/Reconnaissance Cultural Impact Study, Proposed Water Pollution Control Projects, Lenox, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

This report describes a Phase I/Reconnaissance cultural resource survey on the site of the proposed sewer project in Lenox, Massachusetts. The study involves a historical document search designed to locate and evaluate known historic and prehistoric cultural resources within the project area, and an ecological analysis of the project area to assess the potential existence of prehistoric sites likely to be impacted. Persons knowledgeable in the history and prehistory of the area were consulted. This study concludes that there are twelve (12) sensitive areas in which significant cultural resources are likely to be directly impacted from the project. In addition, portions of an 1875 sewer and a 1901 trolley line will also be affected. An intensive survey was recommended.

25-1490 Johnson, Eric S., Elizabeth Chilton, Charles Laing, and Tonya Largy

1994 Data Recovery Operations at the Chassell 2(19-BK-141) and Kampoosa Bog (19-BK-143) Sites, Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Volume I, 251 pages; Volume II, 288 pages.

An archaeological excavation was conducted at the Chassell 2 (19-BK-141) and Kampoosa Bog (19-BK-143) sites (see Report #25-1523). In conjunction with the archaeological effort, two sediment cores were extracted from the bog and analyzed in order to reconstruct local and regional vegetational, fire, and paleoenvironmental histories. The archaeological sites were occupied from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland/protohistoric period (approximately 5000 BP-1600 AD). A large assemblage of lithics, ceramics, faunal and floral remains, was recovered. Projectile points and bifaces recovered included a large concentration of Snook Kill-like blades, Normanskill-like points, Small Stemmed points including Lamoka-like specimens, and a Levanna Triangle. Numerous retouched flakes, scrapers, cutting tools and piercing tools were also recovered. Lithic materials consist almost entirely of Hudson Valley cherts. Ceramics exhibit a variety of vessel forms, manufacturing characteristics, and decorative techniques. Twenty-nine cultural features were documented, all from the Chassell 2 site. These included sheet refuse deposits, hearths, pit features, and postmolds. Two of the refuse deposits dated to the Late Archaic period; a hearth feature dated to the Late Woodland. Activity areas excavated include a large lithic workshop area associated with the production of Snook Kill blades, as well as areas where other lithic reduction, hide processing, cooking, and refuse disposal took place. Correlation of the data from the archaeological sites and the bog sediments indicates that the area was first utilized when the bog began its transition from a body of open water to its present form. Charcoal deposits in the bog as well as evidence of fire at the sites in the form of heated lithic debitage, suggest a period of increased local understory burning during the fifth, fourth, and second millennia BP, the time of the area's most intensive use.

25-1491 Ward, Jeanne A. and John P. McCarthy

1994 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Barracks Modernization Building 15, U.S. Army Natick Research Development and Engineering Center, Natick, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

Background research and a pedestrian survey were undertaken to document the potential for significant archaeological resources which might be affected by the proposed replacement of Building 15. While background research indicated that the project area possessed high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity prior to development in the 1950s, construction of Building 15 and related grading and utility installation, including expansion of the structure in the l970s, appears to have severely disturbed or destroyed any archaeological resources that may have been present. As a result, the project area now possesses low sensitivity for significant prehistoric archaeological resources. The project area appears to never have possessed greater than low sensitivity for historic archaeological resources. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1492 Soulsby, Mary G. and J. Hartman

1994 Archaeological Survey, Technical Study Report of the Northeast Corridor Improvement Project from New Haven, Connecticut to Boston, Massachusetts. 178 pages.

Archaeological studies were conducted of properties to be impacted by the Northeast Corridor Improvement Project, which includes electrification of railroad lines from New Haven, Connecticut, to Boston, Massachusetts. The properties studied included four substation sites with associated power line corridors, three switching station sites, 18 paralleling station sites, and nine bridge-modification sites. The technical level of survey differed in each state, according to state regulations, but the goal and result of the surveys were the same: to determine the archaeological sensitivity (i.e., potential for yielding archaeological sites) of each property studied. The following was concluded: one of the four substations/power line corridor sites has the potential for containing buried cultural materials; none of the three switching station sites have archaeological potential; nine of the 18 paralleling station sites are archaeologically sensitive; and four of the nine bridge-modification areas have archaeological potential. Additional archaeological work including subsurface testing is recommended at all of these 14 sites which have the potential for yielding buried cultural remains. In Massachusetts, the Attleboro and East Foxborough paralleling stations were found to be sensitive and recommended for a Phase I reconnaissance survey. The Maskwonicut Street Bridge modification area in Sharon, Massachusetts was also found to be sensitive and recommended for an intensive level survey. There were no sensitive substation/power line sites in Massachusetts.

25-1493 Simpson, Timothy, Wing K. Chong, and Mohammed Nasir Shir

1993 Determining Prehistoric Archaeological Site Potentials in Westborough, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

This project is intended to execute an analysis of the town of Westborough, Massachusetts, searching for land areas with high potential for prehistoric site locations. The variables used to determine these “site potentials” are elements of the physical environment including slope, aspect, proximity to waterbodies and soil type. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is used to analyze the variables to arrive at a final image depicting areas with high potential for prehistoric archaeological site locations. The final image is compared to a town zoning map to arrive at conclusions concerning land use sensitivities to archaeological potentials. In the concluding statements, suggestions are made on how to continue this research with further studies and analyses.

25-1494 Mead, Leslie A. and Frederica R. Dimmick

1994 Archaeological Investigations at the Rogers Property, Minute Man National Historic Park, Concord [sic-Lincoln], Massachusetts. 75 pages.

The Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site is planning to install a nursery at the Rogers Property in Lincoln, at Minute Man National Historical Park. The testing procedure employed 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits set at 8 m intervals throughout the impact area. The excavations found little evidence of intact archaeological deposits. Three features were identified during testing, two of which were probably related to human behavior. However, both of these features had been extensively disturbed by subsequent plowing and little remained which would allow successful dating or interpretation. The vast majority of the artifacts recovered came from the plowzone. A total of four prehistoric artifacts were found. The historic period assemblage appeared to date from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Many of these artifacts appear to represent field scatter which was subsequently transformed by slope movement and surface run-off. Three concentrations of historic material were identified. One appears to be related to former structures northwest of the project area which might date to the 18th century. The second appears to be related to an unknown structure, probably dating from the 19th century, off the southeast corner of the project area. The third,

located at the southwest end of the project area has no apparent association at this time. None of these concentrations appeared to have intact feature material in test pits in their immediate proximity. Given that the majority of the artifacts were found in plowzone contexts and that what features were present appeared to have been severely truncated by plowing, we believe the level of integrity of archaeological deposits is minimal. Further testing was not recommended.

25-1495 Boire, Kerrylynn and Suzanne G. Cherau

1995 Archaeological Site Examination, Old Colony Railroad Roundhouse (WHI-HA-2), Whitman Station Project Area, Old Colony Railroad Rehabilitation Project. Whitman, Massachusetts. 113 pages.

The site examination consisted of additional site-specific background research and field investigations. Research questions included the internal complexity and integrity of the site's character-defining elements, the socioeconomic and transportation history of the Abington/Whitman area, and 19th century railroad roundhouse construction and engineering techniques. The roundhouse and turntable was constructed circa 1880-81 at the time of land purchase by the Old Colony Railroad Company. Prior to this purchase the land appears to have been unimproved rear lots. The establishment of a terminal facility at this location in Whitman coincided with increased commuter and summer resort traffic between Boston and points south, particularly in Bridgewater and Brockton. The field investigations, which included both hand and machine-assisted excavations, resulted in the identification and assessment of structural remains associated with the roundhouse, turntable, water tank, and former rail bridge abutments. In addition, a large sample of industrial cultural materials (both structural and nonstructural) was recovered from the site area. The roundhouse foundation was found to be constructed of large cut granite blocks, bricks, and fieldstones. At least one brick-lined inspection pit with a fieldstone flooring is present within the roundhouse foundation. The turntable pit is constructed of a cut granite circular side wall and center pivot foundation. The turntable bridge itself and machinery parts appear to have been removed. The investigations determined that the identified structural remains possess a very good to excellent physical integrity and represent perhaps one of the few surviving intact archaeological examples of a 19th century terminal facility built by the Old Colony Railroad in southeastern Massachusetts. The Old Colony Railroad Company was a decisive socioeconomic force in the region and a pioneer of railroad engineering techniques and construction methods. For these reasons, along with the scant documentary record for the site and probability of additional related features and elements, the Old Colony roundhouse site in Whitman was recommended as being eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Avoidance and preservation in place of the site area was recommended. Should avoidance and preservation in place not be deemed feasible, then alternative mitigation measures, such as an archaeological data recovery program, may be warranted. In the interim, it was recommended that the Whitman Station roundhouse site be enclosed within security fencing to reduce further damage from heavy vehicular traffic and dumping by local residents.

25-1496 Ritchie, Duncan, Neil DePaoli, and Marley Brown III

1975 Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at the Fort Phoenix National Historic Site, Fairhaven, Massachusetts, Fall, 1975. 72 pages.

This report presents the results of background research and excavations recommended by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and requested by the Fairhaven Historical Commission in order to gain more insight into the potential of the site as an archaeological resource. The study also collected management data to guide further archaeological research and restoration at the site. Archaeological research documented that the fort and its various activity areas are relatively intact. The study recommends further documentary research and excavations in several areas which were tested and determined significant as well as potentially significant areas which were not tested. The study also identified the parapet wall as an area requiring stabilization and restoration.

25-1497 Blancke, Shirley

1976 Billerica, Massachusetts, Archaeological Field Survey for Sewer System Expansion Program (Remainder of Phase I). 3 pages.

One test pit contained evidence of prehistoric activity including two felsite chips and fire reddened rock. Four expansion pits around the previous finds failed to produce additional results. The survey also recovered evidence of the Talbot Dye Wool and Chemical Company including ceramics, red brick, iron, glass, and structural remains. The site was determined to be potentially significant for research into the history of industrialization in the United States. Recommendations were made to avoid the Talbot Company site locale by shifting the sewer line closer to the railroad tracks. In the event avoidance was not possible a salvage excavation was recommended.

25-1498 Raber, Michael S. and Leonard W. Loparto

1989 Archaeological Examinations of the Andrew's Knoll and Windy Shore Sites for the Proposed Milford/ Bellingham Technology Park, Milford and Bellingham, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

Testing was conducted at the Andrew's Knoll and Windy Shore Sites as a result of recommendations made during an earlier intensive survey (Report #25-751). The Windy Shore site was found to encompass some 250 square meters and appeared undisturbed. Cultural material recovered included largely felsite, hornfels, chert, and quartzite chipping debris, calcined bone, and a drill tip suggesting hunting and related processing activities and the later stages of tool manufacture and/or maintenance. While diagnostic cultural materials were not recovered, lithic types, particularly hornfels suggested a correlation with Middle Woodland sites. At the Andrew's Knoll site, site size indicated by the overall distribution was about 900 square meters, however, actual site size relative to prehistoric activities is probably much smaller in the range of 100 to 200 square meters. This site also appeared largely undisturbed with no plowzone. Chipping debris of which over 99% was hornfels comprised nearly the entire prehistoric assemblage recovered. White quartz chipping debris, a hornfels biface fragment and small amounts of calcined bone and charcoal were also found. No diagnostic materials were found; however, as with the Windy Shore site, the predominance of hornfels lithics in the assemblage may indicate a Middle Woodland presence at the site. The study concluded that the Windy Shores site was not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and was not recommended for further work. The Andrew's Knoll site did appear to be NR eligible. It was recommended that project development avoid the Andrew's Knoll site and, if avoidance was not possible, that a data recovery program be implemented.

25-1499 Cassalo, Joanne and Rebecca Davidson

1975 Setucket River Site, East Bridgewater.

This study presents the results of archaeological excavations and subsequent site reports designed to fulfill the requirements for a directed study course at Bridgewater State College. The study included historical research, a surface survey and excavation. Prehistoric cultural material recovered included projectile points, scrapers and chipping debris representing food processing, gathering and lithic workshop activities. The site appears to represent a temporary camp of the Late Woodland Period. Historic artifacts were also found dating roughly from 1745 to 1820. Additional excavation was recommended in the area to further identify historic land use in the locale and possibly identify the location of the Latham home and barn reported in this area.

25-1500 Rosebrock, Ellen Fletcher

1981 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance/Intensive Survey for the Urban State Heritage Park, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Volume I: Historical Research. 147 pages.

This report was undertaken as part of the planning for a Heritage State Park which will focus on part of the Lawrence Mill island, including Canal Street and an early company boarding house, and will extend to the Lawrence Common park. The report includes finding based primarily on historic research. A separate report (#25-395) described the results of archaeological field studies. This report discusses the various sites within the park and how they relate to the historical development of the city as a whole. Specific archaeological sites are discussed as they occur within each area as well as potential prehistoric or historic archaeological resources which may also be present.

25-1501 Donta, Christopher L. and Frederick T. Barker

1995 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Pleasant and Turnpike Streets Reconstruction Project, Stoughton, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted within two proposed wetlands replacement areas, one proposed treatment detention pond, and two proposed access road associated with the Pleasant and Turnpike Streets Reconstruction Project in Stoughton, Massachusetts. The project was conducted for the Massachusetts Highway Department. The remainder of the project was eliminated from further consideration due to unsuitable site locational criteria (e.g., slopes, wet soils, and disturbance associated with previous road construction and roadside development). Background research determined that prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. In addition, historic sites associated with the Native American settlement of Ponkapoag to the northwest of the project area raised the possibility that early historic period sites might be located in the project area. No known sites have been recorded within the proposed project area. A total of 82 STPs was excavated, the same number as recommended in the project proposal. No prehistoric features or artifacts were found anywhere in the project area. Two historic artifacts were recovered, neither of which were of significance. Soils throughout the project area were found to be shallow and often disturbed.

25-1502 Strauss, Alan E.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey at the Howard Estate Development in Ashland. 33 pages.

The field reconnaissance resulted in the identification of eight 20th century historical structures: small buildings, a chicken coop, a shed, and a fieldstone foundation. All of the buildings appeared to be of recent construction (1910-1940) with the exception of the fieldstone foundation which probably predated this period. The historical structures were all in extremely poor condition and did not represent potentially significant resources. A stone-line well was also identified on the property and it was determined that portions of the project area were used as a farm and for a summer camp. Subsurface testing was conducted in those portions of the project area that were considered archaeologically sensitive. A total of 54 shovel test pits was excavated. No prehistoric or potentially significant historical resources were identified during the subsurface testing. The 20th century structures identified were all in extremely poor condition and do not meet National Register criteria of significance. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1503 Strauss, Alan E.

1994 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Cut River Point Development in Marshfield, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The site was discovered during an intensive archaeological survey. The Phase II site examination consisted of 30 shovel test pits, two 50 cm by 100 cm units, and seven 1 m units. The soil stratigraphy indicated that the site had been plowed. Artifacts were all recovered from the plowed topsoil to a depth of 30 cm. Horizontally, the site area was estimated to be roughly 4,100 square meters in size. The site consists of one or more high lithic workshops. Over 5,000 pieces of prehistoric lithic debitage were recovered. A total of 46 prehistoric tools and cores were recovered from

the site. Diagnostic points include Late Woodland Levanna Points and One Atlantic-Like Point from the Late Archaic period. A few sherds of prehistoric pottery were also recovered. A small and shallow pre-historic feature was identified and dated on wood charcoal to 510 ± 95 years B.P. Because the multi-component, lithic workshop site has poor archaeological integrity and lacks research potential, no further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1504 Davin, Ann K.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Soccer Field Construction Project, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Subsurface testing consisted of 28 test pits excavated as part of a 30 x 30 meter block, two transects, and two arrays in the 2 acre project area. Two pieces of prehistoric quartz chipping debris were recovered from test pits located along the western edge of the project area. Further testing around these test pits did not recover any additional materials. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1505 Davin, Ann K.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Crossroads Shopping Center, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Two archaeological surveys were conducted separately in two project parcels with a total size of 65 acres. Three prehistoric sites, one locus of prehistoric activity, and two late 19th century foundations were found. At this time no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Spring Brook 1 and 2 sites since no construction is planned for this section of the project area. If project plans change and impacts to the ground surface will occur, then additional archaeological investigations in the form of site examinations were recommended for these sites. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Spring Brook Locus since this area does not appear to represent a significant archaeological deposit. The 19th century cellar holes have been heavily impacted by previous activity, including the construction of the gas station. Efforts to fill in the cellar holes resulted in substantial impacts to the foundation walls. The majority of the cultural material indicates a late 19th to 20th century occupation. No additional testing was recommended due to the lack of physical integrity. Subsurface testing in Parcel 2 found no evidence of pre-historic activity and only scattered, – low density historic cultural material. No additional testing was recommended for Parcel 2.

25-1506 Donta, Christopher L., Richard D. Holmes, and Carolyn D. Hertz

1995 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Site Locational Surveys for the Proposed Burning Tree Subdivision, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Following background research, the project area was divided into survey units on the basis of topography, and the property was examined for evidence of prehistoric or historic potential. Recommendations were made for subsurface testing in areas having a potential to contain historic and prehistoric sites. Eight of thirteen survey units were recommended for further testing, which was completed as a site locational survey. Only one historic and one pre-historic artifact were found in the eight survey units. No further survey was recommended.

25-1507 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Kerrylynn Boire

1995 Final Historical Archaeological Reconnaissance/Inventory Survey, Cultural Resource Management Plan, Tully Lake, Royalston, Massachusetts. Volumes I and II. 327 pages.

An historic and archaeological reconnaissance/inventory survey was conducted within the 1,310 acre project lands in fee ownership, of which 468 were testable. Prior to the reconnaissance sur-

vey, approximately 30 percent of this area was assessed as being archaeologically sensitive for prehistoric and historic resources. As a result of background research and field investigations, 17 prehistoric sites and six documented historic sites were located and identified within the project area. These archaeological sites constitute a partial inventory of cultural resources contained within archaeologically sensitive zones of the project area. Limited subsurface testing was conducted at the six visible historic site locations. The documented eight historic sites that could not be visually verified in the field were evaluated in terms of their potential for survival. The identified prehistoric sites consist primarily of low to moderate density deposits of chipping debris. Two of the sites could be assigned tentative temporal-cultural affiliations based on the recovery of diagnostic artifacts. Shepardson 1 yielded grit-tempered aboriginal pottery, typically diagnostic of the Woodland Period. The Doane Falls Site yielded two modified projectile points tentatively identified as diagnostic of the Middle Archaic and/or Transitional Archaic periods. The 17 site areas have the potential to contribute information concerning the prehistory of the Millers and Tully River drainages in North Central Massachusetts. Their subsurface integrity is generally very good to excellent, and they are considered potentially significant archaeological resources. Avoidance of each is recommended since further research would be needed to determine potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, portions of the project area having moderate and high sensitivity for prehistoric resources should be subject to archaeological investigations prior to any future developments. The documented historic sites within the project area consist of residence/farmsteads, saw mills, a school, and the West Meetinghouse of Royalston. They date primarily from the 19th century, although several may date to the 18th century. Some of the sites appear to have been standing at the time of dam and reservoir pool construction. The six identified sites consist of residence/farmsteads containing the visible cellar hole and foundation remains of dwellings and outbuildings along with associated artifact assemblages. All but one of the identified historic sites are in generally good to very good physical condition, based on the limited fieldwork conducted to date. Five of the six identified and seven of the eight unidentified documented historic sites cannot be assessed for significance at this time due to the limited reconnaissance survey. However, based on their physical integrity and contents recovered to date, they are interpreted as having the potential to address research themes related to 19th and possibly 18th century rural agrarian settlement and land use in the town of Royalston. Avoidance is recommended since further research would be needed to determine potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining two sites have been destroyed by dam construction and road widening activities. No further research is recommended at these two site areas. In addition, portions of the project area designated as having a moderate sensitivity for additional historic resources should be subjected to archaeological investigations prior to any future developments.

25-1508 Gallagher, Joan, Joyce Fitzgerald, Michael Roberts, and K. Ann Turner

1992 Procedures, Processes, and Methods, Central Artery North Reconstruction Project, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume I. 113 pages.

In 1985 the Public Archeology Laboratory, Inc. contracted with the Massachusetts Department of Public Works to undertake an archaeological data recovery program on the five historic archaeological properties that were to be affected by the Central Artery North Reconstruction Project in Charlestown. The excavation resulted in the discovery of two more sites, one prehistoric and one historic site. Hence a total of seven properties were subject to archaeological excavation. The data recovery program is described in eight reports (totaling 10 volumes) and a popular report. This first volume begins with the project overview and the development of research context and technical methods for field and laboratory procedures, data processing, conservation, material analysis, public participation programs, and project management.

25-1509 Gallagher, Joan, John Cheney, Neill DePaoli, and Joyce Fitzgerald

1992 Central Artery North Reconstruction Project, Archaeological Data Recovery, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume II, Section 1 Henley Distillery, Section 2 Smith Site. 318 pages.

The Henley Distillery site was one of nine archaeological sites subject to data recovery within the corridor of the Central Artery North Reconstruction project area in Charlestown. Data recovery consisted of documentary research, site sampling, and excavation of archaeological features. The Henley Distillery Site was located slightly to the northwest of the historic Charlestown Navy Yard, and was bounded by the lines of Chelsea Street, Wapping Street, Foss Street, and an access ramp for I-93. It was considered significant and recommended for data recovery on the basis of its potential for providing information concerning the operation of a pre-Revolutionary and early 19th century rum distillery. Documentary research and site testing during investigation prior to data recovery suggested two distilleries were located within the site bounds during the 18th and 19th centuries. The first distillery (1741-1775) was owned by a prominent Charlestown businessman, Samuel Henley, for whom the site was named. Following the destruction of the distillery in the Revolution, it was rebuilt, and was owned and operated by a series of Charlestown residents from ca. 1789 to ca. 1866. Archaeological data recovery in the summer of 1985 exposed the surviving remains of the post-Revolutionary distillery. Archaeological data recovery required the excavation of 40 hand excavated units, 13 measuring 50 cm x 50 cm and 27 measuring 2 m x 2 m, as well as 9 machine-assisted units. The result of data recovery fieldwork were the location, excavation, and recording of elements of the ca. 1789-1866 distillery, which included its fire-box, vats, and trough system. No evidence of the pre-Revolutionary distillery was located. The Smith Site, an early component of the Henley Distillery site, was discovered during the distillery's data recovery in the site's southeast corner. Following the site examination in 1985, archaeological data recovery took place in 1987. Documentary research and site examination subsurface testing indicated that the site contained elements of a dwelling occupied by the John Smith family, who lived on or near the site between ca. 1644 and ca. 1715. John Smith and sons were ship wrights, repairing or constructing ships near the wharf that the family owned. Archaeological data recovery in 1987 required the excavation of 6 hand-excavated units within the area tested during site examination in 1985. A series of significant proveniences were excavated and recorded. They included structural features, fills, and two intact early barrels sealed with a storage cellar in the late 17th or early 18th centuries. Cultural material included local domestic redware and imported pottery, and, wooden objects related to ship repair and cooperage. The significance of the Henley site's archaeological record lies in its ability to provide information regarding the operation of a post-Revolutionary rum distillery, an important element in the community's economy. The Smith Site provided information regarding maritime industry, trade and land use in a core or urban zone during a highly important, early period in colonial history. The results of archeological data recovery fieldwork, laboratory activities, and documentary research are presented in the report, with 15 appendices describing the analysis of specific classes of artifacts.

25-1510 Gallagher, Joan, Laurie Boros, Joyce Fitzgerald, and Neill DePaoli

1992 The Parker-Harris Pottery Site, Central Artery North Reconstruction Project, Archaeological Data Recovery, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume III. 210 pages.

The Parker-Harris Pottery site was one of seven archaeological sites subject to archaeological data recovery within the corridor of the Central Artery North Reconstruction project area in Charlestown. The site was bounded by City Square on the north, Front Street on the south, Warren Street on the east, and the old line of Jenner Street on the west. Archaeological data recovery included documentary research, archaeological fieldwork, and extensive analysis of recovered cultural material. Previous archeological investigation and documentary research suggested that the site was the location of the pottery operated by two generations of the Parker family (1714-1757), and later by Josiah Harris (1758-1775). Archaeological data recovery fieldwork took place on the site in 1986. Site sampling and excavation required the excavation of 25 units, 7 of which were machine assisted and the balance hand excavated, 5 measuring 1 m x 1 m and 13 measuring 2 m x 2 m. The results of subsurface investigation determined the extent of post-pottery disturbance to the site, the extent and content of a pre-pottery wall, and the type and extent of significant pottery-related features. The pre-pottery wall consisted of three courses of dry-laid stone, oriented north-south, with a total exposed length of 6.4 m. Its significance lay in the information it provided concerning the architectural elements of a 17th century urban house site. The pottery-related features were con-

fined to a fill level observed on eight excavation units, consisting of olive green clay containing cultural material associated with the operation of the 18th century pottery. The significance of this temporally stratified deposit of wasters and sherds lay in its ability to provide information regarding an intra-site comparison of the attributes of Charlestown redware in the 18th century, as well as providing the basis for intersite analysis of this important colonial industry. The results of data recovery were the identification of the extent of post-pottery disturbance, which destroyed all but a 32 square meter portion of the site, the location and excavation of the pre-pottery wall and pottery-related fills, and the extensive analysis of the cultural material recovered. The methods and results of the site's data recovery are presented, as are detailed appendices describing the results of cultural material analysis. The data from all these sources are used to explicate the significance of the site.

25-1511 Gallagher, Joan, Laurie Boros, Joyce Fitzgerald, and Neill DePaoli

1994 The Town Dock Wharves/Dry Dock Site, Town Dock Pottery Site, Central Artery North Reconstruction Project, Archaeological Date Recovery, Charlestown

Massachusetts. Volume IVA. 261 pages.

Data recovery investigations were conducted on the Town Dock Wharves/Dry Dock Site, located within the Town Dock Archaeological District, and on the Town Dock Pottery Site, as part of the Central Artery North Reconstruction Project. The Town Dock Wharves/Dry Dock and the Town Dock Pottery historic sites were first identified during site examinations conducted in 1981. Both of these sites were considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Data recovery consisted of documentary research, site sampling, and excavation of archaeological features. Archaeological fieldwork was conducted between 1986 and 1987. Data recovery investigations revealed that the Town Dock Wharves/Dry Dock Site contained the remains of timber wharving associated with Charlestown's Town Dock (ca. 1640-1835). The site's significance relates to the data it provided concerning maritime adaptations of the Charlestown community, especially in relation to early dry dock construction in North America. Historic documentary research on the Town Dock Pottery Site indicated that the site was the activity area of Charlestown potter Battery Powers (1736-1805). The ceramics recovered during the data recovery excavations were valuable examples of the town's post-Revolutionary redware, although features or deposits that could be clearly attributed to Battery Powers were not found. The investigation also exposed a section of wharving that corresponded closely with that found within the Town Dock Wharves/Dry Dock Site, along with a dockside walkway (corduroy road) and intact wharf fills. In addition, during the course of data recovery level investigations on the Town Dock Pottery Site in 1987, evidence of an intact prehistoric period component was discovered in the eastern half of the site. Prehistoric cultural material was recovered from a thin stratum of sandy clay under a deposit of salt marsh peat, and there appeared to be minimal disturbance from historic wharf construction. The site contained evidence of prehistoric occupation dating to possibly the Late Archaic/Early Woodland time period. The Town Dock Pottery Prehistoric Site report is discussed in Volume IVB (Report #25-1512).

25-1512 Ritchie, Duncan

1994 Archaeological Data Recovery, Town Dock Prehistoric Site, Central Artery North Reconstruction Project, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume IVB. 96 pages.

A data recovery program was conducted at the Town Dock Pottery Prehistoric Site in 1987 as part of the Central Artery North Reconstruction Project. During data recovery of the Town Dock Pottery historic component (Volume IVA), evidence of a previously unknown, intact prehistoric period component was discovered in the eastern part of the site. Excavation along the perimeter of an historic dockside walkway or "corduroy road" yielded a small amount of chipping debris. Following this discovery, a limited amount of additional investigation was conducted. This testing was designed to estimate the site boundaries, collect a larger sample of cultural material, and document

the stratigraphic relationship between an overlying peat deposit and the underlying subsoil containing the prehistoric deposition. Based on the information collected in the second investigation the site was considered to be potentially significant. It was recommended that the remaining sections of the prehistoric site be excavated to recover several categories of data. These categories of data included a lithic assemblage (chipped stone tools, debitage) suspected to be of Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland Period (ca. 3000-2000 B.P.) provenience, a possible feature (small hearth or pit), and deposits of salt marsh peat that could provide samples for palynological studies (paleoenvironmental reconstruction). A mitigation plan for recovering these categories of data from the remaining unexcavated sections of the site consisted of the excavation of a 20 square meter sample within the defined prehistoric site. The data recovery program sampled 80 percent of the site area, providing adequate mitigation of impacts from the proposed construction. The prehistoric cultural material collected from the site did not include any diagnostic artifacts clearly indicating it temporal/cultural context. However, from analysis of the lithic assemblage (felsite chipping debris) and features it was possible to suggest that the site functioned as a small, temporary camp where chipped stone tools were manufactured when the site was occupied by prehistoric hunter/gatherers (ca. 3000-2000 B.P.). The local environment probably included fresh and/or brackish tidal streams and wetlands along the margins of the developing estuaries in the Boston Harbor area. The results of palynological analysis and radiocarbon dating of peat samples (680 $\pm$ 50 B.P.) indicated that the site was later flooded by shallow estuarine waters that eventually became a salt marsh in the late prehistoric and early historic period.

25-1513 Gallagher, Joan and Laurie Boros

1992 The Ingalls-Penny Pottery Site, Central Artery North Reconstruction Project Archaeological Data Recovery, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume V. 39 pages.

The Ingalls-Penny Pottery Site was one of nine archaeological sites subject to an archaeological data recovery program within the Central Artery North Reconstruction project area. Located north of Chelsea Street, it lies beneath and adjacent to he highway ramps overlying the pre-1950 line of Henley Street at what was the junction of Henley, Wapping, and Chelsea Streets. The site was considered to be significant as one of the four thematic pottery sites within the project area. Data recovery at the site took place in 1986. After site sampling and subsurface testing it was found that no significant features remained within the site area. Extensive disturbance by utility placement and highway construction had destroyed any intact pottery-related features. It was found that the primary research interest of the site lay in its documented land use history rather than its archaeological record. The land use history of the site area and documentation of the impacts to the site are described.

25-1514 Gallagher, Joan

1992 The Newhall-Runey Pottery Site, Central Artery North Reconstruction Project, Archaeological Data Recovery, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume VI. 26 pages.

The Newhall-Runey Pottery Site was one of nine archaeological sites considered for an archaeological data recovery program within the Central Artery North Reconstruction project area. Located north of Water Street, it lies beneath the elevated Central Artery along the western side of Gray Street. The site was considered to be significant as one of the four thematic pottery sites within the project area. Archaeological data recovery was proposed for the site, and was planned for 1986. After review of documentary information, it was determined that there was no evidence that the site was a pottery. Data recovery was confined to a thorough review of the documentary data and site examination field records, and the collection of sufficient new documentation to establish a clear sequence of ownership in the site vicinity.

25-1515 Gallagher, Joan, Laurie Boros, Neill DePaoli, K. Ann Turner, and Joyce Fitzgerald

1994 Archaeological Data Recovery, City Square Archaeological District, Central Artery North Reconstruction Project, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume VII. 206 pages.

The City Square Archaeological District was comprised of several archaeological sites considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places within the Central Artery North Reconstruction project area. The district is contained within a roughly triangular area fronting on Charlestown's Municipal Court and Police Station, bounded by the block containing the courthouse on the north, North Washington Street to the south, Park Street to the east, and Harvard Street to the west. Within the 2,096 square meter parcel, four archaeological sites were identified during site examination in 1981, of which the Great House/Three Cranes Tavern (1629-1775) was considered the most significant. During the data recovery program, archaeological features associated with the Great House/Three Cranes Tavern were examined, as well as features associated with other properties within the District. These included the Mary Long Lot and the Stable Lot. Data recovery at the site took place in 1985. Removal of the stone foundation of the Great House/Three Cranes Tavern took place in 1987. Data recovery resulted in the exposure, sampling, and excavation of many features within the district, notably the foundation and associated deposits of the Great House/Tavern. The research framework, historic documentation, fieldwork results, cultural material analyses and synthesis of site-specific and project wide research topics are presented in this report and Volume VII, Appendices A-Q (Report #25-1516). The report includes a detailed discussion of the history of the Great House/Three Cranes Tavern site, and a thorough interpretation of the archaeological features and their periods of construction and use. Analysis of the archaeological and documentary records revealed that the stone foundation originally believed to be the foundation of Governor John Winthrop's Great House, had most likely been a later improvement made to the Great House by its owner John Long sometime between 1635-1660. The existing archaeological evidence for the earliest period of construction (1629-1630), that of the Great House, consists of a series of postholes and postmolds underlying sections of the stone foundation and hearth base, and possibly areas of soil stains, charcoal, brick, and mortar scatter found beneath the hearth. Excavation of the City Square Archaeological District resulted in the recovery of significant artifact assemblages, principally from privies and John Long's Ordinary, trash pits associated with the Three Cranes Tavern (which was operated by John Long's widow Mary Long in the late 17th century), and Long House (1635-1775), which contribute to a better understanding of colonial life, tavern and domestic activities, the role of women in Colonial America, and regional and global trade networks.

25-1516 Gallagher, Joan, et al.

1994 Archaeological Data Recovery, City Square Archaeological District, Central Artery North Reconstruction Project, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume VII. Appendices A through Q. 592 pages.

This report includes 17 appendices for the city Square Archaeological District data recovery report (see Report #25-1515). The appendices included detailed lists of features, and specific analytical reports on certain classes of archaeological data. The appendices are titled: Feature Identification; Feature Provenience; Cultural Material Associated with Demolition Debris, Category 1 Features; Cultural Material Recovered from Privies, Category 2 Features; Cultural Material Recovered from Trash Pits, Category 3 Features; Non-Significant Features; Floral Samples; Faunal Samples; Objects Identified for Conservation; Ceramic Analysis; Kaolin Pipe Analysis; Glass Analysis; Miscellaneous Object Analysis; Vegetal Remains; Architectural Report -The Great House by Robert Blair St. George; Faunal Analysis Data, Avian Remains; and Faunal Analysis Data, Mammal Remains.

25-1517 Gallagher, Joan and Duncan Ritchie

1992 Archaeological Data Recovery, Synthesis Volume, Central Artery North Reconstruction

Project, Charlestown, Massachusetts. Volume VIII. 163 pages.

This volume summarizes and synthesizes the results of the archaeological data recovery program carried out within the corridor of the Central Artery North Reconstruction Project in Charlestown, conducted between 1985 and 1992. It consisted of historic documentary research, archaeological field investigation, cultural material analysis, and report writing and production. Archaeological data recovery was conducted at nine sites within the project corridor. They were the Henley Distillery Site; the Smith Site; the Parker-Harris Pottery Site; Ingalls-Penny Pottery Site; Newhall-Runey Pottery Site; Town Dock Pottery Site; Town Dock Wharves/Dry Dock Site; Town Dock Pottery Prehistoric Site; and City Square Archaeological District. The results of documentary research and archaeological excavation at these sites form the data base for this volume. During the data recovery program, several research contexts were developed that formed a framework within which the sites were placed. These project-wide historic contexts included Charlestown's ceramic industry; maritime facilities; regional exchange network and foodways; and prehistoric adaptations to estuarine environments. They are presented in this volume in their original, theoretically-oriented form as well as in a synthesized form that incorporates site-specific archaeological and historical data. This volume also presents a chronological narrative of Charlestown from the 17th to the 19th century, based on the historic documentation of the sites within the project corridor. The final section of the volume provides suggestion for future research.

25-1518 McHargue, Georgess, Joan Fleming, Stephen A. Mrozowski, Deborah C. Cox, Mary Lynne Rainey, Beth P. Miller, Dianna Doucette, and Dana Richardi

1994 Redware and Redcoats: A Popular Report on the Archaeology Performed in Charlestown, Massachusetts, for the Central Artery North Reconstruction Project. 39 pages.

The Central Artery North archaeology program produced a wealth of new information for researchers to consider. The redware industry was brought into focus as never before through excavations at the Parker-Harris and Town Dock Pottery Sites, which yielded detailed data concerning actual production processes, a broad sample of the types of wares produced and a valuable look at the ways in which urban potters used space in siting their facilities during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Most revealing in terms of Charlestown's maritime facilities was information obtained from the Town Dock Wharves/Dry Dock and Town Dock Pottery Sites concerning the specifics of wharf technology over two centuries (roughly 1630-1830). Archaeologists were able to reconstruct the actual building sequence of the wharf containing Charlestown's Dry Dock, a structure that was the first of its kind in North America, and to observe techniques that illustrated both the variability and conservatism of wharf-building craftsmanship at the time. Although several different types of construction were used, the basic techniques had not changed since medieval times, and did not change significantly even as late as the post-Revolutionary period. Evidence that the Town Docks themselves were being repaired and maintained as late as the early 19th century contradicted earlier assumptions that the dock had undergone a period of decay and disuse before being filled in the 1830s. Almost every site contained information relevant to regional exchange or trade networks from 1630 to 1880, most prominently the City Square Archaeological District and the Henley Distillery. Artifacts from the Three Cranes Tavern were particularly illuminating since the tavern was a center of exchange, visited by travelers, and expected to display the newest fashions in both foodstuffs and serving utensils. The artifacts from the tavern site revealed new patterns in regional and even global trade. The distillery remains proved to originate from a single, self-contained "shop" operating within a larger distillery complex between 1790 and 1864. As such, they demonstrated an interesting middle stage between rum distilling as a cottage industry and the fully industrialized distilling processes of the later 19th century. Rum began as an important component of regional trade but was later replaced, in most of the country, by whisky. The persistence of rum production in Charlestown clearly indicated that its exchange network was regional rather than national in scope. Another finding, which emerged from an examination of the ceramics from several of the excavated sites was that the people who lived in Charlestown owned pottery from Europe and England. Most of the pottery made in Charlestown was sold to people living in the rural towns of Massachusetts. In analyzing regional foodways, it was again the Three Cranes Tavern that

played the greatest role. Documentation of features such as the inn's hearth, chimney, and wine cellar related to the topic of food preparation, while the remains recovered from the inn's privies related to food consumption, as seen in the collections of butchered bones and edible plant remains, and to trash disposal, which is also an essential element of a society's foodways. The site as a whole provided invaluable comparative information for future studies of taverns and the role they played in early American life. The subject of the relationship between urban and rural areas was clearly addressed through the archaeology conducted at the Smith Site. The Smith Site contained evidence for mixed commercial and residential use, a pattern that prevailed on the waterfront as a whole and reflected the internal patterning that resulted from both kinship ties and the economic dependence on the maritime economy. The artifacts from the Smith Site reflected land alteration, and other processes about which little had previously been known. A final, unexpected research issue which was addressed related to the prehistoric site at the Town Dock Pottery. In the case of the Town Dock Pottery Prehistoric Site, the issue of the sea level stabilization and estuary information as it relates to human settlement of the area could be addressed. Thus the Central Artery North archaeology program has enlightened and clarified our view of early Charlestown, from the long-gone vision of Native American hunter-gatherers chipping stone tools around a campfire, to the building of a Great House in a new world.

25-1519 Leveillee, Alan, Ron Dalton, and Curtiss Hoffman

1994 Site Examination of Cedar Swamp No. 1, No.2 and No. 24 in the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District, Westborough, Massachusetts. 71 pages

The archaeological sites which were the focus of the examination (19-WR-4l7, 419 and 434) are contributing elements of the Cedar Swamp National Register District. The results of the study include the interpretation that prehistoric utilization, occupation, and activities occurred over 5,000 years. Rather than a landscape with three distinct sites situated across it, the area was actually occupied many times resulting in a large multi-component site with as many as six distinguishable temporal activity areas. Rather than serving as a residential area, it was a temporary campsite by prehistoric peoples. The area was probably occupied numerous times for short durations during the Middle Archaic, through the Late Archaic, and into the Woodland periods. The existence of a stone-lined cellar hole attests to a Historic Period component on the island as well (WBO-HA-3). The long-term but limited duration prehistoric hunting, gathering, and processing has resulted in differential distributions of artifacts and features across the area. The archaeological site examination results indicate that the multi-component sites recorded as Cedar Swamp 1, Cedar Swamp 2, and Cedar Swamp 24 are significant cultural resources and should continue to be listed as contributing elements to the Cedar Swamp National Register District. Avoidance of impacts during any planned construction was recommended. If avoidance was not prudent and feasible, archaeological data recovery was recommended.

25-1520 Kerber, Jordan

1986 Archaeological Investigations at the Soccer Field Site (l9-PL-520), Middleborough, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission conducted preliminary investigations at a prehistoric site identified during construction of a soccer field on town land in Middleborough. The soccer field project was not supported by any state or federal funding. At the request of the Middleborough Historical Commission, Brady Fitts, of the MAS Cohannet Chapter, was asked to field check the area, about four acres in size, for prehistoric archaeological materials that may have been disturbed by topsoil stripping. After observing a few projectile points, possible hearths, dense concentrations of chipping debris, and bone fragments, Brady notified the MHC. The MHC, along with members of the MAS and the Middleborough Historical Commission, inspected and mapped the site area. Archaeological materials identified on the surface of the disturbance and from the loam piles included Neville, Squibnocket, Susquehanna and untyped projectile points, several possible hearths containing burnt rock and charcoal, a gouge, atlatl fragment, dense deposits of quartz

chipping debris, felsite, quartzite, and Saugus red jasper flakes, as well as bone fragments which are mammalian, but not human. Based on the preliminary investigations, it was determined that the archeological site had been largely destroyed or disturbed by the topsoil removal. While it is difficult to interpret and reconstruct the boundaries of the site, or its internal configuration and functions, it appears that the observed materials were deposited as a result of stone tool production and food preparation from about 6,000 B.P. until a more recent but unknown time period. The valuable assistance provided by MAS members enabled the MHC to document and record the site in the state inventory and to alert Middleborough town officials of the archaeological sensitivity of future projects generated by the town.

25-1521 Strauss, Alan E.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Norumbega Reservoir Project, Weston, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

A total of 207 shovel test pits was excavated during the project; 150 under the original permit and an additional 37 that were added to the project as well as 20 used to test the wetland buffer areas. Three prehistoric sites were identified during the subsurface testing. Locus A consisted of a low density of chipping debris and one biface. Bracket testing failed to identify further archaeological resources. Locus B consisted of a single Neville Point (ca. 8,000-6,000 B.P.). Extensive bracket testing failed to produce additional cultural resources. Locus C consisted of a low density of tertiary flakes within a very limited area. Bracket testing in the locus failed to produce significant cultural remains. While the sites possess a good archaeological context (they are not plowed), the low density of artifacts, lack of subsurface features, absence of internal complexity, and lack of diagnostic artifacts, suggest that these sites have low research potential. The sites do, however, shed light on a poorly understood class of archaeological sites, the temporary tool sharpening, repair of manufacturing locus. One historical stone foundation and nearby surface deposit were identified, located just north of Schenck's Pond and situated outside of the proposed impact area. The function of the foundation structure is not known; however its small size (8 x 10 feet) suggests that it is not a dwelling. An historical surface deposit (10 x 12 feet) was also located in this area within the proposed route of a pipeline. The deposit consists almost exclusively of coal ash and slag and contains minor amounts of ceramics, glass, metal objects, and oyster shells. Based on the ceramics, the deposit dates to the late 19th or early 20th century. Because of the limited nature of the deposit and lack of numerous intact diagnostic artifacts or association with any particular historical feature, personality, or event, it was not considered to represent a significant cultural resource.

25-1522 Edens, Chris

1995 Summary Report, Archaeological Surveys for Approximately 25 miles of Transmission Line Right-of-Way in the Towns of Chatham, Orleans, Brewster, Dennis and Harwich, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

This report summarizes the results of three previous studies (See Report #25-1451, 1452, & 1453) conducted within approximately 25 miles of Commonwealth Electric Company Right-of-Way. At the end of this four year project, COMElectric is left in stewardship of six prehistoric and two historic period sites that are significant to the prehistory or history of Cape Cod and New England, and that are eligible for listing in National Register of Historic Places: The Canoe Pond Site (PSS 5-19-1), in Brewster; The Mill Ponds West Site (PSS 5-16-1, PSS 1-17-1), in Brewster; The Mill Ponds East Site (PSS 5-14-1, PSS 5-25-1), in Brewster; The Lee's Pond West Site (PSS 1-4-2), in Brewster; The North West Gate Road East Site (HS 8a-7-1), in Harwich; The Muddy Creek Head Site (PS 11-2-1) in Chatham; The Muddy Creek Hollow Site (PS 11-4-1, PS 11-5-1), in Harwich; and the Hurd Homestead Site (HLD 14-4-1), in Orleans. COMElectric has the responsibility to undertake reasonable care of these sites during its routine maintenance and use of the ROW. COMElectric also has the regulatory obligation to plan around, to preserve in place, or to sponsor a data recovery excavation program in mitigation of any new construction, construction-related, or other projects that may disturb these sites. At the same time, the reconnaissance and intensive sur-

veys have discharged COMElectric from future cultural-resource management obligations in other sections of the ROW. COMElectric has also made a material contribution to the archaeological heritage of Cape Cod. Under the terms of an agreement between COMElectric, the MHC, and Timelines, the artifacts recovered during all phases of work are permanently housed in the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History, where they can serve as study materials in the archaeology program of that institution. This collection amount to well over 20,000 items, including 4,325 prehistoric artifacts and 16,242 historic artifacts, as well as shell and bone samples, charcoal samples, and soil samples. These materials bear permanent witness to Cape Cod's past, and represent the fruits of COMElectric's responsible stewardship of its ROW.

25-1523 Johnson, Eric S.

1996 Discovering the Ancient Past at Kampoosa Bog Stockbridge, Massachusetts. 38 pages

This report represents a popular report for data recovery excavations at two ancient Native American sites. The report summarizes information presented in a two volume data recovery report (see Report #25-1490). This report explains the archaeological research process in laymans terms providing background information on the prehistory of the area, the environment and the research questions posed during the research. A glossary and reading list is also included.

25-1524 Gambrill, Howard, Jr. and Charles Hambrick-Stowe

1977 The Tavern And The Tory – The Story of the Golden Ball Tavern, Weston, Massachusetts. 111 pages.

This volume details much of the background research for the Golden Ball Tavern project in Weston, Massachusetts. The study draws on a wide array of documentary sources and archaeology to provide an alternative to the period restoration approach so common until recently in building restorations. Research conducted at the Golden Ball Tavern sought to preserve the house as a document of architectural and social change emphasizing changes in architectural styles and building techniques as well as the changing lifeways of their inhabitants. The study includes extensive illustrations and photographs as well as citations for documentary sources.

25-1525 Bower, Beth Anne

1978 Report on the Archaeological Excavation at the Dogget and Cunningham Houses, Roxbury, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

This report summarizes the results of background research and excavations conducted in the vicinity of the Dogget and Cunningham Houses in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Archaeological research found that considerable alterations including extensive filling took place around both houses in the late 19th century. A number of features were also found including a brick wall which may have been part of the kitchen cellar. Recommendations were made that further archaeological investigation of the site be proceeded by additional extensive historical research on the history of the site. Two areas were also recommended for further archaeological investigation. One area includes the north side of the Doggett tavern which contains the remains of a bowling alley. The second locale includes the kitchen area behind the Cunningham House which includes the brick wall noted above.

25-1526 Turnbaugh, William A.

1974 Archaeological Investigations at Fort Independence on Castle Island in Boston Harbor, 1973-74. 96 pages

This report summarizes the results of documentary research and excavations. The report was intended for informational purposes only as part of the fort restoration phase. This report represents

the first of three archaeological reports (see Report #25-108 & 25-512) on the fort. The study summarizes the overall history of the site and history of archaeology during two phases of the project. Detailed discussions of excavation are presented for structures A, C and the North Grid area. Recommendations are made for further archaeological investigations of the Parade Ground, interior of walls, surface of walls, and the remainder of the island. Interesting recommendations were also given relating to the relationship between the MDC (the contractor) and future archaeological consultants.

25-1527 Ulrich, Thomas and Robert Paynter

1974 Prehistoric Survey of the Proposed Route 2 Project in Fitchburg and Westminster, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

Survey methodology employed included soil core transects, test pits, phosphate analysis, and test trenches. While the survey did not recover any prehistoric or historic artifacts, it did recommend that the State Archaeologist and the Department of Anthropology, UMass/Amherst be notified if any resources were encountered during construction of the highway.

25-1528 Bragdon, Kathleen

1979 Excavations at the Cedar Dell Pond Site: 1978 Season. 41 pages.

This report describes the results of the second field season at the Cedar Dell Pond Site in Dartmouth. A separate report (#25-225) describes the results of the first season's excavations. The second season excavations produced several artifacts including several felsite and argillite flakes, a diagnostic (Stark) point base and fire-cracked rock. Site boundaries were established, except for the southern boundary which needs further testing. This season corroborated the first season's results which indicated the site was a short term occupation site of unknown use. Further testing was recommended to establish the nature of activities carried out and the total range of cultural materials present at the site.

25-1529 Dincauze, Dena F., H. Martin Wobst, Robert Hasenstab, and David Lacy

1981 Retrospective Assessment of Archaeological Survey Contracts in Massachusetts, 1970-1979. 4 vols. 968 pages.

A quantitative and qualitative assessment of 220 archaeological survey reports (completed between 1970 and 1979) was undertaken as part of a 1980 MHC Survey and Planning Grant. The assessment of survey methods and performance offered recommendations for improvements in archaeological performance standards.

25-1530 Denault, Susan Ann

1990 Mt. Greylock: The Years Before Protection 1760-1900. 190 pages.

This study summarizes research which examined the settlement location of historic farmsteads on Mt. Greylock in the northern point of Berkshire County from the 1760s to 1900 when the mountain range came under the protection of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Various historical documents were used to inventory, document, and locate historic sites. The significance of each type of document and its contribution toward historical interpretation of the sites was examined and its use explained. Historical research revealed that farmers selected certain areas for settlement based on previous knowledge of land utilization. As the townships grew these same farmers weighed the local and regional economic conditions that effected agricultural and husbandry practices. This information was compared with an existing historic farmstead settlement model in Vermont. This study infers that specific environmental variables that influenced settlement decisions temporally and spatially. The settlement locations in Vermont were compared temporally

and spatially to those on Mt. Greylock. The findings in this study have increased the knowledge and data base for 18th and 19th century sites on Mt. Greylock. Particularly it has revealed that a significant number of 18th-century farmsteads existed at that time and has provided some insights to their development through the years of this study. All the data accumulated is pertinent and valuable to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management in their efforts to inventory, protect, and manage archaeological resources within the state park system.

25-1531 Baggerman, Anne E. and Kristin Heintz

1978 Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of Effect: Historic Districts in Massachusetts. 94 pages.

This report represents a reconnaissance-level study of the effects the Northeast Corridor Improvement Project (NECIP) will have on cultural resources by upgrading the existing railroad corridor between Washington, D.C. and Boston. The study includes an inventory and assessment of the effects the NECIP will have on historic districts along the right-of-way. The study discusses potential inputs from project actions along the corridor and inventories twelve historic districts along the right-of-way in Massachusetts. The significance of each district is discussed as well as a description of the district and its relation to the right-of-way. A "no adverse effect" was cited for each of the twelve historic districts in Massachusetts.

25-1532 O'Donnell, Patricia A. and Stephen P. Leatherman

1980 Generalized Maps and Geomorphic Reconstruction at Outer Cape Cod Between 12,000 B.P. and 500 B.P. 63 pages.

This report uses available documentary sources including scientific studies to reconstruct the topography, stream and river patterns, ground water and pond levels, fresh water marsh development, and coastline of outer Cape Cod at various points in prehistory. A series of maps were also prepared which depict the shore features for the time period between 12,000 B.P. and 500 B.P. The report was intended to serve as the basis for National Park Service archaeological studies, involving the excavation of pre-Colonial Native American artifacts on the outer Cape.

25-1533 Gimigliano, Michael N., Nan A. Rothschild, and Edward S. Rutsch

1978 A Report on Archaeological Sensitivity Along The Amtrak Northeast Corridor, Boston, Massachusetts to Washington, D.C. 613 pages.

This report presents the results of an archaeological sensitivity (reconnaissance) survey of the 456 mile long Northeast Railroad Corridor (NEC) from Washington, D.C. to Boston, Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, the corridor runs approximately 38 miles from South Station in Boston to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in Norfolk, Suffolk and Bristol Counties. The study relied almost exclusively on documentary and interview sources with field reconnaissance limited to windshield car survey in some areas. A total of 247 archaeologically sensitive zones were identified along the entire route of which 105 were considered historically sensitive and 145 sensitive for prehistoric resources. A total of 31 sensitive zones (historic and pre-historic) were located in Massachusetts.

25-1534 Strauss, Alan E.

1995 Addendum to: Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot 76 Marshview Lane in Brewster, Massachusetts. 5 pages.

This addendum summarizes additional intensive archaeological investigations implemented to evaluate additional impact areas for a proposed project originally reported earlier in 1995 (see Report #25-1431). Additional impact areas included planting areas A-D of which plantings A and B were determined to potentially impact prehistoric cultural resources found during the earlier sur-

vey. Additional testing did recover Native American cultural material associated with the Demetras Site, which appears to be a Late Archaic and Woodland Period (ca. 5,000-1,000 B.P.) short term habitation site. While additional investigations provide further information on the nature of Native American land use at this site, the site is not considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of low density and low diversity of material. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1535 Spencer-Wood, Suzanne

1980 Archaeological Investigation of Part of The Hard & Court Estate. 2 pages.

This brief memorandum summarizes the results of archaeological investigations for a 2 to 3 acre roadway within a 30 acre housing development at the Hard & Court Estate in Andover. Archaeological investigations included assessments of 14 backhoe pits excavated in the center of the roadway at approximately 75 foot intervals from the lakeshore to the access road. Examination of the backhoe pit stratigraphy and a screened sample of the backhoe pit back dirt failed to locate any cultural resources. The roadway was determined to have a low probability for locating archaeological sites, however, the remaining area of the 30 acre housing development was thought to be archaeologically sensitive and recommended for a survey.

25-1536 Hoffman, Curtiss

1990 Charlestown Meadows Site, Westborough, Massachusetts, Archaeological Data Recovery Program, 1988-1990, Management Summary. 72 pages.

This report is a summary description of data recovery operations undertaken from 1988 through 1990. The report describes the site in terms of its geological setting and previous excavation history. It presents the research objectives which were developed for the data recovery operation, and details the field methodology used. Results of excavation obtained to date are presented, along with interpretive conclusions and recommendations for the unexcavated portions of the site. Radiocarbon dates and diagnostic artifacts indicate the site as multicomponent containing Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Transitional Archaic and possible Middle Woodland components containing lithics and concentrations of features. This report will be followed by more detailed study (see Report #25-1537) of the recoveries from the data recovery operation at such time as the various analyses involved are complete.

25-1537 Hoffman, Curtiss and Tonya Largy

1989 Archaeological Investigation at Charlestown Meadows. 87 pages.

This report includes seven archaeological studies conducted for the Charlestown Meadows Site in Westborough, between 1980 and 1988. The report was submitted as part of an Environmental Notification Form in order to summarize archaeological work performed to date at the site and to document how the development plan is sensitive to the additional surveys which are proposed. Six of the studies, mainly field session summaries, were prepared by Curtiss Hoffman. One study which analyzes the site botanical remains was written by Tonya Largy.

25-1538 Garman, James C. and Patricia Fragola

1996 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the National Amusements Project Area and Site Examinations of the Showcase 1, Showcase 2, Showcase 4, and Draper Farm Sites, North Attleborough, Massachusetts. 132 pages.

This report summarizes the results of two phases of archaeological investigations at the 22.5-acre project area. The intensive (locational) survey located five Native American sites (Showcase 1 through 5), and the Draper Farm Site, an elite agricultural complex with evidence of occupation

from 1772 to the present. Site examinations of Showcase 1, 2, and 4 and the Draper Farm Site have provided additional data concerning 7,000 years of human occupation of the Sevenmile River drainage. The Showcase 1 Site has proven to be an extensive lithic workshop of unidentified temporal or cultural association. Although the site contains a relatively high density of Attleboro Red Felsite chipping debris, no diagnostic artifacts or archaeological features were identified after two phases of investigations. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for Showcase 1. The Showcase 2 Site is likely to have been a series of small temporary campsites at which some degree of lithic reduction occurred. The site has demonstrated a relatively low density of chipping debris; furthermore, it has yielded neither diagnostic artifacts nor archaeological features after two phases of investigation. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for Showcase 2. The Showcase 4 Site appears to have been a small lithic workshop associated with people of the Laurentian Tradition of the Late Archaic (5500 to 4000 years before present). The presence of five complete Brewerton projectile points in a relatively small, concentrated area suggests strongly that this is an intact, potentially single-component site that can answer questions abut medium-distance travel to source areas, lithic reduction, and patterns of exchange during the Late Archaic. Since the site has yielded and can continue to yield information important to the study of prehistory, it appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If the site cannot be avoided, a data recovery was recommended. The Draper Farm Site contains standing structures, foundations and intact archaeological deposits, the most extensive of which is a sheet-refuse midden deposited inside the foundation of the Stephen Draper House. Other features, associated with particular occupants in the site's 220-year history, have contributed to interpretations of both yeoman and elite lives at different periods of Bristol County's history. If the site cannot be avoided, a data recovery was recommended. A related complex of foundations, structural features, and a cemetery are located outside the project area on the west bank of the Sevenmile River. In order to protect these resources, it was recommended that the foundations be capped with clean fill and posted to avoid further looting of intact archaeological deposits.

25-1539 Boire, Kerrylynn and Suzanne G. Cherau

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey, MCI Shirley Correctional Facility Expansion Project, Shirley and Lancaster, Massachusetts. 132 pages.

The survey consisted of archival research and subsurface testing. The project is located within the Shirley Shaker Village Historic District which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the proximity of the Nashua River and well-drained sandy soils, it was expected that prehistoric resources would be located in intact portions of the project area. Historic period resources were expected to be primarily associated with the Shaker occupation from ca. 1792-1908. One prehistoric find spot consisting of a single piece of quartz chipping debris was identified within the project area during the survey. The find spot was not assessed as a potentially important archaeological resource. Historic archaeological remains identified during the survey consisted of late 18th- through 20th-century domestic and construction-related artifacts. The majority of these materials was recovered as low to moderate density field debris encountered throughout the project area. Despite their probable affiliation with the Shaker occupation of the site, the field scatter of artifacts did not represent a potentially important archaeological source. One Shaker-related historic dump site was identified during the intensive survey, located on the east side of Harvard Road. The dump site has the potential to address research questions relating to 19th-century patterns of Shaker refuse disposal in north central Massachusetts. Avoidance or further archaeological research was recommended for this site area. One historic foundation of unknown temporal and cultural affiliation was identified just outside the western boundary of the project area. Testing within the project area to the immediate east side of the foundation did not identify any potentially important archaeological deposits or historic landscape features. No testing was conducted within or to the north, west, and south side of the foundation due to its location outside of the proposed parking lot impact area. Since the foundation may be of Shaker origin, avoidance or further archaeological research was recommended. Due to its proximity to the limit of proposed construction, protection measures during construction activities were recommended.

25-1540 Donta, Christopher L., Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Richard D. Holmes

1996 Archaeological Site Examination of the Mohawk Meadows West Prehistoric Site, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

A survey was conducted at the Mohawk Meadows West Prehistoric Site (19-FR-250) as part of a proposed water pollution control outfall pipe project (see also Report #25-1479). The survey investigated an area thought to be a part of a Native American cemetery excavated by Smith College Professor Harris Hawthorne Wilder and Amherst College Professor Ralph Wheaton Whipple in 1916. The study concluded that the burial ground found in 1916 is some 200 m north of the project area, but that the project area had a high potential to contain human burials. Subsurface testing revealed a Late Woodland prehistoric site with a Levanna projectile point and mica and quartz tempered pottery. This is a locus of prehistoric occupation within the greater site 19-FR-250 which covers most of Mohawk Meadows. Seventeen of the 75 shovel test pits and all six 1 m x 1 m excavation units were found to contain prehistoric material. Pottery was restricted to the northern portions of the survey area nearest the Deerfield River. Lithic material, including quartz and gray chert, was recovered throughout the site, with the highest density occurring on the slope on the southern side of the hill overlooking the Green and Deerfield Rivers. One pit feature was recovered but no evidence of human burials was encountered during this study. This portion of site 19-FR-250 has integrity, and has the potential to contribute information of importance to archaeology. Thus, the site appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. The route of Outfall Pipe Alignment E is located in the southernmost part of the corridor, and is in the area least likely to impact the documented prehistoric site. However, given the deep soils of the confluence of the Green and Deerfield Rivers it is likely that earlier occupations and perhaps human burials lie deeply buried. It was recommended that archaeologists monitor a trench excavated by backhoe to detect deeply buried prehistoric sites.

25-1541 Donta, Christopher L. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1995 Archaeological Site Examination of the Otter River Knoll Site, Gardner, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

A survey was conducted at the site of the proposed wellhouse associated with the Kendall and Snake Pond Water and Sewer System Improvements project. The area investigated consisted of a 30 m x 30 m block proposed as the location for a wellhouse, which lies on a terrace and small knoll overlooking the Otter River in western Gardner. Seventy-four shovel test pits (STPs) and four 1 m x 1 m excavation units were placed in and around the proposed building site in order to look at the context, integrity, age, structure and size of the Otter River Knoll prehistoric site. This site was first identified during the initial survey for the is project in June, 1995 (see Report #25-1471). In total, 21 STPs and all four other excavation units contained prehistoric material. Soils were found to be almost entirely undisturbed, consisting of a typical forest profile. Artifacts recovered numbered 139 specimens, all lithics. Two diagnostic pieces were found, both fragments of a Small-Stemmed projectile point which date to approximately 5,300-2,800 years ago. Artifact density was patchy, consisting of a low density scatter over the general area, with a few small concentrations of moderated density. No definite cultural features were found at the site.

25-1542 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1996 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Myrtle Street Bridge Replacement Project, Millis and Norfolk, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Background research determined that the project area was used primarily for agriculture and grazing until the early 19th century. Manufacturing technology then became important in the region, and the towns began to grow. Two prehistoric sites are recorded in the vicinity, one of which (19-NF-51) includes the project area. The project consisted of the testing of three areas,

totaling 17 shovel test pits (STPs). Eight STPs were excavated in Survey Unit 1, which is located on the south side of the Charles River, on the west side of Myrtle Street. No artifacts or features were found here. Survey Unit 2 is located on the north side of the Charles River, on the east side of Myrtle Street. Six STPs were excavated here, five of which contained historic artifacts This survey unit lies directly across the street from the Captain Joshua Partridge House, which reportedly dates to the year 1734. Survey Unit 3 is located just south of Survey Unit 2, still on the north side of the Charles River. Three STPs were excavated here. No artifacts or features were found. No further survey was recommended.

25-1543 Fragola, Patricia and Ann Davin

1996 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Wastewater Facility Plan, Wachusett Reservoir Watershed (MDC No. WM93-001-SIA, MHC No. 8798), Holden and West Boylston, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The wastewater project will develop 12 cross-country routes and 23 pump station locations, to eliminate sources of potential contamination to the Wachusett Reservoir watershed. The project area is located in the Blackstone River drainage, a section of central Massachusetts that is considered highly sensitive for archaeological resources. Background research indicated that the project areas were highly sensitive due to the presence of archaeological resources in the vicinity. Field investigations consisted of a walkover survey with limited subsurface testing. During the walkover survey the project area was ranked according to the potential for archaeological resources to be present. This sensitivity assessment was made on the basis of a number of environmental criteria. Subsurface testing was conducted within the project areas having high potential to contain archaeological deposits. A total of nine 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered. One redware ceramic sherd and one iron wire nail were recovered. The low density of historic material recovered does not represent potentially significant cultural resources No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1544 Ritchie, Duncan and Nicole Missio

1996 Archaeological Data Recovery Program at the Salem Neck Sewerage Plant Site (19-ES-471), Salem, Massachusetts. 209 pages.

The data recovery program was designed to mitigate the impact of proposed construction of a secondary sewage treatment plant planned by the South Essex Sewerage District. The Salem Neck Sewerage Plant Site contained a multicomponent Archaic and Woodland period shell midden site that had been studied during previous reconnaissance, intensive survey, and site examination level investigations completed in 1991 and 1992. The research design for the data recovery program consisted of a set of questions relevant to prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence/diet, site formation processes, lithic and ceramic technology, and burial features in shell middens. The data recovery program was also expected to contribute information related to two regional scale themes: the effect of shellfish exploitation on Middle/Late Woodland period subsistence and settlement, and the role of marine resource use in adoption of horticulture by Late Woodland populations. Excavations completed during the data recovery provided a ten percent sample of the site area. A substantial amount of archaeological data consisting of assemblages of lithic and faunal material, shellfish remains, and ceramic vessel sherds was collected from the site and analyzed. A Late Archaic Susquehanna Tradition component formed the earliest occupation on the site and was radiocarbon dated to 3,800 BP. This component contained diagnostic Atlantic projectile points, point preforms, and other tools associated with several lithic workshop loci and hearth features. Sampling of shell midden deposits associated with a Middle/Late Woodland period component uncovered a range of hearth and pit (ash pit, refuse pit) features. Radiocarbon dates obtained from features in this component ranged from 1,345 to 1,095 BP. Analyses of the species composition of midden deposits showed that occupants of the site collected mostly soft-shell clam and mussel from shellfish beds near the site. Faunal remains recovered from the midden and feature contexts on the site also indicated that intensive processing of fish (e.g., cod, sea bass)

took place at this location. Terrestrial species hunted by prehistoric groups using the site included deer, raccoon, and bear. Specialized studies carried out as part of the data recovery program included petrographic and geochemical analysis of lithic material (felsite) and palynological analysis of soils from shell midden contexts. The data recovery program on the Salem Neck Sewerage Plant Site yielded categories of information that will make a contribution to current knowledge of prehistoric settlement in the coastal zone.

25-1545 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherou

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Acushnet Golf Course, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 152 pages.

A reconnaissance and intensive archaeological survey was conducted in Acushnet, Massachusetts. The Acushnet Golf Course project area borders and includes a section of the Acushnet River and several tributary streams. It encompasses approximately 293 acres including former cranberry bogs and several large gravel pits. The archaeological investigations consisted of background research and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological deposits that may be affected by proposed project impacts. Background research consisted of a review of known and expected Native American and historic resources within and surrounding the project area. Due to the proximity of the Acushnet River and well-drained sandy soils, it was expected that Native American archaeological deposits would be located in intact portions of the project areas. Historic period resources were expected to be primarily associated with documented industrial activities along the river. Three pre-Contact Native American sites were identified within the project area during the intensive survey. These site areas were designated the Spinning Wheel, Spikey Pine (Loci 1 and 2), and Sleeping Toad sites. Recovered cultural materials consisted of moderate densities of lithic chipping debris and chipped stone tool fragments, as well as calcined animal bone from cultural features. The Sleeping Toad and Spikey Pine sites were occupied during the Late Archaic Period, evidenced by the presence of diagnostic Small Stemmed and Squibnocket Triangle projectile points and associated quartz chipping debris assemblages. The Spinning Wheel Site contained a predominance of quartz chipping debris, suggesting a similar Late Archaic occupation. The cultural material assemblages recovered to date at the three site areas indicates that a number of activities occurred within the project area during the prehistoric period. These include the manufacture and maintenance of chipped stone tools as well as food preparation and disposal. The identification of lithic tools and cultural features (possible hearth, trash pits) indicates a potential for these sites to provide important information relating to settlement patterns and subsistence systems along this section of the Acushnet River drainage. These sites represent potentially significant archaeological resources that may be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance or additional archaeological investigations at all three site areas was recommended. Seven historic archaeological site areas were identified through documentary research and field investigations within the project area. Three of the sites (HS-1, HS-3, and HS-4) are related to 19th-century industrial activities along the Acushnet River. The remaining four sites (HS-2, HS-5 through 7) are associated with 19th-century rural domestic and agricultural land use in this section of Acushnet. Field investigations at HS-1 through 4 were limited but provided enough information to suggest that they have the potential to address research questions relating to historic socioeconomic developments in the town. Due to the potential for National Register eligibility, avoidance or further research of these four historic site areas was recommended. Additional intensive survey field testing was recommended at HS-5 through 7 in the northern part of the project area. This testing is needed to determine the presence and potential significance of any archaeological deposits associated with these documented historic site areas. Three standing structures are present in the easternmost part of the project area bordering Main Street (known as Lot 11). The yard areas surrounding these structures will need subsurface testing to determine the presence and potential significance of any associated archaeological deposits.

25-1546 Strauss, Alan E.

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the MWRA Walnut Hill Water Treatment Facilities, Marlborough, Northborough, and Southborough, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area. Field investigations included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 120 shovel test pits within the proposed clearwell and wetland replication area. The shovel testing produced a total of 177 pieces of chipping debris and two stone tools including a Late Archaic Genesee-Like Point (ca. 5,000-3,000 BP) and a quartzite biface. Two prehistoric sites were identified during the archaeological investigations. The Old Stony Brook Site, located in the vicinity of Test Pit 14, contained primarily quartz and quartzite chipping debris. This site most likely represents an activity area where stone tools were being manufactured from locally available cobbles. The second site, the Crane Swamp Site, located in the vicinity of Test Pit 60, contained a high density of felsite and some chert debitage, also indicative of stone tool manufacturing. It was recommended that a site examination be conducted in the vicinity of Test Pits 14 and 60 because the sites are potentially significant for National Register nomination under Criterion D. No cultural remains were recovered from the wetland replication area.

25-1547 Mahlstedt Thomas F.

1996 Belle Isle Marsh Reservation Proposed Boardwalk Impact to Historic Resources, East Boston, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

After a review of a similar assessment for a salt marsh restoration project by the Army Corps of Engineers, it was determined that the construction of the proposed boardwalk and observation deck would not impact any significant historic or archaeological resources. An unidentified wooden pen-like enclosure is located to the south of an earthen berm, approximately 75 m from the boardwalk, so it should not be damaged or otherwise affected by the project. The project area itself was a low-lying tidal marsh, with historic development occurring first on the hill to the west (present day Orient Heights) and later on Beachmont and Youngs Hill, to the north. It was recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without further archaeological study.

25-1548 Dudek, Martin

1996 Archaeological Site Examination at the Franklin Marshes Site, Revere, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

A site examination of the Franklin Marshes Site (19-SU-62) was performed in advance of a proposed natural-gas pipeline. The site sits on an eastern ledge terrace that projects from a larger hill composed primarily of volcanic outcroppings that extend throughout the project area and west of the pipeline corridor. The ledges are formed by outcrops of Lynn volcanics, primarily felsites, that rise roughly 25 ft above marshlands that extend east of the pipeline corridor. The site examination consisted of 18 bracketed shovel test pits and three excavation units. In all, 629 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, bringing the total number of prehistoric artifacts from Franklin Marshes to 815. The 629 artifacts consisted of 626 pieces of chipped stone and three rough stone artifacts. This testing defined two separate and distinctive site clusters within the boundaries of the Franklin Marshes site set by the intensive survey. Area A, located on a higher terrace or ledge, contained a lithic chipping station almost exclusively of gray felsite. The area contains densely clustered debitage at two distinct locations, encompassing an area of no more than 200 sq. m. A total of 341 artifacts was recovered; the assemblage was composed of 339 pieces of chipping debris, a utilized cobble, and a possible plummet or grooved stone. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Area B, downslope on a lower terrace ledge south of Cluster A, contained more dispersed lithic debris and tools of a probable encampment and lithic chipping station where local maroon felsite predominated the assemblage. Cluster B encompassed an area of about 600 sq. m. A total of 474 artifacts was recovered, comprising 467 pieces of chipping debris, six partial or intact bifaces, and a ground-stone fragment. Two mending biface fragments formed an intact unfinished point that has been identified as an Archaic stemmed variety, most

likely a Middle Archaic Neville-Variant or Late Archaic Small Stemmed point, the only diagnostic artifact recovered. Two pit features containing charcoal were located in the two excavation units in Cluster B. They were both in areas of dense lithic debitage and lacked historic material. However, radiocarbon determinations from the features have yielded historic dates. The Franklin Marshes site, despite some localized disturbances, is at least 95% intact. It has integrity and contains unambiguous spatial patterns related to at least two episodes of prehistoric tool making activities, with at least one episode dating to the Archaic period. The site is considered significant for answering research questions related to preferential lithic procurement and reduction strategies in southern edge of the Lynn volcanics, and for its significance to the history of Revere as the only identified prehistoric site that is in a presently known location and in a well preserved state. The current routing of the proposed pipeline will entirely remove the most significant portion of the site and directly impact the remainder. Because of the integrity, diversity, and research significance of the Franklin Marshes site, site avoidance by the proposed pipeline was recommended. If the site cannot be avoided, then a data-recovery program was recommended for the site prior to the commencement of pipeline installation at the site.

25-1549 Putnam, Barbara, Michael Roberts, Paul Pollard, Kate April, and Daniel Mandell.

1996 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey and Traditional Cultural Properties Consultation for Proposed Improvements of the Ski Area Mt. Wachusett, Westminster/Princeton, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

Documentary research was conducted at state and local archives and knowledgeable individuals were interviewed. In addition, there was a walkover survey. This research revealed the existence of 16 historic/archaeological resources within the Mt. Wachusett State Reservation. These include 13 historic period resources, two prehistoric resources and two zones of high archaeological potential which are expected to contain significant Prehistoric/Contact period resources. Analysis of the proposed project in relation to the known or expected resources led to recommendations for site evaluation of the “Old Indian Trail” and intensive survey of the summit component of the Old Indian Trail. An intensive survey was also recommended in the base lodge area where construction activities will occur at the Base Lodge, the Skier Facilities building and the expansion of parking lot #3. In addition, the Mt. Wachusett area was the stronghold of King Philip and his allies for much of King Philip’s War. As such, it may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and/or B. Accordingly, a site evaluation of the mountain itself was recommended to determine its significance under this criterion. The results of the documentary research and interview indicate that native people in southern New England regard Mt. Wachusett as a sacred place. The mountain is, to some of the native nations in southern New England, the traditional source of power and is central to their existence as a people. While this study demonstrated the fact that the mountain and its resources are of concern to Native American groups, it did not identify individual Traditional Cultural properties that may be impacted by the proposed project.

25-1550 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1995 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Bridgewater Public Golf Course, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

The project consisted of the testing of two large areas, totaling 248 shovel test pits(STP’s). Test pit intervals were generally 7.5 m. In Survey Unit 1, which is located on the north side of Spruce Street, 140 STPs were excavated. A prehistoric site, the Dirty Pond Site, was found in the northeastern portion of the survey unit, in the vicinity of wetlands associated with a small pond to the north. Most of the effort in Survey Unit 1 was concentrated around the site, where four prehistoric artifacts and a burn feature were found. Survey Unit 2 is located on the south side of Spruce Street, and 108 STPs were excavated here. Much of the eastern portion of Survey Unit 2 was disturbed. A single prehistoric artifact was found on the ground surface in the western portion of this survey unit. Subsurface testing turned up no further cultural material in this location. Two

alternatives were recommended for the Dirty Pond Site: a) a site examination should be conducted to determine whether or not the site is eligible for inclusion in the National and State Registers of Historic Places; or b) a site preservation plan should be established with the Massachusetts Historical Commission with an agreement to avoid impacts to the site during planned construction or currently unplanned future land alteration.

25-1551 Edens, Christopher

1996 Archaeological Intensive Survey for the Proposed Parking Lot No. 3 Expansion, Mount Wachusett, Westminster and Princeton, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

As part of its plan to increase the capacity of the Mount Wachusett ski facility Wachusett Mountain Associates, Inc. intends to expand the existing Parking Lot No. 3 northward over a 90 m x 120 m area in Westminster. The survey consisted of systematic test pits along in transects at 10 m intervals, plus judgmental and bracketing test pits. The testing amounted to 25 shovel test pits. The testing recovered seven quartz flakes and three pieces of quartz shatter, defining a very small site, perhaps no more than 5-8 m across, at the western edge of the expansion parcel. Although the intensity of testing provided reasonable assurance of site integrity, boundaries, contents, and structure, it was recommended that several excavation units should be placed in the site to confirm its ephemeral nature. The Massachusetts Historical Commission concluded that no further archaeological investigation of the parking area was required, given the nature of the site and the adequacy of the test sample already obtained.

25-1552 Holmes, Richard D., Christopher L. Donta, and Mitchell T. Mulholland.

1995 Archaeological Site Locational Survey and Site Examination of Three Sites, Route 66 Highway Improvement Project, Northampton, Massachusetts. 178 pages.

Archaeologically sensitive areas of the Route 66 project were tested with 375 shovel test pits. Two prehistoric sites, a prehistoric findspot and three historic archaeological sites were discovered. One prehistoric and two historic sites were subjected to site examination. The Kingsley Tavern Site contains 19th-century structural remains. The Connor House Site is a 19th-century residence site; a prehistoric Woodland-period site was found here during site examination. The King-West Prehistoric Site is located on a small terrace that contained two projectile points, probably dating to the Late Archaic period. Two smaller sites, the North Branch Prehistoric Find Spot and the Phelps Historic Site, were investigated. The Kingsley Tavern Site and Connor House Prehistoric Site may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; avoidance was recommended. If the Kingsley site cannot be avoided, data recovery was recommended. Additional site examination was recommended for the Connor Prehistoric Site. No further survey was recommended for the historic component of the Connor House Site because of a lack of research potential. Low artifact density and the absence of features makes King-West Site appear ineligible for the National Register, and no further survey was recommended. No further survey was recommended for the North Branch Prehistoric Findspot, or Phelps Historic Site.

25-1553 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Beth P. Miller

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Army Materials Technology Laboratory, Watertown, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Subsurface testing at the Army Materials Technology Laboratory (AMTL) (Watertown Arsenal) focused on three testable areas that were identified as possessing moderate to high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources and a moderate potential for the presence of historic archaeological resources. These sensitive areas consist of the Northwest Investigative Area, a rectangular-shaped section of land under pavement in the northwest quadrant of AMTL; the Central Investigative Area, a grassy and landscaped portion of land in the vicinity of the Commanding Officer's House (Building 111); and the Southeast Investigative Area, the strip of

land known as MDC Parcel situated between the Charles River and North Beacon Street. A total of 12 acres was tested with shovel test pits and test trenches. No archaeological resources were identified in the Northwest and Southeast Investigative Areas. In the Northwest Investigative Area this was due to the presence of military-related fill deposits and underground utility easements which have obscured and truncated the natural and historic soil horizons that would have contained evidence of the four documented historic sites. In the Southeast Investigative Area the absence of potentially important archaeological resources was due to the presence of modern fill deposits used to even out the ground surface for the parkland setting. The fill extends to the water table at depths up to five feet. Deeply buried (at depths greater than five feet) prehistoric resources may be present in this portion of the AMTL facility. One prehistoric site and one historic site were identified in the Central Investigative Area as a result of subsurface testing. The prehistoric site, designated Watertown Arsenal West, contains evidence of stone tool manufacture and maintenance as well as food procurement and processing. Diagnostic artifacts indicated and occupation associated with the Watertown Phase of the Transitional Archaic Period. A wide variety of lithic material types suggests earlier and later site occupations during the Archaic and Woodland periods. Avoidance of this site area was recommended, or additional archaeological investigations would be needed to determine its eligibility to the National Register. The historic site is associated with the mid-19th- to 20th-century farming activities and occupation of the ca. 1851 Commanding Officer's House (Building 111) at the Arsenal. A moderate density of domestic and structural debris was collected as sheet refuse and in historic orchard/plowzone areas. No dense refuse deposits, such as trash pits or middens, were located during subsurface testing. The historic materials were not assessed as potentially eligible to the National Register. No further archaeological investigation of the historic site was recommended. Subsurface testing in the Central Investigative Area verified the presence of a partially buried brick walkway associated with the Olmsted Landscape designed in 1919 and executed beginning in 1920. The identified prehistoric site is situated within the boundaries of the Olmsted Landscape at the AMTL facility. This landscape has been determined to be a contributing element in the Watertown Arsenal Historic District, a district eligible for listing in the National Register.

25-1554 Strauss, Alan E.

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Rowean Parcel, 182 South Street, Medfield, Massachusetts. 49 pages

Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 33 shovel test pits within the proposed houselot. The shovel testing produced a total of 344 pieces of chipping debris and seven stone tools including a Middle Archaic Neville-like point (ca. 8,000-6,000 BP), a Late Archaic Small Triangle point (ca. 5,000-3,000 BP), an untyped point, three broken bifaces, and a felsite end scraper. Numerous fragments of calcined animal bone were found throughout the project area particularly in the B horizon. One prehistoric subsurface feature was identified at a depth of 50 cm below the surface. The feature was recognized by a dark black soil stain with numerous fragments of calcined animal bone. The feature was not excavated at this level of investigation. A site examination was recommended for three specific zones (Zones A, B, and C) within the project area. Zones A, B, and C are the locations where artifacts were found beneath the plowzone in good archaeological context. The remaining portions of the project area, while they did contain artifacts, had extensively disturbed soil from percolation tests and house and road construction; no further archaeological work was recommended for those areas. The prehistoric site or sites within Zones A, B, and C are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register because they may provide important data for understanding the prehistory of Medfield and New England in general.

25-1555 Pierce, Carolyn A. and Leonard W. Loparto

1995 Draft Reconnaissance Level Archaeological Survey for the Proposed MMWEC Natural Gas Pipeline, Towns of Wilbraham, Hampden, and Ludlow, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 112

pages.

The survey included background research, interviews, and limited subsurface testing along the 14.13 mi (22.74 km) pipeline route. The potential integrity of all locales along the route and archaeologically sensitive areas were identified. Thirty-one archaeologically sensitive areas were identified, accounting for 7.21 mi (11.60 km) or 51% of the total route. Each area was sensitive for prehistoric resources based on locational criteria including favorable slope, drainage, proximity to perennial wetland resources, and integrity. One area was also considered to be sensitive for historic period remains based on the location of unidentified structural remains immediately outside the existing electric easement. An intensive archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1556 Strauss, Alan E.

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Riverview School Expansion in Sandwich, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Background research indicated one recorded prehistoric site was situated in or near the project area. Field investigations for the project included a field reconnaissance, followed by the excavation of shovel test pits within the project area. The field reconnaissance resulted in the identification of one prehistoric site that contained surface quartz debitage. An historical barn foundation was also identified. There were also two 19th-century houses on the property. Subsurface testing was conducted in those portions of the project area that were considered archaeologically sensitive. A total of 55 shovel test pits was excavated. A low density of quartz and felsite debitage was identified in one portion of the project area. A second site was found which contained quartz debitage and a quartz Small Triangle point (Late Archaic ca. 5,000-3,000 BP). No significant historical deposits were recovered. The prehistoric sites represent limited activity areas where tools were manufactured or sharpened. Because of the low density of prehistoric artifacts, lack of tools, and absence of subsurface features, it is believed that the two sites identified are not eligible for National Register nomination. No further archaeological work was recommended.

25-1557 Clements, Joyce M.

1996 Report of Reconnaissance and a Phase I Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Woodcliff Hills Residential Subdivision, Medfield, MA. 65 pages.

Documentary research, field observations, and subsurface excavations indicated that historic period activity within the subdivision was limited to subtle terrain modifications resulting from tree harvesting, pond drainage, and stream channelization. A theoretical model of prehistoric site locations based on wetland research indicated high archaeological potential within portions of the project area. Subsurface investigations validated this model as archaeologists located five prehistoric sites within the proposed subdivision. Four of the five sites were clustered around the margins of Wetland C, three were within 50 ft of the existing wetland margin. One of the four sites associated with Wetland C appeared concentrated in a zone approximately 20 to 26 m (65 to 85 ft) from the wetland. The fifth site consisted of a single find spot where archaeologists excavated an Archaic Notched projectile point approximately 29 m (87 ft) from Wetland B. Prehistoric cultural material excavated from these sites consisted of two projectile points and quartz and felsite flakes and angular shatter. No prehistoric features were encountered during Phase I investigations. The nature of the artifacts indicates that these sites are activity areas associated with tool manufacture and/or repair. The location of the sites suggests expeditious tool production in order to exploit food resources within and at the margins of wetlands. Further archaeological investigation of sites located around Wetland C will not be conducted because three of the sites are within an existing ‘no build’ zone. A ‘no build’ zone will be established around the fourth site in the vicinity of Wetland C. The fifth site, located at the margins of Wetland B, will not be further evaluated because 31 bracketing and systematic shovel test pits excavated around this wetland produced no additional cultural material. While no further

subsurface excavations will be conducted, a series of conditions were recommended in order to protect existing sites within the wetland buffer zone from construction impacts.

25-1558 Begley, William and Suzanne G. Cherau

1996 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Walmart Store, Halifax, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

The 23 acre project area, currently used for growing and selling agricultural products, is located on the northern side of the intersection of Plymouth Street (Route 106) and Monponsett Street (Rout 58). The survey consisted of archival research and subsurface testing in intact archaeologically sensitive areas to identify potentially significant archaeological deposits that may be affected by proposed project impacts. One prehistoric find spot was identified within the project area during the intensive survey. This find spot consists of the surface recovery of a single projectile point fragment in the western portion of the project area. Subsurface testing conducted as part of the survey failed to recover any related subsurface deposits (artifacts, features). This absence of below-ground prehistoric materials indicates a poor degree of site integrity and lack of potentially significant archaeological resources within the project area. Historic archaeological remains identified during the intensive survey were limited to a low density of 20th-century field debris. These materials were attributed to the nursery-related land use of the property and were recovered from a well-developed plowzone horizon. They were not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological resource. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1559 Garman, James C. and William Begley

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Bridgewater Correctional Complex Emergency Housing Project, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

This report, which serves as the final summary for all archaeological research conducted to date, reviews research conducted concerning the history of burial at the site, describes the goal and methodology of the survey, and provides recommendations concerning further work at the site. Excavation of five machine-assisted trenches in the east yard of the SDP Treatment Center indicated that cutting and filling of the yard had impacted interments. However, three locations on or adjacent to the site were known to contain human burials: the presumed site of secondary interment, located at the northern end of the Treatment Center; the area between the southern Treatment Center perimeter and the Mental Hospital; and the area across the driveway east of the Treatment Center, where human burials were first discovered in a steam trench in 1981 (see Reports #25-367 and 25-410). While no further survey was recommended for the project area, it was recommended that future construction activity on the site should include testing to determine the presence or absence of burials. A second recommendation concerned the original state farm and prison ledgers, stored in Warren House at the Bridgewater Correctional Complex. These ledgers, which represent irreplaceable documentation for the 19th-century history of the complex, are currently stacked in a closet. To ensure the protection of the documents, it was recommended that they be moved to a central location, preferably the Massachusetts State Archives, for further conservation and curation.

25-1560 Hoffman, Curtiss

1996 Hooper Street Parking Lot, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Archaeological Intensive Survey. 99 pages.

This report summarizes a locational archaeological survey conducted for a proposed parking facility on the east side of Hooper Street, between Plymouth Street (Route 104) to the north and the grounds of the Campus School of Bridgewater State College to the south. The property included an area measuring approximately 10,000 sq. ft. The study included background research and test excavation. Prehistoric artifacts recovered included flake scatters and casual tools

discovered in the plowzone. Because of poor integrity and low artifact density, the project area was determined to contain no significant prehistoric resources. Considerable evidence for historic land use of the property during the development of lower middle class suburban neighborhoods in the late 19th to early 20th century was recovered. The same information, however, would be readily obtainable from documentary records and examination of structures of this period which are still extant in the same neighborhood. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1561 Clements, Joyce M.

1996 Report of a Phase I Intensive (Locational) Survey, Mason Road Reconstruction, Palmer, MA. 55 pages.

The project area is approximately 2,000 ft (667 m) x 60 ft (18 m). Potential impacts were associated with the removal of existing culverts, construction of subdrains and manholes, alteration to drainage slope, and resurfacing and leveling of the existing road. The survey included background research and subsurface testing. During the survey archaeologists found no prehistoric cultural material, but found evidence of historic period archaeological sites in two portions of the project area. One site contains the 18th-century Deacon Samuel Shaw/Alpheus Converse Homestead while the second is the 19th-century Deacon Hiram Converse Homestead. Project engineers will erect high visibility fencing around the Deacon Samuel Shaw/Alpheus Converse Homestead, and will alter the limit of slope and confine all construction activities south of existing stone fences in the area of the Hiram Converse Homestead in order to mitigate impacts to these sites. Project engineers also offered to hold pre-construction conferences to guarantee these guidelines were understood and followed by the project contractor. Construction procedures are thus unlikely to impact historical or archaeological sites associated with the project area. It was recommended that the project proceed as planned without further archaeological evaluations.

25-1562 Tritsch, Electa Kane

1996 Developing an Archaeological Sensitivity Map for Your Town. 20 pages.

This study is a “How To” report for archaeological sensitivity mapping prepared for the Archaeological Advisory Committee of the Medfield Historical Commission. The report includes an introduction to locating sites and the mapping process, then detailed discussions of predictive criteria and sources for both prehistoric and historic site identification. A separate chapter on evaluation site disturbance is also included. The final chapter discusses the end product (map) of the study and steps which should be taken to operationalize the results including field investigation by a professional archaeologist, evaluation, registration of the map with the MHC and different governmental/educational groups which could make use of the results.

25-1563 Fragola, Patricia and Ann Davin

1996 Results of the Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Jug End State Reservation and Wildlife Management Area, Egremont, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The MHC determined that the former Jug End resort contained the potential for intact archaeological resources associated with the prehistoric and early historic Native American and Dutch occupation of Egremont to be present. The 1,158 acre project area currently contains 18th- and 19th-century farm buildings, 20th-century resort buildings and recreation areas, orchards, woods, mountains, and meadows. Fenton Brook, a tributary of the Housatonic River, flows south to north through the project area. The survey assessed the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. The Guilder Homestead and May House areas were determined to have high historic archaeological sensitivity. The main resort complex area, on both sides of Jug End Road and Fenton Brook, were assessed as having low sensitivity. Areas that exhibited favorable environmental settings but along the edges of developed or landscaped areas were ranked as having moderate potential. The potential of these terrace areas was also affected by soil drainage,

amount of cobbles, and extent of level area. Wetlands, uplands with slopes greater than eight percent, and other areas where resort construction had occurred were ranked as having low potential for cultural resources. No prehistoric or historic materials were located during the walkover inspection of the project area. A search of background literature also disclosed no reports of prehistoric sites located on the property. An intensive locational archaeological survey was recommended for moderate and high sensitivity areas where project impacts may occur.

25-1564 Hautaniemi, Susan and Rita Reinke

1996 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Curatorial Facility, Historic Deerfield, Inc. 60 pages.

This study presents the results of a survey for a proposed curatorial facility in Deerfield, Massachusetts. In the field, 138 shovel test pits(STPs) were laid out and 133 were excavated in three separate survey areas. Area 1 lay in and adjacent to the currently cultivated cornfield and is the location for the proposed facility itself. Sixty-seven STPs were excavated in Area 1. Area 2, which will contain the proposed parking and access routes into the facility, was tested with 47 STPs. Area 3, a possible construction access route, will not be used, and was not tested. Area 4, the utility access corridor, was tested with the remaining 18 STPs. No discrete prehistoric or historic period features were discovered. A large area of 20th-century filling, and a separate area of plow zone within, and extending north from, the cornfield was noted. A total of 2,024 Native and Euro American artifacts were recovered. Most of these were recovered from fill. No further archaeological testing was recommended under the current construction plans. However, if the utility corridor is moved, it was recommended that the new corridor be tested.

25-1565 Strauss, Alan E.

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed New Main Post Office in Hanover, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

The project area is located at the intersection of Routes 53 and 139 in Hanover near Iron Mine Brook. Background research indicated that numerous prehistoric sites were located in the immediate and general project vicinity and that a house and chicken coop, built in the 1940s, once stood on the property. The field reconnaissance identified the stone foundation of a porch from the previous home that stood on the property. The historical resources did not appear to represent potentially significant cultural remains. Two prehistoric flakes were also recovered from the surface. Thirty shovel test pits were excavated in the impact area. Three quartz rough cores were recovered from the project area as were felsite and quartz flakes. No diagnostic artifacts, tools, subsurface features, or pottery were found in the project area, which exhibited a plowzone and disturbance. The site is believed to represent a small activity area where stone tools were manufactured and may be associated with the adjacent two prehistoric sites 19-PL-749 and -750. Because of the lack of subsurface features, archaeological integrity, diagnostic tools, and low research potential, the site is believed not to be eligible for National Register nomination. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1566 Donta, Christopher L. and Richard D. Holmes

1994 An Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Water Disinfection System, Acton, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The project area consisted of an approximately 460 sq. m (5,000 sq. ft) construction site and a 200 m (660 ft) access road. These two locations had a high potential for prehistoric or historic cultural resources. Twenty-six shovel test pits were excavated. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. No historic artifacts were recovered. A single historic quarry pit was documented outside the project area; it will not be impacted by the proposed construction. This pit is probably related to remains previously reported in MHC Site #ACT-HA-1. No further investigations were

recommended.

25-1567 Strauss, Alan E.

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Herreman Houselot, Martha's Vineyard in Chilmark, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area, although prehistoric sites were located in various similar settings in the nearby area. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 20 shovel test pits within the proposed houselot. Following shovel testing, a backhoe was used to strip the plowzone away in order to expose soil stains and evidence of human burials and subsurface features. The shovel testing produced a total of 72 pieces of chipping debris and one bifacial tool fragment. No features or diagnostic artifacts were found as a result of the subsurface testing. Machine stripping of the plowzone revealed the presence of four soil stains and one prehistoric pit feature; no human burials were identified. The soil stains were very shallow and contained few prehistoric artifacts. They most likely represent the base of prehistoric refuse pits. The pit feature contained numerous prehistoric artifacts including exterior corded pottery sherds, broken projectile points, a triangular point, a stemmed point, preserved animal, bird, and fish bone, bone tools, chipping debris, a hammerstone, datable charcoal, and marine shells. The feature was excavated in quadrants and all of the shell from the west half was collected. In addition, bulk samples were recovered for analysis. Based on the ceramics, Feature 1 can be relatively dated to the late Middle Woodland or early Late Woodland period (ca. 1,300 to 1,000 BP). Bulk samples were sifted through fine mesh and resulted in the recovery of two possible carbonized maize kernels, a carbonized hickory nut, a possible carbonized walnut fragment, and numerous small flakes and fragments of pottery and bone. A single, isolated fragment of a human tooth was also identified in the fine-screen samples. Analytical results from the study of the materials will be provided as an addendum to this report. While the data from Feature 1 are very important and will surely add to our understanding of prehistoric lifeways, little else is important about the overall site. Because the overall site is not eligible for National Register nomination due to low research potential, and because the soil stains and Feature 1 have been excavated and the contexts removed, no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1568 Dwyer, Alison

1995 Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Survey of Great Brook Farm State Park, Carlisle, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

The project was divided into two phases. The first phase consisted of developing a predictive model of historic and prehistoric land use in the park. Through background research and a walkover of the park a map was generated that identified areas of high, medium and low archaeological potential. The second phase of the project consisted of establishing the nature of previously identified prehistoric and historic sites within the park through limited subsurface testing and interviews with Native Americans. The results of this work were used to verify and refine the predictive model and to assist in the establishment of resource planning and management plans. The work conducted indicates that numerous intact archaeological sites and at least two important Native American areas are contained within the park boundaries.

25-1569 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Alan Leveillee

1996 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Boston Edison Company Right-of-Way Line 274-509 Rebuild Project Area, Medway, Holliston, and Sherborn, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The total project area included approximately 9.5 mi of an existing 250-foot wide Right-of-Way. The survey classified the project area into zones of differing archaeological sensitivity. Zones of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity exist within the proposed construction Right-

of-Way. Additional archaeological investigations including subsurface testing were recommended at specific locations of proposed new structures within areas identified as having a moderate-to-high sensitivity.

25-1570 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1996 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal System, West Island, Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

The proposed project consisted of the construction of a wastewater treatment facility, a forcemain route, and a wastewater disposal field. Background research determined that no prehistoric archaeological sites had been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. Historic information indicated that the area was undeveloped or served mainly agricultural purposes until late in the 19th century. The project consisted of the testing of three survey units, totaling 90 shovel test pits (STPs). These consisted of the proposed wastewater treatment facility (survey unit 1:9 STPs), the force main (survey unit 2:37 STPs), and the disposal field (survey unit 3:44 STPs). No significant prehistoric or historic resources were found. No further survey was recommended.

25-1571 Begley, William and Alan Leveillee

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Wrentham Village Premium Outlet, Wrentham, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The project, located on a 102-acre parcel, consisted of a retail development complex including a 500,000 sq. ft. retail outlet center, with 3,300 parking spaces and associated access drives, drainage, and grading and roadway improvements. The survey consisted of archival research and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological deposits that may be affected by proposed project impacts. The Wrentham Village Premium Outlets project area was the subject of a 1993 site visit by a Massachusetts Historical Commission archaeologist. At that time, members of the Wrentham Historical Commission pointed out the remains of a fieldstone structure that was then designated as historic site WRE-HA-1. The walkover survey conducted as a part of the 1996 survey indicated that the historic feature still existed within the project area despite ongoing gravel removal operations. Although gravel removal operations had caused severe disturbance to an estimated 80 acres of the project area, the walkover survey identified areas of moderate sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. The portion of the project area containing WRE-HA-1 was considered an area of high sensitivity for historic resources to be present. Subsurface testing was conducted in areas considered to have the highest archaeological sensitivity. The subsurface testing failed to locate any archaeological deposits within the project area. The previously recorded historic period site, WRE-HA-1, was documented and subsurface testing was completed within and around the feature. No significant archaeological deposits were recovered in association with this feature. Since no significant Native American or historic period deposits were discovered within the project area, no additional archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-1572 Strauss, Alan E.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Old Colony YMCA Additions and Ballfield in Middleborough, Massachusetts and Phase II Archaeological Site Examination. 54 pages.

Chapter I of this report presents the results of the intensive survey. Chapter II presents the results of the site examination. Background research indicated that prehistoric chipping debris and a scraper were found in the general project vicinity. Field investigations identified two prehistoric site loci. Locus A consisted of a moderate to high density lithic workshop that was dated to the Middle Woodland period (ca. 1,800-1,300 BP) based on Lanceolate Point forms. Locus A was undisturbed by agricultural plowing. Locus B consisted of a low density of chipping debris within

a plowed context. No further archaeological work was recommended for Locus B. A site examination was recommended for Locus A. Seven 1 m x 1 m units and one 60 cm x 60 cm unit were excavated at Locus A. Five hundred pieces of prehistoric debitage and five projectile points were found. Two Middle Woodland Lanceolate Points were recovered as was one Late Archaic Susquehanna-like Point. The site at Locus A is believed to be a Middle Woodland lithic workshop with a minor Late Archaic component. No subsurface features or datable charcoal were identified. The lack of a variety of tools, internal site complexity, and absence of features suggest that the site is not eligible for National Register nomination. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1573 Putnam, Barbara

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Student Center, Boston College Chestnut Hill Campus. 75 pages.

A survey was conducted of the Chestnut Hill Campus of Boston College in Newton. As the area had been filled during the development of this section of the campus, five backhoe trenches were excavated in the landscaped area north of McElroy Commons to search for evidence of prehistoric, Colonial or Federal period occupations of the project area. As a result of the survey, a thinly distributed scatter of 18th- through 19th-century ceramics and a 19th-century drainage pipe were recovered. The area proved to have been extensively disturbed and no further testing was recommended.

25-1574 Fragola, Patricia

1996 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Military Reservation Facilities Upgrade, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

Previous archaeological surveys conducted within the Massachusetts Military Reservation in Bourne have identified several prehistoric Native American sites and find spots indicating this area is highly sensitive for archaeological resources (see Reports #25-929, 25-1175, and 25-1210). A walkover survey was conducted to rank proposed facility upgrade locations according to the potential for archaeological resources to be present. Two project areas were assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources. One area was assessed as having moderate potential to contain archaeological resources. An intensive (locational) survey was recommended for these areas. The remainder of the proposed facility upgrade locations was assessed as having low potential to contain archaeological resources.

25-1575 Fuchs, Adam J.

1994 Documentary Survey and Inventory of Historical Archaeological Resources on the Prescott Peninsula, Quabbin Reservoir. Volume I, 109 pages; Volume II, 756 pages.

Documentary research and a preliminary inventory of historical archaeological resources was conducted for the Prescott Peninsula section of the Quabbin Reservoir in New Salem. The inventory was prepared as a pilot study for the Metropolitan District Commission's Division of Watershed Management to assist the MDC in managing its archaeological resources. The primary goal of the project was to generate an inventory of potential historical archaeological resources within the study area based on available documentary sources. Additional goals were to perform a limited field reconnaissance and to prepare management recommendations for the protection of the identified resources. The study discusses the historical archaeological resources of the Prescott Peninsula and their research potential. The agrarian, industrial, commercial, civic, and religious resources of the study area are detailed. The potential threats and previous impacts to these resources, including logging practices, are addressed. A summary of the data sources consulted for the inventory is presented, including historical maps, MDC property acquisition files, and documentary sources. The inventory describes the history of the study area from the prehistoric period

to the creation of the reservoir with particular attention to the former towns of Greenwich, Enfield, and Prescott. The inventory generated 174 site forms for potential historical resources within the study area. A preliminary field reconnaissance was conducted of approximately 30 percent of the sites included in the inventory in order to test the information from various data sources. The location, general condition of the sites, and their existing surface features were investigated. It was determined that a majority of the sites that were shown on the 1927 real estate plans appear to be disturbed by bulldozing. Previously undocumented sites were also discovered during the field reconnaissance. Management recommendations for the study area are divided into protection, summary of threats, inventory recommendations, coordination with the GIS program, and recommendations for future work. Recommendations include suggestions for improving the inventory, integrating data with the MDC's existing GIS program, and a more intensive investigation of the study area. Volume I presents the overall results of the study with Volume II containing the archaeological site forms.

25-1576 Herbster, Holly, Suzanne G. Cherau, and Virginia Adams

1995 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Walmart Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 125 pages.

The proposed project area is located on a 12.7 acre parcel of land within the former Plymouth Cordage Company (PCC) manufacturing complex in North Plymouth. The project area contains a previously documented prehistoric shell midden site (19-PL-787) within or immediately adjacent to the project area, as well as the potential for historic resources. The survey included background and documentary research along with subsurface testing. A total of 84 shovel test pits and four machine-assisted trenches was excavated. Two areas of prehistoric deposits and one historic site area were identified within the project area. A large shell midden feature and associated artifact assemblage were identified in the far western portion of the project area. These materials and feature are associated with site 19-PL-787. An additional area of prehistoric activity, Locus 1, interpreted as a locus of the main site and midden area, was identified to the immediate south. This area is separated from the main site by artificial land disturbance associated with the PCC occupation. Diagnostic material recovered within and/or associated with the shell midden include a quartz Levanna projectile point, decorated aboriginal ceramic sherds, bone and a bone awl, groundstone tools, and chipping debris. Based on the assemblage and the previously recovered data, the occupation at 19-PL-787 dates to the Woodland Period (3,000-450 BP). 19-PL-787 and Locus 1 represent a potentially significant prehistoric archaeological resource given its age, content, and good physical integrity. The site is potentially eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and D. Avoidance of this site area as delineated through additional subsurface testing was recommended. The site is potentially eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and D. The stone foundation of the former PCC brick headhouse (1893) was identified through machine trenching in an area presently paved for parking. A small section of the north foundation wall and an internal brick dividing wall were encountered in one of the trenches. No other subsurface remains of company buildings were identified. A sheet refuse deposit associated with the company’s historic period land use was also identified during fieldwork. Due to the extensive documentary record that exists for the PCC, particularly the brick headhouse structural and internal lay-out plans, and a lack of undocumented archaeological features, no additional archaeological investigation of the historic archaeological resources was recommended. The cultural resource survey also included an historic building photodocumentation of the seven former PCC buildings proposed to be demolished or removed. Black and white photographs of these buildings were submitted, along with an accompanying keyed site plan These photographs supplement the existing information on the former PCC complex in the MHC’s and Plymouth Historic District Commission’s survey files.

25-1577 Wheeler, Kathleen and Joyce Clements

1996 Results of Reconnaissance Survey of the Locke Family Tomb, Winchester, Massachusetts.

50 pages.

A survey was conducted of an abandoned family tomb located on property proposed to be developed as a residential subdivision. The objective was to ascertain the presence or absence of human remains within the tomb and from the areas surrounding the tomb. Research consisted of background research, a walkover survey, and limited data collection at the tomb site. The tomb was found to be associated with the Locke family, where three brothers lived in closed proximity to one another in the 19th century. Data were conflicting about the identity of those who may have been interred within the tomb until archaeologists found a memorial stone said to have come from the tomb site. Two names are listed on the slate stone, indicating that Josiah Locke, Jr., and his daughter, Mary Locke Fowle, were buried in the family mausoleum in 1818 and 1835, respectively. Upon inspection of the tomb and the ground surrounding it, human bone was found, and a special permit was granted to recover it. The human remains consisted of small bones (primarily phalanges) left behind after grave robbing. Additional evidence of desecration of the tomb was noted in the abundance of vandals' trash and the caved-in brick opening of the tomb. Archaeologists recommended two alternatives. The first was to leave the tomb and its contents untouched. The second was for archaeologists to remove all human bone and associated artifacts to be reinterred, where the incidence of vandalism may be minimized.

25-1578 Macpherson, Jennifer

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Millennium Study Project, Charlton, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

The survey included background research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis. Fieldwork involved a walkover survey and subsurface testing of 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits. Two historic cultural resources and no prehistoric cultural resources were identified. The first historic resource consists of remnants related to the Philips Mill, a 19th-century grist and fulling mill that had remained active until 1938. Spillways, fieldstone ramps and earthworks associated with the mill were identified in the southeastern portion of the project area, on both sides of Cady Brook. The second historic resource, designated Historic Site 1, consists of a fieldstone-lined cellar hole, two smaller depressions, a series of stone walls and historic Bigelow Road. Subsurface testing located additional historic cultural materials dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The Philips Mill Site and the Sherwood Farmstead are located outside the areas of proposed impact. Therefore, no subsurface testing was conducted in these areas. Historic Site 1 is within an area that may be impacted by construction of a proposed gas line. As a planning element of the proposed development, additional fieldwork and background research was recommended at the site examination level to evaluate this site.

25-1579 Davin, Ann, Holly Herbster, Virginia Adams, and Maureen A. Cavanaugh

1994 Historic and Archaeological Reconnaissance/Inventory Survey, Cultural Resource Management Plan, Cape Cod Canal. 235 pages.

The primary goal of the survey in Bourne, Sandwich, and Wareham, Massachusetts, was to locate, identify, and provide and inventory of cultural resources within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Cape Cod Canal property. Another goal of the survey was to assist the Corps in fulfilling its legal obligations under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This involved the preparation of a cultural resource management plan which includes recommendations for the management of the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the Canal property and provides recommendations for further survey of historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects. The survey included background research on the prehistory, history, and environmental setting of the canal area. Information on known sites in and adjacent to the Canal property was collected to assess the potential for additional sites to be present and to develop predictive statements concerning their location, age, and function. Information on the historical development of the towns included in the canal area was collected for the periods prior to and

following canal construction. This information was used to develop a preliminary sensitivity assessment to determine where subsurface testing should be conducted. A total of 230 acres was ranked as being archaeologically sensitive during the preliminary assessment. A total of 337, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated in these areas during the inventory survey. Prehistoric cultural material was recovered in four areas on the canal property. A total of 101 pieces of lithic material was found along with shell, calcined bone, and charcoal fragments in 40 test pits. Historic period materials were found scattered in seven different locations and consisted of 70 artifacts collected in 27 test pits. With the exception of the two prehistoric sites on Hog Island, the majority of these archaeological deposits were located in small intact areas surrounded by disturbed soils. Historic materials consisted of structural and domestic materials. The sensitivity assessment of the Cape Cod Canal project area was amended to reflect the results of the subsurface testing. The survey of the historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects was restricted to a windshield survey for the purpose of preparing recommendations for additional survey. The survey identified 55 buildings, sites, structures, and objects, 21 of which are 50 years or older. Fifteen of these properties have not been comprehensively documented and evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The Corps currently has no plans to construct facilities in the areas identified as containing cultural resources. Subsurface testing identified the limits of most of the intact areas along the canal. One site located in a disturbed context is not considered significant and no additional research was recommended. The prehistoric sites on Hog Island, Sagamore Hill, and Herring Run may represent significant resources, and if future plans for construction occur in this area then additional testing in the form of a site examination was recommended. A comprehensive study and evaluation of the remaining 15 historic properties was also recommended.

25-1580 Holmes, Richard D., Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Christopher L. Donta

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Treatment Plant Site, Effluent Disposal Site, and Collection Systems, Oak Bluffs and Tisbury, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

Nine proposed construction areas were assessed for prehistoric and historic archaeological potential on the bases of a walkover and background research. Proposed plans included portions of the Vincent Site (19-DK-21) and the head of the Lagoon Site (19-DK-115). Both sites are prehistoric. Other proposed areas of proposed impact were within the glacial outwash plain of Martha’s Vineyard, which is not well known archaeologically. Recommendations were made for subsurface testing in areas having a potential to contain historic or prehistoric sites.

25-1581 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1996 Archaeological Locational Survey at the Woodbridge and Jenkins Family Cemetery, Andover, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

A proposed residential subdivision construction area included a small family cemetery with a number of standing gravestones, dating between 1805 and 1853. This survey was initiated in order to determine whether or not unmarked graves exist in the cemetery, and, if so, the boundaries of the cemetery. Background research determined that five graves of the Jenkins family were moved to another cemetery in 1882. However, little documentation existed regarding the history of these families and the use of this cemetery. The project consisted of three phases of testing: 1) an initial phase in which the cemetery was cleared, mapped, and checked for additional monuments; 2) hand excavation of three trenches in the immediate vicinity of the standing gravestones; 3) backhoe excavations around the perimeter of the cemetery to look for possible additional gravesites. Eleven probable graveshafts were identified around the six standing headstones, with another six probable graveshafts found without markers. Boundaries for the cemetery were determined accordingly.

25-1582 Hall, Wes, Barbara Putnam, Chris Edens, and Martin Dudek

1996 Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Artificial Fish Reef, Sculpin Ledge Channel,

Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

The Massachusetts Highway Department is using Spectacle Island as a dump site for excavated sediments from the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, with the resulting loss of approximately 1.6 acres of subtidal habitat. Various federal and state permitting agencies (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers; Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection; and Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management) require the construction of an 88, 000 sq. ft. fish reef in compensation of the lost ecological habitat. A seven acre underwater site off Sculpin Ledge, near Spectacle and Long Islands in Boston Harbor has been selected as the location for this artificial reef. Prior to the implementation of the fish reef plan, an archaeological reconnaissance survey was undertaken to detect any cultural resources at the proposed reef location. Background documentary research revealed no recorded historic shipwrecks in the Sculpin Ledge site. However, the area had not been dredged or otherwise extensively disturbed for channel maintenance, and the project area was considered sensitive to contain shipwrecks or other submerged cultural properties. Weston Geophysical, Inc., of Northboro, MA., carried out a side-scan sonar and marine magnetometer survey of the project area, under the supervision of an underwater archaeologist. Although this survey did detect multiple acoustical features and minor magnetic anomalies in the project area, none of these is consistent with the signature of a shipwreck or other potentially significant cultural feature. The proposed fish reef replacement project will have no effect on cultural resources and therefore may proceed as planned.

25-1583 Johnson, William F. et al.

1996 Documentation and Description of the Stopcock Chamber at Thomas Park/Dorchester Heights, Boston National Historic Park, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

During construction work at Thomas Park on Dorchester Heights in the fall of 1995, a brick chamber with a wrought-iron lid was uncovered. The chamber was found to contain two cast iron water pipes and two large cast-iron gate valves associated with the long-defunct South Boston Reservoir, part of the original Cochituate Water Supply System for the City of Boston. This reservoir was used primarily as an auxiliary reservoir until being taken out of active service about 1872. Research indicated that the chamber probably dated from 1848, and contained a 20 inch diameter influent-effluent pipe and valve and a 12 inch diameter drain pipe and valve. The valves were most probably made by the Boston Machinery Company of Boston. The chamber originally had a wooden floor, and showed signs of having been rebuilt at some time since installation and before being totally abandoned with the building of South Boston High School in 1899. Very similar valves can be seen in small chambers in front of the Brookline Distribution Chamber in the City of Brookline.

25-1584 Clemens, Joyce M.

1996 Preliminary Report of a Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Town Well No. 9, Canton, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

This report presents information gathered from documentary research. a project area walkover and a telephone interview with a local historian, undertaken as part of an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Town Well No. 9 project in the Fowl Meadow of Canton. Examination of the site files at the Massachusetts Historical Commission identified ten prehistoric archaeological sites within 2,000 m of the project area. Sites dated from the Paleo-Indian period (19-NF-70) to the Late Woodland (e.g. 19-NF-156) and included the potentially significant multi-component Fowl Meadow site (19-NF-266). Because most of the proposed water well facilities were located within a wetland zone, archaeological investigations isolated smaller components within the project area for further evaluation. Investigations focused on undisturbed upland zones to determine whether any part of the new construction area was intact and archaeologically sensitive. Evidence of project area disturbance was gathered through walkover visual inspection. Results of the project area walkover indicated low archaeological potential within the area that will be impacted during the

proposed construction, which will take place largely within previously disturbed locations. Based on these results archaeologists recommend no further investigation prior to construction of the Town Well No.9 project.

25-1585 Garman, James C.

1996 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, New Elementary School Project. 68 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed of a proposed New Elementary School in Beverly. The purpose of the intensive survey was to determine the presence or absence of Native American and EuroAmerican archaeological sites. This report details the objectives, methodologies and results of the intensive survey and serves as the final summary for all archaeological research conducted in the project area. Subsurface testing was conducted primarily in the zone of moderate archaeological sensitivity to identify any potentially important archaeological resources. This included excavation of a total of 40 test pits: 26 in two blocks (Blocks 1 and 2) and 14 in two transects (Transects A and B). The intensive archaeological survey of the New Elementary School project suggests that the USMC Gardens Site (19-ES-455), identified in proximity to the project area in the 1920s, is either outside the current project bounds or destroyed. A single flake found near an obliterated house foundation derived from a post-demolition fill. It is likely that the fill used to cover the house foundation in the early 1960s came from an archaeological site. However, the low density of artifacts from the 1982, 1983, and 1996 surveys, the lack of undisturbed stratigraphic context, and the absence of archaeological features or temporally diagnostic artifacts all render the site ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The house foundation itself, built between 1907 and 1913 and occupied until the early 1960s, has been destroyed by demolition and filling activities. Archaeological survey around the foundation did not identify significant trash deposits or other archaeological features. Given the absence of sites identified during the intensive survey, no further archaeological survey is recommended for the New Elementary School Project area.

25-1586 Ritchie, Duncan

1996 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, Dighton Power Project. 116 pages.

A reconnaissance and intensive archaeological survey was completed of the proposed location of the Dighton Power Associates, LP, project in Dighton. The project is located on undeveloped land between the lower Taunton and Segreganset rivers within a known core area of prehistoric period settlement. The project area was also within a locus of late seventeenth and eighteenth century EuroAmerican period settlement in the town of Dighton. It included part of an eighteenth century farmstead (Fisher/Baylies House) and land formerly used for agriculture. The reconnaissance survey indicated that a majority of the project area was archaeologically sensitive and had a high probability to contain prehistoric cultural resources. Sections of the project with high expected archaeological sensitivity had locational attributes typically associated with prehistoric sites specifically, well-drained, sandy subsoils on level terrain in close proximity to a riverine environmental zone. A section of a proposed access road into the project area also had the potential to contain historic period archaeological deposits or features associated with the eighteenth-century farmstead. The intensive survey resulted in the identification of one prehistoric site and two small loci or findspots of prehistoric cultural material. The Fisher/Baylies Loci 1 and 2 both consisted of a few pieces of non-diagnostic chipping debris found in the eastern half of the project area. The River Bend Site is located along the Segreganset River in the western end of the project area. A single non-diagnostic bifacial tool blade of rhyolite was found and the temporal/cultural affiliation of this site is unknown. However, the range of lithic materials found as chipping debris, including Braintree slate, felsite, and argillite, suggests that the site contains several Archaic and Woodland period components. A small sample of historic period cultural material consisting of brick and ceramics was found during the intensive survey. The find consisted of brick and ceramics from a secondary depositional context of field trash. Neither the Fisher/Baylies Loci 1 and 2 sites are considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation

of these loci is recommended. Additional archaeological investigation at the site examination level is recommended for the River Bend Site to determine size, internal complexity, integrity, and temporal/cultural affiliation and to evaluate its potential significance and eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1587 Donohue-Putnam, Barbara

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey, The Charlton Middle School, Charlton, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

An intensive (Locational) archaeological survey was conducted at the proposed site for the Charlton Middle School, located on a previously undeveloped wooded parcel south of the intersection of Mugget Hill and Oxford Roads between Bond and Partridge Hill Roads. The design for the school consists of the construction of a main building at the center of the plot, together with playing fields and a parking area to the south of the building. An access road will enter the facility from the intersection of Mugget Hill and Oxford Roads. A series of stone walls that cross the project area will be removed. An intensive survey showed that the area has been extensively disturbed throughout the historic period. It would appear that the early settlers of the property not only cleared the area for pasture but also extracted rocks from the property in order to build a series of stonewalls to internally divide the parcel. The southern section of the parcel has also been used for gravel extraction in the past. The recovery of one quartzite flake is yet another example of an isolated find in the area, probably associated with foraging activities. Due to the extremely low frequency of artifacts, no additional testing was recommended.

25-1588 Decima, Elena, Barbara Donohue-Putnam, Michael Roberts, Martin Dudek, and James Mambro

1996 Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey Report, Wastewater Treatment Facilities, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 106 pages.

Archaeological work was conducted in advance of proposed construction and improvements for additional wastewater facilities. The archaeological field work, which consisted of shovel test pits and a back-hoe trench, respectively, located at: 1) a low-density flake scatter classified as a lithic chipping station in Site A, which seems to be part of registered site 19-PL-137; and 2) a historic trash dump, probably related to the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century occupation of the housing complex owned by the American Woolen Company. The reconnaissance and evaluation research conducted on the remaining sites identified areas of archaeological potential in Site 101 and evaluated the potential impacts of increased flows from the proposed facilities to historic resources at Russell Mill Pond, Hayden Mill Pond and Gilbert Trout Hatchery, making recommendations as to the materials and design of the improvements. The Gilbert Trout Hatchery was recommended for National Register listing at the local and state levels. No adverse impacts to the historic and archaeological resources for the hatchery area were identified beyond those caused by floods. A monitoring program was recommended to effectively identify, address and avoid unforeseeable impacts to the facilities to the site's historic and archaeological resources.

25-1589 Dudek, Martin and Barbara Putnam

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Central Artery/Tunnel, Boston, Massachusetts. Task Assignment No. 1, Crown Glassworks.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted on the Contos property, located in South Boston immediately northwest of the intersection of West Second Street and B Street. Historical maps and records of the property document a succession of early to mid-nineteenth century glass factories including the Boston Crown Glassworks, followed by other industries in the second half of the century. The reconnaissance survey documented sub-surface strata and buried cultural resources in the recovered split-spoon samples taken from geotechnical borings. Glass recovered from the borings include 586 pieces of slag, flat, bottle, and table glass and glass rods, chiefly

clear in color. Analysis of the strata and samples of glass from the borings and the property surface suggests that the southwestern portion of the property contains potentially significant archaeological resources. It is recommended that a site examination be conducted if the site is impacted by future work.

25-1590 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1996 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal System, West Island, Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted at the site of the proposed West Island wastewater project areas. The proposed project consists of the construction of a wastewater treatment facility, a forcemain route, and a wastewater disposal field. Background research determined that no prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. Historic information indicates that the area was undeveloped or served mainly agricultural purposes until late in the nineteenth century. Three survey units were tested totaling 90 shovel test pits(STPs). These consisted of the proposed wastewater treatment facility (survey unit 1: 9 STPs), the forcemain (survey unit 2: 37 STPs), and the disposal field (survey unit 3: 44 STPs). No significant prehistoric or historic resources were found. No further survey of the project area was recommended.

25-1591 Clements, Joyce M.

1997 Archaeological Evaluation of Construction Damage, the Abbott Site(BED-HA-4), Bedford, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

This report contains an evaluation of damage to a fieldstone well on the historic Abbott Site (BED-HA-4). A portion of the site was damaged during residential construction on an adjacent lot in the spring of 1996. Evaluation procedures consisted of documentary review, a pedestrian survey, surface collection of exposed artifacts, and hand excavation of the well interior. These procedures indicated that the damage was limited to the yardspace surrounding the well, while the well itself was virtually intact. Archaeologists therefore recommended that the impacted area must be topped with clean, sandy soil to isolate and protect the exposed cultural deposits, then covered with clean loam and seeded with native plants.

25-1592 see 25-1540

25-1593 see 25-1479

25-1594 Clements, Joyce M.

1997 Final Report of a Phase I Intensive(Locational) Survey, Marlborough Middle School. 65 pages.

The City of Marlborough is in the process of renovating and expanding the school which was originally constructed as the Marlborough High School in 1961. The Middle School is located within the general vicinity of the 6,000 acre Praying Indian Town of Okommakamesit which contained residences, planting fields and a burial ground. As part of the intensive survey archaeologists conducted documentary research, oral interviews, and systematic subsurface excavations. Field evaluations revealed intact historical surfaces ('Buried A' horizon) in Area A and undisturbed, natural stratigraphy in Area B. Prior to construction archaeologists will monitor machine assisted soil stripping to search for soil anomalies indicative of potential burials. This work is currently scheduled for 1997 or 1998 and a separate report of findings will be issued when that work has been completed.

25-1595 Garman, James C.

1996 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, United Shoe Manufacturing Corporation Redevelopment. 87 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed of the former United Shoe Manufacturing Corporation (USMC) South Parcel in Beverly. Construction of a Super Stop & Shop is proposed on the abandoned industrial parcel. The purpose of the intensive survey was to determine the presence or absence of Native American and EuroAmerican archaeological sites. This report details the objectives, methodologies and results of the intensive survey, and serves as the final summary for all archaeological work completed on the project. A combination of machine trenches and 50 x 50 cm test pits to identify archaeological sites within the proposed development. The results of intensive survey testing indicate that extensive cutting and filling operations associated with nineteenth and twentieth-century industrial uses of the property have severely impacted any original land surfaces. No further archaeological survey is recommended for the USMC South Parcel. The survey identified a stone footing on top of a knoll north of the Drop Forge. Testing in the vicinity of the foundation revealed a thin scatter of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century trash. The structure associated with this footing may have been an outbuilding related to a nearby mill or temporary housing erected for USMC workers building the Drop Forge. Given the low density of artifacts and the absence of archaeological features, no further archaeological survey is recommended far the site. An earlier reconnaissance archaeological survey resulted in the identification of the remains of the John Friend Grist Mill (1647) in the tidal flat at the extreme northern end of the proposed development, outside the proposed buffer zone. Provided project plans do not change, no further archaeological survey of the John Friend Grist Mill is recommended.

25-1596 Strauss, Alan E.

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot 47- Berkshire Trail Subdivision in Barnstable, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of Lot 47 Berkshire Trail in West Barnstable. The project consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background data indicated that a possible Native American burial ground was located in or near the project area based on oral tradition and a surveyor's map from 1975. Extensive background research was conducted in order to determine the validity and origin of the burial map. An on-site inspection was made with Mr. Tysto Ranta, a local resident who knew of the actual location of the burial ground from his association with the previous landowners in the project vicinity. While Mr. Ranta established that the burial ground was located several hundred fret to the east of the project area, it was not certain that burials did not also exist in the nearby project area.The field reconnaissance indicated that about 3/4 of lot 47 contained a kettlehole. The northern quarter of the lot was considered to have a moderate potential for containing prehistoric cultural resources and human burials. The testable area was defined by a slight rise in the land; the surrounding area was low, in an old road, or disturbed by road construction within the Berkshire Trail development. Four parallel, north-south oriented, slit trenches were excavated across the small level rise in the northeast portion of the project area. The trenches were 50 cm wide and between about seven and nine meters long. Disturbance was identified in the northern end of the trenches, likely the result of the construction of Berkshire Trail and the grading and filling of a former depression in this location. No evidence of human burials was identified in the trenches which were excavated into the light colored B horizon soils. Quartz angular materials were found in Slit Trench 3 and it was believed that these were possibly of prehistoric origin. Two test pits were. excavated near Trench in hopes of finding additional bone fide prehistoric remains. Three glassy quartz prehistoric flakes were found in Test Pit 1. A fifth slit trench was excavated in a small level area between an old road and an existing kettlehole. Soils in this trench exhibited disturbance and indicated that the trench was actually on the downslope of the kettlehole. No cultural remains were recovered from the fifth trench and no burials were found. Because no human burials were found and the prehistoric site

that was identified is not eligible for National Register nomination, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for Lot 47-Berkshire Trail Subdivision.

25-1597 Loparto, Leonard W.

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Parcel 21 off Owl Pond Road in Brewster, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

The survey was conducted for the proposed Tupper single family residence which included approximately 2.1 acres of upland(approximately 0.88 acres) and bog(approximately 1.22 acres). The survey focused on the upland area with an emphasis on the proposed house site. Much of the upland area was determined to be archaeologically sensitive because of its close proximity to the bogs, Vesper Pond and the presence of excessively drained soils on level to moderately sloping land surfaces. Background research indicated the archaeological sensitivity of the area for prehistoric resources and the location of several known sites in the area. Research indicated historic land use of the area probably dating to the 19th-century with cranberry cultivation of the bogs and swamps in the area. In spite of this potential and the excavation of twenty 50cm x 50cm test pits on the property, no evidence of prehistoric or historic resources was found. Field research also indicated a significant portion of the upland area of the property had been impacted by gravel pit excavation for construction and maintenance of the cranberry bogs. Existing vegetation on the house site and interviews with informants also indicate the house site area had been cleared in the recent past. As a result of the above information and the lack of cultural resources on the property, no further historical or archaeological research are recommended for the property.

25-1598 Hight, Shelly, F. Timothy Barker and Thomas L. Arcuti

1996 Archaeological Intensive(Locational) Survey for the South Hadley Square Development, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

An archaeological intensive (locational) survey was conducted at the site of the proposed South Hadley Square Development. A Massachusetts Historical Commission Area Form also was completed for the Oertel farm complex. Background research revealed that the Oertel House has been on the property since the mid-nineteenth century. Today there are seven standing buildings on the property, none of which have been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the State or National Registers of Historic Places. Most of the project area is open agricultural field, with several pieces of horse-drawn farm equipment in the eastern portion near the house and barn. Subsurface testing included 96 shovel test pits that were excavated over the property. Soils were sandy and very well-drained, and characterized by a well-developed plowzone. With the exception of an area surrounding a constructed farm pond in the eastern portion 6f the project area, the only disturbance evident was from agricultural pursuits. A thin scatter of nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials related to the Oertel farm was found throughout the project area. No prehistoric artifacts were found. No significant historic or prehistoric sites were found. No features were encountered. No further survey is recommended.

25-1599 Dwyer, Alison

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Program, Swift Street, Fall River, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

The city of Fall River is conducting a Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Program. As part of this project, an area between Arnold and Swift streets will be disturbed. The project area is located just east of Mount Hope Bay, is adjacent to wetlands, and is located on level ground. Due to these physical characteristics, it was thought that the area had prehistoric potential and an intensive archaeological survey was conducted. However, no prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the test excavations, and only a scattering of twentieth century material was present. No additional work is recommended.

25-1600 Riess, Warren, Mitchell T. Mulholland and Christopher Donta

1997 Remote Sensing and Underwater Archaeological Survey, Hyannis Harbor Navigation Improvement Study, Barnstable and Yarmouth, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

Batelle Ocean Sciences, in affiliation with University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services and Ocean Surveys, Inc., conducted a background research study and remote sensing survey of a planned dredging area in Hyannis Harbor. Deposition of dredged materials on Dunbar Point and off-shore areas is unlikely to disturb the prehistoric site there because the area contained approximately 2.4 m (8 ft) of fill from past dredging operations. Past dredging operations and underwater turbulence have disturbed the bottom of the proposed channel and its immediate border. Thus, no further survey is recommended to search for the presence of prehistoric sites. Forty-one remote sensing targets, which are possible cultural resources, were detected during the remote sensing survey. Of these 41 targets, nine were determined to be either outside of the proposed impact area or within the previously dredged existing channel. The remaining 32 targets were the subject of an underwater archaeological survey. Thirty-one targets were examined; one target, Target 9, was not found. There were no indications of shipwrecks or other significant cultural resources at any of the target locations. None of the targets inspected during this survey had historical significance. No further survey to examine these targets is recommended. Conceivably, Target 9 could be buried below more than 1.2 m (4 ft) of sediment and could be part of a significant cultural resource. Care should be taken during dredging operations to ensure minimal damage to a possible site at that location.

25-1601 Begley, William and Mary Lynne Rainey

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Boston Edison Company Right-of-Way Line 274-509 Rebuild Project Area, Medway, Holliston, and Sherborn, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for the Boston Edison Line 274-509 Rebuild project area. The total project area includes approximately 9.5 miles of an existing 250-foot-wide right-of-way. A reconnaissance survey classified the project area into zones of differing archaeological sensitivity. Zones of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity were determined to exist within the proposed construction right-of-way. Additional archaeological testing, including subsurface investigations, was recommended at structure-specific locations within areas identified as having a moderate-to-high probability to contain archaeological sites. Subsurface investigations were conducted as part of an intensive (locational) archaeological survey within areas that were ranked as highly and moderately sensitive to contain historic and prehistoric sites, based on results of the reconnaissance. The archaeological investigations conducted within the Boston Edison right-of-way indicate that no potentially significant prehistoric or historic resources will be affected by proposed construction impacts.

25-1602 Strauss, Alan E.

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Drummer Boy Property in Brewster, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the proposed Drummer Boy new facilities in the Town of Brewster. The project is slated for the construction of a playground, a building addition, septic facilities, parking areas, and general public use. Background research indicated that there was one recorded prehistoric site within or adjacent to the project area. Historical resources indicated that the area was used for farming and saltworks throughout the historical period. Field investigations consisted of a surface inspection of the entire project area followed by the excavation of 130 shovel test pits. Prehistoric artifacts were found scattered across the project area from the Drummer Boy gift shop to the far northern end of the property near Quivett Creek and the saltmarsh. Three diagnostic stone tools were recovered. These tools were small triangular projec-

tile points made of locally available quartz. The points are relatively dated to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland periods (ca. 5000-3000 B.P.). In addition to the points, several felsite broken bifaces and broken projectile points were found. A light scatter of felsite, quartz, and quartzite chipping debris was also recovered. A few flakes of non-locally available chert were also found. One sherd of sand-tempered pottery was recovered. The site appears to represent a series of low density lithic workshops; no evidence of habitation was found. Soil profiles in the project area exhibited deeply plowed topsoil horizons and areas that were disturbed through the removal of topsoil. Most artifacts were recovered from the plowzone layer. No prehistoric features were identified and no historical structures or foundations were found. Because of the poor archaeological integrity of the site, the low density of artifacts, the low variety of tool types, the lack of internal site complexity, and the absence of subsurface features, the project site is considered to have minimal research potential. Only one area, in the northern extent of the property, is believed to be potentially significant. This area contained several tools and relatively high densities of prehistoric debitage. Forty-three flakes were found in one shovel test pit and calcined animal bone was recovered. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project area. It was recommended that the site area in the northern end of the property be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, it is recommended that further archaeological investigations be conducted.

25-1603 Macpherson, Jennifer and James C. Garman

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Beverly Airport Industrial Roadway, Beverly, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

This report details the objectives, methodologies and results of the intensive survey of the Beverly Airport Industrial Park. A total of 98 test pits was excavated. Subsurface testing concentrated along the level terraces west of the Bass River, where two known Native American sites had been identified and recorded on MHC site files (Sites 19-ES-494 and 19-ES-527). Testing also focused on the upland knolls of Lots 1A and 1B, in the central portion of the project area. The survey identified one Native American archaeological site (the Fonzo Site), two Native American findspots, and one EuroAmerican cement slab. Archaeological survey of the Fonzo Site suggests that it represents a potentially-significant archaeological site. The presence of a rim sherd from a steatite vessel and the midsection and tip of a large projectile point suggests an occupation during the Susquehanna phase of the Transitional Archaic period. A diversity of lithic material used in the manufacture of stone tools in this area may indicate multiple occupations. Avoidance of the Fonzo Site is recommended. If the site cannot be avoided, a site examination survey to determine the site's boundaries, internal **c**onfiguration**,** complexity and eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places was recommended.

25-1604 Fragola, Patricia S. and Duncan Ritchie

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Crosby Corporate Center Buildings 7,8, and 9, Bedford, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed of the proposed Crosby Corporate Center expansion project, within a 28.75 acre project area. The project area is located near the Shawsheen River. Subsurface testing within the proposed project area identified one low density Native American locus, Crosby Hill Locus 1, consisting of one felsite flake recovered from a deep fill deposit located along the Shawsheen River. This locus is considered to be an isolated find of Native American cultural material within a disturbed context. A high density of historic/modern period artifacts were also recovered from the fill deposit along the Shawsheen River, and a low density of historic/modern period artifacts were recovered throughout remaining portions of the project area. These historic/modern period artifacts were not associated with a historic period site or structure. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1605 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Beth P. Miller

1996 Archaeological Site Examination, Watertown Arsenal West Site (19-MD-758) Former Army Materials Technology Laboratory, Watertown, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

A site examination was conducted at the Watertown Arsenal West Site within the former Army Materials Technology Laboratory (AMTL) facility in Watertown. This prehistoric site was discovered during the intensive archaeological survey of the Central Investigative Area within the former AMTL. Subsurface testing revealed that the site covers an area of 8,835 square meters. The prehistoric deposits are bounded by a variety of historic and modern period constructions, underground utilities, and historic/modern landscape features. The occupation of the site appears to have spanned the Late Archaic and Woodland periods-roughly 5,000 years of use. This temporal range of occupation is based on the presence of diagnostic artifacts including projectile points such as Susquehanna Tradition Points and aboriginal pottery. No radiocarbon-datable contexts were encountered within the site area. Despite a high degree of historic and modern period subsurface disturbances, lithic concentrations within the west-central and southwest portions of the site are suggestive of intense occupation that included the probable presence of a felsite workshop. No other identifiable features such as hearths, storage pits, or cremation burials were located during the archaeological investigations. Two calcined mammal bone fragments were recovered from a disturbed soil horizon in the southeast portion of the site. These fragments were closely analyzed, but could not positively be identified as human. The documented historic and modern period disturbances to the natural landscape within and surrounding the Watertown Arsenal West Site were determined to have compromised its physical integrity. This is supported by the recovery of 9S percent of the prehistoric artifact assemblage in disturbed soil horizons. These disturbances have also compromised the presence of and potential for the recovery of intact radiocarbon-datable contexts and features, including lithic workshops and subsistence-related hearths, fire pits, and storage/disposal pits. Archaeological site analyses indicate that the Watertown Arsenal West Site lacks physical integrity, thus making it ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigation of the Watertown Arsenal West Site within the former AMTL facility was recommended

25-1606 McHargue, Georgess

1996 Seashells, Seashells, By the Seashore, The Story of the Spectcle Island Archaeological Site. 36 pages.

This popular report for general readers describes the results of the archaeological data recovery program at Spectacle Island, conducted as part of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project. A Native American shell midden site(19-SU-38) was excavated by archaeologists as mitigation for the use of Spectacle Island as a place for fill from the Central Artery/Tunnel project. The site dates to the Middle and Late Woodland periods(A.D. 535-1590). This report highlights the results of the archaeological investigation as well as a history of the use of Spectacle Island through time.

25-1607 Decima, Elena

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Jefferson at Den Rock, Lawrence, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted at Jefferson Den Rock, a 18.5-acre housing lot near Den Rock Park in Lawrence. Ninety-three systematic, bracket and judgmental test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. The archaeological work resulted in the identification of seven prehistoric sites, three of which are located outside the boundaries of the Den Rock project. The DR1 Site is a small foraging campsite on a flat, high, dry area in between the two streams, possibly used for tool maintenance and food preparation. One crude quartz uniface, a hammer stone grinding stone, 28 flakes (felsite, quartz and unidentified sedimentary rock), six pieces of quartz shatter, three possible carbonized nuts, one calcined bone and charcoal fragments were recovered. The DR2 Site is a .dispersed occupation near Den Rock. A quartz hammer stone, 11 flakes (felsite, quartz, quartzite, granite and English flint), three pieces of shatter (felsite and

quartz), 18 sherds of grit-tempered pottery (a few decorated) and 23 small, unidentified calcined bone fragments make up the inventory. This site seems to represent a small foraging camp used for tool maintenance and possibly food preparation; opportunistic use of the nearby available quartz is suggested by the grit temper of the pottery. The DR3 Site is a small campsite located on the highest section of the project. Twenty-nine flakes (felsite, quartz), two pieces of shatter (quartzite) and a few charcoal fragments were recovered from this area. The finds and the setting, at the edge of a flat area that extended east toward the roads and houses, suggest that the site could have been a small foraging camp located on a high plateau overlooking the streams and wetlands. The DR4 Site is a very small campsite located on a relatively dry spit of land between two wetland areas. Fourteen flakes (felsite, rhyolite) were recovered. The site seems to represent an opportunistic use of a very small finger of dry land, or perhaps the remains of a larger site. The DR5 Site is a find spot, defined by one judgmental test pit on a island of flat, dry land to the north/northwest of the southern wetlands. Fifteen flakes (felsite, quartz), five pieces of shatter (quartz) and historic artifacts characterize the site. Redeposited soil layers with a mixed historic/prehistoric context was found above a buried A horizon. Beneath the buried A horizon five pieces of quartz shatter were recovered. Because of the ubiquitous presence of quartz veins in and around the rock, it is also possible that this quartz is a natural occurrence. The DR6 Site is a possible quarry site, located on a small ledge by Den Rock. Four possible flakes and *25* pieces of shatter, all quartz, define the site. The finds and their location hint at the possibility of quartz quarrying occurred around the rock; this hypothesis is somewhat supported by the presence of a fire-blackened depression on the rock, showing clear veins or quartz within it. The DR7 Site is defined by several surface finds from crevices, small "caves" and the general area around Den Rock, though outside the project. The finds include two utilized quartz flakes possibly used as scrapers; four quartz cobbles, on possible quartz flake, one conical granite flake, 14 pieces of quartz shatter, and one piece of metal. Some of these finds are natural quartz pieces, probably from the quartz sources of the area, while others could represent the visitors' efforts to utilize the easily available quartz.

25-1608 Strauss, Alan E.

1997 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of Lot 40, Parcel B at 182 South Street in Medfield, Massachusetts. 103 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted in three archaeological site areas that were previously identified (Zones A, B, and C) during the intensive survey of this parcel. The site examination and intensive surveys were conducted under local review procedures. Sixteen shovel test pits and eight meter units were excavated during the site examination. Two distinct prehistoric sites were identified within the project area. Zone A contained a early Middle Archaic site dating to 6,810+/- 480 B.P. based on two radiocarbon dates. Fourteen Neville Points were recovered from the site which contains a dark stained buried B horizon paleosol. The lowest levels of the site (dated to 8,580 +/- 420 B.P.), beneath the Middle Archaic Neville materials, contained milky and crystal quartz debitage and tools. Zone B contained Middle Archaic materials on the north side which are part of the site in Zone A. Zone C contained a shallow site with one prehistoric feature as well as Late Archaic and a Middle Woodland projectile point. In addition to projectile points, numerous unifacial and bifacial tools and debitage were recovered, as well as a sizable quantity of calcined animal bone. It is clear from the soil stratigraphy, archaeological context, chronological and cultural affinities, faunal remains, and internal site complexity that the Middle Archaic Site in Zone *A* is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, a Data Recovery Program was recommended for the site in Zone A and the northern half of Zone B. The Late Archaic/Woodland site in Zone C was not considered to represent a significant cultural resource because of the extensive amount of land disturbance in this area as well as the fact that the site was shallow and from a well represented prehistoric time period both locally and regionally. The landowners did not delay their construction project in order to have additional archaeological work conducted. Consequently, a house and septic system have been built on the property. The septic system is located within Zone A in the Middle Archaic site and it has no doubt adversely impacted this important site. The house is located in Zone C, however it appears to be in an area

that did not contain a high density of artifacts. This report, therefore, must stand as testimony to the important cultural resources that once existed at 182 South Street. The results of the excavations are provided herein in detail in order to document the site to the fullest extent possible.

25-1609 Reinke, Rita

1996 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Herman Melville Arrowhead Estate, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

An archaeological (intensive) site locational survey was conducted at the site of the proposed drainage project at the Herman Melville House ("Arrowhead") in Pittsfield. Background information provided by the Berkshire County Historical Society indicated that the project area was in the site of an outbuilding in the mid-nineteenth century. Historic graphic and photographic images from the Historical Society were used to guide the placement of excavation units. In all, eight shovel test pits (STPs) and three trenches 50 cm , each by 2 m in length, were excavated. The units contained historic materials; no prehistoric artifacts or features were recovered. An intact sewer line was found to run across the center of the main portion of the project area. Intact evidence of the outbuilding was not discovered. No further survey is recommended at this time.

25-1610 Waller, Joseph

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey Blackburn Industrial Park Expansion. 54 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted for the 71-acre proposed expansion area to the Blackburn Industrial Park in Gloucester. A previously documented prehistoric site (19-ES-64) is recorded in the project area and its immediate vicinity, and there is a potential for the presence of historic sites. A total of 60 shovel test pits was excavated, but no prehistoric or historic cultural materials were recovered in any of the test units. A fieldstone enclosure, possibly an animal pound or pen, was found in the northern section of the project area. This feature was not considered to be potentially significant. Proposed construction will avoid this animal pound, and it is recommended that the feature be preserved in place. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1611 Waller, Joseph N. and David K. Schafer

1997 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Chelmsford Phase IIIB Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The intensive archaeological survey included background research, a walkover of the project area, and subsurface testing. The Chelmsford Phase IIIB cross-country sewer lines are located in the central section of Chelmsford. Four of the sewer lines are just west of Interstate 495 while one is just east of the Interstate 495-North Road intersection. The pump station facility is west of Interstate 495. During the fieldwork, extensive disturbances including constructions of roadways and drainage culverts, landscaping activities, and some agricultural activities were noted. No evidence for any prehistoric archaeological sites was observed on the surface while an early-nineteenth century house and barn and a monument marking the vicinity of a seventeenth century house were noted within the Crosby Lane and Meeting House Road portion of the project. With the exception of this agrarian complex, all of the projected impact areas associated with the Chelmsford Phase IIIB Sewer project exhibited low sensitivity for the presence of archaeological sites. Any sites that may have existed within the project area have subsequently been destroyed by developments. Within the Crosby Lane and Meeting House Road portion of the project, it was recommended that avoidance of the monumental marker which commemorates the first town meeting in Chelmsford in 1654 should be considered. Furthermore, the standing historic apple tree located immediately south of the driveway at 8 Murray Hill road should not be impacted by the proposed construction as long as the option to place the sewer line to the north of the residential structure is maintained. Intensive subsurface testing within the Chelmsford Phase IIIB Sewer project area did not identify

any documented or previously undocumented Native American or EuroAmerican archaeological sites. As a result no further archaeological investigations were deemed necessary.

25-1612 Begley, William

1997 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant Project FERC Docket No. CP97-318-000, Taunton, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted of the proposed Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant (TMLP) project area in Berkley and Taunton. The proposed TMLP project involves the construction of an approximately 950–foot 12–inch pipeline that will connect the Algonquin G–10/G–10L System pipeline in Berkley to a proposed meter station in Taunton. The intensive survey within the TMLP project area included the collection of background information, an assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of the entire parcel, and fieldwork. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 37 shovel test pits within the project impact areas identified during the walkover survey as having high archaeological sensitivity for the presence of cultural deposits. A low density of prehistoric cultural material was recovered from one test pit. No historic cultural materials were recovered during subsurface testing. The archaeological investigations conducted within the TMLP project area indicate that no potentially significant cultural resources will be affected by proposed construction impacts. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1613 Herbster, Holly and Duncan Ritchie

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey Falmouth Country Club, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

A nine-hole expansion of the existing Falmouth Country Club is proposed in a wooded area encompassing 61 acres adjacent to the existing course and a 2.5-acre easement of privately owned land. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Based on the walkover survey, a majority of the project area was considered to have high or moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of one-hundred, 50 x 50 cm test pits was excavated in moderate and high sensitivity areas. The recovered material assemblage consisted of one hand wrought nail, two shell fragments, and a piece of bottle glass collected as field trash adjacent to the historic roadway. This material is not associated with a specific archaeological site. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1614 Fragola, Patricia and James C. Garman

1997 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey Barnstable County Jail and House of Correction, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

This report details the objectives, methodologies and results of the intensive archaeological survey, and serves as the final summary for all archaeological work completed on the Barnstable County Jail project in Sandwich. Excavation of 61 50 x 50 centimeter test pits identified no trace of Native American or EuroAmerican archaeological sites. Although the project area has few signs of disturbance and was assigned a sensitivity ranking of moderate, all test pits proved sterile. Based on the results of the intensive survey, construction of the Barnstable County Jail is unlikely to impact subsurface archaeological sites. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-1615 Begley, William and Duncan Ritchie

1997 Archaeological Site Examination River Bend Site, Dighton, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The River Bend Site, a prehistoric period archaeological site, was identified during an intensive (locational) survey of the Dighton Power project area. An archaeological site examination was

conducted to provide additional information on the site's size and significance. A total of 49, 50 x 50 centimeter test pits and six, 1 x 1 meter excavation units were placed along the eastern bank of the Segreganset River within the River Bend site area. Subsurface testing strategies included a grid of test pits over the site area to locate activity areas or concentrations of cultural material and to define site boundaries. The larger excavation units were used to explore site integrity, density and complexity. A low density of prehistoric cultural materials was recovered from six of the 49 test pits and five of the six excavation units from 0 to 50 centimeters below the ground surface. The total assemblage of prehistoric cultural material included two chipped stone tool fragments, along with 37 pieces of lithic debitage, including quartz, argillite and rhyolite. The chipped stone tools were both bifacial tool blade fragments, non–diagnostic of any specific temporal period. No organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered during the site examination. No evidence of prehistoric cultural features, activity areas or high–density concentrations of cultural material were encountered during the site examination. The River Bend Site does not represent a significant archaeological resource and is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National and State Register of Historic Places. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1616 Decima, Elena and Barbara Putnam

1997 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Weston Aqueduct Supply Mains 1,2 and 4 Rehabilitation Project, Weston and Newton, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted for sections of the proposed rehabilitation of the water main and associated appurtenances of the Weston Aqueduct Supply Main 4 (WASM4), which runs through Weston, Newton, Watertown, Cambridge, and Boston(approximately 14,325 m. or 47,000 ft.) and portions of WASMs 1 and 2, which parallel WASM4 for approximately 2,200 m. (7,200 ft.). It was determined that the type of rehabilitation planned for WASM 1, 2 and 4 is unlikely to adversely impact archaeological sites along most of the project corridor, since the disturbances will mostly occur within the existing disturbance footprint of the WASMs. Preliminary research revealed that, except for the initial segment between the Weston Aqueduct Terminal Chamber and Commonwealth Avenue, the WASM4 and relevant portions of WASMs 1 and 2, run under or along streets and avenues where utility lines have severely impacted the corridor within which the pipelines are found. The reconnaissance survey, thus, focused on the sections of the alignment that potentially retain archaeological integrity, namely, those between the Weston Aqueduct Terminal Chamber in Weston and Commonwealth Avenue in Newton (approximately 2,000 ft.). The area around the hilltop on which sits the Weston Aqueduct Terminal Chamber had already been surveyed as part of the MetroWest project, and no archaeological resources were identified there. The results of this reconnaissance survey showed that the corridor crosses no known archaeological site between the Weston Aqueduct Terminal Chamber and Commonwealth Ave. The general patterns of site location indicate that prehistoric sites (12,000-350 BP) are highly likely to exist in *undisturbed* portions of small pockets of land adjacent to the corridor between Loring and River roads, and possibly in small pockets of land on both banks of the Charles River. Low potential is assigned to this section for archaeological historic sites (AD 1600-1950). Two Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) buildings are located on the eastern bank of the Charles River, adjacent to WASM 4. Both were originally built as part of Norumbega Park, a contributing element of the National Register nomination being assembled by the MDC within an MDC-wide thematic nomination. The two structures are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements within the district encompassing Norumbega Park. If any work associated with the rehabilitation project is to be conducted outside the existing disturbance footprint, within one of the areas with archaeological potential, it is recommended that the area be assessed for existing disturbances, and if warranted, subjected to an intensive (locational) survey.

25-1617 Brighton, NancyJane

1989 An Island of History: Household Archaeology and Historical Land Use at the Jackson

Homestead, Newton, Massachusetts. 129 pages.

This B.A. honors thesis develops a model with which to study households and the landscapes in which they are situated using the Jackson Homestead in Newton as a case study. The model includes the examination of the documentary record and the archaeological record, as well as the processes that led to the formation of the site. The main focus is the placement of the Jackson Homestead in its proper historical context by combining oral traditions of the family with evidence from written sources. By detailing the activities of the members of the Jackson family who owned, lived, and worked in and around the house, it is possible to determine what may be present in, and the effects different uses of the site would have on, the archaeological record. The study can serve as a useful aid to curators at the Jackson Homestead in interpreting Jackson family history and the family's place in Newton's history from the unique combined perspective of the documentary and archaeological record of the household and landscapes. The study further contributes to the study of households and landscape by providing a model on how documents and the material record can define the activities and changes that have occurred at a site over time. Through a life history approach to the archaeological site, emphasis is placed on the people who are responsible for creating, arranging, and altering the house and the landscape.

25-1618 Ziesing, Grace H.

1990 Results of Archaeological Testing at the Jackson Homestead, Newton, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Findings from limited test excavations conducted in October 1988, are reported. Five test trenches were placed in the rear yard, north of the house, on a judgmental basis. Results of the testing strongly suggest that major portions of the north yard have been extensively altered since the 18th century. None of the test pits contained pre-19th-century deposits, indicating that, if there ever were any, they were removed in the 19th century or later, through grading activities. The topography at the Jackson Homestead is not natural, and leveling must have occurred when the present structure was erected in 1809 and again in the 1920s-1930s when the tennis court was built. It is thought that if any intact, pre-19th-century cultural deposits survive, they would probably be on the high ground close to the existing structure, or possibly in the south or west yard areas. The tennis court was created by filling rather than, or in addition to, grading, and it is therefore possible that if this was the location of the original 17th-century house, remains of a truncated cellar hole might survive in this location beneath the clay court. If the original 17th-century house was razed (and the current structure is not sitting on top of it), there should be a distinctive pattern of debris at the spot where the house once stood. Future excavations at the Jackson Homestead should seek out such traces. Further investigation is recommended for the north yard, particularly the area slated as the site of a storage facility. If this is not feasible, then the construction of the storage facility should at least be monitored by an archaeologist. Other areas that may warrant further investigation are the deposits on the berm near the house, and the south and west yard areas. Remote sensing techniques might be used profitably in various areas of the yard, particularly the driveway. Another line of investigation that might help to pinpoint likely areas of intact early deposits is a contour survey.

25-1619 Chilton, Elizabeth S.

1996 Embodiments of Choice: Native American Ceramic Diversity in the New England Interior. 246 pages.

This dissertation examines the complex relationships among technical choices, historical context, and society during the Late Woodland period (1000-1600 A.D.) in the middle or Massachusetts portion of the Connecticut valley. Ceramic assemblages from two New England Alqonquian sites—Pine Hill in Deerfield (19-FR-17) and Guida Farm in Westfield (19-HD-111)—and one Mohawk Iroquoian site—Klock Site, in Ephratah, New York—are examined using an attribute analysis of technical choice. The attributes selected for analysis reflect choices made by potters

along the production sequence: paste characteristics, vessel morphology, construction techniques, surface treatments, and firing conditions. Differences between Algonquian and Iroquoian ceramic attributes are interpreted as embodiments of profound differences in technical systems, which include intended function, the context and scale of production, and stylistic signaling. Since the two groups were interacting and sharing information during the Late woodland period, Connecticut Valley Algonquians had access to similar kinds of cultural knowledge and technologies. Nevertheless, rather than becoming sedentary farmers, forming extensive and rigid social structures, and producing large, thin-walled, cooking pots like the Iroquois, Connecticut valley peoples maintained fluid and mutable subsistence, settlement, and social relationships that are reflected in the their diverse and flexible ceramic traditions. Instead of assuming that New England Algonquians were not as culturally or technologically advanced as the Iroquois, the author suggests that they can be understood as active agents of their own social change. As such, they made decisions concerning subsistence, settlement, and social structure. As potters, they made choices in ceramic production that both reflected and affected these decisions.

25-1620 Strauss, Alan E.

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Osco Drug Store in Marshfield, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the proposed Osco Drug Store in Marshfield. Background research indicated that one recorded prehistoric site based on surface flakes and oral tradition, was situated within the project area. The project area also contained the Marcia Thomas House, a standing structure, built in 1835. Field investigations included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 27 shovel test pits. Thirteen of the 27 test pits contained cultural material. A total of 39 pieces of prehistoric stone debitage was recovered during the subsurface investigations. The remains were recovered from what appeared to be primarily the plowzone. No significant historical deposits were identified. No diagnostic artifacts, subsurface features, or faunal or floral remains were recovered. The age of the site is unknown and little can be said about the site's function or complete dimensions. Because the site contains little research potential and is not eligible for National Register listing, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1621 Waller, Joseph and James C. Garman

1997 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Charles Root Residential Subdivision, Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

The intensive survey of the Root Farm Residential Subdivision identified a total of five loci of Native American cultural materials and one find spot of a single Native American artifact. Structural remains from a EuroAmerican domestic site were also identified and photographed; however, these do not constitute an archaeological site because the remains had been moved out of context and the site destroyed. Root Farm Loci 1 through 4, located in Lots 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the project area, are low-to-medium-density scatters of lithic artifacts. Loci 1 through 4 are part of the larger Uxbridge Village 1 Site, first identified in the 1940s by collector Larry Gahan. Locus 2 yielded an untyped point that may be a Stark or Neville variant; Locus 3 yielded a quartz small-stemmed point which had been reworked. In all four cases, stratigraphic integrity of the loci was excellent, with the majority of the artifacts recovered from the A/B interface or deeper. The lots in which Loci 1 through 4 are located do not appear to have been recently plowed, establishing the integrity of the sites. Based on the results of the intensive survey, they must be considered potentially significant in terms of criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. A site examination is recommended to determine the age, density, spatial extent, and eligibility of the site for inclusion in the National Register. Root Farm Locus 5, located in Lot 5 of the project area, is a low-to-medium-density scatter of lithic artifacts linked to the Small-Stemmed Tradition of the Late Archaic. The diversity of lithic materials suggested that it functioned in the same capacity as Loci 1 through 4 – that is, as a short-term site to which Native Americans returned repeatedly.

However, unlike Loci 1 through 4, Locus 5 has been disturbed by deep agricultural plowing, and lacks stratigraphic integrity. The locus is not considered potentially significant in terms of criteria for inclusion in the National Register. No further archaeological survey is recommended for Root Farm Locus 5. Root Farm Find Spot 1, located in Lot 21 of the project area, consists of a single quartz flake recovered from questionable context. The site is not considered potentially significant. No further archaeological survey is recommended for Root Farm Find Spot 1. In sum, Lots 1 through 6 and Lots 13 through 24 do not contain significant archaeological resources. Archaeological resources in Lots 7 through 12 should be evaluated for their significance and eligibility to the National Register through an archaeological site examination.

25-1622 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1996 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Falmouth, Massachusetts. 211 pages.

A Survey and Planning Grant from MHC was awarded to the Falmouth Historical Commission for the completion of a town-wide archaeological reconnaissance survey. The purpose of the survey was to identify known and potential cultural resource areas within the town. Data recovered during this survey are part of a management plan that is to be integrated with a local comprehensive plan for future town development. The project included: 1) background research into the prehistoric and historic uses of town lands; 2) stratification of town lands into areas of low to high potential to contain cultural resources, based on topography, water sources, soils, and known sites; 3) a walk-over inspection of known sites and selected areas of high potential; 4) interviews with local informants and town personnel; and 5) integration of this information into a narrative of the town's past and development of a management plan for identified resource areas.

25-1623 Clements, Joyce M.

1994 Final Report of Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey, Doty Tavern, Canton, Massachusetts. 128 pages.

During late July and early August, 1994 archaeologists conducted a Phase I intensive archaeological survey in the location referred to as the site of the late-eighteenth century Doty Tavern in Canton. The work was requested by the Friends of Prowse Farm, a non-profit organization dedicated toward preserving Prowse Farm and associated lands and historical structures. As the venue for pre-Revolutionary political meetings in Suffolk County, the Doty Tavern is an historically important part of state and local history. Archaeologists excavated 50 shovel test pits within a 5-m grid across the project area. Two 1 m x 1 m excavation units and three .5m x 1.5 m trenches were judgmentally located in productive areas of the project. These excavations produced multiple artifacts dating from the late-eighteenth to the twentieth century. The excavation also generated evidence of four features, with a demonstrated correlation between these features and historically documented structures. Archaeologists recommend further investigations in order to produce a comprehensive understanding of the tavern site. Although the site is not threatened by developmental impacts, archaeologists have suggested ways in which this research can be achieved by a non-profit organization. In this way the Friends of Prowse Farm can further their efforts to preserve and acknowledge the unique contribution of Doty Tavern and its role in area history.

25-1624 Dwyer, Alison

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey The Concord and Bradford Elementary Schools, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The School Building Committee is planning the construction of two new elementary schools: the Concord Street Elementary School (to be called the Concord School) and the Bradford Elementary School (to be called the Bradford School) for the City of Haverhill. The purpose of the intensive survey was to conduct a systematic and detailed archeological field investigation for the purpose of locating and identifying any sites which exist in the project area. A concentration of prehistoric

artifacts was identified in the southeast portion of the Concord Street project area and a blanket of historic sheet refuse across the site. The presence of a Susquehanna Broad point base and pottery suggests that the site is multicomponent. This is supported by records on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) as well as communication with local collectors. MHC site files, which identify this site as 19-ES-28, record that 98 Archaic and Woodland points were recovered from the area by local collectors. Only two flakes and a few historic artifacts were recovered from the Bradford site. Additional work, in the form of a site exam was recommended for the Concord Street site. No additional work was recommended for the Bradford project area.

25-1625 Dwyer, Alison

1997 Archaeological Site Examination of the Concord Street Elementary School, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

This report summarizes the results of the site examination of the Concord Street Elementary School Site in Haverhill(see report 25-1624). The site exam recovered additional prehistoric material including bifaces, a preform, and debitage. No features were identified. Although the site is small, it contains information that would contribute to the reconstruction of the Archaic to Woodland cultural sequence and would aid in the explanation of prehistoric land use in Haverhill.

25-1626 Johnson, Eric S.

1993 “Some by Flatteries and Others by Threatenings”: Political Strategies Among Native Americans of Seventeenth-Century Southern New England. 360 pages.

This Ph.D. dissertation examines political processes within Native American societies of seventeenth-century southern New England, focusing on the strategies used by individuals and groups to legitimize or challenge political authority within Native society. Documentary, archaeological, and oral history data are integrated in order to investigate the significance of and variation in different political strategies involving ideology, alliance, marriage, coercion, settlement, exchange, and the manipulation of material culture. The author compares the political strategies employed by the leadership of three historically known polities (the Mohegans, Pequots, and Narragansetts). Two of these experienced a violently contested change in leadership personnel, while in the third leadership was more stable. These differences in internal political struggles, particularly in the legitimizing of authority, provide a context for understanding variation in political strategies.

25-1627 Waller, Joseph and Alan Leveillee

1997 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey of Three Annex Parcels within the Towermarc Complex, Harvard and Boxborough, Massachusetts. 112 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted on three annex parcels within the Towermarc Development Complex, Boxborough and Harvard. The project areas consist of proposed new golf course and business park construction. An assessment was also made of the current condition of prehistoric resources that were identified by previous surveys in 1988, and in 1989 on the Veneska property, a 3-acre parcel in the northeastern portion of the development. The intensive archaeological survey consisted of archival research and subsurface testing to identity potentially significant archaeological deposits that may be adversely affected by proposed project impacts. The recovery of chipping debris, a calcined bone fragment, and a stone projectile point fragment from the northeastern survey area mark the loci of prehistoric Native American activities. The two identified prehistoric activity areas are in close proximity to Late Archaic Period sites identified in the 1989 survey within the Towermarc project area. The identification of a historic period cellar hole with associated early-19th century ceramics and construction materials marks the second locus of cultural activity identified during the survey. This structure appears to date to the early 19th century. This site is a potentially significant cultural resource that could aid in understanding late 18th through 19th century communal development in the Boxborough and

Harvard area. Visual inspection of the Beaver Brook, C.T.B., Oak Hill Winds, and L.O. sites identified by in 1988 and 1989 resulted in the observation that the sites are intact. Proposed construction may impact the prehistoric sites and the historic period cellar hole identified to date within the project area. Whenever possible, archaeological sites should be avoided during planned construction. Sites that cannot be avoided should be subject to archaeological site examination. Objectives of any site examination subsurface testing would include establishing the vertical and horizontal site limits and evaluating the site's integrity in terms of levels of disturbance. Site examination testing may secure evidence of the cultural/chronological affiliation and the range of human activities represented at the prehistoric activity areas and the historic domicile and permit evaluation of each site's significance in terms of National Register criteria.

25-1628 Decima, Elena

1996 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Forges Field, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted in advance of a proposed regional recreational facility. The archaeological study identified several areas of high and medium prehistoric archaeological potential, one area of historic potential, and a historic site (the location of a nineteenth century exotic bird farm). It was recommended that an intensive survey be conducted in the areas identified as having archaeological potential, if they are to be impacted by construction. It was also recommended that additional research be conducted on the bird farm to determine its significance.

25-1629 Putnam, Barbara

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey Newton Campus, Boston College. 116 pages.

This report describes the findings of an intensive survey carried out at the Newton Campus of Boston College Law School, in conjunction with Boston College's Master plan for physical facilities development occurring between 1991 and 2001. As a result of the intensive survey 7,943 prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered and five sites (two prehistoric and three historic) were located. The two prehistoric sites represent a multicomponent use of the project area from the Middle Archaic through Woodland periods. Boston College Law School Prehistoric Site 1, located southeast of a slate outcrop, yielded several fragments of Woodland pottery and pieces of fire-cracked rock. Boston College Law School. Prehistoric Site 2, located near the campus west boundary, revealed a Middle Archaic Neville-type point amidst a concentration *of* several hundred chipping debris. Also recovered amongst the debitage were slate flakes, suggesting that the slate outcrop on the campus may have been quarried. The three historic sites represent the development of the project area from the eighteenth through early twentieth centuries. From Boston College Law School Historic Site 1, located south of the main entry road to the campus, artifacts representative of the Spring homestead (1644 to 1796) were recovered. Unfortunately this area had been adversely impacted from previous construction and landscaping activities, Which affected the integrity of the site. Boston College Law School Historic Site 2, located southeast of the drumlin, yielded a dense concentration of architectural materials dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Historic atlases do not show a structure in this section of the project area, so this site may either represent a historic dump or a previously unknown component of the project area's history. Boston College Law School Historic Site 3, located south of the Colby Road entrance to the campus, is a stratified site that contains a concentration of architectural remains and three possible foundation stones. Historic atlases show a cottage to have existed on this section of the project area in 1874, when it was owned by philanthropist Gardner Colby. The cottage had been removed by 1895. This site could therefore represent the cottage that was on Gardner Colby's property or even an earlier structure of a previous occupant. Archaeological site examination investigations were recommended for all of the sites except for Boston College Law School Site 1, which lacks integrity.

25-1630 Mullins, Paul R. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1996 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for a Proposed Barn Project, The John Alden House, Duxbury, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

As part of an archaeological site locational survey at the site of the John Alden House in Duxbury, testing was conducted throughout the property to assess archaeological integrity, identify the range of cultural material, and determine the impact of a barn reconstruction on archaeological resources. The property has been the home to John and Priscilla Mullins Alden and their descendants since 1653. John and Priscilla came to the American colonies aboard the *Mayflower*, settled with other Pilgrims in Plymouth, and married there in 1621. By 1632 the Aldens moved to nearby Duxbury, where they built a home about 300 yards from the 1653 Alden House. The Duxbury area contains many seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sites associated with English colonists. At least 48 prehistoric archaeological sites spanning 8,000 years of human habitation have been identified in the Duxbury area. In 1960 archaeological excavations by Roland Wells Robbins were conducted at the ca. 1632 Alden home, recovering a rich assemblage of early seventeenth-century material culture and more than 2,000 prehistoric artifacts, including diagnostic artifacts ranging from 5,000 years old to the period of European contact. The project area was tested through the excavation of 59 shovel test pits (STPs). Forty-nine of the 59 STPs contained historic artifacts. All 23 STPs around the house contained historic artifacts dating from the eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. A post hole and postmold also was identified in this area near the house. The flat expanse extending from Alden Street to the house contained extremely few artifacts and no features. Twenty-two STP's were excavated south of the house. Very few historic or prehistoric artifacts were recovered in this area. No unequivocal evidence of seventeenth-century material culture was identified. However, since seventeenth-century material assemblages typically contained very few goods and no stratigraphic disturbance was identified, seventeenth-century deposits may remain intact in the project area, particularly under the house itself. Twenty-eight prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Only one was datable, a partial Levanna projectile point.

25-1631 Strauss, Alan E.

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot 53-2 at Griffiths Pond in Brewster, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of Lot 53-2 at Griffiths Pond in Brewster was conducted. The project is slated for the construction of a single family dwelling, garage, deck, access road, and septic system. Background research indicated that there was one recorded prehistoric site within close proximity to the project area and several others in the general vicinity. Historical resources indicated that the overall area was used for farming throughout the historical period. Field investigations consisted of a surface inspection of the entire project area followed by the excavation of 72 shovel test pits and two 50 x 100 cm excavation units. Two prehistoric sites were identified within the project area, which was divided into Zones A and B. Zone B, located on ridges near the pond but away from the actual house site, contained no prehistoric artifacts. Zone A (situated in the actual proposed house site) contained a Late Woodland prehistoric site (ca. 1,000-400 B. P.) with a small amount of lithic debitage, pottery, and a clay pipebowl fragment. This site had a very low density of artifacts which were principally recovered from the plowzone. The second site consisted of a Late Archaic Small Stemmed Point (ca. 5,000-3,000 B.P.) a quartz point tip, and a low density of felsite debitage. This site also exhibited plowed soils. Because of the poor archaeological integrity of the site’s, the low density of artifacts, the low variety of tool types, the lack of internal site complexity, and the absence of subsurface features, the sites are considered to have minimal research potential. Because the sites are not potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1632 Clements, Joyce M.

1997 Report of a Phase I Intensive (Locational) Survey Rt. 149 Stormwater Quality Improvement Project, Barnstable, MA. 47 pages.

The Town of Barnstable is in the process of upgrading and improving stormwater facilities along Route 149 in the Village of Marstons Mills. Documentary research, oral testimony, a pedestrian survey and subsurface excavations indicate potential for a variety of archaeological sites in the general vicinity. Historical documents identify the likely locations of a 1704/5 grist mill, a ca. 1738 fulling mill, a small fish-processing structure, and a nineteenth century dwelling. However, shovel test excavations revealed extensive road fill and disturbed subsoils within the footprint of the stormwater facilities. Therefore no further archaeological excavations are necessary within the alignment tested by archaeologists. It is imperative, however, that construction be restricted to the area where subsurface testing was conducted. If changes in the project design necessitate moving the impact area then archaeologists should be offered the opportunity to test the alternative alignment prior to construction.

25-1633 Brett, William and Diana Doucette

1997 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey Carver to Plymouth: Route 44 Relocation Project Wetland Replacement Area PR-8 and Compensatory Flood Storage Areas 1 and 2, Kingston and Carver, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

As part of the Massachusetts Highway Department's Route 44 project (Carver to Plymouth) an intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted in the proposed wetland Replacement Area PR-8, and Compensatory Flood Storage Areas 1 and 2 in Kingston and Carver. The purpose of the intensive survey was to determine the presence or absence of Native American and EuroAmerican archaeological sites through background research and fieldwork. This report details the objective, methodologies and results of the intensive survey. Subsurface testing was conducted in the zones of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity to identify any potentially important archaeological resources. This included: the excavation of 27 test pits in seven judgmentally placed transects at the Wetland Replacement Area PR-8; the excavation of 10 test pits in four judgmentally placed transects at the Compensatory Flood Storage Area 1; and the excavation of 12 test pits in three judgmentally placed transects at the Compensatory Flood Storage Area 2. No significant archaeological resources were identified. No further investigation was recommended.

25-1634 Donta, Christopher L.

1997 Shattuck Farm '96: Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Niuna-River, Inc., Proposed Office/Research and Development Complex Andover, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted at the site of the proposed Niuna-River, Inc., office/research and development complex in Andover. The proposed project consists of the construction of a five-lot office/research and development complex, with associated utilities, roads, and landscaping. Background research determined that the area proposed for impact has numerous known prehistoric and historic resources. The prehistoric site called the "Shattuck Farm Site" (19-ES-196) has been known for well over one hundred years, and has been the subject of several archaeological surveys. The site has also been the focus of historic use since at least the early eighteenth century as a homestead and farm, and includes building foundations from the past three centuries. The historic farm has also been studied previously. The present archaeological survey consisted of the testing of three survey units, totaling 200 shovel test pits. Testing was concentrated in and around the historic homestead and at Locus H of the prehistoric site. Evidence of ten structures was found in the historic area, along with artifacts dating from the late eighteenth through twentieth centuries. No earlier materials were identified. Prehistoric artifacts were found in nine test units at the prehistoric locus, including a high density and wide variety of materials. No additional study is recommended for the historic site, due to previous thorough documentation, and because no new or different information was found at the site during this survey. Additional survey is recommended for the Locus H area. Portions of this locus have not yet been tested, as they are presently covered with fill piles from nearby drainage work. Research indicates that intact features and artifact deposits, possibly dating from the Middle Archaic Period, may be located under the fill piles.

25-1635 Putnam, Barbara and Wes Hall

1995 Underwater Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Artificial Reef Off Spectacle Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an underwater archaeological survey conducted at the site of a proposed artificial fish reef being considered by the Massachusetts Highway Department as a mitigation against habitat loss caused by the closure of the Spectacle Island landfill (see report #25-1582). The proposed project consists of 20 reef modules to be distributed over a four-acre portion of the Sculpin Ledge Channel between Spectacle and Long Islands. The survey included background research and a remote sensing survey. The background research, which included a review of known shipwreck records in Boston Harbor, failed to identify any shipwrecks within the proposed target area. The study also determined that the potential of the area for containing underwater archaeological sites is low. The remote sensing survey, which included side-scan sonar and marine magnetometry, identified one sonar anomaly, Bottom Feature A, and three magnetic anomalies in the vicinity of the target area. The magnetic anomalies were all situated at least 200 feet from the nearest proposed reef module and are not expected to be impacted by the modules. Bottom Feature A was situated approximately 50 feet from the initial location of proposed Module No.16. Module 16 was therefore relocated, leaving Bottom Feature A in excess of 100 feet from the next nearest module. None of the anomalies identified by the remote sensing survey, whether archaeological resources or not, are expected to be impacted by the proposed reef modules. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-1636 Luedtke, Barbara E.

1996 The Archaeology of Thompson Island. 135 pages.

This report summarizes the results of a 1993 survey by UMass/Boston, and a synthesis of all previous archaeological fieldwork on Thompson Island in Boston Harbor. The survey included background research, documentary research, walkover reconnaissance, and subsurface testing with shovel test pits and 1 meter square excavation units. Despite the fact that many parts of the island have not yet been surveyed, twenty prehistoric sites are now known, an unusually high density for the Boston Harbor Islands. Components range in age from Late Archaic through Late Woodland, with Middle Woodland especially well represented. Several large habitation sites with shell middens are known, in addition to numerous small special purpose camps of various types. The report includes recommendations for protecting the sites from further erosion and from damage by human activities.

25-1637 Dwyer, Alison

1996 Results of the Intensive Survey of the Dynasty Estates Milford, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted within the project area for the construction of a 53-unit residential subdivision and entrance road in Milford. Test excavations and surface topography indicate that much of the project area had been disturbed by 20th century gravel operations. Artifacts recovered consisted of a sparse scattering of late nineteenth and twentieth century historic material, a possible quartz shatter and a felsite flake. Given the disturbed nature of the project area and the low density of recovered artifacts, additional archaeological work is not recommended. However, it is suggested that a buffer zone in the form of vegetation be created at the Dynasty Estates entrance to lessen the visual impact of the new development on the 1810 Federal Period home on Purchase Street.

25-1638 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Kerrylynn Boire

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey Hingham Cohasset Training Annex, Hingham, Massachu-

setts. 91 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the Hingham Cohasset Training Annex in Hingham. The survey area included 125 acres which are currently being studied for environmental remediation prior to the army base disposal and reuse. These 125 acres were included in two previous archaeological studies, one of which determined that there were archaeologically sensitive areas in intact sections of the parcel. Based on the previous archaeological studies, the initial sensitivity assessment estimated that approximately 30 to 40 acres of the 125-acre project area possessed moderate to high prehistoric and historic archaeological potential. A walkover survey revised this assessment to 20 sensitive acres based on current models of regional prehistoric and historic land use and settlement patterns as well as existing physical and environmental conditions. Subsurface testing was conducted within the revised archaeologically sensitive portions of the parcel. The subsurface testing resulted in the location of one prehistoric site and one historic archaeological site. The prehistoric site, designated the Annex Site, yielded two pieces of quartz chipping debris and two calcined mammal bone fragments. Additional testing around this site area did not produce additional prehistoric deposits nor were any cultural features encountered in association with the lithics and faunal remains. The historic site, designated Historic Dump 1, was identified on the basis of surface debris scattered across an approximately l50 square-meter area in the northwest portion of the project area. A representative sample of collected materials indicates a domestic dump site dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The precise type, function, and specific temporal/cultural affiliation of the prehistoric site could not be determined. Given this limited information content, the Annex Site was not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological resource. No further investigation of this site area was recommended. The historic/modern period dump site also possesses limited information content and low research potential. It could not be definitively associated with any documented historic residential site in proximity to the project area. It possesses a low research value with little potential to address research issues identified for the greater Boston area. No additional archaeological investigation of the dump site was recommended.

25-1639 Johnson, Eric S.

1996 Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Lowell National Historic Park, Lowell, Massachusetts. 138 pages.

Previous archeological and relevant documentary research at the Lowell National Historical Park is reviewed and evaluated. The history of Lowell extends back thousands of years, when the Pawtucket Falls drew Native Americans of the Merrimack River valley here for spring fishing. The area was an important center of Native American life into the seventeenth century, when it was the homeland of the Pennacook Pawtucket community. Later that century, the Native "Praying Town" Wamesit was located here. After King Philip's War, English settlers acquired the Wamesit lands and began developing agriculture and small scale industry, similar to that in many interior Massachusetts towns. In 1821, East Chelmsford began a period of rapid transformation, when it became the nation's first large scale planned industrial town known as Lowell. Lowell grew rapidly into one of the largest and most successful cotton textile manufacturing centers in the world. It was significant for its enormous scale, technological innovation, employer-employee relations, development of the New England industrial capitalist and industrial working classes, and immigration. Lowell underwent many changes during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as its textile industry expanded, declined, reorganized, grew, and again declined. Archeological research in the industrial areas of Lowell began in the mid 1970s, when the City College of New York archeological field school excavated at a number of sites in the greater Lowell area, including a site of mill worker housing. Although this research has not yet been completely reported, two brief progress reports demonstrated the archeological potential of Lowell's urban industrial landscape. At the time of the CCNY research, both state and federal governments were moving to preserve, protect, research, and interpret Lowell's history. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was developing the Lowell State Heritage Park; the National Park Service was developing the Lowell National Historical Park. A series of archeological reconnaissance studies followed. These

generally involved little or no subsurface testing, relying on documentary research to assess the archeological potential of various properties including commercial blocks, mill agents' housing, mill, and canal locks. In the early to mid 1980s, archeologists focused on two industrial facilities: the Lowell Machine Shop and portions of the Boott Mill complex. These projects also involved only limited subsurface testing; the Boott Mill research involved archeological monitoring as well. Finally, in the late 1980s, extensive subsurface testing was combined with historical research in an interdisciplinary investigation focused on a boarding house associated with the Boott Mills and with a nearby mill agents' house. These endeavors have verified the archeological research potential buried beneath Lowell's paved lots and under the basements of its old mills. Moreover, they have used archeological data to address important research questions concerning many aspects of the industrial revolution: technology, labor, class divisions, working class life, material culture, diet, health and sanitation, and landscape. As the relatively new field of industrial archeology develops new research questions and new methods, the known and potential archeological resources within and around Lowell National Historical Park will take on added significance. These significant resources must be protected from destruction. Park developments that will impact known or potential archeological resources must plan for avoidance or, if necessary, mitigation. Archeological resources must be considered early in the planning process of any project. If impacts to archeological resources are unavoidable, and mitigation is required, it should be research problem-oriented, interdisciplinary, controlled, and comprehensive. Well-planned excavation should be preferred over monitoring. Finally, the results of archeological research can and should be integrated into the interpretive programs at the Lowell National Historical Park.

25-1640 Johnson, Eric S.

1997 Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Previous archeological and related documentary research at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site is reviewed and evaluated. The site has seen little archeological research, although its location and history suggest moderate potential for precontact archeological resources and high potential for eighteenth through twentieth century archeological remains related to early rural life in the greater Boston area, as well as to the later use of the property as residence and office by Frederick Law Olmsted, the founder of landscape architecture in America, during the late nineteenth century. A series of geophysical anomalies have been identified on the South Lawn of the site, although some of these may be correlated with buried utilities dating from the early twentieth century, others are of unknown origin and none have been examined by subsurface testing. Limited subsurface testing has identified intact archeological deposits and landscape features from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. These may have significant research and interpretive potential. A program of subsurface testing is recommended for the South Lawn.

25-1641 Johnson, Eric S.

1996 Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Saugus, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

Previous archeological and relevant documentary research at the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site is reviewed and evaluated. Portions of the property, particularly the area containing the seventeenth century industrial complex, were extensively and intensively excavated between 1948 and 1953 by Roland Wells Robbins. Following Robbins' excavations, the major components of the industrial complex, including the furnace, forge, and rolling/slitting mill, were reconstructed. During the 1970s, additional archeological testing was conducted in the area surrounding the Iron Works House. Several features were identified, including a waterway associated with the original iron works, structures and refuse deposits associated with later inhabitants of the site, and features related to Native American occupation of the site. The collections from these excavations, archival materials, and the reconstructed iron works themselves all constitute a significant archeological resource with value for research and interpretation. Documentary research suggests additional

potential for prehistoric and seventeenth through nineteenth century features in the area surrounding the Iron Works House and the area on the east side of the Saugus River. Archeological testing is recommended for known features as well as for other areas at the site in advance of any proposed ground disturbance. The research and interpretive possibilities for the site, its collections, and its archives in the areas of industrial archeology and history, Native American archeology and history, and the history of interpretation are discussed.

25-1642 Johnson, Eric S.

1997 Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts. 263 pages.

Previous archeological and relevant documentary research at the Cape Cod National Seashore is reviewed and evaluated. The Cape Cod National Seashore is located on what is known as the outer Cape, an area whose history goes back thousands of years, when the area's marine, estuarine, and terrestrial resources, all located in proximity to one another, attracted Native Americans here. The area was an important center of Native American life into the seventeenth century, when it was the homeland of the Nauset, Monomoyick, and Pamet Native communities. It was also the site of some of the first recorded European visits to the Northeast. Among these early visitors were the people commonly known as the Pilgrims, who explored parts of the region before deciding to settle in Plymouth. A generation later, English settlers acquired land in the area. As they began to farm and clear the forests, they initiated a sequence of environmental and economic transformations that continues to this day. The settlers' agricultural and forest clearance practices caused environmental degradation and deforestation, soils were depleted, agricultural growth was arrested. At the same time, exploitation of shellfish, fish, and whales near the shores of the Cape's bayside increased until overfishing depleted these resources and fishermen turned to deeper waters. Because of its isolation and lack of water power, the outer Cape never experienced the industrialization that shaped the growth of much of New England. Beginning in the nineteenth century, transportation developments brought Cape farmers and fishermen access to Boston and other regional urban markets. Provincetown eventually became the area's leading fishing port. Maritime industries such as saltmaking, sailmaking, fish oil processing, and (later) fish freezing and canning, grew up around its wharves. The dangerous waters off the outer Cape's Atlantic shore were the scene of numerous shipwrecks. In response to these tragedies, beginning in the late eighteenth century, lighthouses and lifesaving stations were built at various points along the shore. In towns like Eastham, with no deep-water harbors, farming of specialty crops like cranberries and market gardening for sale in New England cities became a means of livelihood. Railroads, and, later, automobile roads, stimulated a growth in tourism and seasonal residence beginning in the late nineteenth century and continuing today. Archeological research in the outer Cape began with antiquarian collecting in the nineteenth century. By the mid-twentieth century, several large precontact sites had been excavated in the Highlands of Truro, the western side of Wellfleet, and the shores of Nauset Harbor. With the establishment of the Cape Cod National Seashore in 1961, the Federal Government began to take steps to preserve, protect, research, and interpret the history and archeology of the outer Cape. Early archeological surveys (Cotter 1958a, 1958b; Moffett 1962) summarized then current knowledge of the area's archeological resources. During the next 20 years, only one archeological research project of note was conducted, the excavation of a seventeenth-eighteenth-century tavern on Great Island in Wellfleet (Ekholm and Deetz 1970a, 1970b, 1971). At the end of the 1970s, new reviews of historic documents (Clemensen 1979; Rockmore 1979) identified historic-period archeological resources. At the same time, an ambitious program of field testing was initiated: the Cape Cod National Seashore Archeological Survey (McManamon, ed. 1984a, 1984b, 1985). This survey's carefully designed reconnaissance and intensive surveys focused on precontact archeological resources. Most intensive testing was focused on the Highland area of Truro and the Nauset region of Eastham. The Survey also undertook data recovery at the Indian Neck Ossuary, an unusual mortuary feature located outside the Seashore in Wellfleet (McManamon et al. 1986), and at a well-preserved Late Archaic site on High Head (Borstel 1985). By the mid 1980s this high level of activity had subsided, and archeological research largely consisted of limited testing in advance of some development projects (Strauss 1986). In 1990, a large-

scale, multidisciplinary study of the Coast Guard Beach area began when a storm exposed a pre-contact Native American site at Coast Guard Beach (Stillson 1994). Historic-period archeological resources, which were never emphasized during the years of the Survey, received renewed attention in 1993, when a cultural land use study of the outer Cape was initiated (Holmes, Hertz, and Mulholland 1995a). This project, now nearing completion, used comprehensive documentary research to identify and develop contexts for evaluating, researching, and interpreting historic-period archeological resources, and employed this framework in a series of archeological reconnaissance projects (Holmes, Hertz, Barker, and Mulholland 1995; Holmes, Hertz, and Mulholland 1995b, 1995c, 1995d). These varied archeological research efforts have demonstrated that the Cape Cod National Seashore contains a wide variety of archeological resources including Native American habitations thousands of years old, shipwrecks, farmsteads, tourist facilities, industrial facilities, and military installations. Thus far, the information from these resources has been tapped unevenly. Archeology has contributed much to our understanding of precontact Native American settlement and subsistence, and to our knowledge of the in-shore whaling industry of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Archeological studies can continue to make important contributions to our understanding of many aspects of the history of the outer Cape, provided that significant archeological resources can be protected from destruction. The Seashore must take steps to minimize the effects of looting and erosion; these two are perhaps the biggest threats to archeological resources in the Seashore today. Future research should be focused on areas where threats from erosion and looting are most serious. Monitoring of threatened areas, subsurface testing for site evaluation, and even data recovery of threatened sites may be necessary. More generally, education must be an important element of any preservation program since it can foster a public attitude of stewardship towards fragile archeological resources. The conservation ethic as well as the results of archeological research can and should be integrated into the interpretive programs at the Cape Cod National Seashore.

25-1643 Johnson, Eric S.

1996 Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Adams National Historic Site, Quincy, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

Previous archeological and related documentary research at the sites of the Adams Old House, Beale Estate, and the John Adams and John Quincy Adams Birthplaces are reviewed and evaluated. The Old House and Beale Estate have seen little archeological research, although documentary research suggests the potential for the archeological remains of numerous structures and landscape features, many of which are associated with the Adams family. Archeological survey is recommended in order to identify and assess these as well as any as yet undocumented resources on the property. The four archeological studies that have focused on the birthplaces of John Adams and John Quincy Adams have identified and tested several nineteenth-century features. Other features were identified but never tested; still others may exist undetected at the site. Archeological testing is recommended for known features as well as for other areas around the Birthplaces in advance of any proposed ground disturbance.

25-1644 Ritchie, Duncan

1997 Medfield Community Wide Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Planning and Review Process Project, Medfield, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

A community–wide archaeological reconnaissance survey and planning and review process project was completed for the town of Medfield. This project was developed by the Medfield Historical Commission and its Archaeology Advisory Committee (MAAC) in consultation with the MHC. In 1994 four archaeologically sensitive areas or districts were identified by the MAAC. These sensitive areas were formally recognized as an Archaeological Protection District in a demolition delay by–law accepted by the Town of Medfield and members of the MAAC. In 1996, the Medfield Historical Commission applied to the MHC for funding to conduct a town–wide archaeological reconnaissance survey and planning and review project. Funding for this study was

provided by the MHC, the Town of Medfield, and the Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS) through a matching survey and planning grant administered by the MHC. The reconnaissance survey and planning and review project had three general objectives: to define areas of archaeological and historic sensitivity; develop a town–wide archaeological sensitivity map and user's guide; and to develop a town by–law amendment and establish a review procedure for the Medfield Historical Commission. Tasks involved in the reconnaissance survey were carried out in four separate phases. The primary tasks were comprehensive background research, development of a predictive model for locating both prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites, field survey to establish zones of archaeological sensitivity and review of existing by–laws protecting cultural resources in other towns. Other tasks were coordination with town boards and commissions to develop the by–law amendment and review procedure and preparation of a final report on the reconnaissance survey. During background research the inventory of known prehistoric and historic period sites in Medfield was reviewed to evaluate the extent of current knowledge. As a result of background research and study of artifact collections, a number of potential locations for unrecorded prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites were identified. Predictive models for prehistoric and historic period cultural resources described the types of sites that could be expected to occur in different environmental settings within the town. Based on observations about the current condition of both open and developed land and a field check of some known archaeological sites, a sensitivity map of the town was developed. The proposed by–law amendment establishes a mechanism to be used by the Medfield Historical Commission for reviewing new development in the town employing the sensitivity map and user's guide. It is recommended that the Medfield Historical Commission present the proposed by–law amendment to the town for approval at town meeting in the spring of 1998. It is also suggested that the town consider employment of a part–time Preservation Planner to assist in implementation of the by–law amendment and other related tasks. The MAAC should also continue to collect information on unrecorded sites, develop a town repository for archaeological collections, and promote increased awareness of Medfield's cultural resources through public education.

25-1645 Fragola, Patricia and James Garman

1997 Intensive(Locational) Survey of an Unmarked Burying Ground, Heritage at Dartmouth Assisted Housing Project Area, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted at a suspected EuroAmerican burying ground in Dartmouth. The burying ground, located within the bounds of the Heritage at Dartmouth Assisted Housing project, was discovered during construction by surveyors. Subsurface testing identified two burials, the identity of which have yet to be determined. It is likely they are members of a family belonging to the Society of Friends(Quakers) during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries. Based on the results of subsurface testing, the developers have redesigned project plans to protect the cemetery and its stone enclosure and avoid impacts during construction. They have also proposed a plan to repair gaps or broken portions of the stone enclosure and to install a gate at the entrance to the cemetery. These actions will avoid the cemetery during construction and also promote long term preservation of the stone enclosure. No further survey of the unmarked burying ground was recommended, provided these protective measures are implemented**.**

25-1646 Decima, Elena, Jeff Carovillano and Natasha Zamecnik

1997 Tenneco Gas Pipeline Domac Project-Phase II Saugus-Everett Lateral Line NO. 270C-1100 Saugus and Revere-Massachusetts Intensive Survey Report. 30 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted within a realigned section of pipeline at the Franklin Marshes Site, a realigned section of pipeline in the Mount Hood area (New England Power Company right-of-way), and several new access roads (cross-over roads) in the vicinity of Mount Hood within the NEPCO right-of-way, in Saugus and Revere. The intensive survey work included a preliminary walkover to assess the sensitivity of the areas to be crossed by the realignment, additional documentary research for the new Mount Hood area, and field testing.

Three areas along the realigned sections were tested by means of systematically and judgmentally placed test pits. The areas are located by the Franklin Marshes site (19-SU-62) in Revere, near wetland D (approximately 500 m north/northeast of Route 99) in Saugus, and near wetland B (in the Mount Hood section), also in Saugus. No prehistoric or historic site was identified. Only twentieth century historic material, mostly trash from abandoned houses, squatters, surrounding houses and drinking parties, was recovered from the excavations. No additional work is recommended.

25-1647 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1996 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Lee Business Park, Lee, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

An archaeological site locational survey was conducted at the site of the proposed Lee Business Park, which consists of the construction of a series of business lots, associated utilities, roads, and landscaping. Background research determined that no known sites are located within the project area, and that the general vicinity was mainly used for industrial purposes, particularly marble quarrying in the middle nineteenth century. The project area has been disturbed in the past by its use for borrow pits and as a junkyard. The project consisted of the testing of three areas, totaling 48 shovel test pits. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. No historic sites were identified. No further survey is recommended.

25-1648 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1997 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Locational Survey for the Westfield Middle School, Westfield, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed middle school in Westfield. Background research indicated that no known sites are recorded for this area during the prehistoric era. Historic use of the area was limited, apparently confined to agricultural purposes. Following background research, the project area was divided into survey units on the basis of topography and proposed impacts, and the property was examined for evidence of prehistoric and historic potential. Recommendations were made for subsurface testing in areas having the potential to contain historic and prehistoric sites. Three survey units were recommended for intensive survey, which was completed through the excavation of shovel test pits. Two prehistoric artifacts were found in the central and northern portions of the project area. Additional test units placed around these artifacts found no other cultural material or associated features. The artifacts appear to be isolated finds. No historic sites were found in the project area. No further testing is recommended for this project.

25-1649 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Duncan Ritchie

1997 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Miacomet Golf Course Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the proposed Miacomet Golf Course project area, which includes an existing 9-hole public golf course and an abutting tract of undeveloped land owned by Nantucket Islands (administered by Nantucket Land Bank Commission). Plans are to rehabilitate the existing 9-hole golf facility and expand to an 18-hole public golf course, within the combined 165-acre tract. An additional 4-acre parcel adjacent to the existing practice fairway is the proposed site of a maintenance facility, and was included in the archaeological survey. Background research and a walkover survey of the project area concluded that most of the project area was archaeologically sensitive and had the potential to contain prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. During the intensive survey fieldwork, 201 test pits were excavated in high and moderate sensitivity zones within the project area. Approximately 36 acres were designated as an undisturbed habitat zone. Subsurface testing did not occur within this zone. The intensive survey

resulted in the identification of two prehistoric find spots. Locus 1 consisted of a single, quartz, Orient-style projectile point discovered near the western edge of the project area. The point is diagnostic of the Terminal Archaic Period (circa 3000 to 2500 B.P.). Locus 2 consisted of a single quartz flake found near the eastern edge of the project area. The two loci are not considered to have the potential to contain additional information about the prehistory of Nantucket. Fourteen test pits in five different locations contained low density scatters of nineteenth- and twentieth-century historic cultural materials. Two of the locations were within the existing golf course, and three were in the undeveloped land near Miacomet Pond. Historic structural remains were not discovered within the project area. None of the historic cultural material finds are considered to mark locations of potentially significant historic period sites. They most likely represent scattered refuse from a nearby farm discarded or dumped in the project area when it was in active pastoral land use. No further archaeological work was recommended for the archaeological site areas.

25-1650 Macpherson, Jennifer and David K. Schafer

1997 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Greystone Estates Westford, Massachusetts. 103 pages.

This report presents the results of a reconnaissance and intensive survey of the proposed Greystone Estates, a 429–acre residential subdivision in Westford. Eighty 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated in a series of nine linear transects, and the locations of all test pits were recorded. The project area was inspected for visible, extant historical resources. Photographs were taken that depict the extant historical resources, the general landscape, and the disturbed condition of the soils throughout the project area. The archaeological survey of the Greystone Estates project area did not identify any Native American archaeological sites. Historic resources identified during the survey include four small granite quarries, a nineteenth–century gravestone, a twentieth–century extant foundation, and three granite boundary markers. All but the Northwestern Quarry are small quarries interpreted as being exploratory pits associated with the operation and expansion of the adjacent Fletchers Granite Quarry. Although the area around the Central Quarry contains small amounts of historic materials, such as iron cables and pulleys, the land immediately around the quarry is disturbed and there are no indications of intact above or below ground features associated with the operation of the quarry. An 1849 gravestone belonging to an infant is located in the south-central portion of the project area. Since it is 120 m east of the area that will be impacted by the proposed project construction, no additional testing is recommended. However, it is recommended that the gravestone, adjacent stone walls, and the area within a 30 m radius of the gravestone be marked with high visibility tape in order to prevent accidental disturbance to the grave or to other possible unmarked graves. A historic foundation is located in the northeastern corner of the project. Given the degree of contemporary disturbance and absence of archaeological integrity evident at the site, Historic Foundation 1 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Three small granite boundary markers associated with the Fletchers Quarry were identified within the northeastern and north–central portions of the project area. Although the boundary markers may be impacted by project construction, no additional testing is recommended. The identified historic resources, consisting of four granite quarry pits, an 1849 gravestone, and a historic foundation, are not within the area to be impacted by the proposed cluster/open–spaced layout. If the proposed layout significantly changes, the recommendations will need to be re–evaluated to determine if the identified historic resources will be impacted. Based on the significant degree of disturbance already present, the lack of any recovered cultural materials, and the absence of intact archaeological features, no further testing is recommended for the Greystone Estate project area.

25-1651 Dudek, Martin

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey Gallops and Bumpkin Islands Harbor Islands State Park Boston, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

An intensive survey with shovel test pits and backhoe monitoring was conducted on Gallops and

Bumpkin Islands to test and archaeologically document the relocation areas for the trail heads. The islands are listed in the National and State Registers of Historic Places as contributing elements of the Boston Harbor Islands Archaeological District. At Gallops Island two areas were surveyed: Area A, on a terrace near the south shore, and Area B, on the south edge of the parade ground in the north-central region of the island. The intensive survey shovel tests recovered historic artifacts from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Backhoe excavations at those locations exposed a stone-filled drain in Area A, and a buried A-horizon ground surface in Area B. No significant resources were located in either area, however, the potential for undisturbed prehistoric, historic and Civil War resources is suggested. At Bumpkin Island the intensive survey consisted of shovel test pits to locate the route for a drainage trench for the trail head, and the monitoring of the backhoe excavation and relocation of the trail head. The 17 shovel tests revealed a low-density flake scatter consisting of 3 flakes and 4 possible flakes, covering an area 8 x 4 meters N-S and E-W respectively. A route around the flake scatter was located for the drainage trench. Backhoe excavation of the trench exposed an early twentieth century post/posthole, a probable previous road, and other modern or natural disturbances. The relocation of the trailhead exposed an early twentieth century water main and associated trench, and a shallow bowl-shaped feature, first noticed in 1995, that contained two micro-flakes of red 'jasper' and two small fire-cracked rocks. The nature of the feature and the surrounding area suggest that this area could retain some integrity, but that the World War I camp here has greatly disturbed much of this area.

25-1652 Roberts, Michael

1994 Archaeological Monitoring of Pre-Design Investigation Test Pits at the Army Research Laboratory (ARL-WT) Watertown, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted for pre-design test pitting at the Army Research Laboratory in Watertown. The purpose of the archaeological monitoring was to observe the progress of back-hoe test pitting in case intact, potentially significant prehistoric and/or historic resources were encountered. Previous research had established the historic and prehistoric archaeological potential at the Army Research Laboratory. This establishment of archaeological potential was based on the monitoring and analysis of 63 borings taken to assess the presence and nature of subsurface hazardous materials. These borings provided information on the site's stratigraphy, from which anticipated depths of fill, extent of cutting, and existence of undisturbed cultural surfaces could be evaluated. The integration of locations where historic and prehistoric archaeological remains might be present and information on filling and/or cutting led to designation of those areas potentially containing archaeological resources that were most vulnerable to ground-disturbing activities. In all, 18 back-hoe test pits were excavated on the Army property. Several test pits were terminated after encountering massive foundation materials. All other test pits were excavated down to culturally sterile material as determined by the archaeologist and the on-site geotechnical engineer. The contents of each back-hoe bucket were slowly spread out to allow the archaeologist to evaluate the cultural contents, if any. In several cases, artifacts were recovered for the purpose of demonstrating fill content and allowing installation public-relations personnel to prepare public information/education materials. Considerable fill was encountered, and in most cases correlated well with previous predictions. No excavations encountered intact, potentially significant historic or prehistoric archaeological resources.

25-1653 Mascia, Sara F.

1994 Report on the Archaeological Investigations at the Jethro Coffin House in Nantucket, Massachusetts. 142 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted at the site of the Jethro Coffin House in Nantucket, for the Nantucket Historical Association in advance of the installation of a perimeter drain, storm drain, and landscaping around the house. Field investigations for the project consisted of the excavation of 25 shovel test pits (50 x 50 cm) and 15 test trenches (1m x 50 cm) around the house.

The results of testing produced an extensive artifact assemblage as well as evidence of houselot activities (fencing, utilities, drainage facilities, and cobble paving). The artifacts recovered span the time from the prehistoric/early historical occupation of the site to the present. The area immediately surrounding the house was found to have been significantly impacted by earlier restoration activities (1880s and 1927) as well as by the present restoration work being carried out by the Nantucket Historical Association after the house was damaged by lightning in 1987. The investigation concluded that there would be no adverse affect upon any buried cultural resources by the proposed grading and drain installation.

25-1654 Elia, Ricardo J.

1997 Archaeological Investigations at the Paul Revere House in Boston, Massachusetts. 139 pages.

This report describes the results of archaeological investigations conducted in 1983 at the Paul Revere Memorial Association's property in Boston's North End. The property includes the Paul Revere House, the Pierce-Hichborn House, and remnants of the 17th-century Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn houselots. The archaeological work was conducted in order to assess the effect of two proposed changes to the property: 1) the construction of a bell housing for a Revere-cast bell; and 2) the replacement of a metal staircase behind the Revere House. The National Park Service funded a portion of this work, and the Paul Revere Memorial Association sponsored the archaeological study. The research included historical studies of the Revere, Barnard, and Hichborn lots and the excavation of six test pits totaling 8.14 square meters. The archaeological testing demonstrated that the Revere lot possessed high integrity. The Barnard lot was found to have negligible integrity owing to the fact that a 19th-century building with a basement covered the lot. The west end of the Hichborn lot also had no integrity because it was occupied by a structure with a basement, while the southern part of the Hichborn lot is considered highly sensitive. The excavations in the Revere lot revealed intact yard and garden levels and features, including the original buried topsoil (17th century) and subsoil sequence; a series of strata possibly associated with the 1676 burning of Increase Mather's house; several intact yard and garden levels and features dating to the first half of the 18th century, including a ca. 1720 cobble paving; a mid 19th-century cobble paving; and a wood-lined privy pit dating to the second half of the 19th century. The excavations resulted in the recovery of 12,587 artifacts and organic samples.

25-1655 Donta, Christopher L.

1997 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Eastern Corridor for the Proposed MMWEC Stony Brook Natural Gas Pipeline, Hampden, Wilbraham, and Ludlow, Massachusetts. 143 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted along the eastern corridor of the Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (MMWEC) Stony Brook Natural Gas Pipeline Project. The proposed project consists of the construction of a natural gas pipeline that would connect MMWEC's Stony Brook Energy Center in Ludlow to the existing Tennessee Gas Interstate Pipeline in Hampden via Hampden, Wilbraham, and Ludlow. Background research determined that several recorded sites as well as several undocumented prehistoric sites lie within or near the pipeline's eastern corridor. Historic occupation along the MMWEC eastern corridor dates from the eighteenth century, passing near several communities dating to this period. The MMWEC project area contains no buildings on the National Register of Historic Places which will be endangered or impacted by the pipeline. The major effort of this project was a walkover of the 15.7-mile long eastern corridor pipeline route. Based on the background research and the reconnaissance, 43 survey units are recommended for subsurface testing, totaling *7.25* miles in length.

25-1656 Garman, James C.

1997 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey Peabody-Salem Super Stop & Shop Peabody and Salem, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

This report summarizes the results of a reconnaissance and a intensive archaeological survey on the site of a proposed Super Stop & Shop in the cities of Peabody and Salem. The reconnaissance survey of the project area suggested that the 6.5–acre parcel had the potential to contain Native American and EuroAmerican archaeological sites. Intensive survey of the property, carried out with machine–assistance, has demonstrated that 150 years of land modifications have compromised any stratigraphic integrity within the proposed development. Excavation of Machine Trenches 1 through 3, on the project area's lower terrace, were successful in confirming the original course of the North River. However, while Native Americans almost certainly hunted and fished along the shores of the river, it is likely that occupation and camping sites were on higher terraces of the river, as was the case with the Boston Street Site east of the current project area. Excavation of test pits in the central portion of the project area also demonstrated evidence of landscape modification, with no evidence of a seventeenth–century EuroAmerican presence on the site. It is likely that William Trasks' house was slightly east of the project area, perhaps just outside its boundaries; it is also possible that it was in the project area and has been destroyed by centuries of industrial activity. Excavation of test pits in the southwest corner of the project area indicated that the nineteenth–century house lots at the corner of Main and Howley streets have no stratigraphic integrity. No evidence of archaeological features or intact land surfaces was visible in this portion of the project area. Given the lack of archaeological sites and the extensive disturbance to the project area, no further archaeological survey is recommended for the proposed project area.

25-1657 Waller, Joseph N. and Duncan Ritchie

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey Sleepy Hollow North Cemetery Expansion, Concord, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

The proposed cemetery expansion includes two access roads from both primary and secondary entrances and a circular, "loop drive" within a project area of about 10 acres. This project will also require installation of drainage lines, grading and landscaping within the cemetery grounds. A known prehistoric period archaeological site, 19–MD–100, is located in the project area. Background research indicated that this site is within a concentration or core area of prehistoric Native American settlement in the Great Meadows section of the Concord River drainage. Historic/modern period land use in and around the project area over the last 350 years has been limited to agriculture. Site 19–MD–100 has been investigated by avocational archaeologists from the Concord area. Several private artifact collections contain stone tools diagnostic of the Middle, Late Archaic and Woodland periods. A prior survey by a professional archaeologist identified some possible concentrations of prehistoric cultural material in one section of the project area. During the intensive survey, systematic surface inspection located chipped stone tools (Find Spot 1) and two concentrations of prehistoric cultural material (Find Spots 2 and 3) in the project area. The locations of these concentrations conformed to an area where artifacts had been found by avocational archaeologists. Subsurface testing confirmed that Site 19–MD–100 has retained some integrity. High to moderate densities of chipping debris were found in test pits placed within Find Spot 2. Another high density concentration of chipping debris was found in the wooded section of the site. Two possible prehistoric features were also found in test pits. The assemblage of prehistoric cultural material collected during the intensive survey included a diagnostic Middle Archaic projectile point (Stark type), two bifacial tool blades and over 200 pieces of chipping debris. Site 19–MD–100 is considered to have the potential to yield more information about Native American settlement and resource use in the Concord River drainage. The proposed cemetery expansion will impact sections of the site known to have concentrations of prehistoric cultural material. It was recommended that a mitigation plan for the identified concentration areas be developed. The mitigation could be carried out by local avocational archaeologists and volunteers working under the direction of a professional(see report 25-1679).

25-1658 Donta, Christopher L. and Norene A. Roberts

1996 Archaeological Site Locational and Examination Surveys for the Proposed Cape Cod National Golf Course, Brewster and Harwich, Massachusetts. 127 pages.

Archaeological site locational and site examination surveys were conducted at the site of the proposed Cape Cod National Golf Course. Background research determined that numerous prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in this part of Massachusetts, 17 of which are located within 2 km of the project area. Historic information indicates that the vicinity of the project area has been occupied continuously from the beginning of the Contact period (by Native Americans) through the historic era. Although no structures appear on maps in the project until the 1850s, it is believed that at least one house located on the property dates to as early as 1807. Four historic sites with multiple buildings were recorded, none of which was found to be historically or architecturally eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work on the historic sites is recommended. The site locational survey of the project consisted of the testing of 14 areas, sampled by the excavation of 145 shovel test pits (STPs). Prehistoric artifacts were found in two locations, on Fairway 14, just north of an existing cranberry bog, and at Fairway 5. The former location was designated the Wequassett Fairway 14 prehistoric site, and was recommended for additional testing. Site examination (Phase II) of the Wequassett Fairway 14 prehistoric site required 24 STPs and two 1 m-square units, and recovered a small amount of additional lithic and ceramic artifacts, but no intact subsurface features. The site appears to be a temporary campsite or short-term resource use area of some kind. No further investigation of the area is recommended.

25-1659 Smith, Leith and Elena Decima

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey Gordon College Wenham, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed construction of a residence hall, associated parking area and a new physical plant building on the grounds of Gordon College in Wenham. The survey consisted of documentary research, a walkover of the project areas and the excavation of twenty eight systematic shovel test pits. Excavations in the area of the residence hall and parking lot, which overlook Coy Pond, revealed no evidence of prehistoric occupation. Use of the area during the historic period was evidenced by a small refuse deposit primarily of architectural debris and some vessel glass. This material was dumped in a shallow depression created by graveling activities in the late nineteenth or twentieth century. Investigation of the site for the proposed physical plant consisted only of a walkover since the area was found to be steeply sloped and heavily disturbed from construction of Route 128, a parking area and skating rink. The proposed residence hall area revealed no evidence of prehistoric occupation and the historic remains were of no known origin and of relatively recent date. The physical plant area was steeply sloped and heavily disturbed by prior construction activities. It was therefore recommended that the proposed construction activities proceed as planned.

25-1660 Strauss, Alan E.

1997 Phase II Archaeological Site Examinations at the Crane Swamp and Old Stony Brook Sites MWRA Walnut Hill Water Treatment Facilities Marlborough and Northborough, Massachusetts. 135 pages.

Site Examinations of the Crane Swamp and Old Stony Brook sites in Marlborough and Northborough were conducted. The sites were first identified during an intensive archaeological survey of the MWRA Walnut Hill Water Treatment Facilities Project. Subsurface testing consisted of a total of 26 shovel test pits and ten one-meter units. The horizontal and vertical boundaries, archaeological integrity, cultural affinities, and temporal associations were determined for both sites. The Crane Swamp site contained over 1,600 pieces of prehistoric chipping debris. The majority of the material (98.1%) was locally available felsite; a small amount (1.7%) was fine-grained volcanic material that may have its source to the west of the Boston Basin or outside New England; and there were a few flakes of quartz (0.2%). One projectile point recovered during the Phase I (Gene-

see-Like or Atlantic) places the site in the period ca. 3,500-5,000 B.P. within the Late Archaic Period. In addition to lithic remains, several fragments of burned deer bone and one fragment of burned wolf/dog bone were recovered. The site is believed to represent a high density lithic workshop/campsite of locally indigenous people who may have interacted with cultures from the west of New England. Alternatively, the site could represent a high density lithic workshop that may be the result of activities of peoples who originated to the west of the site area. The Old Stony Brook site contained a relatively low density of lithic debris (270 pieces); however, it contained 17 tools or projectile points as well as several lithic cores. The points all date to the Late Archaic Period (ca. 3,000-6,000 B.P.) and include Small Stemmed and Small Triangle varieties. In addition several bifaces and an edge tool were recovered. The majority of lithics at the site consist of quartz and quartzite (96.3%) and very little felsite. The site also contained two units that exhibited reddened soil; one unit also contained over 70 fragments of calcined animal bone. This site most likely represents a hunting camp from the Late Archaic Period. It is not clear at this time why there were so many projectile points and so little debitage within such a small area; it may represent some form of non-subsistence behavior. Both sites are located adjacent to Crane Swamp within the uplands of central Massachusetts, a region which has not been as intensively researched as other areas of the state. These two sites, which are unplowed and have excellent archaeological integrity, provide an opportunity to study Late Archaic sites in the uplands of Central Massachusetts. The sites are believed to be potentially eligible for National Register nomination under Criterion A for their relationship to prehistoric settlement patterns in the area and under Criterion D because of their ability to address a broad spectrum of research questions important to our understanding of prehistory in Massachusetts and New England in general. Data recovery programs are therefore recommended if the sites cannot be avoided. A detailed discussion of the alternatives considered is included in Appendix C.

25-1661 Strauss, Alan E.

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the New Stairway at Pilgrim Monument in Provincetown, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the proposed new stairway at the Pilgrim Monument in Provincetown. The goal of the project was to identify cultural remains that existed within the project impact area and to assess their potential significance. The project consisted of local background research, a field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background data indicated that no prehistoric or historical cultural remains had been recorded in the project area, however the project area at the base of High Pole Hill once contained a house dating to ca. 1840. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of six shovel test pits. Prehistoric lithic flakes were identified at the base of High Pole Hill. Historical fill layers and artifacts were found in association with the prehistoric flakes and therefore the integrity of the site has been compromised. The historical artifacts date to the 19th and 20th centuries and are most likely associated with a house that once stood on the property. The Massachusetts Historical Commission determined that the prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits did not posses sufficient integrity or significance to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register.

25-1662 Luedtke, Barbara E.

1995 Archaeology at Aptucxet. 50 pages.

The 1995 archaeological field school at the Bourne Historical Society's property at Aptucxet located five archaeological sites, two left by native inhabitants of the area and three by later historic period peoples. The first, named the Cattail site, is located adjacent to a small wetland and represents a quartz chipping station of unknown age. The second, named the Hammond site, overlaps the present Museum grounds and has produced numerous flakes and two Middle Woodland projectile points. Both of these sites may be remnants of much larger sites that were destroyed by construction of the Cape Cod Canal. The three historic sites include the 17th century site focused on the Aptucxet Trading Post Museum, a farmstead located in the southeast corner of the property

that was apparently occupied from the late 18th through late 19th centuries, and another house located in the southwest area that was apparently occupied from the 19th through early 20th century.

25-1663 Strauss, Alan E.

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Stage Coach Plaza Development in Westborough, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area, although data indicated that there were numerous prehistoric sites with in the Assabet River Drainage. Field investigations for the project included a field reconnaissance, followed by the excavation of shovel test pits within the project area. The field reconnaissance resulted in the identification of one area that was considered to be archaeologically sensitive in the north-central portion of the impact area. The remaining areas were disturbed, gravelly, on slopes, or poorly drained, and had low archaeological potential. No prehistoric artifacts or historical features were found during the field reconnaissance. Subsurface testing was conducted in the north central dry portion of the project area. No testing was done in areas that were poorly drained, steep, contained surface bedrock, or disturbed. A total of 42 shovel test pits were excavated. A total of five prehistoric flakes were recovered during the subsurface testing phase of the project. The artifacts represent a very small and localized prehistoric site where tool making or maintenance took place. No diagnostic artifacts or subsurface features were identified. Small amounts of 19th- and 20th-Century artifacts were found, however, these did not represent a significant historical deposit. Because the prehistoric site has limited research potential and is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1664 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1996 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Routes 6/132 Interchange Park and Ride, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Background research determined that two known prehistoric archaeological sites exist within 750 m of the project area, although little is known about these sites. Historic information indicates that the area was not utilized until the latter half of the nineteenth century, with no construction ever recorded for the project area itself, resulting in an evaluation of low potential to contain historic sites. In recent decades, commercial development has taken place here. The survey consisted of the testing of three areas, totaling 36 shovel test pits. No artifacts or features of any kind were found. No further survey of this project area is recommended.

25-1665 Fragola, Patricia S and Duncan Ritchie

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Highfields of Grafton, Grafton, Massachusetts. 147 pages.

Based on background research and a walkover survey, most of the project area was considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. The Highfields project area consisted of hilly, upland terrain in close proximity to the Quinsigamond River, a major tributary of the Blackstone River. Two known prehistoric sites were located just outside this project area. Sections of the project area near wooded wetlands and small streams also had strong potential to contain prehistoric sites. The project area included Keith Hill, known to have been within the Hassanamisco Plantation. This historic period Native American settlement was occupied from the mid-seventeenth to eighteenth century. Background research indicated the project area had the potential to contain the meetinghouse and other elements of this Praying Indian community. Large sections of the project area had been in agricultural use since at least the early-eighteenth century and there was also some potential for this property to contain abandoned farmsteads or other evidence of this land use. A systematic surface inspection of plowed fields in the

project area resulted in the identification of two prehistoric and two historic period sites. The prehistoric sites (Highfields 4, 6) were small findspots or loci of cultural material, primarily chipping debris. One of these loci, Highfields 4, was an isolated recovery of a Late Woodland Period projectile point. The two historic period sites exposed on the surface were the location of a house (Pratt-Keith Site) marked by fieldstone rubble and plowed sheet refuse and a small borrow pit/stone quarry. Subsurface sampling on the Pratt-Keith Site yielded an assemblage of mid eighteenth to early nineteenth domestic refuse and structural materials. Subsurface testing also identified four other prehistoric sites. Three of these (Highfields 2, 3, 5) were small findspots of chipping debris or a bifacial tool blade. One site (Highfields 1) appears to contain a single Middle Archaic component and lithic workshop. Six of the sites (Highfields 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and historic/modern stone quarry) identified in the project area are not considered to be potentially important cultural resources. Two sites, Highfields 1 and Pratt-Keith are recommended for further study at the site examination level to evaluate their potential significance and eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1666 Strauss, Alan E.

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Lake Winthrop Park Urban Self-Help Project in Holliston, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed improvements for Stoddard and Patoma Parks on Lake Winthrop in Holliston, Massachusetts. The goal of the survey was to identify cultural remains that existed within the project impact area and to assess their potential significance. The survey consisted of local background research, a field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background data indicated that one prehistoric site (19-MD-239) had been recorded in or adjacent to the project area. No historical structures or features were expected within the impact areas. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 30 shovel test pits in the project area within the proposed parking a new lodge sites. No prehistoric or historical artifacts were recovered during the intensive testing. Because no prehistoric or historical sites were identified within the impact area, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the Lake Winthrop Urban Self-Help project.

25-1667 Wheeler, Kathleen and Myron O. Stachiw

1996 Archaeological Investigations at Cogswell's Grant: Foundation and Downspout Drainage Improvements, Essex, Massachusetts, October-November 1995. 81 pages.

Archaeological investigations took place in the vicinity of the Cogswell's Grant House in three phases. Phase I included a data recovery in anticipation of excavating trenches to channel roof runoff away from the house. Phase II included further investigations of an early foundation wall at the southeast corner of the house. Phase III included monitoring backhoe excavations for the installation of the new drainage pipes. In the southwest corner of the yard, no significant archaeological resources were encountered during hand excavation, and the backhoe trenching proceeded for the installation of the new drainage system. In the southeast corner of the yard, highly sensitive deposits including a stone foundation(Feature 11) and prehistoric remains were found. The stone foundation could represent the 17th-century William Cogswell dwelling. Because of the high sensitivity of both prehistoric and historic resources in this area, 100 % sampling was recommended of all areas to be impacted prior to construction. Portions of one drainage line were also recommended to be aborted due to disturbance and possible destruction it would create for the foundation. Alternative drainage lines were recommended. Based on ceramic and pipestem evidence, Feature 11 appeared to have been occupied through the first half of the 18th-century. In the northeast corner of the yard, an early stone footing(Feature 13), possibly associated with the late 17th-century Feature 11 was found north of the house. Because Feature 13 may represent part of the original William Cogswell House, data recovery excavations were recommended prior to trenching in this area. The data recovery from the Cogswell Grant has produced a rich collection of archaeological artifacts. Preliminary cataloging and identification have been performed for the preparation of this

report. However, the interpretation of the site can gain a great deal from further analysis of the archaeological assemblage.

25-1668 Strauss, Alan E.

1997 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the proposed Waterford Park Development in Marlborough, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

Background research indicated that no prehistoric sites were situated within the project area, although data indicated that there were numerous prehistoric sites within the Assabet River Drainage and that the area was in close proximity to the Hillside and Robin Hill Schools which contain 19th-century buildings. Plans of the project area from 1960 indicated that soils were removed to a depth of from two to seventy-four feet from the eastern part of the project area. Field investigations for the project consisted of a field reconnaissance followed by the excavation of cores and deep probes within the project area. The field reconnaissance indicated that while the eastern part of the project area has been disturbed, the western portion may contain intact soils and possibly undisturbed prehistoric sites. It was recommended that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted in the western portion of the project area in order to locate buried cultural remains and to assess the area's archaeological integrity.

25-1669 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, Frederick T. Barker and Mitchell T. Mulholland.

1997 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Site Locational Surveys for the Proposed Sewer System, Southwick, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

Background research indicates that portions of the project area were heavily utilized during the prehistoric era, particularly in the vicinity of Congamond Lakes. Historic use of the area began in the mid-eighteenth century, and consisted primarily of residential development and the production of gunpowder, tobacco, and ice. Following background research, the project area was divided into survey units on the basis of topography, and the property was examined for evidence of prehistoric and historic potential. Recommendations were made for subsurface testing in areas having the potential to contain historic and prehistoric sites. Three survey units were initially recommended for further investigation, which was completed as a site locational survey. Much of the project area has been impacted by heavy residential development during this century. Nevertheless, one prehistoric and two historic sites were found. Artifacts found consist of chert and quartz lithic debris associated with the prehistoric site, and a variety of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century domestic artifacts associated with two historic house sites. Since the start of the project, the route that would have impacted the three sites has been relocated to a railroad berm that parallels the original route. No impacts to archaeological sites are anticipated in this area. Historic features along the nineteenth-twentieth century railway were documented in this survey. One further area was added to the project following the completion of the subsurface testing. Reconnaissance and site locational surveys of this area were conducted. No further testing is recommended for this area.

25-1670 Decima, Elena B., Jeff Carovillano and Barbara Donohue-Putnam

1997 Reconnaissance and Intensive(Locational) Survey, Charles River Wellfield Water Treatment Facility, Needham, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Historic research, a walkover and test pit excavation were conducted within a 67-acre parcel owned by the Town of Needham as water supply land. The intensive survey covered approximately 3 acres where the new water treatment facility will be located and where several new water and sewer connections will be made. The field work, which consisted of the excavation of 78 systematic test pits, with seven judgmentals and four brackets, covered most of the area identified for construction impacts. The survey recovered one isolated chert flake and a handful of historic artifacts (one whiteware sherd, one redware sherd, 2 machine-cut nails, three brick

fragments and some modern glass). The chert flake is considered a spot find, perhaps associated with undetected sites of the general vicinity, or with site 19-MD-612, a Middle Woodland site in Wellesley that yielded chert flakes. The find is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; thus, no additional archaeological work is recommended in this approximately 3-acre area to be developed within the 67-acre parcel. The reconnaissance survey found little historic disturbance within the 67-acre parcel. Most of the area is rather flat and within 100 m. from either the Charles River, or the two streams and the adjoining wetlands of the area. On the basis of these variables, most of it was assigned high prehistoric potential. Two small areas by Charles River Street were assigned medium prehistoric potential. Because of the possibility that extensive wetlands could have covered the parcel in the past, it is recommended that if any further work is proposed in the remaining 64 acres, more in-depth topographical research take place to study the past topography of the parcel. If no clear proof is found to demonstrate that the wetlands were once more widespread, then an intensive (locational) survey should be conducted.

25-1671 Begley, William and James C. Garman

1997 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, High Rocks Sewer Project, Blackstone, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted at three locations along Route 122 (Main Street) in Blackstone. Plans for the High Rocks Sewer project include plans to bore new sewer pipe under the Blackstone Canal and construct a new pumping station. During the intensive archaeological survey of the High Rocks Sewer project area, a total of 18, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated in three impact locations. At the proposed pumping station, a total of ten test pits revealed previous disturbance associated with modification of the existing terrace, including cutting, filling, and modern trash dumping. Investigation of the jacking and receiving pits recorded relatively undisturbed soils, but recovered no artifacts associated with Native American or EuroAmerican archaeological sites. In addition to the testing, field personnel carefully inspected the areas of proposed work. No evidence of any canal features was observed either through the archaeological testing or the walkover. Because no archaeological sites or canal features were identified in the archaeological survey, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project.

25-1672 Dwyer, Alison and James D. Stark

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Walden Pond State Reservation, Concord, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Walden Pond's high visitation rate, in conjunction with natural processes, has caused many of the reservation's paths to become badly eroded. As a result, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (DEM) will be embarking on a project to reconstruct, stabilize and restore the paths, slopes and banks along the north and south shores of the pond. The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) requested that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted in an area (Area "A") located at the eastern end of the North Path prior to the stabilization project. In addition to this work, the DEM requested that archaeological work occur in two other areas identified as areas "B" and "C" (Fig. 2). The purpose of conducting work in Area "B" was more precisely to identify the location of the bean field Henry Thoreau tended while living at Walden and to identify the trees he planted after he left. The work in Area "C" was designed to identify the remains of the hut belonging to Edmond Hotham--a man who lived at Walden during the winter of 1869. Excavation within Area "A" indicated that the area has experienced excessive erosion from water run off and path use. It appears that little or none of the original topsoil is present. Only twentieth century artifacts were recovered. No additional work was recommended. Excavation within Area "C" identified a distinct concentration of artifacts which may the vicinity of Hotham's hut. Unfortunately, the stratigraphy cannot further clarify the hut's location. It is not surprising the remains are so ephemeral, given the short period of time

Hotham lived at Walden. Additional work in the area may be able to further clarify the location of the hut. Archaeobotanical work within Area "B" identified the stumps of 21 white pines; unfortunately the stumps were too decayed to permit coring for dendrochronology. Therefore, it is unknown if these were planted by Thoreau.

25-1673 Rainey, Marylynne and Duncan Ritchie

1998 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, Eel Point Road Bicycle Path Enhancement Project, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was completed of the proposed Eel Point Road Bicycle Path project area located in Nantucket. Massachusetts. The Town and County of Nantucket are proposing the construction of the Eel Point Road Bicycle Path to link the Madaket Road Bike Path to Dionis Beach, a distance of approximately 0.8 mile (mi) (1.4 kilometer). The route will follow the north side of Eel Point Road and the east side of Dionis Beach Road, crosscutting a series of gently rolling hills along the northern margins of Trott's Hills in the western section of the island. Background research and a walkover survey concluded that most of the project area was archaeologically sensitive for the potential to contain prehistoric period cultural resources. During the intensive survey fieldwork, test pits were excavated in high and moderate sensitivity zones within the project area. The intensive survey resulted in the identification of two prehistoric find spots. Find Spot 1 consisted of two rhyolite flakes found in a single test pit along Eel Point Road. In this location, the soil context was interpreted as fill resulting from a telephone pole installation. Find Spot 2 consisted of four rhyolite flakes found in two adjacent test pits 5 m apart, also along Eel Point Road. The two loci are not considered to mark the locations of potentially significant prehistoric sites. Six test pits in Transect A along Dionis Beach Road contained low density scatters of historic and modern period cultural materials. All of the material was recovered from fill contexts associated with this unpaved road. None of the historic cultural material is considered to be significant. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1674 Clements, Joyce M.

1998 Report of a Phase I Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, Northside Militia Training Field, Charlton, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

This report presents the results of a Phase I intensive (locational) archaeological survey at the Northside Militia Field in Charlton. The Phase I Survey consisted of documentary review, informant interviews and subsurface testing in the footprint of a proposed walking trail around the perimeter of the field. Field investigations produced evidence of general sheet refuse containing historical artifacts and two features associated with refuse burning on the eastern margins of the Militia Field. Neither the features nor the sheet refuse represent an archaeological site that would be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is therefore unnecessary for further archaeological evaluations, and the project may proceed as planned. However, the views and vistas surrounding the field allow a viewer to imagine how a portion of Northside Village may have looked in days gone by. These views and vistas, that eloquently recall a peaceful, more gracious time, should be cherished and protected.

25-1675 Strauss, Alan E.

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Shankpainter Associates Subdivision in Provincetown, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted at the proposed Shankpainter Associates Subdivision adjacent to Shank Painter Pond in Provincetown. The survey consisted of local background research, a field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background data indicated that no prehistoric or historical cultural remains had been recorded in the project area. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 37 shovel test pits. No prehistoric and no significant historical artifacts were recovered during the intensive testing. Deep core testing using a bucket auger was con-

ducted to determine if evidence of sites existed beneath the dunes. Testing determined that the project area consists of an ancient sand dune deposits to a depth of at least twelve feet. Proposed project impacts will only occur to a maximum depth of eight feet. Because no prehistoric and no significant historical sites were identified, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1676 Garman, James C., Paul A. Russo and Stephen A. Mrozowski

1996 Results of an Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Middlesex School East Fields Project Area and a Site Examination Survey of "The Paul Adams Place", Concord, Massachusetts. 118 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey and a program of supplemental investigations were completed at the planned site of the Middlesex School East Fields Athletic Facility in Concord. The proposed project includes the construction of new athletic fields and faculty housing east of the current campus. A wetland crossing, a new access road, and landscaping are also elements of the plan. This report, which serves as the final summary of all investigations completed to date, describes the goals and methodology of the fieldwork, details the results of the investigations, and provides recommendations concerning the potential National Register-eligibility of three archaeological sites identified and evaluated in the study: "The Paul Adams Place", a late eighteenth to early-nineteenth century farmstead; the Blue Salamander Site, a Late Woodland to Contact-era lithic maintenance camp; and the hilled field, a relict agricultural landscape likely dating to the eighteenth century. "The Paul Adams Place" is considered eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D. Archaeological investigations of the site have yielded important information about long-term changes in landscape, with particular regard to changing agricultural economies in Concord during the first half of the nineteenth century. Based on the results of the site examination, the site is likely to continue to yield information concerning the households of Hugh and Rebecca Cargill as well as that of Paul and Rebecca Adams. The site has a high degree of integrity; little post-abandonment disturbance was noted during the study. Current project plans indicate that Middlesex School will not impact "The Paul Adams Place" as part of the proposed construction. Avoidance of "The Paul Adams Place" during all construction activities is recommended. If project plans change and the site cannot be avoided, data recovery is recommended. This could entail machine stripping of impact areas prior to construction and excavation and analysis of selected features, including trash dumps, wells, and other significant deposits. The Blue Salamander Site appears to be a discrete locus of Native American activity stretching across the eastern portion of the proposed development. Based on the presence of chipping debris in the hill features of the hilled field, this site may have once extended across the field. However, construction and maintenance of the field has likely had an impact on any site that might have been there. Project plans will not impact the area in which Native American material was discovered. Furthermore, the absence of features or even a well-defined site makes it unlikely that the Blue Salamander Site is eligible for listing in the National Register. Based on current project plans, no further archaeological survey is recommended for the Blue Salamander Site. The hilled field, identified by Henry David Thoreau as a Native American corn field, appears to be a relict eighteenth-century agricultural landscape. Its survival is unprecedented in Massachusetts. The field has the potential to answer a range of questions concerning agricultural methods and intensification of agricultural economies in the early nineteenth century. Furthermore, it is possible that the hilled field was constructed on an earlier Native American site. Current project plans indicate that Middlesex School will not impact the hilled field as part of the proposed construction. Avoidance of the hilled field during all construction activities is recommended. If project plans change and the site cannot be avoided a site examination is recommended.

25-1677 Clements, Joyce M.

1997 Results of a Phase I Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, Thomas-Webster Estate, Marshfield, MA. 58 pages.

This report presents the results of a Phase I intensive (locational) archaeological survey on the

Thomas Webster Estate in Marshfield. The survey consisted of documentary review, informant interviews and subsurface testing in a small grassy area adjacent to the existing dwelling. Field investigations produced evidence of an intact historical horizon that dates to the nineteenth century and may be contemporary with Daniel Webster's tenure. A modest fieldstone wall represents 19th-century landscaping between a gravel drive and a small garden. A cut slab , found resting on the buried horizon under dense fill deposits, is associated with a late 19th or early 20th-century retaining wall extant to the north of the existing dwelling. At the request of archaeologists, project engineers have modified the proposed facilities to avoid both features. Subsurface testing also produced evidence of a prehistoric lithic workshop in the impact area. Prehistoric material consisted of quartz and felsite flakes and angular shatter, and two broken felsite blades. All the prehistoric material came from disturbed contexts, including engineers 'perc' tests, uppermost topsoil and fill, and within the buried historical horizon. Therefore, no further testing of the prehistoric site is recommended. However, because of high potential for both historic and prehistoric sites throughout the remainder of the estate archaeologists recommend that any subsurface activity on the property be preceded by archaeological testing.

25-1678 Clements, Joyce M.

1997 Archaeological Monitoring During Construction, Route 149/Mill Pond Stormwater Quality Improvement Project: MHC # 17190. 13 pages.

This memorandum presents the results of archaeological monitoring during construction in the village of Marstons Mills, Barnstable, Massachusetts. Monitoring was requested by the Massachusetts Historical Commission to avoid unintentional damage to adjacent archaeological features identified during an earlier Phase I intensive(locational) survey(#25-1632) of the project. Previous research indicated that this area of Marstons Mills could contain archaeological deposits associated with the 19th-century J.M. Backus dwelling and outbuildings. During the monitoring, a small foundation was identified which was interpreted as a small outbuilding probably associated with the J.M. Backus Homestead. The foundation remains were determined to be adequately protected and secure. No further research was conducted for this resource. In the future, members of the Barnstable Land Trust will work with the Barnstable Department of Public Works to place protective shrubbery(e.g. wild roses) around the project area to limit access and reduce the visibility of the foundation remains.

25-1679 Blancke, Shirley

1998 Volunteer Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Sleepy Hollow North Cemetery Expansion: Final Report. 20 pages.

A volunteer survey was conducted for the area planned for expansion of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord. Testing was designed to complement the intensive survey previously conducted in the project area(see report 25-1657). Results of the testing reveal the presence of an archaeological site with considerable research potential in the western portion of the cemetery expansion area. A Transitional Archaic Fishtail point and a Woodland period ceramic sherd added to the previous findings of a Middle Archaic Stark point suggesting that the site was inhabited at intervals by Native Americans for more than 6,000 years. Several intact features attested to the integrity of the site. It was recommended that the east side of the project area be constructed first so that additional archaeological research can be conducted to mitigate the effects of the cemetery expansion on the western side. Because this will be a volunteer project, it is important that sufficient time be available to organize a volunteer group and conduct the excavations.

25-1680 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1997 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance, Locational, and Examination Surveys for the Hanson Middle School, Hanson, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed middle school in Hanson, followed by a locational survey and a site examination. Background research had indicated that portions of the project area may have been utilized during the prehistoric era, as there was one recorded prehistoric site potentially within the property (19-PL-575). Following background research, three survey units were recommended for further investigation and a site locational survey was completed in these units. One new prehistoric site was identified, named the Little Cedar Swamp site. No sign of the previously recorded site 19-PL-575 was found. No historic sites were located. The Little Cedar Swamp site included a number of lithic waste flakes, charcoal, and a possible feature over a small area within the proposed footprint of the school building. Additional testing of this site was recommended to ascertain its age, extent, and nature. A site examination survey of the Little Cedar Swamp site, however, resulted in only a minimal amount of information being recovered. No diagnostic artifact types or cultural features were found. The feature was found to be a natural anomaly, and the site was assessed as having a low artifact density with little potential to contribute to our knowledge of prehistory of the region. No further testing was recommended.

25-1681 Keene, Arthur S. Claire C. Carlson and Kit Curran

1997 Interim Report of the 1995 UMass Archaeological Summer Field School. 136 pages.

This report summarizes the archaeological work conducted at three locations in Deerfield by the UMass/Amherst field school under MHC permit #1431. Research was conducted at the Pine Hill Site, the Dwight House Historic Homelot and at Pocumtuck Ridge areas A and B. The report consists of a summary of the fieldwork conducted, a report of ongoing materials analyses, individual student authored reports on the three field school sites, and additional papers by the field school staff that address ongoing UMass research in Deerfield.

25-1682 Thomson, Charlotte M.

1980 Archaeological Survey(Reconnaissance Level) for the Danvers, Massachusetts Sewerage System Improvements. 26 pages.

The survey had three objectives: to identify archaeological and historic sites that might exist within the proposed sewer easements, to record any sites so identified, and to advise the Massachusetts Historical Commission and consulting engineers on the effect of construction activities on any properties identified as a result of this or prior studies. One recorded prehistoric site and a historic dump were found in the project area. The historic dump was not considered significant. It was recommended that the consulting engineers consult with the Massachusetts Historical Commission on the necessity of a Phase II or Intensive survey to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the prehistoric site. For the rest of the project, sewer construction activities were expected to have a minimal impact on cultural resources.

25-1683 Ryerson, Alice

1975 The Chocker’s Point Site, An Archaeological Study. 59 pages

The site described in this report is an Indian shell heap on the south shore of Menemsha Pond in the town of Chilmark on the island of Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts. It is a small site, much eroded by the action of water on its northern side, where a cross-section through the center of the midden is exposed on the low bank along the beach. Its existence has been known locally for a long time partly because the shell layers are easily visible where the water has made its neat cross-section, and partly because artifacts have been found washed from the midden onto the adjoining beach. The Ryerson family owns Chocker’s Point and built a summer home there in 1950. An area of eighty square feet was dug in 1972, 1973, and 1974, in the southern side of the remaining shell layers. A trench was excavated to a depth of about two and a half feet; below this there was yellow sand containing no shell. Several distinct shell strata were encountered; the next to earliest associ-

ated with pottery of a Middle Woodland type, and the latest with projectile points usually identified as belonging to the Late Woodland stage in the northeast. Tentatively (no carbon dating has been done), occupation of the site spanned the time from about 400 A.D. to about 1400 A.D. A few artifacts found in the sand below the shell layers may indicate an earlier Archaic occupation.

25-1684 Skinas, David

1997 USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service FY96 Cultural Resources Activities End of Year Report for Massachusetts. 40 pages.

This document describes all NRCS cultural resource activities conducted in Massachusetts during the federal fiscal year 1996. Included in this report are Practice Description Forms, Trip Reports and copies of USGS quadrangle maps that show the location of each practice that was reviewed. The Cultural Resources End of Year table shows the data that is annually submitted to National Headquarters and then to Congress. A total of 47 conservation practices were reviewed in Massachusetts during FY96. Forty-five projects had a finding of no significant archaeological or historic properties. Two additional projects had a no effect finding after construction was relocated to avoid archaeological sites.

25-1685 Skinas David C.

1997 Archaeological Site Examination of the Northland Cranberry Inc., Project(BA-1-96), Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

This study focused on an area where an open channel is proposed around two cranberry bogs. The Massachusetts Historical Commission determined that the project was located within an area identified as a prehistoric and historic Native American settlement, and that an intensive archaeological survey was required if well drained sandy soils adjacent to Phillips Run would be disturbed. The intent of the investigation was to determine if prehistoric archaeological sites considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places might be affected by the proposed project. Six loci of prehistoric Native American activities were identified. Five loci were located in the proposed construction zone where many of the archaeological materials were identified in a disturbed context. A sixth intact locus of activity was found outside of the area of potential effect.

25-1686 Skinas, David C.

1997 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the R. Jenkins Irrigation Project(BA-5-96), Brewster, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service in Massachusetts is providing assistance to R. Jenkins to design and construct a spray irrigation system for his strawberry farm located in Brewster. The Jenkins project (Ba-5-96) was submitted for review to the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC). The MHCC determined that this project may be located in an area that is known or expected to contain historic or prehistoric archeological resources and recommended that the NRCS archeologist conduct an archeological reconnaissance of the Jenkins project. This report describes the results of a systematic surface survey and limited subsurface testing within the area of potential effect. The intent of this investigation was to determine if prehistoric archeological sites considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places might be affected by the proposed project. Five loci of prehistoric Native American activities were identified. The layout of the irrigation project was redesigned and placed in disturbed soils to avoid the archeological site.

25-1687 Folsom, Michael and Laurence Gross

1979 Middlesex Canal Survey, Final Report. 46 pages

The purpose of this survey was to provide the Middlesex Canal Commission and the Northern

Middlesex Area Planning Council with the information they need to plan future development of the Canal and associated properties for educational and recreational use. The Middlesex Canal is located in Eastern Massachusetts between the Merrimack River and Boston. In addition to reviewing previous research and existing archival resources, the research team was also engaged to survey the surviving physical remains of the Canal and to present their findings, primarily in the form of maps, indicating as accurately as possible the route of the Canal and the location of associated features on Town Assessor's plats, or other municipal maps. Remote sensing with a proton magnetometer was employed during the survey.

25-1688 Loparto, Leonard

1986 Draft Report, Prehistoric Background Study, Olmsted Parks Project. 21 pages.

This draft study outlines the background prehistory for five Olmsted Parks in the Roxbury area of Boston, Massachusetts. The parks include Franklin Park, Back Bay Fens, Jamaica Pond, Olmsted Park and the Riverway. The study utilizes documentary sources to summarize prehistoric settlement patterns emphasizing the greater Boston area, the Charles River Drainage and the Muddy River/Stony Brook drainages. Important sites are notes as they provide data which contribute to the different stages of prehistoric history for southeastern New England. The history of archaeological research in the Greater Boston area is discussed as well as the archaeological potential of the individual parks under study.

25-1689 Ring, James W. and James W. Skehan

1986 Geologic History of the Five Olmsted Parks in the Boston Basin. 31 pages.

This draft report represents the geological portion of a documentary study for five Olmsted Parks in the Roxbury area of Boston, Massachusetts. Report No. 25-1688 presents the background prehistory for this project. The five Olmsted Parks under investigation include Franklin Park, Jamaica Pond, the Riverway, Olmsted Park and the Back Bay Fens. Since all five parks share the common geologic history of the Boston Basin area, that topic is discussed first followed by the geology of each individual park. The study includes discussions of such topics as stratigraphy, structure, lithology, early and recent history and Pleistocene History. References, figures and tables are included.

25-1690 Strauss, Alan E.

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Osborn House Site Lot 2A Franklin Cartway in Brewster, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the proposed Osborne House site on Lot 2A, Franklin Cartway in Brewster. The project is slated for the construction of a single family house, driveway, and septic system. Background research indicated that there was one recorded prehistoric site within or adjacent to the project area. Historical resources indicated that the area was used undeveloped throughout the historical period. Field investigations consisted of a field reconnaissance followed by the excavation of 19 shovel test pits. Subsurface testing revealed the presence of a small, very low density prehistoric site that contained primarily quartz chipping debris. One quartz flake was recovered at the base of the plowzone in Test Pit 7. Bracketing around this unit failed to produce further cultural remains. A limited and discontinuous deposit of marine shell was found in one location within a buried plowzone. A few fragments of quartz, thought to be possibly prehistoric, were recovered from the shell deposit. However, shell was also found mixed with historical artifacts in the overburden layer above the buried plowzone. Consequently, it is unclear if the shell deposit is of prehistoric or historical origin. Because of the poor archaeological integrity of the site, the low density of artifacts, the lack of internal site complexity, and the absence of diagnostic tools, the project site is considered to have minimal research potential. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project area.

25-1691 Begley, William and Duncan Ritchie

1998 Intensive(Locational) Archaeological Survey, Robinson Well Project Area, MHC No. RC 20211, Concord, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the proposed Robinson Well Site project area in Concord. The proposed development project consists of a well, control station and approximately 1800 feet of water main. The project area is adjacent to the lower Sudbury River and had the potential to contain both prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. Background research indicated that the project was within a core area of prehistoric Native American settlement/land use. A number of known prehistoric sites are located in the immediate vicinity in both riverine and upland environmental settings. Historic period settlement in and around the project area consisted of farmsteads and large parcels of land in agricultural/pastoral use. A walkover inspection confirmed that the project area had minimal evidence of prior alteration or disturbance. The proposed locations of the well, control station, and most of the water main easement were expected to have high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. One section of the water main easement on a steeply sloping hillside was considered to have low archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing within the zones of high and moderate sensitivity did not identify any prehistoric or historic period archaeological sites. A small amount of historic/modern period cultural material including ceramic sherds and coal was found in several test pits along the water main easement. This material was found in a plowzone context and was interpreted as a scatter of domestic refuse from a nearby farmstead or other dwelling along Sudbury Road. It is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource and no further archaeological investigation of the Robinson Well project area is recommended.

25-1692 Doucette, Dianna L. and John R. Cross

1997 Annasnappet Pond Archaeological District: An Archaeological Data Recovery Program, North Carver, Massachusetts. 1,043 pages. 3 volumes.

As part of the Massachusetts Highway Department's Carver to Plymouth Route 44 Relocation project (see Reports #25-256, #25-257, #25-327, #25-388, #25-389, #25-1191, and #25-1633, #25-1838), site examination and data recovery investigations were carried out within the Annasnappet Pond Archaeological District (19-PL-337). Nine loci were identified initially during investigations conducted from 1978 to 1980. The Massachusetts Historical Commission recommended that four of the Loci (1, 2, 8, and 9) constituted an archaeological district and were eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The fieldwork took place between 1992 and 1995. The data recovery program consisted of partial retrieval (approximately 5%) of archaeological resources within the 16,900 sq m that make up the four site areas. Artifact assemblages and features representing the Late Paleoindian to the Middle Woodland periods were identified. A Middle Archaic human burial feature was uncovered at Locus 1 represented by calcined human cranial fragments associated with two winged atlatl weights, two Middle Archaic Neville projectile points, and a radiocarbon date of 7570 ± 150 BP (Beta 58115). This is the earliest human burial in Massachusetts and one of the earliest burials in the Northeast. This discovery provided evidence for the earliest use of winged atlatl weights in the Northeast. Following the burial identification, a Native American observer was on-site for the remainder of excavations at Locus 1 and for all of the Locus 9 excavations. The investigations yielded the largest assemblage of radiocarbon dates for Middle Archaic artifacts in the Northeast. This assemblage allowed a re-examination of the technological and morphological bases for classifying Middle Archaic chipped stone industries in the Northeast. In addition, a palynological study conducted in a nearby wetland provided radiocarbon-dated vegetation sequences that corresponded with the two significant periods of human occupation at Annasnappet Pond: 8,000-6,500 years ago and 4,000-2,000 years ago. This study showed decreasing water levels between 9,500 and 7,500 years ago, rising water levels after 4,500 years ago, and intermittent periods of flooding during the interim. The palynological data indicated that conditions were wetter and that drier conditions came about much more gradu-

ally during the Late Archaic period than traditionally believed. The archaeological data were used to explicate the full depositional history of the site and to examine subsistence practices and settlement patterns at the subregional and regional levels. The excavations at Loci 1, 2, and 9 suggest that the southwestern edge of Annasnappet Pond was occupied briefly during the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. There was a substantial and nearly continuous distribution of materials from these three loci, dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods, however. These loci may be viewed as a single site where a variety of activities took place. Loci 1 and 9 were also used briefly during the Early and Middle Woodland periods. The data recovery excavations at Locus 8 support the interpretation that the northeastern edge of Annasnappet Pond was occupied briefly during the Early Archaic Period, more intensely during the Late Archaic Period, and briefly again during the Middle Woodland Period.

25-1693 Cherau, Suzanne G., Jennifer Macpherson, and Matthew Kierstead

1997 Archaeological Site Examination, Bates-Randall Homestead Site (Formerly Historic Site 1), Millennium Power Project, Charlton, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

The Bates-Randall Site encompasses approximately 30,000 sq ft within a 24 acre tract of land. The archaeological site contains four structures and associated artifact assemblages related to the occupation of the farmstead from the 1750s to the 1830s. The site's architectural and artifactual components indicate the presence of a mixed domestic-industrial (blacksmithing) occupation. The main house had a relatively large, brick, center chimney that rested on a probable fieldstone footing. The recovery of redware milkpan sherds, farm animal bone fragments (e.g., cow, pig, sheep), and an iron hoe, along with the identification of a possible animal pen within the site area, suggest the agricultural uses of the site. The identified remains of a blacksmith forge consist of flagstone flooring, associated oxidized soils, and an associated industrial artifact assemblage. Two identified depressions may have served as a storage area for equipment or a borrow area for sands and other materials needed to work iron at the forge. Disturbed areas associated with an electric transmission line corridor to the west and a natural gas pipeline easement to the north surround the site. Within the defined boundaries of the Bates-Randall Site, however, the physical integrity of archaeological deposits is good to excellent. This integrity, combined with a high research value, contribute to the Bates-Randall Homestead Site's significance under Criteria A and D of the National Register of Historic Places. The combined presence of domestic, agricultural, and industrial resources at one site that can be isolated to a relatively brief time span (1750s to 1830s) during the late Colonial and Federal periods makes a meaningful contribution to the historical and archaeological database.

25-1694 Begley, William and Peter Mair

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Chelmsford Phase IIIC Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover of the project area, and subsurface testing. An initial stratification of the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity was based on background research and a walkover inspection. This preliminary evaluation indicated that the project area contained many locations that had evidence of previous disturbance from commercial and residential development as well as locations that contained poorly-drained, low-lying areas adjacent to wetlands. These areas were ranked as having low archaeological sensitivity. The remainder of the project area was ranked as having moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing during the survey sampled those portions of the project area considered to have moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. No Native American or EuroAmerican archaeological sites were identified during the fieldwork aspect of the survey.

25-1695 Adams, Virginia H., Alan Leveillee, Patricia Fragola, and Mary Kate Harrington

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Historic Building and Landscale Assessment,

Proposed Bird Estate Residential Development Area and Site Examination Bird Pond 2 Site, Walpole, Massachusetts. 163 pages.

The survey of the Bird Estate project area identified five prehistoric Native American loci. Four of these, Bird Pond 3, Bird Estate 1, Bird Estate 2, and Bird Estate 3 were low-density scatters of non-diagnostic prehistoric cultural material. The absence of diagnostic material prevents these sites from being associated with a specific temporal period. Site examination-level investigations were recommended and carried out at the Bird Pond 2 site. To date, a low to moderate density of prehistoric cultural material has been recovered from within the 8,075 sq m Bird Pond 2 Site. Quartz, felsite, and rhyolite chipping debris have been recovered from the site along with one scraper, a biface fragment, and a ground stone axe. The absence of diagnostic artifacts and features from Bird Pond 2, as well as the suggestion that upper strata across the greater part of the Bird Pond 2 Site area has been removed, limit the site's potential to add further to the local or regional archaeological data base. The site is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Bird Pond 1 (prehistoric) Site is is indicative of a moderate-sized, upland settlement site, probably related to a large settlement located along the Neponset River floodplain. This site is considered eligible for inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Avoidance of the Bird Pond 1 Site is recommended. This assessment confirmed the previous findings that the property is eligible for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Background research and fieldwork delineated the potential boundaries for the historic and architecturally significant sections of the estate. The Bird House and its immediately surrounding landscape form a significant entity at the local level and appears to meet State and National Register Criterion A for its associations with the Bird family and the industrial, social, and civic history of the Town of Walpole, and Criterion C as a good example of early 20th-century, Neoclassical-style country estate residential architecture in association with an historic landscape.

25-1696 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Duncan Ritchie

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Nantucket Golf Club, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 270 pages.

A majority of the 250 acre project area was considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Background research indicated that the project area was adjacent to a core area of prehistoric settlement in the vicinity of Gibbs Pond. Four known sites were located nearby, and the project area had a strong potential to contain other prehistoric sites located in several types of environmental settings: wetland margins, small kettle holes or swales, and knoll and ridge crests. Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of 10 small findspots of prehistoric cultural material. Several of these loci were isolated recoveries of Late/Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland period projectile points. Four larger prehistoric sites were identified. Two of these sites appear to have Late Archaic (Squibnocket/Small Stemmed Point) components, one site may contain a Woodland period component, and another is of unknown temporal affiliation. Historic period sites identified in the survey included a 19th-century archaeological component associated with one of the standing structures (Coffin Farm House 1) and two small, midden-like deposits of late 18th- to early 19th-century domestic refuse and structural material (Coffin Farm Complex 1 and 2). Another site (Milestone Road) was a small deposit of structural material. These sites may be associated with former dwellings, including Native American houses. The sites are considered to be potentially important cultural resources. The Coffin Farm complex is a rare local example of a relatively intact farm possessing strong associations with Nantucket's 19th- and 20th-century agricultural traditions. It is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

25-1697 Boire, Kerrylynn and Suzanne Cherau

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey: Devens Commerce Center Wastewater Interceptor Replacement Project, Ayer and Harvard, Massachusetts. 112 pages.

Documentary research and subsurface testing of a planned replacement wastewater interceptor route that includes cross-country sections along the Nashua River through former Fort Devens lands in north-central Massachusetts resulted in the identification of historic sheet refuse. The refuse appears to be associated with HS 8M, the 18th- and 19th-century Eli A. Page Homestead, previously recorded within the former Main Post of Fort Devens. The cultural material types (ceramics and nails) are commensurate with the classes of historic artifacts recovered during previous testing within the site area. No concentration of artifacts or architectural features was identified within the proposed sewer route. The identified historic cultural materials have been added to the site's inventory form, but were not assessed as representing a potentially important deposit related to the recorded historic archaeological site. No prehistoric archaeological deposits were encountered within the proposed cross-country sewer route during the intensive survey.

25-1698 Miller, Beth P., Suzanne G. Cherau, and Mary G. Soulsby

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys, Northeast Corridor Electrification Improvement Project, Attleboro, Foxboro, Sharon, and Boston, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

All ground areas to be impacted were first studied in an archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted in 1993 and 1994 (see Report #25-1492) including the alterations to two areas. These two new sites were subjected to an archaeological reconnaissance survey (see Report #25-1492). The revised location of the proposed Readville Paralleling Station was determined not to contain any archaeologically sensitive areas, thus no additional archaeological investigation was recommended. Subsurface testing was conducted at the four archaeologically sensitive project locations as part of an intensive archaeological survey. Low densities of historic/modern field debris were recovered at the Attleboro Paralleling Station and East Foxboro Paralleling Station project areas. A moderate density of secondary deposit historic/modern field debris was recovered at the location of the Maskwonicut Street Bridge project area. None of these historic/modern cultural deposits is considered to represent potentially significant archaeological resources. No further archaeological investigations at these proposed project locations are recommended. No cultural materials were found within the revised Canton Paralleling Station project area during this intensive survey. A prehistoric site within a disturbed topsoil context was identified within an adjacent utility easement situated outside of the project work area.

25-1699 Decima, Elena

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Quaboag Regional School, Warren, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Sixty test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. The archaeological work resulted in the identification of three small prehistoric sites: QSl, QS2, and QS3 characterized by three flakes, three flakes and one piece of shatter, and one flake, respectively. The sites are either the remains of larger sites destroyed by the construction of the original school and associated landscaping, or they represent very small campsites. Though the prehistoric files of the area mostly represent collections, the record suggests large, rich multicomponent sites near the many tributaries of the Quaboag and by the river itself. On the basis of the information at hand, it is likely that the intensive-survey finds represent the edges of a site (or sites) once located on the school area, which overlooks a large bend on the river and associated wetlands. Though all of the identified sites will be impacted by the design of the project, the special circumstances of their location and the fact that the whole project area is characterized by its marginal location and by a high degree of construction and landscaping disturbance lessen the sites' significance. No additional work is needed, and the sites are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1700 Ritchie, Duncan and Paul Russo

1997 Site Examination of the Fonzo Site within the Beverly Airport Industrial Roadway Project Area, Beverly, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

The Fonzo Site was identified in a previous intensive level survey of the Beverly Airport Industrial Roadway project area (see Report #25-1603); it appeared to contain important information relative to Native American settlement and resource use along the Bass River drainage. This site appeared to contain a Late/Terminal Archaic Period (3,900-3,200 years ago) occupation associated with the Susquehanna Tradition and had the potential to contain other components based on the range of lithic materials in the sample of chipping debris. Test pits were used to define site boundaries, investigate the horizontal and vertical distribution of prehistoric cultural material, and locate concentration areas. Excavation units (1 m x 1 m) were used to investigate concentrations of cultural material and to provide the larger sample of cultural material needed to evaluate the contents and complexity of these concentration areas. Boundaries for the Fonzo Site were defined. The assemblage of prehistoric cultural material consisted of three chipped stone artifacts and approximately 290 pieces of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris. The three artifacts were base/midsection and edge fragments of bifacial tool blades made of rhyolite. None of these is diagnostic. Densities of chipping debris varied from very low to moderate in the test pits and excavation units. No prehistoric features were found. No organic materials (e.g., charcoal or shell) from intact archaeological contexts suitable for radiocarbon dating were recovered. The site examination identified three areas with concentrations of cultural material. One moderate density concentration of rhyolite chipping debris was located near the southern boundary of the site. This concentration probably contains a prehistoric lithic workshop that has been dispersed by repeated plowing. A second, less dense and smaller concentration was also located on the southern periphery of the site. A third area was located in the southeast portion of the site in close proximity to an intensive survey test pit that yielded a soapstone vessel sherd. Historic/modern period cultural material consisted primarily of small ceramic sherds with manufacture dates ranging from the early/mid 18th to early 20th century, bottle glass, and structural materials. This material represents domestic refuse deposited as “field trash” while the project area was in active use as farmland. The site examination delineated the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the Fonzo Site and evaluated its contents, internal complexity or structure, and probable function. No new information on the periods of occupation was obtained and the Fonzo Site did not appear to contain potentially significant categories of information.

25-1701 Leveillee, Alan and Paul Russo

1997 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey within the ANP-Blackstone Energy Project Area. 44 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover survey, and sensitivity assessment of the project area in Blackstone, Massachusetts. The site of proposed plant construction is within the existing Kimball Sand and Gravel Company, an active gravel pit. Past and ongoing sand and gravel mining and blasting of bedrock exposures have resulted in radical modifications to original ground surfaces, eliminating the likelihood that archaeological deposits would be encountered here. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the proposed ANP Blackstone Facility. An estimated 60% of the easement of the proposed pipeline interconnect easement into the facility has not been disturbed and is considered sensitive and may contain prehistoric archaeological sites, given the relative proximity to the Mill River and related wetlands. Prehistoric sites have been found in comparable environmental settings. Subsurface testing at the intensive (locational) level is recommended for the proposed pipeline interconnect construction easement.

25-1702 Cherau, Suzanne G., Holly Herbster, and Matthew Kierstead

1997 Archaeological Site Examination, Old Pond Dam and New Pond Dam, Easton, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

The Old Pond and New Pond dam sites are contributing elements in the Furnace Village Historic

District and are significant resources based on their association to the historic ironmaking industry in the town. The archaeological tasks included background research, subsurface testing, and laboratory processing and analysis of recovered cultural materials. The Old Pond dam was the location of several iron foundry sites that operated on the property from circa 1752 to the 1890s. The archaeological investigations recovered a high volume of ironmaking waste confirming the historic industrial use of the site. The majority of this ironmaking waste was recovered from subsurface strata that have been spread across the site as a result of 250 years of continuous industrial activity, followed by modern improvements and re-landscaping. One area containing possibly intact historic strata and artifactual remains related to the documented industrial use of the site was identified. These deposits are probably associated with the 19th-century Drake foundry operation. They are located in the far eastern portion of the site area, closest to the area behind an abutting used car lot. Additional archaeological investigations may be warranted in this portion of the site should future improvements be planned by the Town of Easton. The New Pond dam site functioned historically as a power source for the Old Pond iron industries. The archaeological investigations provided documentation that the stone-lined dam structure was filled with relatively clean, sandy soils, the majority of which probably came from the edges of Poquanticut Brook when it was dredged circa 1810 to create the reservoir. Several prehistoric artifacts, including a projectile point fragment, were found in the fill soils, further supporting the dredging of sandy knolls and terraces along the nearby brook. The proposed repairs to the two dams were limited to the reconstruction of the spillway structures. This study was unable to completely document the internal complexity and condition of the spillways because of concrete and metal reinforcements. Additional archaeological monitoring and recording of the spillway structures was conducted during the repair work. The removal of modern concrete from the stone structures allowed photo-documentation and measured drawings of the underlying spillway features. This recording confirmed that the integrity of the original stonework at each spillway had been impacted by earlier repair efforts.

25-1703 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, Carolyn D. Hertz, Richard D. Holmes, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1998 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Locational Surveys for the Proposed Falulah and Regional Water Filtration Facilities, Westminster and Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Background research did not identify any prehistoric or historic resources in the proposed impact areas. Reconnaissance survey resulted in the recommendation of two areas for subsurface testing, with a total of 72 shovel test pits. No prehistoric or historic sites were found. The site is not recommended for further study.

25-1704 Boire, Kerrylynn, Timothy Binzen, Suzanne G. Cherau, Mary Kate Harrington, and Virginia H. Adams

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Historical Architectural Assessment MBTA Hamilton/Wenham Station and Parking, Hamilton and Wenham, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

Documentary research and subsurface testing resulted in the identification of a railroad turntable pit, including its center pivot support and sidewall, and the footing or support remains of an associated railroad water tank/tower. These resources are related to the 19th-century Hamilton and Wenham Depot that functioned as part of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The archaeological deposits have been impacted by modern parking lot improvements and utility construction. Due to a generally poor physical integrity, the historic railroad-related archaeological resources were not considered to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigations were recommended. The architectural assessment identified three standing structures within the project area: existing passenger platforms, a loading ramp and platform, and a corrugated metal storage container. They are less than 50 years old and therefore are not historic resources. The architectural assessment identified one historic district, the Wenham Historic District, a National Register-listed and locally designated historic district included in the State Register, lo-

cated immediately west of the proposed station project area in Wenham. One highly altered and relocated historic building within the district, the former Freight House, is situated immediately west of the project area.

25-1705 Leveillee, Alan and Joseph N. Waller

Intensive Survey and Site Examinations, East Terrace Site and West Terrace Site, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company (Algonquin) Bellingham Interconnect Pipeline Route FERC Docket No. CP98-100, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 129 pages.

The survey was designed to identify existing archaeological deposits within the proposed pipeline corridor and included background research, a walkover survey, sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. This investigation resulted in the recovery of low densities of historic period cultural material. Recovered prehistoric cultural materials were concentrated within two site areas, the East and West Terrace sites. No standing structures more than 50 years old that the project may visually impact were identified during the survey. The West Terrace Site consists of two discreet deposits of stone tool manufacture. The East Terrace Site similarly consists of two discreet loci of Native American activity. Both the sites yielded lithic chipping debris, biface fragments, and tools consistent with Native American manufacturing techniques from good vertical and horizontal contexts. Both sites were considered potentially significant cultural resources and were recommended for evaluation at the site examination level if avoidance was not possible. Site examinations showed that both Locus 1 and Locus 2 of the East Terrace site demonstrate excellent stratigraphic integrity and have produced intact features dating to the Early/Middle Woodland Period and artifacts resulting from Native American occupation. Artifact types recovered from the site and radiocarbon dated features indicate that occupation of the East Terrace Site commenced during the Late Archaic Period and continued through to the later Woodland Period. Locus 1 of the West Terrace Site contained a low density of lithic chipping debris and a single, non-diagnostic projectile point fragment. The integrity of Locus 1 (West Terrace) has been severely impacted through numerous episodes of historic plowing. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or evidence for prehistoric features was encountered at Locus 1 (West Terrace). Locus 2 (West Terrace) produced a relatively high density of lithic chipping debris. Lithic material types recovered from Locus 2 include Boston Basin volcanics. Flake patterns on broken tools and biface fragments are consistent with the broad-blade Susquehanna lithic technology of the Transitional Late Archaic Period. It is recommended that Locus 2 of the East Terrace Site and Locus 2 of the West Terrace Site be avoided. These loci are significant cultural resources that meet Criterion D for National Register eligibility. Individually and collectively, they can contribute to our understanding of Native American occupation of the upper Charles River Basin. A program of archaeological data recovery is recommended as a mitigative treatment of Locus 1 of the East Terrace Site. Locus 1 of the West Terrace Site does not meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1706 Macpherson, Jennifer and Duncan Ritchie

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Treetops Subdivision, 641 Boston Post Road and Adjacent Parcels, Sudbury, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

Background research and a preliminary walkover inspection determined that a majority of the project area has high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Two known Native American sites (19-MD-199 and 19-MD-201) are located in close proximity to the project area. This 43 acre property also contained upland environmental settings with features (potential lithic source area, small wetlands) that would have made it a likely location for small prehistoric sites. Historic/modern period cultural resources in the project area were likely to be related to past use of the land as woodlot and farmland. One section of the project area alleged to contain unmarked burials was identified through an interview and walkover inspection with a local informant. This informant also pointed out a boulder suspected to have been used by Native Americans as a “grinding stone” or mortar. This “grinding stone” is located 80 ft outside the project area. The northern half of the project area

contained two houses built during the early modern period. Subsurface testing identified one prehistoric archaeological site and a small boulder shelter (Hemlock Boulder Shelter) with evidence of use during the Middle to Late Woodland Period. The area alleged to contain unmarked burials was found to contain bedrock outcrops, steep slopes, and rocky soils. Close interval subsurface testing did not yield any evidence of burial features. The remains of several small tent floors or demolished cabin sites associated with a former Boy Scout camp were found in one section of the project area. The Hemlock Boulder Shelter is a potentially significant cultural resource. The demolished cabin sites and two modern period houses in the project area are not potentially significant cultural resources and no further investigation of them is recommended. The suspected "grinding stone" was outside the Treetop Subdivision project area and will not be affected by any proposed construction. No further cultural material was recovered within the project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1707 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1997 Historic Contexts of Lower Cape Cod, A Study of the Historical Archaeology and History of the Cape Cod National Seashore and the Surrounding Region. 353 pages.

This report defines, describes, and graphically illustrates the historical contexts within which archaeological resources may be identified, located, interpreted, and evaluated. It assesses the relative importance of each context so that management decisions may be made for resource preservation and protection. Archaeologically sensitive areas are identified on the basis of previous research, field surveys, documentary evidence, and the expectations derived from the historic contexts. The present volume is the fourth portion of a larger project. Its first chapter provides background information on the environment, prehistory, and history of the region. It places the lower Cape into a general historical framework through a timeline and discusses the specific historical development of the six towns of the Lower Cape: Chatham, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown. Topics addressed include early European exploration and settlement, the Pilgrims at Plymouth and Nauset, changes in economy, subsistence, and population, and major events of the past three and a half centuries. Historical sources useful for research are noted and evaluated. Subsequent chapters discuss the principal historic contexts for the interpretation of archaeological resources and historical trends. The location of known historic resources and the sensitivity of places for containing such resources are indicated on maps in this volume and in a separate set of USGS quadrangle maps. As site locations and predictive data could be misused by pothunters and vandals, confidentiality of this information must be maintained. The present volume also can be used as a handbook for further research. In addition to the text, it contains a compendium of historic maps useful for archaeologists, historians, and cultural geographers. The bibliography includes all of the titles in the annotated bibliography, with a guide for locating some of the rarer works.

25-1708 Atwood, Kathleen A.

1998 Conant Brook Dam, Historic Properties Management Plan. 190 pages.

The purpose of the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) is to provide a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Conant Brook Dam flood Control Project, located in Monson, Massachusetts and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. A cultural resource reconnaissance (see Report #25-314) of the Conant Brook Dam project area was conducted during the summer of 1978. Background research and limited field investigations failed to locate any prehistoric resources within the project area. The report concluded, however, that the Conant Brook Dam project area had a moderate potential for containing prehistoric sites. Eight historic period sites were identified during background investigations. Four of these sites had been destroyed during dam construction, and the other four had been disturbed. In order to achieve compliance objectives, a four step Action Plan is recommended: Integrate HPMP with Project Management; Fund and Conduct Inventory/Evaluation; Nominate/Protect; Enhance Public Education.

25-1709 Atwood, Kathleen A.

1998 East Brimfield Lake, Historic Properties Management Plan. 224 pages.

The purpose of the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) is to provide a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the East Brimfield Lake Flood Control Project, located in Brimfield, Holland, and Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. An archaeological reconnaissance survey (see Report 25-1318) of the East Brimfield Lake project area was completed in 1988. Background research, a walkover, and limited subsurface testing identified 11 prehistoric sites and 33 historic sites within the project area. The report provided archaeological sensitivity maps with recommendations for further inventory of sensitive areas, and evaluation of identified sites. In order to achieve these objectives, a four step Action Plan is recommended: Integrate HPMP with Project Management; Fund and Conduct Inventory/Evaluation; Nominate/Protect; Enhance Public Education.

25-1710 Strauss, Alan E.

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the MWRA Cosgrove Disinfection Facility at Shaft A, Clinton, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of the MWRA Cosgrove Disinfection Facility at Shaft A in Clinton, Massachusetts was conducted. The project consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing was conducted in those portions of the project area that were considered archaeologically sensitive. No testing was done in areas that were poorly drained, steep, contained surface bedrock, or were disturbed. Six shovel test pits were excavated during the project. One sherd of 19th-century glazed ironstone ceramic was found in the project area as well as a few brick fragments and pieces of coal and a non-diagnostic metal fragment. No prehistoric artifacts were found in the impact area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project.

25-1711 Strauss, Alan E.

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Frost Fish Hill Subdivision in Chatham, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric sites were situated within the project area; however, several sites were located near the impact area. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection and excavation of 40 shovel test pits. One historical standing structure, originally an ice house, was found in the western end of the project area. The building was in poor condition and had been remodeled and used for a garage and storage facility. The historical integrity has been somewhat compromised; there are only three ice houses on the Cape and this may be the only ice house in Massachusetts built after 1910. It is therefore recommended that the ice house be avoided. If avoidance is not possible it is recommended that a determination be made by an architectural historian as to the structure's integrity and historical significance. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were recovered during the intensive survey. Because no significant historic or prehistoric resources were identified within the proposed construction area, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project.

25-1712 Russo, Paul A. and James C. Garman

1998 Results of an Archaeological Site Examination of a Portion of CON-HA-01 (The American Powder Mill Complex), Concord, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

Subsurface testing of Structures 1-3 in the Camp Thoreau project area encompassed the excava-

tion of 24 test pits and six 1 m x 1 m excavation units. Archaeological remains associated with the American Powder Mills complex within the Camp Thoreau project area comprise a small portion of the larger industrial landscape. The remains, dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, represent operations peripheral to the larger effort. According to the 1929 Sanborn map, the infrastructure of the mill had grown to include nine mixing buildings, two of which (Strs. 2 and 3) are located within the project area. Thus, it cannot be argued that these are unique and outstanding examples of industrial process. Subsurface archaeological testing at these near-identical sites yielded little that can be used to further address the approved research design. It is expected that further archaeological investigation is unlikely to yield additional information important to the understanding of powder mill landscapes and industrial practice that would not be readily available through the documentary record and other, more complete industrial landscapes. Archaeological remains associated with CON-HA-01 in the Camp Thoreau project area do not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1713 Macpherson, Jennifer

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Martignetti Company Access Road, Norwood, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

This report details the objectives, methods, and results of the intensive survey, and serves as the final summary for all archaeological work completed on the project. The extent of disturbance within this area led to a reduction of the total number of test pits needed to adequately test the project area. A total of 17 test pits was excavated. Subsurface testing was concentrated within a shallow swale east of an existing Algonquin Gas Transmission pipeline. One known Native American site (19-NF-132) is located in close proximity to the project area. Archaeological investigations of the project area did not yield any cultural material or locate any potentially-significant archaeological sites. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1714 Macpherson, Jennifer

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey Reebok World Headquarters, Canton, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area was within a core area of Native American settlement. Numerous known prehistoric sites are located nearby in the Blue Hills and adjacent to the Neponset River. It was expected that some evidence of prehistoric activity would be found within the project area. The project area has also been intensively used during the historic period for agricultural and other related uses. The project area was divided into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. During the intensive archaeological survey, subsurface testing was concentrated in zones of high and moderate sensitivity. An early 20th-century estate house and associated outbuildings stands in the north and central portions of the project area. These areas have undergone extensive landscaping and were considered to have a low potential for containing intact archaeological deposits. Subsurface testing identified one prehistoric site along the southern boundary of the project area. On the Royall Site, eight pieces of rhyolite chipping debris were recovered from several test pits. This material was in the upper portion of a sandy loam topsoil and the topsoil/subsoil interface. None of this material can be placed in a specific temporal or cultural context. It does not have the potential to yield any further information regarding Native American settlement or resource use in the Blue Hills and Neponset River drainage. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1715 Clements, Joyce M.

1998 Results of an Archaeological Site Examination, The Bidwell House Farm Shop (Piggery), Monterey, MA. 44 pages.

This report presents the results of a Phase II Site Examination as part of a Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund matching grant for The Bidwell House Farmshop ("The Piggery"). Subsurface testing produced very shallow deposits of sheet refuse in topsoil horizons, and a dense refuse midden behind the structure to the west. Artifacts from the midden provided samples of domestic refuse and architectural debris used to interpret episodic household renovation. Excavations also revealed a flagstone walkway extending along the eastern facade of the building. Staff from the Massachusetts Historical Commission consulted with the restoration specialists to mitigate negative impacts to the feature. No significant archaeological deposits or architectural features occurred in the remainder of the project; therefore stabilization and restoration efforts, exclusive of Feature 1, may proceed as planned.

25-1716 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Duncan Ritchie

1996 Site Examination on Fenceline, Interval, Vista, and Shadow Prehistoric Sites; and Coffin Farm Complex 1 and 2, Coffin Farmhouse 1, and Milestone Road Historic Sites, Nantucket Golf Club Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 183 pages.

The site examination was conducted in order to determine whether the sites contribute to the Nantucket Historic District, a property listed in the National State Registers of Historic Places. Information collected from these sites included size, contents, internal composition, temporal/cultural affiliation, condition, and function. Results of fieldwork indicate that the Fenceline Site is a Late Archaic to Early Woodland Period temporary hunting camp set along the margins of a large wetland. The site could contribute detailed information on the apparent contrasts between Archaic and Woodland Period settlement patterns and resource use on Nantucket. The other prehistoric sites (Shadow, Vista, Interval) have limited information content and are not considered to be significant. The Coffin Farm Complex 1 Site is a 17th- to early-18th-century dwelling site that contains intact features and deposits of domestic refuse. The site is expected to contain valuable information regarding house form, foodways, and material culture of the inhabitants of Occawa, a Native American settlement formerly located in the project area. The Coffin Farmhouse 1 contains evidence of an early/mid 19th-century structural feature, trash pit, and other deposits of historic refuse relating to a sequence of occupation by members of the Folger and Coffin families. The Milestone Road Site is a deposit of architectural and domestic refuse that is suspected to represent a former late-18th- to early-19th-century house site. It is considered a potential source of information on the process of abandonment, and moving and recycling of houses on Nantucket. These three historic sites may contain information that could contribute to a more comprehensive and detailed landscape history of Nantucket. Based on the results of the site examinations, one prehistoric (Fenceline) and three historic (Coffin Farm Complex 1, Coffin Farmhouse 1, Milestone Road) sites are considered to be significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance of all four sites is recommended. No further archaeological investigation is recommended for the Shadow, Vista, Interval and Coffin Farm Complex 2 sites.

25-1717 Clements, Joyce M.

1997 Preliminary Report of a Phase II Site Examination, Memorial Field Self Help Project, Hanson, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Field investigations revealed low-density lithic debris in the area where a soccer field is proposed, and a rock platform, an oval-shaped pit, and anomalous soil stains near the area where basketball courts are to be built. While several types of rock platforms have been excavated in Massachusetts, the Hanson feature is dissimilar to those that have been described in the literature. Archaeobotanical analysis produced evidence from a variety of plants in the feature fill, with a range of seasons identified. Because the feature is anomalous and does not conform to existing interpretations, it has the potential to add to our understanding of rock features, and to explore their use in the historical period. Furthermore, the relationship between the rock platform and adjacent features is not clear and requires further research and interpretation. The way these features can elucidate the past makes them potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic

Places. Archaeologists have therefore recommended procedures to ensure that the features are protected from any and all construction impacts.

25-1718 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1997 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Locational Survey for the Middleborough Middle School, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

Background research indicated that portions of the project area were used during the prehistoric era, as there were three recorded prehistoric sites potentially within the property, and a large and important Native American village just north of this location. Historic use of the area was limited, as it is made up almost entirely of hilly terrain that is poorly suited to agricultural or settlement purposes. Following background research, the project area was divided into survey units on the basis of topography and proposed impacts, and the property was examined for evidence of prehistoric and historic potential. Recommendations were made for subsurface testing in areas having the potential to contain historic and prehistoric sites.

25-1719 Macpherson, Jennifer, William Brett, and Deborah C. Cox

1998 Cultural Resources Survey EMI/Dighton Interconnect Project, 1.6 Miles of 12-inch Loop, Norwich and Montville, Connecticut, 0.10-Miles of 12-inch Connector in Dighton, Massachusetts. FERC Docket No. CP98-99-000. 71 pages.

This report serves as the final summary for all archaeological work completed on the project. A total of 15 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated during the archaeological reconnaissance survey at the Norwich and Montville, Connecticut project area. All test pits were arranged along six transects except for one judgmentally placed test pit. Subsurface testing concentrated along level, wetland terraces in the northern portion of the project area and south-facing, upland terraces of Schoolhouse Hill. The survey identified no Native American archaeological sites or findspots, nor any EuroAmerican resources. No cultural materials were identified within the project area. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1720 Abell, Julie, Sean Fitzell, and Peter Glumac

1998 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts. 188 pages.

This archaeological survey focused on previously identified areas of the base determined to have moderate to high potential for archaeological resources. These 34 areas, totaling approximately 120 acres, were identified through a previous archaeological reconnaissance survey and soils inspection conducted in 1991-1992 (see Report #25-1728). All are located within portions of Hanscom AFB (Bedford, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, Massachusetts), which were believed to have the least amount of disturbance to the original ground surface and therefore the greatest likelihood of containing intact soils and archaeological sites. A total of 568 shovel test pits (STPs) including seven radial STPs was excavated, generally at 25 meter intervals. Archaeological testing revealed that previous construction and earthmoving activities, had impacted soils in most of the areas. Of the 34 moderate to high probability areas, only six (Areas 12, 14, 17, 20, 21, and 34) exhibited no disturbances to the original soil profile. All six of these areas were mapped as containing at least some degree of modern soils and some were mapped as completely covered by disturbed soil series. An additional six areas (Areas 2, 6, 7, 10, 30, and 32) had been completely disturbed from recent earthmoving or construction activities and contained no intact soils. Seven of the 34 testing areas contained at least one STP with artifacts from intact soils. However, only Area 31 had sufficient quantities of artifacts to warrant site designation. The remaining areas contained small numbers of 19th- and 20th-century cultural materials in very limited concentrations, which are attributed to “field trash.” A number of dry-laid stone walls were identified, but were not given archaeological site designations. Locations of these stone walls are indicated on figures for each area. The single archaeological site identified in Area 31 (LEX-HA-9) is a discrete, short-term use

dump that dates from ca. the 1910s to the 1930s. The site is located within a wooded area measuring ca. 100 feet east-west and ca. 75 feet north-south, and is visible on the ground surface. Due to standing water at the time of the field survey, no STPs were excavated directly within the surface dump site, although STPs excavated in close proximity revealed artifacts only within the top soil horizon. The majority of the cultural materials collected from the surface of the dump are household and personal artifacts. The dump is located at the extreme southern boundary of Hanscom AFB, adjacent to a stone wall and near the edge of Minute Man National Historical Park. The site LEX-HA-9 represents a domestic refuse dump unassociated with nearby historic structures or sites. Based upon its probable lack of potential to contribute significant information to local or regional history, it is recommended not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. No further work for site LEX-HA-9 is recommended. Additionally, since no archaeological sites were identified in the rest of the moderate to high probability areas surveyed, no further investigation at any of these locations is warranted. This survey did not specifically search for evidence of the skirmish of April 19, 1775, and no archaeological traces of that event were found in the 34 traces of that were surveyed at Hanscom AFB. We cannot with certainty conclude that battlefield evidence such as spent bullets, buttons, or burials do not still remain in those areas on Hanscom AFB where the engagement took place.

25-1721 Donta, Christopher L.

1998 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Hockanum School Stabilization Project, Hadley, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The project area consists of the school grounds surrounding the historic 1840 Hockanum School Field. Testing included 20 shovel test pits and recovered both prehistoric and historic artifacts. A prehistoric site was found on the north side of the school, and avoidance is recommended during construction. Historic artifacts collected relate to the school over the past 150 years. No evidence of earlier structures was found.

25-1722 Decima, Elena, Barbara Donohue-Putnam, and Jeff Carovillano

1997 Intensive Survey of Middlesex Turnpike and Crosby Drive, Bedford and Billerica, MA. 103 pages.

The survey yielded one isolated felsite flake and a single piece of quartz shatter. Neither of the two isolated finds is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey also yielded mostly late 19th-to-20th-century historic material, often within mixed contents or in fill layers. It is believed that many of the historic materials are related to the fill activities generated by the road's construction and the commercial development along the turnpike and Crosby Drive. No further archaeological work is recommended. The architectural survey revealed that the historic appearance of the Bowman Tavern (today the 99 Restaurant), built around 1804, has been compromised by structural additions, replacements and alterations, and by the presence of a large new building nearby. It will not be negatively impacted by the road widening. The survey also revealed that the Seth Crosby house, dated to 1810, is no longer standing; the site is unoccupied. No other historic property was located along the corridor.

25-1723 Leveillee, Alan and Burr Harrison

1995 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Conant Land Parcel, Carlisle, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Research consisted of informant interviews, background research, and multiple walkover inspections. The reconnaissance survey assessed prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity and documented recent land use activities. The survey located indications of 19th- and 20th-century agrarian land use. These features include stone walls, stone piles, low densities of 20th-century cultural materials, and a small "crib" foundation. Independent researchers have interpreted the features as Native American markers of celestial events and spiritual expression. This research does

not support these interpretations. Avoidance is recommended in those areas assessed as moderately archaeologically sensitive and for stone piles, stone walls, and the small "crib" foundation in the eastern section of the project area. The higher elevations in the western portions of the survey area are the least likely to contain archaeological resources, and we recommend that any long-range development plans be focused in those sections of the Conant land parcel.

25-1724 Ritchie, Duncan

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey Elm Bank Water Supply Development, Dover, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The Elm Bank property is a former estate now listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. An initial stratification of the project area was based on a previous reconnaissance survey (see Report #25-1083), background research, and a walkover inspection. Intensive subsurface testing during the survey sampled sections of the project area considered to have high and moderate sensitivity. One small prehistoric site (Locus 1) was identified in the proposed electrical easement between the Charles River and a filled former wetland area. Historic/Modern period cultural resources identified in the survey were not considered to represent potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation of the project area is recommended.

25-1725 Garman, James C. and Patricia Fragola

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the "Dinah Field" Cemetery (PLY-HA-14), Plymouth, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

The goal of the survey was to identify any potential unmarked burials within the project area. No traces of unmarked burials were identified in any of the 14 trenches excavated during the course of the project. No indications of Native American or EuroAmerican archaeological features were identified. Based on deed research and the results of the archaeological survey, the area of the cemetery is clearly apparent in the field and marked on construction plans. No further survey for the "Dinah Field" Cemetery is recommended provided that protective measures recommended by the Massachusetts Historical Commission to the project proponents are undertaken.

25-1726 Glover, Suzanne and Kevin McBride

1992 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Additional Testing, Parcels I, IIA, IIB, III, and Easements Tribal Trust Lands, Gay Head, Massachusetts. 207 pages.

The survey was conducted on approximately 160 acres of Tribal Trust Lands in Gay Head (Aquinnah), Massachusetts. Portions of Parcel I were tested at an earlier date (see Report #25-1164) and a popularized version of archaeological research conducted on Tribal Lands (see Report #25-1364) was also completed. The field investigations identified of 19 prehistoric findspots in the project area. Five of these findspots have been assigned tentative cultural/temporal affiliations dating to the Late Archaic-Transitional Archaic Period (5000-2600 BP) on the basis of projectile points. While these findspots provide information concerning use of the interior upland during this period, they lack sufficient information content to increase an understanding of prehistoric settlement/subsistence systems on Martha's Vineyard. No additional archaeological investigation of these findspots is recommended. Documentary background research and field investigations located and identified ten historic archaeological sites. These sites consist of nine homestead/farmstead-related complexes and the Old Congregational Church site. The structural remains (24 visible foundations/cellar holes), artifact assemblages, food remains, and field systems constitute a complex record of 18th- and 19th-century Native American occupation and land use. The identified historic archaeological resources have the potential to address a number of important research issues related to Native American lifeways during the historic period. They possess important contextual information on environmental, artifactual, and internal site configuration which together contribute to the significance of the project area. The sites individually and as a collective

unit can be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district. It is recommended that the results of this study be incorporated into a comprehensive cultural resource management plan by the tribe.

25-1727 Davin, Ann, Virginia H. Adams, Craig Chartier, and Amy McFeeters

1993 Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Resources, Fourth Cliff Recreational Annex, Scituate, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

Fourth Cliff is a 56 acre military property at the northern tip of the Humarock Peninsula. A comprehensive building survey designed to identify and evaluate historic buildings and structures was undertaken. This involved background research, site visits to document the buildings and structures, the application of National Register of Historic Places criteria of eligibility, and the preparation of Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory forms. The survey identified 24 buildings and structures, including seven buildings and three structures dating from ca. 1920-ca. 1943, and 14 buildings dating from 1979 to the present. Survey recommendations concluded that three structures, Battery 208 and the two fire control towers, meet the National Register criteria of eligibility as a small district. An intensive archaeological survey, designed to locate all below-ground cultural resources, involved background research, a walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. The 22 developed acres were ranked as having low potential to contain prehistoric and historic cultural resources due to the vertical and horizontal extent of the disturbance. Subsurface testing was reserved for the 20 undeveloped upland acres in the western part of the property. This area was currently open, but maps dating from the 1940s showed the location of several houses and a road. Due to the presence of nesting locations for two endangered species (the piping plover and terns), a barrier beach on the northern edge, and a tidal saltmarsh to the east, testing was restricted to a 5-6 acre area. During the walkover of this area, structural debris from the former houses and two wells were located. Subsurface testing consisted of 27 50 cm x 50 cm test pits placed along four transects and in a 30 m x 30 m block. Historical cultural material dating to the 20th century was recovered as were cinder blocks and bricks associated with house construction. No earlier historical material and no prehistoric cultural material were found during the subsurface testing. No additional archaeological testing was recommended.

25-1728 King, Marsha K., Edna Feighner, and Duncan Ritchie

1992 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, Massachusetts. 133 pages.

The reconnaissance survey included extensive background research, walkover survey, and limited subsurface testing. The major goal of this survey was to locate areas of intact soils and assess their potential to contain undisturbed cultural deposits. The end product of the reconnaissance survey was the stratification of the project area into zones of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity. A total of 40 auger cores and nine test pits were excavated to examine soils. It was determined that the Hanscom Air Force Base project area contained a number of areas of high to moderate archaeological sensitivity, as well as many areas of low sensitivity. One prehistoric site was identified during the subsurface testing near the MIT Lincoln Laboratory facilities. The potential for sites associated with the events of April 19, 1775 also exists within the southern portions of the project area. In addition, 15 historic buildings/structures constructed by or before 1952 were identified within the Hanscom Air Force Base project area. It is recommended that any future development or construction planned within areas of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity, or in the immediate vicinity of identified historic or prehistoric resources, include provisions for intensive archaeological surveys of proposed facility locations (see report #25-1720).

25-1729 Herbster, Holly

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Omnipoint Telecommunication Installation,

Omnipoint Site 4DR-5501C, West Tisbury, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The project parcel is located on a steeply sided hill off Old Courthouse Road in a peripheral section of the North Tisbury community. The project parcel included a 45 sq ft parcel on a hillside terrace and approximately 900 ft of utility and access easement. No previously documented archaeological sites were located within the project parcel. The project parcel was initially given a moderate to high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity and a low historic archaeological sensitivity. It was expected that although no freshwater sources were immediately adjacent, the area could have been used for short-term habitation and/or resource collection by the island's Native American inhabitants. A total of 21 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated along linear transects at 10 m intervals. No cultural resources were identified within the project area, and no additional testing was recommended.

25-1730 Begley, William R. and A. Peter Mair, II

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Colonial Cranberry Bogs Project, Halifax, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

A prehistoric resource, the Winnetuxet/ Taunton Site (19-PL-371), is located in the project area. The intensive survey included background research, informant interviews, and field investigations, consisting of a walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing. A low to moderate density of chipping debris was surface-collected from the Winnetuxet/Taunton Site (quartz, argillite, jasper, hornfels, Blue Hills rhyolite, banded rhyolite). Chipped stone tools included a variety of projectile points of varying raw materials. No surface evidence of prehistoric activity was noted in the remainder of the project area. Subsurface testing consisted of 80 test pits within areas of highest archaeological sensitivity. The absence of any Native American subsurface deposits indicates a poor physical integrity of the Winnetuxet/Taunton Site. Due to the absence of intact Native American or EuroAmerican archaeological deposits, no additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1731 Macpherson, Jennifer and A. Peter Mair, II

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, South Hadley Golf Course, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The area surveyed comprised approximately 40 acres of the total project area. Prior surveys of the area, including a reconnaissance survey for the Holyoke Hydroelectric project and a reconnaissance survey along the White Brook sewer easement, did not identify any sites in the project area. Survey efforts included background research, field walkover, and subsurface investigations. A total of 27 50 cm x 50 cm test pits between one block and one transect were excavated to investigate a prominent knoll and a terrace parallel to and west of White Brook. No cultural material was recovered from any of the test pits. A low-density lithic scatter was recorded in a fallow field en route to the survey area.

25-1732 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, Carolyn D. Hertz, Richard D. Holmes, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1998 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Locational Surveys for the Proposed Massachusetts Cemetery for Veterans, Agawam, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

Background research identified a number of potentially significant cultural resources located near or within the proposed project area. This included two prehistoric sites, one of which is listed with the state as existing within the project area (19-HD-76), and one historic site (AGA-HA-1), which might include part of the project area. The prehistoric site location was confirmed in an interview with the landowner, who had found Native American material on the property. Reconnaissance survey resulted in the recommendation of three areas for subsurface testing, totaling 172 shovel

test pits. Prehistoric artifacts were identified in the vicinity of the previously recorded site, as well as in a cluster located to the west of this spot that was interpreted as being another locus of the same site, the Tarkill Brook site. Nine prehistoric artifacts were recovered from five test pits. No evidence of any historic sites was found. In April 1998, additional test pits were excavated around a findspot located to the south of the main concentration of prehistoric material. The additional testing proved that this southern outlier was isolated in one test pit. This southern area was not considered significant. Based on the location of a concentration of prehistoric materials within a known prehistoric site, it is recommended that a site preservation restriction be negotiated with the Massachusetts Historical Commission to avoid the site. If construction at the location of the site is necessary, then a site examination archaeological survey is recommended.

25-1733 Begley, William

1998 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Horseneck State Reservation Master Plan, Westport, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The survey within the 560 acre project area within the Horseneck Beach State Reservation resulted in the stratification of the project area into zones of differing archaeological sensitivity. It is recommended that additional archaeological investigations take place before any new construction, improvements, or upgrades to existing facilities occurs in locations where no previous impacts have taken place and which are within zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity.

25-1734 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1998 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Apple D'Or Residential Development, Littleton, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Background research indicated that no known prehistoric sites were recorded for this area. Historic use of the area was limited and apparently confined to agriculture, particularly as an orchard in recent decades. The project area was divided into three survey units on the basis of topography and proposed impacts and examined for evidence of prehistoric and historic potential. Subsurface testing, using 80 shovel test pits, was conducted in areas having the potential to contain historic and prehistoric sites. No prehistoric or historic artifacts or features were found anywhere in the project area. No further testing is recommended for this project.

25-1735 Fragola, Patricia, Joseph Waller, and Alan Leveillee

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Archaeological Site Examinations, Beaver Brook Site, Pasture Site, Fallen Pine Site, Harvard Cellar Hole, Towermarc Golf Course Complex Project Area, Boxborough and Harvard, Massachusetts. 190 pages.

Three intensive surveys had been conducted on various parcels within the overall 323 acre project area in 1988, 1989, and 1996 (see Report #25-1627). These surveys resulted in the discovery of the Beaver Brook (1988), C.T.B., L.G., Oak Hill Wind (1989), Pasture, and Fallen Pine (1996) prehistoric sites, and the Harvard Cellar Hole (1996) historic site. Golf course construction plans include preserving the C.T.B., L.G., and Oak Hill Winds sites within open space. The Pasture, Fallen Pine, and Beaver Brook prehistoric sites and the Harvard Cellar Hole Site could be impacted by proposed construction and were subjected to site examinations. Subsurface testing at the Pasture Site (2100 sq m) recovered a moderate density of prehistoric cultural material reflective of the Laurentian Tradition within the Late Archaic Period. Because of the absence of stratigraphic integrity, no further archaeological investigations were recommended at the Pasture Site. The majority of prehistoric materials from Fallen Pine (1800 sq m) exist in the plowzone stratum; however, a small, truncated feature was noted at the interface of this stratum within undisturbed subsoil. Despite impacts to the site, a differential distribution of lithic debitage can be demonstrated. Chronological association is the Laurentian Tradition of the Late Archaic. It is not, however, considered to have sufficient stratigraphic spatial integrity or future research potential to meet the cri-

teria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1736 Donohue, Barbara and Ron Dalton

1998 Reconnaissance Survey for the Attleboro Sewer Installation Project Contracts Nos. 25 and 26, Attleboro, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Walkovers and background research of the project indicated little visible disturbance in most of the cross-country segments. All cross-country segments of the pipeline are within close proximity to the Bungay River, its associated wetlands, and a recorded prehistoric site. Therefore, most cross-country segments are determined to have high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites, with the exception of one segment previously disturbed by pipeline installation. On the basis of historic map and documentary research, only some cross-country segments were determined to have potential for containing historic archaeological sites. Therefore, it is recommended that, prior to any construction-related activities, an intensive (locational) survey be conducted in the cross-country segments designated as having archaeological potential. (See also Reports #25-14 and #25-739.)

25-1737 Jacobson, Victoria

1998 Archaeological Survey of the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge for Culvert and Building Construction, Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The project impact area includes 6 culvert locations on the Headquarters tract and one culvert location plus 279 sq m for the new building location. We used shovel test excavation to survey the project areas. Our survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the project construction area that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1738 Cherau, Suzanne G., Jennifer Macpherson, and Timothy Binzen

1998 Historical and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Knightville Dam, Huntington and Chesterfield, Massachusetts. Volume I, 143 pages; Volume II, 308 pages.

The survey covered the approximately 2,430 acre project area, of which approximately 2,231 acres were testable. Prior to examination, the floodplain and terraces roughly 400 acres in size, was assessed as having areas of high prehistoric and historic sensitivity. However, below the 525 ft elevation, it was thought the area was deeply covered with eroded soils, and therefore only about 200 acres were initially calculated to be testable by hand. The upland areas, roughly 1,800 acres in size, were considered to have areas of moderate prehistoric and historic sensitivity. Field investigations resulted in the identification of nine previously unknown prehistoric activity areas (six sites, three findspots), which collectively have the potential to contribute information concerning the prehistory of the Westfield River drainage in western Massachusetts. Their subsurface integrity, as shown by limited testing, is generally very good to excellent, and collected diagnostic materials indicate at least one occupation dating to the Late Woodland Period. Avoidance and protective measures are recommended for the known site locations and archaeologically sensitive prehistoric areas within the Knightville Dam Corps of Engineers property. Prior to the archaeological investigations, there were 40 reported historic archaeological sites within the Knightville Dam project area. Of these 40 sites, 30 were identified during an archaeological survey conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1982. The field investigations conducted for the current reconnaissance survey resulted in the identification of an additional 11 historic archaeological sites, three of which were reported but not found in 1982. The 41 identified historic sites consist of residences, farmsteads, mill complexes, factories, schools, stores, and bridge abutments. The site occupations date primarily from the 19th to early 20th centuries, although several sites appear to extend back to the 18th century. The 41 identified sites can be linked geographically and thematically across the landscape in the context of dispersed and nucleated rural settlement and industrial

development in western Massachusetts. The identified historic sites and those that have yet to he verified could be considered as an archaeological district. Avoidance and protective measures are recommended for the known site locations and archaeologically sensitive historic areas within the Knightville Dam Corps of Engineers property.

25-1739 Atwood, Kathleen A.

1998 West Hill Dam Historic Properties Management Plan. 225 pages.

This document presents the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the West Hill Dam project area, which is located in the towns of Mendon, Northbridge, Uxbridge, and Upton, Massachusetts. The required elements of the HPMP as specified by ER 1130-2-540 are organized within this document into four sections: Policy and Guidance, Overview, Landuse Guide, and the Action Plan, and in supplemental appendices. Appendices include correspondence from the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer (Appendix C), site locational data for the West Hill Dam area (Appendix D), and a proposal and cost estimate for an intensive survey of the West Hill Dam area (Appendix E).

25-1740 Begley, William and David K. Schafer

1998 Plymouth Light Relocation Archaeological Investigations, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 109 pages.

The project area contains two documented Native American sites, fortifications dating from the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War, and the present and former lighthouse(s). Background research and informant interviews were conducted to establish context statements. Subsurface testing consisted of 32 50 cm x 50 cm test pits, five 1 m x 1 m excavation units, two 1.5 m x 0.5 m trenches, and a single 1 m x 2 m trench within areas that may be impacted by the proposed relocation. Native American and historic cultural material was recovered from disturbed and undisturbed soils. Prehistoric artifacts are associated with previously documented archaeological site 19-PL-805. Subsurface testing within Fort Andrew verified the wide extent of ground disturbances associated with the construction of earthen revetments. Some units located in the exterior and interior of the fort were only moderately disturbed and have partially intact archaeological integrity. Based on the results of fieldwork, the archaeological integrity of the project area has been severely compromised by 200 years of construction and modification within Fort Andrew. No significant archaeological deposits will be disturbed by the Plymouth Light Relocation Project.

25-1741 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, Carolyn D. Hertz, Richard D. Holmes, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1998 A Site Examination Archaeological Survey of a Small Historic Site for the Montachusett Industrial Park Expansion Project, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

A previous biological field survey had identified a foundation on a small ridge overlooking the existing industrial buildings. Background research did not identify any private use of this area during the first half of the 19th century. A total of 24 shovel test pits and four 50 cm x 2 m trenches were excavated, in addition to clearing a portion of the site. Domestic artifacts were found in low density, consisting primarily of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware, with an estimated occupation of the first half of the 19th century. The limited amount of architectural debris found indicates that the building may have been removed from the foundation. In any case, the site was occupied for only a short time period, and its exact function remains unknown. The site is not recommended for further study.

25-1742 Begley, William

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Blackstone Gorge Access Improvements, Blackstone, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

The study consisted of background research, field investigations, and laboratory analysis. The walkover survey identified historic granite gateposts, a cart path, and granite boulders showing evidence of quarrying activity. Twenty 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated within areas assigned moderate or high archaeological sensitivity rankings. Prehistoric cultural material was recovered from one test pit. The Blackstone Gorge Findspot 1 is a low density of quartz chipping debris. No features were identified. The gateposts and cart path are associated with the early 20th-century Blackstone Manufacturing Company cotton mill located south of the project. These features are not significant resources but are character-defining and visually interesting elements of historic-period land use of the area. It has been recommended that the gateposts be relocated and perhaps incorporated into the project design. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-1743 Clements, Joyce M.

1998 Report of a Phase II Site Examination: The Jackson Homestead, Newton, MA. 62 pages.

The site examination addressed eight areas where subsurface construction is necessary to stabilize the building's sills, improve drainage, replace existing walkways, and repair accessways. Archaeologists also monitored construction of a utility trench in the western lawn. Subsurface testing revealed landscaping and utility features and disturbance, and evidence of episodic repair and renovation to the structure. To the north of the ell archaeologists exposed a series of stones, possibly a stone foundation or part of a modified well, now located within the structure. Archaeologists concluded that portions of the Homestead have maintained their integrity and offer some potential for further research. Therefore originally proposed drainage pipes were not placed along the ell, and drainage was improved by shovel-shaving upper level soils to create an appropriate slope. Archaeologists determined that the remainder of the project could proceed as originally planned.

25-1744 Rainey, Mary Lynne

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Penske Residence Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

Background research, sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing were completed for the 30 acre project area. Testing included 86, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits. Two prehistoric sites were found. Locus 1 consisted of three flakes (quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite) and shell. The site is adjacent to a wetland. Locus 2 contained two rhyolite flakes, a quahog shell, and two quartz Orient-style projectile points diagnostic of the Transitional Archaic Period (3000-2600 BP). The site is on a high knoll. The sites were considered potentially significant resources that may contain new information about the nature and sequence of prehistoric activity in Pocomo. Avoidance was recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, site examination studies should be conducted to determine National Register eligibility.

25-1745 Leveillee, Alan

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Holliston Pump Station, Holliston, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The study included background research, a walkover reconnaissance, and systematic excavation of 15 50 cm x 50 cm test pits to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed undertaking. The project area was approximately 10,000 sq ft and no previous surveys had been conducted. The subsurface testing did not result in the recovery of cultural materials. Since no evidence for potentially significant archaeological sites was recovered, we recommend that no additional archaeological investigations of the proposed pump station be required.

25-1746 Boire, Kerrylynn and Suzanne G. Cherau

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Talbots Office Expansion, Hingham, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

Documentary research and subsurface testing were used to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources within the project area. Prehistoric sensitivity was defined by the presence of a recorded prehistoric site (19-PL-29) within the project area. Historic sensitivity was defined on the basis of agricultural land use in the immediate vicinity. It was expected that evidence of the prehistoric site and remains associated with historic agricultural activities would be present within the project area. Subsurface testing located two prehistoric activity areas, designated the Talbots Site and Findspot 1. The Talbots Site contains a moderate density of chipping debris and one shell fragment. No cultural features or diagnostic artifacts were identified in association with the Talbots Site. Findspot 1 consists of a single piece of chipping debris. Both the site and the findspot may be associated with the previously recorded prehistoric site that was identified on the north shore of a small pond in 1939. Background research indicates, however, that the existing Talbots Headquarters building was constructed over this pond and likely destroyed the recorded site area. Due to a lack of information content and physical integrity in the immediate area, the Talbots Site and Findspot 1 are not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1747 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1998 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Gordon Owen Riverway Extension Project, Taunton, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Background research determined that no prehistoric archaeological sites were known to exist in the immediate project area. However, two historic archaeological sites (TAU-HA-6 and TAU-HA-58) were found to lie near the project area. Historic information indicates that the general vicinity of the project area was primarily agricultural until the 19th century, when it became important as a brick manufactory. In recent decades, little development has taken place here, and the project area itself is undeveloped, consisting of woodlands and meadow. The project entailed the testing of three survey units, totaling 95 shovel test pits. A total of 767 historic artifacts were recovered throughout the project area from 83 of the test units. These artifacts were found in fill deposits related to the nearby brick manufactory. Two prehistoric sites were found, one in Survey Unit 2 and the other in Survey Unit 3. None of these sites appears to contain intact soils, and none included any significant features. No further survey of this project area is recommended.

25-1748 Decima, Elena B., Jeff Carovillano, and Barbara Donohue-Putnam

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey, West Plymouth Recreational Site, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted in a 26.6 acre parcel to be developed by the town of Plymouth. The survey consisted of a preliminary walkover and cartographic research, test-pit sampling of the parcel (92 test pits, in two blocks and five transects, were excavated), and limited additional research. The testing did not uncover any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, and no artifacts were recovered. No additional work is recommended for this parcel.

25-1749 Strauss, Alan E.

1993 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cut River Point Condominiums in Marshfield, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Background research indicated that one recorded prehistoric site was situated within the project

area. No historical sites were reported for the study area. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 22 shovel test pits within the project area. A total of 1,419 pieces of prehistoric stone debitage was recovered during the subsurface investigations. Two Late Woodland Levanna point bases (Ca. 1,300-400 BP) were recovered as well as five quartz biface fragments, two steep-edge scrapers, a quartz edge tool, eight tool fragments, and four utilized flakes. A possible piece of a steatite pipe bowl was found. The remains were recovered from what appeared to be an old plowzone and from the B-horizon subsoil. Based on the artifacts, the site dates to at least the Late Woodland period. Because of the high density of chipping debris and tools across the entire site and the site's potential to contain prehistoric subsurface features, it is believed that the site is potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion D. Therefore, a site examination is recommended to determine the boundaries of the site, its chronological and cultural affinities, and its eligibility for National Register status. See also Report #25-1503.

25-1750 Rainey, Mary Lynne, Joseph Waller, and Alan Leveillee

1998 Archaeological Investigations within the ANP-Bellingham Energy Project Area, Archaeological Site Examination, Blue Flag Prehistoric Site, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Archaeological site examination has demonstrated that the Blue Flag Site encompasses 600 sq m. Excavation units were placed around an anomaly discovered during the initial intensive (locational) archaeological survey in an attempt to determine its characteristics, associations, and function. The anomaly proved to be a cluster of small pits and a hearth dating to the Middle to Late Woodland periods. No additional features were identified within the site. Recovered artifacts included low densities of quartz, quartzite, hornfels, and rhyolite chipping debris, and 2 biface fragments. Subsurface testing of the site area indicates that most of the materials were confined to a well-developed plowzone with the exception of a clustered area of quartzite chipping debris within the southernmost limits of the site area. This plowing has altered the spatial distribution of most of the artifacts. The activities represented at the Blue Flag Site are interpreted as limited variety and of short duration. Activities included lithic tool manufacture and/or tool maintenance. A hearth/refuse pit, and an associated postmold resulted from the site's occupation. Archaeological site examination did not produce high densities or temporally diagnostic artifacts and the majority of artifacts were recovered from disturbed plowzone contexts. With the exception of Excavation Units 06 and 09, test pits and excavation units failed to identify additional features or soil anomalies beyond those discovered during the initial intensive survey. Excavation Units 06 and 09 were excavated to investigate Feature 1, which was subsequently radiocarbon dated to 2,000 ±70 years ago. The feature and an associated postmold, was excavated completely. Additional subsurface testing at the site is not expected to produce data beyond those collected to date. The site is not considered to meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, we recommend that no additional archaeological investigations are warranted for the Blue Flag Site.

25-1751 Reinke, Rita

1998 Report on the Archaeological Monitoring of the Communications Trench, Main Street, Deerfield. 57 pages.

This report covers a 4,000 ft trench excavated under the sidewalk on the east side of Main Street, Deerfield Village. The trench was excavated by backhoe, using a one- or two-foot bucket. The trenching process was observed by archaeologists, profiles examined, recorded, and occasionally photographed. Limited artifact collection was carried out. Numerous features were revealed, including small pits, buried sidewalks, building foundations and rubble and other, smaller soil disturbances. A layer of burned soil just above the subsoil, and interpreted as large-scale brush clearing at the time of English settlement, was observed intermittently throughout the village. No sign of the 17th-century palisade around the center portion of the village was recovered. The project has highlighted the extent, variability, and richness of archaeological resources preserved in Deerfield and underscored the need to take these resources into consideration before undertaking any

future construction.

25-1752 Macpherson, Jennifer and Duncan Ritchie

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Ponkapoag Golf Course Drainage and Irrigation Improvements, Canton, Massachusetts. 160 pages.

The disturbance assessment consisted of background research into several phases of construction at this golf course and a walkover survey/surface inspection. Background research and judgmental sampling with soil augers during the walkover survey were used to delineate archaeologically sensitive areas within the golf course. The majority of the proposed irrigation and drainage lines within the project area were considered archaeologically sensitive. The present golf course contains two known prehistoric sites (19-NF-220, 19-NF-221) and is within the boundaries of the Ponkapoag plantation, a historic period Native American settlement. During the walkover survey, the location of a historic period mill (Ezekiel Fisher Mill) on Ponkapoag Brook described in various documentary sources was also confirmed. One prehistoric site and 18 smaller loci or findspots of prehistoric cultural material were identified within the project area. The Ponkapoag Golf Course Site was found in Course 2 and yielded a non-diagnostic bifacial tool blade and an assemblage of chipping debris. The 18 loci were found primarily in Course 2, north of Ponkapoag Brook and consist of isolated projectile points and bifacial tool blades or small amounts of chipping debris. Diagnostic projectile points from several loci were Middle Archaic (Neville) and Late Archaic (Brewerton, Small Stemmed) types. The locations of the Ponkapoag Golf Course Site, Ezekiel Fisher Mill, and the 18 findspots have been impacted by grading and landscaping during several episodes of golf course construction. These cultural resources do not retain sufficient physical integrity to make them potentially significant. No further archaeological investigations are recommended. It is recommended that the remaining sections of the Ezekiel Fisher Mill Site be preserved in place and protected from future construction or improvements to the course.

25-1753 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

1995 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Wampanoag Family Entertainment Complex, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

The intensive survey of the approximately 175 acre project area included background and documentary research, followed by a preliminary walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing. A total of 306 test pits, each 50 cm x 50 cm, was excavated within 30 m x 30 m blocks, along linear transects, and as judgmental test pits. Four prehistoric sites and one historic site area were located and identified. While no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the cultural material assemblage and location of the prehistoric site areas appear to fit the pattern of small, temporary resource procurement associated with Late Archaic through Early Woodland (5000-1600 BP) periods. Low densities of chipping debris were recovered from two of the site areas. The Rogue Site (Locus 1 and 2) contained chipping debris and organic remains in association with fire and/or storage pit features. This site may represent a larger or longer-term occupation. Archaeological deposits recovered at the Second Fairway Site may be related to the occupation identified at the Rogue Site. One historic-period house foundation/cellarhole (the Johnson House Site) was located. The artifact assemblage, construction techniques, and documentary research support a post-1911 construction date and occupation for the house. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the Third Tee, Twelfth Green, and Johnson House sites. The Rogue and Second Fairway sites contain potentially significant cultural deposits, and site evaluation investigations are recommended to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1754 Herbster, Holly and James C. Garman

1996 Results of an Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and a Burial Verification Study, Apple Ridge III, Ashland, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

The intensive survey identified four archaeological sites (Magunco I through IV). Magunco I is a low-density scatter of lithic chipping debris that probably represents the occasional manufacture or modification of hunting tools. Given the lack of defined archaeological features and the low density of material, the site is unlikely to contribute to interpretations of Native American occupation of Magunco Hill and is therefore not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological survey is recommended for Magunco I. Magunco II is a single projectile point find and may represent a pre-Contact component of the Magunco III Site. No further investigations are recommended. The Magunco III Site is a potentially significant site that is likely associated with the Praying Indian Town of Magunkaquog. In addition to the late-17th/early-18th-century EuroAmerican material found at the site, evidence of structural remains also survives. If the Magunco III Site cannot be avoided by construction activities, site examination-level investigations are recommended to determine the boundaries of the site and its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Magunco IV was originally interpreted as a potential unmarked burial. In accordance with Massachusetts laws protecting unmarked burials, the site was investigated and determined that it is not a burial but likely relates to boulder-quarrying at an indeterminate date in the occupation of Magunco Hill. No further archaeological survey is recommended for Magunco IV. See also Report # 25-1755.

25-1755 Garman, James C. and Holly Herbster

1996 Results of a Site Examination Survey of the Magunco III Archaeological Site (ASH-HA-5) Apple Ridge III, Ashland, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The goals of the site examination were to define the limits of Magunco III (ASH-HA-5) and to evaluate the site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The scope of work included additional background research and excavation of portions of the site. Investigations have established that the Magunco III archaeological site is associated with a late (ca. 1690-1715) occupation of the Magunkaquog Praying Indian Town. The site has intact archaeological deposits that have already added important information to this poorly-understood period of the history of Native Americans in Massachusetts. Prior to the identification of Magunco III, archaeological evidence of the seven original Praying Indian Towns was limited to human burials. Magunco III represents the only domestic site related to one of the seven towns located and studied by archaeologists. Thus the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The "broad pattern" of Christianization and English efforts to convert Native Americans to Christianity, which both reflected and engendered other efforts across the continent, renders Magunco III eligible under Criterion A. The site's association with John Eliot, a zealous and energetic preacher, renders the site eligible under Criterion B. Finally, the site has yielded and can continue to yield information important to the history of 17th and 18th-century Native Americans, rendering it eligible under Criterion D. Avoidance of the Magunco III site is recommended. If the site cannot be avoided the development of an archaeological data recovery plan to mitigate the adverse impact of the project construction is recommended. See also Report #25-1754.

25-1756 Milne, Claudia, William Begley, A. Peter Mair, II, and James C. Garman

1998 Intensive (Locational) Survey, Site Examination G. Davis Archaeological Site North End Elementary School Project, Fall River, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

During the two phases of investigation, a total of 121 test pits and four excavation units were excavated. A single EuroAmerican site, the "G. Davis" Site, was identified and evaluated. Initially identified as a possible late 19th-century farmstead, the "G. Davis" Site now appears to have two components: a pair of small, 19th-century ice houses, and a trailer or other undocumented occupation in the 1950s or 1960s. Supplemental background research confirmed the low-intensity use of the project area in the 19th century. Based on its limited information content and its lack of importance to local, state, and national history, the "G. Davis" Site is not recommended for inclusion in the State or National Registers of Historic Places. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-1757 Boire, Kerrylynn and William Brett

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey Blackstone National Golf Club, Sutton, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

The archaeological survey located and identified three Native American sites and two Native American findspots. Subsurface testing recovered one piece of quartz chipping debris at each of the findspots and 5-58 pieces of chipping debris at the site areas. The precise type, function, and specific prehistoric temporal-cultural affiliation of the prehistoric sites and findspots are unknown at the present time. The three sites have the potential to contribute information concerning the prehistory of the Blackstone River drainage. Their subsurface integrity is very good to excellent, and they are considered potentially significant archaeological resources. Avoidance of each is recommended to determine potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The two findspots, consisting of one isolated quartz flake each are not considered significant archaeological resources and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended. Background research, informant interviews, and field investigations identified three documented historic sites: two residence/farmsteads (HS-1 and HS-2) and one rural industrial dam (HS-3). HS-1 and HS-3 are in generally very good to excellent physical condition and have the potential to address research themes related to 18th- and 19th-century rural agricultural landscapes, historic households, rural industrial activities, and dam construction techniques. Avoidance of HS-1 and HS-3 is recommended to determine potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. HS-2 was heavily impacted by construction activities. No further research is recommended for this site. The three Native American sites are to be protected by the implementation of a Protection Plan.

25-1758 Strauss, Alan E.

Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Waterford Park Development Western Project Area in Marlborough, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area. The results of the archaeological reconnaissance survey are provided in a separate report (see Report #25-1668). Field investigations included field reconnaissance, followed by the excavation of shovel test pits in the western project area. The survey determined that all areas except the western portion of the project were severely disturbed by sand and gravel removal. No prehistoric artifacts or historic sites were found. Subsurface testing was conducted in those portions of the project area that were considered archaeologically sensitive. No testing was done in areas that were poorly drained, steep, contained surface bedrock, or were within the 75 to 100-foot wetland buffer. A total of 76 shovel test pits was excavated during the project. One prehistoric site was identified that contained a very low-density scatter of quartz and one felsite flake. Because the prehistoric site lacks research potential and is not eligible for National Register nomination, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project.

25-1759 Dudek, Martin G.

1998 Archaeological Site Examination Jefferson at Wheeler Hill, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The site boundaries within the project area were defined through 24 systematic shovel tests. The site has a maximum width of 30 m (east-west) and extends 15 m south of the wall (north-south), for an area of at least 375 sq m. The site continues beyond the project area onto private property to the north, where the bulk of the site is believed to lie. The landowner denied access to the area to test for the site boundaries. Two excavation units (1 m x 1 m) investigated internal site characteristics. The site examination recovered 343 prehistoric chipped stone artifacts, in addition to the 26 found during the intensive survey, including three intact gray felsite points: a Susquehanna-like, a Broad Eared/Susquehanna-like, and a Small Stemmed III-like point. Other lithics include a felsite

point tip fragment, 3 utilized flakes (2 argillite, 1 felsite), and felsite debitage, with argillite, chert, quartz, quartzite, slate, and shale present. Other items recovered include 3 modified granite stones, 3 fire-cracked rocks, 6 calcined prehistoric bone fragments, and 2 pieces of historic redware. The site is interpreted as a Late Archaic hunting camp. The excellent integrity of the site, the evidence for a hunting and processing camp in an upland interior location, and the co-occurrence of two Late Archaic lithic traditions (Susquehanna-like and Small Stemmed) give this site significance. The site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

25-1760 Clements, Joyce M.

1998 Final Report of Archaeological Monitoring: Marlborough Middle School. 18 pages.

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring during site preparation work for the Marlborough Middle School expansion project. The Middle School is located within the general vicinity of the 17th-century, 6,000 acre Praying Indian Town of Okommakamesit. Because intact historical horizons were exposed during an intensive (locational) archaeological survey, archaeologists monitored site preparation work in two sections of the project area (see Report #25-1594). Soil stripping in Area A revealed no potentially significant archaeological features or sites. Archaeological features exposed during soil stripping in Area B indicated intact cultural deposits, including a series of postmolds, a truncated refuse or storage pit, possible paleosols, and charcoal lenses. These features were documented prior to construction at the Middle School and no further work is required at this time. However, if unforeseen circumstances alter the location for the proposed accessway the consulting archaeologist and the Massachusetts Historical Commission must be offered the opportunity to review those changes.

25-1761 Donohue-Putnam, Barbara and Jeff Carovillano

1998 Intensive (Locational) Survey Commerce Park Development, Braintree, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

Historic research, a walkover, and test-pit excavation were part of the scope of work. The intensive survey recovered one prehistoric artifact in an area that has witnessed extensive disturbance in recent times. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-1762 Leveillee, Alan

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Within the IDC-Bellingham Project Area, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

The survey of the approximately 50 acre project area included background research, a walkover survey, sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. The archaeological investigations resulted in the recovery of a very low density of historic-period cultural material. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. The materials recovered from within the project area do not represent potentially significant cultural resources. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1763 Donohue-Putnam, Barbara and Karen Michalec

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey Forges Field, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Previous archaeological work (see Reports #25-1266, #25-1349, and #25-1628) established that the Forges Field project area had the potential to contain prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. While few prehistoric materials were recovered during the intensive survey, a Late Archaic point and felsite flake were among the few prehistoric finds in this section of Plymouth and found as a result of a cultural resource survey. The project area had been part of the property hold-

ings of Eben Jordan, Jr. who developed it as an English country-style estate in the late 19th century. Remains of a game preserve and/or poultry farm were visible within the northern section of the project area. Historic research revealed that while Jordan initially developed a game preserve in this section of his estate, it had been used as a poultry farm from at least 1906 until the 1930s. The intensive survey was able to document the current features and configuration of the former poultry farm and relate them to a 1921 plan of the poultry farm.

25-1764 Fragola, Patricia and A. Peter Mair, II

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Peabody Municipal Golf Course, Peabody/Salem, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Based on the walkover survey, a specific number of locations within the project area were considered to have high or moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of 169 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated in these areas of sensitivity. Subsurface testing conducted within the project area yielded a low density of historical cultural material including brick, glass, ceramic, and nails. This material is not considered to be a significant cultural deposit or to be associated with a specific site. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered within the project area. Based on these results, no further work is recommended.

25-1765 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

1997 Archaeological Site Examinations Spinning Wheel (19-BR-382), Spikey Pine (19-BR-384), and Sleeping Toad (19-BR-383) Sites and Additional Intensive (Locational) Survey HS-5, HS-6, HS-7, and Lot 11, Acushnet Golf Course Project, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 166 pages.

These pre-Contact Native American sites (Spinning Wheel, Spikey Pine, and Sleeping Toad) were identified during the intensive (locational) archaeological survey (see Report #25-1545). The current report details the results of additional intensive survey work at several previously untested parcels within the project area. No significant archaeological resources were identified within these parcels. The site examinations at the Spinning Wheel, Spikey Pine, and Sleeping Toad sites provided sufficient data on size, complexity, and temporal association to determine their significance. The Spinning Wheel Site consists of a fairly uniform scatter of chipping debris with no identified features or concentration areas. The recovery of a Susquehanna-like triangular projectile point and a Neville point suggest the site was utilized over several temporal periods as a temporary resource procurement/processing area. Additional testing is unlikely to yield additional significant classes of data, and the site is therefore not eligible for listing on the National Register. The two identified loci at the Spikey Pine Site contained small, clustered deposits of chipping debris and tools, but no identified features. The pattern and density of recovered materials suggests that this site also functioned as a temporary work or camp site. A dense deposit of chipping debris and tool fragments dating to both the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods was located at the edge of the tested area, suggesting that more extensive deposits may lie to the east. The deposits identified within the project parcel have limited research value, and are not considered eligible for listing on the National Register. Any additional deposits located outside the project parcel may, however, be significant. The variety of artifacts, floral and faunal remains, and features identified in distinct activity areas at the Sleeping Toad Site suggest that it functioned as a base camp or seasonal campsite. Diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon-dated charcoal and hazelnut shells indicate that occupation spanned from the Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland periods. The site was used for lithic manufacture and maintenance, food preparation and processing, and possibly storage. The Sleeping Toad Site's location adjacent to the Acushnet River allows the recovered data to be tied into settlement and subsistence patterns for the region. The integrity of the site is excellent, and testing to date indicates that the site has a high potential to yield important new data on settlement and land use in the region. The Sleeping Toad Site is eligible for listing to the National Register under Criteria A and D. A data recovery program is being implemented for the portion of the site that will be impacted by the golf course project.

25-1766 Leveillee, Alan, Joseph N. Waller, and Paul Russo

1998 Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Surveys within the ANP Blackstone Energy Project Area, Blackstone and Mendon, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

Subsurface testing included the excavation of 112 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits placed at 10 m intervals along transects within the proposed easement corridor as well as four test pit arrays around specific finds. Extensive gravel mining in the vicinity of the proposed power plant footer precluded subsurface testing in these areas. Over 98% of the excavated test pits within the proposed joint electric and gas utility easement were sterile. No historic period artifacts were recovered. Two pieces of lithic debitage, one piece each of quartz and rhyolite, were recovered from test pits in Transect A. Four-pit arrays placed around each findspot produced only one additional piece of chipping debris. These limited flake occurrences appear to represent localized episodes of stone tool sharpening/ maintenance. A Squibnocket projectile point, diagnostic of the Late Archaic Period, was recovered from a test pit in Transect E, just below the leaf litter. The subsequent four-pit array failed to produce any additional artifacts. The occurrences of isolated flakes and a project point do not appear to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. No additional archaeological testing is recommended.

25-1767 Adams, Virginia H., Nicolas C. Avery, William Brett, James Clark, Deborah C. Cox, Mary Kate Harrington, Holly Herbster, Jennifer Macpherson, James Mooney, Joshua N. Safdie, Nancy C. Tinker, Kathleen Wheeler, and Richard Will

1997 Cultural Resources Investigations Joint Pipeline Project Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, FERC Docket No. CP97-238. Volume 1, Archaeological Survey, 599 pages; Volume 2, Historic Structures and Landscapes Survey, 622 pages; Volume 3, Survey Addends for Volumes 1 and 2, 78 pages; Survey Addendum II 100 pages.

Volume 1 summarizes the results of the archaeological investigations conducted for the project, which included background research and archaeological sensitivity assessments, subsurface testing, and analysis of identified cultural resources. The survey located five prehistoric findspots in Massachusetts (M-28, Dracut) and New Hampshire (R-86, R-107, R-197, R-21 I), each consisting of between one and three pieces of chipping debris. These sites are not considered to be potentially significant and further testing is not recommended. Three historic sites were located within the right-of-way in Maine. Additional archaeological investigations were also undertaken at three previously identified prehistoric sites in Massachusetts. The Crystal Lake West (19-ES-650), Crystal Lake Darm (19-ES-649), and Lake Street (19-ES-65 1) sites, all in Haverhill, contain artifacts and features dating from the Late Archaic through Woodland periods and are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Mitigation of any adverse impacts to significant portions of each of these sites is recommended, either in the form of avoidance or additional excavation. Volume 2 presents the results of a survey and evaluation of historic structure and landscape. The survey included background research, fieldwork, and analysis. It incorporated historic resources previously documented in State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) inventory and National Register files. Approximately 200 historic resources were identified through reconnaissance survey within the initial area of potential effect (APE), defined as a ¼ mile corridor on either side of the pipeline centerline. The potential for visual effects, as noted in the field, was used to refine the APE to those properties from which the pipeline alignment was visible, as well as those properties that might be directly effected by pipeline construction activities. Within this group, properties worthy of further examination were subject to intensive survey and recorded on state inventory forms for evaluation. Certain portions of the project area were not surveyed because either information on this project component was not available at the time of survey; or property owner permission for access had not been obtained. A total of 18 historic resources within the refined APE were either listed, formally considered eligible for listing, or evaluated as eligible for listing in the National Register. The resources consist of one district and one individual property listed in the National Register, one district previously considered eligible for listing, and three districts and twelve indi-

vidual properties that were evaluated as eligible for National Register listing. They encompass four historic resources in Massachusetts, six in New Hampshire, and eight in Maine. Potential project effects have been identified for 13 of the 18 historic resources. A discussion of each of these properties and potential project effects includes an assessment of project effects and recommendations for further consultation between FERC and the SHPOs. Volume 3 presents an addendum that details the results of investigations within accessible mainline tracts, reroutes, the Haverhill Lateral, and evaluation-level results for the M-11 Findspot. This addendum serves as the final summary for all archaeological work completed to date on the project. Any and all tracts that remain inaccessible will be surveyed as soon as access permission has been obtained. A total of 150 test pits was excavated during the archaeological survey. Subsurface testing was concentrated along stream crossings, sandy terraces, and within intact, wooded areas. Archaeological investigations of the project area located two prehistoric findspots, one within Tract 213 (M-11) in Dracut, and the other within Tract 38 (E-147) in Haverhill. Eight pieces of chipping debris of various material and one possible feature was identified at the M-11 findspot. Seven pieces of chipping debris (mostly quartz) were recovered from the J-45 Findspot. The M-11 Findspot was assessed as being potentially significant, and a site examination was conducted following its discovery. The low density of material and lack of diagnostic artifacts from each findspot suggests that these sites do not represent potentially significant cultural resources. Neither findspot is likely to yield additional information that could contribute to our understanding of prehistoric Native American activity in the eastern New England region and do not meet eligibility criteria A or D of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the M-11 and J-45 findspots; Tracts 16, 176, 183, 208, 212, 213, and 224; Reroutes J-4, J-8, J-28, J-45 or the Haverhill Lateral. Survey Addendum II identified one additional findspot, the Hawkes Brook Findspot, that does not appear to meet eligibility criteria A or D of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Hawkes Brook Findspot.

25-1768 Duranleau, Deena L.

1999 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Dracut Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan, Dracut, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Environmental, historical, and geographical information was gathered, and a walkover survey of the areas that would be impacted by the planned wastewater-collection system was conducted to evaluate the archaeological potential of these cross-country segments. Factors considered in this evaluation included proximity to water, proximity to known archaeological sites, degree of slope, level of disturbance, and soil drainage, as well as each segment's proximity to historical roads, aboriginal trails, and rock outcroppings. There are two non-diagnostic prehistoric archaeological sites, 19-MD-706 and 19-MD-783, and one historic site, DRA-HA-01. Site 19-MD-783 is near a proposed pipeline route, but the other two sites will not be impacted. These pipeline routes are preliminary in nature and before any work is carried out, a more detailed evaluation of a segment's archaeological potential will be produced.

25-1769 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Duncan Ritchie

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey, School Perimeter Road Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

Tasks carried out during the intensive survey included background research on the history of Newtown Cemetery, a walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. Most of the project area was considered to have high to moderate sensitivity for prehistoric and historic-period cultural resources. The section of the easement crossing the eastern end of Newtown Cemetery had the potential to contain unmarked historic-period burials. An electrical resistivity survey identified six anomalies. These anomalies were investigated with seven, 50 cm x 100 cm trenches. Additional subsurface testing within the proposed road easement included 40 50 cm x 50 cm test pits along two transects. After hand testing, the topsoil was removed mechanically to ensure that no unmarked burials were

located in the section of the road easement crossing the eastern end of the Newtown Cemetery parcel; none were found. A single piece of quartz chipping debris (designated as School Perimeter Road Locus 1) was the only prehistoric site identified in the project area. A scatter of historic-period cultural material was found in deep deposits of sandy loam at the southern end of the project area. The only features found during machine stripping of topsoil were two small pit features containing mammal bone and a few historic-period artifacts. School Perimeter Locus 1 is similar to other findspots of prehistoric cultural material in the terminal moraine/outwash plain zone of Nantucket. The scatter of historic period material and two pit features appeared to be 19th-century household refuse dumped in a low lying area near Cow Pond. None of the identified cultural resources identified in the project area are considered to be potentially significant. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1770 Fragola, Patricia and A. Peter Mair, II

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Omnipoint Antenna Project, Canton, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

The area was identified as potentially containing archaeological deposits associated with the 18th-century Doty Cottage and the later, 19th-century Davenport house. Fourteen test pits, placed at 5 m intervals, were excavated along four transects over the 1 acre project area. A moderate density of intermixed historic period material, spanning the last quarter of the 18th to 20th centuries, was recovered from fill and/or plowzone. The presence of fill layers and the absence of structural remains and/or associated features indicate the project area has been previously disturbed by the dismantling of the structure and filling of the site during the mid-20th century. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1771 Donta, Christopher L. and Richard Greenwood

1998 Archaeological Investigation of the Blackstone Canal Millbury Segment, Spillway Structure, Millbury, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

An archaeological investigation of a stone structure was undertaken as part of a HAER documentation study of the Blackstone Canal. The Blackstone Canal was constructed between 1825 and 1828 and used as a canal until 1846. After 1846 the canal became incorporated into the rural water-power system along the Blackstone Valley. Details about its construction, use, and history were documented with respect to the section to be impacted by the proposed construction near the Worcester/Millbury town line. The stone structure was identified as a spillway dam that provided water power to the Burling Mills (post 1846). A timber dam or waste weir once helped control the flow of water along the canal. Portions of the timber dam remain and were a specific focus of archaeological investigation. Details of the stone construction, iron culvert, and timber dam remnants were drawn, photographed, and recorded.

25-1772 Fragola, Patricia and Duncan Ritchie

1998 Site Examination Archaeological Investigation Highfields 1 and Pratt-Keith Sites Highfields of Grafton Project, Grafton, Massachusetts. 95 pages.

The site examination was conducted on two archaeological sites identified in a previous intensive survey (see Report #25-1665). Highfields 1 was a small prehistoric site that appeared to contain a Middle Archaic period component. The Pratt-Keith Site was the location of a late 18th-, early 19th-century house. Background research was carried out during the site examination to reconstruct the ownership of the property containing the Pratt-Keith Site. Subsurface testing during the site examination was designed to determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries, internal structure, content, and integrity of the Pratt-Keith and Highfields 1 Sites.

25-1773 Macpherson, Jennifer

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Conrail 5.7-Acre Parcel, Westborough, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

The 5.7 acre project area is situated on a low, open knoll surrounded on three sides by wetlands. Background research indicated that the project area was within the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District and had the potential to contain prehistoric resources. Over 30 known prehistoric sites are listed on the MHC inventory in and around Cedar Swamp, with several in close proximity to the project area. The project area also had the potential to contain unrecorded historic-period archaeological sites given its proximity to historic Flanders Road. A total of 50 test pits was excavated in the project area. Two test pits on the eastern edge of the project area contained intact soils (Transect C-8 and Array 2-270°), consisting of a well-developed gray loamy A_1 horizon overlying a deeper yellow-brown B_1 soil horizon. A total of 14 pieces of chipping debris of various materials was recovered from the project area, during the intensive archaeological survey. No further testing was recommended.

25-1774 Stokinger, William

1998 Archaeological Assessment for the Placement of Clivus Multrum Toilets on Bumpkin, Grape and Gallop's Islands, Boston Harbor Islands State Park. 44 pages.

The archaeological assessment of Department of Environmental Management's Clivus Multrum (medium-sized, self-contained, self-composting, toilets) installation project was designed to minimize construction-related impacts to known and potential prehistoric and historic cultural resources on Gallup's, Bumpkin and Grape Islands. The islands lie within or are adjacent to the National Register of Historic Places' Boston Harbor Islands Archaeological District. Proposed locations for Clivus Multrum units were moved and tested because of anomalies or questionable contexts. Ten locations were tested to varying degrees to accommodate the five units. While various soil profiles were indicative of historic-period agricultural and/or construction activities, no locations produced conclusive evidence of prehistoric occupations. Two loci, one on Bumpkin Island and one on Grape Island, exhibited soil anomalies which may have resulted from human activities. Both of these locations were abandoned in favor of other locations, thereby preserving the potential evidence of past activities.

25-1775 Richard, Rose and Neil DePaoli

1989 Management Summary/Memorandum Proposed Roxbury Heritage Park Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lots at 161 and 173 Roxbury Street. 9 pages.

The two vacant lots comprising the project area were located between the Dillaway/Thomas House and Ionic Hall. Background research included a review of cartographic and documentary sources to determine the location of structures and yard areas in both the vacant lots. The research indicated that the structures were residences. One or two structures were located at 161 Roxbury Street through the 19th century. In the early 20th century there may have been two different buildings on the lot. A single structure left on the lot was demolished between 1963 and 1974. In 1884, the 173 Roxbury Street lot contained three houses that faced the street and other structures in the rear. At least eight structures occupied the lot by 1915. Five buildings were demolished in the 1960s. Subsurface testing included 50 cm x 50 cm test pits and machine excavated trenches. Excavations at 161 Roxbury Street exposed a foundation constructed of cut granite with concrete sills and cellar floor and filled with sand/gravel containing modern debris. A trench in the rear yard did not yield any evidence of intact domestic refuse deposits or other features. Another trench placed in the yard encountered a brick foundation wall built on conglomerate (Roxbury Puddingstone) bedrock. No evidence of any associated refuse deposits or features was found. The test pits at 173 Roxbury Street confirmed that there were deep deposits of fill and demolition rubble in this section of the project area. Two machine trenches placed on the location of a structure standing in 1884 exposed deposits of demolition rubble overlying conglomerate bedrock and a deep cellar

filled with modern debris. Other trenches placed in the interior of a foundation possibly belonging to a Federal period house and the surrounding yard area exposed a concrete cellar floor and modern period demolition debris. The only other feature found in this lot was a brick cistern filled with gravel. No Native American cultural material was found despite the presence of a prehistoric site in the adjacent yard of the Dillaway/Thomas House. No further archaeological investigation of these lots is recommended.

25-1776 Garman, James C. and Warren Riess

1997 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Planning and Environmental Services Braintree-Weymouth Marine Pipeline Project MWRA Contract No. 6119, Quincy and Weymouth, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Tasks for the reconnaissance survey included a review of archaeological site files and local history, walkover survey of the landward points of the pipeline, and an underwater remote sensing survey of the pipeline's route through the Fore River. Review of site files indicated that no known sites exist along the proposed pipeline route. Both the Sprague Energy Site and the Nut Island terminus are severely disturbed and have a low sensitivity for Native American or EuroAmerican archaeological sites. No further archaeological survey is recommended for the terrestrial portions of the Braintree-Weymouth Pipeline. The underwater remote sensing survey identified a total of 34 anomalies in the Fore River. Given the long history of shipping in this portion of coastal Massachusetts, a relatively high percentage of the identified anomalies had the potential to be undocumented wrecks. An intensive underwater survey for submerged archaeological resources is recommended when the final route of the pipeline is established.

25-1777 Decima, Elena B. and Barbara Donohue-Putnam

1997 Intensive Survey and Site Examination Maple Commons Subdivision, Norton, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

The intensive survey of the 80 acre project area (background and documentary research, walkover, and excavation) located two prehistoric sites, the Block A and Transect C sites. Block A yielded two flakes, and Transect C consisted of a concentration of 20 flakes, fire-cracked rock, and two possible postmolds. The Block A site has no potential for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places and no additional work is recommended. The Transect C site was thought to have the potential to contain significant archaeological deposits. A site examination followed. In total, 16 50 cm x 50 cm test pits and three 1 m x 1 m units were excavated, 2.6% of the calculated area of the site. The recovered material from the Transect C site includes 110 felsite flakes, 1 yellowish flake of unidentified material, two gray rhyolite flakes, eight gray chert flakes, one yellow and one gray felsite decortification flake, nine pieces of possible fire-cracked rock, a small amount of charcoal, and one large felsite stemmed point with a missing tip. The Maple Commons Transect C site seems to be a small encampment (Late Archaic to Woodland). The horizontal distribution is concentrated around a very small area; the vertical distribution is shallow. It is believed that the site examination recovered a large fraction of the significant data of the site; the site contains no new information to establish its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional work is recommended.

25-1778 Begley, William, Steve Olausen, Duncan Ritchie, and Mary Kate Harrington

1998 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological and Architectural Survey Pine Hills Community Project Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 132 pages.

This reconnaissance archaeological survey and intensive architectural survey covered the entire project area of about 3,037 acres. The intensive archaeological survey was carried out within a smaller area of about 480 acres. The project area included several historic period EuroAmerican and Native American cultural resources including the Old Sandwich Road corridor, the Cornish

Tavern and Rye Field, and Sacrifice Rock (PLY-HA-9). The reconnaissance survey identified six zones of high and moderate sensitivity for Native American cultural resources. One zone of high sensitivity for EuroAmerican cultural resources was identified in the area surrounding the Cornish Tavern. A large zone of moderate sensitivity extended on both the east and west sides of Old Sandwich Road. Other zones of moderate sensitivity in the rest of the project area were located near Great Island Pond, Beaver Dam Road, and the intersection of Old Sandwich and Savery Roads. During the intensive survey subsurface testing a total of 472 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated. Two findspots of Native American cultural material were found. Locus 1 was an isolated recovery of a Middle Archaic period (Neville) projectile point. Locus 2 was a single piece of quartz chipping debris found near a kettle hole and pond feature. Two deposits of historic period cultural material were also found. Locus 3 was a scatter of ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and brick found to the east of Old Sandwich Road. It did not appear to be associated with the former location of a house or other structure and may have been an isolated dumping episode. Locus 4 was a deposit of modern household refuse exposed on the surface behind the current location of the Cornish Tavern. The intensive architectural survey identified four historic/modern-period resources. They are a section of Old Sandwich Road, the Cornish Tavern and Rye Field, and remnants of the former location of Thrasherville, a late 18th- to late 19th-century settlement at the intersection of Old Sandwich and Joe Savery Roads. Other resources in the rest of the project area include the Robert B. and William C. Symington Cranberry Bogs and Sacrifice Rock. None of the four loci are considered to be potentially important cultural resources. The Cornish Tavern and Rye Field is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also recommended that when the remainder of the Pine Hills project area becomes available for development, the other above ground resources, the Robert B. and William C. Symington Cranberry Bogs be evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1779 Cross, John

1991 Reconnaissance Survey Report Chicopee River Technology Park, Chicopee, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

Background research and a walkover inspection were used to divide the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. The project area is located on 178 acres in Springfield and Chicopee on the south bank of the Chicopee River. No prehistoric sites were recorded for the project area in the files of the Massachusetts Historic Commission (MHC); three sites have been recorded for the north bank of the Chicopee River between Chicopee Falls and Bircham Bend (MHC site numbers 19-HD-60, 19-HD-63 and 19-HD-72). Historic background research indicated the location of three 19th-century houses and associated outbuildings, an impoundment area of Poor Brook, a small impoundment/channel, a historically documented ford, and remains of structures associated with the Springfield Armory rifle range. During the walkover, soil cores were taken in the area of the Oxford Country Club golf course to determine soil stratigraphy. Areas of high probability for prehistoric and historic sites were identified and recommended for subsurface testing.

25-1780 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1998 Metropolitan District Commission Reservations and Historic Sites Archaeological Assessment Report, Oakham, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted on a 4.5 acre parcel. Since most of the project area had been disturbed by gravel removal operations, 10 shovel test pits were excavated within the remaining undisturbed area of approximately 1.5-2 acres. No artifacts were encountered. Soil profiles showed little evidence of disturbance despite recent logging in the project area.

25-1781 Blake, Marni L.

1998 An Archaeological Assessment of the Royall House Site, Medford, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

Using information obtained from deeds, maps, probate records, and other documents, as well as secondary sources, this research traces the historical development of the Royall House site from the 17th century to the present. The goal of this research was to identify potentially archaeologically sensitive areas and likely sources of disturbances to the archaeological record. Areas near the "Slave Quarters," in the west "courtyard," and in the Royall House Park appear to have good archaeological potential. Further research in these areas may reveal important material evidence of poorly documented aspects of life at the Royall House and in Medford.

25-1782 Macomber, Gerald M.

1996 Archaeological Investigations at the Cape Cod Air Force Station in Bourne, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

The reconnaissance survey was conducted to identify archaeologically sensitive areas within the boundaries of the CCAFS. The survey determined that, because of rugged terrain and the scarcity of existing or past water resources on or near the CCAFS property, the archaeological potential for the presence of prehistoric sites was low. No evidence of significant historical sites was found. The 'Technical Facility' building at the center of the property and within the high-security fenced compound, however, has been determined by the US Air Force to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the Cold War context. For the intensive survey of the proposed water supply facilities, 15 shovel test pits were excavated. A small amount of recent historical material was recovered. This material was not associated with any features or structures and was of such recent nature that it was not considered to be archaeologically significant. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1783 Missio, Nicole A. and Sally Pendleton

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Portion of Ellisville Harbor State Park in Plymouth, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The survey assessed cultural resources in two fields that are slated to be leased for agricultural purposes and to generate management recommendations for the treatment of those cultural resources in the development of the park. The survey consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis. Background research identified two prehistoric sites in or adjacent to the project area and a history of historical activity since at least the late 18th century and probably earlier. The Harlow family established a farm there by the 18th century. Some buildings from the dairy complex remain. During the walkover nine prehistoric artifacts, including a Small-Stemmed projectile point, were found on the surface in the southern field, and both fields were found to be suitable for subsurface testing. A charcoal or burn layer of possible prehistoric origin was identified in the eroding face of a barrier knoll and portions of the wooded area east of the fields and the area surrounding the farm buildings were considered to have potential for undocumented prehistoric remains. Subsurface testing was conducted in two stages. A series of 110 shovel test pits were excavated in a 2-meter grid pattern across all accessible and apparently undisturbed portions of the two fields. Then 91 shovel test pits around, and 10 m from, all of the initial test pits that produced prehistoric artifacts were excavated. Artifacts were recovered from both fields consisting of 307 prehistoric artifacts, 434 historic artifacts, and 72 fragments of organic material. The prehistoric artifacts, which are associated with site 19-PU-174, came from both fields, but the highest concentration of materials was in the southern field. In addition to the Small Stemmed point surface find, a complete Small Triangle projectile point and two untyped point tips were found in excavated contexts; a possible fragment of prehistoric pottery was also recovered. Based on these materials, the site dates in part to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period and possibly the Middle or Late Woodland period. These materials are considered potentially significant and further archaeological investigations are recommended for the two fields. A small quantity of historical materials was recovered. None of these were directly associated with a struc-

ture or feature and are not considered to be potentially significant. Other areas of the park, however, are considered to have archaeological potential. Archaeological investigations are recommended for the barrier knoll, the wooded area east of the fields, and the area surrounding the farm buildings.

25-1784 Wheeler, Kathleen

1998 Results of the Archaeological Monitoring of a Replacement Sewer Line at Cogswells Grant, Essex, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

The installation of a PVC sewer line proceeded with little variance from an earlier trench where two generations of sewer lines were exposed and removed. In one instance, the old drainage trench was found to run over a large boulder that raised the grade of the drainage pipes to an ineffective level, and a 4-m length of new trench was cut around the obstacle. In the new trench a stone foundation wall that served as the eastern wall of a small outbuilding was revealed. The structure apparently was abandoned and filled sometime in the second quarter of the 19th century and is likely related to the reorganization of the farm by Adam Boyd. As a result of the findings of the sewer monitoring, it is strongly recommended that additional archaeological exploration be devoted to the small foundation. Future archaeological investigation should minimally delimit the size of the building; determine its construction date; collect a reliable sample of the cellar fill to ascertain the demolition date; and verify whether the brick drainage feature is related to the building.

25-1785 Wheeler, Kathleen

1997 Findings from the Paine-Dodge House, Ipswich, Massachusetts: Results from Two Phases of Archaeological Investigation in 1996. 145 pages.

Two phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken. The objective of the first phase of work was to test along the paths of proposed drainage lines and dry wells and a shallow crawl space planned beneath the floor of the north lean-to to allow some air flow. A second phase of work was contracted when two early features were discovered in the first phase, including a subfloor room inside the lean-to and a foundation wall on the north side of the lean-to. In the second stage of work, a poorly constructed stone wall was found to run the length of the north foundation of the lean-to, it was only about 40 cm north of the wall line. Both sides of the stone wall were packed with clay, suggesting that the wall was constructed as a check dam to divert water from the north side of the house. A 19th-century occupation horizon covers the wall and appears beneath it, dating its construction to the second quarter of the 19th century. Inside the north lean-to, the western end housed an internal dairy or milk room. Measuring 2 m x 3 m, the room was 40-50 cm lower than the rest of the floor level of the lean-to and had a brick floor. A layer of demolition debris directly overlaid the fragmentary bricked floor and contained materials dating to the third quarter of the 18th century. At the bottom of the demolition debris, several nearly intact redware vessels were found resting on or near the floor. A thick layer of sand and shell lenses with a high quantity of fish bone covered the demolition debris. It is posited that those who abandoned the dairy filled the room with demolition debris and salvaged materials from a nearby shell midden to bring the floor level of the west end of the lean-to up to elevations matching the rest of the ground floor. The dairy has been tentatively dated from the 1720s to the 1770s and could represent the participation of the household in a colonial cash economy of butter production.

25-1786 Strauss, Alan E. and Lauren J. Cook

1998 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Cummingsville Branch Replacement Sewer Project MWRA Contract No. 6092, Winchester and Woburn, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Background research and field reconnaissance indicated that, while no recorded prehistoric sites were located within the project corridors, a number of areas are sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Documentary evidence shows that the Middlesex Canal ran

under a street where sewer construction is planned, but there is limited oral historical evidence that affected portions of it may have been disturbed or removed earlier in the century. Twelve historic buildings within the project area are noted in MHC files, one of which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; these should be avoided during construction. An intensive-level (locational) survey is recommended at five locations considered sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources and at one location to investigate a possible historical archaeological resource. Monitoring and recording during construction are recommended for a portion of the Canal route where a lock of indeterminate integrity is located.

25-1787 Cook, Lauren J.

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Cummingsville Branch Replacement Sewer Project MWRA Contract No. 6092, Winchester, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

A total of 18 shovel test units and one 1 m x 1 m excavation unit were excavated within the project impact area. While the present landforms within the project area appeared on the basis of surface examination to be natural, subsurface testing indicated that the deposits and landforms were the result of extensive intentional filling associated with or subsequent to construction of the MSS 86 sewer. While these are archaeological deposits clearly resulting from human activity, including domestic and structural refuse, material within them is probably in secondary or tertiary depositional contexts. As a result, the research value of the assemblage is minimal, and the deposits within which it was recovered are neither significant nor eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As it appears that the project will not have an adverse impact on archaeological resources in Segments C and D, it is recommended that construction be allowed to proceed as planned. It is recommended that the project avoid any modifications that might affect the dam remains in Segment C, which are east of the present impact area. Please also see Report # 25-1786.

25-1788 Dimmick, Frederica R.

1996 Archaeological Investigations for the Handicapped Ramp at Longfellow National Historic Site 1988-1989. 71 pages.

Seventeen test units of varying depths and dimensions were excavated north of the woodshed. These yielded evidence of several features, including a brick pavement, a wooden fence, foundation walls, and a possible privy. Artifacts and features generally related to the 19th-century occupation of the Longfellow house. The area of impact was part of a garden complex during Longfellow's time and, following his tenure, was-used as a service yard for the house. Following the archaeological investigations, the handicapped ramp was installed over the features, which may still exist in partial condition. Further construction in the area should be avoided.

25-1789 Griswold, William A. and Steven R. Pendery

1998 Intensive Archaeological Testing at the Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

Intensive archaeological testing was conducted on the north and west sides of the Carriage House and along the west side of the Longfellow Mansion at Longfellow National Historic Site (NHS) in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The project included background historical research and excavation of 50 cm x 50 cm and 1 m x 1 m test pits west of the Carriage House and 1 m x 1 m test pits to the west of the Mansion. Mitigation measures are recommended for the design of the parking lot to minimize site disturbance. The foundation of a manure cellar was identified north of the Carriage House, and a cobble paving was located along the north lot line of the Longfellow NHS. The manure cellar walls will be preserved in situ. The cobble paving will be subject to data recovery. No significant archaeological features were identified during the testing for the utility corridor west of the mansion. However, Stratum 4, a deposit containing artifacts from the occupation of the site by

John Vassall, Jr. should be more intensively sampled before project construction begins. Archaeological trenches will be excavated through the front walkway prior to its restoration. The proposed location for the lightning protection triangular ground grid will be tested. (See Report 25-1788)

25-1790 Beaudry, Mary C.

1997 Archaeological Testing of Area Proposed for a Septic Leaching Field Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

A total of 62 shovel test pits was excavated, resulting in the recovery of 1,681 artifacts, mostly 19th-century "field trash" deposited during manuring of the open field. No prehistoric remains of any sort were recovered. Discovery of unexplained clay pad features, presumably agricultural in nature and 19th-century in date, in the eastern sector of the test area leads to the recommendation that construction of the leach field be permitted in the western portion of the survey area, where no significant cultural remains will be disturbed. The clay pad features should be preserved for investigation at a future date. (See Reports 25-1248, 25-1249, 25-1250, 25-1251, 25-1252, 25-1367, 25-1404, 25-1818.)

25-1791 Wheeler, Kathleen, Steven Bayley, and Edward Bouras

1999 Results from a Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Haverhill Raw Water Transmission Main, Haverhill, Massachusetts (MHC Permit # 1511). 41 pages.

One prehistoric site was discovered on the Essex County Greenbelt Property on a small terrace overlooking the west side of a wetland. Artifacts recovered included a nearly complete Genesee-type point of North Shore felsite and two felsite flakes that were not associated with the point. The site is a small-scale, short-term occupation situated to exploit resources associated with the nearby wetland and shares similarities with several Late Archaic sites along the Merrimack River drainage.

25-1792 Clayton, David E., Ricardo J. Elia, and Nancy S. Seasholes

1993 Archaeological Investigations at the Peter Faneuil School Site on Beacon Hill in Boston, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

The project area consisted of two former schoolyards associated with the Peter Faneuil School on Beacon Hill between Joy and South Russell streets. Constructed in 1909, the Peter Faneuil School property now occupies the site of several historical houselots that were originally created during the first settlement of this part of Beacon Hill in the late 18th century. Houses on Joy Street were owned and occupied by members of Boston's African-American community; South Russell Street was predominantly occupied by Anglo Americans. Documentary research identified the patterns of historical development. Archaeological testing was conducted to investigate the nature and integrity of archaeological deposits. Six test trenches, totaling 26 sq m, were excavated. Two trenches revealed the presence of sterile subsoil directly below the brick paving of the school yard. Three trenches encountered concrete basement floors filled with demolition rubble representing a mixture of chronological periods. One test trench, on the South Russell side of the project area, located thin, apparently undisturbed strata dating to the late 18th early 19th century. The research potential of this area appears to be limited, especially in light of the absence of features and the predominance of later disturbance in the surrounding area. The Peter Faneuil School site is not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1793 Begley, William

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Heidi Lane Subdivision, Middlebor-

ough, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

This project is located within a core area of Native American activity along the Nemasket River where there are a number of known archaeological sites. A walkover inspection delineated zones of archaeological sensitivity. Most of the project area was found to have high and moderate sensitivity for Native American cultural resources. All of the project area was considered to have low sensitivity for EuroAmerican cultural resources. An area of previous disturbance with low sensitivity was found along an existing road and surrounding a modern-period house. Subsurface testing was conducted in archaeologically sensitive areas. A total of 45 test pits was excavated. Two test pits contained Native American cultural material (quartz chipping debris). Heidi Lane Loci 1 and 2 were small, low-density deposits of quartz chipping debris. Close interval (5 m) subsurface testing around these loci did not yield any additional cultural material. The temporal/cultural affiliation of these loci is unknown. While these materials suggest that the project area was used on a limited basis for the expedient manufacture of chipped stone tools, they do not represent potentially significant prehistoric resources. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1794 Begley, William and Duncan Ritchie

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Pond View Farms, Raynham, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

The project area is located within the Taunton River drainage, a section of southeastern Massachusetts that is considered highly sensitive for prehistoric resources. Background research indicated the project area was highly sensitive due to the presence of known prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity, most notably in Titicut Swamp. Background research indicated the project area was highly sensitive for historic resources based on the presence of a sawmill on Hewitt Pond during the early historic period. Field investigations began with a walkover survey of the entire project area. Areas were ranked according to the potential for prehistoric and historic sites to be present, and subsurface testing was conducted within areas that had the highest potential to contain archaeological deposits. Fifty-three 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered. Small amounts of historical material were recovered from a plowzone context in one transect. This low density of material did not represent a potentially significant cultural resource and no additional testing was recommended.

25-1795 Macpherson, Jennifer and A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Chelmsford Phase IVA Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover inspection of the project area, and subsurface testing. The project area contained many locations of previous disturbance from commercial and residential development as well as locations of poorly-drained, low-lying areas adjacent to wetlands. These areas were ranked as having low archaeological sensitivity. A total of 37 shovel test pits was placed in areas considered to have moderate archaeological sensitivity. No Native American or EuroAmerican archaeological sites were identified. The proposed Doral Drive to Meadowbrook Road Pump Station lateral will cross the historic North Chelmsford Canal, a feeder canal constructed in 1823 to channel water from Stony Brook to Newfield Pond (Freeman Lake) and then to industrial plants. The proposed installation of the lateral calls for “jacking” the pipe beneath the canal to avoid any impacts.

25-1796 Macpherson, Jennifer and A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Chicopee River Business Park, Chicopee and

Springfield, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

The scope of work included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface investigations of areas of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity. A total of 171 test pits was excavated within nine 30 m x 30 m blocks, six judgmental linear transects, and one array. The survey identified one locus of Native American activity (a single artifact), a scattering of historic cultural material interpreted as field debris, and one historic site (Cooley House Site). The Native American Findspot 1 is an isolated find and the Cooley House Site has undergone extensive disturbance, destroying the site. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1797 Leveillee, Alan

1998 “An Old Place, Safe and Quiet”: Program of Archaeological Data Recovery Millbury III Cremation Complex, Millbury, Massachusetts. Volumes I and II, 415 pages.

A series of archaeological studies, culminating in data recovery, have been conducted at the Millbury III prehistoric Native American archaeological site. These studies focused upon a cluster of Susquehanna Tradition secondary burial cremation features. The features that constitute the Millbury III cremation complex were created approximately 3,500 years ago within parameters dictated by social and cultural criteria. Spanning more than 950 years, they reflect a continuity of ideology transferred and reinforced through ceremonialism. On the social system level, ceremonialism was an important element in maintaining Susquehanna cultural continuity and reinforcing ideology. Data regarding age and gender of the represented population indicate that both sexes and all ages were included in cremation and burial at Millbury III. Insuring that logistical and ideological obligations were met would have been facilitated by a centralization of responsibility within a shamanistic order.

25-1798 Rainey, Mary Lynne

1998 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Proposed Siasconset Wastewater Treatment Facility Locations: Airport Site (#30), Former Navy Base Site (#25), and Coast Guard Site (#18A), Nantucket, MA. 49 pages.

The three project areas are located in southeastern Nantucket. The Airport Site (#30) is 30 acres, the Former Navy Base Site (#25) is 3.6 acres, and the Coast Guard Site (#18A) is 11 acres. Background research and walkover surveys were conducted. All three sites have areas with moderate to high prehistoric site sensitivity. Historic sensitivity was considered low for all three. Intensive surveys were recommended in sensitive locations to determine the presence and disposition of any potentially significant archaeological sites.

25-1799 Garman, James C. and Leslie C. Shaw

1992 Archaeological Investigations at Derby and Central Wharves, Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

Sub-surface investigations took place on Derby Wharf as required by two work orders. Work Order 1 had as its primary goal the location and documentation of early timber cribbing remains from the interior of the wharf. Extensive backhoe trenching revealed two significant categories of archaeological resources: 1) intact cribbing elements from the 18th-century construction of Derby wharf; and 2) a granite foundation wall, complete with entrance bays, of an early 19th-century warehouse that stood along the eastern edge of the wharf from 1805 to 1907. The discovery of this foundation wall necessitated the issue of Work Order 2, to examine the structure and to search for others. These later investigations exposed a cobble/clay barrier in the warehouse basement and the cobble layer in the location of a second 19th-century warehouse. Testing was also conducted along a proposed utility pipeline on nearby Central Wharf where several features were found including a bulkhead associated with an 18th-century wharf, an 18th-century warehouse(s), and a 20th-century

foundation slab. This report serves as a preliminary management summary including a summary of the archaeological work and recommendations for protecting archaeological resources on the wharves during construction. A more detailed final report will follow pending further analysis.

25-1800 Donta, Christopher L., Lorinda B. R. Goodwin, F. Timothy Barker, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1998 Archaeological Monitoring and Investigations for the Central Wharf Site Development, Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, Massachusetts. 150 pages.

Task Order 6. The goals of this survey were to establish the presence or absence of early remains of the northern end of the eastern bulkhead on Central Wharf and its associated 18th- and 19th-century structures, and to provide accurate locational data of these remains. Task Order 7. This project included archaeological monitoring on Central Wharf. Construction included the installation of a 178-ft concrete deadman and tie-rod reinforcing system. Task Order 8. The project consisted of archaeological investigations on the northern portions of Central Wharf to be impacted by the construction of a restroom building foundation and four utility lines. A total of 14 trench segments 4 ft in width and 271 ft in length was excavated. Portions of wharves constructed in 1764, 1791-1792, 1806-1811, 1896-1897, and 1938 were examined, as well as a stone foundation for the fourth warehouse built on Central Wharf, constructed in 1791-1792. A small number of historic artifacts associated with the 230-year long history of this location was recovered. No prehistoric materials were recovered in the project area.

25-1801 Garman, James C., Leslie C. Shaw, F. Timothy Barker, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1998 Archaeological Investigation at Derby and Central Wharves, Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, Massachusetts. 338 pages.

Investigations took place on Derby and Central Wharves as required by five separate task orders (also see Reports 25-1799 and 25-1800). Task Order 1 had as its primary goal the location and documentation of early timber remains from the interior of Derby Wharf. Extensive backhoe trenching revealed two significant categories of archaeological resources: intact cribbing elements from the 18th-century construction of Derby Wharf; and a granite foundation wall of John Prince's Store, complete with entrance bays. The discovery of the John Prince's Store foundation wall necessitated the issue of Task Order 2, to examine this structure and to search for others. These later investigations exposed a cobble/clay surface in the warehouse basement, as well as a cobble surface in the location of a second 19th-century warehouse to the north of the first building. Testing was also conducted along a proposed utility pipeline on the nearby Sanborn-Whipple-White section of Central Wharf where several features were found including a bulkhead associated with an 18th-century wharf, an 18th-century warehouse, and a 20th-century foundation slab. Under Task Order 3 the remainder of the proposed Central Wharf water pipeline was tested, resulting in the documentation of an early-19th-century storage structure and part of the flooring of an unidentified building. This survey was conducted on the Sanborn-Whipple-White and Ingersoll-Forrester sections of Central Wharf. These excavations (Task Order 4) revealed an earlier, undocumented wooden bulkhead-and-tieback system near the center line of the modern wharf, a system that was excavated and documented completely. Although original plans and specifications for the project stipulated the construction and excavation of two coffer dams, a method of stabilizing the seawall of Derby Wharf without excavating the interior of the structure was developed. The additional time was used to work in the existing cofferdam. Task Order 5 included additional background research, report writing, and analysis and curation of artifacts collected during Task Orders 1-4. This report serves as the final summary of the five task orders issued to date. It includes a summary of the archaeological work conducted and recommendations for protecting archaeological resources on the wharves during scheduled construction activities. Three additional task orders were conducted for the Salem project and are reported separately.

25-1802 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1999 Archaeological Investigation of Plymouth Comfort Station, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

During excavation of a foundation for a proposed comfort station, the project contractor encountered historic timbers. An archaeological investigation was conducted prior to further construction. Background research indicated that the area was in use from approximately 1850. A crib wharf structure was found near the center of the proposed building foundation, lying on the sterile harbor bottom. This was presumably the earliest feature at the site, related to the initial construction of a wharf around 1850, built to create a platform for use as a lumberyard. A second wooden bulkhead was found to the exterior side of the first feature, dating to a reconstruction ca. 1896-1899. The two wharf features were documented, samples were taken, and associated artifacts were collected. No evidence of warehouses or other uses of the site were found. The site appears to represent typical maritime construction practices for the 19th century. No prehistoric resources were encountered. No further survey of the project area is recommended.

25-1803 Macpherson, Jennifer, Holly Herbster, and Suzanne G. Cherau

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Down Island Golf Club Project Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. 119 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources. Specialized historical research was conducted to assist in documenting several old roads/trails that traverse the project area. Three Native American site areas were identified within the project area. Area 1 yielded moderate to high densities of chipping debris, stone tools, and tool fragments along with a quartz cobble feature and several fragments of shell and animal bone. These deposits are considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D, based largely on their possible association with the previously recorded Head of the Lagoon Site, reported to be one of the most extensively and continuously occupied prehistoric sites on Martha's Vineyard. Avoidance and preservation of Area 1 is recommended. The Bergeron Site yielded a moderate density of chipping debris along with evidence of historic-period activity. The site is potentially eligible to the National Register due to its potential to yield information related to prehistoric and historic period settlement in this part of the island. Avoidance and preservation is recommended. The third prehistoric site area, designated Findspot 1, yielded one piece of chipping debris and is not recommended for further archaeological investigations.

25-1804 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Thomas L. Arcuti, and Christopher L. Donta

1998 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bristol Brothers Golf Course Development, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

The project area is located immediately east of the Old Swamp River wetland. The project is divided into two areas. The northern portion is not presently planned for construction, so it was only covered in the background research. The southern portion was the focus of this survey. While the Old Swamp River wetland is prominently mapped in historic documents, background research and the walkover revealed no recorded historic sites in the project area. Several 19th-century houses are mapped within one-quarter mile of the project area, and a historic mill, "Porter's Mill," is shown on a 1794 map. During the walkover, the swamp was completely dry, but in prehistoric times, the swamp would have been the predominant water source in the vicinity of the project area. People exploiting swamp resources might have made small camps in the project area. Review of the site files and the literature resulted in no previously recorded prehistoric sites in the project area or the immediate vicinity. A large gravel quarry has been in operation in the southern portions of the project area for the past year or so, destroying approximately two-thirds of the project area. Three areas north of the quarry have a high potential to contain prehistoric sites and subsurface testing is recommended. The current research showed that the majority of the southern portion of the area does not require further survey. The northern portion of the project area is

level, well drained, and less stony. Should development be proposed in this area, an archaeological survey is recommended.

25-1805 Holmes, Richard D., Toni R. Goar, Timothy Binzen, and Richard M. Reycraft

1999 Reconnaissance Survey of the ESI-New Bedford LLC Project Parcel and Site Examination of the Missio Site (19-BR-338), New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Work consisted of a reconnaissance survey of the sloping western portion of the parcel, and testing of the western part of the Missio site (19-BR-338), which has a Middle Archaic component. Land was previously used as a woodlot. The reconnaissance survey located no archaeologically sensitive areas, and no supplementary archaeological testing was recommended. An upright stone was investigated and is interpreted as a boundary marker. A stone fence was mapped. Testing included 43 shovel test pits and five 1 m x 1 m units. Researchers found no features. Three non-diagnostic quartz flakes, nine angular debris, and one core were in subsurface contexts. The portion of 19-BR-338 tested is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance or further investigations are not required for the project area.

25-1806 Donta, Christopher L.

1999 Archaeological Site Examination of the Blassberg Site for the Turners Falls Heritage Park, Turners Falls, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

Earlier research in the area documented the Blassberg prehistoric site (19-FR-328). Historic remains associated with a 19th-century hotel were considered likely to be encountered during these excavations, but the focus of this project was the evaluation of the prehistoric site. The survey area covered 1,500 sq m. The site examination resulted in the recovery of 256 prehistoric artifacts from 24 of the 35 units excavated. The majority of the material was quartz chipping debris, with several other raw materials present, a small number of tools, and 13 sherds of prehistoric pottery dating to approximately the Middle to Late Woodland period. No temporally diagnostic lithic specimens or features were found. Road construction and structural foundations have heavily disturbed the area surrounding the artifact scatter. Any remains in these areas are likely to have been disturbed. The site is of the Woodland period, possibly related to the larger sites, including the Riverside Archaeological District, to the north. It is not expected that further excavation would document any intact features or provide a more definitive sample of artifacts. No further research on is recommended.

25-1807 Mulholland, Mitchell T. and Christopher L. Donta

1999 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Vineyard Acres Golf Development Project, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Background research determined that the area has seen little human use in the past. No evidence of any prehistoric sites is recorded within the project area. Historic sources indicate that the area has been used as a woodlot for many decades, with no recorded habitation. An old dirt road, known as Dr. Fisher's Way (or Road), passes through the project area, and is the only historic feature observed. The project entailed the testing of four survey units, totaling 112 shovel test pits. No artifacts were recovered, and no sites were found. Testing along the ancient way failed to recover evidence of any historic features, sites, or artifacts. No evidence of any prehistoric activity was encountered. No further survey is recommended.

25-1808 Blancke, Shirley

1999 Archaeological Data Recovery at Sleepy Hollow North Cemetery Expansion: Final Report, Phase I, Concord, Massachusetts, 1999. 35 pages.

A volunteer data recovery was conducted for the west side of the area planned for expansion of the Concord Sleepy Hollow Cemetery (19-MD-100). Testing supplemented previous surveys in the project area (see Reports #25-1657 and #25-1679). A total of 173 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 5 and 10 m intervals within an area measuring 230 m x 30 m. Seven areas were tested with 1 m x 1 m units. Six features were observed of which three were of special interest. These included a shallow trench containing charcoal radiocarbon dated to the third millennium BP, an Archaic firepit radiocarbon dated to the fourth millennium BP, and a thin blackened area or "platform" for which several possible interpretations were offered, including a Native American house floor and a canoe-making area. It was recommended that additional testing be conducted in order to determine the nature of the black platform and to explore the area around the firepit.

25-1809 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1999 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the BBB Properties, Billerica, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

Background research indicated that no known prehistoric sites were recorded for the project area, although two known sites (19-MD-776 and 19-MD-777) are known just to the south. Historic use of the area was limited, apparently to agriculture, beginning in the later 19th century. One historic site (BIL-HA-4) lies just to the north of the project area. Following background research, the project area was divided into two survey units based on topography and proposed impacts. The property was examined for prehistoric and historic archaeological potential and subsurface testing, using 100 shovel test pits, was conducted in areas with potential. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found anywhere in the project area. No significant historical features were found anywhere in the project area, although a small number of items dating from the latter half of the 20th century were found in a few of the test pits. No further testing is recommended for this project.

25-1810 Donohue-Putnam, Barbara

1997 Intensive archaeological Survey Taunton Elementary and Middle Schools, Taunton, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

The project area had been part of the property holdings of the Taunton Almshouse (now the Taunton Nursing Home,) since at least 1830. One Native American site (19-BR-63) is located within and adjacent to the project area. In addition, an historic earth and concrete dam and historic dump (TAU-HA-63) are located within the project area. The intensive survey revealed the location of a second historic dump (Feature Fl), a concentration of historic materials in the southeastern section of the project area (Historic Site HS1), as well as a scatter of historic materials throughout the western half of the project area. A minimum amount of prehistoric materials, defined as two spot finds were also recovered.

25-1811 Donohue, Barbara

1998 Site Examination of the Taunton Elementary and Middle School Project, Taunton, Massachusetts. 164 pages.

This site examination consisted of the excavation of 75 shovel test pits, eight excavation units and one trench, within three areas of a 0.5 km x 1.5 km parcel of land on the property of the former Taunton Almshouse (1826-1931). An earlier survey identified an area of unusual concentrations of artifacts and soil anomalies (Area A) and two historic dumps (Areas B and C) (see Report #25-1811). The site examination recovered 22,911 late 19th- to early 20th-century artifacts. It was determined that Area A had witnessed considerable disturbance through landscaping activities, which made it impossible to interpret. No further testing was recommended. The dump in Area B yielded many near-intact items from well-defined strata, suggesting several dumping episodes. The historic dump in Area C yielded many small, broken items in mottled soils, suggesting a single dump episode. Both dumps had a large number of medicine/prescription bottles, reflecting re-

sponses to a range of health problems within the early 20th-century almshouse. The materials recovered from both dumps have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of the relief of the poor and of medical practices associated with the poor and the sick. It is recommended that any disturbance to the Area B dump is preceded by a Data Recovery Plan. No further testing was recommended for the Area C dump.

25-1812 Wheeler, Kathleen and Ellen Marlatt

1999 Findings from the 1998 Site Examination at the Dwight Derby-House, Medfield, Massachusetts. 121 pages.

Fieldwork was completed prior to renovations at the house including foundation repair and landscaping to improve drainage. Archaeological sampling was restricted to areas of greatest impact from grading and foundation work, leaving a large portion of the yard untested. The Dwight-Derby House is an 18th-century woodframe building, with portions of a 17th-century parlor and chamber and later additions. Secondary sources assert that Timothy Dwight, one of the first settlers and organizers of the town, built the house. Two successive families lived in the house throughout the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries: the Dwights(ca. 1652 until the 1790s) and the Townsend/Derby family (-1880). The house has been approved for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. More than 7,000 artifacts were collected from 26 excavation units, including six prehistoric flakes from the north side of the house. In the south yard, few artifacts were found, and it is expected that grading will impact few to no archaeological resources. On the west side of the house, sampling along the foundation did not reveal evidence of the date of construction. The density of artifacts was not sufficiently great to warrant further investigation prior to landscaping. The back yard provided the highest density of artifacts. Testing along the north foundation revealed a repair trench that disturbed the initial builders' trench. The owners of the property may want to consider further archaeological investigation of the back yard, because so little of its area was sampled. The east yard provides evidence of what may have been an urban dooryard, with access to and from the east parlor during the last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century. High quantities of redware were discovered in the east yard along with what may be stone piers for an outbuilding. The east yard was bounded by the house on two sides, providing a protected area for dairying and other household tasks. Because landscaping is expected to be most severe in the east yard, it is strongly recommended that further archaeological investigation continue here prior to any landscaping or grading.

25-1813 Garman, James C., Paul A. Russo, and Lauren J. Cook

1998 Archaeological Site Examination of the Osborn-Read-Page Pottery at the Ahepa/Penelope 120 Assisted Living Project. 130 pages.

Excavation of seven machine-assisted trenches, in concert with column sampling and other controlled means of artifact collection, indicates that the Osborn-Read-Paige pottery archaeological site in Peabody, Massachusetts includes extensive archaeological deposits associated with both the 19th- and 20th-century pottery industry on the North Shore. Although portions of the site have been disturbed by demolition and post-abandonment processes, enough stratified deposits remain in the central portion of the site to establish the site's integrity. Current data suggest that its period of significance is 1830, toward the end of Amos Osborn's tenure, to 1944, the end of Moses B. Paige's tenure. Although the site boundaries are the historical boundaries of AHEPA/Penelope 120 Parcel 11, the site has a central core of stratified deposits and archaeological integrity. The Osborn-Read-Paige pottery is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National and State Registers of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. Project plans call for construction of a parking lot in the area defined as the limit of intact archaeological deposits. It is recommended that construction techniques be evaluated that could avoid or minimize impacts to the site. If disturbance to the site cannot be minimized, an archaeological data recovery may be necessary as a mitigation strategy.

25-1814 Pinello, Martha E.

1999 An Archaeological Site Examination of the Peach Wall at the Vale, the Lyman Estate, Waltham, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

The 450-foot, free-standing brick wall was constructed in 1794 to hold espaliered fruit frees. It is part of an English styled estate garden system installed by Theodore Lyman (1753-1839), a wealthy merchant and patron of horticulture. Excavations revealed the original, and still functioning, rubble-filled drainage trench on the north side of the wall. A path or promenade, 5 to 6 feet wide, was once paved with sand, gravel and coal ash, and covered the surface of the trench. Another path surface was identified on the south side of the wall. This path surface may have included shell, coal ash, and gravel. The garden bed south of the wall has been in continual use since the 1790s and thus contained rich organic soil and a modern planting hole. The north lawn topography was leveled, probably as the result of Victorian period changes.

25-1815 Dunford, Frederick J.

1987 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Pleasant Bay, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Prehistoric and historical background research indicates that the Pleasant Bay study area has a high potential to contain both prehistoric and historic sites. Specifically, the known archaeological record, as compiled by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, lists 45 prehistoric or contact sites for the Pleasant Bay study unit and approximately 60 sites for the greater Pleasant Bay area. An additional 24 sites were located during this study. Interestingly, the 72 sites discussed here represents approximately 10% of the known site record for all of Barnstable County, indicating a significantly high site density for this area. Development and coastal erosion will therefore have a significant impact on the archaeological record of Pleasant Bay. An examination of prehistoric archaeological site distribution data indicates that well-drained areas with sandy soil and minor slope that are within 1,000 feet of a freshwater source and the resources of a marine ecosystem have a very high potential to contain prehistoric archaeological sites. Areas with these characteristics should be avoided during the course of development.

25-1816 Pendery, Steven R.

1998 Bedford Lane Archaeological Survey Minute Man National Historical Park, Lincoln, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted at Minute Man National Historical Park. Eleven 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in the project area. No prehistoric artifacts were discovered, and no significant historic-period resources were documented. No additional research is recommended for this project area.

25-1817 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Beth P. Miller

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Beale House Preservation and Rehabilitation Project, Quincy, Massachusetts. 109 pages.

The Beale House is a late 18th-century Georgian/Federal-style building, with a late 19th-century Carriage House, which sits on a 3.68 acre parcel of land. The survey consisted of background research and subsurface testing to identify archaeologically sensitive portions of the property. Because of the proximity of Furnace Brook and well-drained sandy soils, it was expected that prehistoric resources would be located in relatively intact portions of the parcel. One prehistoric site was identified within the Beale House property. This site contains a moderate density of chipping debris, chipped stone tools, and food remains. A variety of lithic materials used by local prehistoric groups from at least the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland periods are represented in the

assemblage. The presence of calcined bone (deer species) indicates that food processing occurred on-site. The prehistoric deposits were recovered from intact subsoils and disturbed topsoils. Because nearly half of the prehistoric artifacts (including the calcined bone) were in relatively intact soils, the prehistoric site was determined to possess good physical integrity. It has the potential to provide information relating to prehistoric settlement and subsistence systems in the Furnace Brook section of the lower Neponset River drainage. Historic archaeological remains include late 18th- through 20th-century domestic and construction-related artifacts. These materials were recovered around the main and carriage house foundations, in the North Lawn, along the driveway and turnaround, and in the north, east, and west meadows. In most cases, temporally-sensitive artifacts were intermixed in sandy fill soils. Other historic deposits include a refuse pit near a possible privy or well feature in the North Meadow. A concentration of machine-cut nails was found in association with a stone footing in the North Lawn area between the main and carriage houses. This was the site of a ca. 1867 stable formerly connected to the northeast side of the main house. The below-ground stone footing and associated nail assemblage are likely associated with the stable. This structure had four large arched bays and was built without a raised foundation. The refuse pit stone footing, and intact areas of documented historic resources have the potential to contribute information relating to the land use and occupational history of the Beale House property. Further archaeological study of the prehistoric and historic deposits is recommended.

25-1818 Beaudry, Mary

1997 Volume A: Archaeological Investigations at the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, 1996, Newbury, Massachusetts. 21 pages.
2003 Volume B: Report of Archaeological Testing, Fencing Improvements, 2003, Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts. 28 pages.
1998 Volume C: Archaeology of the Spener-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts, Interim Report No. 6, Results of Archaeological Testing: Granary/Horse Barn Foundation and West Hayfield, Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

The 1996 field season at the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm had two major components. The first of these was conducted as an archaeological field and workshops. Excavation focused on the northern boundary of the farmyard, excavating within the existing Carriage Shed and along a former fence line and range of outbuildings stretching between the Carriage Shed and Tenant House. The second component was an intensive shovel test pit survey in the field to the north of the farmyard, (see Reports #25-1248, #25-1249, #25-1250, #25-1251, #25-1252, #25-1367, #25-1404, and #25-1790). The 1998 fieldwork was conducted in advance of grading and drainage improvements where a large horse barn once stood. The limited evidence recovered suggestst ha the 1811 barn (identified as a granary) was reworked into a stable or horse barn in the 1860s or 1870s when other major changes to the house and farmyard were undertaken. A transect of 10 shovel test pits produced features (foundation segment, pit or dry well, etc), and cultural material. Archaeological testing was conducted in 2003 where fencing improvments are proposed. A total of 7 test pits were excavated. Artifacts included brick fragments and coal clinkers, however the finds indicate very low-density use of this area of the property.

25-1819 Decima, Elena, Barbara Donohue, and Alison Dwyer

1998 Reconnaissance Survey for the Minimum Operating Section of the South Boston Piers Transitway Turn-Around Loop (CC01). 41 pages.

Most of the Minimum Operable Segment (MOS) has been cleared by previous archaeological studies (see Reports #25-898, #25-988, and #25-1336). The area between Beach and Essex streets was identified as the only portion of the project not surveyed previously. The historic research revealed that mainly indentured servants settled the study area, which did not fully join the large-scale maritime trade of Boston until the Early Industrial Period, when the coal trade developed. The residents of this section continued the earlier demographic pattern of living adjacent to their work places. By the end of the 19th century, most of the wharves were taken over by rail lines,

culminating in the construction of South Station in 1896. Prehistoric sites may exist along the 17th-century shoreline or in the tidal flats created by rising sea levels, however they are fragile and subject to destruction by European construction. Early European sites within the MOS corridor are also most likely to be found along the original shoreline. While historic research indicates that a saw pit, garden and orchard of one of the original settlers were located near the southeastern edge of the peninsula in the late 17th century, it is not known whether buildings were also located near the shoreline. The project area experienced various fill operations in its historic development, often associated with wharfing-out. The history of disturbance and intense development of this section of Boston indicates that the cultural resources associated with its occupation are not likely to have retained integrity. No archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1820 Strauss, Alan E.

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey (Phase I) MWRA Quabbin Reservoir Disinfection Facilities, Ware and Ludlow, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historic sites were situated within the project area, although there are a number of recorded sites in the region. Investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 25 shovel test pits in an area of approximately 1 acre at each project location. The shovel testing revealed that soils in the Ware project area were plowed and one crystal quartz flake was recovered from the plow-zone. Bracket testing around the flake failed to locate additional cultural remains. The isolated flake suggests that some ephemeral prehistoric activity took place in the project area. Soils in the Ludlow project area were unplowed and rocky. No cultural remains were recovered from the Ludlow project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the two project areas.

25-1821 Donohue-Putnam, Barbara and Karen Michalec

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey Briggs Recreational Site, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

The proposed 36 acre project area is located southeast of Indian Brook Road, to the north of Indian Brook, and to the south and west of Indian Brook Elementary School. A preliminary assessment of the property indicated that the area had both prehistoric and historic archaeological potential and warranted an intensive (locational) survey. The intensive survey, which consisted of an additional walkover, historical background research, and test-pit excavation, included the excavation of 92 systematic and 12 judgmental test pits. No cultural materials—either prehistoric or historic—were recovered; thus, no additional work is recommended.

25-1822 Strauss, Alan E.

1998 Archaeological Machine Excavations at Lot 48 Berkshire Trail Subdivision in Barnstable, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

The project consisted of background research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Background data indicated that a possible Native American burial ground was located near the project area based on oral tradition and a surveyors map from 1975. An on-site inspection was made with Mr. Tysto Ranta a local resident who knew the location of the burial ground. Mr. Ranta established that the possible burial ground was located a few hundred feet to the east of the project area. Lot 48 contained a small knoll and level plateau and had moderate potential to contain prehistoric cultural resources and a possibility of possessing human burials. Seven, north-south oriented, machine trenches were excavated across the project area. The trenches excavated with a “Bobcat” excavator were 5 feet in width and between 38 and 59 feet in length. Four of the trenches on the plateau had to be excavated with a backhoe, these trenches were about 3 feet wide and 90 cm deep. No evidence of human burials or other prehistoric activity was identified in any of the trenches, which were excavated into the light-colored, B-2 horizon soils. No further archaeological investi-

gations are recommended.

25-1823 Clements, Joyce M.

1999 Report of a Phase II Archaeological Site Examination, The Stetson House, Hanover, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

The site examination consisted of documentary and contextual research, and excavation of 7 test trenches (50 cm x 1 m) within the construction footprint. Subsurface excavations produced moderate quantities of artifacts dating from the 18th to the 20th centuries. Subsurface horizons consisted of strata redeposited during household renovation and construction of modern drainage features. The test area contains no intact significant archaeological deposits, and archaeologists therefore recommend that the proposed utility trenches be constructed as planned.

25-1824 Fragola, Patricia

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Stop & Shop Plaza Redevelopment Project, Sandwich, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The intensive (locational) survey included 37 shovel test pits excavated within the project area. The low density of historic period cultural material recovered is not believed to be related to any specific activities occurring at the Roberti Dairy Farm and are not considered to be a significant archaeological deposit. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered during this survey. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1825 Macpherson, Jennifer and Duncan Ritchie

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Middle Fort Pond Sewer Project. 78 pages.

Background research and a walkover inspection were used to assess the present condition and archaeological sensitivity of the project area in Acton, Massachusetts. Subsurface testing within these areas was carried out with 5 m x 5 m blocks containing five 50 cm x 50 cm test pits. The three stream crossings were sampled with judgmentally placed 50 cm x 50 cm test pits and transects. The proposed treatment plant and operations building sites were examined with 30 m x 30 m blocks containing 13 50 cm x 50 cm test pits, a single test pit transect, and two test pit arrays. A total of 85 test pits was excavated during the survey. Subsurface testing identified two prehistoric archaeological sites. At the Hawk Pine Site, found within the proposed treatment plant, cultural material included a Brewerton-like projectile point and pieces of rhyolite, quartz, mylonite, and chert chipping debris. A probable pit feature was found in an area with a concentration of chipping debris. The mylonite chipping debris and projectile point indicate that the site may contain Middle and Late Archaic period components. Locus 1, characterized by few pieces of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris, was found on the proposed location of the operations building. It appears to be a small activity area and is unlikely to yield additional information. It is not considered potentially significant. The Hawk Pine Site appeared to be a moderate sized, multi-component site and a potentially significant cultural resource. It was recommended that construction of the proposed treatment plant avoid this site, if possible. No further archaeological investigation of Locus 1 was recommended (see report# 25-1876).

25-1826 Fragola, Patricia and James C. Garman

1999 Intensive (Locational) Survey Mayor Michael J. Neville Manor, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

The survey identified two archaeological sites: the Charles Foster Site (ca. 1790-1840), which may represent a dump or a post-abandonment landscaping event; and Neville Manor I. Background research indicates that the Charles Foster Site is likely associated with an early 19th-century domes-

tic site. The site, which lacks any evidence of a cellar hole or other structure, has poor stratigraphic integrity. Neville Manor I, identified in a test pit and delineated through array testing, contained six flakes in poor stratigraphic context. No other archaeological sites were identified in the major impact areas, which demonstrated evidence of land filling and grading. An isolated fragment of human bone identified on the site approximately 20 years ago may have been brought in from an unmarked cemetery as part of the fill required to reach the proper grade for the terrace. The results of the survey strongly suggest that neither site is eligible for inclusion in the State and National Register of Historic Places. Given the limited potential significance of the Charles Foster Site and the Neville Manor I Findspot, no further archaeological survey is recommended for the redevelopment of Neville Manor.

25-1827 Decima, Elena B.

1997 Final Report for Intensive Archaeological Survey Indian Pond Estates, Kingston, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The survey tested (via blocks of test pits, transects, and judgmental test pits) several areas within the project. The survey located four small prehistoric sites (A, C, D1, D2) in the flat areas by a group of seasonal pools/water holes. The four sites are small, with a low density of artifacts, and lack finished tools and diagnostic artifacts. In total, 30 flakes (felsite and quartz), six shatter (quartz), and two possible cores (quartz) were recovered. Remains of historical activities were also encountered in different areas of the parcel: a small dump near Brook Street and surface trash by Duke's Hole and by the many dirt roads and trails that crisscross the property. The sites could reflect activities associated with a possible Native American trail (known as Duke's Hole Road). The sites may represent the remains of small foraging camps, perhaps brief stopovers in the seasonal movements between the Jones River, Indian Pond, Smelt Pond, Muddy Pond, and the many ponds and brooks that encircle the project. It is recommended that a site examination of Sites A, C, D1, and D2 be conducted.

25-1828 Macpherson, Jennifer

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Flagship Property, Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

The project area encompasses approximately 168 acres located east and west of South Street, north of the Hopkinton/Milford town line. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Based on the walkover survey, a specific number of locations within the project area were considered to have high or moderate archaeological sensitivity. Shovel test pits excavated in these areas recovered historic-period artifacts associated with two foundations and chipping debris associated with two areas of prehistoric activity. Historic Foundation 1 contains cultural material dating to the late-18th, early-19th centuries in an undisturbed context and additional archaeological investigations in the form of site examination should be conducted if proposed development impacts this area. No further work is required for Historic Foundation 2 or Native American Findspots 1 and 2.

25-1829 Hoffman, Curtiss

1996 Middleborough Little League Playing Fields Path, Middleborough, Massachusetts, Archaeological Intensive Survey and Supplementary Research Report. 196 pages.

The project areas are adjacent to the Soccer Field Site, 19-PL-520. The first area was tested with shovel test pits in two transects at 15 m intervals. Sixty-two lithic artifacts were found in 19 test-pits, and 21 more were found on the surface. These expand the known range of occupation from the Early Archaic period (a LeCroy bifurcate point) to the Contact period (three ballast flint gunspalls) and a chiastolite charm stone. Five probable pit features were observed. In the second area, 26 test pits were excavated. Diagnostic artifacts recovered included an Orient Fishtail point, and

several Small-Stemmed Points and point fragments, and a steatite bowl fragment.

25-1830 Lewis, Lynne G. and Jared W.E. Bryson

1997 Through Rain and Snow and Cold: Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Studio Drainage Correction Project at Chesterwood, Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 1996. 37 pages.

Six units of varying sizes were excavated outside and within the basement of the Daniel Chester French Studio. The two exterior units (measuring 4.5 ft x 4 ft and 3 ft x 5 ft) showed significant disturbance. The remaining four units were excavated in the cellar and were each at least 1 ft x 1 ft in size. All artifacts recovered from the cellar were of 20th-century origin. None of the excavation units provided clear evidence of earlier (pre-French) occupations at the site.

25-1831 Fragola, Patricia

1996 Technical Report: Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Adams Farm Residential Subdivision, and Archaeological Site Examinations of the Dragonfly and Ellis Cellarhole Sites, Walpole, Massachusetts. 141 pages.

Five archaeological sites were identified in the approximately 338 acre proposed Adams Farm Residential Subdivision. Two (Hawks Rockshelter, Dusty Dog) are Native American sites representing temporary or sporadic land use while a third (Dragonfly) encompasses three loci of lithic tool manufacture and maintenance. The Ellis Site, a farmstead occupied as early as the 1720s and later destroyed by fire, yielded a high density of artifacts indicating intensive occupation during the mid-18th century. The nearby Stone Ring Site appears to be a hunting blind or pen. The Ellis Site, that has associations to early Walpole history, was recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1832 Goodby, Robert G.

1993 The 1992 Massachusetts Audubon Society Archaeological Field School at 19BN87, Wellfleet, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Following work conducted by Linda Towle (see reports #25-576, #25-673, and #25-785) and Fred Dunford, the Field School continued investigations of Joe Brown's Asparagus Field (19-BN-87), an approximately 450 sq m site occupied intermittently from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland period. Two areas were tested with the goal of defining the limits of concentrations of artifacts, with a total of 13 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits. The concentrations were sampled with three 1 m x 1 m units. Locus 1 was an area noted by Towle to have a high density of ceramics. Results from the nine shovel test pits and one 1 m x 1 m unit included ceramics (two with cord-wrapped stick impressions) indicative of Late Woodland occupation; there was also evidence of tool manufacture. Locus 2 investigated an area of felsite chipping debris with four shovel test pits and one 1 m x 1 m unit. Materials (ceramics and lithics) were suggestive of Late Woodland occupation.

25-1833 Thomas, Peter A.

1979 In the Maelstrom of Change: The Indian Trade and Cultural Process in the Middle Connecticut River Valley: 1635-1665. 566 pages.

This dissertation examines southern New England Native American-European trading activity (especially the fur trade) between 1635 and 1665, particularly the articulation between facets of economic, political, and social life in the New England Indian and English communities. Archaeological evidence is presented from the Squakheag site of Fort Hill (1663-1664) in Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

25-1834 Mueller, James W., Steven R. Pendery, and William A. Griswold

1998 “The Fort on the First Hill in Dorchester:” Archaeological Investigations of Colonel Gridley’s Revolutionary War Star Fort at Dorchester Heights National Historic Site, South Boston, Massachusetts. 227 pages.

Background studies and field testing resulted in the discovery of parts of a star fort that was built on Dorchester Heights in May 1776. Remains of the gate complex, the ditch surrounding the fort, and the powder magazine were recovered. Testing was done by monitored backhoe trenches and manual excavation units over the approximately 1.25 acres of the project area. Fragments of an officer’s epaulet and some musket balls were the only military artifacts recovered. The evidence indicated that the ditch had not undergone modifications during the War of 1812 while the powder magazine had been repaired or re-built in 1814.

25-1835 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Claudia Milne

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey: Forty Acres within Area 14A, Modified Site Examinations of Two Historic Sites, Main Training Area, Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Devens, Massachusetts. 145 pages.

The survey covered an approximate 40 acre section of Area 14A located in the northeast quadrant of the Main Training Area (former South Post of Fort Devens) in Lancaster, Massachusetts. The modified site examinations were conducted at the locations of two previously identified historic sites and previously identified prehistoric deposits also situated in the northeast quadrant of the Main Training Areas (see Report #25-1378 and #25-1435). Field investigations of Area 14A did not identify any significant archaeological resources. Field investigations and archival research of the previously identified archaeological sites (HS 1S [formerly 2S], HS 3S, and the Range Control Site [19-WR-563] which includes the 19-WR-358 site area) determined that these sites have been compromised by 20th-century military disturbances. These sites are not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigations of these sites or the 40 acre section of Area 14A in the Main Training Area of DRFTA are recommended.

25-1836 Waldbauer, Richard, William A. Griswold, and Steven R. Pendery

1999 Cultural Land Use Mapping Study: New Bedford Whaling National Historic Park. 94 pages.

The report documents the expected locations of a variety of significant archaeological resources within the proposed New Bedford Whaling National Historic Park, a 23 acre parcel in New Bedford, Massachusetts. It also identifies a few potentially significant sites just outside the boundary, such as the Baker-Robinson Oil and Candle Works and the Rotch-Jones-Duff House. The archaeological potential of the County Street Historic District, Merrill’s Wharf Historic District, and select nearby National Historic Landmarks is also evaluated in a general way. Issues pertaining to the management of archaeological resources with the Park are reviewed. Historic land use maps are included.

25-1837 Milne, Claudia and Duncan Ritchie

1999 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey: BankBoston Great Woods Development. 77 pages.

This survey assessed the archaeological sensitivity of approximately 500 acres within the southern half of the Great Woods district, a large tract of woodland extending across the Norton/Mansfield town line. Background research involved a review of historic maps, town histories, and several earlier cultural resource management surveys. Two historic-period cultural resources were identified in the project area during the walkover survey and surface inspection: a foundation for a small

house with an associated well and a fieldstone culvert or bridge over Great Brook. Modern period structural remains included a concrete foundation for a house near Route 140 and a group of wood frame sheds used to store construction or farm equipment. Background information also indicated that a historic period farmstead could be located in the northern section of the project area. The walkover identified zones of high sensitivity for cultural resources near Great Brook and other small streams and wetlands. Zones of moderate and low sensitivity expected to contain unrecorded prehistoric and historic period sites were also designated.

25-1838 Doucette, Dianna

1997 Annasnappet Pond: 9,000 Years in Carver, Massachusetts: A Popular Report on the Archaeology in Carver, Massachusetts for the Route 44 Reconstruction Project. 16 pages.

The popular report summarizes the field methods and findings of the data recovery project on the sites in the Annasnappet Pond Archaeological District (see Report #25-1692). The sites were occupied from the late Paleoindian period through the Middle Woodland, with the greatest use occurring in the Middle Archaic. Debitage, points, soapstone bowl fragments, and atlatl weights were among the recovered artifacts. There was also a human burial in the District.

25-1839 Macpherson, Jennifer and A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Nickel Hill Energy Project, Dracut, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Favorable environmental attributes as well as a nearby 18th-century nickel mine contributed to a high sensitivity ranking for portions of the project area. Additionally, the southern portions of the project area were considered sensitive for prehistoric and historic resources due to the close proximity of the Merrimack River. A total of 116 test pits was excavated. Subsurface testing focused on moderate and high sensitivity areas within the wooded areas around the northern and western periphery of an active quarry, and along the Merrimack River. Archaeological investigations yielded a small number of 20th-century historic artifacts and a small, concrete foundation that is not considered potentially significant. No cultural material reflecting prehistoric Native American use of the project area was recovered.

25-1840 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1999 Archaeological Survey and Architectural Review of the Harlow House and Farmstead, Ellisville Harbor State Park, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

A total of 72 shovel test pits was excavated in the project area of approximately six acres. No direct evidence of historic structures from the earlier use of this property was found. There are no indications of any intact subsurface remains of historic features directly around the Harlow House, or anywhere else on the property. The only indication of earlier historic use comes from a substantial percentage of the artifacts in Survey Unit 1, which date from the 18th and 19th centuries. Three shovel test pits were excavated in the basement of the farmhouse, to assess impacts related to removing oil-contaminated soils. Most of the project area appears to be part of a single, large prehistoric site, which extends to the northeast, into the area investigated previously by Boston University, and cataloged as prehistoric site 19-PL-174 (see Report #25-1783). Thirty-eight of the 72 test pits excavated by UMAS contained prehistoric material, totaling 210 artifacts. The two diagnostic specimens collected during this project point to a Woodland Period occupation but may also include earlier components. A 1939 residence and several farm-related outbuildings were evaluated. Some of the outbuildings are slated for demolition. The study found that most of the outbuildings are in very poor condition, were constructed in the 20th century, and are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. An MHC Area Form was completed for the parcel.

25-1841 Leveillee, Alan

1997 Assessment Summary: Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Taunton Municipal Airport, East Taunton, Massachusetts. 4 pages.

A reconnaissance level survey of the approximately 1 sq km area of the airport showed the area to have undergone severe ground disturbance through prior construction. Background research indicated the presence of known prehistoric sites in the general vicinity, but only one findspot in the immediate area. No further survey was recommended.

25-1842 Pappalardo, A. Michael, Cecelia Saunders, Faline Schneiderman-Fox, and Jo Deaton

1999 Intensive Level (Phase 1) Archaeological Survey, Naval Reserve Center, Pittsfield, Massachusetts and Architectural and Historical Documentation. 157 pages.

The Naval Reserve Center (NRC) is a 10.7 acre (4.3 hectare) rectangular parcel. Based on the results of two prior reconnaissance surveys, NRC Pittsfield was determined to possess sensitivity for archaeological resources. This survey involved background research, a walk-over survey, and the excavation of 169 shovel test pits measuring 20 inches by 20 inches (50 cm by 50 cm). Several test pits yielded 19th-century artifacts, but these small, uniformly broken pieces of earthenware and glass do not represent potentially significant deposits. A total of three isolated prehistoric artifacts were recovered, one chert and one quartz flake, and one quartz cobble. No additional prehistoric artifacts were recovered through tighter interval testing at these locations. Modern refuse encountered at or below the level at which prehistoric materials were encountered indicates some degree of soil disturbance. The project site does not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility; further archaeological research would likely yield redundant data.

25-1843 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, and Timothy Binzen

1999 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Locational Surveys for the Proposed Greenfield Liquid Natural Gas Tank Project, Deerfield and Whately, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

The initial field survey consisted of five areas under consideration for the gas tank; three areas were added later. This report presents evaluations of all eight areas, testing of three survey units, and recommendations. Background research and the reconnaissance survey indicate that the proposed project areas were located in a region of high prehistoric site density. Two sites are known to lie within proposed gas tank locations, while numerous others exist within meters of these areas. Areas with the highest potential for site location were recommended for avoidance. These included Survey Units 1, 3, 9A, and 9B. These, as well as Survey Unit 7, were eliminated for consideration, in preference for either Survey Unit A or B. Subsurface testing was completed at each. Survey Unit C was added later and also subsurface tested. A total of 112 STPs was excavated. Field testing did not recover any indications of prehistoric or historic resources. No further subsurface testing is recommended for these areas. It is recommended that the project proceed as planned.

25-1844 Donta, Christopher L., Richard D. Holmes, Claire C. Carlson, and Thomas L. Arcuti

1999 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Boltwood Walk Parking Garage, Amherst, Massachusetts. 115 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area was a pasture until the early 19th century, when Noah Webster obtained the property and made a garden. This reportedly included a well and is known to have included other outbuildings. The area remained unchanged until approximately 1880, when it was developed commercially and contained several buildings and foundations. The lot remained commercial until the 1970s, when the remaining buildings were razed and the area

converted to a parking lot. Four archaeological trenches were excavated, in locations chosen on the basis of historic maps to intercept structural features and the probable location of Webster's well. Foundations of four structures were found, all built in the late 19th century and used for up to 100 years. Artifacts found in association with the structures correlate with historic maps and support the interpretation of a substantial development of this area during the 1880s. The structures were fully documented in plans and photographs. No evidence was found of a garden well constructed in the early 1800s.

25-1845 Chereau, Suzanne G. and Donna Ingham

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Ogilvie Property-Lighthouse Road, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

The 3.2 acre property contains surface indications of a Native American cemetery (boundaries unknown), a rectilinear stone enclosure, and a stone wall running in an east-west direction between the stone enclosure and the marked cemetery. The survey included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by construction. Field investigations determined that there are no human remains or other significant archaeological deposits within the project impact areas. However, the cemetery grave stones and several visible elements relating to an 18th-century Native American home/farmstead (filled-in cellar hole, three circular depressions, three stone piles, and stone walls) are present on the property. The home/farmstead remains and cemetery are considered significant archaeological resources that have the potential to contribute to an understanding of Aquinnah Wampanoag lifeways. These resources could be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Since the current survey did not include identifying the cemetery boundaries or a full investigation of the home/farmstead remains, it was recommended that a buffer zone be established to adequately protect these resources from future developments. Due to an absence of significant cultural resources within the project impact areas, no further archaeological investigations were recommended for those portions of the Ogilvie Property.

25-1846 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1999 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Regional Biosolids Processing Project, Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Background research on the approximately 2 acre project area revealed the presence of several prehistoric sites and a historic period cemetery, which indicated that the project area was close to a locus of Native American habitation and use. Historic use of the property itself appears to have been limited to agriculture. Six of the 48 shovel test pits excavated contained prehistoric material from the plow horizon and undisturbed subsoil, including pottery and lithic tools. This area was designated the Taber's Brook prehistoric site and was recommended for avoidance or a site examination survey. No historic structures or sites were found.

25-1847 Donta, Christopher L. and Thomas L. Arcuti

1999 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Site Locational Survey for the Northampton Segment of the Eastern Express Pipeline, Southwick, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

The survey route encompasses 2.4 miles of pipeline, two pipeyards, and three access roads. Background research indicated that the project area contains no previously reported prehistoric or historic sites, but is close to several known prehistoric sites and is in an area known to have been inhabited for at least 8,000 years. Historic maps show little development in the area until the late 19th century, when several residences and a schoolhouse were built close to the project area. Two hundred and forty-eight shovel test pits were excavated in five survey units. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found anywhere in the project area. Two small clusters of historic artifacts were found in Survey Unit HSM-1, as were historic materials around a small dump in Survey Unit

HSM-2. Neither location included intact foundations or other historic features. No evidence of historic structures was found in any part of the project area. No further archaeological testing is recommended for this segment of the project.

25-1848 Volmar, Michael A. and Mary Fuhrer

1999 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Locational Survey for the Fruitlands Museums Historic District, Harvard, Massachusetts. 184 pages.

This survey examined the Fruitlands Museums Historic District, a 218 acre parcel. No previous archaeological research had been carried out in the project area. We performed documentary and background research, surface reconnaissance, remote sensing, and subsurface testing. The survey included 409 40 cm x 40 cm shovel test pits excavated in clusters at 7.5 m intervals and 16 50 cm x 2 m trenches. The survey revealed one prehistoric and four historic sites. They include the Bailey site (HA-62) which is associated with a late-19th century brick works; the Ridge site (HA-61) a concentration of historic materials; the Willard-Atherton site (HA-63), an 18th- and 19th-century habitation site; two 19th-century mill pond-like structures and one Late Archaic site (19-WR-662). The survey also tested several known historic sites, areas around extant structures, and topographic features likely to yield prehistoric and historic archaeological remains. The previously known sites in the project area include the Richmond (HA-26), the Fruitlands farmhouse (HA-199), the original location for the Knight-Dudley house (HA-52), the Pergolas site (HA-25), and the Coffee site (HA-51). Future development activities at the museum should always include enough time and resources to conduct archaeological impact assessments, especially in known culturally sensitive areas. This survey has identified some of those areas. More archaeological survey work needs to be conducted to adequately sample the museum property.

25-1849 Binzen, Timothy L., Christopher L. Donta, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1999 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Well Supply and Pipeline, Russell, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

Background research on the project area near Strathmore Park indicates that the lower Westfield River drainage in the project area was extensively occupied during the prehistoric era, particularly at modern Westfield and at fishing locations on the river. Historic use of the area began in the mid-17th century; the town of Russell emerged as a residential, lumber, and paper production area in the late 18th century. The project area was tested for prehistoric and historic resources. Three survey units were recommended for further investigation, which was completed as a site locational survey. These units are located on the floodplain of the Westfield River and encountered a plow zone with deep flood deposits. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the testing. A small volume of historic artifacts was found, but no significant features or other historic materials were encountered. Due to the reconfiguration of a pump house and sections of pipeline on an upper terrace adjacent to Route 20, a fourth survey unit was tested. Five pieces of quartz were recovered from one test pit, but did not represent a significant cultural resource. A total of 61 test pits (50 cm x 50 cm) was excavated in the four survey units, which were located in an area measuring approximately 1,000 ft (300 m) north to south and 500 ft (150 m) east to west. The test pits were placed at 7.5-m (25-ft) intervals. No further testing is recommended for this project.

25-1850 Donta, Christopher L. and Timothy Binzen

1999 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Proposed Dartmouth High School Project, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

The project consisted of background research, a walkover of the project area, and subsurface testing of areas considered to have high archaeological potential. Background research indicated that the general Dartmouth area was a locus of Native American settlement, associated with the Wampanoag Indian tribe and that the vicinity had been an agricultural area prior to the 19th century, by

which time the project area appears to have been utilized as a wood lot. A total of 89 test units was completed in the project area. No prehistoric material was observed. Two units contained historic plow zone trash. Several stone piles seen in the project area are interpreted as the result of field clearing during the historic era. No further survey is recommended.

25-1851 Tuma, S. John, Jr.

1999 Phase I.5 Archaeological Survey, Doty Tavern, Canton, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

The established importance of Doty Tavern was its function as a meeting place for the Suffolk County Congress, which drew up the Suffolk Resolves, a direct predecessor to the American Declaration of Independence. The Suffolk Resolves were first presented to the Suffolk County Congress at Doty Tavern in 1774. Doty Tavern was also connected to a number of well-known individuals who were connected with the rebel faction in the American Revolutionary War. Archaeologists continued the investigations initiated by the Phase I Part I intensive survey (see Report #25-482). The current work concentrated on the identification of features observed in the earlier survey and included 6 discretionary shovel test pits, one 1 m x 1 m excavation unit, and the completion of a 1.5 m x 40 cm trench. These test units centered on Features 1, 2, and 4. By concentrating on these units archaeologists hoped to better understand the limits, compositions, and identities of these features. The project archaeologist recommended continued investigations at Doty Tavern to develop a more complete understanding of the complex deposition processes there. Continued research in conjunction with the Friends of Prowse Farm will preservation efforts and scholastic research. Archaeologists are not aware of any plans for major development in the project area. The project archaeologist recommends further excavations prior to any major land moving efforts at this location (See also Reports #25-1623, #25-1770, and #25-1871).

25-1852 Hatfield, June

1999 Uncovering the Past: Northeastern University and its Environs. 58 pages.

This is an exhibit catalog that presents a portrait of the Northeastern University neighborhood from the early Native American inhabitants through the 20th century. Artifacts included in this exhibit are from the Southwest Corridor excavations (See reports #25-1067, #25-1068, #25-1069, #25-1070, #25-1071, #25-1072, #25-1073, #25-1074).

25-1853 Berg, Shary Page

1999 The Civilian Conservation Corps: Shaping the Forests and Parks of Massachusetts A Statewide Survey of Civilian Conservation Corps Resources. 124 pages.

The report includes a complete inventory of those surviving buildings, landscapes, sites, and structures within the state Forests and Parks system that serve as a visible reminder of the legacy of the CCC. The inventory has been designed as both a historical record and as a planning tool. In addition to providing a narrative of the story of the CCC in Massachusetts, the survey will guide the Department of Environmental Management in protecting, preserving, and interpreting these unique resources.

25-1854 Clements, Joyce M.

1999 Final Report of Archaeological Investigations, Burr Lane Cemetery, Canton, Massachusetts; Human Remains from Burr Lane Cemetery, Canton, Massachusetts (2 volumes). 126 pages.

The proposed Burr Lane Estates subdivision is located on the former site of a sand and gravel quarry where an unmarked Native American cemetery was discovered and partially salvaged in the late 1960s by the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. Within the project area, archaeologists monitored machine soil stripping and documented several graveshafts as they were exposed

along the western face of the proposed subdivision. The remaining burial ground measures approximately 21 m x 7.5 m and contains 12 distinctive graveshafts, one possible graveshaft, and a small assemblage of disturbed human remains. The individuals were buried in rectangular, conifer and hardwood coffins, devoid of ornamentation, and sealed with hand-forged iron nails. Prior to interment the dead were wrapped in coarse burial shrouds attached with plain, copper or brass pins, placed fully extended in the coffin, and buried about a meter below ground. The investigation indicates that the Burr Lane Cemetery has considerable archaeological integrity and meets eligibility criteria A, B, and D for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A Preservation Restriction and a Preservation Plan have been developed for the property. It is possible that a portion of the cemetery may extend westward.

25-1855 Clements, Joyce M.

1999 Results of a Phase II Archaeological Site Examination: The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Museum, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

The site has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and includes a 19th-century dwelling and two non-contributing outbuildings on .58 acres of land. Subsurface investigations revealed that the project area had been leveled, graded, and filled. Only very small areas of undisturbed soils remained around the dwelling and in the landscaped lawns. Trenches placed adjacent to the structure indicated modest differences between the dwelling foundations and those of the adjoining ell. Modification to the structure's sill and foundations in the 1970s, however, obliterated evidence of earlier construction trenches. To the rear of the structure archaeologists exposed the sanitary drain trench that empties into the cesspool beneath the south lawn. Throughout the site archaeologists encountered dense fill deposits. These site-wide deposits extend no less than 20 cm beneath grade and were brought to the site as landscaping material in the 1970s. In some portions of the site the fill extended 60 cm beneath grade, indicating where the natural topography had been increased. Because of the extensive disturbance and fill there are few intact horizons in the property area. The remaining contents consist of imported fill, some of which is historical, and historical artifacts that date to the 19th century and 20th century. A few late-18th-century artifacts were found at the site, but the artifactual evidence is consistent with a 19th-century building. The artifacts are spatially arrayed as sheet refuse, and no extant historical features were encountered. The site possesses little research potential or potential significance as an archaeological site.

25-1856 Clements, Joyce M.

1999 Results of a Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Greycourt: The Charles H. Tenney Estate, Methuen, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

The purpose of the survey of the 26 acre project area is to evaluate the archaeological potential of the Tenney estate and consider how proposed stabilization and restoration efforts may impact archaeological resources. The survey specifically excludes those portions of the original estate that have been separated from the publicly-owned property (the stock stables and farm buildings, the lily pond, gardener's cottage/Munroe house, deer park and driving track, and the walled fruit and vegetable garden). The reconnaissance included documentary research of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's site files, previously published reports from the general area, and a review of historical maps and atlases. The walkover survey was designed to provide a preliminary evaluation of the archaeological potential of the estate. The Mansion House Ruins, Gate House, Pergola, and Tea House were all found to have very high archaeological sensitivity and the Bungalow to have high sensitivity. The areas of the Entrance Drive, the Robie and Rollins Dwellings, Meadowland adjacent to Park Street, and the boundary wall were found to have moderate to low sensitivity.

25-1857 Skinas, David C.

1999 Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the Billington Sea Project (P-1) and Prehistoric

Site 19-PL-843, Plymouth, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

Construction of the Billington Sea On-Site Disposal System would disturb well-drained, sandy soils located with 300 ft of the Billington Sea potentially having an adverse effect on significant cultural resources. One precontact Native American habitation site was identified and designated 19-PL-843. Four of the eight shovel test pits placed within the project boundaries produced 15 flakes, three ceramic fragments, and one rough core. Three additional flakes were found on the surface approximately 150 ft from the shoreline. The recovery of medium- and small-sized flakes suggests that stone tool refurbishing or sharpening activities occurred at this site. The quartz rough core had several large flakes removed and one edge appeared to have been used as a scraping or chopping tool. The three undecorated ceramic fragments probably came from the same vessel perhaps used to store liquids or food. Based on the limited artifacts recovered from the area of potential effect it appears that this is a single-component site occupied sometime during the Woodland period. Much of the site has been disturbed. The recovery of limited precontact Native American artifacts and data classes suggested that site 19-PL-843 had no research potential and was thus not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1858 Strauss, Alan E.

1999 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Norumbega Site (19-MD-725) in Weston, Massachusetts. 128 pages.

Fieldwork for this survey consisted of the excavation of 87 shovel test pits in the Shaft N area, 32 in the proposed shaft location, 40 in the overall work area, and 15 additional brackets. Fieldwork for the site examination included four shovel test pits, two 40 cm x 100 cm units, and three meter units. Four apparently Middle Woodland preforms were recovered. A radiocarbon date was obtained during the data recovery from scattered charcoal in one of the meter units. An Early Woodland date of 2,590±45 BP was obtained from the charcoal. The data recovery project consisted of the excavation of four meter units and three 40 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits. A total of 3,136 flakes and ten tools was recovered from all phases of work at the site. A total of 12.5 sq m or 16.67% of the prehistoric site was excavated. No subsurface features, diagnostic finished tools, or faunal or floral remains were found. The site was determined to be a high-density lithic workshop consisting primarily of locally available felsites. The site most likely dates to the Middle Woodland period based on the preform styles although the radiocarbon date was some 700 years earlier. The site no longer has potential to be of research value and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1859 Clements, Joyce M.

1998 Report of a Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Foundry Pond Dam Emergency Repair Project, Hingham, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

The reconnaissance survey entailed small-scale archival and field research with an overview of the existing archaeological features and the industrial context in which they were developed. Principal features within the project area included structural foundations, and a sluice box, dam, and sluiceway, in addition to broken stone walls, a fishladder, and a partially collapsed stone channel. No incontrovertible evidence of Benjamin Thomas's earliest foundry is visible from the ground surface, and those foundations that are extant may represent the last in a series of industrial concerns located in the vicinity of the existing parking lot. The area with the highest archaeological potential is the small upland, now covered with brush, between the western and eastern spillways. This area is shown as the location for a small building in Parrott's 1851 plan, and soils exposed at the base of an uprooted tree were blackened and contained charcoal and slag. During future repairs and stabilization around Foundry Pond two areas should be avoided in order to protect archaeological data: the entire perimeter of Feature 1, dry-laid structural foundations, and the area beneath the western dam.

25-1860 Clements, Joyce M.

1999 Report of a Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, *The Woods at Westminster*, Westminster, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

This report presents the results of a survey of the Woods at Westminster, a proposed 18-hole golf course on approximately 180 acres in the northern portion of Westminster. Local residents expressed concern that extant fieldstone foundations near the project area could be damaged during construction of the golf course. A Memorandum of Agreement has been generated to establish procedures for protecting the historic and archaeological resources during construction of the golf course. The survey substantiated three historical sites on the property. The three sites were spatially defined, surveyed, and set apart from the construction impact area in order to protect the historical remains and associated archaeological deposits. Taken to represent the first agricultural homesteads in the Proprietor's 2nd Division of Narragansett No. 2 these sites are potentially significant because they can contribute to our understanding of under-documented rural sites in Central Massachusetts.

25-1861 Clements, Joyce M.

1999 Results of a Phase II Site Examination and Phase III Data Recovery: The Abbott Site (BED-HA-4), Bedford, Massachusetts. 221 pages.

This report presents the combined results of an archaeological site examination and data recovery at the Abbott Historic Site (BED-HA-4). The Abbott Site was first identified during investigations of the Governor Winthrop residential subdivision (see Reports #25-1591, #25-1076, and #25-1003). Previous investigators identified one structural feature, a chaise and loom house, within this portion of the site. The structure was built around the turn of the 18th century and remained in use until after the middle of the 19th century. The current investigation revealed 27 strata and 10 features within the project impact area, providing information on ground preparation and site layout (a buried A horizon, builders' trench, stone cellar steps), the building's dimensions and internal configuration, and features associated with agricultural activities (post holes, a cart path, wagon ruts). Historical research investigated the site occupants and their extended family, revealing endogamous marriage patterns which concentrated wealth and transferred property through successive generations of the Abbott family. Contextual and documentary research identified the agricultural strategies adopted by the Abbott men, in addition to women's activities such as spinning and weaving, cheese and butter manufacture, and candle and soap production. The research incorporated a feminist orientation emphasizing the role of women in agricultural subsistence and exploring their contribution to farmstead survival. This analysis will provide comparative information for future researchers exploring the role of women in the early Massachusetts economy.

25-1862 Cassedy, Daniel F., Todd Cleveland, and Jeffrey Holland

1999 Cultural Resources Survey of the Massachusetts Portion of the AES Londonderry Lateral Pipeline, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

A 2.8 mile stretch of the realignment and replacement of a gas pipeline in Dracut was surveyed. The entire corridor was walked and inspected, and soil profiles were examined to evaluate depositional integrity within the project area. This evaluation determined that virtually the entire existing corridor has been disturbed by construction of the two pipelines. However, several temporary 25-foot-wide workspaces were undisturbed and surveyed using 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits at 10 m intervals. No archaeological sites were identified. No further archaeological studies are recommended for the project as currently designed. A historic structure survey of the corridor was also conducted. Because the pipeline replacement will occur below ground and the finished work will not be visible above ground, the Area of Potential Effects for structures was limited to locations where vegetation would be cleared creating the potential for a change in visual setting at or near a historic structure. Although several historic structures were located in the vicinity of the corridor, none fell within the Area of Potential Effects; thus, no structures were surveyed for the project. No

further historic structure studies are recommended for the project as designed. During survey, it was observed that six rock walls and an area of wall fragments lie within the corridor. Should the six intact walls be disturbed as part of the pipeline replacement work, it is recommended that the proponent return these features to their pre-work appearance once the replacement work is complete.

25-1863 Volmar, Michael A.

1998 The Micromorphology of Landscapes: An Archaeological Approach in Southern New England. 328 pages.

This dissertation focuses on studying entire landscapes to understand the total range of human effects present at archaeological sites by examining soil micromorphology. Soil micromorphology provides a detailed view of soil microstructure, and enables archaeologists to recognize very discrete alterations to the landscape that would otherwise be undetectable. The research suggests that the landscape is not easily divisible into cultural and non-cultural, site and non-site, or feature and non-feature areas. Rather, the entire landscape is more appropriately viewed as a continuum of areas with low to high evidence of cultural disturbance.

25-1864 Duranleau, Deena

1999 Final Report of a Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey along Peppermint Brook in Dracut, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

One hundred twenty-six test pits were dug along the route of the proposed pipeline, which follows Peppermint Brook and has a high potential for containing archaeological resources. No significant historical resources were recovered. One Normanskill chert Genesee type projectile point was identified, but no other prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the brackets around the test pit with the point or in any other test pits. No further testing is recommended.

25-1865 Alterman, Michael L., Bruce Bevan, and J. Lee Cox, Jr.

1995 Terrestrial and Marine Archaeological Remote Sensing and Archaeological Monitoring. 194 pages.

This report describes two archaeological projects undertaken at Salem (Massachusetts) National Historic Site. The first project entailed remote sensing of both the terrestrial and maritime portions of the park. The second project involved archaeological monitoring of geotechnical testing conducted at Derby and Central wharves. Terrestrial remote sensing and archaeological testing suggested that there might be evidence of Derby Wharf expansion and construction, demolition, and landscaping episodes. The areas around the Derby and Hawkes houses were found to have low archaeological potential due to extensive 19th- and 20th-century disturbance, while the rear yard of the Custom House was found to have high potential. It was felt that Hatch's Wharf would retain greater architectural and archaeological integrity than either Derby or Central Wharf. (Also see Report #25-1366, #25-1799, #25-1800, and #25-1801.)

25-1866 Duranleau, Deena

1999 Final Report of a Phase I Intensive Survey at Pumping Station Locations along Center Bridge and Neck Roads in Lancaster, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

One 10 m block of five test pits was excavated down to sterile subsoil at each proposed pumping station location. Historic artifacts dated back to the early 19th century and included creamware and cut nails, but no prehistoric cultural material was recovered. No further archaeological excavation is recommended at these two locations.

25-1867 Donta, Christopher L. and Norene Roberts

1999 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed MMWEC Stony Brook Natural Gas Pipeline, Baystate Alternative 1, Ludlow, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Background research determined that no known prehistoric sites lie within or near the proposed corridor. Historic occupation along the proposed route dates primarily from the 19th century, with older communities located to the east nearer the town center. The MMWEC project area contains no buildings on the National Register of Historic Places that will be endangered or impacted by the pipeline. The major effort of this project was a walkover of the 0.94-mile long pipeline route. Based on the background research and the reconnaissance, four survey units are recommended for subsurface testing, totaling 0.49 miles in length.

25-1868 Binzen, Timothy, Suzanne G. Cherau, and Kerrylynn Boire

1998 Marion Community-Wide Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey: Marion, Massachusetts. 399 pages.

The town of Marion covers an area of approximately 14 sq mi. The survey was designed to identify known and potential prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites in Marion; develop town-wide archaeological sensitivity maps with an accompanying user's guide; and develop management recommendations for the protection of identified resources and sensitive area. The survey identified 11 new Native American site locations bringing the total number of Native American sites to 34. These sites range from single projectile point finds to extensive shell middens and habitation areas dating from the Early Archaic through Woodland, Contact, and possibly early EuroAmerican periods. The survey also identified 19 historic archaeological sites based on local informant interviews and field verified when possible. These sites include domestic (house, barn foundations), industrial (mills), and maritime (saltworks, wharves, lighthouse-related) resource types dating from the 19th and possibly 18th centuries. Management recommendations for the protection of identified archaeological resources and sensitive areas include: limited or comprehensive by-laws for archaeological resource protection, agency review of some or all forms of permitted earth-moving activities for information pertaining to archaeological resources; acquisition of open spaces by local and regional land trust organizations—archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas; preservation restrictions by local and regional land trust organizations; designation of a fully-appointed Marion Historical Commission; and partnerships among Marion Historical Society, Natural History Museum, Sippican Lands Trust, and other interested parties.

25-1869 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Christopher L. Donta, and Thomas L. Arcuti

1998 Community-wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Chilmark, Massachusetts. 194 pages.

This survey was conducted to identify known and potential cultural resource areas within the town. Data recovered during this survey are part of a management plan that is to be integrated with a local comprehensive plan for future town development. The project included: 1) background research into the prehistoric and historic uses of town lands; 2) stratification of town lands into areas of low to high potential to contain cultural resources; 3) a walkover inspection of known sites and selected areas of high potential; 4) interviews with local informants and town personnel; and 5) integration of this information into a narrative of the town's past and development of a management plan. The project concludes that the town has an unusually high frequency of prehistoric sites, especially in the eastern and western portions of town. Most of these sites are in areas that have had limited disturbance and have a high potential to contribute important archaeological information. There are also several historic industrial sites and house foundations in town, which may be significant. Of particular interest is a large 19th-century brickyard complex in the north of town.

Recommendations are made for protecting archaeological sites in town.

25-1870 Rainey, Mary Lynne

1998 Technical Report Archaeological Site Examination Locus 1 Site Penske Residence Project Area. 103 pages.

The project area is a 30 acre lot bordering Nantucket Harbor's southern coastline. Proposed development of the site consists of a residential and recreational family compound. An intensive survey resulted in the discovery of two small prehistoric sites that were considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. The Locus 1 Site was found within the building footprint for the main Penske residence. The Locus 2 Site was found in an area where proposed developments were in preliminary design and could be changed. The site examination of Locus 1 provided information to evaluate significance and eligibility for listing on the National and State Register of Historic Places. Locus 1 covers an area of at least 200 sq m, exhibits internal complexity and integrity, and was radiocarbon dated to AD 650 to 885 (Beta-123001) indicating occupation during the Middle to Late Woodland period. Based on functional classifications of recovered cultural materials and features, the site has been interpreted as a single-component domestic encampment resulting from the activities of a small group of people for a relatively short period of time. A Levanna projectile point; unifacial tool; cobble hammerstone; quartz, rhyolite, and quartzite chipping debris; ceramic vessel fragments; and charcoal fragments were recovered. Features found on the site were a deep pit and a lithic workshop. The site examination of the Penske project area represents the first systematic evaluation of an archaeological resource in the Pocomo area. Locus 1 was considered to be significant and potentially eligible for listing on the National and State Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Avoidance of this archaeological site to avoid adverse effects of the proposed development is recommended. If avoidance is not a feasible alternative, mitigation of adverse effects through an archaeological data recovery program should be considered.

25-1871 Garman, James C. and A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Site Examination Archaeological Survey Doty Tavern Site (CAN-HA-7), Reebok Headquarters, Canton, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Field investigations of the project area were staged in three phases. A walkover inspection was conducted to review project area conditions and to identify the locations of the Doty Tavern Site (CAN-HA-7) and other historic period sites. A total of 18 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was placed at a predetermined interval to identify intact archaeological deposits within the impact area. Two 1 m x 50 cm excavation units were placed to further investigate the area in the vicinity of the tavern site. Archaeological investigations within the area of impact produced a small amount of cultural material (ceramics, bottle and window glass, nails, brick fragments, etc.) confirming the early EuroAmerican occupation of the area. All materials were recovered from fill and plowzone soils and the fragmentary nature of the material suggests that the area has been extensively reworked, destroying any intact archaeological deposits. Subsurface investigations failed to identify any evidence of features. None of the material recovered can be confidently attributed to the Doty Tavern or other historic period sites. It is unlikely that additional investigations within the area of impact will further our understanding of the historic activities that took place in this area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended (see also Reports #25-482, #25-1623, #25-177-, and #25-1851).

25-1872 Fragola, Patricia and James C. Garman

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Veterans Memorial Cemetery, Winchendon, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted of the entire 250 acre project area, followed by an intensive survey of the 110 acre parcel designated for the cemetery. Subsurface testing, resulted in the

identification of one Native American archaeological site (Millers River I) and one findspot of Native American cultural material. The Millers River I site is likely a short-term campsite at which a variety of activities may have occurred. The campsite was most likely used as part of a pattern of resource procurement in the surrounding uplands. If avoidance of the Millers River I site is not possible, a site examination is recommended. In the event of future development of the this parcel, an intensive (locational) survey within portions of the 140 acre southern parcel considered to have high or moderate potential for archaeological sites is recommended.

25-1873 Waller, Joseph N. and Deborah C. Cox

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: The Boch Center of the Performing Arts, Mashpee, Massachusetts.

A review of the project plans determined that the proposed location could contain Native American and/or historic period archaeological resources. Subsurface archaeological investigation included the excavation of 45 50 cm x 50 cm test pits from within two 30 m x 30 m testing blocks and four linear test pit transects. Testing covered the project impact areas. Test pits typically terminated at depths between 50 cm and 60 cm below surface and exhibited natural soil development. The survey failed to recover any artifacts associated with either Native American or EuroAmerican occupation. No further archaeological investigations for the Boch Center for the Performing Arts project area is recommended.

25-1874 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Kerrylynn Boire

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Conference Center Parking Lot and Archaeological Site Examination, NR-7 Shaker Building Conference Center, MCI Shirley Correctional Facility, DCAM Project No. P9610 DC1, Shirley, Massachusetts. 150 pages.

The investigations consisted of an intensive survey of a proposed parking lot and a site examination of Building NR-7 (former Shaker dormitory) and its yard areas. Documentary research and subsurface testing (hand and machine-assisted excavations) were used to locate, identify, and evaluate potentially significant and National Register-eligible archaeological resources. The below-ground remains of documented Shaker period (late 18th to early 20th century) structures were found at the north and south ends of NR-7. These include granite steps and the sidewall of a covered basement stairway (north end) and the fieldstone foundation of an ell addition (south end). These structural remains had been impacted by early 20th-century modifications to the former Shaker dormitory, and no further archaeological work was recommended. The foundation remains and associated artifact assemblage of a documented Shaker Period structure were identified to the rear of NR-7. It is associated with a former wooden building that formed the rear row of Shaker buildings in Church Family complex. The foundation site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing element of the Shirley Shaker Village Historic District. Avoidance during project construction was recommended. An undocumented Shaker period stone feature was also identified in the far (south) side yard of NR-7. It could be related to a collapsed well or some other type of water or waste control structure. This resource has been determined potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and should be avoided during project or any future construction activities.

25-1875 Fragola, Patricia

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Segment 19, New Bedford 115 kV Power Supply, New Bedford and Acushnet, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Subsurface testing identified one prehistoric archaeological site, the Acushnet Slough Site, in the central portion of the project area. The site yielded a moderate density of chipping debris as well as a single fragment of calcined bone. The horizontal distribution of recovered material suggests that the most intensively occupied portion of the area is closest to the river, near the known Law-

son Site (19-BR-378) and other collection areas along the river. Given the proximity of the sites it is possible that they may be related, possibly representing an extended occupation area. This report recommends the development of a plan to avoid adverse impacts to the Acushnet Slough Site. If avoidance is not a feasible alternative, additional archaeological site examination is recommended. A low density of historic cultural material was recovered from the area south of the substation. This material cannot be associated with a specific historic period site and is therefore not considered to be a significant deposit. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this portion of the project area.

25-1876 Waller, Joseph N. and Duncan Ritchie

1999 Archaeological Site Examination of the Pine Hawk Site, Middle Fort Pond Brook Sewer Project, Acton, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The Pine Hawk Site covers an area of about 1 acre on an elevated terrace overlooking the Assabet River within the proposed location of a wastewater treatment plant (see Report #25-1825). Site examination at the Pine Hawk Site involved background research, subsurface testing, and radiocarbon analysis. A total of 54 50 cm x 50 cm test pits, placed at a 10 m interval within a grid pattern, were excavated on the Pine Hawk Site. Following delineation of site boundaries with test pits, six 1 m x 1 m excavation units were used to investigate concentrations of cultural material and features and to collect information on the density, complexity, and temporal range of occupations. The site examination established that the Pine Hawk Site extends over a 3300 sq m area. Cultural materials recovered included over 300 pieces of chipping debris of various materials such as rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, and mylonite from local and non-local sources. Diagnostic projectile points recovered from the site include Middle Archaic (Stark) and Late/Terminal Archaic (Atlantic, Wayland Notched, small stemmed) types. Hornfels chipping debris and a ceramic sherd are associated with a Middle Woodland component. Two hearth features radiocarbon dated to 3910±80 years BP (Beta-129445) and 4440±100 years BP (Beta-129446) are associated with Late Archaic period activity on the site. The Pine Hawk Site was considered to be potentially significant and eligible for listing on the National and State Register of Historic Places. Management recommendation for the Pine Hawk Site included avoidance and development of a data recovery program if avoidance of this site was not feasible. (See also Report #25-1825.)

25-1877 MacPherson, Jennifer and Duncan Ritchie

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey AT&T Signal Tower, Canton, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The project area is adjacent to the Fowl Meadow section of the Neponset River and background research indicated that the project was within a core area of prehistoric Native American settlement/land use. A number of known prehistoric sites were located in the immediate vicinity in both riverine and upland environmental settings. The project area was known to contain sections of a large area of prehistoric settlement known as the Neponset/Wamsutta Site (19-NF-70). Previous investigations by avocational archaeologists on the crest of the hill identified concentrations of cultural material and features associated with Archaic and Woodland period use. A possible Paleoindian component on the hillcrest had also been reported by avocational archaeologists. Historic period settlement in and around the project area consisted of farmsteads and large parcels agricultural land. A walkover confirmed that the project area had minimal evidence of alteration or disturbance and was expected to have high archaeological sensitivity. One small section of the access road easement on the upper slope of Signal Hill was considered to have low archaeological sensitivity because of previous disturbance. Subsurface testing in zones of high archaeological sensitivity was done with a judgmentally placed transect containing 50 cm x 50 cm test pits placed at 10 m intervals. The crest of the hill was investigated with a single, 10 m x 10 m sampling block containing five 50 cm x 50 cm test pits. Six judgmentally placed 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were also used to sample this area. Findspots of prehistoric cultural material were investigated with arrays of four test pits placed in the cardinal directions 5 meters from the original recovery. Subsurface test-

ing within the access road identified three loci of prehistoric cultural material. Designated as Access Road Loci 1, 2 and 3, they yielded low to moderate amounts of rhyolite, quartz, and hornfels chipping debris and a hammerstone. Access Road Locus 3 contained hornfels chipping debris as well as a probable hearth feature and is likely to have a Middle to Late Woodland period component. Subsurface testing within a known locus of prehistoric activity on the crest of Signal Hill identified one high-density concentration of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris. Access Road Locus 1 contains low densities of cultural material and is not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. Access Road Loci 2 and 3 and the crest of Signal Hill contain moderate to high density deposits of cultural material and features likely to be associated with both Archaic and Woodland period use of the Neponset/Wamsutta Site. Site examinations of Access Road Loci 2 and 3 and the crest of Signal Hill are recommended to evaluate their potential significance and eligibility to the National and State Register of Historic Places.

25-1878 Leveillee, Alan

1999 Intensive Archaeological Survey Wrentham Municipal Water Well, Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

This survey of a small peninsula along the southwest shore of Lake Pearl consisted of archival research and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological deposits. Because of its proximity to Lake Pearl, which was formed in part by the damming of Eagle Brook and known to have been a focal point of Native American activity, the project area was considered to have high archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing was conducted at and surrounding the site of the proposed well. A total of 27 test pits have been dug to date. Native American cultural materials have been recovered at depths ranging between 10 and 60 cm from nine different test pits. Temporally diagnostic artifacts include a Middle Archaic Stark-like projectile point and a Late Archaic Squibnocket Triangle reworked as a drill/perforator. Other lithic artifacts include a scraper/spokshave, biface fragments, and debitage. The prehistoric archaeological deposits have been designated the Dunn Hollow Site. The intensive (locational) archaeological survey has resulted in the identification of a potentially significant multi-component site. Recommendations included that Dunn Hollow Site be evaluated at the site examination level to determine its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and to determine the effects of the proposed undertaking on this resource.

25-1879 Boire, Kerrylynn and Suzanne G. Cherau

1998 Archaeological Site Examination, Abington Station Historic Site (ABI-HA-6), Abington Station Access Road Project, Abington, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

This project included an archaeological site examination at the Abington Station Historic Site (ABI-HA-6). The site area contained the remains of a suspected structural feature and associated 19th-century cultural material assemblage that were located during the intensive archaeological survey (see Report #25-1279). Documentary research and subsurface testing were used to collect information needed to determine the archaeological significance of the historic site. A chain-of-ownership was established for the property containing the historic site area. Subsurface testing consisted of ten 50 cm x 50 cm test pits and three excavation units (1 m x 1 m and 1 m x 50 cm). As a result of site examination testing and informant interviews, the previously identified structural remains were interpreted as 20th-century nursery debris brought into this area by the Babb family for disposal through means of open air burning. The recovered archaeological materials temporally date to the late 19th- and 20th-century Littlefield-Wyman nursery. Due to a lack of information content and poor physical integrity, the Abington Station Historic Site (ABI-HA-6) is not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1880 Chereau, Suzanne G., Jennifer Macpherson, and Kathleen A. Atwood

1999 Historical and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Littleville Lake: Chester and Huntington, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 222 pages.

The survey covered the approximately 1,567 acre project lands, of which approximately 1,200 acres were testable. Prior to the archaeological survey, the forested uplands with moderate to steep slopes (roughly 1,100 acres) were assessed as having low to moderate archaeological sensitivity. The riverine terraces, (roughly 100 acres) were assessed as having a high archaeological sensitivity. Field investigations identified one previously unknown prehistoric site that has the potential to contribute information concerning the prehistory of the Westfield River basin. The site's subsurface integrity is excellent, although no diagnostic materials were recovered. The reconnaissance survey identified areas of moderate and high sensitivity for additional prehistoric resources and avoidance and protective measures are recommended for these areas and the known site location. Prior to the archaeological investigations, there were 46 documented historic sites and two (now relocated) historic cemeteries within the project area. The current survey identified 13 historic sites (10 documented, three previously undocumented) comprising residences and farmsteads dating from the 19th to 20th centuries. The sites can be linked geographically and thematically across the landscape of Chester in the context of rural settlement and small-scale industrial development in western Massachusetts. The 36 remaining historic site locations were inspected for visible surface remains. The majority of these site locations lie below the 520 ft elevation, in areas currently beneath the permanent pool known as Littlevillle Lake, which is normally maintained at 518 ft NGVD on a year-round basis. The 26 unidentified historic sites situated below 510 ft NGVD were assigned a low potential for survival. The seven unidentified historic sites situated between 510 ft and 520 ft NGVD, at or near the border of the permanent pool, were assigned a moderate potential for survival, as were three unidentified historic sites that lie above 520 ft NGVD. The identified historic sites and unidentified but documented sites could be considered as an archaeological district, associated with the villages of Dayville and Littleville in the town of Chester. Avoidance and protective measures are recommended for the known site locations and archaeologically sensitive historic areas within the Littleville Lake project area.

25-1881 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1999 Archaeological Assessment Report: Caddy Park, Quincy Shore Reservation, Quincy, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

Ten 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits, located every 10 meters were excavated on a transect that ran down the center of the hummock of the highest elevation of Caddy Park, the approximate long axis of the proposed children's play area. The shovel test pits and the walkover survey indicated that the area had seen significant disturbance through regrading. No prehistoric artifacts were found, and the historic materials recovered are all of 20th-century origin. The archaeologist recommended monitoring of any construction activity given the overall sensitivity of the site area despite the lack of findings in the initial testing. These recommendations proved well-founded as a unique collection of materials were encountered in the construction of the play area, including an 18-inch stone blade, a gouge, a polished atlatl weight, and a pendant. These materials were all covered with red ochre. The site appears to date between 1,200 and 6,000 years ago.

25-1882 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1999 Archaeological Assessment Report: Brook Farm Historic Site, West Roxbury. 16 pages.

The project within the 179 acre Brook Farm Historic Site consists of the addition of a 265 ft fence and the relocation of kiosks and signage. The holes for the fence posts and four footings for the kiosk were excavated as archaeological test pits. A brick feature was encountered under the footings for the kiosk and may relate to a similar feature noted in previous work at Brook Farm (see Report #25-1257). The brick features were not excavated, the kiosk was moved and testing of the new location revealed no significant cultural resources. Although artifacts were encountered in virtually all of the excavated units, they were neither quantitatively nor qualitatively significant to

warrant further study or require relocation of either the fence or kiosk. The most important conclusion that can be drawn from this modest effort is that despite obvious disturbances, intact archaeological features of unknown age and function exist in the vicinity of the Hive and Print Shop. The property has the potential to retain significant archaeological deposits and features.

25-1883 Begley, William

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Cape Club Project Area, Mashpee and Barnstable, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

The intensive survey of the 284 acre (115 hectare) parcel of land abutting Santuit Pond and the Santuit River for a proposed golf course consisted of background research and field investigations. Subsurface testing was conducted in moderate and high archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area. A total of 174, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated within 30 m x 30 m blocks and along judgmental linear transects (10 m interval). Two loci of prehistoric Native American cultural material were identified, the Santuit River I and Santuit River II sites. These loci have the potential to contain information relevant to a range of research issues, such as settlement patterns, resource use, and the intensity of activity in upper Cape Cod, specifically during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. Avoidance is recommended.

25-1884 Begley, William and Duncan Ritchie

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Family Camp at Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The U.S. Air Force is proposing improvements to a 25 acre parcel located north of the main Hanscom Air Force Base property and runways. Background research indicated that the FAMCAMP project area was relatively undisturbed and had the potential to contain archaeological sites. Known prehistoric sites are located in the vicinity of the project area near Elm Brook and south of Hanscom AFB along a watershed between the Shawsheen and Charles River drainages. Historic/modern period land use in the area was primarily agricultural/pastoral with scattered farmsteads. Modern period standing structures in the project area (Buildings T214, T804) were evaluated in a previous study. A walkover inspection was used to delineate zones of archaeological sensitivity. Most of the project area was found to have high and moderate sensitivity for Native American and EuroAmerican cultural resources and subsurface testing was conducted in these areas. A total of 52, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated within two, 30 m x 30 m blocks and along four judgmentally placed linear transects. Test pits were placed at 10 m intervals. Subsurface testing did not identify any archaeological sites. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1885 Rainey, Mary Lynne and A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Intensive Archaeological Survey, The International Golf Club, Bolton, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

The approximate 215 acre parcel is situated in a largely rural section of northeastern Worcester County, approximately one mile east of the Nashua River basin and core population centers of Lancaster and Clinton. During the intensive survey, 186 test pits were excavated in high and moderate archaeologically sensitive areas. Three prehistoric and two historic period sites were discovered. The Locus 1 and Locus 2 sites were discovered along a branch of Runaway Brook. The Locus 1 site included a small quartz workshop, areas of scattered quartz chipping debris, a quartz Squibnocket projectile point, and charcoal flecks. The Locus 2 Site included one quartz Small Stemmed point and five quartz flakes. The Locus 3 Site consists of a single flake found in an upland area adjacent to a kettle hole. Avoidance of the Locus 1 Site is recommended otherwise a site examination is recommended. No additional work at the Locus 2 and 3 sites is recommended. Historic activity areas were identified along Ballville Road and Mill Street. The Ballville Road Site

consists of a low-density scatter of domestic and architectural debris, believed to be the result of 19th- and possibly 20th-century landscape disturbances. The Mill Road Site consists of an 11' x 19' cellar hole consisting of concrete cinder blocks and a conglomerate of concrete, brick, and fieldstones. 20th-century domestic debris was found and no further investigations were recommended.

25-1886 Strauss, Alan E.

1999 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot 50 Upland Circle in Brewster, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Background research indicated no previously recorded prehistoric or historic sites. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection and excavation of 60 shovel test pits and three meter units within the house lot. A total of 319 pieces of prehistoric debitage, four sherds of pottery, one broken biface, two tool or point fragments, and three diagnostic points were recovered. The points include two quartz, Small Triangle Points and one quartz Small Stemmed Point. The pottery includes sherds that are sand tempered and shell tempered, some of which show surface treatments. It appears possible that the site contains a Late Archaic and a Woodland component. Bracketing in the vicinity of the cultural materials failed to produce substantial prehistoric deposits. No subsurface features were identified. The site seems to be limited to an area of 25 m x 55 m in size with a higher density area comprising an area of about 25 m x 25 m. No historical cultural remains were recovered except for one white clay pipebowl fragment. Because of the fairly low density of prehistoric remains and lack of subsurface features and internal site complexity, it is believed that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological work is recommended.

25-1887 Atwood, Kathleen A.

1999 Final Historic Properties Management Plan, Littleville Lake, Chester and Huntington, Massachusetts. 199 pages.

The purpose of the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) is to provide a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Littleville Lake Flood Control Project and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. The HPMP has several sections, only certain sections are described here. The Overview (Section V) provides a project description, historic contexts, and results of archaeological investigations (see Report #25-1880). The Landuse Guide (Section VI) details the types of agency activities that should have no effect on cultural resources and those that may impact historic properties. The Action Plan (Section VII) outlines specific tasks, procedures, and priorities that must be accomplished to satisfy Section 110 requirements.

25-1888 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Timothy Binzen, and Christopher L. Donta

1999 Community-wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. 223 pages.

The community-wide archaeological reconnaissance of Oak Bluffs was conducted to identify known and potential cultural resource areas. Data recovered during this survey are part of a management plan that is to be integrated with a local comprehensive plan for future town development. The project included: 1) background research; 2) stratification of the town into areas of low to high potential to contain cultural resources; 3) a walkover inspection of selected known sites and areas of high potential; 4) interviews with local informants and town personnel; and 5) integration of this information into a narrative of the town's past and development of a management plan. At the outset of the project, 26 prehistoric sites and 11 historic archaeological sites were on record at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. This project added 19 historic sites and two prehistoric sites to the record. The project concludes that the town has a high frequency of prehis-

toric sites, with the highest concentration along Lagoon and Sengekontacket ponds. Other sites are located along other brackish water ponds in the northwest and northeast portions of town. Native use of the reserved 18th-century "Indian Lands" is discussed. Some sites are located along established Native American trails. Many of these sites are in areas that have had limited disturbance and have a high potential to contribute information of importance to archaeology. There are several historic industrial sites and house foundations in town that may be significant. Recommendations are made for protecting archaeological sites in the town.

25-1889 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Timothy Binzen, and Christopher L. Donta

1999 Community-wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of West Tisbury, Massachusetts. 207 pages.

The community-wide archaeological reconnaissance survey of West Tisbury was conducted to identify known and potential cultural resource areas. Data recovered during this survey are part of a management plan that is to be integrated with a local comprehensive plan for future town development. The project included: 1) background research; 2) stratification of town lands into areas of low to high potential to contain cultural resources; 3) a walkover inspection of known sites and selected areas of high potential; 4) interviews with local informants and town personnel; and 5) integration of this information into a narrative of the town's past and development of a management plan for identified resource areas. At the outset of the project, 17 prehistoric sites (including collection areas) and 6 historic archaeological sites were on record at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. This project added 15 historic sites. At the end of the survey, there are 38 sites on record. During the survey, 26 sites were visited. The project concludes that the town has a high frequency of prehistoric sites, especially along brackish water ponds in the southern and southeastern portions of town. Most of these sites are in areas that have had limited disturbance and have a high potential to contribute information of importance to archaeology. There also are several historic industrial sites and house foundations in town that may be significant. Recommendations are made for protecting archaeological sites in the town.

25-1890 Carlson, Claire, Robert Paynter, Kerry Lynch, and Rita Reinke

1999 Report of the 1998 Field School Study of Lot 33, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

The University of Massachusetts Summer Field School in Archaeology, in association with Historic Deerfield, Inc., conducted a site examination of the southwest corner of Lot 33 in Deerfield Village. Three public buildings are known to have stood here in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Four 1 m x 1 m test units were excavated to further investigate a feature which was located during archaeological monitoring in 1997 (see Report #25-1751). It was hypothesized that the feature, a stratum of burned wood, charcoal, and 19th-century artifacts, was found in the approximate location of Philo Munn's 19th-century shoe shop and fancy goods store. The 1998 field season concentrated on locating more of this burned feature to see if it was the remains of Munn's store. No direct evidence for the remains of Munn's store was recovered during the field school. Thirty-six discrete strata of fill were identified up to about 180 cm below the present ground surface. The upper layers of fill are mixed and rocky. The lower layers of fill contain evidence of burned wood, artifacts, and architectural debris. A concentration of loose, unmortared stones was encountered at approximately the same depth as the layers with burned debris. Artifacts associated with these lower fills span the entire 19th century; therefore, tight dating of any of the layers was not possible. Further investigation of these stones is recommended to clarify their relationship to Philo Munn's store.

25-1891 Russo, Paul and Matthew Kierstead

1999 Middlesex Canal: Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Massachusetts. 225 pages.

The project involved a comprehensive survey of archaeological properties along the entire route of

the historic Middlesex Canal. The 27-mile-long canal was constructed between 1793 and 1803. It played a significant role in the early industrial development of the nine towns through which it passes (Charlestown, Medford, Somerville, Winchester, Woburn, Wilmington, Billerica, Chelmsford, and Lowell). The primary goal of this project was to locate and document known and potential archaeological resources along the corridor. The survey recorded 12 historical archaeological sites associated with the canal and assessed the archaeological sensitivity of the canal corridor. Included among the sites were the Baldwin/Carter Farm Bridge Abutments site (WOB-HA-1) in Woburn, and the Brown's Footbridge Abutments site (BIL-HA-36) in Billerica. The survey also recorded two aqueduct abutment sites in Wilmington, the Ipswich River (Settle Meadow) Aqueduct Abutments site (WMG-HA-4), and the Sinking Meadow (Lubber's Brook) Aqueduct Abutments site (WMG-HA-5). Recorded sites also included two sluiceways in Billerica, the Content Brook Sluiceway (BIL-HA-37) and the Richardson's Mill Sluiceway (BIL-HA-38) sites; and two culvert sites, one associated with the Richardson's Mill Sluiceway site and the other (BIL-HA-42) located on Lowell street in Billerica. Located in the Wilmington Town Forest, the Maple Meadow Aqueduct Stone Quarry site (WMG-HA-2) was also surveyed. Within the quarry boundaries, the survey recorded the location of the Tow Line Grooved Boulder site (WMG-HA-3). The survey recorded four sites in Billerica that directly related to the operation of the canal. The Floating Towpath Peninsula site (BIL-HA-39) and the Floating Towpath Anchor Stone site (BIL-HA-40) were part of a system of bringing the canal through a mill pond on the Concord River. A short distance away was a lock chamber (BIL-HA-9) under a parking deck in the Talbot Mill yard. Finally, the survey recorded the Red Lock Basin Retaining Wall site (BIL-HA-41). Further research is recommended including a subsurface testing program to verify the archaeological sensitivity of those portions of the canal not visible on the surface; this includes most of the canal corridor south of Winchester.

25-1892 Alterman, Michael L. and Richard M. Affleck

1999 Archaeological Investigations at the Former Town Dock and Faneuil Hall, Boston National Historic Park, Boston, Massachusetts. (In 3 volumes). 1005 pages.

An archaeological testing program of the area below the basement floor of Faneuil Hall, a National Historic Landmark in Boston, was undertaken from November 1990 through January 1991 to examine the integrity of archaeological deposits that might be affected by rehabilitation of the building. The building was erected in 1742 and served as a public market, with the upper floor used for town meetings. The first basement was excavated during the 1805-1806 enlargement of Faneuil Hall, which doubled the size of the building's footprint. Major renovation occurred in 1898-1899, when the building was fireproofed and the column footings were replaced. Despite the disturbances that resulted from this renovation, the 1990-1991 archaeological excavations recovered historic landfill deposits below layers of basement flooring and 19th-century intrusions. The artifact remains from this landfill deposit are consistent with the historical evidence that Faneuil Hall was erected on a portion of the former Town Dock that was filled in 1728. Although it had been suggested from an earlier analysis of maps that the southern portion of the building might have been erected on landfill related to the initial development of the dock in the 1630s, no 17th-century artifacts were recovered. Deposits containing early 18th-century artifacts were found at depths of one to six feet below the present floor. The artifacts recovered from the site include faunal material, leather, botanical remains, architectural debris, glassware, and ceramics. The assemblage provides significant evidence of colonial trade, crafts, and lifeways. One unusual structural feature was uncovered four to six feet below the basement floor (10-12 ft below present street grade). The feature consisted of 4.5 ft planks supported by two rough-hewn logs; the planking was covered with boulders overlain by clay and brick ruble. The exposed portion of this feature was 18.5 ft long. Excavations demonstrated that the feature did not extend beneath the exterior wall that was constructed in 1742. It is either a spread-footer or structural support from a building that predated Faneuil Hall, or a platform that was used in 1742 during construction of the stone foundation for Faneuil Hall.

25-1893 Begley, William R. and A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Route 44 Project Area: Raynham to Carver, Massachusetts. 261 pages.

A reconnaissance archaeological survey of the approximately 20.7 km (12.6 mile) Route 44 improvement project was undertaken, identifying areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity; an intensive survey was also conducted. Background research indicated that the Route 44 project corridor lies within an area of high sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric Native American archaeological sites. There are a number of archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity, with the greatest density occurring along the banks of the Nemasket River in Middleborough. Subsurface testing was conducted in moderate and highly archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 969 test pits were excavated (40 cm x 50 cm) along 66 judgmental linear transects, with 49 judgmental test pits and array testing (127 test pits) to further sample findspots. The survey identified 13 prehistoric loci and 10 findspots of prehistoric cultural material. Seven loci and one findspot are considered potentially significant and may contribute information relevant to a range of research issues, such as settlement patterns, resource use, and the intensity of activity within the middle Taunton River drainage, during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. The sites identified in the survey, with one exception, appear to be small, possibly single-deposition loci located immediately adjacent to wetlands. The one exception (S8-Locus 1) is the east bank of the Taunton River and may represent a moderate to large-sized multicomponent (habitation) site occupied during the Late Archaic Period and subsequently reoccupied during the Late Woodland Period. Avoidance of the eight potentially significant sites is recommended. Where avoidance is not possible, it is recommended that additional archaeological investigations at the site examination level be conducted.

25-1894 Waller, Joseph N., Alan Leveillee, and Matthew Kierstead

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Wayland Communication Complex. 73 pages.

Omnipoint Communications is planning the construction of a telecommunications complex west of Sudbury Road and north of Boston Post Road, in the central section of the town of Wayland adjacent to the Wayland Center Historic District. The majority of the proposed construction will occur within an abandoned rail easement. Elements of the former rail system exist within the project area and the proposed project has the potential to impact these resources. The construction-related access road will likely impact remaining track and associated infrastructure, the platform, and lamppost, handcar house foundation, and water tank foundation. The proposed road may also impact the integrity of the adjacent Wayland Railroad Station. Installation of the cellular telephone tower itself may have a visual impact on the Wayland Center National Register and Local Historic districts and the nature of visual impacts should be considered as an element of site evaluation. Consultation and coordination with the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the Wayland Historic District Commission is recommended in the future planing of the proposed undertaking. The significance of identified resources should be evaluated relative to National Register criteria. The identified 19th-century rail features could warrant expansion of the Wayland Center National Register Historic District and the Local Historic District. If avoidance of these features is neither prudent nor feasible site evaluation should involve an architectural survey. The archaeological elements of the evaluation of the Wayland Telecommunication Complex project area should involve exposure, photographic documentation, and detailed mapping of the constituent railroad features within the project area. An architectural survey is also recommended.

25-1895 Macpherson, Jennifer

1998 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Southbridge Industrial Park, Southbridge and Charlton, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

This survey assessed the known Native American and EuroAmerican cultural resources and expected archaeological sensitivity of settings within the 402 acre parcel. During the walkover inspection, the location and condition of archaeological sites identified from cartographic evidence and deeds were confirmed. In addition, undisturbed sections of the project area outside the landfill and airport were examined to assess their expected archaeological sensitivity. Six historic/modern period cultural resources were identified in the Southbridge Industrial Park project area: four fieldstone foundations, one mill complex on McKinstry Brook, and occupied modern period residence. No Native American sites were identified during the reconnaissance survey. The walkover inspection identified zones of high sensitivity around the historic portion of Barefoot Road, McKinstry Brook, and large wetlands in the center of the project area. Zones of moderate sensitivity expected to contain unrecorded prehistoric and historic/modern period sites were also designated. Areas ranked as having low sensitivity were the existing airport and landfill deposits, other disturbed/altered land, and wetlands.

25-1896 Duranleau, Deena

1999 Report of a Reconnaissance Survey for the Tall Pines Development, Clinton, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

The survey revealed the presence of three known prehistoric sites, as well as a rock shelter, a perched stone that may have symbolic meaning for Native Americans, and a number of historic features including a 19th-century barn and other evidence of a farm, and an early 20th-century recreational area. The recommendations from the survey will be used to determine which areas of the project area should be subjected to an intensive (locational) survey, in case project impacts to potential subsurface archaeological resources are not avoidable.

25-1897 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Oak Bluffs Wastewater Treatment System, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. The intensive survey resulted in the location and identification of one prehistoric findspot (Ocean Park Findspot) and two diffuse historic archaeological deposits (Ocean Park Site, Camp Meeting Association Site). While these archaeological materials provide additional data on the use of the Oak Bluffs Village area during the prehistoric and historic past, they do not represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. No additional archaeological testing is recommended; however, the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan should be implemented during the construction phase of the project for all archaeologically sensitive untestable impact areas.

25-1898 Cavanaugh, Maureen A, Suzanne G. Cherau, Stephen A. Olausen, and Deborah C. Cox

1999 Cultural Resources Management Plan, Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project, Ferc Project No. 2323. 113 pages.

The National Register-eligible Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project consists of eight developments, each with a number of historically significant individual properties (in Buckland, Charlemont, Conway, Florida, Monroe, Rowe, and Shelburne, Massachusetts). The CRMP provides an inventory of historic properties; summarizes historic and current land use patterns; identifies operation, maintenance, and construction activities that will and will not impact historic properties; and outlines an action plan for the management of historic properties within the APE. The action plan contains procedures for USGenNE staff to follow in complying with the stipulations of the Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project PA. It addresses the integration of the CRMP into the license master planning process; protection of historic properties and mitigation of adverse effects; completion of the identification of historic properties within the project's APE; monitoring ar-

chaeological sites, sensitive areas, and historic structures; preparation of annual reports; processes for dealing with unanticipated discoveries of previously unidentified properties and human remains; and USGenNE's commitment to a program designed to educate the public about the historic and archaeological values of the project.

25-1899 Waller, Joseph N., Alan Leveillee, and Jennifer Macpherson

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Hill Property, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 179 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated in areas of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity. The survey resulted in the identification of above and below-ground remains of one historic farmstead site (the Adams/Ray Farmstead Site), and two Native American archaeological sites (the Long Shadow Site and the Hill #1 Site). The large, multi-component Long Shadow Site yielded moderate to high densities of chipping debris, stone tools and tool fragments, and evidence of two features. Diagnostic artifacts associate these occupations date to the Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland Periods. Based on the results of this survey, additional archaeological site examination investigations have been recommend for the Long Shadow Site and the Adams/Ray Farmstead Site.

25-1900 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, Margaret Kelly, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1999 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Route 2 Crosby Corner Transportation Improvements Project, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts.

Background research determined that five prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area (19-MD-188, 19-MD-399, 19-MD-117, 19-MD-177, and 19-MD-252). Artifacts from these sites date from the Middle to Late Archaic period (8,000–3,000 years ago). Documentary evidence suggested that the project area has been used predominantly for agriculture, with the large 19th-century Brooks farm located in the western portion of the project. Significant extant resources include an 1808/1834 Federal house (MHC LIN-62) and an 1865 French Second Empire house, and a 17th/18th/19th-century house (MHC LIN-63) just outside the project area. The project route traverses the Walden Woods landscape, a 2,680 acre area in the towns of Concord and Lincoln (MHC CON-932), which the Massachusetts Historical Commission has determined to be eligible for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The project tested 12 survey units, totaling 444 shovel test pits. Twelve sites were found (9 prehistoric, 3 historic). Of the 12 sites, seven are considered potentially significant for their research value. They are Historic Site I (SU 3), Prehistoric Site H (SU 4), Prehistoric Site D (SU 5), Historic Site E (SU 5), Historic Site F (SU 5), Prehistoric Site A (SU 8), and Prehistoric Site B (SU 11), which was previously recorded as 19-MD-118 (SU 11). All but Prehistoric Site A were identified within the limits of Preferred Alternative 8. The subsequent redesign of the service road for Preferred Alternative 8 eliminates impacts to all of the other potentially significant sites except Historic Site E (SU 5), Prehistoric Site H (SU 4), and Prehistoric Site B (SU 11). Site examinations are recommended for these three sites.

25-1901 Begley, William and Duncan Ritchie

1999 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the BankBoston Great Woods Development, Norton and Mansfield, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

Based on the results of a reconnaissance survey it was recommended that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted on the two, known historic period cultural resources (bridge/culvert, foundation and well) and the identified zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. These zones included approximately 280 acres of the total project area. A total of 297 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated. Four small loci (Great Woods Loci 1-4) of Native American activity,

each containing low densities of quartz chipping debris, were identified. The temporal/cultural affiliation of these loci is unknown. Subsurface testing of the foundation and associated well yielded a few pieces of 19th-century ceramics and window glass. The small fieldstone bridge/culvert on Great Brook was documented with photographs. A second historic period feature, consisting of a low, circular, earthen berm or mound was identified, however test pits in and around this feature did not yield any cultural material. These structures may have been small camps or shelters used in the historic/modern period by individuals while hunting, logging, or conducting similar activities. None of the archaeological sites identified in the intensive survey were considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation was recommended. The fieldstone bridge/culvert should be avoided and preserved in place, however. This feature is within a stream/wetland buffer zone and will require protection (See Report #25-1837).

25-1902 Milne, Claudia

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Holmes Building Project Area. 64 pages.

The parcel of land, in Milford, Massachusetts, to be developed contains approximately 48 acres, of which 11 acres are designated wetlands. Approximately 12 acres in the northern section of the parcel are slated for development. The 58 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were concentrated in areas to be impacted by construction. The test pits were arranged in eight judgmental transects (A-H), two clusters with one associated four-pit array, and three judgmentally placed test pits (JTP). Two test pits contained cultural material. One locus of Native American activity is represented by the blade and mid-section of a chert, Meadowood projectile point, dating to the Early Woodland Period (ca. 3000-1600 BP), and there is a possible locus of EuroAmerican activity represented by a pipe bowl fragment, 20th-century bottle glass, and pieces of iron pipe. The Native American locus was on an elevated terrace overlooking wetlands. A cluster of 5 test pits at 10 m intervals was excavated here and an array of four test pits at 5 m intervals was placed around the positive test pit, but no other cultural material was recovered. This artifact is likely from a brief, transitory hunting episode. A small rock overhang, which is part of a larger formation, was also tested with three JTPs. Historic artifacts dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were recovered in JPT2. This survey has not identified any potentially significant cultural resources. No additional archaeological survey is recommended.

25-1903 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Christopher L. Donta, and Thomas L. Arcuti

1999 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey of the Bristol Brothers Golf Course Development, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

The background research and walkover inspection of the 125 acre project area determined that the majority of the project area did not require subsurface testing. Most of this area had been badly disturbed by a gravel and sand quarry. In the southern portion, approximately three acres of promontory and terrace were determined to require subsurface testing. Subsurface testing consisted of 64 shovel test pits, none of which recovered any cultural materials. It is therefore recommended that no further survey be required for this project.

25-1904 Donohue, Barbara and Deena L. Duranleau

1998 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Notice of Project Change Wachusett Mountain Expansion Project, Princeton and Westminster, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted for the approximately 12 acres of land that will be disturbed by the proposed ski trail modifications and ski lift construction on the north side of Mt. Wachusett. Previous investigations included documentary research, a walkover of the project area, and oral interviews with Native American representatives. This documentary and field research revealed the existence of 16 historic/archaeological resources and also demonstrated that native

people regard the mountain as a sacred place. A (locational) survey conducted near Parking Lot No. 3 revealed a small prehistoric site. The present survey revealed only one area that has a high potential for containing a prehistoric site. This area is on a terrace with a large stone outcropping that abuts a small stream and is within 250 m of the "Old Indian Trail." The remaining areas have a low potential for containing archaeological resources. (See also Report #s: 25-1549, 25-1551, and 25-1905.)

25-1905 Duranleau, Deena

2000 Report of an Intensive Archaeological Survey Notice of Project Change Wachusett Mountain Expansion Project, Princeton and Westminster, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

No archaeological resources indicating Native American or historic presence were identified around or inside a rock outcropping located on a small terrace about halfway up the northern side of Mt. Wachusett. This small terrace had a high potential for containing Native American artifacts because it was adjacent to a small stream and within 250 m of a trail now known as the "Old Indian Trail." None of the twelve 50 cm x 50 cm test pits contained evidence of habitation. (See also Reports #25-1549, #25-1551, and #25-1904.)

25-1906 Donta, Christopher L. and Timothy Binzen

1999 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed CVS Pharmacy, Marshfield, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Twenty-four shovel test pits were completed in six areas. The project area was found to contain evidence of prehistoric activity along the northern edge of the property. One test pit yielded a single artifact. This findspot is part of the larger South River Valley site (19-PL-620) that continues to the west and south to Ocean Street. However, most of the remaining part of the present property to the south has been heavily disturbed. The disturbance includes areas of excavation, filling, and grading, which were later reclaimed by the forest. Building construction prior to the present CVS foundation excavations has further disturbed the southernmost part of the parcel. The northern, undisturbed portion of the site is not scheduled for any impacts during the present project. No further survey is recommended.

25-1907 Hoffman, Curtiss

2000 1998 Archaeological Intensive Survey and Site Examination, Middleborough Little League Site, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 233 pages.

The undisturbed portion of the site, an area of ca. 4,500 sq m, contains significant Middle through Transitional Archaic period deposits and intact features. A total of 517 lithic artifacts, 3,168 flakes, and 45 previously undiscovered features were recovered from 28.5 sq m excavated during the 1998 investigation, and 142 artifacts and 527 flakes were recovered from the surface. Several radiocarbon dates were obtained. This portion of the site contains significant information concerning mining for glacial cobbles, tool manufacture, hide and/or meat processing, ceremonialism, and trade. The density of these deposits is of sufficient significance and integrity to consider nominating the site to the National Register of Historic Places on Criteria A, C, and D. However, it is possible to delineate areas of higher and lower concentrations of pre-European cultural material. The Middleborough Little League is advised of its responsibilities in this matter and it is recommended that a change of design be considered to avoid the most sensitive portions of the site. This would entail a small-scale Data Recovery operation in a limited area (100 sq m) of the site. (See Report #25-1829.)

25-1908 Donta, Christopher L. and Timothy L. Binzen

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Surveys for Two Compensatory Flood Storage Areas and One Park-And-Ride Lot Associated with the Route 3 North Transportation Improvements Project, Tyngsborough, Billerica, and Bedford, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

While background research found that no recorded archaeological sites were known for the proposed impact areas, the reconnaissance identified one area of historic activity. All three sites had high prehistoric potential. In Tyngsborough subsurface testing and map research during this survey resulted in the discovery of a 19th-century house that was occupied into the 20th century. No intact subsurface structural features were identified. The razing of the buildings and bulldozing of the property in 1971 has heavily damaged this historic site and has resulted in poor archaeological integrity. The two compensatory flood storage areas in Bedford and Billerica did not contain any evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological sites. A total of 64 shovel test pits was completed in three survey units. Because no potentially significant archaeological sites were found within the proposed impact areas, no further survey is recommended for this project.

25-1909 Donta, Christopher L. and Timothy Binzen

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Gas Pipeline, Lynnfield, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Background research for the 535 m long by 4.5 m wide project area identified one known prehistoric site in the project area along the Saugus River (Montrose Plot site, 19-MD-426) and a small burial ground adjacent to the project area related to the Tarbell family in the early 1800s. Twenty-four shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals in the areas of highest potential. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the project area. No surface or subsurface indications of the Tarbell burial ground were found. The burial ground appears to have been covered over in the process of landscaping the residence located uphill, despite a deed restriction to avoid such impacts. A historic site was found to the southwest of the burial ground, but outside the present project area, consisting of a large dry-laid stone foundation with an interior stone-lined well. The project impacts are limited to a corridor adjacent to but not including the recorded location of the burial ground. No further survey is recommended.

25-1910 Begley, William

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Sandy Point State Reservation, Ipswich, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Background research completed as part of this survey indicated that there was a high potential for prehistoric resources within the project area (Bar Head Site, 19-ES-309). Subsurface testing included close-interval (5 m) test pits (N=22) within archaeologically sensitive sections of the project area and produced chipping debris, aboriginal pottery, and non-diagnostic chipped stone tools, as well as evidence of intact subsurface features. Based on the variety and types of archaeological evidence recovered, the Bar Head Site is considered a significant resource and may be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Test pit excavation along the drumlin path confirmed that the majority of the existing path has been heavily eroded, and no further work is recommended for this portion of the project area. The proposed observation platform at the top of the drumlin has the potential to impact intact portions of the Bar Head Site and avoidance is recommended; additional testing of the pier locations is recommended if avoidance is not possible.

25-1911 Begley, William and Duncan Ritchie

1999 An Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of Proposed Office Building, Canton, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

An important prehistoric period archaeological site, the Neponset/Wamsutta Site (19-NF-70) is located within the project area, which is adjacent to the Neponset River. This site is eligible for

listing on the National and State Register of Historic Places and contains evidence of Native American occupation from the Paleoindian to Late Woodland periods. Background research included a review of previous archaeological investigations by both professional and avocational archaeologists within the Neponset/Wamsutta Site. A walkover inspection delineated zones of archaeological sensitivity and assessed previous disturbance, which included areas of previous professional and avocational archaeological investigations, backfilling/grading, and construction activities. Intact portions of the project area were considered to have high sensitivity for Native American cultural resources. All of the project area was considered to have low sensitivity for Euroamerican cultural resources. Subsurface testing included sampling of soil profiles with handheld augers to confirm areas of previous disturbance and subsurface testing with 50 cm x 50 cm test pits in zones of high archaeological sensitivity. A total of 40, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated at 5 m intervals. A small amount of Native American cultural material, quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, was found in one section of the project area. These materials are associated with Locus 4 of the Neponset/Wamsutta Site. A previous archaeological site examination indicated that Locus 4 contains a Middle Woodland Period (ca. 1650—1000 years B.P.) component (see Report #25-1877). This locus is known to contain lithic workshop features. The project proponent has modified the project design to minimize alteration to intact sections of the project area. It is recommended that the construction of the proposed office building be planned so that Loci 3 and 4 of the Neponset/Wamsutta Site can be avoided, otherwise a data recovery plan should be developed to mitigate the adverse effects of construction on these two loci.

25-1912 Leveillee, Alan and Jennifer Macpherson

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Christina Estates at Baker Hill, Hingham, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted in stratified moderate and high archaeologically sensitive portions of the 90 acre project area. A total of 66, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits was excavated within the proposed development along 10 judgmental linear transects. A total of 109 historic/modern period artifacts was recovered from the project area. No prehistoric cultural material or features were identified during the intensive survey. These investigations of the project area did not yield any potentially significant cultural materials. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1913 Fragola, Patricia and Alan Leveillee

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Water Pipe Subdivision, Bourne, Massachusetts. 118 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted within high to moderate sensitivity portions of the 23 acre project area. Portions of the project area considered to have low potential for archaeological resources were not tested. The areas around both Chamber Rock and Wishing Rock were tested. Subsurface testing within the Water Pipe Subdivision did not recover cultural material. Information provided by representatives of local Native American tribes indicates that Chamber Rock and Wishing Rock are important links to their past and continue to be visited. It is currently unclear whether these are foci of ceremonial activity. Based upon the current data, the glacial boulders known locally as Chamber Rock and Wishing Rock may constitute Traditional Cultural Objects. As such they should be considered further in planning the subdivision. If prudent and feasible these rock features should be preserved in place. The project proponents intend to grant easements to preserve and maintain, in their original positions, both Chamber Rock and Wishing Rock, and insure their preservation via a conservation and/or preservation easement. Chamber Rock is currently situated within a Conservation Easement (Appendix D). If in the future preservation in place is no longer prudent or feasible, further investigation is recommended to consider project-specific impacts to these features, to further document them as potential traditional cultural objects, and to develop mitigative strategies.

25-1914 Pretola, John P., Ellen-Rose Savulis, and John O. Curtis

1999 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Danforth Farm, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. 165 pages.

This study sought to identify content, size, age, and boundaries of the B.F. Green Site (19-HD-11) and additional archaeological sites. An architectural survey was conducted of the Bliss/Danforth House, and studies to locate the Bay Path were carried out. The project area was stratified and 84, 40 cm x 40 cm shovel test pits spaced 5 or 10 m apart on transects and three 1 m x 1 m test pits were excavated. The B.F. Green Site occupies 3 acres with an approximately 5,000-year-old Brewerton component, although other archaeological cultures and time periods may be represented. The site may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Protective easements and shallow plowing are recommended. It was concluded that the Bay Path crossed outside the project area. Architecturally, the Bliss/Danforth House has been greatly modified and surrounding ground heavily disturbed. More archaeological testing in areas immediately adjacent to the house should precede additional renovations. Archaeological reconnaissance is recommended on town property on Wilbraham Mountain and in Monson.

25-1915 Fragola, Patricia and Duncan Ritchie

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Boxborough Primary School Project Area, Boxborough, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

The project area is adjacent to Guggins Brook and background research indicated that it had the potential to contain evidence of prehistoric Native American settlement/land use. A number of known prehistoric sites were located in the vicinity. Historic period settlement in and around the project area consisted of farmsteads and large parcels of land in agricultural/pastoral use. A walkover inspection confirmed that most of the project area had minimal evidence of prior alteration or disturbance. A section of the southwestern portion of the project area was considered to have low archaeological sensitivity due to disturbance from small sand/gravel pits. Zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity were designated on knolls and terraces bordering wooded wetlands and the crest of a hill in the central portion of the project area. Subsurface testing was done with judgmentally placed transects of 50 cm x 50 cm test pits placed at 10 m intervals. Eight judgmentally placed transects with a total of 37 test pits were used to sample the project area. No prehistoric or historic period archaeological sites were identified within the project area. The only cultural resource identified was a fieldstone and earth filled dam crossing Guggins Brook along the western boundary of the project area. This modern-period dam was built in association with the Blanchard Memorial School and is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. Current plans indicate that the dam will be placed within a 200-ft-wide river front buffer zone and should be outside the area of construction impact.

25-1916 Mair, A. Peter, II

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Chelmsford Phase IVB Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Stratification of the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity was based on the results of background research and walkover inspection. This preliminary evaluation indicated that the project area contained many locations of previous disturbance from residential development as well as locations that contained poorly-drained, low-lying areas adjacent to wetlands. These areas were ranked as having low or no archaeological sensitivity. The remainder of the project area was ranked as having moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. Fifty-two test units were placed to sample these areas. No Native American or European American archaeological sites were identified during the fieldwork aspect of the survey, and no further work is recommended.

25-1917 Ingham, Donna and A. Peter Mair, II

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: YMCA Well Field Expansion Project Area, Halifax, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

A review of the known prehistoric database for Halifax identified prehistoric resources in the immediate project area, including the Camp Ousamequin I Site (19-PL-446). The intensive archaeological survey included background research, a walkover, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 22 test pits in areas of high archaeological sensitivity. A low-density distribution of predominantly non-diagnostic historic debris was likely deposited as a result of the recreational/institutional use of the project area. Five pieces of non-diagnostic quartz interpreted as field shatter were recovered. No evidence of significant artifact concentrations or intact subsurface features was encountered, and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1918 Fragola, Patricia and A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of The Definitive Subdivision, King Street and Sunnyside Avenue, Hanover, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

A total of 53, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated within areas considered to have high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing investigated a known foundation within the project area and identified two prehistoric archaeological sites: the Red Mushroom Site and the Screeching Hawk Site. A high density of prehistoric cultural material, including chipping debris and a Brewerton eared projectile point, was recovered from the Red Mushroom Site. A moderate density of prehistoric cultural material was recovered from the Screeching Hawk Site. Activities at both sites included lithic tool manufacture and maintenance and resource procurement. Cultural material from the historic foundation indicates recent occupation/use and is not significant. Both the Red Mushroom Site and the Screeching Hawk Site represent potentially significant archaeological deposits and avoidance is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, site examination is recommended to establish site boundaries and evaluate each site's internal complexity and temporal affiliation.

25-1919 Donta, Christopher L., Timothy Binzen, and Margaret Kelly

2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Eagle Ridge Estates, Lancaster, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

Background research on the 173 acre project areas identified three known historic sites in the project area: a reputed late 17th-century animal pound (LAN-HA-75), a historic town boundary marker (LAN-HA-76), and a series of fieldstone walls (LAN-HA-77). Historic maps did not indicate any structures in this area. Subsurface testing consisted of 115 shovel test pits and one 2 m long trench. One prehistoric site was identified, yielding a retouched quartz flake, one piece of quartzite, and two pieces of quartz shatter. The three, recorded historic sites were relocated and information updated. The reputed animal pound was found to be 20th century rather than dating to the 17th century. Two additional historic town boundary markers were located, totaling three along a boundary between Lancaster and Sterling established in 1781 and changed to its present location in 1908. Two other historic archaeological sites were found: a series of fieldstone piles, which are part of unfinished stone wall construction; and an earthen mill dam. Thus, within the project area are located seven historic sites and one prehistoric site. A recommendation was made to avoid the dam during construction. Treatment of the town boundary markers are covered by specific state regulations. The pound, stone walls, and piles were not found to have any research potential. The prehistoric site contained a low density of artifacts and has no further research potential. No further survey was recommended.

25-1920 Binzen, Timothy and Margaret Kelly

2000 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Utilities Corridor and Parking Area and for Construction and Restoration at the Forecourt, Lime Walk, and Greenhouse, The Mount, Lenox, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

The Mount is an estate designed and occupied in the early 20th century by novelist Edith Wharton. It is a National Historic Landmark. Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations on the property were tested for prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Effort was also directed at the identification and description of subsurface historic features to enable restoration activities. Four survey units were recommended for archaeological investigation. Soils recorded included natural stratigraphy, plow zones, and layers of fill associated with the construction of the mansion. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the testing. Although the volume of historic artifacts recovered was low overall, multiple historic features were identified at the forecourt and greenhouse. A total of 13 exploratory trenches (50 cm x 2 m) and 82 shovel test pits were excavated in the four survey units. The exploratory trenches were excavated at the forecourt, lime walk, and greenhouse. These units revealed indications of construction techniques, landscaping, and gardening activities dating to ownership of the property by Edith Wharton. Test pits were placed at intervals of 7.5 m (25 ft) in the proposed utilities corridor, proposed parking area, and in the forecourt. No further testing is recommended.

25-1921 Mangan, Patricia Hart, Christopher Donta, Mitchell Mulholland, and Thomas Arcuti

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Carroll Holmes Recreational Area, Lake Wyola State Park, Shutesbury, Massachusetts. 123 pages.

This survey included an architectural study of standing structures on the property and completion of an Area Form and a National Register Criteria Statement Form. No prehistoric sites had been recorded previously for this area. Historic use of the area is extensive and dates back to the late 18th century when a tavern was built on the site. The original structure was added onto and expanded into a hotel business in the late 19th century. A barn has been standing on the property for at least 100 years. The buildings were used as a residence in the 20th century and as a recreation center for a beach. Seven areas were tested. Historic artifacts dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries were found in several areas. A heavily used 19th-century historic midden, possibly related to the Ames family, was located behind the barn. As a result, the water and sewer lines planned for this area were rerouted to an old roadbed south of the house. The front lawn between the house and Lakeville Road contains a large number of historic artifacts and could be a house site. The midden area and front lawn should be avoided. The property with its buildings and fields exemplifies a rural, 19th-century retreat and a 20th-century, rural mountain bathing and tourist establishment. The complex is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The main house, which is a Federal-period building, may be eligible on its architectural merit. The archaeological survey suggests that the midden has potential to contribute information of importance to archaeology. As such, the site is eligible under National Register Criteria A, C, and D.

25-1922 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2000 Technical Report, Data Recovery Program, Sleeping Toad Site, 19-BR-383, Acushnet Golf Course Project Area, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 182 pages.

The Sleeping Toad Site (19-BR-383), located on a high, broad knoll adjacent to the Acushnet River, was identified by previous study as one of three potentially significant prehistoric deposits in the Acushnet Golf Course project area (see Reports #25-1545 and #25-1765). Consultation with the project proponent determined that the majority of the 6,800 sq m site area could be avoided by the project and protected during and after construction. As part of the project, the Town of Acushnet has agreed to implement a long-term protection and preservation plan for this portion of the Sleeping Toad Site. A data recovery program was developed to mitigate adverse impacts to the remaining 3,000 sq m of the site area. A total of 49 sq m was excavated within the Sleeping Toad

Site during the data recovery, resulting in the identification of eight cultural features (small storage/refuse pits, hearths) and more than 1,500 pieces of cultural material. Although lithic debitage comprised more than 95% of this total, diagnostic Small Stemmed and Levanna points and radiocarbon dates tie site occupations to the Late Archaic and Middle and Late Woodland periods. The archaeological investigations indicate that the Sleeping Toad Site was selected by Native American groups as a short-term activity area from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Floral and faunal remains recovered in shallow, undisturbed soils suggest that the site's natural environment was extremely stable and productive during each period. The pattern of identified sites in the vicinity indicates that prehistoric groups used near-interior resource areas as they did the Sleeping Toad Site, for short-term activity areas rather than semi-permanent habitation areas.

25-1923 Atwood, Kathleen A.

2000 Final Historic Properties Management Plan, Westville Lake, Sturbridge and Southbridge, Massachusetts. 199 pages.

The purpose of the HPMP is to provide a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Westville Lake Flood Control Project and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. Historic contexts, results of archaeological investigations, and a land use guide are included (see Report # 25-1224).

25-1924 Atwood, Kathleen A.

2000 Final Historic Properties Management Plan, Barre Falls Dam, Barre, Hubbardston, Oakham, and Rutland, Massachusetts. 209 pages.

The purpose of the HPMP is to provide a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Barre Falls Dam and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. Historic contexts, results of archaeological investigations, and a land use guide are included (see Report # 25-1112).

25-1925 Donta, Christopher L., Timothy Binzen, and Margaret Kelly

2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed West Union Sewer Project, Ashland, Massachusetts. 57 Pages.

Background research, an archaeological site reconnaissance, and an intensive survey were conducted for the proposed 210 m West Union sewer line. The project area is located approximately 2 km south of the historic Magunkaguog Praying Indian Town vicinity. While multiple prehistoric Native American sites have been recorded nearby, no cultural resources have previously been recorded within the proposed impact area. Twenty-five shovel test pits were completed at 7.5 m intervals along the sewer route, yielding historic artifacts from eight units. The artifacts primarily consisted of domestic refuse from two 20th-century dumping locations. No historic features or prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. No further survey is recommended.

25-1926 Dalton, Ronald and Barbara Donohue

2000 Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Plymouth Force Main Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

The archaeological survey examined slightly less than one mile of the total 4.5 mile-long pipeline route. The survey consisted of documentary research, background research, a walkover, and subsurface testing. Background research included a review of relevant data and previous archaeological surveys related to this project. Subsurface testing was conducted in areas determined to have high or moderate archaeological potential. Subsurface testing along five cross-country project segments included a total of 57, 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits. Thirty-two test pits were placed at

10 m intervals; 10 were judgmentally located in areas of high potential. Fifteen test pits were excavated at 15 m intervals along cross-country segments with moderate potential. In all, 338 historic and modern artifacts were recovered. Interviews with long-time residents provided information regarding the use of portions along the project route. The segments where most artifacts were recovered were used as an open dump for many years. These items do not represent a significant archaeological deposit. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1927 McHargue, Georgess

1996 An Interpretive Plan for the Archaeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

The plan sets forth interpretive strategies for the CA/T Project and for a geographic region wider than the immediate metropolitan Boston area. All of the data recovery sites, especially the extraordinarily well-preserved materials from Feature 4 at the Cross Street Back Lot site, generated results that are scientifically significant beyond the immediate vicinity of Boston. The period covered by this plan is that of the occupation of the sites selected for data recovery excavation, roughly AD 400 to AD 1830. The plan is divided into three sections: development of interpretive themes, evaluation of interpretive techniques, and recommendations.

25-1928 Tuttle, Michael C.

1999 Final Report: Underwater Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Utility Line Between Long Island and Spectacle Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts for the Central Artery/Tunnel Project. 41 pages.

The findings of the intensive remote sensing and diver investigation of the marine portion of the proposed utility right-of-way included four minor and one large magnetic anomaly associated with observable shore materials, one small modern boat, one apparent rock outcrop, and one disarticulated timber. None of the anomalies, acoustic targets, or observed objects indicated the presence of a historic submerged cultural property. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological survey be required within the present project area.

25-1929 Hasenstab, Robert J. and Paul J. Mohler

1999 Summary Report: Intensive Archaeological Survey, Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Overland Portion, Proposed Utility Line between Long Island and Spectacle Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The total length of the overland portion surveyed is 150 m (500 ft) and includes two proposed utility manhole installations. The project area is part of a designated National Register Archaeological District. Background research and field reconnaissance failed to reveal any prehistoric or historical resources within the project area. Subsurface testing, consisting of 55 shovel test pits, revealed prehistoric lithic flakes in undisturbed contexts in two test pits. No features were encountered. The upper portion of the project area was found to be disturbed and lacks archaeological integrity. The middle portion was covered with a mantle of fill, slope wash, or flood deposit overlaying an intact, buried natural soil horizon containing a very low density scatter of prehistoric artifacts. The lower portion of the project area consisted entirely of recent beach deposits with no archaeological potential. The overall impact of the proposed construction on the National Register Archaeological District is considered to be negligible. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-1930 LoGuidice, Susan and Barbara Putnam

1995 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Condor Street Site, East Boston, MA: Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

Historic and cartographic research revealed that the main buildings of the Glendon Rolling Mill, as well as the buildings of the site's occupants until 1921, were located south of present day Condor Street. Many occupants had used the area north of Condor Street, within the confines of the original water lot sold to the Glendon Rolling Mill, as a wharf and storage facility until 1921. At that time, Boston Sand and Gravel assumed ownership of the lot and began production of concrete in the former wharf/storage area. Archaeological monitoring of the soil borings confirmed the findings of the historical research. There were no concentrations of iron or other iron working by-products that could be associated with Glendon Rolling Mill or any other architectural or cultural remains that could be associated with other owners of the property. Stratigraphic analysis revealed two layers of fill within the original wharf area. The early fill sequence associated with the Glendon Rolling Mill was void of cultural remains. A modern fill sequence, which had a high level of gravel and concrete debris, was associated with Boston Sand and Gravel. Two wooden barges were noted at the eastern and western sides of the wharf. The eastern barges were sunken and visible only at low tide, while the western barges remained visible at high tide. The barges probably date to the early 20th century and are not considered historically significant. No significant cultural resources remain within the Condor Street site.

25-1931 McHargue, Georgess

2000 Piety and Profit: Three Archaeological Sites from Boston's Past. 33 pages.

This popular report provides an overview of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project and its related archaeological investigations. Following a synopsis of Boston's 10,000 years of human history, the report discusses the basics of archaeological field and laboratory methods. Finally, three archaeological sites from the North End are presented in more detail: the Cross Street Backlot; the Paddy's Alley site; and the Mill Pond site.

25-1932 Cook, Lauren J. and Joseph Balicki

1998 Archaeological Data Recovery: The Paddy's Alley and Cross Street Back Lot Sites (BOS-HA-12/13), Boston, Massachusetts. Four volumes. 1,512 pages total.

The Paddy's Alley site (BOS-HA-12) yielded information on two residential properties; excavations encountered a warehouse, used as a workshop by a pewterer, trash middens, wood-lined privies, and various land modification activities. The second site, Cross Street Back Lot (BOS-HA-13), contained sanitation and drainage features. The sites are adjacent to each other, within the block bounded by Ann, Cross, Middle (or Hanover) and Paddy's Alley (or Center) Streets. The Paddy's Alley site contained deposits assigned to two properties: Paddy's Alley East and Paddy's Alley West. Beginning ca. 1650 and continuing until 1728, members of the Jepson family owned the Paddy's Alley West property. Over the next 80 years the property changed hands 14 times, with the majority of the owners being absentee landlords. The archaeological resources date primarily to the Jepson period. A 1728 plat indicates that the excavations were located in the northeast corner of the property, designated as a garden, and two shallow wood-lined privies excavated in the area date to the 1720s. The Paddy's Alley East property contained primarily evidence of an early 18th-century drain belonging to a merchant, and a midden and warehouse/workshop of John Carnes, who occupied the property during the second and third quarters of the 1700s. The area investigated at the Cross Street site was used for sanitation and drainage. The early privy, Feature 4, was brick-lined, with primary deposits dating to the 17th century, during the occupation of Katherine Nanny Naylor's family. This privy was sealed and replaced by a drainage feature composed of a tub and wooden drain dating to the early 18th century. The drainage feature was sealed in the early 18th century, but later this area was reused for two late 18th- and early 19th-century wood-lined, shallow privies. A variety of contextual analyses in conjunction with historical and archaeological data were used to address issues relating to land use, urban lifeways, class, status, gender, and ethnicity. These studies of the pollen, beetle fauna, parasites, faunal and floral remains, textiles and shoe leather were especially useful in interpreting the lifeways of the people that used the 17th-century privy. The primary results come from the Nanny-Naylor household, from the third

quarter of the 17th century, and the Carnes household of the second and third quarters of the 18th century. Both households were in the upper levels of Boston society, although they had somewhat different household structures. The Nanny-Naylor family was headed by a divorced woman from the merchant class, and the Carnes household by one of the most prosperous artisans of the time. Each household expressed their position in society in a number of expected ways. The contents of the Nanny-Naylor privy contained a variety of artifacts traditionally used by women, which allowed an exploration of gender, status, and class in her household. The debris from the Carnes household also allowed examination of these issues. The expression of ethnicity was examined for different groups of English colonists and for the enslaved African-American servants that many of the occupants of the lots owned. The study of English ethnicity examined data from other colonies and focused on foodways. Material evidence of the presence of African-Americans, although sparse, is present. The report also examines appearance and residential patterning to explore to what extent people expressed class and status through material culture. Commerce within the expanding British trading system was also examined. An extensive study of the food provisioning system is undertaken using the faunal remains from these two sites as well as the Mill Pond site (see Report #25-1933).

25-1933 Cheek, Charles D. and Joseph Balicki

2000 Archaeological Data Recovery: The Mill Pond Site (Bos-HA-14), Boston, Massachusetts. Three volumes. 1271 pages total.

The data recovery at the Mill Pond Site consisted of documentary research and field investigation including manual excavation of 2l 5 ft x 5 ft units, test trenching, and mechanical stripping in an approximately 4,299 sq ft (390 sq in) area. The data recovery excavations identified five major archaeological resources: an early wharf, probably dating to the last quarter of the 17th century; a bulkhead and dock dating to the last quarter of the 18th century; an early land surface, ca. 1700; a land surface from the middle-to-late 18th century; and landfill from three periods: Plantation (1630-1675), Colonial (1675-1775), and Early Republic (1775-1830). Research focused on commerce (social and economic context of the wharf and bulkhead-dock; the social and economic context and the source of the fill; the folkways of wharf and bulkhead-dock construction and dates of construction), the reconstruction of the environment around the wharf (pollen profiles produced a record of environmental and landscape changes from 1630 to 1823; evidence for changing land use addressed the development of the cultural landscape and the personal-health environment of Boston's residents was considered in discussing historic sanitation practices with respect to landfills), and urban lifeways (use of material culture to express ethnicity, social class, and gender; consumption patterns by household, household type, and neighborhood; changes in consumption patterns over time comparing Boston with other port cities). Underlying themes guiding the study included whether regional English cultures carried their distinctiveness to the New World is correct when viewed from the archaeological record and whether regional cultures eventually blended together and when this occurred. The data on foodways did suggest there were regional differences that continued into the 19th century and that there were regional differences in the speed in which the culture of consumption spread. More data is necessary to support conclusions about the regional comparison of social and cultural change from an historic archaeological perspective.

25-1934 Smith, Leith, Barbara Donohue, and Matin Dudek

2000 Emergency Archaeological Data Recovery of the South Boston Flint Glass Works and The American Glass Company (formerly reported as Crown Glass Works), Contingency Plan Implementation Contos Property, Parcel 60-CS-1 Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts. Two Volumes. 461 pages total.

This survey, conducted on a 26,040 sq ft parcel, consisted of documentary research, the excavation of a quarter of a wood-lined privy and four test units, and mapping of architectural features. Archaeological deposits consisting of architectural remains, a furnace foundation, as well as glass and ceramic crucible fragments associated with the South Boston Flint Glass Works and the Bos-

ton Glass Manufactory (1812-1827); a deposit of pressed tumbler bases (probably cullet) associated with an intermediate period of glass production (1830s to 1840s); and a wood-lined feature filled with a mixture of fecal deposits and glass factory refuse, a furnace foundation and a stone-lined well associated with the American Glass Company (1843-1857) were identified. This research contributes to current scholarship on the development of the American glass industry and the role of South Boston and provides a resource for comparison with contemporary glass factories.

25-1935 Edens, Christopher M. and Robert G. Kingsley

1998 The Spectacle Island Site: Middle to Late Woodland Adaptations in Boston Harbor, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston Massachusetts. Two Volumes. 477 pages total.

An archaeological data recovery was conducted at the Spectacle Island site (19-SU-38), a prehistoric shell midden. An earlier intensive archaeological survey of Spectacle Island (see report #25-897) determined the site to be a significant archaeological resource and eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Excavation of 100 sq m of the shell midden revealed a Middle-Late Woodland occupation, dated by 12 radiocarbon dates to between AD 535 and AD 1590. Though multiple reoccupations of the site were in evidence, vertical and horizontal stratigraphy was homogeneous throughout. Three small submidden features were identified, the functions of which are uncertain. More substantial features, discrete activity areas, or other evidence of intensive or protracted habitation was lacking. A sparse and typologically diverse lithic assemblage was recovered, as was a more substantial bone-tool industry oriented toward the production of barbed and unbarbed points. Ceramics were infrequent and nearly all were shell tempered. Faunal remains indicated a primary subsistence focus on harvesting of soft-shell clam, followed by cod fishing. Mammals and birds were also procured. Hickory nuts were recovered, but evidence for agriculture was lacking. The site appears to represent an intensively used, seasonally reoccupied, specialized resource procurement locus within a larger, logistically organized subsistence-settlement system. The principal occupations of the site occurred during the fall and early winter, with some use also taking place in the spring. The Spectacle Island site is thought to be most closely culturally related to Middle-Late Woodland communities focused on the Neponset River estuary.

25-1936 Luedtke, Barbara

1976 Report on the Excavation of a Portion of the HL-8 Site (19-NF-6) on Grape Island, Boston Harbor, (Weymouth,) Massachusetts. 12 pages.

This report summarizes the results of excavations of 5, 1 sq m excavation units around the location proposed for a new pier. These excavations recovered prehistoric and historic artifacts of the same ages as had been found previously (see Report #25-107), but increased the range of types found including a small-stemmed point variant, celt, fish bone bead, hammerstones, and worked mussel shell. These new findings do not contradict the previous conclusion that that the site was occupied intermittently from the Middle Archaic through the Modern period.

25-1937 Sara, Timothy R.

1994 Prehistoric Landscape Use in the Upper Swift River Valley (Quabbin Resevoir) of Central Massachusetts. 176 pages.

This thesis explores the relationship between selected environmental features and prehistoric site locations in the upper Swift River Valley (Quabbin Reservoir) of central Massachusetts. Changes in site locations from Paleoindian through Late Woodland periods are examined in relation to biotic resource potential offered by geomorphic landform and associated surface water features. Geologic, geomorphic, paleoenvironmental, and prehistoric overviews of the region are presented. Prehistoric landscape use in the study area is examined with regard to how prehistoric subsistence

and settlement systems can be reconstructed and compared with existing prehistoric land use models in the Northeast and New England.

25-1938 Wall, Robert D., R. Michael Stewart, Timothy R. Sara, Edward M. Morin, Martha H. Bowers, and Henry M. R. Holt

1994 A Preliminary Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of Quabbin Reservoir, Ware River, and Wachusett Reservoir Watersheds. 248 pages.

This report describes the archaeological survey of selected survey tracts within the Metropolitan District Commission's (MDC) Quabbin Reservoir, Ware River, and Wachusett Reservoir watershed lands. A locational predictive model for the occurrence of prehistoric sites in central Massachusetts was employed as a guideline for this study. The survey involved the examination of approximately 1,200 acres of MDC lands within the three watersheds. A total of 27 prehistoric sites were identified along reservoir shorelines and within survey tracts in the three watersheds during the course of the survey. While most of the sites may be defined as lithic scatters, further testing of these sites is expected to yield more substantial data regarding site function and age. Diagnostic material was recovered from only one of the identified sites; this site (Quabbin Prehistoric Site 17) consists of a Late Archaic or Early Woodland pond-edge encampment at Quabbin Reservoir. Overall results of the survey indicate prehistoric preference for stream edge, pond edge, and wetland settings. Remote upland wetlands areas were also found to have been significantly utilized. In contrast, at all three watersheds, upland reaches with little or no surface water settings contained no archaeological sites. Further archaeological investigations are recommended to refine the predictive prehistoric model developed for this study and to conduct more intensive, site-specific test excavations at selected sites. Recommendations for forest and reservoir management practices are offered to mitigate the effects of ground-disturbing operations on archaeological resources within MDC lands. A total of 24 historic period sites, including the Daniel Shays Farmstead, were investigated to assess their integrity in the face of impacts from logging, forest road construction, recreational activity, and vandalism. In addition to the Daniel Shays Farmstead, a mill complex, a tavern, a schoolhouse, and numerous 19th-century farmsteads were recorded.

25-1939 Binzen, Timothy and Margaret Kelly

2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Runway Relocation and Airport Beacon Tower and Fence Construction, Harriman and West Airport, North Adams and Williamstown, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted at the Harriman and West Airport. Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations were tested for prehistoric and historic cultural resources. No previous archaeological testing had been conducted at the airport. Two survey units, each slightly greater than 1 acre in size, were recommended for archaeological investigation. Soils recorded in the project area consisted of plow zones. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the testing. The volume of historic artifacts recovered was low overall and was consistent with agricultural land use in the late 19th and 20th centuries. A total of 48 shovel test pits (40 x 40 cm) were excavated in the two survey units. Test pits were placed at intervals of 7.5 m (25 ft) in the proposed construction areas. Because of concerns that the proposed beacon tower might affect the viewsheds of historic structures near the airport, the likelihood of visual impact to be caused by the installation was assessed. No further survey is recommended for the proposed construction undertakings. The proposed beacon tower will not impact viewsheds.

25-1940 Waller, Joseph and Suzanne G. Cherau

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Cemetery Delineation Delano/Blankinship Cemetery Expansion Project. 88 pages.

The investigations of the 2 acre project area in Marion, Massachusetts, consisted of back-

ground/archival research, walkover/surface inspection, and hand and machine-assisted excavations. Background research focused on land evidence and cemetery commission records to obtain information relating to the establishment, configuration, and chain-of-ownership for the historic cemetery and surrounding lands. Cemetery delineation field investigations consisted of the excavation of four hand trenches, each measuring 0.5 m x 1 m, placed along the south and east sides of the cemetery stonewall enclosure. Additional machine stripping in the form of three parallel trenches was conducted along the east side of the cemetery stonewall; the area to the south of the cemetery had been subjected to previous severe ground disturbances associated with road maintenance activities. Intensive survey fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 12, 50 x 50 cm test pits at 8 m and 10 m intervals along three judgmental transects and as a single judgmental test pit. No cultural resources, including unmarked grave shafts, were identified. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1941 Donta, Christopher L. and N. A. Roberts

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey of the Northern Variation, Western Corridor, for the Proposed Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company Natural Gas Pipeline, Ludlow, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

The project area consisted of a 9 km (5.6 mile) long by 22 m (75 ft) wide corridor running north from the Massachusetts Turnpike, north of the town center, and west to the Stonybrook Energy Center. Reconnaissance information from several previous surveys resulted in the recommendation of shovel testing in 14 different locations. Three unrecorded archaeological sites were found, consisting of the Clark-Forslund Historic site, two barn foundations and a standing 19th-century house; the Corey Historic site, a disturbed probable cellar hole of the 19th century; and the Camp White Prehistoric findspot, an isolated white quartz small-stemmed projectile point. None of the three sites was recommended for further study.

25-1942 Hautaniemi, Susan I. and Robert Paynter

1999 Archaeological Investigations, Final Report, Permit 1265, Moors Homelot, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 156 pages.

The research teams conducted subsurface archaeological investigations around and beneath the 1848 house on the Moors Homelot, owned by Historic Deerfield, Inc. Research was designed to explore land use issues in the yards immediately adjacent to the house and to field test remote sensing results. Features and soil strata related to the construction of the house and the homesite were the principal discoveries. In addition, features associated with the use of the house, mostly involving the disposal of wastewater, were also discovered. Documentary information on site residents can be linked to these archaeological features. As a result, the investigations yielded preliminary interpretations about house construction and class relations, and landscape use and gendered domestic work. The Moors home lot continues to be a fertile area for archeological research and is especially suited to the study of work and gender relations in this dynamic period of United States history. Investigations to date have centered on the house and yards. Exploration of the agricultural and social reproduction areas of the home lot remains to be done.

25-1943 Volmar, Michael

2000 Archaeological Excavations at the Willard-Atherton Site (HA-197) Fruitlands Museums Historic District, Harvard, Massachusetts. 99 pages.

The Willard-Atherton site (HA-197) is an 18th and 19th-century site identified during a 1998 survey (see Report #25-1848). Archaeological evidence confirmed that the site burned in the mid-19th century as evidenced by vast amounts of architectural debris with some domestic refuse. Data suggest at least two construction episodes at this house site. Three outbuildings were identified including a barn, a small workshop or shed, and another structure of unknown purpose. The site

provides important information on construction practices and spatial analysis of an 18th and 19th-century farm. The site has the potential to inform us about domestic life although primary refuse disposal locations identified to date did not contain significant quantities of these materials. More research is recommended to determine the nature of domestic life at this site.

25-1944 Dudek, Martin G. and Thomas R. Doyle

2000 Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for a Nextel Tower Complex in Mendon, MA. 27 pages.

The survey was conducted at an area known as the Nipmuck Trading Post, located on a terrace spur of Pond Hill. Due to the existence of an archaeological site on the north shore of Nipmuck Pond in close proximity to the proposed project site, it was considered likely that prehistoric archaeological resources were within the project area. The project area consisted of 653.6 sq m, with 349.7 sq m at the alternate tower location and 303.9 sq m for the access road. The intensive survey recovered six pieces of quartz chipping debris from four of 23 test pits (16 systematic, 6 bracket, and 1 judgmental). These pieces of debitage appeared to be isolated occurrences, as nearby test pits and bracketing test pits failed to identify a continuation of these distributions. The rocky terrace that formed the project area appeared to contain a low density and diffuse scatter of quartz debitage, which may be related to the use of the outcrop for short-term visits by Native Americans, possibly as a hunting station or hunting blind. No artifact concentrations were identified, nor were any temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered. Despite the presence of natural quartzite outcrops and quartz veins at the locale, the quality of these resources does not appear suitable for use in making stone tools. The site is not considered potentially significant because of its diffuse nature and minimal presence of cultural materials.

25-1945 Macpherson, Jennifer and Suzanne Cherau

2000 Archaeological Site Examinations The Area 1 Site and the Bergeron Site, Down Island Golf Club Project Area, Oak Bluffs Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. 136 pages.

A previous survey located archaeological materials in three distinct areas referred to as the Area 1 Site, the Bergeron Site and Native American Findspot 1 (see Report #25-1803). Site examinations were conducted at the Area 1 Site and the Bergeron Site. No further archaeological investigation of Native American Findspot 1 was necessary. Testing at the Bergeron Site determined that cultural materials cover a 522 sq m area, consisting of low to moderate densities of lithic chipping debris and stone tool artifacts. The recovery of a quartz Squibnocket Triangle projectile point and predominantly quartz chipping debris suggests a Late Archaic occupation. Further archaeological investigations were not recommended for the Bergeron Site. The Area 1 Site covers approximately 6 acres, and yielded over 4,000 pieces of cultural material within undisturbed soil horizons. Lithic deposits indicated Late Archaic to Late Woodland Period occupation, based on both diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon-dated wood charcoal. Artifact types indicate the site was used for stone tool production and maintenance, and the presence of cultural features and pottery suggests some degree of food processing, storage, and/or disposal. The Area 1 Site is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Avoidance of these sites is recommended if possible; if not, mitigation measures will be warranted.

25-1946 Donohue, Barbara and Tom Doyle

2000 Reconnaissance Survey for the Framingham Common, Framingham, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The town's South Common is recorded in the MHC's Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth as 19-MD-359, as it may contain burials associated with the Nip-

muck Native American community. Previous archaeological investigation of the Common (see Report #25-222) included an intensive survey in limited areas prior to landscaping activities. That survey concluded that tested areas were considerably disturbed to a depth of 2 to 3 ft (61—91 cm). To predict the locations where significant resources might exist and to determine the limits of previous disturbance, documentary research and a systematic soil probe survey were conducted. Soil probes were planned to reach the depth of planned restoration activities (91 cm) in this 30 by 75 m parcel. Documentary research revealed considerable landscape activity from the 19th through 20th centuries. Of the 99 soil probes, placed at 3 m intervals along six transects, only 13% reached 91 cm because of compacted soils. As the survey produced inconclusive results, further investigation is warranted.

25-1947 Donta, Christopher L., Timothy L. Binzen, and Margaret Kelly

2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Well #4 Greensand Filtration Facility, Brewster, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Background research, an archaeological site reconnaissance, and an intensive survey were conducted on a 1 acre parcel of land near Upper Millpond. The property lies 250 m southeast of the previously recorded Run Hill Road site (19-BN-592), which contained a large lithic scatter and one intact hearth. Subsurface testing for the present project totaled 10 shovel test pits, yielding a single prehistoric artifact (a rhyolite flake), which is interpreted as an isolated outlier from the larger site. No significant prehistoric or historical archaeological deposits or features were encountered. No additional survey is recommended.

25-1948 Mohler, Paul J., John W. Kelley, and Stephen A. Mrozowski

2000 Archaeological Investigations at the Orchard House, Concord, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

The Orchard House was built by the Hoar Family in the late 17th to early 18th-century, while also maintaining an additional tenant house to the rear. The property was purchased in 1857 by A. Bronson Alcott, a leader of the Transcendentalist movement, and served as the setting for Louisa May Alcott's novel *Little Women*. The house is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places because of its connection with the Transcendentalist movement and its value as an example of Colonial architecture. With no prior surveys conducted in the project area, a Phase I site survey of the property surrounding the Orchard House, approximately 50 sq m, provided significant information about the site's land use history. The property retained excellent evidence of historic landscaping conducted by A. Bronson Alcott in the mid 19th-century. Based on documentary research and subsurface testing, archaeologists were able to link the intellectual history of a family like the Alcotts with the landscapes they created. A total of 90 test units, each 50 sq cm in size along a 5 m staggered grid interval, revealed various historical archaeological landscape features dating to the Alcott occupation, which will aid in the planning of developmental projects associated with an interpretive program. Based on the results of the Phase I survey, additional investigations are warranted in specific areas if future plans involved subsurface disturbance.

25-1949 Dalton, Ronald and Deena Duranleau

2000 Final Report of An Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Improvements at Great Brook Farm State Park, Carlisle, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

The survey consisted of documentary research, background research, a walkover, and subsurface testing. Background research included a review of relevant data and previous archaeological surveys related to this project. A walkover was conducted in order to stratify the project area into varying zones of archaeological potential and to identify any areas of previous disturbance. Sub-

surface testing was conducted in areas that were determined to have high archaeological potential. In all, 61 historic and modern artifacts, as well as one rhyolite flake were recovered. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1950 Wheeler, Kathleen

2000 Results of the Archaeological Site Examination at Nancy Circle, Canton, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

This area abuts the west side of a known Native American burial site, the Burr Lane Cemetery (CAN-HA-3). The cemetery has been investigated three times since its inadvertent discovery in the late 1960s (see Report #25-1854). A preservation restriction is in place on the known dimensions of the cemetery, but the complete and full limits of the burying yard have not been established. The archaeological site examination verified that no unmarked graves were within areas of potential effect from the construction of the house, garage, and driveway. Historic deed analysis suggests that the existing stone wall marking the boundary between this parcel and the burying yard has a long-standing record of dividing two distinct parcels and may have served to delineate the west edge of the cemetery. Time and funding constraints did not allow the complete excavation of the entire site, but the site examination did indicate that construction of the new house would not affect unmarked graves.

25-1951 Fragola, Patricia and Donna Ingham

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Massachusetts Military Reservation Regional Water Supply Project, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Proposed project impacts consist of the construction of test wells, along with associated temporary access roads and observation wells. In addition to the wells and access roads, water pipelines and interconnects to existing water supply systems will be constructed. Three proposed well locations (2, 3, and 4), associated temporary access roads and observation wells, as well as proposed water pipelines along Barlow and Knot Hollow roads, are located in areas ranked as having high to moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of 139 test pits were excavated. No cultural material was recovered at any of the locations. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1952 Pinello, Martha E. and Carolyn White

2000 An Archaeological Site Examination for the Historic Plant Nursery at The Vale, the Lyman Estate, Waltham, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

In 1999, the Historic Plant Nursery Project area at The Vale was the subject of an archaeological site examination. The impacted area was formerly a cutting and greens garden bordered by pathways and boxwood hedge. These gardens were part of an English style estate garden system at The Vale, originally configured by Theodore Lyman (1753—1839), a wealthy merchant and horticulture patron. Excavations revealed the dimensions of the cutting garden depicted on the 1936 Historic Architecture Building Survey map. A path that encircled the cutting garden and the materials used in successive phases of the paths were identified. Excavations also distinguished the nature of the garden interior deposits: heavily-tilled modern garden soils. A modern planting hole and a posthole and postmold were identified. The builder’s trench for the Camellia Greenhouse and a large drainage system were identified. The plans for the Historic Plant Nursery took the archaeological potential into account so that only the modern garden soils would be impacted by the vertical excavations. The nursery was designed to take advantage of the historical configuration of the garden and to make use of the historical boundaries.

25-1953 Hoffman, Curtiss

1999 Howe Street Regional Water Treatment Facility Locational Archaeological Survey. 122 pages.

This report describes an archaeological intensive (locational) survey on the premises of the proposed Howe Street Regional Water Treatment Facility in Ashland and Hopkinton, Massachusetts. Sixty 50 cm x 50 cm test units were excavated to investigate three loci: Howe 1, the area of a new chemical building on the north side of Howe Street; Howe 2, the area of two proposed lagoons on the south side of Howe Street; and Howe 3, the location of two new well sites on the north side of Howe Street. In addition to the excavation and analysis of cultural materials, the report contains a description of the history of ownership of the property, as well as ancillary analyses. Howe 1 and 2 were found to have been subjected to significant historic-period disturbances. Recoveries of pre-European and historic cultural material are for the most part in disturbed context. No further work was recommended. Howe Street 2 was relatively undisturbed, apparently unplowed, and cultural materials from this locus were restricted to the pre-European period. They included non-diagnostic stone artifacts, flakes, quartz shatter, charcoal, fire-burnt rock, and possible sub-surface features.

25-1954 Rainey, Mary Lynne

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, South Shore Links Golf Course Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The investigated parcel is situated east of the Nantucket Airport along Madequecham Valley in the central outwash plains region. Background research and a walkover survey concluded that most of the project area was archaeologically sensitive for prehistoric or historic period Native American sites. A Late/Transitional Archaic period, stemmed projectile point was found on a jeep trail leading to the project area. During the intensive survey fieldwork 114, 50 x 50 cm test pits were completed within the high sensitivity area (estimated 50 acres) and 78 test pits were completed within the moderate sensitivity area (estimated 79 acres). Sampling strategies included 30 x 30 m blocks (min. 10.2 m interval) and transects (10 m interval). The survey resulted in the recovery of one small piece of unidentified, calcined mammal bone. Evidence to support cultural origins for this item was not discovered, and no further work is recommended.

25-1955 Mohler, Paul J.

2000 Archaeological Investigations at Nathan Tufts Park, Somerville, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

The Phase I reconnaissance survey of 65,000 sq ft around the Old Powder House was directly linked to planned renovations to both the structure and the surrounding grounds. Nathan Tufts Park derives its primary significance from the Old Mill/Old Powder House. Based on documentary research, the structure was built as a mill between 1704 and 1720. Twenty-five, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were positioned along a staggered, 5 m grid system around the Old Powder House. One hundred thirty-six augur borings were positioned along a staggered 10 m grid system in order to examine the rest of the Park. Based on subsurface testing, the property surrounding the Old Powder House appears to possess high historical significance. Given the extensive degree of landscaping across the Park, however, much of the archaeological record has been destroyed. The archaeological investigation provided a glimpse of the property's land use history since the late 19th century. In addition to the Old Powder House itself, the Park has retained evidence of the historic landscaping conducted by James H. Bowditch in 1892, increasing our knowledge of park construction and design during the Progressive Period.

25-1956 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Alan Leveillee

2000 Archaeological Site Examination Dunn Hollow Prehistoric Site, Wrentham Municipal Well Project Area, Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

A site examination was conducted at the Dunn Hollow Site, which was identified during a previ-

ous survey on a small peninsula on the southwest shore of Lake Pearl (see Report #25-1878). The site examination involved excavation of 63, 50 x 50 cm test pits on a 5 m grid, and four, 1 x 1 m excavation units. The Dunn Hollow Site has been interpreted as a multi-component encampment used for brief periods of time during the Middle and Late Archaic periods and the Middle Woodland Period. Recovered chipping debris, projectile point fragments, edge tools, and several spokeshave-like implements reflect a range of potential site activities. Charcoal from a suspected living surface was dated to the Middle Woodland Period at 1620 ± 40 B.P. (Beta 139265); cal B.P. 1585 to 1410. Due to the low density of features and artifacts, absence of important data classes (faunal, floral), and redundancy of information, the site was not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

25-1957 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Town of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. 296 pages.

This town-wide, reconnaissance-level survey was designed to produce a database and comprehensive inventory of known and potential archaeological resources within Edgartown, to be used by local and regional review organizations involved in planning, permitting, and preservation issues. The survey included background research, informant interviews, and drive-over fieldwork and resulted in the identification 23 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and a determination that the town possesses a generally high sensitivity for additional cultural resources to be present. Data gathered during the survey was used to produce prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity maps of the entire town, a user's guide for the maps, a written summary report, and suggested bylaws and management recommendations.

25-1958 Strauss, Alan E.

2000 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot 18 John Wings Lane in Brewster, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites were situated within the project area. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 25 shovel test pits. No cultural resources were recovered from the project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project.

25-1959 Duranleau, Deena and Leith Smith

2000 Report of an Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Westminster Elementary School, Westminster, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Thirty-four test pits were excavated in the 78 x 40 m Merriam House parcel, the location of the proposed parking lot. Ten test pits were excavated in the Upton School yard, which measures approximately 50 x 50 m and will be undergoing landscaping modifications. Historic cultural material, some of which dates to the middle of the 19th century, was recovered from 36 of the 42 total test pits. One quartzite flake was identified, but four, bracket test pits were excavated around this test pit, and no further prehistoric cultural material was recovered. Since the two project areas have undergone extensive land modifications already, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the two locations.

25-1960 Atwood, Kathleen A.

2000 Final Historic Properties Management Plan Colebrook Lake, Colebrook, Connecticut and Sandisfield and Tolland, Massachusetts. 290 pages.

The purpose of the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) is to provide a comprehensive

program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Colebrook Lake Flood Control Project and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. The HPMP provides a project description, historic contexts, results of archaeological investigations, and a landuse guide. An Action Plan outlines specific tasks, procedures, and priorities that must be accomplished to satisfy Section 110 requirements. To date the follow tasks have been accomplished: an archaeological reconnaissance survey, background research, a walkover, and limited subsurface testing identified 129 historic period sites within the project area. The majority of the identified sites were located on flowage easement. A site visit made by the NAE Archaeologist during preparation of this HPMP determined that three of the five historic sites will require additional investigations or evaluation to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, several areas previously identified in the 1980 survey as possessing prehistoric archaeological sensitivity were subjected to a walkover to reassess the likelihood of the presence of prehistoric sites. The HPMP provides recommendations for further inventory of these archaeologically sensitive areas, and evaluation of the three identified sites. In order to accomplish the objectives set forth in ER 1130-2-540, a four step Action Plan is recommended.

25-1961 Strauss, Alan E.

2000 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Rebecca Estates Development in Middleborough, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

Background research on the project area indicated that 110 prehistoric or historical sites were recorded within the project area. Field investigations for the project included a field reconnaissance, followed by the excavation of 75 shovel test pits. The field reconnaissance identified several wood—frame structures from a mink farm that existed in the project area in the 1970s and 1980s. No historical buildings or structures were found in the project area. No prehistoric artifacts were found on the property during the shovel testing. No further archaeological work is recommended.

25-1962 Waller, Joseph N., James C. Garman, Paul Russo, and Alan Leveillee

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Center School, Winthrop, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

Preliminary background research indicated that the project area is located within the Contact Period Mystic core area of Native American occupation. The greater project area appears to be part of a large Contact Period burial complex dispersed across neighboring blocks. The initial subsurface testing strategy was designed to identify 17th-century burials and other features through close interval testing. A total of 40, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. In many cases, the presence of deep, highly compact fill inhibited the identification of intact land surfaces, which might be sealed by the fill. Additional testing was necessary to determine whether unmarked human burials survive in the project area. Additional machine-assisted testing indicated that it was a variably impacted landscape. Topsoils across the majority of the proposed construction area were removed and fill was deposited concurrent with late 19th and early 20th-century building and landscaping episodes. Data resulting from a machine trench, MT-9, in the north parking lot of the existing Willis School indicated that one section of original topsoil, measuring approximately 50 ft x 90 ft, remains beneath 8—36 inches of pavement and fill. The discovery of a shell pocket and hearth feature (radiocarbon dated to 243O±8 BP) within the trench indicated that additional prehistoric features could exist in meaningful contexts in this small remnant of ancient landscape. Preservation in place of the remnant topsoil zone is recommended.

25-1963 Leveillee, Alan

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Rochester Municipal Building Project Area. 44 pages.

A survey of the 9 acre parcel resulted in the stratification of the parcel into projected zones of ar-

chaeological sensitivity; 6 acres were disturbed and assessed as being low sensitivity, and 3 acres were assessed as moderately sensitive. The excavation of 39, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits resulted in the recovery of low densities of 19th and 20th-century ceramic, glass, and metal fragments from a well-defined plowzone context. Additionally, a rhyolite Brewerton-eared projectile point and 10 pieces of chipping debris (6 rhyolite, 4 quartz) were recovered from the plowzone context. The Native American cultural material is likely an element of the reported/recorded site (19-PL-227). The greater project area has been landscaped and it is considered unlikely that archaeological materials within meaningful stratigraphic contexts remain. No further investigations were recommended.

25-1964 Pasquariello, Raymond D., Susan G. Chereau, and Kerrylynn Boire

2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Charles River Natural Valley Storage, Bellingham, Dedham, Dover, Franklin, Holliston, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Natick, Needham, Newton, Norfolk, Sherborn, Walpole, Wrentham, and West Roxbury, Massachusetts. 271 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Charles River Natural Valley Storage (CRNVS) Project in Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties was conducted. The survey consisted of archival research and limited field investigations to identify site locations and predict site types and densities. The field investigations were only undertaken for the fee-owned lands, encompassing approximately 3,210 acres (640 acres of upland; 2,570 acres of wetlands). The approximately 4,891 acres held in restrictive flowage easement were subjected to archival research and a sensitivity assessment based on the fieldwork conducted in fee-owned lands. The research identified 33 recorded prehistoric sites within and immediately adjacent to the property. Archival research also determined that there are 12 potential historic sites on NAE property, based on town histories and historical maps. The limited field investigations included the excavation of 206, 50 x 50 cm test pits placed at 10 m intervals along judgmental transects, as judgmental test pits (JTPs), and as test pit arrays. This testing resulted in the location and identification of four prehistoric sites. No documented historic sites could be verified on fee-owned lands. The archaeological sensitivity of the CRNVS Project lands was determined based on the results of the reconnaissance survey and refined project-specific predictive models. A total of 1,321 acres within fee-owned land and 1,262 acres on flowage easement property are assessed as having moderate and high potential to contain additional prehistoric resources. A total of 420 acres within fee-owned land and 389 acres of flowage easement property are assessed as having moderate and high potential to contain historic resources.

25-1965 Ingham, Donna and Alan Leveilee

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Jerusalem Road Estates, Cohasset, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

A survey of a 45 acre subdivision in northern Cohasset was conducted. The rocky, undulating project area was stratified into zones of variable archaeological sensitivity, with subsurface testing concentrated in representative sample areas considered likely to have supported small, short-term prehistoric campsites and in the vicinity of historic-period structural remains. A total of 86 shovel test pits was excavated across the greater project area. Single pieces of chipping debris, one quartz and one rhyolite, were recovered from isolated test pits. Additional testing in proximity to these debitage find spots failed to recover additional materials. A small historic period complex of domestic and utilitarian structures was identified and investigated. They are the remains of an ancillary caretaker's residence associated with the nearby George E. Curtis estate, the main buildings of which are located at 600 Jerusalem Road, outside of the investigated project area. The low densities of prehistoric cultural material and the remains of the caretaker's residence were not considered potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1966 Donohue, Barbara, Martin Dudek, and Leith Smith

2000 Site Examination of Historic Site No. 1 in The Planned South Street Development in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 111 pages.

An intensive survey for the project area determined that a historic foundation (HF-1) that belonged to David Littlefield in the 19th century had the potential to provide information about the early land use of the area and that, if the site could not be avoided, a site examination should be conducted. The current survey included documentary research and field testing. Forty-seven systematic and judgmental test pits (0.5 x 0.5 m) and six excavation units (five 1 x 1 m and one 0.5 x 1 m) were excavated. As a result of the survey, the remains of three separate structures—a dwelling, an outbuilding and a barn—were documented, as well as a stone-lined well and two terraces associated with two of the structures. A single, small pit feature used for refuse disposal was also revealed. Over 99% of the recovered materials consisted of domestic and architectural materials dating from the later 18th to the third quarter of the 19th century. The results of the intensive survey and site examination indicate that the Littlefield Farm Site has the potential to contribute information important to our understanding of rural farmsteads after the Revolution (1780—1860) in Hopkinton, and specifically to answer research questions about the transformation of farming into a market-driven, capitalist economy.

25-1967 Donohue, Barbara and Leith Smith

2000 Intensive Survey Report for Contracts 31A and 31B Waste Water Project, Billerica, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

This survey consisted of documentary research, a field walkover and the excavation of 72 systematic test pits at 10 m intervals. Two test pits (TP 4-7a and 4-10) revealed prehistoric materials. Bracket test pits placed around 4-7a suggested 4-7a was a find spot while brackets placed around 4-10 revealed a hearth with more prehistoric materials around it. A site examination around 4-10 is recommended.

25-1968 Macpherson, Jennifer, Deborah C. Cox, and William Brett

2000 Intensive (Locational) Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company, Fore River Project, FERC Docket #CP00-34-000, Canton, Randolph, Braintree, and Weymouth, Massachusetts, and Archaeological Site Examination, Broad Meadow Pine Site, Fore River Project, Randolph, Massachusetts. 117 pages.

Intensive survey investigations were conducted in eight of the nine tracts originally identified for subsurface testing. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unknown prehistoric Native American site (the Broad Meadow Pine Site), as well as scattered historic/modern-period cultural material most likely deposited as field trash by past landowners/occupants. Subsurface testing consisted of 68, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of 123 pieces of prehistoric and historic cultural material was recovered from 21 of the excavated test pits. Following a review of the intensive survey results, an archaeological site examination was conducted at the Broad Meadow Pine Site. The site examination resulted in the excavation of 27, 50 x 50 cm test pits and four, 1 x 1 m excavation units within the Broad Meadow Pine Site area. A total of 88 cultural items were recovered including 59 pieces of lithic chipping debris (primarily Blue Hills Rhyolite, but also quartz, quartzite, and argillite) and one quartz tool fragment (utilized flake, or scraper). Twenty-six historic items, including one 1906 U.S. quarter, were also recovered. Because of a lack of radiocarbon-datable contexts, diagnostic artifacts, and the low potential for finding such contexts based on the level of subsurface testing conducted to date, it does not appear that the site has the potential to yield significant new classes of data. No further archaeological investigation of this site area is recommended.

25-1969 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Kerrylynn Boire

2000 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Existing Recreation and Campground Areas, Tully Lake, Royalston, Massachusetts. 141 pages.

The survey identified archaeological sites within the established recreation area adjacent to the dam (approximately 10 acres) and an area within the Tully Lake campground (approximately 2-3 acres). The current investigations included boundary determinations of all identified sites and a preliminary determination of site integrity and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. One prehistoric and two historic sites were identified within the project areas. The prehistoric Short Site yielded chipping debris, chipped stone tools, and a possible feature. It encompasses approximately 1,872 sq m in the campground area. The site possesses good physical integrity and could be eligible to the National Register. The historic E.W. Dexter Farmstead (HS I) site is a 19th-century farmstead that contains the remains of a barn and silo foundation along with a low-density artifact assemblage. It is located in the existing recreation area north of the dam. The intact portion of the site encompasses approximately 360 sq m. The site possesses poor physical integrity and low research value and is not considered National Register eligible. The historic J.W. Bosworth Farmstead (HS 8) site is a 19th-century farmstead that contains the remains of a dwelling and associated artifact assemblage with household trash midden. The site is located in the campground area west of Tully Lake and east of a dirt path. It encompasses approximately 1,520 sq m. The site possesses a very good physical integrity, high research value, and could be eligible to the National Register.

25-1970 Mair, A. Peter, II

2000 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey and Historic Structure Assessment, Barnstable Municipal Airport, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

These surveys were designed to identify historic structures within the project area in Barnstable and Yarmouth, MA that are 50 years or older and potentially significant, and to identify areas of low, moderate, and high archaeological sensitivity that may be impacted by the proposed improvements to the airport. Background research and field investigations identified an area of high archaeological sensitivity north of the airport that is recommended for an intensive (locational) archaeological survey if proposed improvements impact this area. Twenty-one standing structures slated for removal or relocation were photographed and field assessed. The majority of buildings represent late 20th-century commercial development of the area. The older buildings (residences) have been modified and converted to businesses or have not been maintained. None of the structures are considered architecturally or historically significant, and no further work was recommended.

25-1971 Leveillee, Alan

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Indian Meadows Wells Project Area, Westborough, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Seventy one test pits were excavated along six transects and in three arrays. A total of 102 pieces of Native American cultural material was recovered, concentrated in the westernmost extent of the project area, in and surrounding a potential pump station construction site. This site is designated Forbes Knoll. Low densities of late 19th and 20th-century cultural materials were also recovered intermittently along the proposed water line easement from within plowzone and topsoil stratigraphic contexts. The Forbes Knoll site yielded moderate densities of chipping debris of quartzite, quartz, and rhyolite, and several bifacially flaked quartzite tool fragments. Inspection of graveled areas bordering the site resulted in the recovery of a quartzite chopper and a full-grooved axe from exposed topsoils. The Forbes Knoll Site is a potentially significant cultural resource that has been considered in planning the proposed water supply well and pipeline. Following this fieldwork, the location of the proposed pump station and water line construction route were reconsidered. It was recommended that if the final construction design is altered and the site is threatened, further investigations would be warranted.

25-1972 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of East Grove Street Parcel 11A, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

This small, 1.2 acre project area is located along East Grove Street (Route 28). Background research included a review of previous archaeological investigations by both professional and avocational archaeologists within the Taunton/Nemasket River drainages. The project area is within a section of the Nemasket drainage containing numerous prehistoric sites of varying size and complexity. A walkover inspection was used to delineate zones of archaeological sensitivity and to assess previous disturbance within the project area. Sources of previous disturbance within the project area included a small area of sand/gravel pitting. Intact portions of the project area were considered to have high sensitivity for Native American cultural resources. All of the project area was considered to have low sensitivity for historic/modern period cultural resources. A total of 25 test pits (50 x 50 cm) were excavated. A small amount of Native American cultural material, four pieces of quartz chipping debris, was found in one section of the project area. The Parcel 11A Site appears to be a small, low-density deposit of chipping debris formed during a single brief occupation or stone-tool making event. The temporal/cultural affiliation of this site is unknown, and it is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-1973 Waller, Joseph N. and A. Peter Mair

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Continuum Care Park, Easton, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

The survey of this 26 acre parcel consisted of background research and field investigations. Subsurface investigations consisted of the excavation of 54, 50 cm x 50 cm test pits in areas assigned moderate and high archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface investigations of Lot 2 produced low densities of historic period cultural materials in a disturbed context. Subsurface investigation of Plot 23 resulted in the identification of the Morse Pond Site. Artifacts recovered from the site included quartz, argillite, and rhyolite chipping debris, biface fragments, and a quartz Squibnocket triangle projectile point diagnostic of the Late Archaic Period of regional prehistory. Artifact types recovered from the site suggest a range of activities. Although no features were identified, the density and the distribution of the materials in conjunction with the soil types represented at the site suggests that the site has a high potential to contain intact cultural features. Avoidance of the site is recommended.

25-1974 Wheeler, Kathleen

2000 Findings from 1999 Site Examination and Data Recovery, Dwight-Derby House, Medfield. 62 pages.

Follow-up fieldwork at the Dwight Derby House was conducted in 1999 to mitigate effects of foundation repair including a site examination in the northwest yard where no previous testing had taken place and a data recovery in the east yard where 1998 field results indicated that late-18th- and early-19th-century deposits were immediately beneath the 1998 ground surface (see report #25-1812). The northwest yard was found to have poor integrity in the three test units because of various pipelines and trenches crisscrossing the area tested. Now that the pipelines and trenches have been located, future archaeological investigation can be conducted around them where stratigraphic profiles showed distinct layers. In the east yard, early deposits from the first quarter of the 19th century are buried 10—20 cm below the present ground surface. The early 19th-century fill layer lies above the stone footings of an outbuilding that was apparently attached to the southeast corner of the house. The footings of the outbuilding are ephemeral and represented by a series of large flat stones on which were laid the sills and frame of the building. Archaeologists discovered

a round pit feature cutting into the subsoil beneath the historic occupation levels. No artifacts were retrieved from the pit, and it was backfilled with a very dark brown-black organic soil. A complete Merrimack point was retrieved about 20 cm away from the pit. The pit's function remains unclear.

25-1975 Mohler, Paul J., John W. Kelley, and Katherine Howlett

2000 Archaeological Investigations at the Loring-Greenough House, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. 143 pages.

Built in 1760 by British Commodore Joshua Loring, The Loring-Greenough House is a Massachusetts Historic Landmark because of its connections with the American Revolution and its value as an example of Colonial architecture. The mansion with adjoining carriage house and gardens is the last of the country estates in Jamaica Plain. A total of 14 0.50 sq m shovel test pits and 11 excavation units, 0.50 m by 1.0 m, were completed. Combining documentary research with the results of the subsurface testing revealed cultural material relating to the 18th or 19th-century occupations of the property. An extensive 18th-century trash pit was located in Excavation Units 3, 9, and 10 under the southeast corner of the Carriage House, while 19th-century porch footings were located along the west facade. Evidence of a late 17th to early 18th-century occupation was discovered, including examples of German Rhenish Stoneware and English Staffordshire, therefore, the property surrounding the Loring-Greenough House appears to possess high historic archaeological integrity.

25-1976 Donta, Christopher L., Timothy Binzen, and Margaret Kelly

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed State Police Driver Training Track, New Braintree and North Brookfield, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing was conducted for a proposed Police Driver Training Track on a 136 acre parcel in New Braintree and a very small portion of North Brookfield. Documents indicated the presence of a possible rockshelter, four known prehistoric sites, and one area of high historic potential adjacent to an early 19th-century road. Two hundred and one shovel test pits were excavated in clusters of 7.5 m intervals, in three survey units. The rockshelter was located and found to contain a partially intact Middle Archaic component. Two other locations of prehistoric activity were also found in the vicinity of previously recorded sites. Two historic house sites were found, containing intact features and artifact scatters of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is recommended that the rockshelter and two historic house sites be avoided by any construction; they are potentially eligible for the National Register. The remaining two prehistoric sites are not considered significant.

25-1977 Macpherson, Jennifer and Alan Leveillee

2000 Site Examination of the Longshadow and Adams/Ray Farmstead Sites within the Hill Property Project Area, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 109 pages.

One hundred eighty, 50 x 50-cm test pits, and 14, 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated across the abutting prehistoric and historic sites. Site examination fieldwork resulted in the identification of four structures and associated artifact assemblages related to the occupation of the historic Adams/Ray Farmstead Site (see report #25-1899). The site consists primarily of a farmstead with evidence of early 18th through late 19th-century domestic and agriculture-related activities. Visible architectural components include a deep, fieldstone foundation with an ell extending off the north wall (Structure 1) and a large, two-tiered foundation (Structure 2) north of Structure 1. Structure 3, possibly a barn or shed, was located between Structures 1 and 2. It has, however, been demolished and currently consists of a wide pile of large boulders. Subsurface testing identified a fourth structure of unknown function approximately 30 m west of the house foundation. Two wells were identified. The physical integrity of archaeological deposits at the Adams/Ray Farmstead is good to excellent and combined with a high research value, contributes to the site's significance under Cri-

teria A and D of the National Register of Historic Places. The combined presence of domestic and agriculture-based resources at one site, as well as the recovery of three late 17th to early 18th-century British copper coins, suggests that this site may be one of the earliest Euro-American resources in Bellingham. Preservation of the core area of the Adams/Ray Farmstead Site is feasible, and it will not be impacted during planned construction. The prehistoric Longshadow Site represents multiple occupations through the Middle to Late Archaic and Woodland periods. Prehistoric peoples were engaged in resource procurement activities and maintaining their lithic tool kits as they camped along the headwaters of the area's major transportation route. Related sites likely exist in high numbers along the Charles's network of feeder streams and wetlands. Lithic scatters reflecting middle-range tool manufacture and maintenance dominate the Longshadow components. They contribute to the database by providing locational and spatial information and correlates, range of raw material types, limited numbers of temporally diagnostic tools, and occasional features. There are no data for floral and faunal target resources from the Longshadow Site, and intact features are lacking. It is not considered likely that further research on the site will expand on analyses conducted to date. The Longshadow Site was not considered significant in terms of National Register eligibility.

25-1978 Milne, Claudia and Duncan Ritchie

2000 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Country Club of Massachusetts, Sturbridge, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

Background research, interviews with informants, and a walkover inspection were used to stratify the approximately 300 acre project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. A number of zones with high and moderate archaeological sensitivity were delineated within the project area. The zones of high sensitivity included 14 suspected rock shelter sites and a historic period farmstead (Benson Farmstead, STU-HA-35) previously identified by avocational archaeologists. The locations of the suspected rockshelters and the Benson Farmstead were confirmed during an initial walkover inspection of the project area completed in December 1998. Two new potential rock shelters were identified during the walkover. The zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity were sampled with 30 x 30 blocks containing 13, 50 x 50 cm test pits and judgmentally placed test pit transects. The suspected rock shelter sites and the Benson Farmstead were investigated with judgmental test pits. Subsurface testing within the zones of high and moderate sensitivity identified five previously unknown prehistoric sites within the project area. The Forest Lane Rockshelter in the southern end of the project area was found to contain prehistoric cultural material including ceramic sherds, a projectile point, and chipping debris, which indicated a Late Woodland period occupation about 1000 to 500 years ago. The Mountain Road Site contained pieces of chert chipping debris and two hearth/firepit features with fragments of calcined bone. The Hazel Hollow Site was a small find spot with pieces of rhyolite and chert chipping debris. Country Club of Massachusetts Locus 1 was an isolated find spot of a single piece of rhyolite chipping debris. Country Club of Massachusetts Locus 2 was the only previously reported rock shelter (MAS #2B) that yielded prehistoric cultural material: a single piece of quartz chipping debris. Four historic/modern period cultural resources were identified in the project area. The Benson Farmstead Site (STU-HA-35) with fieldstone foundations for a house and barn and stone walls is in the northwestern quadrant of the project area. Test pits excavated in the yard area surrounding the two foundations yielded ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and structural materials dating from the mid 19th century. Other historic period cultural resources in the project area include an intact section of Walker Mountain Road, an early 19th-century roadway bordered on both sides by stonewalls. A fieldstone bridge abutment was found where an abandoned cart path crosses the outlet of an existing pond in the project area. A modern period bottle and can dump was also found in the northeastern portion of the project area near Walker Mountain Road. The Forest Lane Rock Shelter, Mountain Road, and Benson Farmstead sites were considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. Current plans for the proposed Country Club of Massachusetts development will impact the Mountain Road and Benson Farmstead Sites. If avoidance of these sites through redesign is not possible, additional archaeological investigation is recommended for the Mountain Road and Benson Farmstead Sites. It is recommended that the Forest Lane Rock Shelter be preserved in

place and avoided. The section of Walker Mountain Road in the project area will be incorporated into the design of the proposed golf course. During construction it will be used to provide access to portions of the project area. It is recommended that Walker Mountain Road and the stonewalls bordering it be preserved. The historic bridge abutment at the outlet of the existing pond should also be preserved in place. This historic feature is within a buffer zone along the perennial stream draining from the pond. It is recommended that the historic bridge abutment be preserved in place.

25-1979 Ritchie, Duncan and Patricia Fragola

2000 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Southbridge, Industrial Park, Southbridge, Massachusetts. 124 pages.

An archaeological survey of the 402 acre Southbridge Industrial Park project investigated four historic period cultural resources and several zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity identified during a reconnaissance survey (see Report #25-1895). Survey tasks included additional background research, walkover survey, and hand and machine-assisted subsurface testing. The Jedidiah Marcy Homestead yielded modern structural materials; the Nathaniel McKinstry Homestead revealed an intact structural feature of local fieldstone, probably a barn foundation; and the Shepard Homestead exposed deposits of fieldstone rubble from recent demolition of several foundations. A fieldstone dam and other features on the John McKinstry Sawmill Site were documented. Three prehistoric sites were identified. The Barefoot Road 1 Site yielded a diagnostic Middle Archaic period projectile point, a unifacial tool and chipping debris. The Barefoot Road 2 and McKinstry Brook Locus 1 Sites were find spots of a single piece of chipping debris. The Barefoot Road 2 Site, McKinstry Brook Locus 1, Jedidiah Marcy Homestead, and Shepard Homestead Sites are not considered significant. The Barefoot Road 1 Site, John McKinstry Sawmill Site, and Nathaniel McKinstry Homestead Site are potentially significant archaeological resources and should be avoided and preserved in place. If these sites cannot be avoided, additional archaeological investigation at the site examination level is recommended.

25-1980 Leveillee, Alan

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Avalon Ledges Apartment Complex, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The 58.5 acre parcel is rocky and elevated in central sections, with peripheral wooded wetlands. Subsurface testing within the highly and moderately sensitive zones across the project area included a total of 51, 50 x 50 cm test pits, dug along seven linear transects and at five judgmentally selected locations. The results of subsurface testing indicated limited plowing in isolated sections between rock outcrops. The recovered cultural material assemblage is consistent with 17th, 18th, and 19th-century agrarian land use, and the collective low-density assemblage may have been associated with the former Arc Lot Site (WEY-HA-1) and/or subsequent historic land use. The survey indicated that the project area is a highly modified landscape resulting from limited rock quarrying, gravel mining, sewer line construction, and most recently construction of adjacent commercial properties. There is isolated evidence to indicate a historical agricultural use prior to the predominantly 20th-century landscape alterations. The earlier historic land use is represented by a remnant plow zone strata in small clustered zones in the southeast project area. Low densities of historical cultural materials including glass, ceramics, nails, and a gunflint were recovered from the plow zone. Some of these materials may have been associated with WEY-HA-1, the Arc Lot Site discovered and collected by C. S. Lord in 1935 and excavated by Boston State College in 1972. We conclude that the Arc Lot Site was situated where the BJs building and associated parking lots now exist, to the immediate west of the project area, and that the site has been destroyed. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1981 Dudek, Martin

2000 Report on Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Bumpkin, Gallops, and Grape Islands, Boston Harbor Islands State Park, Boston, Massachusetts. 120 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted on Bumpkin, Gallops, and Grape Islands in Boston Harbor at the locations for new benches, tree plantings, and trellis shade structures. Initially, 27 shovel test pits (50 x 50 cm) were excavated: twelve on Gallops, five on Bumpkin, and 10 on Grape Island. Additional testing was outstanding on Grape Island, near site 19-NF-6. This area was tested in October 1997 with four shovel test pits and three trenches measuring 1.75 x 0.75 m at bench impact locations within or near site 19-NF-6, a large multi-component shell midden. A final stage of archaeological work took place in April 1998. Twelve tree plantings were monitored on Gallops Island, and three shovel test pits were excavated for tree plantings on Bumpkin Island. In all, 3,518 artifacts, other cultural material, or samples of shell or soil were recovered. This included 94 items from Bumpkin Island, 25 from Gallops Island, and 3,399 from Grape Island. No significant cultural resources were located on Bumpkin or Gallops islands. Historic artifacts dated to the 20th or possibly the late 19th century. One prehistoric flake each was found on Bumpkin and on Gallops Island. On Bumpkin Island the argillite flake appeared to be an isolated occurrence, possibly in fill or redeposited topsoil. On Gallops Island, the quartz flake was an isolated occurrence in fill. On Grape Island, however, two culturally significant areas were encountered. Area A, Site 19-NF-6 (HL-8), had been previously investigated (see Report #25-1936) with Middle and Late Archaic and Middle and Late Woodland artifacts recovered. The three selected bench locations for this area were situated within the site, as were the single footer supports for two adirondack chairs. The results of archaeological excavations at these locations have strengthened the evidence for a Late Archaic and Early Woodland presence based on diagnostic lithics, with pottery types reflecting primarily a Middle or Late Woodland presence, while evidence for a late 17th-to-early 18th-century dwelling was found near the stone 19th-century foundation. A biface recovered from the eroded bank during this investigation may have been an Early Woodland Rossville-like form. The test excavations also recovered a Late Archaic Orient Fishtail point base, a Late Archaic/Early Woodland Small Stemmed point base, and an Early Woodland Rossville point. Middle or Late Woodland cord-marked, stick-impressed, dentate-stamped, and plain or wiped surface grit- or shell-tempered pottery was also recovered. One small sherd may be Early Woodland Vinette I. Other artifacts of note included a single-barbed bone point and two shell beads. Intact areas of the shell midden with features below were encountered at four locations. Features included shallow pits, midden deposits, and concentrations of fire-affected rock. At one location, the foot end of a Native American child’s burial was uncovered immediately below the shell midden. Fourteen foot bones and soil from the top of the feature were turned over to the MHC for repatriation after the bones were identified by the Medical Examiner’s Office as those of a small child. The remainder of the feature was left intact, with most of the burial undisturbed and outside the area of excavation. A fifth location encountered an eroded shore area of shell midden that had retained some integrity. A sixth testing location, some 80 m west of the shell midden, recovered chipping debris. This locale may be an extension of Site 19-NF-6 or a separate site area. It was recommended that Site 19-NF-6 not be impacted in future park modifications. Area E, located on a high area on the east side of Grape Island, had a newly discovered site. One or more flakes of hornfels were recovered from each of four test pits, for a total of 12 flakes of hornfels and one other possible flake. A black chert stemmed biface, probably a reworked Early Woodland Adena-like point, was found in the eroded trail, 6 m south of the bench locations. The minimum site size defined was 15 m north-to-south and 6 m east-to-west.

25-1982 Waller, Joseph N. and A. Peter Mair, II

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of Sprint PCS Wireless Telecommunication Facility BS23XC471G, Carver, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

This study consisted of background research, walkover/surface inspection, and hand excavation of test pits. Subsurface investigation consisted of the excavation of 13, 50 x 50 cm test pits arranged in a block centered in the middle of the proposed telecommunications compound and nine judgmental test units along the proposed access road. No cultural materials were recovered within the

project area and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1983 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

1996 Preliminary Report: Archaeological Testing, Bryant Street, Saugus. 6 pages.

Background research in the Bryant Street area suggested high potential for undisturbed archaeological remains. Excavation of six test pits in a 10 m grid revealed an undisturbed prehistoric archaeological site from the Late Archaic and/or Early Woodland periods, as represented by a quartz, Small-Stemmed Point and a Saugus Jasper Small-Stemmed preform. Calcined bone is suggestive of longer-term occupation and of the potential for recovery of information on diet and seasonal use of the site.

25-1984 Duranleau, Deena and J. N. Leith Smith

2000 Report of a Site Examination on the Morningside Site in Billerica, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

A survey consisting of documentary research, a field walkover, and the excavation of 72 systematic test pits placed at 10 m intervals, plus eight bracket test pits, revealed a single locus of Native American occupation believed to represent a small upland campsite associated with Content Brook. This locus contained an 11 cm-thick layer of fire-affected stones and large fragments of charcoal and ash including calcined bone, a gray rhyolite/felsite decortification flake and a gray-brown argillite uniface. A date of 3,360 +/- 90 years BP was obtained from a sample of the hearth's charcoal. A site examination of this locus, consisting of the excavation of 31 test pits at 5 m intervals and two 1 x 1 m excavation units, revealed two activity areas identified by well-defined artifact clusters. This site, measuring 25 x 30 m, appears to be a typical example of a Late Archaic specialized resource-procurement site. While the site retains excellent integrity, its small size and the extent of data already recovered limit its present research potential. No further work is recommended.

25-1985 Waller, Joseph N., and A. Peter Mair II

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of Sprint PCS Wireless Telecommunication Facility BS33XC073A, Leicester, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The Leicester Historical Commission had provided information on a historical archaeological site known as "Judge Menzie's Garrison," a supposed 18th-century garrison location used during the French and Indian War, in the vicinity of the proposed facility. The survey consisted of background research, walkover/surface inspection, subsurface investigations, and inspection of the entire site area with a Whites' 5900/DI PRO SL metal detector. Subsurface investigation consisted of the excavation of five, 50 x 50 cm test pits arranged in a cluster array centered in the middle of the proposed telecommunications compound. No cultural materials were recovered within the project area. No responses to metallic targets were recorded by the metal detector within the proposed access driveway to the facility or at the facility compound location. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1986 Mair, A. Peter, II

2000 Intensive Locational Archaeological Survey of Sprint PCS Wireless Telecommunications Facility BS33XC010B, Leicester, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The survey consisted of background research, walkover/surface inspection, and subsurface testing. Subsurface investigation consisted of the excavation of five, 50 x 50 cm test pits arranged in a cluster array centered in the middle of the proposed telecommunications compound and one judgmental test unit adjacent to the compound. No cultural materials were recovered within the project area; no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-1987 Lathrop, Hazel H.

2000 The Culture of Flowerpots. 159 pages.

Flowerpots are a class of artifact commonly found but seldom studied. The flowerpot may be considered a mundane and ordinary artifact, yet through an evaluation of the use of this cultural item, it is possible to study people and their changing relationship to the natural world. The sight of a potted plant as part of room decor at the start of the 19th century was rare, yet by the end of the century parlors were overrun with greenery. This paper examines this phenomenon from two perspectives. The first is cultural changes in flower use and presentation and the resultant increase in demand for flowerpots as reflected by information published in books, magazines, and newspapers. The second is the response of the potters in meeting this increasing demand as being primarily due to the invention of William Linton's patented pottery molding machine in 1861. The H. A. Hews Company of Weston and North Cambridge made extensive use of this machine and increased production from 5000 flowerpots in 1861 to more than 700,000 in 1869. Results of archaeological investigations at one pottery and three domestic sites in eastern Massachusetts are included. Guidelines on the identification of flowerpots and comparative vessel forms are included. Domestic sites include the Adams National Historic Site in Quincy, the Boott Mills located in Lowell, and a houselot located in downtown Plymouth. This paper demonstrates that the increasing demand and increasing production of flowerpots during the 19th century evidenced in the literature is supported by archaeological investigations. The Culture of Flowerpots extends beyond their use as a container to hold plants and their identification in the archaeological record to the information revealed about those who used them and their concerns on what constituted beauty and the appropriate use of this cultural item.

25-1988 Strauss, Alan E. and Suzanne Spencer-Wood

1999 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination at the Artist's Guild/Old Poor House Building in Falmouth, Massachusetts. 151 pages.

A Phase II archaeological site examination of the Poor House Site in Falmouth, Massachusetts included extensive background research as well as subsurface testing. Background research indicated that while a vote was made to move the Yost's Tavern from its original location to the present day project, that move may never have taken place. Historical documents suggest that the Almshouse building may have been built around 1824. A total of 19 shovel test pits, eight 50 x 100 cm units, and three meter units was excavated during the Phase II site examination. Subsurface testing was conducted in the area proposed for grading, around the house perimeter where sills will be replaced, and inside the house at the location of new footings. No testing was required for the new handicapped ramp. Test Pits excavated around the perimeter of the house foundation revealed a mix of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts. Excavations in the area proposed for grading identified two layers of fill underlain by a buried topsoil and B horizon. The buried topsoil contained artifacts primarily from the early 19th century and appear to be remnants from the occupation of the Poor House. Only two prehistoric artifacts, sherds of sand-tempered pottery, were recovered from the site. The archaeological data provide new information about the material lifeways of inmates of Falmouth's Poor House. The archaeological data about foodways and other aspects of everyday material life in the early Poor House/Work House adds substantial new information fills in blank areas in the early documentary records about Regulations of the Work House, the behavior of inmates, and actions taken by the Master and Overseers. Aspects of medical practices in treating the inmates were also illuminated by the archaeological remains of patent medicines as well as liquor bottles dating from the entire life of the institution. Lamp glass, buttons, and a tortoise-shell comb further fill out the picture of life at the institution beyond what the records provided. Together the archaeological and documentary data have provided a more complete picture of Falmouth's Poor House that could be constructed from either source of information by itself. A representative sample of the artifacts associated with the Poor House has been collected, and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-1989 Donta, Christopher L. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1996 Extended Archaeological Site Examination (Phase II) of the Connor Prehistoric Site, Northampton, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

The Connor Site is associated with the Massachusetts Highway Department's (MHD) proposed Route 66 highway reconstruction and realignment project in Northampton (see report #25-1552). The area investigated consists of part of a small triangular block of land located between Route 66 and Grove Street. Thirty-four shovel test pits (STPs), two 1x1m excavation units, two 1x2m excavation units, and one 2x2m excavation unit were excavated in two loci at the site. Only two STPs and two of the five larger excavation units contained prehistoric material. Soils were found to be disturbed in many locations, but two prehistoric cultural features were identified and fully excavated in the eastern locus. Recovered artifacts included 54 ceramics and one lithic item. The ceramics appear to date to the Middle to Late Woodland period. The highest artifact density was concentrated in the eastern locus, in the vicinity of the feature identified during previous investigations at this site (see Report #25-1552), and the two features found during this survey. Sufficient testing has been completed and the site found to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. No additional areas containing cultural features or artifact concentrations were found. No additional survey of this area is recommended.

25-1990 Public Archaeology Laboratory

2000 The Salem Neck Sewerage Plant Site: A Prehistoric Site on Cat Cove, Salem, Massachusetts. 43 pages plus brochure insert.

This popular report on the Salem Neck Sewerage Plant site describes for a lay audience why excavations were conducted at this site and describes the results of the excavations (see report #25-1544). There are sections on lithics, ceramics, features, and faunal remains recovered at this shell midden. The deposits span from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland Periods. Further information, suggested readings, and a glossary of terms are included.

25-1991 Cavanaugh, Maureen, Suzanne G. Cherau, and Stephen A. Olausen

1998 Cultural Resources Management Plan, Gardners Falls Project, Ferc No. 2334MA-001. 79 pages.

The Gardners Falls Project is located on the Deerfield River in Buckland and Shelburne, Massachusetts, and includes a dam, power canal, and powerhouse. The Gardners Falls facilities were determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the MASHPO in 1990. The project's area of potential impact includes lands enclosed by the project boundary and lands or properties outside the project boundary where project operation or project-related recreational development or use may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. This CRMP provides an historical overview and inventory of historic properties within the area of potential effect (APE); summarizes land use patterns within the APE as well as current project uses for historic properties; identifies activities that will and will not impact historic properties; and outlines an action plan for the management of historic properties within the APE. The Action Plan outlines procedures for complying with the stipulations included in the Gardners Falls PA. The Action Plan addresses integration of the CRMP into the FERC relicensing master planning process; protection of historic properties and mitigation of unavoidable adverse effects; completion of identification of historic properties within the project's APE consisting of intensive archaeological survey and evaluation for proposed actions; monitoring of archaeological sites and sensitive areas; the unanticipated discovery of previously unidentified properties and human remains; and the public interpretation of historic and archaeological values of the project.

25-1992 Sterling, Elise Manning and Karen Hartgen

2000 Report on the Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Southampton Wastewater Facilities Plan (MHC #19186), Town of Southampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. 30 pages

An intensive archeological survey was conducted for the proposed Southampton Wastewater Facilities Plan. This project area encompasses an approximate total area of 1,250ft (3,810m). No previous archeological surveys have been conducted within the project area. The survey encompassed documentary research, an archaeological site file search, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 61 shovel tests at 8m (25ft) intervals in high sensitivity areas, and 21 shovel tests at 16m (50ft) intervals in areas of low to medium sensitivity. No significant historical or precontact deposits were identified during the intensive archeological survey. No further archeological work is recommended.

25-1993 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2000 Final Report, Archaeological Assessment and Survey, Wildlife Viewing Platform, Sandy Point State Reservation, Ipswich, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

Department of Environmental Management (DEM) staff conducted archaeological testing at the location of a proposed wooden wildlife viewing platform that was to be built on the drumlin known as Bar Head at DEM's Sandy Point Reservation in Ipswich. A prehistoric site on Bar Head (19-ES-309) has been known since as early as 1874 and was the focus of limited amateur and professional investigations throughout the 20th century. An intensive (locational) archaeological survey further verified the presence of a prehistoric site here (see report #25-1910). The current testing was restricted to the western edge of the top of the drumlin and included eight test pits that coincided with the platform's supporting piers (ca. 6ft or 1.83m apart) and two test pits for a wooden rail fence. The close sampling interval between test pits suggests a site(s) of some complexity, if not significance. Since only 11 test pits were excavated, however, a definitive analysis of site formation is not possible at this time. Nevertheless, the following observations and interpretations can be offered. The raw materials suggest a strong propensity to use locally obtained raw materials, probably derived from the Newbury Volcanic Complex for tool manufacture, with materials from the Lynn Volcanic Complex also in evidence. A cobble-core manufacturing technique is suggested by a number of smoothed and water-worn decortification flakes. It appears that the location of the viewing platform is not a habitation site, since the principal indices of actual habitation, which included food preparation and consumption i.e., charcoal, fire cracked rock and calcined bone, are largely missing. Instead, the low-density, wide scatter of materials may suggest short-term sporadic use of the drumlin for the manufacturing of stone tools from locally derived beach and other glacially derived deposits. Conversely, the artifact assemblage may suggest that the viewing platform, which is located on the far western edge of the Bar Head drumlin, is on the edge of a "hot spot(s)" or activity area(s) from a larger habitation site, the center of which is located somewhere to the east and toward the center of the drumlin. Save for evidence of recent minor disturbance, which appears to have been limited in horizontal and vertical extent, the Bar Head Site appears to be largely intact and thus has potential for integrity and high research value.

25-1994 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne Cherau

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Schlossberg Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

This archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the Town of Aquinnah Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw, administered through the Aquinnah Planning Board. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of 16, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within proposed project impact areas. The survey located one lithic findspot, consisting of several lithic flakes collected in a fill deposit. While the materials help document prehistoric land use around Squibnocket Pond, they do not rep-

resent a potentially significant archaeological deposit. No further testing was recommended.

25-1995 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne Cherau

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Motland Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

This archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the Town of Aquinnah Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw, administered through the Aquinnah Planning Board. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of 18, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within proposed project impact area. The survey located and identified one historic site, a low-density scatter of 19th-century domestic wares within a disturbed/plowzone soil horizon. While these archaeological materials provide additional data on 19th-century Aquinnah Wampanoag land use in the Lighthouse Road area, they do not represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. No further testing was recommended.

25-1996 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne Cherau

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Pioggia Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

This archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the Town of Aquinnah Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw, administered through the Aquinnah Planning Board. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of 29, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated. The intensive survey located and identified one prehistoric site, consisting of a fragmentary rhyolite bifurcate-base projectile point and two pieces of quartz chipping debris. The bifurcate base projectile point represents a unique find; to date there is no record of diagnostic tools of this type from in situ contexts on Martha's Vineyard. The recovery of the point within a plowzone horizon and in the absence of additional deposits such as features, limits its information content. The two pieces of quartz debitage recovered in the adjacent test pits lack any specific diagnostic attributes that could tie these materials to the Early Archaic Period. While these archaeological materials provide new data on the use of the island's interior by prehistoric groups, additional testing within the proposed project impact area would not be expected to yield additional classes of significant data. The Saxifrax Knoll Findspot does not represent a potentially significant archaeological resource, and no additional archaeological testing is recommended.

25-1997 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Johnson Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

This archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the Town of Aquinnah Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw, administered through the Aquinnah Planning Board. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of 28, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within proposed project impact areas. The survey located and identified one prehistoric findspot, consisting of a single quartz flake collected in the topsoil horizon. While this archaeological material provides additional data on the use of interior Aquinnah wetland margins by prehistoric residents, it does not represent a potentially significant archaeological deposit. No further testing is recommended.

25-1998 Donohue, Barbara

2000 Reconnaissance Survey for the Beverly Drainage Project, Chubbs Brook and Lawrence Street Brook Project Areas, Beverly, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

Both project areas contain previously recorded ancient Native American archaeological sites. The research design for the Beverly Drainage Project included documentary research, interviews, and a field walkover. One area of prehistoric potential was identified in the Chubbs Brook project area. Three areas of prehistoric potential and one area of both prehistoric and historic potential were identified in the Lawrence Street Brook project area. Further archaeological investigation is recommended for the areas of prehistoric and historic potential prior to any construction-related activities.

25-1999 Donohue, Barbara

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Brinbal Section of the Lawrence Street Brook Drainage Improvement Project. Beverly, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Seven test pits were excavated within a proposed channel (created by cut and fill construction) approximately 240ft (73m) long and 24ft (7.3m) wide. A reconnaissance survey had determined this to be an area of high potential for prehistoric archeological resources. Thirty-four artifacts (mixed historic and modern materials) were recovered from one test pit. As no prehistoric or early historic materials were recovered, no additional archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2000 Donohue, Barbara

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Quail Run, Hudson, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

After a field walkover, documentary research and the excavation of 47 systematic (10m interval), 15 judgmental, and 15 bracket test pits, three prehistoric sites were identified and 192 artifacts were recovered in a 32.97 acre parcel. Previously, an isolated surface find of a quartzite point that dated to the Late Archaic/Middle Woodland, recorded as 19-MD-641, was recovered from the project area. In the course of the intensive survey, one site was identified as an isolated find while two others were identified as possible small encampments/activity areas with a low density of recovered materials, no identified features and no recovered diagnostics. Testing by a possible rock shelter revealed a cache of charred hickory nuts, but no hearth feature and no prehistoric materials were associated with it. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2001 Ingham, Donna and A. Peter Mair, II

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Chelmsford Phase IVC Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The initial stratification of the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity was based on the results of background research and a walkover inspection. The project area contained many locations of previous disturbance from commercial and residential development as well as locations that contained poorly drained, low-lying areas adjacent to wetlands. These areas were ranked as having low archaeological sensitivity. A total of 20 test pits was placed in areas of moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. No Native American or Euro-American archaeological sites were identified during the fieldwork aspect of the survey. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2002 Hodge, Christina

2001 Remote Sensing at the Nathan and Polly Johnson House, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 49

pages.

On November 18, 2000, remote sensing was conducted at the Nathan and Polly Johnson House at 21 Seventh Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts. This non-destructive testing was done as a class project by three Boston University students, but was also an initial step toward future archaeological work at the site. The Johnson House, owned by the New Bedford Historical Society, is a National Historic Landmark and will undergo significant renovation and construction in the near future. Geophysical prospecting methods included conductivity, magnetometry, and ground penetrating radar. Hoped-for evidence of previous foundations and construction in the back yard was not identified. Because of significant and varied sources of electromagnetic disturbance, it was concluded that radar was the most rewarding method of remote sensing on this small urban property (and on similar sites). The most significant anomalies targeted for future investigation are located near the northern back lot boundary (in Grid A), the southern back lot boundary (in Grid B), and the midpoint of the back yard's longest east-west section (southwestern corner of Grid A).

25-2003 Binzen, Timothy L. and Margaret Kelly

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Drainage Pipes and Utilities Line Installation the Sycamores, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted at the Sycamores, a historic house in South Hadley. Col. Ruggles Woodbridge built the Sycamores ca. 1788, and during the historic period it served various functions as a residence, school, and college dormitory. It is presently owned by the South Hadley Historical Society and is being restored. Archaeological testing was conducted prior to the installation of drainage pipes and an underground utility line adjacent to the house foundation. The testing indicated that soil stratigraphy at the Sycamores is generally made up of historic and modern fill deposits; plow zone and subsoil deposits were identified in several locations. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the testing. A moderate volume of artifacts dating to the late 18th through mid-20th centuries was recovered. A total of 13 shovel test pits was excavated along the proposed drainage pipe locations adjacent to the foundation and in the front and rear sides of the building. In addition, two exploratory trenches (one measuring .50x1m and one measuring .50x2.5m) were excavated. Artifacts were recovered from 11 of 13 test pits and from both trenches. The ceramic assemblage contained a variety of decorated wares dating to the late 18th through mid-19th centuries. A high proportion of whiteware appears consistent with the boarding school phase of the Sycamores in the early 19th century. Not unexpectedly, a high volume of refuse related to construction and demolition episodes at the Sycamores was encountered.

25-2004 Donta, Christopher L., Ellen-Rose Savulis, and Thomas L. Arcuti

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Surveys for Proposed Improvement Projects at Hancock Shaker Village, Hancock, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

Three archaeological surveys were conducted at the site of proposed improvements projects at Hancock Shaker Village in 1992, 1995, and 1997. Nine areas were tested, including new entrance and parking areas, new septic system and water lines, and other improvements to the underground water system. Background research determined that non-Native settlers first inhabited the area in the 1760s, and by 1776 Hancock was incorporated as a town with 977 members. Shakers established their community here in the 1780s. The town remained largely agricultural throughout the 19th century, although crafts were also an important economic pursuit. The Shaker village prospered during the 19th century, declining in the 20th century and closing as a functioning community in 1959. A total of 131 shovel test pits and three trench excavations was completed. No prehistoric features or artifacts were identified anywhere in the project area. A trash dump was found in the southern portion of Survey Unit 3, yielding an array of 19th- and 20th-century domestic and architectural artifacts. Examples of the 19th-century water system were documented in several locations. Historical artifacts were found in substantial quantity in the center of the village and were also found thinly scattered across the plow zone of the remainder of the project area. Recovered

artifacts range in date from the late 18th through the 20th centuries and include hand-made and machine-made items, all documenting various aspects of life in the Shaker community. The testing completed to date indicates that intact subsurface features are present within the Village along with numerous associated artifacts, all of which could be informative about the lives of Shakers. Additional research-oriented archaeological investigation would benefit the interpretation and educational mission of Hancock Shaker Village.

25-2005 Donta, Christopher L. and Timothy L. Binzen

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Wilder Brook Estates, Gardner, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing was conducted for a proposed 280 acre housing complex in Gardner. Documents indicated the possible presence of a late 18th-century dam, mill, and farm associated with the Wilder family. No previous surveys had been conducted and no resources had been recorded in the project area. One hundred twenty-four shovel test pits were excavated in clusters of 7.5m intervals, in three survey units. The Wilder Dam was identified and is partially intact. It consists of an 18th-century stone and earthen structure, now breached at the center by the brook. No evidence of the mill, residence, or farm was found, probably due to heavy disturbance from a nearby quarry. One prehistoric findspot, the Wilder Brook Prehistoric findspot, was located but does not appear to represent an intact site. The site contained three worked quartz flakes. No further subsurface testing is recommended. It is recommended that the Wilder Dam site be protected from any development.

25-2006 Donta, Christopher L.

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Surveys for Billington Street Dam Removal Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

Background research, an archaeological site reconnaissance, and an intensive survey were conducted for the proposed removal of the Billington Street Dam from Town Brook. Background research identified one potential prehistoric site in the vicinity, but project impacts were considered unlikely to affect this resource. The dam was originally constructed ca. 1790, with an anchor forge and succession of mills occupying the site from ca. 1800 until the late 1960s. Historic maps of the project area indicated that the earthen dam now present was constructed between 1902-1905, and that the earlier mill structure was located over the brook, north of the dam. No remains from the 19th century were expected in the proposed impact area. Three trenches of varying sizes were excavated using a backhoe to look at the dam construction fabric. The dam is earthen with no visible interior structural elements. A number of brick pilings were found within the earthen fill, spaced at regular intervals across the length and width of the dam. These, and a brick wall at the southeastern edge of the dam, are foundation elements of the expanded portion of the mill building, which was completed just after the turn of the century. A partially collapsed stonewall on the north side of the dam appears to be the only remnant of the earlier dam and mill building. No further survey was recommended for this project.

25-2007 Binzen, Timothy L. and Margaret Kelly

2000 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Proposed Utility, Steam, and Communication Lines and Other Construction at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The Phase I intensive (locational) archaeological survey conducted at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site and the adjacent campus of Springfield Technical Community College, which uses former armory buildings, was done in preparation for the proposed construction of underground lines for utilities, steam, and communications; the paving of a former playground; and re-

pair of a historic gate. Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations on the property were tested. The majority of the work was conducted at the eastern end of the armory parade ground and also adjacent to the Springfield Armory Museum. Five survey units were recommended for archaeological investigation. Survey Area 1—for a 3-foot wide and 3 to 4-foot deep underground utility line—is located in the Parade Ground and 40 feet west of, and parallel to, Building 16 (Administration Building, North and South Shops) and 30 feet north of, and parallel to, Building 14 (Middle Arsenal), and Building 15 (East Arsenal). Survey Area 2—for an underground steam line—is located in a narrow grassed area on the north side of Building 17 (ca. 1970 college building) parallel to the building and adjacent to a parking area, then extending northward from Building 17 to Building 19 (Caserene) beneath asphalt. Survey Unit 3—for a playground—is located between the northern ends of Building 19 and Building 28 (modern college building). Survey Unit 4—for an underground communications line—is located from the northwest corner of the Armory Museum (Main Arsenal) to the center of Building 1, following the west side of a sidewalk. Survey Unit 5—for the Byers Street Gate repair—is located at the extreme southwest corner of the Springfield Armory property, at the intersection of Byers Street and State Street. A total of 55 shovel test pits was excavated in the five survey units. Test pits were placed in transects or clusters at intervals of 7.5m (25ft) in the proposed construction areas. Soil stratigraphy was generally made up of historic and modern fill deposits, although truncated subsoils were identified in several locations. A moderate volume of 19th- and early 20th-century artifacts was recovered. Three historic features, consisting of a postmold, the edge of a filled trench, and an isolated granite block were identified. None was considered significant. Although no significant archaeological deposits or features were identified, cultural materials recovered during the survey have yielded insights into the history of the Springfield Armory.

25-2008 Leveillee, Alan and Mary Lynne Rainey

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Saugus Residential Development, Saugus, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The approximately 80 acre project area, is dominated by steeply sloping granite outcrops, surface boulders, ledge, and deeply cut valleys. Fifty-nine test pits were dug as part of the intensive survey. Investigation of suspected lithic source areas and rock shelters identified by a local informant did not provide evidence to indicate Native American use or occupation of these locations. While the survey did not result in verification of suspected rock shelters, two isolated surface finds and a subsurface deposit of chipping debris in a single test pit (Saugus Hill 1 Site), were identified, indicating a prehistoric presence. The isolated projectile point was found on the surface of a footpath north of Steven's Pond. It provides a temporal association of general Native American occupation of the area during the Late/Transitional Archaic Period, between 5,000 and 3,000 years ago. The results of the survey support a general prehistoric land use model of larger, more complex single and multi component sites, in high densities clustered along the Saugus River, with smaller, task-specific and short-duration sites in the interior uplands away from the river. While the Saugus Hill 1 Site has provided information about Native American land use of the project area, it does not meet the criteria for potential significance. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2009 Hoffman, Curtiss

2001 Middleborough Little League Site, Middleborough, Massachusetts, 2000 Annual Report. 65 pages.

This report describes the preliminary results of an ongoing Data Recovery operation undertaken at the Middleborough Little League Site (19-PL-520) during the 2000 field season by the Principal Investigator assisted by students from Bridgewater State College and volunteer members of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (see reports #25-1829, #25-1907). The 2000 season retrieved a total of 1631 lithic artifacts, 3468 pieces of debitage, 5331 fire-burnt rocks, 3238 pieces

of organic material, and 1444 historic-period artifacts. A total area of 34.25sq m was excavated. A series of five new radiocarbon dates have been obtained from features at the site. The main activities in the excavated portion of the site remain the excavation of pits for the extraction of cobbles for lithic reduction, tool-making, hide-processing, and the manufacture of items for ceremonial purposes.

25-2010 Binzen, Timothy L. and Margaret Kelly

2001 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Sprint PCS Wireless Communications Facility, Amherst, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

This project area is located within the boundaries of a previously recorded archaeological site (MHC site 19-HS-109) that has yielded artifacts associated with Native American settlement of the area between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago. Because professional archaeologists have not systematically surveyed the site, however, its precise boundaries are not known. Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the proposed construction area were tested for prehistoric and historic cultural resources. In all, 12 shovel test pits were excavated, arranged in clusters of four test pits within an area measuring approximately 120sq ft. Stratigraphic profiles in the test pits indicated episodes of modern grading and filling in one section of the project area that is presently a meadow, while less disturbed plow zone and subsoil stratigraphy was recorded in a lightly wooded, adjoining section of the project area. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during testing, and cultural materials were recovered.

25-2011 Dudek, Martin, Deena Duranleau, Kristen Gardella, Jean Marie Johnson, and Mark Wolf

2001 Final Report Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination for the Prelude Estates in Middleborough, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

An intensive survey for a proposed development in Middleborough was conducted on approximately 65 acres. A total of 110 50x50cm test pits were excavated in high potential areas. Four potentially significant prehistoric sites were identified and recommended for site examinations: the Prelude 1 Coyote Site and the Prelude 2, 3, and 4 sites each contained cultural lithic materials that provide insight into how Native groups used the Taunton River drainage system. Four other sites were identified that contained insignificant amounts of prehistoric lithics (the Prelude 5, 6, 7, and 8 Sites). After review only the Prelude 1 Coyote Site was determined significant enough for further investigation. The other sites were not significant because of low density and limited variety of materials. The site examination at the Prelude 1 Coyote Site was conducted late summer, with a total of 249 50x50cm test pits at 5m intervals in a grid pattern and two 1m units. The site examination located site boundaries, identified spatial patterns of lithic use, and recovered two rhyolite Neville-Variant points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic. The abundance of quartz and rhyolite artifacts suggested at least two temporal components, although no diagnostic quartz artifacts were recovered. Some 513 chipped lithics or modified cobbles were recovered. As defined, the Prelude 1 Coyote site is approximately 90m east to west and 125m north to south (11,250sq m). Given the lack of associated features or preserved animal or plant remains, the Prelude 1 Coyote Site is not considered significant and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-2012 Strauss, Alan E.

2000 Intensive Archaeological Survey and Site Examination of the Proposed Karen Way Subdivision in Marshfield, Massachusetts. 169 pages.

Background research indicated that one, recorded prehistoric site (based on surface flakes) was situated within the project area. No historical sites were reported for the study area although the Winslow Estate was located nearby. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 82, shovel test pits during the Phase I and 71 test pits and 8 1m

units during the Phase II. A total of 8,472 pieces of prehistoric stone debitage was recovered during the subsurface investigations. In addition to chipping debris, 25 stone tools were found during the Phase I including a Middle Archaic Neville Point, a Late Archaic Small Triangle, and a Middle Woodland Lanceolate Base. A total of 83 stone tools was recovered during the Phase II. A Middle Archaic Neville Point, Late Archaic Susquehanna Points, and an Atlantic Point, Middle Woodland Lanceolate Points, and 22 Late Woodland Levanna points or fragments thereof were recovered as well as 42 bifaces, three unifaces, 10 tool fragments, 12 preforms (six are Levanna), 11 point tips, and 12 cores. A total of 612 sherds of prehistoric ceramics, 198 of which were decorated, were also recovered. The artifacts were recovered primarily from the plowzone and from features. Six prehistoric features were identified as well as one tree burn. The features for the most part date to the Woodland period. All of the features appear to represent refuse pits that contained broken pottery, stone tools, calcined animal bone, shell, and lithic debris. Based on the artifacts recovered, the site represents a multi-component site that dates to the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods. Because of the high density of chipping debris, numerous diagnostic points, and identification of several large features located in Lot 3, it is believed that the site is potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criteria A and D. A Phase III Data Recovery Operation is recommended.

25-2013 Linebaugh, Donald W.

1996 “The Road to Ruins and Restoration”: Roland W. Robbins and the Professionalization of Historical Archaeology. 578 pages in 2 volumes.

Roland W. Robbins helped to pioneer the profession of historical archaeology. As the discipline professionalized, he found himself increasingly excluded. This study analyzes Robbins’s career within the context of the disciplines of archaeology and historic preservation and considers the professionalization process, current cultural resource management practice, the value of early data, and the importance of public archaeology. The study also explores archaeology as Robbins’s solution to his long personal crisis of vocation. He reacted to his coming of age during the Depression by searching for personal foundations and also responded to larger cultural needs, including a quest for the roots of the past. The dissertation focuses on Robbins’s field and research approaches at several important sites. Although Robbins’s techniques initially were little different from the developing practice, he did not embrace changing professional standards, choosing to maintain his own approaches to archaeology in the face of rejection by the new professionals. Robbins also lacked credentials; he had no college education or permanent, stable position, and he came from a labor background that did not mix well with the aspiring middle class academics. Robbins was an enthusiastic populist and developed a successful business approach to archaeological consulting. Beginning in the 1960s, an anthropological versus restoration approach was introduced into historical archaeology. While Robbins continued to seek ruins as a means of rekindling the past, academic archaeologists dug to expose and dissect the past, looking at cultural and social processes. As the methodological and ideological gulf widened, Robbins became bitter and resentful of what he perceived to be academy control of the past. In Robbins’s approach, business success, historical knowledge, and popular appreciation of the past went hand in hand. His rivals eschewed both business and popularity in pursuit of professionalism. The study finds that the contest over professionalism concealed many similarities of practice between Robbins and his critics. Ironically, the professionals in the field have ultimately embraced many of Robbins’s positions and practices in terms of consulting, the meaning and use of ruins, and the importance of public participation and support.

25-2014 Macpherson, Jennifer and Duncan Ritchie

1999 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Essex Water Pollution Abatement Project, Essex, Massachusetts. 95 pages.

This survey evaluated the archaeological sensitivity of eight sites (Sites 4, 6, 7, 26, 28, 31, 36, 39) under consideration as locations for the proposed facilities. Five of the sites for proposed facilities

contained known prehistoric period archaeological sites (19-ES-124, 125, 126, 399, 482, 629, 697). One alternative includes Cogswell's Grant, an historic property owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Cogswell's Grant is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Three other alternatives, Thornhill Farm, Cape Ann Golf Course, and Bothways Farm are protected by perpetual conservation restrictions held by the Trustees of Reservations. Thornhill Farm is also within the Parker River/Essex Bay Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Background research, interviews with landowners and informants, and a walkover inspection were used to stratify the eight alternative sites into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity. Background research and informant interviews indicated that the Essex/Castle Neck River estuary contains evidence of intensive settlement by Native American populations. Both avocational and professional archaeologists have identified prehistoric sites in and around the project area. The project area was used throughout the historic/modern period for agriculture, boat building, shell fishing, and other activities. A number of historical farmsteads and landscapes are located within the project area. During the walkover inspection, judgmental sampling with handheld (40cm) augers was used to examine the present condition and integrity of soil profiles in the eight sites. Interviews with property owners also provided information on past and present land use. Evidence of prehistoric sites exposed on the surface such as shell fragments from midden-like deposits and cultural material was noted. Based on background research and the walkover inspection, five of the alternative sites (Sites 26, 28, 31, 36, 39) were found to contain zones of high archaeological sensitivity that included the known prehistoric sites in the project area. Zones of moderate archaeological sensitivity with some potential to contain unrecorded prehistoric and historic period sites were found in five of the alternatives (Sites 4, 6, 7, 28, 36). Archaeologists monitored soil borings to make preliminary evaluations of soil characteristics in the eight alternative sites during the reconnaissance survey. Some of these borings were located in zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. The only cultural material recovered from these borings were a few pieces of rhyolite chipping debris found on Alternative Site 28. The borings conducted on the eight alternative sites indicated that they would not be suitable. No further archaeological investigation is recommended unless these alternative sites are selected for future development.

25-2015 Rainey, Mary Lynn

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, John D. C. Little Dwelling Lot, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

Archaeologists completed an intensive archaeological survey of a 7,062sq ft vacant lot located on Cliff Road in Nantucket in preparation for the construction of a new dwelling. Background research concluded that the parcel had moderate sensitivity for prehistoric or Contact Period Native American site types. Historically, it was the setting of the 18th and 19th-century Benjamin Brown family homestead and the late-19th century Matthew Barney home. Archaeologists excavated 19, 50x50cm test pits and one, 50cmx1m trench. A large assemblage of historical architectural and domestic refuse was collected from fill contexts associated with the Brown and Barney periods of occupation, ending in 1897. A small amount of prehistoric cultural material was also found. Because the recovered artifacts lack contextual integrity, they do not represent potentially significant historic cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2016 Dudek, Martin

2001 Archaeological Monitoring for the King Street Old Burying Grounds Cemetery Improvements, Littleton, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted for 13 tree or shrub plantings within the historic King Street Old Burying Grounds in Littleton, active between 1717 and 1909. The installation of a water line hookup outside the cemetery was also monitored. The archaeological monitoring within the cemetery included the discovery and avoidance of two grave shafts, both identified near the top of the B horizon. The discovery of displaced footstones was documented, with seven footstones being rediscovered apart from their original locations. Cultural materials included a scatter-

ing of late 18th- through recent 20th-century materials; late 19th- to early 20th-century refuse was recovered below three redeposited 18th-century footstones inside the west stone wall. Historical data documented earlier cemetery renovation efforts, tree plantings, and tree removals. Archaeological data indicate that cemetery landscaping, the addition of later monuments, and the redeposition of footstones are all elements of an archaeological landscape history.

25-2017 Ingham, Donna and Alan Leveillee

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Parcel A, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Archaeologists completed a survey of a 7.7 acre area targeted for development. Subsurface testing was conducted within portions of the project area judged to possess a moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of 79 test pits was excavated, resulting in the recovery of single prehistoric lithic artifacts from each of two locations. No historic-period cultural resources were identified during the intensive (locational) survey. The prehistoric cultural resources identified during the survey are not considered to be potentially significant considering their limited spatial extent and limited research potential. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2018 Macpherson, Jennifer and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Belchertown United States Post Office, Belchertown, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Archaeologists conducted a survey of a vacant 2 acre parcel off Main Street for the proposed Belchertown United States Post Office. The survey included background research and field investigations. A total of 19 test pits was excavated in areas of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. Test pits were 50x50cm in size, and were arranged in one, 30x30m test pit block and two test pit transects. The survey did not identify any Native American cultural material. A low-density scatter of historic/modern debris, particularly window glass, ceramic, and brick fragments, was recovered within a plow zone and disturbed/fill soil horizons. Collectively, the window glass, ceramic fragments, and brick fragments are consistent with 19th- and early-20th-century refuse and is most likely associated with a house that once stood on the property. The material was recovered from extensively disturbed soil horizons, however, not intact archaeological deposits. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2019 Donta, Christopher L. and Timothy L. Binzen

2001 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for the Alexan Subdivision at Arbor Hill, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Background research, reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were conducted on a 29.5 acre parcel in central Weymouth, south of Whitmans Pond. Ninety STPs were excavated in order to test areas to be impacted by a proposed residential subdivision. No archaeological sites were found. The area had been impacted by previous condominium construction, and intact soils were found to be shallow. No further survey is recommended.

25-2020 Waller, Joseph N. and Alan Leveillee

1998 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Summit Power Proposed Power Facility, Westfield, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

Archaeologists conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the 60 acre parcel, including background research and a walkover survey and assessment of existing conditions. Examination of environmental and project area conditions resulted in projection of an overall low probability to encounter archaeological materials in the predominately disturbed parcel. At the time of the re-

connaissance final routes for gas and electric interconnects had not been selected. After the reconnaissance survey, the entire project was abandoned, eliminating the need for further consideration of potential impacts to cultural resources.

25-2021 Cook, Lauren J., Alan E. Strauss, and Stephen J. Oberon

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the MWRA Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Project, North Dorchester Bay and Reserved Channel Consolidation Conduits and Reserved Channel CSO Facility. 145 pages.

Archaeologists conducted a reconnaissance and intensive archaeological survey of 13 projects in Boston, Cambridge, and Chelsea to evaluate prehistoric and historical archaeological sensitivity of all the route segments and facility sites included in the MWRA CSO control project. The survey included background research on the prehistory, environment, and historical development of the project areas. The intensive survey consisted of an evaluation of detailed utility maps and an examination of evidence relating to the location of the original shoreline and historical filling and shoreline development. Thirteen areas within the North Dorchester CSO project were identified as archaeologically sensitive, including an area near a locality historically known as Powwow Point, reportedly a focus for Native American cultural activity, and the site of the House of Reformation and the House of Correction on Site J. Based on the results of this research, recommendations were developed for subsurface testing deemed necessary to complete the intensive survey.

25-2022 Mair, A. Peter, II

2000 Supplemental Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, North Dorchester Bay and Reserved Channel Combined Sewer Overflow Project, Boston, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

Archaeologists conducted a supplemental reconnaissance archaeological survey of seven elements of the North Dorchester Bay and Reserved Channel Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) project. The survey was conducted as a supplement to an Intensive (locational) archaeological survey (see report #25-2021). A summary of historical development and a field review of each area were conducted to inventory existing conditions. Management recommendations for additional archaeological survey were presented for each location. Of the seven elements surveyed, only the 20" Force Main along N Street warrants additional investigations. The remaining six areas are merely redesigns at the original outfall locations or are located within existing street or filled lands that have low archaeological potential due to long history of urban development and utility and roadway construction and maintenance.

25-2023 Garman, James C. and A. Peter Mair, II

2000 Site Examination of Site J, North Dorchester Bay and Reserved Channel Combined Sewer Overflow Project, Boston, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Archaeologists conducted a site examination on Site J of the North Dorchester Bay and Reserved Channel Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) project. A reconnaissance survey (see report #25-2021, #25-2022) had determined that Site J was potentially significant for archaeological evidence associated with prehistoric and historic use of the area. A total of eight machine-assisted trenches, one hand-excavated trench, and three test pits were excavated in order to locate and assess components of the Suffolk County House of Correction. Testing indicated that the clothing workshop, cut lengthwise in half and heavily contaminated by asbestos, was the only partially intact building remaining on site. Post abandonment use by the Boston Elevated Railway Co., later the Metropolitan Transit Authority, which became the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority, compromised the stratigraphic integrity of nearly the entire site. The site of the first Suffolk County House of Correction does not possess the integrity to warrant further archaeological investigation.

25-2024 Mohler, Paul J.

2000 Archaeological Investigations at Houghton Garden, Newton (Chestnut Hill), Massachusetts. Cultural Resource Management Study No.6. 53 pages.

Archaeologists conducted a limited Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of Houghton Garden. With no previous surveys conducted in the area, the reconnaissance survey of 10 acres around Houghton Pond was directly linked to the rehabilitation of the paths and the construction of informational kiosks. Houghton Garden is listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places as a resource that contributes to the significance of the Old Chestnut Hill Historic District. The Garden derives its primary significance from the semi-naturalistic rock garden started in 1906 by Clement S. and Martha G. Houghton. Seventy-seven shovel test pits, each measuring 50x50cm, were positioned along a staggered 20m grid system across the property. Two judgmental test pits were positioned at the base of a large rock outcropping, believed to be a rockshelter. Based on the subsurface testing, the property encompassing Houghton Garden appears to possess low to medium archaeological significance. The extensive degree of landscaping across the property has since destroyed much of the archaeological record. The investigation provided a slight glimpse of the property's land use history since the late 19th-century. In addition to the Rock Garden itself, the public garden has retained evidence of the early 20th-century landscaping conducted by Warren M. Manning, increasing our knowledge of park construction regarding water features and naturalistic gardens.

25-2025 Leveillee, Alan and Donna Ingham

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Westborough Elementary School Construction Area, Westborough, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The archeological survey of the ±20 acre parcel included background research and fieldwork, including the excavation of 148 shovel test pits (50x50cm) across the project area. Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of four distinct prehistoric archaeological sites, designated Nourse/Andrews 1, Nourse/Andrews 2, Nourse/Andrews 3, and Nourse/Andrews 4. The Nourse/Andrews 1 Site materials included a quartzite Neville projectile point and a Neville-based quartzite drill fragment. Nourse/Andrews 2 yielded moderate densities of quartzite, quartz, and rhyolite debitage. The Nourse/Andrews 3 assemblage was similar to Nourse/Andrews 2, with quartzite, quartz, and rhyolite chipping debris recovered from 5 test pits. The Nourse/Andrews 4 materials were distinctive and included a fragment of calcined bone, hornfels chipping debris, and quartzite and quartz debitage. All four sites were considered potentially significant and preservation in place was recommended. For those sites that cannot be preserved in place, archaeological site examinations were recommended.

25-2026 Ingham, Donna

2000 Technical Report, Site Examination, The Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, and 3 Sites, Westborough Elementary School Construction Area, Westborough, Massachusetts. 148 pages.

This project area includes 16 acres and is the proposed setting for a school complex. An initial intensive (locational) survey was conducted in July and August, 1999 (see report #25-2025). Four prehistoric sites (the Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, 3, and 4 Sites) and three isolated prehistoric findspots were identified. The Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, and 3 sites are small (less than 500sq m), single-occupation, Middle Archaic period sites characterized by relatively low spatial complexity and consistently associated with a similar range of activities. Each site exhibits excellent integrity with meaningful horizontal and vertical patterning preserved within the distribution of cultural material. The assemblage of cultural material recovered from the three sites consists almost entirely of lithic material, including chipping debris and chipped stone tools. Chipped stone tool types diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period, approximately 7500 to 5000 years before present (5500 to 3000 BC), were recovered from each of the three sites. Data sufficient to address research contexts of local and regional scope were recovered during the site examination of the Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, and 3

sites. Each site provided new information about the prehistoric use of the middle to upper Assabet River drainage in general and about settlement and subsistence systems in the uplands portions of the region during the Middle Archaic period in particular. Based on the results of the site examinations, the Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, and 3 sites were considered to be significant and eligible for listing on the National and State Registers of Historic Places under Criterion D. It was recommended that the Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, and 3 sites be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, a program including, but not limited to, data recovery should be developed to mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed construction on any of the affected sites.

25-2027 Ritchie, Duncan and Holly Herbster

1997 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Quarry Hills Complex, Quincy and Milton, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

Archaeologists conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Quarry Hills Recreational Complex. This survey assessed the known prehistoric and historic period cultural resources and expected archaeological sensitivity of settings within this 355 acre project area. This project area contains a section of the West Quincy granite-quarrying district and two large landfills operated by the towns of Quincy and Milton. Known prehistoric and historic/modern period cultural resources in the project area include the Massachusetts Hill Hornfels/Braintree Slate Quarry, Lyons Turning Mill complex, and Fuller Quarry sites, which are listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Background research involved a review of cultural resource management surveys previously conducted in sections of the project area in both Quincy and Milton. During a walkover inspection, the location and condition of archaeological sites identified in previous surveys was confirmed. In addition, undisturbed sections of the project area outside the Quincy and Milton landfills were examined to assess their expected archaeological sensitivity. A total of 23 prehistoric and historic/modern period cultural resources were identified in the Quarry Hills Recreation Complex project area. Most of these sites were historic period granite quarries and associated facilities that were operated from the early 19th to early 20th century. The known prehistoric sites were two sections (19—NF—105, 19—NF—106) of the Massachusetts Hill Hornfels/Braintree Slate Quarry. The walkover inspection identified zones of high sensitivity around the National and State Register listed properties and historic granite quarries. Zones of moderate sensitivity expected to contain unrecorded prehistoric and historic/modern period sites were also designated. Areas ranked as having low archaeological sensitivity included existing landfill deposits, other disturbed/altered land, and wetlands. Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey, it was recommended that the National and State Register of Historic Places listed sites in the project area be avoided and shielded from adverse impacts through implementation of a resources protection plan. It was also recommended that the other archaeological sites in zones of high sensitivity be studied further at the intensive survey level. An intensive level survey was also recommended for all areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity within the project area.

25-2028 Ritchie, Duncan and Holly Herbster

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Quarry Hills Recreation Complex, Quincy and Milton, Massachusetts. 196 pages.

A previous reconnaissance survey (see report #25-2027) had identified zones of high sensitivity around the National and State Register listed properties and historic granite quarries. One complex of features associated with a historic granite quarry (Cashman’s Quarry) was identified in a prior intensive survey. During a walkover inspection, a number of prehistoric and historic/modern period sites and features were identified. They included a prehistoric quarry/workshop and several previously unrecorded historic period granite quarries and associated features. Subsurface testing within zones of high and moderate sensitivity was done with judgmentally placed test pit transects. Test pits were placed at 10m intervals along these transects. Judgmental test pits were also used to investigate specific sites related to granite quarrying activities. Seven prehistoric archaeological sites were identified in the in the Quarry Hills Recreation Complex project area. They ranged from

several small findspots of chipping debris to larger sites that may have been temporary camps used by groups obtaining lithic material at the Massachusetts Hill Hornfels/Braintree Slate Quarry. An extensive quarry/workshop considered to be a section of the Massachusetts Hill Hornfels/Braintree Slate Quarry Complex (Site 19–NF–106) was found near the Quincy landfill. Twenty-three historic/modern period cultural resources were also investigated during the intensive survey. All of these historic period sites were granite quarries and associated features or facilities (stone cutting sheds, footings for machinery) that were operated from the early/mid 19th to early 20th century. Based on the results of the intensive survey, it was recommended that four of the prehistoric sites (Buzzard, Quarry Lane, Quarry Hills Locus 2, Site 19–NF–106/North Section) be studied further at the site examination level to determine their boundaries and potential significance. The other prehistoric sites and most of the historic/modern period granite quarries were not considered to have sufficient integrity or information content to be potentially significant. Five historic period granite quarries (Jones and Desmond LePage, Little Blue, McDonnell Quarries Q15, Q18, unnamed quarry) were considered to have enough integrity to be potentially significant. Although not all of the features associated with quarries in the project were considered to be potentially significant, it was recommended that they be avoided and preserved in place. The project proponent has agreed to avoid and preserve features within the former MDC parcel (Cashman's Quarry Complex, building associated with Deane and Horrigan Quarry, LePage/Little Blue, Townsend/Clements Quarries, concrete explosive storage bunkers). It was also recommended that the sites in the project area listed on or considered eligible to the National and State Register of Historic Places (Lyons Turning Mill, Lyons Quarry, Fuller Quarry) be avoided and shielded from adverse effects or impacts through implementation of a resources protection plan.

25-2029 Ritchie, Duncan and Holly Herbster

1997 Site Examination of the Buzzard, Quarry Lane, Quarry hills Locus 2, 19-NF-106/North Section Sites within Quarry Hills Recreation Complex Project Area, Quincy and Milton, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Archaeologists conducted an archaeological site examination of four prehistoric sites within the Quarry Hills Recreational Complex. The proposed Quarry Hills Recreation Complex will be located on land including the site of the Quincy municipal landfill. This project is being planned to restore and rehabilitate the site of this inactive landfill and adjacent industrial land. Prior studies of the project area included a preliminary archaeological sensitivity assessment, reconnaissance and intensive surveys (see reports #25-2027, 25-2028). Based on the results of the intensive survey, it was recommended that four of the prehistoric sites (Buzzard, Quarry Lane, Quarry Hills Locus 2, Site 19-NF-106/North Section) proceed to a site examination to determine their boundaries and potential significance. The other prehistoric sites and most of the historic/modern period granite quarries were not considered to have sufficient integrity or information content to be potentially significant. Subsurface testing of the four sites to determine boundaries and sample contents was done with test pits judgmentally placed along transects. Test pits were placed at 5 and 10m intervals along these transects. Judgmental test pits were used in selected locations to refine site boundaries. Investigation of concentrations of cultural material and features was done with 1x1m excavation units. The Buzzard Site consisted of a small, low to moderate density deposit of chipping debris and bifacial tool blade fragments. A single Susquehanna Broad/Wayland Notched projectile point indicated the site has a Late Archaic period component. The Quarry Lane Site is a larger, more complex site with numerous high to moderate density concentrations of chipping debris that were probably lithic workshop loci. These concentrations are surrounded by low-density depositions of chipping debris and stone tools. The probable lithic workshop loci contain chipping debris and bifacial tool blade fragments of various rhyolites. Several Braintree Slate preforms for ground stone tools were also found. The Quarry Hill Locus 2 Site is a small site with some very dense deposits of chipping debris and stone tools of Braintree Slate, various rhyolites, and quartz. These deposits were formed by intensive lithic workshop activity; several Squibnocket Triangle and Small Stemmed points indicated occupation of the site during the Late Archaic period. On the 19-NF-106/North Section Site, two general zones of activity were identified. The southern half of the site contains a talus slope quarry where large fragments and boulders of Braintree Slate were

the focus of procurement and extraction of raw material. The north half of the site was found to contain some small, spatially discrete workshop loci with concentrations of Braintree Slate chipping debris and preforms for ground stone tools. All four sites investigated in the site examination were found to contain information relevant to Middle and Late Archaic period settlement in the Blue Hills, quarrying, the spatial patterning of different stages of stone tool making and other aspects of lithic resource use. All four of the prehistoric sites studied during this investigation were considered to be potentially significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Due to changes in project scope, the Buzzard Site in Milton was excluded from the Quarry Hill Recreational Complex project area. It was recommended that the proposed development avoid the three other sites and preserve them in place.

25-2030 Ingham, Donna and Alan Leveillee

2001 Intensive Archaeological Survey Blackstone Municipal Water and Sewer Improvements, Blackstone, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

A survey was conducted of sections of the proposed Blackstone Water and Sewer Improvements project area in Blackstone. Subsurface testing was conducted for the portions of the two cross-country water main alignments considered archaeologically sensitive. No cultural materials were located. Subsurface testing of a proposed cross-country alignment to the corrosion control facility resulted in the recovery of prehistoric and historical cultural material, the identification of a below-ground historic-period feature, and the identification of the remains of three nearby structures including associated elements of stream channel modification for the delivery of water power. The historic cultural resources, including the structural and engineering remains, are associated with site BLK-HA-03, a domestic/industrial/agricultural complex dated c. 1830 to c. 1898 and occupied/operated by multiple generations of the Aldrich family. Prehistoric materials from this site consist of 164 pieces of quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, and unidentified lithic material debitage, as well as two quartz biface fragments. Avoidance of the potentially significant cultural resources located within the proposed cross-country alignment to the corrosion control facility was recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, an archaeological site examination is recommended.

25-2031 Griswold, William A. and Steven R. Pendery

1999 Supplementary Archeological Testing at the Longfellow National Historical Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

Archeological testing was conducted at the Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge to supplement archaeological compliance work done in 1998 in advance of construction involving ground disturbance to the south, west, and northwest of the Longfellow Mansion. Construction will include excavating a utility corridor to the Mansion and Carriage House, installation of a lightning protection system grounding grid, new parking, a new access ramp, and landscaping. Testing included the excavation of two 1x1m units to the south of the house, one slit-trench across the brick walkway to the south of the house, three 3x0.5m long trenches across the driveway, and a 1x1m and 1x0.50m test pit to the south of the Carriage House. Excavation of the two 1x1m units to the south of the mansion revealed no significant features or artifacts. An earlier brick walkway was, however, located below the existing brick walkway to the south of the house. The five excavations along the driveway were placed to evaluate three different proposed routes for the utility corridor. The trenches showed evidence of disturbance from the installation of earlier utilities, and the two test pits revealed earlier driveway deposits with relatively few artifacts. The preferred alternative for the utility corridor based on archeological preservation considerations is Alternative 3, which extends between Brattle Street and the Carriage House and follows earlier utility corridors.

25-2032 Dalton, Ronald

2001 Archaeological Investigations Intensive Survey and Site Examination, Attleboro Sewer Installation Project, Contract Nos. 24, 25A, 25B, Attleboro, Massachusetts. 2 Volumes, 260 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted along several cross-country segments of proposed sewer line construction. Following an earlier reconnaissance survey (see report #25-1736), the intensive (locational) survey included background research, systematic excavation, machine-assisted excavation, and laboratory analysis. The cross-country project study corridor included subsurface testing of approximately 6,990ft (2,040m) with a total of 230, 50 cm-square shovel test pits excavated at 10m intervals. Several significant archaeological deposits were located that were potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. One archaeological deposit near the Blackington Pond (the Nerney site) contained a mix of Native American, historical, and modern material in a disturbed context. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended. At another location where the sewer will be constructed in close proximity to Woodlawn Cemetery, it was recommended that a professional archaeologist be present to monitor sewer line excavation along the current northern boundary of the cemetery. Site examinations were conducted at three locations along the Bungay River: the Gretchen site, encompassing approximately 2,925sq m; the Dude site, encompassing approximately 6,500sq m; and the Jon site, encompassing approximately 1,350sq m. A total of 232, 50 cm-square shovel test pits were excavated in grid patterns at 5m intervals. In addition, a total of eight 1x1m test squares were excavated. One other site, the Trail site, was discovered along a well-worn trail near the construction corridor. Radiocarbon age determination from non-feature contexts and temporally diagnostic stone tools indicate these sites were in use beginning approximately 7,500 years ago and may have had a continuity of use until 500 years ago. Subsurface features containing calcined bone and stone tools, together with a wide variety of stone material from both local and distant sources, was recovered from undisturbed soil contexts. Features interpreted as surface fires and numerous expedient flake tools indicate that resources seasonally available along the river and its associated wetlands were collected and processed at these locations. A significant central portion of the sites will be destroyed as a result of sewer line construction. A program of data recovery was recommended for the Gretchen site, the Dude site, and the Jon site, however, after review of the site examination results, it was determined that these sites were unlikely to yield significant information that would help to answer important questions about the past and were not potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

25-2033 Ritchie, Duncan and Kristen Heitert

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mashpee Commons, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

The 140 acre project area is located at the rotary intersection of Routes 28 and 151. Background research included a review of previous archaeological investigations by both professional and avocational archaeologists within the town of Mashpee and surrounding sections of Cape Cod. The project area is in close proximity to the Mashpee and Quashnet river drainages, which contain prehistoric sites of varying size and complexity. The vicinity of the project area was also occupied through the historical period by the Mashpee Wampanoag and had the potential to contain cultural resources associated with this Native American group. A walkover inspection delineated zones of archaeological sensitivity and assessed previous disturbance within the project area. Sources of disturbance within the project area included previous development. Intact portions of the project area were considered to have high and moderate sensitivity for the presence of Native American cultural resources. Other sections of the project area were considered to have moderate and low sensitivity for historic/modern period cultural resources. Subsurface testing was conducted in zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity designated during the walkover inspection of the project area. This testing was done with 30x30m sampling blocks and judgmentally placed transects of varying length. A total of 142 test pits, 50x50cm in size, were excavated during the intensive archaeological survey. A small amount of Native American cultural material consisting of one piece of rhyolite chipping debris and a small fragment of shell was found in the Trout Pond section of the project area. The Trout Pond Locus 1 Site appears to be a small, isolated deposit of

chipping debris formed during a single brief occupation or stone tool making event. The Trout Pond Locus 1 Site is unlikely to yield additional information and is of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation, it is not considered to a potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2034 Donta, Christopher L., Timothy L. Binzen, and Margaret Kelly

2001 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for the Proposed Weaving Subdivision, Bourne, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Background research, an archaeological site reconnaissance, and an intensive survey were conducted on a 34.9 acre parcel of land in the northeastern section of Bourne. The property lies immediately north of a previously recorded artifact collection area (site 19-BN-550), where artifacts from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods have been found. Subsurface testing for the present project was confined to a 1.07 acre area on a terrace overlooking a marsh. Sixteen shovel test pits were completed in clusters of four, placed throughout the proposed development area. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered in 13 shovel test pits and all four clusters, and came from both the plow zone and undisturbed subsoil. In all, 82 artifacts were recovered, consisting of chipping debris of gray, green, and red rhyolite in addition to white quartz. Several flakes exhibited retouch, and two were bifacially worked. A low-density scatter of historical artifacts was found near a former garden and collapsed shed dating to the 20th century. Based on the presence of a high concentration of prehistoric artifacts throughout the area tested, it is recommended that a site examination survey be conducted to define site boundaries, determine site age and function, and assess potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

25-2035 Russo, Paul A. and A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fall River Municipal Airport Urban Renewal Plan, Fall River, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The project area, located north of the City of Fall River, occupies 153 acres, 63 of which are paved runway and tarmac. The intensive survey consisted of background research, a walkover to verify the archaeological sensitivity of the project area, and subsurface investigations. The walkover, supplemented by auger coring, indicated that the grading and earthmoving activities associated with the construction and maintenance of the former airport extended to the project boundaries on all sides. A total of 61 test units, placed in selected locations, revealed disturbed soil profiles, confirming the initial findings that the property has experienced extensive disturbance. The potential for intact archaeological deposits is low or none and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2036 Herbster, Holly, Jennifer Macpherson, and Suzanne Cherau

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Houlahan/Bayside West Subdivision Project Area, and Archaeological Site Examination, Katama Bluff Site, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

The Katama Bluff prehistoric site was identified during an intensive survey of a proposed 37 acre subdivision along the western shore of Katama Bay. Intensive survey included 106, 50x50cm test pits that resulted in the identification of scattered 19th-century field trash deposits and ditch-and-mound field divisions that roughly correspond to late 18th-century maps. Lithic chipping debris, tool fragments, and a Rossville projectile point were recovered from a 120x150m area along the Katama Bay project boundary, and a site examination was completed in this portion of the project. Additional testing in the form of 66 test pits and 4, 1x1m EUs identified diffuse scatters of chipping debris and small, concentrated rhyolite and quartzite lithic workshops. Low densities of shellfish remains, animal bone, and charcoal were also recovered within the site area. Temporally diagnostic materials include an Early Woodland Period Rossville projectile point and a large storage

pit feature radiocarbon dated to the Middle Woodland Period. The site examination collected the majority of the data available within the site area, and the Katama Bluff Site was not considered eligible for listing on the National Register

25-2037 Mrozowski, Stephen A., Paige Newby, and Paul Russo

2000 Archaeological Investigations, 25 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

This project involved a monitoring program to determine if portions of the Boylston Street Fishweir were present on the site. These investigations also included a paleostratigraphic survey that was conducted prior to the monitoring program and which involved collecting a series of cores from across the site. Results of this survey indicated that conditions existed that were consistent with those in other portions of the Back Bay where weir remains had been previously discovered. Although conditions were found to be similar to those in other portions of the Back Bay, no weir remains were discovered. The project did provide a more refined picture of paleo conditions in the Back Bay that can help in future investigations.

25-2038 Mrozowski, Stephen A., Paige Newby, and Paul Russo

1999 Archaeological Investigations, 10 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Archaeologists conducted archaeological investigations of 10 St. James Avenue in Boston's Back Bay in May and June of 1999. This work involved a monitoring program to determine if portions of the Boylston Street Fishweir were present on the site. These investigations also involved a paleostratigraphic survey that was conducted prior to the monitoring program. Using information from cores collected as part of the project it was determined that conditions existed that were consistent with those in other portions of the Back Bay where weir remains had been previously discovered. Although conditions were found to be similar to those in other portions of the Back Bay, no weir remains were discovered. The project did provide a more refined picture of paleo conditions in the Back Bay that can help in future investigations.

25-2039 Leveillee, Alan and Mary Lynne Rainey

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Avalon Orchards Subdivision, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

Archaeologists completed an intensive (locational) survey of the proposed Avalon Orchards development. Subsurface testing included 103, 50x50cm test pits within six, 30x30m blocks, along one test pit transect, one array, and five judgmental test pits. A wide variety of 18th through 20th-century debris was recovered from plowzone contexts across this project area, along with a low-density scatter of rhyolite, quartzite, and quartz chipping debris and occasional small fragments of calcined bone. One rhyolite Orient fishtail projectile point (in two pieces) provides evidence for a Transitional Archaic Period presence. Six test pits in the southern corner of the parcel contained gray rhyolite chipping debris in good contexts, not impacted by plowing. Shell and bone were found in association with the chipping debris. This area has been designated the Mowry Brook Site; it has the potential to contribute information regarding prehistoric Native American land use in the Marlborough area and may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Its regional research value is based largely on the potential to gain a better understanding of the nature of Native American site activities along the small feeder streams of the Sudbury River drainage. Site examination and evaluation is recommended. Intensive testing in proximity to the Stow/Williams/Temple house yielded a mix of architectural and domestic debris spanning the 300-year historical occupation of the site. Two potential structural features were discovered. Several fragments of 18th-century Rhenish stoneware and hand-wrought nails represent early occupation of the property. The question of a possible 18th-century human burial, as well as consideration of potential structural features associated with the early history of the Stow/Williams/Temple house, warrants further investigation. Based upon results of this survey, the most parsimonious

approach to the further consideration of historic-period features, including structural remains, truncated privies, buried wells, and potential human burials, would be machine-assisted topsoil removal and exposure of the subsoil in a series of trenches across the yard. We recommend supplemental, machine-assisted trenching across the Stow/Williams/Temple north, south, and east yard areas.

25-2040 Mair, A. Peter, II

2000 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Newburyport's Waterside Inn, Newburyport, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Archaeologists conducting an archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed Waterside Inn conducted background research, including a review of literature and maps and local informant interviews, and a walkover survey. The reconnaissance survey assigned a low to moderate archaeological sensitivity to the project area. Much of the project area was within the limits of the Merrimack River during the prehistoric period, and subsequent historic development has most likely destroyed any intact prehistoric Native American archaeological deposits. Historically, the project area experienced significant shoreline alterations as wharves were built, expanded, and ultimately filled. Throughout much of this history the property has been associated with the storage and sale of coal, lumber, and other commodities. The back lot of the property is not expected to contain significant archaeological deposits relating to the history of the property. Furthermore, intact archaeological resources are not expected to provide any information not already in documentary sources.

25-2041 Waller, Joseph N. and Alan Leveillee

2001 Archaeological Site Examination, Mowry Brook Site and Supplemental Machine-Assisted Survey, Stow/Williams/Temple House Yard Site, Avalon Orchards Subdivision. 70 pages.

Archaeologists completed an archaeological site examination of the Mowry Brook Site and supplemental investigation of the Stow/Williams/Temple House Yard Site (see report #25-2039). The site examination established that the prehistoric Mowry Brook Site extends over a 1,000 sq m area. The assemblage of cultural material recovered from the site included several hundred pieces of chipping debris; Late Archaic, Transitional Archaic, and Middle Woodland period projectiles; and a channeled gouge manufactured out of Braintree Slate. No Native American features were identified. Most of the cultural materials were recovered from disturbed or impacted stratigraphic contexts such as plow zone, colluvial, or bioturbated soils. The post-depositional history of the Mowry Brook Site severely limits the amount of spatial and vertical integrity maintained at the site and limits the site's research potential. Investigation in the vicinity of the Stow/Williams/Temple House Yard Site failed to identify any evidence of graves or other historical features within a 10m radius of the existing house. The vague data provided by secondary sources regarding the location of the reputed grave(s) leaves open the possibility that one or more Revolutionary War graves might be situated within the proposed subdivision. Following the archaeological fieldwork, no further archaeological testing was recommended for the Mowry Brook Site or the Stow/Williams/Temple House Yard Site.

25-2042 Binzen, Timothy and Margaret Kelly

2001 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Route 68 Sewer Extension, Templeton, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The project area is north of the Otter River and east of the community of Otter River. The project route traverses a vegetated area north of a wetland. In its western segment, the line follows an easement along the backyards of residential houses. On the south side of the wetland is extensive evidence of modern trash dumping. Thirty-five 40x40cm shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 7.5m intervals. Soil profiles indicated moderate disturbance and episodes of filling, but also some

intact subsoil. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. A very low volume of historical and modern artifacts was recovered (with a total of 10 artifacts coming from two of the shovel test pits). The artifacts consisted of yellowware, nails, window and bottle glass, and brick and are consistent with refuse disposal since the late 19th century. No additional survey was recommended.

25-2043 Donta, Christopher L. and Mitchell Mulholland

2001 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Harvard Forest Soil Test Plot Locations within Cape Cod National Seashore. 80 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted in Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, and Eastham as part of a vegetation study. The purpose of the survey was to ensure that archaeological sites would not be impacted by the vegetation study. One hundred and four (104) areas were selected for analysis by Harvard Forest, all of which were researched by the archaeological team for cultural resources, with 94 STPs completed in 71 of the soil test plot locations. Eight sites or findspots were located in Truro and Wellfleet. Six previously unrecorded sites (three prehistoric and three historic) were found. MHC site forms were completed for all of the findspots and sites. No further survey was recommended because the project will have no further subsurface impacts.

25-2044 Ritchie, Duncan and Donna Ingham

2000 Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Survey, Presidential Farms Subdivision, Northbridge, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

The reconnaissance survey covered the entire 135-acre project area. The intensive archaeological survey was carried out within a smaller area of about 72 acres that forms the Phase I, residential development area for the Presidential Farms project. An approximately 20-acre parcel of land in the eastern portion of the project area has been designated as open space where development will be limited to a bicycle or hiking path and approximately 35 acres of existing farmland will remain in agricultural use. The project area consisted of upland terrain typical of landscapes along the Blackstone River drainage. Background research and a walkover survey helped to determine the sensitivity for cultural resources. Within the project area, the reconnaissance survey identified zones of high and moderate sensitivity for Native American cultural resources. Zones of high sensitivity for Euro-American cultural resources were designated around four, small boulder quarries (Quarry Loci 1-4) identified during the walkover survey. Other sections of the project area were considered to have moderate sensitivity for historic period cultural resources. Zones of low sensitivity were primarily wetlands and sections of the project area previously disturbed by a natural gas pipeline easement and rough grading of proposed roadways. During the intensive survey subsurface testing was conducted with three, 30x30m sampling blocks, seven test pit transects, one test pit array and 16 judgmental test pits. One small findspot of Native American cultural material was found on a knoll near a wooded wetland. Presidential Farms Locus 1 contained a few pieces of quartz chipping debris. Subsurface testing in Quarry Loci 1-4 yielded several pieces of historic-period cultural material (iron, bottle glass). Other modern bottle glass found in the project area was not associated with a specific site and probably represents domestic refuse discarded in former farmland. Presidential Farms Locus 1 is unlikely to yield additional information about Native American settlement/land use and is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. None of the four loci of historic/modern period quarrying identified in the project area are considered to be potentially important cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation of these cultural resources is recommended, however archaeologically sensitive sections of the proposed bicycle or hiking paths within the open space section of the project area be subjected to an intensive archaeological survey.

25-2045 Macpherson, Jennifer, Holly Herbster, and Suzanne Cherau

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, The 16th Lot and the Enoch Coffin Lot,

Down Island Golf Club Project, Oaks Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Archaeologists completed a supplemental intensive archaeological survey of two additional parcels for the proposed Down Island Golf Club project. These parcels constitute an additional 63 acres of undeveloped woodland adjacent to the northern and eastern sides of the original Down Island Golf Club project area previously subjected to an intensive archaeological survey (see reports #25-1803, 25-1945). A total of 86, 50x50cm test pits was excavated. Test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along 14 linear transects, within one test pit array (Array 1), and five judgmental test pits were excavated. One prehistoric findspot (designated the Southern Woodlands Findspot) and one historic period land use area (designated the Boulder Quarry Area) were identified. These sites are not considered potentially significant archaeological sites. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2046 Binzen, Timothy L.

2001 Results of an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Breaching of the Old Berkshire Mill Dam and Data Recovery for an Historic Timber Dam, Dalton, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted prior to the breaching of the concrete Old Berkshire Mill Dam, located on the East Branch of the Housatonic River. Sensitivity for Native American and historic archaeological resources was determined to be low overall in the area of potential effect; however, a 19th-century timber dam was identified. It was located within the impoundment of the concrete Old Berkshire Mill Dam, which was constructed ca. 1910. A section of headrace was identified west of the river, adjacent to both dams. Historically, these facilities had provided water to the Old Berkshire Mill (est. 1801), which was the first papermaking facility in Massachusetts west of the Connecticut River. Because the breaching of the concrete dam would entail the dismantling of the timber dam, a data recovery and recordation of the latter resource was conducted. In its design, the timber dam featured elements of both timber crib and timber frame dam construction prevalent during the 19th century. Near the eastern end of the timber dam, a transition between early, saddle-notched log joinery and later milled lumber and wire nails was recorded. This indicated that the section of the timber dam near the riverbank survived a flood episode and was integrated into the central section of the dam when it was rebuilt. Prior to the construction of the concrete dam, located immediately downstream, the front half of the timber dam had been cut off and removed.

25-2047 Begley, William, and Ann K. Davin

1996 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Television Transmission Tower, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

The project area is located on Sawmill Brook, a tributary stream of the Taunton River, which lies less than one half mile to the south. The Taunton River drainage is considered highly sensitive for Native American resources, and background research further indicated that the project area was highly sensitive due to the presence of numerous known Native American sites in the immediate vicinity. Background research also indicated that portions of the project area were highly sensitive for Euro American resources based on the presence of a mill that was located on Sawmill Brook during the historic period. Fifty-three 50x50cm test pits were excavated during the intensive survey. A number of test pits were used to investigate the remaining mill foundation walls associated with Sawmill Brook. No evidence of Native American activity was found during the intensive archaeological survey. The existing saw mill foundation and related features were mapped and photographed, and the area around the foundation was tested. No subsurface features or materials were located and, given the nature of the activities associated with a sawmill, it is unlikely that additional archaeological deposits would be found. It is recommended that impacts to the mill be avoided during construction.

25-2048 Dalton, Ronald

2001 Archaeological Investigations, Quaboag Regional School, Warren, Massachusetts. 141 pages.

Archaeological investigations included documentary and background research, surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and laboratory processing for several areas scheduled for development. These investigations encompassed a parcel of approximately 295,000 sq ft. A previous intensive survey conducted in 1997 (see report #25-1699) identified three activity areas in a disturbed context. Recent archaeological investigations included an intensive survey composed of a total of 101, 50x50cm test pits excavated at 10m intervals in transects and 30m blocks. This testing identified one site area in a disturbed context, two sites in undisturbed context, and one site that was historically plowed. Subsequent site examination testing consisted of 286, 50x50cm test pits and five 1x1m and one 1.5x1m excavation units excavated at the three locations identified during the intensive survey. The Goldstein site encompassed 4,800 sq m. Diagnostic stone tools recovered from the site included a Late Woodland black chert Levanna point, an Early/Middle Woodland chert Rossville point, a Late Archaic rhyolite Brewerton Eared point base, and a variety of undiagnostic tool fragments and chipping waste. Decorated and undecorated Middle and Late Woodland Native American pottery was also recovered. The Button site contained three activity areas with a combined total area 850 sq m. The largest of these areas contained a chipping station that yielded a tan quartzite projectile point base that is similar to a Late Archaic "Snook Kill" stemmed type. A variety of chipping waste was also recovered. The School site encompassed an area of 400 sq m. A small Levanna, quartz triangle point temporally diagnostic of the Late Woodland and one body fragment of grit-tempered, undecorated Native American pottery were recovered. A variety of chipping waste was also present. All of these sites were used as campsites and were elements of a large network of Native American sites known to exist in the vicinity. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2049 Begley, William

1997 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Berkley Middle School Project Area, Berkley, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The wooded project area encompasses 65 acres adjacent to the Berkley town cemetery. This survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Based on background research and the walkover survey, the eastern portion of the project area was considered to have moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. A total of 83, 50x50cm test pits was excavated in the highest sensitivity areas and where project impacts will occur. Minute fragments of bricks and whiteware were observed in the uppermost stratum of three test pits and located next to a cart path, and in two test pits with a plowzone horizon. No archaeological features were identified within the Berkley Middle School project area. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the project area.

25-2050 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Alan Leveillee

1996 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Boston Edison Company Right-of-Way Line 274-509 Rebuild Project Area, Medway, Holliston, and Sherborn, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The goal of this survey was to identify specific impact areas in the project area, evaluate their archaeological sensitivity, and make recommendations regarding the need for archaeological testing. The survey identified specific new pole locations throughout the 9.5mi corridor that would be constructed in areas where prehistoric or historic archaeological resources could be expected. Recommendations for intensive survey testing at specific pole locations were included.

25-2051 Dudek, Martin, Barbara Donohue, and Craig Chartier

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey at Freezer Point, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted at Freezer Point in Barnstable. The parcel of approximately 7 acres was historically part of a larger parcel with deeds dating back to 1640. This larger parcel included Josiah Lewis's shipyard and wharf during the later 18th century, William Lewis's shipyard from 1820 to 1840, and later 19th-century uses. In 1915 an industrial fish-freezing business was begun, followed by a cranberry business in 1932. Boring logs indicated substantial landfill and buried salt marsh across most of the parcel, except at the sandy southern end. The intensive survey consisted of 20 test locations. Thirteen shovel test pits (50x50cm) were excavated at 10m intervals across the principal axis of the parcel; deep machine-assisted testing extended this. Another seven locations were also investigated by deep machine-assisted testing. Only mid 19th-century to 20th-century materials were recovered. No intact mid 19th-century deposits were identified. At 16 locations, significant depths (>1.5m) of 20th-century fill were encountered, with sterile sand or salt marsh below in places where fill was penetrable. No significant cultural resources were located.

25-2052 Ryzewski, Krysta

2001 Medicine Patterns on the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm: An Analysis of the Shift from the Usage of Home Remedies to Patent Medications. 101 pages.

This study focuses on the transition from home remedies to patent medication on the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, an estate in Newbury, Massachusetts, which has been occupied since the 17th century. The transition from home remedies to patent medication is analyzed using excavated glass medicine bottles and botanical remains from deposits that date to various occupational periods. Additional documentary evidence supports the transition to and adoption of mass-produced patent medications. This study illustrates the shift between the two types of medication and associates the transition in treatments to historical movements in consumerism of the late 19th century.

25-2053 Berkland, Ellen Patricia

1999 The Centering of an African-American Community: An Archaeological Study of the African Baptist Society Meeting House, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 212 pages.

This thesis is intended to shed light on the material aspects of just one African-American site in New England, the Nantucket African Baptist Society Meeting House, but one that has enduring significance for African-American history and identity in New England. Archaeological excavations were conducted in 1993 and 1996 of the Nantucket African Baptist Meeting House parcel, Nantucket Massachusetts. This structure, built by and for the African-American community, served as a multi-purpose center during the 19th century. In the early 19th century, churches and meetinghouses were crucial centers in the black community. Often settling in unwelcome environments, African Americans sought to establish a sense of autonomy, a sense of African community, and ultimately, a sense of dignity, place, and belonging. The Nantucket African Baptist society Meeting House became that community center for the many blacks on island, perhaps providing a centering in an otherwise unequal world. The results of the archaeological investigations are found in this thesis, an intensive study that includes not only the contextual analysis of artifacts collected during the 1993 and 1996 excavations, but also analysis and interpretation of evidence pertaining to landscape and architecture. This material evidence can lend insight into the intentions, skills, presentation of self, and community pride of the black community on Nantucket during the 19th century.

25-2054 Maloney, Robin E.

2000 The Narbonne House of Salem Maritime NHS: Pickled Fish and Salted Provision. 21 pages.

The Narbonne House, built around 1670, has been the subject of extensive archaeological study (see reports #25-1357, #25-1366). This popular report presents the historical background of the site and describes the archaeology and the resulting collections for a lay audience.

25-2055 Rainey, Mary Lynne

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Siasconset Waste Water Treatment Facility, Access Road, Force Main, and Pumping Station, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

The project area is located near the southeastern elbow of the island, along the Atlantic shoreline and just west of Siasconset Village. Background research and a walkover survey concluded that much of the project area had the potential to contain Middle through Transitional Archaic Period, or possibly Contact Period Native American site types. During the intensive survey, 159 test pits were excavated within the project area, and along sections of the proposed access road, pipeline route, and pumping station site. The Lost Pheasant Site was discovered along the proposed access road and contained two quartz projectile point fragments, most likely associated with a Late or Transitional Archaic period Native American hunting trip. Additional archaeological investigations are not likely to provide new information about this site, and no further work was recommended.

25-2056 Cherau, Suzanne G., Matthew A. Kierstead, and Joseph N. Waller

2001 Archaeological Site Examination, Wayland Center Railroad Complex, AT&T and Omnipoint Telecommunications Complex, Wayland, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The scope of the site examination included archival research, field investigations, analysis of recovered cultural materials, and a synthesis of the documentary and archaeological records for the identified railroad-related historical and archaeological features within the project area (see report #25-1894). Subsurface testing consisted of the placement of nine test units (six 50x50cm test pits; two 50cmx1m hand trenches; one 1mx1m excavation unit) at the locations of visible and documented site elements. These activities resulted in the documentation of several railroad-related structures (passenger platform, freight car remains, water tank foundations) and features (switch stand, lamp post, spare rail racks, and a whistle post) adjacent to the north and south sides of the historic track structure. A number of railroad-related structures and features were also identified on both the west and east sides of Route 27 in proximity to the project area. These include the passenger station (standing structure), the freight house (standing structure), the track structure, two switch stands, a stop sign post, a derail mechanism, a stone retaining wall, four telegraph poles, a whistle post, and a possible mile post marker. A documented engine house and turntable pit, historic lumber storage building and a coal pit were also visually verified in proximity to the tracks. These features represent the remains of the late 19th/early 20th-century rail that served commercial enterprises. The Wayland Center Railroad Complex was developed over a period of about 40 years, from 1880 to about 1920. The identified historic and archaeological buildings, structures, and features that comprise the Wayland Center Railroad Complex, both within and adjacent to the project area, are significant resources that should be considered collectively eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D. The Wayland Center Railroad Complex played an important role in the socioeconomic development and transformation of the town in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The surviving structural and archaeological resources at the complex represent key components of a typical late-19th-century railroad passenger, freight, and locomotive servicing facility. Only a small portion of the Wayland Center Railroad Complex lies within the current boundaries of the Wayland Center National Register Historic District and the Wayland Center Local Historic District. This area contains the passenger station. Because of the National Register eligibility of the whole complex, it is recommended that the boundaries of the current historic district be revised to the west and east to include all of the newly identified railroad-related historical and archaeological resources that surround the passenger station. The railroad complex resources identified within the project area should be avoided during construction, or further documentation (archival and photographic documentation, archaeological testing) may be warranted.

25-2057 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

1998 Completion Report, Additional Intensive Survey within Archaeologically Sensitive Portions of Lots 5 and 6, Squibnocket Ridge, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Archaeologists completed additional intensive archaeological survey work within the Lot 5 and Lot 6 parcels (see report #25-1314). The current archaeological work area included a 50ft-wide, inverted L-shaped strip of land between the Lot 5 building envelope boundary and the Lot 5/Lot 6 property line that had not previously been surveyed for cultural deposits. The proposed Lot 5 water utility line was also tested; this corridor begins near the northeastern corner of the Lot 5 building envelope and extends approximately 360ft north to join an existing utility line and the Lot 5 well. Only those portions of the planned utility lines located outside of the building envelope were subjected to the additional testing. Data recovery programs have been completed within the portions of the Lot 5/6 Site situated in the Lot 5 and Lot 6 building envelopes. The additional intensive survey included the excavation of 45, 50x50cm test pits at 5m intervals within the previously untested Lot 5 impact areas, and 37, 50x50cm test pits within previously untested portions of Lot 6. In addition, two 1x1m excavation units were placed over an identified cultural feature along the Lot 5/6 property line. The survey identified more than 1000 pieces of cultural material (shellfish and animal bone remains, stone tool fragments and debitage, and a bone bead) and several shell midden features representative of the Late Woodland Period. Archaeologists identified human cranial fragments within a disturbed utility trench and transported them to MHC for positive identification. Following consultation with Aquinnah Wampanoag Tribal representatives, the MHC, and the landowners, the excavation of several larger test units was requested. This testing identified one in situ human burial, which was preserved in place. Updated archaeological sensitivity maps were produced for both parcels.

25-2058 Donta, Christopher L.

2001 Archaeological Site Examination Survey of the Oak Knoll Prehistoric Site: An Orient Phase Camp, Lincoln, Massachusetts. 136 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted at the Oak Knoll prehistoric site (19-MD-835) in Lincoln. The site consists of an approximately 9-m diameter circular scatter of lithics associated with a hearth, living surface, and other features. Excavations completed at the Oak Knoll site during the site locational and site examination surveys consist of 28 STPs, ten 1x1m units, and three excavation units of other sizes, totaling 25 sq m. Some 3,038 artifacts were collected, including 14 projectile point fragments, 11 of which are of the Orient Fishtail type, fragments of eight other bifaces, and one edge tool. Two radiocarbon samples were obtained, returning dates of 340±40 years and 2850±60 years B.P. The first date is interpreted as a recent fire episode in the area during the historic period and is not considered to be a part of the Orient component, while the latter date obtained from charcoal in the hearth is considered to date from the cultural occupation of this location. The feature complex is comprised of a rock-lined hearth, surrounded by a circular-shaped, 4cm to 15cm thick, charcoal-stained living surface. A charcoal and ash lens lies to the south of the hearth, representing a cleaning episode at the time of occupation. Two large pits and a postmold lie to the northwest and west of the hearth in the stained soil. Four other pits of varying sizes lie to the northeast, east, and southeast of the hearth. Within this feature complex and concentrated primarily on the living surface, is a high-density scatter of rhyolite lithic waste and tools. All of the tools and approximately 99% of the debitage were manufactured from the same dark gray porphyritic rhyolite. The primary activities conducted at this site were tool manufacture and use, beginning at the preform stage and continuing to final tool manufacture, retouch, probable use of the Orient Fishtail points as knives, and reworking of utilized tools. The site is interpreted as a locus where Orient Fishtail bifaces were manufactured and utilized approximately 2,850 years ago. On the basis of the information recovered from the surveys, it was clear that the site was eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Excavation of a substantial portion of the site has recovered an adequate sample of the significant information that made the site eligible. This excavation has also necessarily removed a major portion of the site, so that it is now no longer eligible. It is therefore recommended that no further survey be conducted at the Oak Knoll site.

25-2059 Donohue, Barbara

2001 Intensive (Locational) Survey for Three Sections of the Lawrence Street Brook Drainage Improvement Project. Beverly, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Eight test pits were excavated within three areas (five within a 48m linear segment, two within a 12m linear segment and one in a 18m linear segment) that had previously been determined to have archeological potential in a reconnaissance survey (see report #25-1998, 25-1999). No artifacts were recovered. No additional testing is recommended.

25-2060 A. Peter Mair, II

1999 Reconnaissance Survey Memorandum, Osco Drug Store No. 18-394, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

The project area is located within the Central Square Historic District and includes six contributing historic structures. The project area is also the reported location of L. Tirrells Family Tomb. The survey included deed and probate record review, informant interviews, and field investigations. One historic map, deeds, and probate records mentioned the tomb but did not provide specific locational information. A local informant pointed to a general location in the field but limited subsurface testing could not confirm or deny the presence of the tomb. Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey, additional research, both archival and field, is recommended to confirm the presence/absence of the tomb if the project proceeds.

25-2061 Waller, Joseph N. and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Pine Hawk Site (19-MD-793). Acton, Massachusetts. 380 pages.

The site was located on an elevated terrace overlooking the Assabet River within the proposed location of a wastewater treatment plant for the Middle Fort Pond Brook Sewer project (see reports #25-1825, #25-1876). Since avoidance of the site area was not a feasible or prudent alternative, an archaeological data recovery program was developed to mitigate adverse effects to the Pine Hawk Site. The research design developed for the data recovery program contained a set of research issues relating to: 1) site formation/depositional processes and episodes of intensive use on multicomponent riverine zone sites, 2) contrasting patterns of Late/Terminal Archaic Small Stem Point and Susquehanna Tradition settlement/resource use, and 3) prehistoric lithic resource use in the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage. Excavation units placed within Areas I, II, and III during the data recovery program yielded a relatively large sample of cultural material and features. The stone tool assemblage from the site consisted primarily of bifacial tool blades and projectile points. Scrapers, retouched/utilized flakes, hammerstones, quarry blanks, and drills were also found. Ground-stone tools were limited to a few broken fragments (pestle, woodworking tool). The projectile points included diagnostic Middle Archaic (Neville, Stark) and Late/Terminal Archaic (Brewerton, Squibnocket Triangle, Small Stemmed, Wayland Notched, Orient-like) types. A number of other untyped points likely to be of Late/Terminal Archaic affiliation were also found. A few ceramic sherds and other cultural material (jasper, hornfels chipping debris) dispersed through Areas I and II indicated there was also a low density Middle Woodland Period component on the site. Concentrations of rhyolite and mylonite chipping debris marking Middle or Late Archaic lithic workshop loci were identified in Areas I and II. Features found on the site were mostly postmolds and small firepits or hearths with some deep pits and burnt rock concentrations. Radiocarbon dates obtained from feature contexts ranged from 4440±100 B.P., 4260±70 B.P., 4170±60 B.P., 3910±80 B.P., 3710±40 B.P., 3220±70 B.P. and 3150±60 B.P., indicating numerous episodes of site use during the Late and Terminal Archaic. An unusual, deep pit feature radiocarbon dated to 3730±40 years B.P. was found in Area III of the site where it was part of a small Late Archaic deposition. The most recent radiocarbon date of 2100±70 B.P. may be associated

with Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland activity on the site. Specialized analyses carried out on cultural materials and samples collected from the site included petrographic and geochemical analysis of lithic materials, soil micromorphology, and oxidizable carbon ratio dating of charcoal samples. The classes of archaeological data recovered from the Pine Hawk Site were used to assess the research contexts, interpret the site and compare it to others at the local (Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage), subregional (southern Merrimack basin), and regional (southeastern New England) scales. The categories of information collected in the data recovery program were considered sufficient to address the research contexts or problems posed for this investigation and mitigate the adverse effects of proposed construction on the Pine Hawk Site. As a result, it was recommended that construction of the proposed wastewater treatment facility proceed as planned.

25-2062 Heitert, Kristin and Suzanne Cherau

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fife Brook Put-In Recreation Area, Bear Swamp Development and Zoar Whitewater Take-Out and Put-In Recreation Area. Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project, Florida, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Both project areas reported herein are located in Florida on the western bank of the Deerfield River. Background research and subsurface testing were used to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources within these two areas. Five 50x50cm test pits were excavated at the Zoar Whitewater project area. Test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along two linear transects within a 25x15m area. No prehistoric or historical cultural material was recovered during testing and no further archaeological testing is recommended for the Zoar Whitewater Take-Out and Put-In recreation enhancement project area. Seventeen 50x50cm test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along a 20x70m terrace at Fife Brook. One prehistoric site, Fife Brook 5, was identified through the recovery of a high density of quartz and quartzite prehistoric cultural material and one cultural feature of unknown function and temporal/cultural affiliation. A site examination investigation is recommended at Fife Brook 5 to determine the significance of the site.

25-2063 Begley, William and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey The Pinehills Community Project Area, Phase II, Plymouth Massachusetts. 144 pages.

This intensive survey covered those sections of the project area that had not been studied in previous reconnaissance and intensive archaeological surveys of the Pinehills Community project (see report #25-1778). Some additional background research on historic/modern period development was conducted for the intensive survey. Zones of high archaeological sensitivity in the northwestern portion of the project area were located around wetlands forming the headwaters of the Eel River and a glacial kettlehole feature near the Route 3 highway corridor. In the southeastern portion of the project area, zones of high sensitivity were located west of Great Island Pond. The largest zones of moderate sensitivity were in the northwest and northern sections of the project area. Smaller moderate sensitivity zones were located in the southeastern portion of the project area southeast of Beaver Dam Road and north of the intersection of Old Sandwich and Savery Roads. During fieldwork, subsurface testing was conducted in those sections of the project area considered to have high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing within the Pinehills Phase II development area consisted of 125 test pits placed on 10 judgmentally placed transects. The remainder of the Pinehills project area was sampled with 365 test pits arranged within two, 30x30m blocks and 32 judgmentally placed transects. Additional sampling of findspots of prehistoric cultural material and historic-period sites was done with 40 judgmentally placed test pits and 10 test pit arrays. The proposed cart paths and crossings within the Old Sandwich Road corridor buffer zone were sampled with 83 test pits on nine, judgmentally placed transects. Three test pit arrays were used to examine findspots of prehistoric and historic-period cultural material within the buffer zone.

25-2064 Binzen, Timothy L. and Christopher L. Donta

2001 Archaeological Site Examinations of the Crosby Corner Locus of Site 19-MD-118 and the White-Walker Site for the Route 2 Crosby Corner Transportation Improvements Project, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

Archaeological site examination surveys were conducted at two archaeological sites for the Route 2 Crosby Corner Transportation Improvements Project: the Crosby Corner locus of site 19-MD-118 in Concord; and at Historic Site E, the White-Walker site in Lincoln (see reports #25-1900). The site examination survey at the Crosby Corner locus of site 19-MD-118 resulted in the recovery of 52 prehistoric artifacts from both of the 1x1m units excavated and from 11 of 32 shovel test pits excavated. The majority of the artifacts consisted of rhyolite chipping debris, with three other lithic materials present. Two Brewerton projectile points (eared-notched and corner-notched), dating to the Late Archaic period, were also recovered from the site. No prehistoric features were identified. The main portion of the site measures approximately 10x22m. One artifact was recovered 24m southeast of the main concentration. Originally the site may have been larger, but the northern boundary could not be determined due to the proximity of Route 2 and accompanying road fill. Based on the low density of lithic materials and absence of subsurface features, it is not likely that further testing would produce any additional information. No further survey of Crosby Corner Locus of prehistoric site 19-MD-118 is recommended. According to archival and archaeological evidence, the White-Walker site (Historic Site E) was a farmstead adjacent to the Cambridge Turnpike (Route 2). The foundations of a main house and barn and a depression representing a small carriage house were documented and tested during the site examination. The site measures 60x60m. Sixteen shovel test pits and nine 0.5x2m trenches were excavated. An assemblage of 1,093 artifacts consisting primarily of historic ceramics, nails, and window glass was recovered, indicating domestic occupation of the site between the late 18th century and the late 19th century and corroborating the occupation dates provided by deed research. The research potential of the White-Walker site is limited by disturbance and residential construction that occurred during the 20th century. Additional survey at the site would not be likely to provide additional information beyond that already recovered during the intensive and site examination surveys. Therefore, no further survey is recommended for the White-Walker historic site.

25-2065 Rainey, Mary Lynne

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Proposed Old South Road and Fairgrounds Road Bicycle Paths, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

The adjoining bicycle paths surveyed are situated in the central, interior section of the island, generally south of Nantucket Harbor the Creeks region. Background research and a walkover survey concluded that most of the project area was archaeologically sensitive for prehistoric or historic-period Native American cultural resources. During the intensive surveys, 188 test pits were completed within the Old South Road bicycle path, and 98 test pits were completed within the Fairgrounds Road bicycle path. Historic-period archaeological sites were not identified. Isolated prehistoric artifacts in roadway fill deposits were recovered from three test pits within the Old South Road bicycle path. Two sites, the Mudbath and Holdgate sites, consisted of low density Native American lithic deposits in archaeological contexts with poor integrity. Additional investigations are not likely to provide new information about the findspots or sites, and no further work was recommended within either bicycle path.

25-2066 Donohue, Barbara, Thomas Doyle, and Martin Dudek

2001 Site Examination and Data Recovery for a Segment of the Middlesex Canal in Billerica, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

An assessment of integrity for a water-filled section of the Middlesex Canal included documentary

research, machine-assisted excavation of two trenches, excavation of two shovel test pits, and monitoring of construction activities**.** While planned documentation (drawings, photography, and measurements) proved impossible as the dewatering effort proved futile, the synthesis of historic research and field observations concluded that dry-laid stone walls were used for embankments along the canal walls and "puddled" clay was used to further waterproof the canal prism. This is the first documented use of "puddled" clay along the canal. No other artifacts associated with the canal were recovered. Enough elements of the physical properties of the canal were observed to suggest that the canal prism, with its distinctive design, materials, and workmanship was intact and retained integrity. While the tow path and berm were not observed due to the adverse field conditions, there is no reason to assume that they were not present.

25-2067 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne Cherau

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Meeting House Golf Club Project Area (formerly Martha's Vineyard Gulf Club Project Area), Meeting House Golf Club, Meeting House Way, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The 162-acre project area contains two standing structures, one that is 35 years old and the other that dates from the 19th (possibly late 18th) century, as well as the former site of the 17th-century Vincent House, which was relocated and restored as a museum. A total of 182, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within 30x30m blocks and along 10m interval transects. A small area of prehistoric Native American deposits was designated as the Mashacket Cove Site and consisted of chipping debris, a Late Woodland Levanna projectile point, pottery sherds, calcined bone, and charcoal in association with a large semi-circular pit feature. Because of its potential National Register eligibility, it was recommended that the site be avoided. Historic 19th and 20th-century archaeological materials were collected in association with the standing MacKenty House and the previously excavated and relocated Vincent House, but the information content from these resources was limited and no further testing was recommended. A possible cellar hole/foundation and associated 17th and 18th-century domestic and structural artifacts were designated the Andrews/Vincent Site and represent an historically important archaeological deposit that may be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Avoidance of this site area was recommended.

25-2068 Duranleau, Deena

2001 Report of an Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Conducted for the New Seabury Improvements in Mashpee, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The Mashpee Tribal Council was consulted, walkovers were conducted, and 152 test pits were excavated on the seven pieces of property proposed for development by the New Seabury Corporation. Two pieces of Native American chipping debris were recovered, both from the Spinnaker Cove property. A historic house foundation and possible accompanying well dating to between 1858 and 1877 were identified in the southern portion of the Section 5 property. A site examination at this site is recommended.

25-2069 Binzen, Timothy L.

2001 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Powder Mill Square Development, Andover, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance and intensive (locational) survey was conducted for the proposed Powder Mill Square redevelopment. The project area is in an industrial historic district and is located on the east side of the Shawsheen River. It contains a 19th-century mill building and derelict houses. During the Revolutionary period a powder mill was located in the vicinity. Subsurface testing was conducted in unpaved areas in the project area. A total of 40, 40x40cm shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated at 7.5m intervals. Soil profiles indicated extensive modification of the landscape during the historic period. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. A mod-

erate volume of historic and modern artifacts was recovered (281 artifacts from 18 of the shovel test pits). The artifacts mainly consisted of creamware and pearlware fragments and cut nails and are consistent with domestic occupation of the houses between the early 19th and early 20th centuries. On the riverbank, foundation segments and a bricked-in tailrace had been integrated into a river retaining wall. These features were recorded, and their preservation was recommended.

25-2070 Atwood, Kathleen A.

2001 Final Historic Properties Management Plan, Charles River Natural Valley Storage, Bellingham, Dedham, Dover, Franklin, Holliston, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Natick, Needham, Newton, Norfolk, Sherborn, Walpole, Wrentham, and West Roxbury, Massachusetts. 356 pages.

The Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) provides a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Charles River Natural Valley Storage (CRNVS) Flood Control Project and effectively manage and protect each historic property. The HPMP has several sections. The Overview, found in Section V, provides a project description, historic contexts, and results of archaeological investigations. The Land use Guide in Section VI details the types of agency activities that should have no effect on cultural resources and those that may impact historic properties. This section describes routine operation and maintenance activities, as well as possible future activities and/or improvements. The Action Plan in Section VII outlines specific tasks, procedures, and priorities that must be accomplished to satisfy Section 110 requirements. Cultural resource management procedures are also explained in this section. Sections VI and VII are the working sections of the HPMP. To date the follow tasks towards meeting compliance requirements have been accomplished: In 2000, an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the fee-owned lands was completed (see rpt # 25-1964) Background research, a walkover, and limited subsurface testing identified four prehistoric sites. The report provided recommendations for further inventory of archaeologically sensitive areas and evaluation of identified sites.

25-2071 Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M.

2001 Phase I Non-Destructive Archaeological Survey of the Souther Tide Mill Site, Quincy, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

A Phase I survey was conducted at the Souther Tide Mill site in Quincy. The project consisted of background research, a non-destructive reconnaissance survey, mapping, identification, and photographing of significant site features and artifacts. The 19th-century Souther tidal gristmill is a significant historic site. It is one of two intact tide mills known to survive in Massachusetts and one of three surviving in New England and New York. The site may be the last surviving intact tidal gristmill and sawmill complex in the United States. The lock built in the milldam for the Quincy Canal is a rare engineering feature and was thought to be the only surviving coastal canal lock in New England before its destruction for flood control by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1993. The Souther Tidal Gristmill processed wheat and corn from 1806 until 1888, after which it was used to store wood trim and other products of the adjoining sawmill. The mill burned down in 1846 and was rebuilt with two cast iron turbines replacing the two wood tub wheels. After the spread of railroads to the west grain from the Midwest was processed at the mill. The Souther Tidal Gristmill became economically untenable as larger more efficient roller mills replaced small mills using millstones. The tide mill was at an additional disadvantage because it could only operate for 2-3 hours after each high tide. A number of significant gristmill and sawmill features and artifacts were mapped, photographed, and identified in this research. The gristmill building included remains of a hurst frame, holes in floors for grain and meal transport, and the framework around a bevel gear still attached to the shaft of the eastern turbine. In the mudflat, remains of the turbine penstocks, sluice gates, tailraces sluice dam, and forebay were visible. Remains were found of an embankment west of the mill built of earth filled timber cribbing faced in stone to form a dam on the south and a lock pier on the southwest corner. Also found were remains of the Quincy Canal lock. The canal was a major force in Quincy's economy, facilitating export of granite and import of a variety of goods, including products of the gristmill and the sawmill. A few

features and artifacts were found in the mudflat site under the sawmill.

25-2072 Cherau, Suzanne G., Matthew A. Kierstead, and Sara B. Chase

2000 Site Repair/Restoration and Creation of Archaeological Interpretive Park Old Colony Railroad Roundhouse Site (WHI-HA-2), Whitman, Massachusetts. 133 pages.

This project took a multi-disciplinary approach in each of its two phases. The first phase consisted of archaeological field excavations conducted to expose and record previously identified and newly exposed site elements. The second phase consisted of the restoration and conservation of historic masonry surfaces in the archaeological park along with the implementation of the park landscape plan. A public involvement and educational program was also developed as part of the project.

25-2073 Dudek, Martin, Ronald Dalton, and Craig Chartier

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination for Contract 21 of the Wastewater Program, Dracut, Massachusetts. 136 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted for eight cross-country pipeline segments in Dracut. A total of 115 systematic and 12 bracket test pits (50x50cm) were excavated at seven proposed cross-country locations. No significant historic resources were identified. Prehistoric resources were identified at one location, the Whortleberry Hill site. A site examination was recommended, approved and conducted for this site. A total of 45 systematic test pits at 5m intervals and three units (two 1x1m and one 1mx50cm) were excavated, with the site boundaries identified as 70m northeast to southwest along a terrace, and 30m northwest to southeast, with a pond (previous wetland) delimiting the eastern boundary and a stone property wall or steep slope delimiting the western boundary. Within this area, three loci were defined, consisting of two areas with quartz and rhyolite tools, chipping debris, and calcined bone. A third locus was a findspot of quartz debitage. A Middle Archaic rhyolite Neville point, rhyolite and quartz chipping debris, cores and tools, and a meta-sediment uniface and flakes were recovered. Rhyolite, including the Neville point, was underlain by quartz artifacts buried deeper, suggesting an earlier quartz component that may date to the Early or Middle Archaic period. Calcined bone recovered from two loci included one turtle-shell fragment from Locus 1 and over 1,200 fragments of deer/mammal bone from a small pit feature in Locus 2 dated to the Terminal Archaic, 2970 $\pm$ 110 ^{14}C years BP (^{13}C corrected; calibrated range at 1 sigma: 3333 to 2955 BP). The unusual presence of a Terminal Archaic calcined deer-bone pit feature on a steep slope, the Middle Archaic diagnostic tool, activity areas with a variety of tools, and the likelihood of other features' existing within this unplowed terrace make this site potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

25-2074 Chartier, Craig and Barbara Donohue

2001 Report of and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Cypress Street School Interceptor and Forest Hill Drive Segments of the Andover Waste Water System in Andover, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

A total of 211 out of a planned 222 systematic test pits and 18 bracket test pits were excavated within nine cross-country segments (totaling 2272 m) of a proposed sewer installation project that lies within and adjacent to the Shattuck Farm Site (19-ES-196) boundaries. A variety of historic sheet refuse was recovered from various cross-country segments and 10 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from six systematic transect lines and two bracket test pits in one of the transects line. While these artifacts may be associated with the Shattuck Farm Site, they represent small lithic scatters with no associated temporally diagnostic material or features. No further field investigation is recommended.

25-2075 Donohue, Barbara, Alison Dwyer, and Tom Doyle

2001 Worcester Commuter Rail Extension, Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Ashland and Westborough Stations and Site Examination, Proposed Southborough Station. 138 pages.

A reconnaissance survey (consisting of a walkover and historical research) conducted along the Boston & Worcester rail line recommended further archaeological investigations at the sites of three proposed stations. An intensive survey in Ashland consisted of background research and subsurface testing (39 test pits placed 10m apart along six transects, and three judgmental test pits, all 50x50cm) in two areas one 450x50m and one 1,400m linear segment. Historic research revealed little activity within the project area through time; only a few historic artifacts and two pieces of quartz shatter were recovered during the subsurface testing. An intensive survey in Westborough consisted of background research and subsurface testing (54 soil probes along five transects at 5m intervals and 13 judgmental test pits, 50x50cm in an area 150x150m). Historic research revealed considerable 19th- and 20th-century disturbance within the project area, an impression verified through the subsurface testing. A site examination in Southborough consisted of historic research, a site walkover with an industrial archaeologist, and the excavation of three backhoe trenches of varying lengths (8.5m, 7m, and 4.6m in an area 240x60m). Historic research revealed that the project area was occupied by the Cordaville Mills from ca. 1847 to ca. 1928. Subsurface testing revealed intact foundations, raceways, a penstock, and a wooden partition (section of a privy tower or a water gate). The site, located within the Cordaville Historic District, is significant as it has the potential to contribute information on the industrial development of Southborough. While no further archaeological investigations are recommended for Ashland and Westborough, a data-recovery program is recommended for Southborough.

25-2076 Herbster, Holly

2001 Summary Report, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Massachusetts Military Reservation Fuel Spill 1 (FS-1) Area, Upper Quashnet River and Bogs Area, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey of an approximately 350-acre parcel in the upper Quashnet River and Bogs area was conducted. The reconnaissance survey was completed as part of the Fuel Spill-1 (FS-1) Pre Design Data Gathering investigation. The goals of the survey were to assess the archaeological and cultural sensitivity of the project area and define areas that may require additional investigation. Project tasks included background research collection, field investigations, and archaeological sensitivity assessments and were completed in consultation with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah Tribal Historic Preservation Office and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. The survey determined that no previously recorded prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites were located within the project area; the archaeological sensitivity of the parcel was generally high. Favorable environmental conditions, including the presence of the Quashnet River, and a lack of historic or modern development contributed to an overall moderate to high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity of the parcel. Three 19th-century Mashpee Wampanoag structures were identified within the project area through background research, and although no surficial evidence was identified in the field, there exists a strong likelihood for associated archaeological deposits to be present.

25-2077 Chartier, Craig S. and Martin G. Dudek

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Report for the Self-Storage Facility at Forestdale Road, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

An Intensive (locational) Survey was conducted on an approximately 4 acre parcel. The area is in close proximity to Mashpee Pond and has level topography, except for one kettle hole. A total of 56 systematic test pits placed in four blocks, plus six judgmental test pits, were excavated. Natural stratigraphy was encountered with sandy well-drained soils. No cultural materials were recovered

and no additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2078 Macpherson, Jennifer and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fairway Oaks Housing Development and Archaeological Site Examination, Wooden Box Site, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 120 pages.

This intensive survey consisted of background research and field investigations and identified one locus of Native American activity. The Wooden Box Site yielded 27 pieces of chipping debris, the base and midsection of an Orient Fishtail projectile point, the tip and midsection of a large, triangular biface, and a charcoal feature. A site examination was conducted to determine site size, integrity, and complexity to make a determination of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A combination of test pits and excavation units was excavated, defining a site approximately 1,700 sq m in size. A total of 158 Native American cultural materials was recovered, including 116 pieces of chipping debris, two Transitional Archaic projectile points, two bifaces, a scraper, calcined bone, and nut hulls. Two features, a hearth and oxidized living surface, were also identified. The Wooden Box Site is considered eligible for listing in the National Register and avoidance of the site was recommended.

25-2079 Binzen, Timothy L.

2001 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Water Treatment Plant, Billerica, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The surveyed project area consists of approximately 12 acres of wooded upland adjacent to the Concord River and associated wetlands. Subsurface testing was conducted at high-sensitivity locations where construction has been proposed. A total of 108 40x40cm shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated, using clusters of STPs at 7.5m intervals. Soil profiles indicated that portions of the project area were cultivated during the historic period, while others were never plowed. Three prehistoric Native American sites were recorded. At the Boulder Trail site (19-MD-825), a total of 14 bifacial thinning and sharpening flakes of gray rhyolite were recovered from four test pits, within an area measuring 15m north-south and 20m east-west, in both plow zone and subsoil strata, at depths between 10cm and 40cm below the ground surface. At the Stream site (19-MD-826), a total of 16 bifacial thinning and sharpening flakes of gray rhyolite and quartz were recovered from six test pits, within an area measuring 15m north-south and 20m east-west, in both topsoil and subsoil strata, at depths between 10cm and 40cm below the ground surface. Two projectile point tip/midsections also were recovered from the Stream site. At the Knoll prehistoric findspot (19-MD-827) one thinning flake of black rhyolite was recovered from subsoil at a depth of 40—50 cm below the ground surface. Verification test pits excavated at a close interval around the findspot yielded no additional prehistoric material. A low volume of historic and modern artifacts was recovered in the project area, consistent with agricultural land use during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

25-2080 Dalton, Ronald

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey at a Proposed Telecommunications Tower Location, Littleton, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

This survey consisted of background research and subsurface testing. A total of 8 shovel test pits, 50x50cm, were excavated within the planned tower area and underground utility route. No prehistoric materials were recovered and historic material observed was limited to mid-to-late 20th-century local dumping and road trash. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2081 Atwood, Kathleen A.

2001 Final Historic Properties Management Plan Birch Hill Dam, Royalston, Templeton, and Winchendon, Massachusetts. 300 pages.

The Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) provides a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Birch Hill Dam Flood Control Project and effectively manage and protect each historic property. The Overview, found in Section V, provides a project description, historic contexts, and results of archaeological investigations. The Land use Guide is located in Section VI. This guide details the types of agency activities that should have no effect on cultural resources and those that may impact historic properties. This section describes routine operation and maintenance activities, as well as possible future activities and/or improvements. The Action Plan in Section VII outlines specific tasks, procedures, and priorities that must be accomplished to satisfy Section 110 requirements. Cultural resource management procedures are also explained in this section. Sections VI and VII are the working sections of the HPMP. To date the follow tasks towards meeting compliance requirements have been accomplished: In 1990, an archaeological reconnaissance survey was completed. Background research, a walkover, and limited subsurface testing identified eight prehistoric sites and 250 historic period sites within the project area. The report provided recommendations for further inventory of archaeologically sensitive areas, and evaluation of identified sites. In 1999, proposed gatehouse repairs led to an historic inventory of the project area and the Birch Hill Dam and appurtenant structures have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A four step Action Plan is recommended.

25-2082 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Anchor Self-Storage Facility, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

This intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of 43, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 33,600 sq ft project impact area using a combination of 30x30m test pit blocks and one test pit transect. The combined results of the intensive survey did not identify any documented prehistoric or historic period resources or archaeological deposits within the project area. No further testing was recommended.

25-2083 Atwood, Kathleen A.

2001 Historic Properties Management Plan, Buffumville Lake, Charlton, Massachusetts. 290 pages.

Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) provides a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Buffumville Lake Flood Control Project and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. The Overview, found in Section V, provides a project description, historic contexts, and results of archaeological investigations. To date the follow tasks towards meeting compliance requirements have been accomplished: In 1985, a reconnaissance survey of a proposed low flow augmentation project was conducted. Thirty-three locations around the reservoir were identified as possessing prehistoric archaeological sensitivity and additional investigations were recommended. In 1993, intensive level archaeological investigations were conducted around Buffumville Lake and a reconnaissance level survey was performed for the flowage easement around Pierpoint Meadow Pond. Four prehistoric sites and three historic period sites were identified as part of this investigation. One of the prehistoric sites, the Blue Heron site was further investigated at the site examination level and determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The report provided recommendations for further inventory of archaeologically sensitive areas, and evaluation of the other identified sites. In order to accomplish the objectives set forth in ER 1130-2-540, a four step Action Plan is recommended.

25-2084 Chartier, Craig S.

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Little River Sewer Project in Gloucester, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted in Little River section of Gloucester for three planned pump stations. The Samoset Road station was located on filled marsh and was determined to have no archaeological potential. The other two locations, Stanwood Point and Lower Banjo Pond, were in high potential areas for archaeological resources because of its proximity to water, travel routes, and previously recorded sites. Fieldwork consisted of 26 test pits (50x50cm) within the two areas (five systematic test pits and four bracket test pits within a 10m block at Stanwood Point and 17 systematic test pits in a 20m block and one transect at Lower Banjo Pond). Prehistoric debitage and historical artifacts were recovered at the Stanwood Point area and historical artifacts were recovered from the Lower Banjo Pond area. The prehistoric artifacts appeared to be either isolated occurrences or part of a larger site, possibly located in the bed of the present Stanwood Point Road. No artifact concentrations were noted nor were temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered, and the site is not considered significant due to the low density of cultural material recovered from the small, concentrated area. No further archaeological testing is recommended at either area.

25-2085 Chartier, Craig

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the National Tower, LLC Antenna Site, Athol, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted at an existing antenna site where associated infrastructure is scheduled to be added. Testing was located beyond the disturbed edges of the existing access road and tower enclosure. Twenty-five test pits were excavated along three transects. Three historic artifacts were recovered. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. No additional testing is recommended.

25-2086 Donohue, Barbara

2001 Intensive Survey for the Proposed Hammond Street Building Chestnut Hill Campus Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts. 191 pages.

A three-phase intensive (locational) survey was conducted in a 1.5 acre parcel on the Boston College campus. Previously, a reconnaissance survey had indicated that the project area had potential for historic features associated with the early 19th-century development of the property. Included in this survey were documentary research, subsurface testing, remote-sensing, and machine-assisted excavation. Subsurface testing included the excavation of 62, 50x50cm shovel test pits and seven backhoe trenches for a total length of 185.75m. Sections of intact foundation walls, a brick vault and two drains were revealed. These features were associated with the Thwing/Haynes/Slade residence(s) dating from ca. 1806 to ca. 1895. A site examination is recommended.

25-2087 Ingham, Donna and Alan Leveillee

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Bluestone Desalinization Project Area, Dighton, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Excavation of 49, 50cmx50cm test pits and systematic walkover survey across the 17-acre Bluestone Desalinization complex project area resulted in the discovery of one prehistoric Native American and three historic Euro-American archaeological sites. The P. Glaucus Site is located in the northwestern portion of the project area and is dated by the recovery of diagnostic ceramics to the Late Woodland Period (c. 1000-450 B.P.). The presence of archaeological deposits and intact cultural features at the site indicate a functional association with food and resource processing,

food consumption, refuse disposal, and a limited amount of lithic maintenance and/or manufacturing. The P. Glaucus Site has the potential to add to our knowledge of Late Woodland Period land use and settlement patterns in the lower, estuarine, Taunton River basin and is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Rose-Matterson-Rawson Homestead and the J. Briggs Homestead are domestic sites located adjacent to the west bank of the Taunton River. Each reflects the most intensive use during the Federal Period (1775-1830), a period that saw the growth of shipbuilding and marine-oriented commerce in Dighton and other towns on the lower Taunton River. Possible secondary functional associations of the sites are with commercial and agricultural activities. The presence of aboveground structural elements and intact belowground archaeological deposits at each site indicate that meaningful horizontal and vertical spatial patterning is retained within each site area. The Rose-Matterson-Rawson Homestead and the J. Briggs Homestead, therefore, each have the potential to add to our understanding of the economic history of Dighton, particularly during the Federal Period, and are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Rose's Landing is a timber crib and rubble stone wharf located on the western shore of the Taunton River a short distance to the east of the Rose-Matterson-Rawson Homestead. Although partially eroded and under threat because of its exposure at low tide, a significant portion of the structure remains intact. Rose's Landing is one of very few early wharf sites identified in New England and may be unique among wharf sites outside of an urban core. It is believed, on the basis of cartographic evidence, to date to the Federal Period and has the potential to contribute to our knowledge of early 19th-century wharf construction and appearance, as well as to our knowledge of maritime activities and commerce in Federal Period Dighton. The report recommends avoidance of the P. Glaucus Site, the Rose-Matterson-Rawson Homestead, the J. Briggs Homestead, and Rose's Landing and the landforms on which they are situated. In the case of Rose's Landing it was also recommended that a determination of impacts because of alteration of water level, salinity, and temperature resulting from the operation of the Desalinization facility be made and that any identified impacts be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, site examination was recommended.

25-2088 Fragola, Patricia and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Finnel Drive Extension, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

The Finnell Drive Extension project area (formerly Weymouth Industrial Park) is a 45-acre parcel. Background research indicated the project area had the potential to contain small prehistoric sites oriented to wetlands along the Mill River and evidence of historic-period agricultural/pastoral land use. Field investigations consisted of a walkover survey followed by subsurface testing. The walkover survey identified some areas with evidence of previous disturbance from borrow pits, soil stripping, and rough grading of roadways. These previously disturbed areas were considered to have low archaeological sensitivity. Zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic period cultural resources were also identified, and a total of 60 test pits were excavated within these zones. One prehistoric site, the Finnell Site, was identified. Cultural material recovered from the Finnell Site consisted of a single projectile point midsection fragment of chert. This fragment appears to be from a relatively large, broad bladed point, possibly a Late Archaic Period (ca. 3,800–3,200 years ago) Susquehanna tradition type projectile point. Close interval (5m) subsurface testing of the Finnell Site did not yield any other cultural material. No historic period cultural material was recovered from the Finnell Drive Extension project area. Based on the low density of recovered material, the Finnell Site is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. No further investigations are recommended.

25-2089 Rainey, Mary Lynne

2001 A Program of Archaeological Data Recovery Locus 1 East Terrace Site, 19-NF-414, Algonquin Gas Pipeline Interconnect, Bellingham, Massachusetts, FERC Docket No. CP98-100. 274 pages.

This data recovery program was designed to mitigate adverse effects to the East Terrace Locus 1 Site that will be caused by construction of the AGT pipeline interconnect route to the new ANP facility. The data recovery research design included a comprehensive list of local and regional questions about prehistoric settlement patterns and life ways. These investigations and the types and relative densities of recovered artifacts and features suggest an intermittent but long-term site use beginning during the Middle Archaic Period (8000–6000 B.P.). Previously identified Late Archaic through Middle Woodland components have been augmented with additional artifact types, features, and radiocarbon dates. The investigations also documented a rare and regionally distinctive feature, significant in the context of Early Woodland Period pottery production. The project is the first data recovery program to be completed on a prehistoric site in Bellingham. Collectively, the intensive (survey), site examination (evaluation), and data recovery (treatment) studies at the East Terrace Locus 1 Site (19- NF- 414) have generated a diverse collection of new archaeological data. Analyses and interpretations of the artifacts and features have contributed toward contemporary research issues in prehistory on local and regional levels.

25-2090 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Kristen Heitert

2001 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Lost Lake Recreation Area, East Brimfield Lake, Holland, Massachusetts. 156 pages.

The intensive survey was conducted to (re)locate and identify prehistoric and historic sites in the established Lost Lake Recreation Area (approximately 15 acres), which has been determined to have moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. The current archaeological investigations also included boundary determinations of all identified archaeological sites and a preliminary determination of site integrity and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Field investigations consisted of the excavation of 128, 50x50cm test pits divided among three judgmental transects, one 30x30m block, four judgmental test pits, one array, and a series of radiating transects within a coordinate grid system. Transect pits were spaced at 10m intervals and coordinate grid test pits were spaced at 5m and 10m intervals. Background research consisted of a review of local geology, geography, prehistory, and history in order to develop environmental, prehistoric, and historic contexts for the project area and identified sites. Additional map and deed research was conducted for the identified historic sites. The investigations identified and examined two prehistoric and three historic sites. Lost Lake I and Lost Lake II, located along the eastern shore of Lost Lake, yielded low to moderate densities of chipping debris, a complete quartz Small Stem projectile point, and an aboriginal pottery rim fragment with punctate decoration. Preliminary horizontal boundary determinations indicate that each site measures roughly 4,800 sq m, although it is likely that both sites expand beyond those boundaries where natural topographic features (lake, wetland) are not limiting factors. Furthermore, it is likely that the sites are related to one another functionally and temporally and represent an articulated resource exploitation and settlement strategy. Both sites possess good physical integrity and have the potential to yield important information concerning the prehistory of the Quinebaug River drainage in south central Massachusetts. Avoidance or further research is recommended for these site areas. The three historic sites, Lost Lake Cottage I, Lost Lake Cottage II, and Lost Lake Cottage III, are the structural remains of buildings present within the project area from c. 1808 to 1958. Lost Lake Cottage I was a shallow depression with associated ornamental plantings located between Lost Lake and Old East Brimfield Road. Subsurface investigations yielded 561 pieces of cultural material and a deeply buried fieldstone foundation associated with late-18th-century domestic debris. Deed research suggests that the foundation may represent some of the oldest documented occupations of the property dating to 1808 and perhaps earlier. The project boundaries have been established as the historic lot boundaries of Parcel 907. Lost Lake Cottage I has the potential to yield evidence of an early period in Holland's agrarian and architectural history. Avoidance or further research is recommended for this site area. Lost Lake Cottage II was a shallow depression associated with the Lost Lake Colony Trusteeship of the property dating from 1932—1948. Five test pits yielded only a single brick fragment. This site possesses poor physical integrity and low research value/information content. No further archaeological investigations are recommended. Lost Lake Cottage III comprises a small fieldstone foundation surrounded by an earthen berm platform located at the southeastern

edge of Lost Lake. This site yielded a very low density of cultural material form six test pits, including a single piece of window glass and three pieces of chipping debris, the latter of which is probably associated with the adjacent prehistoric occupations of Lost Lake I and II. In spite of the minimal number of recovered artifacts, comparison of the site location with historic maps suggests it may be the remains of the J.B. Gould house, visible on the 1850 map of Holland and situated within the present boundaries of Parcel 906. The foundation remains possess good physical integrity and, because they lie within a nearly undisturbed agrarian setting, the site has the potential to address shifts in land use and standing structures within the project area over time. Avoidance or further research is recommended for this site area.

25-2091 Mohler, Paul J., Katherine Howlett, Anne Hancock, and Blaine Borden

2001 Archaeological Investigations at the Old Manse Boathouse, Concord, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

The Old manse property derives its primary significance as the home to some of America's best known literary figures, including Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Based on documentary research, the boathouse was built during the late 19th-century. Fifteen shovel test pits, each measuring 50x50cm were positioned along a staggered 10m grid in the meadow east of the boathouse. Five judgmental test pits were positioned along the proposed dock. A block of nine excavation units (6mx6m), three of which were excavated, was used to examine the boathouse foundation. Based on subsurface testing, the meadow east of the boathouse appears to possess medium to high prehistoric archaeological integrity. Excavations in and around the boathouse revealed a high degree of modern refuse as well as numerous items dating to the late 19th century when the boathouse was in use. Given the possibility of erosion and sedimentation in the area, much of the archaeological record has disappeared around the boathouse. Our archaeological investigation provided a slight glimpse into the brief history of the boathouse at the turn of the century. In addition to the previous investigations conducted at The Old Manse, the presence of a prehistoric occupation is further substantiated, based on the artifacts discovered, including projectile points and grit tempered ceramic fragments.

25-2092 Fragola, Patricia and Leith Smith

2000 Intensive (Locational) Survey for Unmarked Graves, Glynn Memorial Nursing Home, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

This project area lies within an area that was historically part of the Haverhill Asylum and Town Farm during the 19th century. The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) requested the survey based on the 1990 discovery of human remains within the project area. A total of 10 machine-assisted trenches were excavated. During this survey, artifacts were recovered that dated from the late 19th century to the present. Much of this cultural material reflects operation of the nursing home from its construction to the early 20th century. The artifact assemblage collected contained mostly ceramic sherds from serving vessels, such as plates, bowls, and cups, and a large quantity of food bone. Much of the recovered bone showed evidence of having been butchered. The nursing home kitchen was located in the south end of the east wing, and might account for the presence of a large amount of processed bone in the south yard. Background research indicated that there was a cemetery associated with the Haverhill Asylum/Town Farm, now the Glynn Memorial Nursing Home. This cemetery, however, is not believed to be within the current project area. Based on the results of historic documents surveyed, which included a survey of historic maps and written histories, it is likely that the cemetery is situated to the west or south of the proposed impact area. Based on the results of both background research and field excavations, the report concludes that the bones recovered in 1990 are likely to have been food bones and not human remains. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2093 Dudek, Martin G.

1999 Summary Report Archaeological Site Examination, Site WW2, Wastewater Management Project, Kingston, Massachusetts. 212 pages.

Site WW2 (the Tura Site) was previously identified during the intensive (locational) survey conducted for the cross-country pipeline segment for the Wastewater Treatment Plan. The Site Examination consisted of 68 systematic test pits (50x50cm), two judgmental test pits (50x50cm), and three excavation units (1x1m). The site boundaries were defined through 64 systematic test pits and two judgmental test pits. Site WW2 has a defined maximum length of 160m (north-south) and a defined maximum width of 160m (east-west), with a tested area of approximately 13,200 sq m (3.26 acres or 1.32 hectares). The site continues out of the project area on private property to the north, south, and east, where zones of disturbance have been defined as boundaries. It is bounded on the west by Stony Brook. Four systematic test pits and three excavation units (1x1m) investigated internal site characteristics. Seventeen features were identified, including a Contact-period hearth with postmolds and associated trade beads, a group of pit features with unburned bird bone in one, and a group of three postmolds in a test pit. The Intensive Survey and Site Examination for Site WW2 recovered a total of 4,569 artifacts and other materials: 2,200 historic materials (including coal by-products), 1,192 chipped lithics, 80 Native American pottery sherds (60 shell-tempered, 5 grit-tempered, 1 sand-tempered, and 14 indeterminate), 17 ground stone/utilized cobbles, 10 Contact-period artifacts, 565 bone fragments, 19 shell fragments, 456 charcoal fragments, 15 unidentified pottery sherds, 12 rocks (possibly cultural), and 3 other specimens of plant remains (historical). The lithics include 21 bifaces (quartz, felsitic rhyolite, chert, and meta-sediment), consisting of four Large Triangle/Levanna points, a Neville-Variant or Atlantic-like point, two other stemmed points, a Small Triangle, two triangular bifaces, and 11 other biface fragments. Other lithics include 1,114 flakes (quartz, felsitic rhyolite, quartzite, chert, hornfels, argillite, granite, slate, meta-sediment, and unidentified), 42 pieces of shatter (quartz, felsitic rhyolite, quartzite, granite), 11 cores (quartz), one uniface (granite), and three chipped cobbles/pebbles (quartz). The ten Contact-period artifacts include eight glass trade beads, one piece of utilized early bottle glass, and one piece of wire-woven white sheet metal. The site is a multicomponent one with Middle and/or Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and Contact-period components. Site integrity is fair, because of plowing and loam removal. Despite this, intact groups of Native American features were identified in the B horizon at three or more locations, including a Contact-period hearth with postmolds containing burned and unburned animal bone and associated glass trade beads. A radiocarbon date of 790 $\pm$ 190 was obtained. The evidence for a Contact-period food and meat processing camp along a tributary stream, the preservation of unburned bone in features from two areas, and the multicomponent aspect of the site all give evidence of this site's significance. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

25-2094 Dudek, Martin and Barbara Donohue

1999 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sesuit Harbor Improvement Project, Dennis, Massachusetts. 115 pages.

This intensive survey involved the investigation of four areas (A-D) in the vicinity of the Shiverick Shipyard site (DEN-HA-2). Dredging fill dating to the 1950s covered nearly all of the project area to the depth of 1-2.5m. A backhoe was used to excavate to the natural strata and systematic test pits (50x50cm) were then excavated. At 15 of 36 locations investigated, it was necessary to use the backhoe to investigate the natural strata, since the fill exceeded 1.8m and the underlying natural strata were too soft or wet to investigate in accordance with OSHA safety standards. No significant cultural resources were identified at Area A. At Areas B, C, and D, potentially significant historic resources related to the Shiverick Shipyard were identified. Shipyard work areas were suggested for Areas B and Area C; this includes stone foundations at TP 17, possibly the calker's shop, and TP 19, possibly a wharf wall or platform used in ship construction. Peat-marsh deposits with wood refuse from the shipyard and possible shoreline features were present at Areas C and D. These included rocks that may have formed a boundary to a wharf, the launch channel, or the shipyard shoreline, and a possible launch channel. Another disturbed marsh deposit may indicate a slip or launch channel at Area B. Wood was present in or on peat deposits from Areas C and D

and consisted primarily of wood scraps and chips with some board, trim, treenails, and worked pieces. It is plausible that wood scraps and wood refuse were dumped in this area. Prehistoric chipping debris consisting of one quartz core, five quartz flakes, and one felsitic rhyolite flake was recovered from Area C. The site pattern suggested by the distribution of prehistoric artifacts in Area C was one of a thin scattering of chipping debris with subsequent historic disturbances (i.e., foundations, mixing and redeposition of soils). It appears that intact but small and discontinuous areas of a site are present. In Area B, a possible flake or quartzite spall, probably redeposited from another context, was recovered. It is considered an isolated and insignificant find. No prehistoric resources were present in Areas A and D. The prehistoric cultural resources identified in Area C are not considered to be significant, due to the low density of the artifacts, the lack of features or diagnostic materials, and the discontinuous nature of intact natural strata associated with the prehistoric artifacts. In all, 350 items were recovered. Of these, 337 were recovered from pre-1950s natural or cultural strata and 13 items were recovered from 1950s fill. The 337 items include 173 pieces of wood (most being worked scraps or chips), 55 coal-related minerals, 59 metal, 19 ceramic, and 11 glass artifacts, 10 stone items (7 prehistoric, 1 historic, 1 unknown, 1 natural), four leather and one textile artifacts, two bones, two shells, and one reed stalk. Of these, the diagnostic artifacts are consistent with a mid-19th-century date for the site (mold-blown bottle glass, whiteware, Albany-slipped stoneware, cut nails). The 13 items from the 1950s fill include six shell fragments, three pieces of plastic, one glass and one metal artifact, one coal product, and one stone spall or flake.

25-2095 Burr, Cornelia, Chris Edens, and Leith Smith

1992 Intensive Survey of the Rowley Elderly Housing Project, Rowley, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

This survey consisted of an intensive survey to identify and evaluate prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, and an architectural survey of standing structures. The intensive survey covered 3.16 acres with 66 50x50cm shovel test pits. Sixty-four test pits were placed at 12m intervals, and two were judgmentally located in proximity to the existing structures and outbuildings. The architectural survey determined that the structures located within the project area were not eligible for listing in the National Register. Prehistoric materials identified during the intensive survey were limited to a possible flake. The majority of historic materials recovered were believed to be associated with 19th- and 20th-century occupation. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2096 Dalton, Ronald and Deena Duranleau

2000 Report of a Reconnaissance Survey and an Intensive (Locational) Survey for the International Corporate Park in Marlborough, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

The property has been previously disturbed by the construction of radio towers and buildings; therefore testing was restricted to terraces on undisturbed portions of the project area. This testing involved 53 test pits plus 9 bracketing test pits for a total of 62 test pits (all 50x50cm). Four test pits in two areas contained a total of 11 rhyolite secondary flakes and represent two sites: Hager Hill 1 and Hager Hill 2. The flakes are the result of maintenance activities associated with hunting or foraging activities and were not found with features or other evidence for long-term or continuous occupation by Native groups. Given this evidence, no further archaeological investigations are warranted for this 39.69 acre parcel of land.

25-2097 Edens, Chris

1992 Archaeological Site Evaluation at Site 19-MD-702 of the Hamlet at South Natick, Natick, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted at the Hamlet at South Natick, a 60 unit, approximately 90 acres housing subdivision. Two prehistoric sites were located, and scatters of historic artifacts and

surface remains were identified. One of the prehistoric sites was recommended for a site examination, which identified two distinct occupations. A Late Archaic occupation consisted of a flintknapping site, where bifacial reduction and tool-maintenance was carried out. The other occupation dates to the Late Woodland or Contact Period and evidence of this specialized activity site consisted of pottery, calcined bone, and a charcoal scatter. Given the density of the testing strategy, with 17 test pits and 6 excavation units within a site approximately 20m by 25m, no further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2098 Edens, Chris and Greg Laden

1993 Site Examination for the Rockwood Estates Development, Canton, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

An intensive survey conducted in 1992 on the 38 acre parcel of land identified an 18th-century cellar hole, associated artifacts, and scatters of chipped stone (see report #25-1350). The parcel lies in or near lands of Ponkapoag Plantation. A subsequent site examination revealed undisturbed soil horizons containing evidence for the prehistoric exploitation of nearby wetlands. The relatively intact foundation and associated refuse and floor deposits date the foundation to the first quarter of the 18th century and indicate English ownership. The historic site is considered significant and potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

25-2099 Edens, Christopher

1992 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Buttonwood Meadow Development, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

A reconnaissance survey that included this project area was conducted in 1980. For the intensive survey of this 8.1 acre parcel, 116 50x50cm, test pits were excavated in nine transects at 12m intervals. A total of 401 objects (mixed prehistoric and historical) were recovered throughout the parcel with uneven distributions. Prehistoric material was recovered from two separate artifact clusters. These materials included a nondiagnostic quartz scraper, an untyped stemmed projectile point and untyped projectile point stem, a nondiagnostic biface fragment and a variety of chipping waste including quartz, quartzite, felsites, and chert. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2100 Decima, Elena

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey, New Kingston Elementary School, Kingston, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

This survey consisted of documentary research, a walkover of the school land, and the excavation of 38 systematic, 11 judgmental, and 6 bracket test pits. The excavations revealed two small prehistoric sites labeled Kingston School 1 and 2 (KS1 and KS2). KS1 yielded one argillite Small Stemmed projectile point and five felsite flakes. KS2 yielded 27 flakes (felsite, quartz, and chert), five pieces of quartz shatter, a quartz core, and one felsite point tip. Most of the prehistoric artifacts of KS2 were found within mixed (prehistoric/historical) contexts. No features were found. The finds suggest the presence of two small, transient campsites (one belonging to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period), one on a dry, slightly higher area that overlooks wetlands and probably the headwaters of Second Brook (KS2) and the other (KS1) on a flat expanse of land between First and Second brooks. The artifacts suggest tool maintenance activities and perhaps hunting. Plowing, grading, and landscaping have impacted site KS2; all test pits but one showed mixed chipping debris and historic artifacts and most of them revealed a disturbed stratigraphy. Site KS2 lacks integrity; no additional archaeological work is recommended. Site KS1, which appears to be a small occupation, revealed no apparent disturbance and no mixed contexts. The site could add to the knowledge of Kingston prehistory, which is currently over-represented by sites near the Jones River, Smelt Brook, and Smelt Pond (56% of the sites 2-3 km away from Kingston School), and could shed light on small occupations away from the coast, near the headwaters of small brooks.

Conceivably, the Kingston school area offered adequate hunting and fishing and, being close to the headwaters of two brooks, a supply of possibly year-round water and other dietary resources. Thus, it is recommended that a site examination be conducted, to determine the extent of the site, its integrity, and potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-2101 Decima, Elena, Barbara Donohue-Putnam, and Jeff Carovillano

1999 Intensive (Locational) Survey, Wastewater Management Plan, Kingston, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

This survey consisted of historical research, a walkover of areas assessed with archaeological potential, and testing of five areas. The survey identified two prehistoric sites: WW1 and WW2. Site WW1 is located between a main road and a secondary paved road, in the vicinity of the Jones River, and Stony and Tussock brooks. The partially disturbed site yielded prehistoric and historic material. Most of the prehistoric finds came from the topsoil strata, within mixed contexts; the excavated test pits exposed an undisturbed subsoil. Recovered artifacts included 1 point fragment (hornfels), 1 hammerstone (quartz), 1 possible ground stone fragment, 11 flakes (quartz, felsite, and rhyolite), 6 shatter fragments (quartz and unknown material), Rockingham (1) and whiteware (2) sherds, glass (9), and brick (4) fragments. The cultural material is restricted to a 12m linear segment. The site is likely a small Late Woodland hunting camp. The site may extend into a wooded area north of the test pits outside the impact area. A site examination is recommended. Site WW2 is located near the confluence of a minor stream and Stony Brook. This site is somewhat disturbed by plowing and the excavation of topsoil. The finds include 1 quartz edge tool), 3 bifaces (quartz, felsite), two possible hammerstones (1 granite, 1 quartz), 1 quartz core, 109 flakes (quartz, felsite, hornfels, granite, rhyolite), 17 shatter fragments (quartz, felsite, granite), 81 calcined bone fragments, 13 green bone fragments, 1 tooth (possibly deer), 3 shell fragments, 1 glass trade bead; creamware (3), redware (8), and whiteware (3) ceramic sherds, 1 pipe bowl fragment, 11 nails, 6 brick fragments, 20 glass fragments, coal, and aluminum foil. Almost all (97%) of the prehistoric finds come from levels 1-2 and 1-3; all of the historic material comes from 1-2, within mixed contexts. The finds cover an area approximately 120x35sq m. The site is interpreted as a prehistoric and/or Contact Period site, which may be related to (or be part of) site 19-PL-342--a Contact shell heap. The presence of bone, shell, and possibly seeds suggests that a habitation site may have existed in this area; the presence of features strengthens this preliminary interpretation. A site examination is recommended.

25-2102 Duranleau, Deena

2001 Final Report of Intensive Surveys at “The Settlement” and “The Colony” and a Site Examination of “The Bear Site” for the Highlands Development, Holliston, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

Four 30m blocks of 14 test pits each, were placed on terraced areas within 200m of a wetland in “The Settlement” portion of the project. None of the 56 test pits contained cultural material. A small household dump was tested with a judgmental test pit, which revealed a single dumping episode with artifacts dating from 1930s to the mid 1950s. No further archaeological testing was recommended for this 32 acre portion of the project. At “The Colony,” 300 test pits were excavated in the 209 acre parcel of land. Three loci had significant archaeological resources and were recommended for site exams. A site exam at “The Bear Site” revealed a small Early Woodland to the Contact Period encampment. Fifty four test pits and two excavation units were excavated, with felsitic rhyolite secondary flakes, a roasting pit with a C^{14} date of 2880 BP, and a gun flint dating to ca. 1675 identified. No further archaeological excavation is recommended for this site.

25-2103 Smith, J. N. Leith and Barbara Donohue-Putnam

1998 Intensive Archaeological Survey, The Villages at Walker Meadow, Westborough, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

This survey consisted of documentary research, a walkover of the project area, and the excavation of 63 systematic, 21 bracket, and 4 judgmental shovel test pits. Three prehistoric activity loci and a thin scatter of historic refuse were found. Locus 1 was defined by two gray felsite thinning flakes, a green felsite primary flake, and a possible fragment of quartz shatter, all occurring in a plow zone context overlooking a small spring. Locus 2 was identified by a single quartz flake and fragment of shatter, also occurring in the plow zone. Locus 3 was situated on a low terrace overlooking the very western edge of Cedar Swamp. An isolated tan, quartzite Stark-like projectile point base and a dark gray chert, Archaic Notched projectile point base came from this area, as well as a quartz thinning flake and argillite primary flake. All cultural material derived from a plow zone context with the exception of a single calcined bone fragment from the subsoil. Cultural remains from the historic period were limited to a thin scatter of ceramics, glass, and nails, which are likely associated with the occupation of a ca. 1870 Second Empire style farm house. Locus 1 and 2 are judged ineligible for listing in the National Register. An archaeological site examination is recommended for Locus 3 because of its potential for inclusion on the National Register Cedar Swamp Archaeological District. A site examination is also recommended for the yard area of the Second Empire house to determine if an earlier historic occupation occurred in this area, and if associated remains are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

25-2104 Macpherson, Jennifer and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Dana's Field, Sandwich, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The intensive survey included background research and field investigations to determine the presence/absence of potentially significant archaeological resources on the 48 acre parcel. Background research did not identify any known prehistoric Native American or historic Euro-American sites in the project area. Subsurface investigations consisted of a walkover of the project area and the excavation of 76 test pits within three blocks and four test pit transects. Subsurface investigations recovered three pieces of quartz chipping debris from three separate test pits. This material, while documenting a Native American presence in the area, does not represent a potentially significant archaeological site and no further archaeological investigation of the project area is warranted.

25-2105 Ingham, Donna, Kristen Heitert, and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Site Examination of the Santuit River I and Santuit River II Sites within the Cape Club Project Area, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 176 pages.

The site examination of portions of the Santuit River I Site established that it is composed of at least two spatially discrete loci. Each locus contains evidence of prehistoric occupation over a 4,500 to 4,700 year span and contains a diversity of cultural material types situated within intact prehistoric features associated with a variety of past human activities and is of local and regional significance. The Santuit River I Site is considered significant and should be considered eligible for listing in the National and State Registers of Historic Places under criteria A and D. The site examination of the Santuit River II Site established that it is not temporally, structurally, or functionally complex and is of unknown cultural/temporal association and is not considered to be a significant cultural resource.

25-2106 Atwood, Kathleen A.

2001 Historic Properties Management Plan, Hodges Village Dam, Oxford, Massachusetts. 280 pages.

The purpose of the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) is to provide a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Hodges Village Dam Flood Control Project and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. The Action Plan in Section VII outlines specific tasks, procedures, and priorities that must be accomplished.

Cultural resource management procedures, which must be completed prior to the start of an undertaking, are also explained in this section. To date the follow tasks towards meeting compliance requirements have been accomplished: In 1983, an intensive archaeological survey of a proposed 200 acre low-flow augmentation project was conducted. Portions of the project area below the 476ft elevation were included in the study. In 1994, an intensive archaeological survey was conducted for the disposal of a 3.22 acre excess property tract of vacant land just below the darn. No archaeological resources were identified in either of these two studies. In 1995, an archaeological reconnaissance survey was completed. Background research, a walkover, and limited subsurface testing identified nine prehistoric find spot/site areas and the visual identification of 6 documented historic sites. The report provided recommendations for further inventory of archaeologically sensitive areas and evaluation of identified sites.

25-2107 Ingham, Donna and Alan Leveillee

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Cedar Farms Subdivision, Foxborough, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The 10-acre parcel was stratified according to archaeological sensitivity, and subsurface testing was conducted within portions of the project area judged to possess a moderate or high likelihood of containing sits. A total of 41 test pits was excavated, resulting in the recovery of a low density of historic-period cultural materials and a moderate density of prehistoric cultural materials associated with a previously reported site (19-NF-568). The stratigraphic context for all cultural materials was a well-defined (active) plowzone. The historic and prehistoric cultural resources identified during the survey were not considered potentially significant because of their relative lack of contextual integrity and limited research potential. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2108 Binzen, Timothy, Mitchell T. Mullholland, Christopher Donta, Margaret Kelly, and Maureen Manning

2001 Community-Wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Bolton, Massachusetts. 150 pages.

This project was conducted to identify previously recorded and potential cultural resource areas within the town of Bolton. Data recovered during this survey are part of a management plan that is to be integrated with a local comprehensive plan for future town development. The project included background research into the prehistoric and historic uses of town lands; stratification of town lands into areas of low and high potential to contain cultural resources, based on topography, water sources, soils, and previously recorded sites; a walkover inspection of selected previously recorded sites, and selected areas of high potential; interviews with local informants and town personnel; and integration of this information into a narrative of the town's past, and development of a management plan for identified resource areas. At the start of the project, eight prehistoric sites (including collection areas) and 32 historic archaeological sites in Bolton were on record at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Many of the historic sites were included in forms for architectural resources or monuments, but had not yet been recorded as archaeological sites. Many of the site forms contained only partial information concerning the history and description, and condition of sites. Historic structures are generally assumed to possess associated archaeological deposits and should be considered sites although site forms may not yet exist for them. During the course of the project, one prehistoric site, one prehistoric locus, and 99 historical sites were added to the record. Temporal and environmental information were added to all the sites. At the end of the survey, there were more than 100 archaeological sites on record in Bolton. During the survey, approximately 46 sites were visited. The project concludes that Bolton contains many areas of high potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Most of these sites are in areas that have had limited disturbance. They represent a vital part of the town's heritage and have a high potential to contribute information of importance to archaeology. There also are several historic industrial sites and house foundations in town that may be significant. Recommendations are made

for protecting archaeological sites in the town.

25-2109 Dudek, Martin, Neal L. Trubowitz, Ron Dalton, Deena Duranleau, Michael Roberts, and Russell Handsman

2001 Data Recovery Studies at the Old Stony Brook and Crane Swamp Sites, Northborough and Marlborough, Massachusetts, The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority's Walnut Hill Water Treatment Facilities. 2 Volumes, 640 pages.

The Old Stony Brook (19-WR-655) and Crane Swamp (19-MD-790) sites, situated on the north end of Walnut Hill east of Crane Swamp, are Late Archaic short-term camps with evidence of bifacial tool manufacture, expedient tool use, and cooking (calcined bone, reddened earth), but no pit features or prepared hearths. Harris Matrix and quadrant excavation were used for 20sq m at Old Stony Brook (270sq m in size) for a total of 29sq m for all phases, and for 22.5sq m at Crane Swamp (220sq m in size) for a total of 31.5sq m for all phases. Over 1,000 lithics from Old Stony Brook and over 2,300 lithics from Crane Swamp were recovered from all phases, with 20 diagnostic bifaces from the former and three from the latter. Analyses of Phase I, II, and III collections included tool use-wear, debitage, faunal, and botanical analyses, and analysis of pollen cores from Crane Swamp and Cedar Swamp. Review of field methods found that smaller horizontal units aided in identifying activity areas, while the Harris Matrix was not preferred over conventional methods. Old Stony Brook was used, probably repeatedly, ca. 4,500-3,500 B.P., with quartz workshops producing Squibnocket-style and Small Stemmed bifaces, unifaces and flake tools, and activity areas that possibly included processing of game animals for food and hides and working of wood, and possibly bone or antler, for hafting tools. Crane Swamp appears to be a Late to Terminal Archaic (ca. 3,500 B.P.) camp, with two or more contemporary rhyolite workshops producing similar broad-bladed bifaces using two spatially distinct tool-manufacture techniques. Two fine-grained volcanic Genesee/Atlantic-like bifaces were associated. Other possible activity areas included game animal processing (with deer and canid) for food and/or hides, expedient unifacial and flake tool use, and working of wood or possibly bone. Another small, separate activity area may date from the Late Archaic or Early Woodland; it included a quartz drill and a hammer/chopper, a granite grinding stone, and a possible post hole. The differences between Old Stony Brook and Crane Swamp were dramatic. The chronological total-overlap between Squibnocket/Small Stemmed and Broad-Point use in this region challenges a temporal solution. The differences may reflect territoriality or function. A homelands model was examined in light of this area having been within Nipmuc homelands during later times. The likelihood of linking prehistoric homelands to historically documented homelands, without genetic or mortuary data, may be tentative at best. However, limited activity sites such as these are arguably critical in identifying territorial or functional divisions that may be related to prehistoric homelands.

25-2110 Hoffman, Curtiss

2001 Astra-10 Site Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Westborough, Massachusetts, Final Report. In 2 volumes, 638 pages.

From late 1993 through early 1996, students from Bridgewater State College and amateur volunteers from the W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society excavated a total of 177sq m at the Astra-10 site in Westborough. The data recovery project was designed to address several regional and local research questions, as well as several methodological issues. A total of 144 cultural features, 327 prehistoric lithic and clay artifacts, 3,722 pieces of debitage, 44,995 pieces of organic material, 8,536 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 25,092 historic period artifacts was recovered from the site. Diagnostic artifacts of the prehistoric period include Vosburg, Brewerton Side-Notched, Brewerton Eared Triangle, Squibnocket Triangle, Merrimack Stemmed, Small Stemmed, Susquehanna Broad, and Fox Creek Stemmed projectile points, a T-base drill, and Middle Woodland pottery. Six radiocarbon dates and 15 oxidizable carbon ration (OCR) dates have been obtained from the site. Some of these are more credible than others. Three definitive prehistoric components are recognized: Late Woodland Laurentian, dated by OCR around 4500

B.P.; Late Woodland Narrow Point, dated by OCR and radiocarbon around 4200 B.P., and Middle Woodland Fox Creek, dated by radiocarbon between 1800 and 1500 B.P. There are possible Paleo-Indian and Transitional Archaic components as well, but the evidence for them is less strong. Historic period components include Federal, Late Industrial, and Modern, on the basis of diagnostic artifacts. There are also possible Colonial and Early Industrial components present. Feature complexity was very great in several areas.

25-2111 Donta, Christopher L., Thomas L. Arcuti, Sharon Swihart, Mitchell Mulholland, and Nancy Muller

2001 Phase 1 Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Eastern Express Gas Pipeline, Massachusetts. 360 pages.

Archaeological reconnaissance and intensive surveys were conducted for a proposed pipeline project, which included the towns of Sandisfield, Tolland, Granville, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Hampden, and Charlton. Background research and reconnaissance surveys were conducted of 48km (30mi) of proposed pipeline, 21 proposed access roads, 10 proposed pipeyards, and 1 proposed compressor station. Subsurface testing was conducted in 76 survey units along the proposed pipeline, resulting in the excavation of 1,475 shovel test pits. No subsurface testing was conducted at any of the proposed access roads or pipeyards, although recommendations were made to do so if the project were to be completed. Some testing was previously completed at the compressor station. Thirteen archaeological sites were investigated, eight of which were not previously recorded. The G. Dunham Foundation site (SAN-HA-2) in Sandisfield contains the remnants of a homestead, including a stone foundation, brick chimney remnants, well, stone fences, and a scatter of late 18th- and 19th-century artifacts. Archaeologists collected 562 artifacts and recommended the site for avoidance. A previously undocumented prehistoric site (the Dunham prehistoric site) was found at the same location, yielding a small white quartz triangular projectile point, and was also recommended for avoidance. The Allen House site (SAN-HA-3) in Sandisfield is a homestead site consisting of a stone foundation with central chimney and surrounding scatter of late 18th- and 19th-century artifacts. Archaeologists collected 551 artifacts and recommended avoidance. The Whitney Farmstead site (SAN-HA-1) in Sandisfield is another homestead site consisting of stone fences, a probable paddock, a well, and several stone piles. Excavators recovered a small number of artifacts around the edge of the site and recommended avoidance. The Amos Case Road site in Tolland consists of a stone-lined cellar hole and nearby stone fences. Archaeologists recovered probable early 19th-century artifacts and recommended avoidance. The Riverside site #1 (19-HD-191) in Agawam was a small campsite, which included one quartz biface fragment and one quartz flake. Archaeologists recovered nine pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, two quartz bifaces, and one ground stone abrader from ten different locations in a plowed field. The site was recommended for avoidance. The Boglisch site #2 in Agawam is a large, previously undocumented site that produced 20 chipped-stone tools, two ground stone, and numerous pieces of debitage and fire-cracked rock, including, diagnostic artifact types of the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. This site was recommended for avoidance. The Brook Bluff site (19-HD-201) in Longmeadow contained Native American ceramics, lithic debitage, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock, and was recommended for avoidance. The Brook Terrace site (19-HD-202) in Longmeadow produced a Jack's Reef projectile point and a small number of other artifacts and was recommended for avoidance. Findspots of isolated prehistoric debitage were also found in two locations in Longmeadow, but were not recommended for further survey. The Watchaug Brook site in East Longmeadow contained debitage but no diagnostics and was recommended for avoidance. One additional findspot was documented in Charlton, but it was not recommended for avoidance. Some survey units along the pipeline and testing at the pipe yards were not completed because the project was cancelled.

25-2112 Davis, Margo Muhl

2000 The Role of Land Trusts in the Protection of Archaeological Sites on Private Land: The

Trustees of Reservations as a Case Study. 231 pages.

Archaeological sites and the information they contain about past ways of life, environmental conditions, and landscapes are disappearing rapidly due to developmental pressures. Although many laws protect sites on public land or those threatened by publicly mandated, licenses or funded projects, sites on private land receive little or no protection. In the Northeast, where the majority of land is privately owned, our archaeological heritage is particularly at risk. One way to curb this threat is to ensure that sites on private land are well cared for and that threatened sites are protected through acquisition or easements by conservation-minded organizations. Private land trusts are uniquely situated for this task since they own thousands of acres of open space and actively encourage private landowners to protect their natural and cultural resources. The Trustees of Reservations (The Trustees), a Massachusetts-based land trust, began exploring archaeological site protection as a conservation option in the early 1990s. This thesis offers and archaeological protection plan for The Trustees to follow that will fulfill site preservation needs and not overburden staff. It also provides a justification for why and how archaeological site protection can enhance visitor and staff appreciation of natural reservations and thus how land trusts in general can benefit from protecting archaeological resources.

25-2113 Donta, Christopher L. and Mitchell T. Mulholland

2001 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Harvard Forest Soil Test Plot Locations within Cape Cod National Seashore, Part 2, October 2000. 58 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted in Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, and Eastham as the second part of the Long Term Ecological Research project conducted at Cape Cod National Seashore. Testing was also conducted in 1999 and was described in an earlier report. The purpose of the survey was to ensure that archaeological sites would not be impacted by the vegetation study. Sixty-three areas were selected for analysis, all of which were researched by the archaeological team for cultural resources, with 51 STPs completed in 42 of the soil test plot locations. Five sites or findspots were located in Truro, Wellfleet, and Eastham. One previously unrecorded historic site and four locations within previously recorded prehistoric sites were found. The historic site consists of a cellar hole depression and associated artifact scatter in the vicinity of the Atwood family homestead on Bound Brook Island. The prehistoric sites consist of lithic debitage from two locations on the south side of Salt Meadow in Truro (19-BN-415 and -161) and two locations overlooking Salt Pond Bay in Eastham (19-BN-194/308). No further survey was recommended because the project will have no further subsurface impacts.

25-2114 Cherau, Suzanne G., Kerrylynn Boire, and Mathew Kierstead

1995 Revised Damage Assessment Study and Proposal for Site Restoration, Old Colony Railroad Roundhouse Site (WHI-HA-2), Whitman, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

An archaeological damage assessment study of the National Register eligible Old Colony Railroad Roundhouse Site (WHI-HA-2), located within the new MBTA commuter rail station in Whitman was conducted after the construction contractor did not abide by the archaeological site stipulations as set forth by the MBTA The damage assessment survey consisted of a surface inspection, the careful hand removal of sand and gravel overburden, and the excavation of 10 shovel test pits (50x50cm and 50x100cm) to search for archaeological features that were no longer visible or present in order to assess their condition. PAL collected many of the displaced site elements (i.e., wooden cross tie fragments, iron spikes and tie plates, metal piping, single bricks) that were previously identified in situ as part of the recorded site (see report #25-1279, #25-1495). Other displaced site elements too large for site removal (i.e., foundation stones, brick and mortar sections) were left within the fenced-in site area. It was determined that moderate to severe damage had occurred to many of the ground surface and below-ground site elements including the granite mile marker, wooden crossties, turntable pit foundation stones, water tank foundation supports, and inspection pit structure of the roundhouse foundation. Two plans to repair and restore the damaged

elements of the historic site were recommended. Option A was based solely on repairing the current site damage and restoring site elements to their physical condition prior to contractor activities. Option B consisted of restoring and replacing damaged site elements as well as revealing and adding other site elements as part of an interpretive archaeological park. Interpretive features would include informative plaques describing the site's railroad history and individual site elements. The area of the roundhouse and turntable were also to be developed as an exhibit based on the archaeologically recovered, restored, and revealed ground plans of these structures.

25-2115 Rainey, Mary Lynne and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Miacomet Golf Course Nine Hole Expansion, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

This investigation was carried out within the proposed location of a 9-hole expansion of the existing Miacomet Golf Course. Background research indicated that the project area was on the perimeter of a core area of Native American settlement. It was expected that the project area could contain prehistoric sites ranging in size from small find spots of isolated cultural material to larger multicomponent sites. The project area was also in close proximity to the documented location of the historic Native American settlement of Miacomet, which was occupied from the mid- to late 18th century. The project area also contained elements of the Joseph Starbuck Farmstead, which was developed in the early/mid 19th century. Historic-period land use in and around the project area was primarily agricultural/pastoral. Field investigations consisted of a walkover survey/surface inspection followed by subsurface testing. The walkover inspection identified zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric Native American and historic period cultural resources. Evidence of previous disturbance from unpaved roadways, cart paths, and a former aviation runway was minimal. The majority of the project area was assigned a moderate sensitivity for historic-period cultural resources. The area immediately surrounding a small, modern period cottage, historic/modern period well, and an arrangement of fieldstones and cut granite were in a zone of high sensitivity. The cottage was moved to its present location from another Nantucket location. The main house and two barns within the Joseph Starbuck Farmstead were not included in the golf course expansion project area. This portion of the farmstead was not subjected to subsurface testing. A total of 87 test pits (50x50 cm) was excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. These test pits were placed in 30x30m sampling blocks and along judgmentally placed transects. Three judgmental test pits investigated the historic/modern period well and one specific topographic feature. No Native American cultural resources were identified during the intensive survey. Test pits within most of the project area yielded historic/modern period cultural material (ceramic sherds, glass, structural materials) from sandy loam plow zone contexts. This material cannot be associated with a specific historic period site, and is not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. A judgmental test pit placed next to the well showed that the upper portion (stone blocks, brick) of the well had been rebuilt in the modern period, while the older, lower portion (brick) remained intact. Two fill deposits within this test pit contained a mix of mid- to late-19th-century and modern period ceramic sherds, glass and structural materials. Test pits placed along a judgmental transect crossing the fieldstone arrangement yielded small amounts of similar material. It is recommended that the sixth fairway be designed to avoid adverse impacts to the historic/modern period well and fieldstone enclosure. A 50ft-wide buffer zone should be placed around these features to protect them during construction of the proposed golf course expansion. For safety purposed, the well should be capped. If avoidance and preservation in place of these features are not possible, additional archaeological investigation at the site examination level is recommended. The Joseph Starbuck Farmstead house and barns will not be affected by the proposed golf course expansion. It is recommended that all construction related activities (stockpiling of materials, heavy equipment, etc.) be carried out away from these structures.

25-2116 Macpherson, Jennifer and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sprint PCS Wireless Telecommunication Facility BS54XC948, Millbury, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

This study included background research, walkover/surface inspection, and hand excavation of test pits. Subsurface investigation consisted of the excavation of 15, 50x50cm test pits placed judgmentally and along two transects. Investigations did not produce any evidence of Native American activity within the project area, and it appears that neither 19-WR-111 nor 19-WR-441 extend into the project area. Historic domestic material (ceramics, etc.) associated with the standing structure on the property was recovered. This material is not representative of any historic middens or other potentially significant archaeological deposits and no further work is recommended.

25-2117 Donta, Chirstopher L.

2001 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Septic System Upgrade on Georges Island, Boston, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Background research and archaeological reconnaissance and site locational surveys were conducted for a proposed subsurface septic system on Georges Island in Boston Harbor. Four shovel test pits and six machine-assisted trenches were excavated in three possible locations for the septic system. Two areas of excavation focused on the glacis to the west and southwest of Fort Warren, identifying glacis as a combination of a natural hillside and 19th-century fill. Excavation to the northwest of the fort identified fill over a shingle beach horizon. One water worn flake of Saugus "jasper" in the beach level indicated the possible prehistoric use of Georges Island. A gravel pathway and surface remains a 19th-century coal shed and blacksmith shop were also recorded. One hundred and five artifacts were collected, predominantly structural items such as brick, window glass, and nails, although a smaller number of domestic items included ceramics, faunal remains, and one pipe bowl fragment. No specifically military artifacts were recovered. No evidence was found of an activity predating the construction of Fort Warren in the 1830s. Because the soil in all tested areas were considered unsuitable for septic purposes, the project will be redesigned. When new plans are formalized, it is recommended that additional archaeological consultation be completed.

25-2118 Binzen, Timothy and Antonio Medina

2001 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Oak Ridge Estates Residential Development, Leicester, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

In total, 72 shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5m intervals in areas of high archaeological sensitivity. No subsurface features or potentially significant archaeological deposits were identified. Aside from several stone fences, no historical resources are present. Soil profiles indicated a plow zone in a limited northern section of the project area, where a low volume of whiteware fragments was recovered. Elsewhere, the stratigraphy consisted of stony, undisturbed topsoil and subsoil. No further survey is recommended.

25-2119 Buatti, Erika

2001 An Archaeoparasitological Study of Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

The aim of the study was to recover and analyze parasitological remains from Feature 6, a privy, at the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm in Newbury. The results of the study revealed that no nightsoil survived in Locus 21, the lowest level of the privy (a crocking layer) or in the wood samples taken from the planking that lay just above the crocking layer. The study includes an overview of the site's history and of the archaeology performed at the site from 1986 to 1997 as well as a discussion of parasite studies in archaeology and a discussion of methods employed in the analysis. The

only nightsoil that survived in Locus 21 came from soil samples taken from inside intact vessels that were used in the crocking layer. Only one sample produced parasite ova: three parasite eggs of two different species (Trichuris and Ascaris) both common human parasites but also common to farm animals. The results of the study indicate that the fluctuating water table likely leached away any nightsoil that had been present in the deposit. Apart from contributing to an understanding of the formation processes of the privy deposits, this study also examined soil from open yard deposits. The results of this investigation disproved the hypothesis that nightsoil from privy cleanouts had been used in landscaping at the sight. No nightsoil deposits were found in the open yard areas. The author offers several possible interpretations about site formation processes in the privy and offers a reconsideration of the nature and chronology of the feature's stratigraphic sequence. The author's chronological interpretation differs from interpretations of the deposits that are based on artifactual evidence (i.e., terminus post quem for the crocking deposit) and botanical remains.

25-2120 Chartier, Craig S.

2000 Faunal Remains from the Sandy's Point Site: Feature 29 and Feature 1. 228 pages.

A 17th-century Native cornfield was found in 1991 during a cultural resource management survey of a secluded island in Yarmouth. This was an important discovery in New England archaeology because sites are rarely found as untouched and pristine as this one. Excavations revealed that occupation at the site extended from the Lat Archaic to as recently as ca. 1675. Extensive Late Woodland features including hearths, postholes, roasting pits, and a storage pit were found scattered across much of the point. This work focuses on the two features that contained the bulk of the faunal remains. Feature 29 and Feature 1 were respectively situated on the eastern and western edges of the site. Feature 29, a large, shallow deposit of shellfish, pottery, lithics, and vertebrate remains, was dated to approximately 930 years before present. Feature 1, a smaller, discrete deposit of similar remains, was dated to approximately 360 years before present. The similar nature and contents of these two features provide comparative information on the subsistence patterns and environmental conditions of two groups of inhabitants at the site who lived there centuries apart.

25-2121 Chartier, Craig S.

2000 The Aptucxet Trading Post: Fact, Fiction, and a Study in 20th-century Myth Creation. 313 pages.

This work seeks to understand and investigate the significance of the Aptucxet Trading Post Museum Site in Bourne. Specifically, the historical interpretation of the site as a structure built in 1627 by English colonists from Plymouth is being examined. The site was investigated from three historical viewpoints to understand the importance of the trading house in its 1627, 1926, and 1995 cultural systems. First: How was the Aptucxet Trading Post viewed at the time of its construction in 1627? Second: What was the role of the 1920's excavations and subsequent interpretation of the site influenced by the cultural mindset of the time? Third: How, with the archaeological knowledge since the 1920s, can the site be interpreted today?

25-2122 Bradley, James W.

1998 Origins and Ancestors: Investigating New England's Paleo Indians. 32 pages.

This is a popular report on the Paleo Indian heritage of New England and based on a museum exhibition at the Peabody Andover. The catalogue discusses the history of the Paleo Indians of New England by examining three sites: the Bull Brook site in Ipswich, the Neponset site in Canton, and Nicholas site in western Maine. The three sites together present a study of the culture, tool technology, and archaeology of this period of New England history.

25-2123 Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

2000 Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Site D, Union Park CSO Detention/Treatment Facility, Boston, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

Site D is located on the Massachusetts Water Resource Authority's (MWRA's) Union Park Detention/Treatment Facility in the South End of Boston and is encompassed by the South End Industrial District. The project area's relative proximity to the South End Landmark/National Register District prompted its consideration as a site of moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources. An earlier reconnaissance archaeological survey indicated a potential for industrial period deposits. The site in question, divided into a paved parking area and a playground, is situated adjacent to the Boston Water & Sewer Commission (BWSC) Union Park Pump Station and contains no standing structures. Historic maps, city directories and local histories were reviewed. Staff also contacted staff at the BWSC and the MWRA for relevant information on the former and existing facilities on the property. Boring logs from geotechnical investigations were reviewed to determine the nature and integrity of the subsurface deposits on the site.

25-2124 Roach, Wayna and Kathleen Wheeler

2001 Results of Front Yard Site Examination at the Swett-Ilsley House, Newburyport, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

This survey was conducted to verify the presence or absence of sensitive archaeological resources in the front yard prior to relandscaping. Archaeologists sampled a total of 8sq m across the front yard, excavating three 0.5x2m and 1x2m trenches, which stretched from the front of the house towards High Street. In addition, four 0.5x0.5m shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated near the edge of the street to assess the potential for archaeological deposits along the road. A total of 3,438 artifacts were collected, almost all Euroamerican material related to the historic structure; two Native American artifacts–one quartz flake and one small piece of pottery–were recovered. The earliest historic-period artifacts derived from contexts directly against the house; these materials might have been discarded inadvertently as the result of sweeping out of doorways. For the most part, the front yard was kept clean of household refuse. In the mid 19th century fill, possibly from the back yard, was brought to the front, perhaps to level the lawn area. Archaeological investigations recovered evidence of a small, enclosed portico for the southern front door. The addition was constructed of posts stuck into the ground, and these were recovered against the house and about 2m (6.5ft) from the front of the house. The small enclosure is visible in an 1860s photograph. Planting features all appeared to date to the 20th century, with no evidence of earlier planting holes for trees or small plants. It appears that the quince trees, lilacs, and low-ground vegetation in front of the house all postdate the acquisition of the property by SPNEA in 1911 with the possible exception of a tall bush that is visible in Volume II of the Bulletin of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. No plantings are visible in the 1860s photo. Artifacts in the uppermost layer of loam suggest that a “formal” front yard was probably created in the mid 19th century. Mary Beaudry notes that in 1802, Isaiah Ilsley sold the house to Stephen Ilsley, Jr., and when Stephen died, the property passed to his son, Stephen Ilsley (see report #25-1380). The house continued in the possession of Ilsley heirs until SPNEA bought the property in 1911. Additional research is necessary to define who owned the house in the mid-1800s and to determine if there was an event (such as marriage or change in economic status) that might have precipitated a reorganization of the front yard into a more formal space along High Road. No sensitive deposits were encountered in the front yard, and no further survey is recommended.

25-2125 Mrozowski, Stephen A. and Brent Handley

1997 Final Report of the Archaeological Data Recovery of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company Overseer’s Block, Lowell, Massachusetts. 144 pages.

This report presents the results of the data recovery program that focused on the former site of Lawrence Manufacturing Company’s Overseers’ Block in Lowell. Extensive archaeological exca-

vation was conducted at the site. Remains of the former Overseers' Block were unearthed as well as substantial deposits of material culture dating to the 19th-century occupation of the site. In addition, prehistoric material was recovered from portions of intact soil horizons discovered beneath the building remains and fills brought to the site during the 19th century to prepare it for construction. Despite extensive development in the area and the demolition of the block in the early 20th century, the cultural resources associated with the Overseers' Block were found to possess a high degree of archaeological integrity. As a result the building remains and associated cultural features provided a rich record of life in the Overseers' Block and the changing character of the urban landscape. As a result of the data recovery program, cultural resources associated with a significant historical site have been unearthed and documented. The data program was successful in meeting the expectations of the research design developed for the project, and we recommend that no further archaeological investigations are needed.

25-2126 Binzen, Timothy L.

2001 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Maple Street Cemetery Preservation Plan, Adams, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

An archaeological intensive (locational) survey was conducted in two sections of the Maple Street Cemetery to determine the presence or absence of unmarked burials. Subsurface testing was conducted in an area adjacent to the Quaker Meetinghouse (built between 1782 and 1784) in the western extreme of the cemetery. Three machine-assisted trenches, each 2ft (60cm) wide and approximately 90ft (27m) long, were excavated to a depth of 30cm below the ground surface. The outlines of 34 grave shafts were identified, demonstrating that unmarked Quaker burials are located throughout this section of the cemetery. Subsurface testing also was conducted in the eastern end of the cemetery, next to a concentration of iron grave markers for Lithuanian and Polish residents dating to the turn of the 20th century. Two trenches, each 1.65ft (50cm) wide and at least 26ft (8m) long, were excavated to a depth of approximately 15cm below the ground surface. The outlines of ten grave shafts were identified. It is likely that additional unmarked burials are located throughout the latter section of the cemetery.

25-2127 Donta, Christopher L.

2001 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Changes in the Proposed 5.6-mile Alternative Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company, Natural Gas Pipeline, Ludlow, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing was conducted in four survey units, scattered across Ludlow. One-hundred and twenty (120) shovel test pits were excavated, and evidence of two archaeological sites was found. This consists of three pieces of quartz very close to the previously recorded Camp White prehistoric findspot (19-HD-264), and one piece of lithic debitage from Survey Unit 19, designated the Rood Street findspot (19-HD-266). These two prehistoric sites have each produced only low-density lithic scatters and are considered unlikely to yield substantial deposits of artifacts or intact features. The sites are unlikely to produce information of archaeological significance; no further survey is recommended for this project.

25-2128 Binzen, Timothy and F. Timothy Barker

2001 Archaeological Site Examination for the Proposed installation of an Exterior Drainage System and Re-grading at the John B. Gough Estate ("Hillside"), Boylston, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

This investigation was conducted to locate and identify archaeological resources that could be impacted by construction and to provide information concerning the historic grade around the house, the location of historic landscape features, and the construction sequence of the three sections of the house. The Gough Estate is a National Historic Landmark and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A total of 36 test units was excavated, consisting of 14 shovel test pits,

16 excavation units (most measuring 0.5x2m or 0.50x1m), and six machine-assisted trenches. Data were obtained concerning the depth and locations of the historic grade; the location of buried foundations of an outbuilding and addition (not standing); cobble-lined driveway gutters; an underground well vault; and a flagstone pathway leading into the north side of the house. Soil profiles indicated that during the 19th century, the natural slope on the west side of the house was truncated to C-horizon subsoil, and re-graded, while landscaping on the east (front) side of the house resulted in A-horizon topsoil deposits that were deeply buried beneath historic fill. The artifact assemblage was low in density and included whiteware, creamware, porcelain, and pane and bottle glass fragments consistent with domestic occupation of the property between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries.

25-2129 Cherau, Suzanne G., Kerry Lynne Boire, Paul A. Russo, Kathleen Wheeler, Beth P. Miller, Holly Herbster, and Edna Feighner

1997 Archaeological Inventory Survey of Army Reserve Facilities Throughout new England Under the 94th Regional Support Command (RSC). 638 pages.

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted at 52 Army Reserve facilities located throughout New England located throughout New England under the 94th Regional Support Command (RSC). The archaeological investigations consisted of validation surveys at 31 of the facilities and intensive surveys at the remaining 21 facilities. The intensive archaeological survey at 21 of the Army Reserve facilities included background research and field investigations to classify archaeologically sensitive areas as well as to locate and identify any potentially important prehistoric and historic resources. The scope of the 31 validation surveys included walkovers. Visual inspections and background research as needed to confirm the results of two previous archaeological investigations. The validation surveys resulted in revised prehistoric sensitivity assessments at 4 of the facilities (Middletown and New Haven, CT; Springfield, MA; Bristol, RI), a revised historic sensitivity assessment at one facility (Warwick, RI), and a confirmation of the previous low sensitivity assessments at 26 of the project facilities. The intensive surveys identified low densities of prehistoric, historic, and modern period cultural materials at five facilities (Bangor, ME; Danvers, MA; Belmont, NH; Cranston, RI; and Colchester, VT) and possible deeply buried A-horizon soils between alluvial deposits at the Montpelier, VT facility. The intensive surveys conducted at the remaining 15 project facilities did not identify any archaeologically sensitive areas or yield cultural deposits. Further archaeological research is recommended at the facilities in Middletown and New Haven, CT; Springfield, MA; and Bristol, RI. The scope of work for the validation survey did not include the location and identification of any archaeological sites that may be present within revised sensitivity areas. Portions of these four facilities have been reassigned moderate and high archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric resources. An intensive (Phase I) survey is recommended. The survey would consist of subsurface testing and additional background research as necessary. It is recommended that no future construction activities be planned within the archaeologically sensitive area for unmarked historic graves at the facility in Warwick, RI. Further documentary research, informant interviews, and archaeological testing would be needed to determine the presence and extent of unmarked burials associated with Historic Cemetery #31 in the designated buffer zone where no previous severe disturbances were noted to have occurred. Avoidance or further archaeological research is recommended at the facility in Montpelier, VT. The investigation identified the potential presence of deeply buried A-soil horizons that could have supported prehistoric period occupations. The southwest portion of the facility has been assigned a moderate and high sensitivity for intact prehistoric deposits. Further archaeological research would include a microstratigraphic chemical analysis of soil cores taken from this area to determine the exact nature of the deeply buried soil bands and presence of living surfaces.

25-2130 Luhman, Hope

2000 Cultural Resources Management Plan, Holyoke Hydroelectric Project No. 2004. 208 pages.

This CRMP summarizes information concerning known and potential historic properties within

the area of potential effect; identifies license-mandated operations and enhancements that could affect historic properties; and presents an action plan for the management of historic properties within the APE over the term of the license.

25-2131 Chartier, Craig S.

2001 Intensive (Locational) Survey for Jefferson at Ashland Station, Ashland, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Sixty-five test pits were excavated within four areas (nine in Transect 1, five in Block 1, nine in Block 2, 16 in Block 3, four bracket test pits, and 22 judgementally placed test pits) that had previously been determined to have archaeological potential in the walkover of the project area. A small concentration of possibly cultural quartz debitage was recovered from Test Pit 4 on Transect 1 (T1-4). Bracket test pits yielded more possibly cultural quartz debitage from one test pit. Because of the concentrated nature and the lack of any temporally diagnostic material from this area, further testing at this site would not lead to a better understanding of the prehistoric occupation there. No additional testing is recommended

25-2132 Hamilton, Christopher E.

1992 Final Report of Archaeological Data Recovery, The Whydah Shipwreck Site. 3 Volumes.

This detailed report summarizes all research conducted on the Whydah project from 1982 through 1992. The first volume summarizes the historical contexts of the research; describes field, laboratory, and conservation activities; provides the results of extensive site formation analyses; and interprets the privately excavated Whydah site within the broad context of the developing global economy of the early 18th century. The Whydah was a slave vessel that sailed from England to West Africa and on to the Bahamas where it was taken by pirates only to later sink off the coast of Cape Cod in 1717. The report includes extensive, illustrated artifact data that can provide useful, tightly dated, comparative data in many artifact classes including arms and armament, coins, Akan gold ornaments, pewter tableware (one piece with a possible Masonic emblem), ship furnishings, and personal effects. The second volume contains a catalog of finds and the third is a lengthy primary source bibliography with transcriptions of many related documents.

25-2133 Ingham**,** Donna and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Chelmsford Phase IVD Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

This survey included background research, a walkover of the project area, and subsurface testing. Stratification of the project area into zones of expected archaeological sensitivity was based on the results of background research and a field review. This preliminary evaluation indicated that the project area contained many locations of previous disturbance from residential development as well as locations that contained poorly drained, low-lying areas within flagged wetlands. Subsequent subsurface testing, consisting of 14 test units, sampled those portions of the project area considered to have low to moderate archaeological sensitivity. No Native American or Euro-American archaeological sites were identified during the fieldwork aspect of the survey. No additional archaeological investigation of the Chelmsford Phase IVD Lateral Sewer project area is recommended.

25-2134 Donta, Christopher L., Timothy L. Binzen, and Antonio Medina

2001 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Lighthouse Beach Shore Protection and Bank Stabilization Project, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Forty-six shovel test pits were excavated in the northern portion of Siasconset, along the east side

of Baxter Road. The test pits were excavated in locations proposed for the installation of auger holes packed with gravel for dewatering purposes, in an attempt to stabilize the eroding bank on the eastern shore of Nantucket. Three Native American sites were found, consisting of artifacts from seven shovel test pits. The Bounty site (19-NT-208) produced a quartz Small-Stemmed projectile point and a piece of quartz debitage from two test units. The Bluff site (19-NT-210) produced seven quartz and quartzite flakes from three test units. The Eastmost site (19-NT-209) produced a gray chert projectile point tip and two rhyolite flakes from two test units. No further survey was recommended, because the proposed impacts are to be confined to the already-excavated test units.

25-2135 Macpherson, Jennifer and Duncan Ritchie

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey East Brookfield Elementary School. 52 pages.

This 22 acre project area is located along Main Street (Route 9), east of Lake Lashaway. Background research included a review of previous archaeological investigations by both professional and avocational archaeologists within the town of East Brookfield and surrounding sections of the Quaboag River drainage. The project area is within the Seven Mile/Quaboag River drainage, which contains prehistoric sites of varying size and complexity. A known prehistoric site (19-WR-90) was reported to overlap the project area, however its boundaries, contents, and temporal affiliation were unknown. A small core of industrial and commercial activity, which developed through the historic/modern period, was located near the project area at the outlet of Lake Lashaway. A walkover inspection delineated zones of archaeological sensitivity and assessed previous disturbance within the project area. Subsurface testing was conducted in zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of 60 test pits, 50x50cm in size, was excavated during the intensive archaeological survey. No prehistoric cultural material or other evidence of site 19-WR-90 was found during subsurface testing in the project area. A small amount of historic-period cultural material consisting of one redware sherd was found in a plowzone context. This ceramic sherd appears to be an isolated artifact not associated with a specific site and is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. No other evidence of historic/modern period development was found within the project area. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2136 Macpherson, Jennifer and Duncan Ritchie

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Attleboro Industrial/Business Park Urban Renewal Project, Attleboro, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

This survey of the 185 acre parcel included the excavation of 148 test pits, resulting in the location and identification of two prehistoric cultural deposits. Findspot 1 yielded high densities of chipping debris and two stone tools within a small, localized area. These deposits are considered to be a potentially significant lithic workshop that could be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Preservation in place was recommended if prudent and feasible. Findspot 2 consisted of a single, quartz Small Stemmed projectile point. Further testing in the immediate vicinity proved it to be an isolated find, and no further investigation was recommended at the findspot. Historic period land use was reflected in a very low-density scatter of field refuse and stonewall sections. While these resources may be related to a nearby home/farmstead dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, they were not considered to represent significant cultural deposits.

25-2137 Graves, Anna K.

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Shaw's Supermarket, Sandwich, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

A total of 50, 50-x-50-centimeter shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 24-acre project area using a combination of three 30x30m test pit blocks and two test pit transects. The in-

tensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. The combined results of the intensive survey did not identify any documented prehistoric or historic period resources nor archaeological deposits within the project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2138 Waller, Joseph N. and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Phase II Expansion, Pembroke Business Center, Pembroke, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Based on background research and a preliminary walkover inspection, sections of the project area were considered to have high and low archaeological sensitivity. The majority of the project area had high archaeological sensitivity for both Native American and Euro-American cultural resources based on its locational attributes. The zones of high sensitivity in the project area included the location of Site 19-PL-879 on an elevated knoll of well-drained sand/gravel soils with a fairly level upper surface in close proximity to wetlands along Pudding and Huldah brooks. Subsurface testing within zones of high sensitivity was done with 30x30m sampling blocks each containing 13, 50x50cm test pits and judgmentally placed transects with test pits placed at 10m intervals. This testing resulted in the identification of three prehistoric Native American archaeological sites. Two of these were small, low-density find spots of prehistoric cultural material (quartz, rhyolite chipping debris) designated as Pembroke Business Center Loci 1 and 2. The presence of Site 19-PL-879 was confirmed; prehistoric cultural material was recovered across a fairly large area on the level upper surface of the knoll overlooking Pudding and Huldah brooks. Cultural material recovered from test pits included an Orient Fishtail projectile point; two fragments of untyped projectile points; and pieces of rhyolite, quartz, argillite, and quartzite chipping debris. Two hearth/firepit features were found in what appears to be the central portion of the site. The Orient Fishtail point indicates that the site contains a Terminal Archaic period (ca. 3200–2500 years ago) component. It is also likely that the site has other Archaic or Woodland period components. Pembroke Business Center Locus 1 and Locus 2 are unlikely to yield additional information and are not considered to be potentially significant. Site 19-PL-879 appears to be a large to moderate sized, multicomponent site and is considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. It is recommended that proposed construction avoid this site, if possible. No further archaeological investigation of Pembroke Business Center Locus 1 and Locus 2 is recommended. If avoidance of Site 19-PL-879 is not possible, additional archaeological investigation at the site examination level is recommended to determine its horizontal boundaries and other characteristics (internal complexity/density of cultural materials and features, temporal affiliation) and evaluate its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-2139 Fragola, Patricia and Suzanne Cherau

2001 Archaeological Data Recovery Program Historic Site 20M (HRV-HA-38), Jackson Road Improvement Project, Jackson Technology Park, Devens Commerce Center, Harvard, Massachusetts. 196 pages.

The data recovery program at Historic Site 20M (HRV-HA-38) involved extensive archival research and field investigations that provided for the collection of data, the processing, analysis, and curation of artifacts and samples. The archival research focused on a review of primary land evidence records, town business and tax records, family probates, and family genealogies to reconstruct the documented history of the farmstead and its owners/occupations. The field investigations consisted of the excavation of 63.35sq m of the 3,200sq m site area defined following the intensive survey. The data recovery fieldwork determined that the intact portion of the site is approximately 1,200sq m, of which 54sq m were excavated during the combined archaeological investigations. The subsurface testing units varied in size from single 1m square units to contiguous multiple meter square area. These units were excavated by hand to sterile subsoils or structural remains, in accordance with the Harris-Matrix excavation and recording technique. The documen-

tary and archaeological data are commensurate with house occupation that dates from the early to mid 1700s until the second quarter of the 1800s. The house was owned by three generations of Farwells, but the last (third) generation did not occupy the farm property. Exposed and identified site components consist of the dwelling foundation remains that fronted the historic Shabikin Road. The surrounding yard areas contain evidence of a filled fieldstone well to the north of the dwelling and a remnant cart path to the west and northwest that may have led to the documented barn structure. No archaeological evidence of the barn was identified during the data recovery program. The dwelling remains appear to include the original house built by Caleb Brown in the early 18th century. The full horizontal dimensions are unknown because of the fragmentary nature of the exposed foundation and cellar hole remains. The earlier part of the structure contained a partial cellar and may have been log constructed with a center brick chimney. The dwelling also contained a later 18th-century addition with end chimneys and other improvements made during the ownership of John Farwell. The addition appears to have been 7.5m wide by at least 20m long, with an interior wall sill support, dividing it roughly in half lengthwise. The foundation was constructed of drylaid fieldstones and boulders in part on a bedrock ledge. It was more than one-story high and may have been timber-framed. The house addition had more than one fireplace, one of which was identified at the northwest end in what appears to have been a kitchen and work area. The data recovery program also included a public education component.

25-2140 Doucette, Diana and A. Peter Mair, II

2000 Archaeological Site Examination of Seven Prehistoric Native American Sites, Route 44 Improvement Project, Taunton to Carver, Massachusetts. 275 pages.

The seven investigated sites are located north and south of the existing Route 44, between Route 58 in Carver and the Taunton River in Raynham. The study involved a review of previous archaeological investigations within the project area to develop theoretical and research contexts that guided the site examinations. Over, 323, 50x50cm test pits and 37 1x1m excavation units were excavated among the seven site areas within the Route 44 project area. Of these, 176 test pits and all of the excavation units contained cultural materials associated with prehistoric period land use and settlement. These materials consisted of 3,902 pieces of chipping debris, 83 chipped- and ground-stone tools (projectile points, scrapers, bifacial tools, and ground-stone tools including a gouge and an incised stone that is a possible pendant), and 122 pottery sherds. In addition, 15 cultural features were identified including stone fire hearths, postmolds, and refuse pits. The results of the fieldwork and specialized analysis of recovered data form a core section of the report. Of the seven sites examined, five contained sufficient evidence to be considered significant and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Two sites did not yield significant information to warrant further investigations.

25-2141 Heitert, Kristen, Jennifer Macpherson, and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Archaeological Site Examinations: Rugg/Dennett Site and Interchange 12 Site, Office/Hotel Development at Mass Pike Interchange 12, Framingham, Massachusetts. 118 pages.

This intensive (locational) survey investigated the presence/absence of potentially significant archaeological sites within three parcels proposed for development. Seventy test pits excavated within areas of high to moderate archaeological sensitivity identified one Native American site, the Interchange 12 Site containing quartz, quartzite, and granitic chipping debris, one quartz biface, and a granitic uniface and biface. The site examination of the Interchange 12 Site consisting of 24 test pits and one EU identified an extremely low density scatter of Native American cultural material, which has a low potential for yielding substantive or new information about prehistoric activity in the area. The Interchange 12 site is not considered significant and no additional research is recommended. The Rugg/Dennett Site, previously determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (see report 25-1440), was identified during an intensive archaeological survey in 1994. The site examination included the excavation of 36 test pits and two EUs.

A small number of artifacts generally indicative of the late 18th to early 19th centuries were collected from fill deposits containing late-19th through mid-20th-century materials. Extensive landscaping in the yard area and construction episodes around the original house have disturbed and, in many cases, redeposited original cultural materials within numerous fills. The site examination of the Rugg/Dennett archaeological site did not identify any significant archaeological resources and no additional research is recommended.

25-2142 Heitert, Kristen, Suzanne Cherau, and Stephen Olausen

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fife Brook Put-In Recreation Area, Bear Swamp Development and Zoar Whitewater Take-Out and Put-In Recreation Area, Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project, Florida. 58 pages.

An archaeological site examination was conducted at Fife Brook 5 (19-BK-174) in anticipation of recreation improvements to the area. A total of 38 50x50cm test pits and four 1x1m excavation units was excavated at 5m intervals across the 20x70m terrace overlooking the Deerfield River. This testing strategy, when combined with the intensive survey work (see Reports 25-824, 25-2062), resulted in the recovery of 422 pieces of cultural material. Quartzite chipping debris dominated the assemblage, followed by quartz, rhyolite, and chert. Diagnostic materials included a complete quartzite Atlantic/Snook Kill projectile point and seven fragments of aboriginal pottery, suggesting a Late-Transitional Archaic affiliation. No cultural features were identified. While severely compromised by erosion, the location and artifact profile of Fife Brook 5 is nearly identical to the previously identified Fife Brook Site Cluster (see report 25-824). These similarities form the basis of a predictive site model for the Great Bend section of the Deerfield River emphasizing temporary fishing camps along promising stretches of rapids.

25-2143 Glover, Suzanne, Kerrylynn Boire, and Kevin McBride

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Individual Lots Abutting Parcels I, IIA, IIB, and III – Tribal Trust Lands, Gay Head, Massachusetts. 174 pages.

This project surveyed approximately 141 acres of land abutting Tribal Trust Lands in Aquinnah (Gay Head). The acreage comprised 26 individual private lots that abut the north, east, south, and west sides of Parcels I, IIA, IIB, and III of Tribal Trust Lands. These investigations were conducted under contract with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah for future land acquisition and planning purposes. No previous archaeological investigations had been conducted within these private lots. The survey consisted of documentary research and field investigations that included a thorough surface inspection and subsurface testing. Documentary research consisted of a review of historic maps along with primary and secondary town histories and monographs. Subsurface testing consisted of the placement of 630, 50x50cm test pits within systematic grids around visible historic period structures, 30x30m sampling blocks, linear transects with test pits at 10m intervals, judgemental test pits, and test pit arrays with test pits at 5m intervals. The survey identified 14 prehistoric period Native American sites, the majority of which are designated as find spots of isolated cultural materials. They provide information relating to Middle Archaic through Late Woodland period occupation in the interior portion of the Gay Head peninsula. Only one of the prehistoric sites, in Lot 157, may contain evidence of a more complex occupation area. Additional archaeological investigations may be warranted should future acquisition and development in Lot 157 be planned by the Tribe. Eighteen historic period Native American home sites were located and identified within twelve of the individual parcels (Lots 169, 179, 193, 194, 198, 201, 17, 19, 23, 43, 16-25, and 27). These sites include 12 documented homestead complexes; the remaining six sites were found on the basis of archaeological structural remains and/or material assemblages. The structural remains, artifact assemblages, food remains, and field systems associated with the historic period sites are contributing elements to the complex record of early 18th through late 19th-century Aquinnah Wampanoag occupation and land use in the Old South Road community. Due to their significance in the historic and archaeological record of the island, miti-

gation measures such as avoidance and preservation are recommended should future land acquisition and development undertakings be planned by the Tribe

25-2144 Heitert, Kristen and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Intensive (locational) Archaeological Survey, Abington Commons, Abington, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The 34.5 acre project area currently is a recreational paintball facility and historically encompassed an extensive nursery operation from c. 1880–1980. A walkover survey of the project area identified a high degree of disturbance related to the paintball and nursery operations including the excavation of deep "foxholes"; grading of the ground surface to create level playing surfaces, cleared picnic areas and modular office space; the installation of fencing, bunkers, and spectator bleachers; and large craters created through the removal and rotation of nursery stock. An electric utility easement crosscuts the southern portion of the project area and an active commuter rail line marks the eastern boundary of the parcel. Wetlands dominate the southern and western portion of the project area. A total of 35, 50x50cm test pits was excavated in the Abington Commons project area comprising one 30x30m block, four transects, two judgmental test pits, and one array. A total of 58 pieces of cultural material was recovered during testing including a sample of late-19th- to 20th-century domestic and nursery-related debris and a single, redeposited rhyolite chunk. The rhyolite may be related to the previously recorded Abington Nurseries Site (19-PL-466), which is located south of and adjacent to the current project area and contained materials dating to the Early and Middle Archaic periods. All of the cultural materials from the Abington Commons project area were recovered from heavily disturbed fill contexts. In light of the extensive ground disturbances and lack of any significant cultural deposits, no further archaeological investigations at the Abington Commons project area are recommended.

25-2145 Ingham, Donna and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Proposed Meadow Creek Residential Development, Dracut, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

The intensive survey of the 384-acre project area included background research, walkover survey and subsurface investigations including excavation of 177, 50x50cm test pits within zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Five loci of historic period land use/activity consisting of two small structures and three boulder quarries; the remnants of Proprietor's Way, evidenced by parallel tracks occasionally flanked by stone walls; and three loci of prehistoric period land use/activity, two find spots of chipping debris and one low to moderate density deposit of prehistoric Native American cultural material, consisting of quartz and quartzite chipping debris, broken quartz cobbles, and a quartzite-worked flake, in association with intact soils (Moosewood Site) were identified. No further work is recommended for the historic period loci or the two prehistoric Native American spot finds. It is recommended that Proprietor's Way be incorporated into the overall design of the project, perhaps as a walking trail. The Moosewood Site is considered potentially significant and avoidance was recommended. Through project redesign, Proprietor's Way was incorporated as open space and the Moosewood Site was avoided.

25-2146 Ritchie, Duncan

2001 Archaeological Monitoring Of Landscaping Improvements Bacon Free Library, South Natick, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

The monitored landscape improvements included planting two large trees near the library front entrance, the installation of electrical conduit and lighting fixtures around the exterior of the library building and a patio/terrace with a small garden bed. The Bacon Free Library is within the John Eliot Historic District, which is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. This 71-acre district contains a complex of 18th- and 19th-century structures and the location of

the original 17th-century Christian (Praying) Indian settlement at Natick and a cemetery or burial ground. The Praying Indian Burial Ground is located at the intersection of Route 16 (Eliot Street) Union and Pleasant Streets and includes the grounds of the Bacon Free Library. Following review of the scope of proposed landscaping improvements by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC); the MHC requested that a professional archaeological consultant monitor excavation activities. It was also recommended that limited hand testing be conducted prior to machine excavation of specific areas. Background research conducted as part of the intensive survey indicated that unmarked, historic period Native American burials had been found in the project area during construction of the Bacon Free Library in 1879. On numerous occasions over the last 150 years, unmarked burials had also been found in close proximity to the project area and there was potential for more features of this type to exist within the grounds of the Bacon Free Library. This investigation was carried out in coordination with the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs. During the fieldwork aspect of the survey, Native American representatives from the Nipmuck tribe assisted the archaeologists. Seven judgmentally placed 50x50cm test pits were placed in the proposed tree planting locations, patio/terrace and garden bed. Several of these test pits yielded small amounts of prehistoric cultural material in disturbed soil contexts. This material included a Late Archaic (ca. 5,000—3,000 years ago) period Brewerton Eared projectile point of rhyolite and pieces of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris. During both hand sampling of tree planting locations with test pits and monitoring of machine excavation within the electrical conduit and lighting fixture trench, patio/terrace and garden bed, historic/modern period cultural material was found within landscaped loam, fill deposits and disturbed subsoil horizons. These materials were primarily 19th-century to early modern period ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and structural materials (brick, roofing slate, window glass, nails). Some deposits of sand fill containing brick debris and fieldstone trim spalls are most likely associated with construction of the Bacon Free Library. None of the prehistoric or historic/modern period cultural material found in the Bacon Free Library project area was considered to be potentially significant since it was unlikely to yield more information about past activities in and around the project area. No evidence of any unmarked burial shaft features or graves associated with the Praying Indian Burial Ground was identified in the project area. No further archaeological investigation of the proposed landscaping improvements at the Bacon Free Library was recommended. It was recommended that any future plans to carry out construction or modifications on the Bacon Free Library grounds be reviewed to assess the potential impact or effect it may have on the Praying Indian Burial Ground.

25-2147 Binzen, Timothy and Margaret Kelly

2001 Archaeological Reconnaissance And Intensive (Locational) Survey For The Hampden County Women's Correctional Facility, Chicopee, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

This project area contains approximately 15 wooded acres and is located .25 mile east of the Connecticut River, 1 mile south of its confluence with the Chicopee River. Within the project area, the topography consists of silty, loamy terrace escarpments of glacial outwash plain overlooking the Connecticut River. Subsurface testing was conducted along the crests of steep, linear ridges. A total of 70, 40x40cm shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated at 7.5m intervals. The soil profiles indicated the presence of generally undisturbed soils that had never been plowed. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Historic artifacts included bottle glass and a low volume of nails. At the end of a ridge in the northern section of the project area was the remnant of a low, C-shaped wall of cobbles and mortar; sections of the wall have tumbled down the slope. In one test pit to the south, a small stone feature interpreted as a drainage gutter was encountered at a depth of 13cm below the ground surface. No significant cultural resources were identified during the survey.

25-2148 Donta, Christopher and Jennifer Padden

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey And Site Examination Survey For The Proposed Forsman Residential Subdivision, North West Street, Agawam, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

Background research, an archaeological intensive (locational) survey, and a site examination sur-

vey were conducted on a 13-acre parcel of land in the northern part of Agawam, on the eastern side of Provin Mountain. The property lies in the area of one previously reported site (19-MD-92), about which little information is available. A reconnaissance survey defined three survey units with high potential for Native American sites. The subsequent locational survey involved the excavation of 100 shovel test pits, 17 of which contained Native American lithic debitage; Two sites were designated: the Forsman North Locus (19-HD-267) and the Forsman South Locus (19-HD-268). The South Locus site was recommended for site examination, which included 64 shovel test pits, four 50cmx1m trenches, and four 1x1m units. Twenty-eight of the 72 test units contained Native American lithic artifacts, including a Small-Stemmed projectile point, and a tabular anvil stone with a small circular depression in the center, likely utilized as a bracing stone for a pump drill, fire-starter, or spindle shaft. Because the site was of relatively low density and no intact features were found, it is unlikely that additional testing would produce information of importance, and no further survey was recommended.

25-2149 Donta, Christopher L., Margaret Kelly, and Jennifer Padden

2002 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance And Intensive (Locational) Surveys For The Home Depot Construction Project, Wareham, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Background research on this 15 acre parcel did not identify any known cultural resources within the project area, although Native American sites are known from the immediate vicinity. Following a reconnaissance survey, 105 STPs and one 50cmx2m long trench were excavated. Four of the STPs and the trench contained historical artifacts, all concentrated in a small area adjacent to the junction of Old Plymouth and Old County Roads in the western part of the project area. No intact subsurface features were found in this vicinity, indicating that this cluster of artifacts is probably related to the use of the road in the 18th and 19th centuries. No Native American artifacts were recovered. Because no archaeological sites were found in the project area, no further survey is recommended for this project

25-2150 Anna K. Graves

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mashpee Place, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

This project included background research including informant interviews, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of 25, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated in within the 16.44 acre project area. Testing was comprised of four linear transects with shovel test pits excavated at ten-meter intervals. The combined results of the intensive survey did not identify any documented prehistoric or historic-period resources nor archaeological deposits within the project area. Therefore, the proposed project will not affect any potentially significant cultural resources and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2151 Binzen, Timothy L., Margaret Kelly, Joannah L. Whitney, and Christopher L. Donta

2001 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance And Intensive (Locational) Survey For Sprint PCS Wireless Communications Facility #Ct33xc564-2, Southwick, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the proposed construction area were tested for prehistoric and historic cultural resources. In all, 26 shovel test pits were excavated at the proposed tower location and along the access road. Stratigraphic profiles in the test pits indicated natural stratigraphy, with the topsoil A-horizon possibly affected by historical timber harvesting and plowing in some locations. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during testing, and no prehistoric or historic cultural materials were recovered. No further survey is recommended.

25-2152 Wheeler, Kathleen L. and Ellen W. Marlatt

2000 Results of Site Locational Study at the Crown Point Telecommunication Tower, Salisbury (Essex County), Massachusetts. 19 pages.

Archaeologists excavated a total of 26 shovel test pits within the Areas of Potential Effect (APE), which consisted of an access road and a lease area for a cellular tower and associated equipment shelter. No ancient Native American material culture was recovered, but archaeologists encountered a thin distribution of Euro-American artifacts in the plowzone from 21 of the 26 STPs. Artifacts consisted primarily of brick fragments, flat glass, and a few pieces of ceramics with manufacture dates from late 1700s to the first half of the 1800s. In general, artifact density was observed to be very light within the APE with no indication of intact deposits or features. Based on these results, no further archaeological testing was recommended. A final site inspection occurred on September 22, 2000, when project effects were found to conform to the plans provided to IAC, with no additional effect noted outside project boundaries.

25-2153 Donohue, Barbara

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Cherry Street Interceptor in Plymouth, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

Seventy-three 50x50cm test pits (31 systematically placed along two transects, 9 judgmental, and 33 brackets) were excavated in areas of high potential along a 1,372m sewer route located in close proximity to 19-PL-295. While the project area had previously yielded extensive prehistoric materials to avocational collectors, no previous CRM study had been conducted. A total of 977 artifacts (681 prehistoric and 296 historic) were recovered. Diagnostic materials included Native American pottery; a shell midden, lithic activity areas, and a possible habitation/campsite were identified. Six prehistoric sites were identified. Two of the sites contained a low density of material and no further testing is recommended. Four of the sites, however, were determined to have potential to yield information on the Late Archaic through Late Woodland occupation of the area and a site examination is recommended for each of those sites.

25-2154 Chartier, Craig, Martin G. Dudek, and Alan Smith

2002 Report on the Intensive Archaeological Survey for Contract 22 of the Wastewater Program in Dracut, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted in the town of Dracut for approximately 500m of cross-country wastewater pipeline routes. This land was tested with 41 systematic test pits across the high-potential areas of three cross-country segments. No prehistoric resources were identified. Fill layers, disturbed stratigraphy, or hydric wetland soils characterized most of the testable routes. 20th-century materials made up the bulk of the recovered materials, most of which represented residential refuse. Several pieces of 19th- to early 20th-century bottle glass and nails were also recovered. No significant cultural resources were identified and no additional archaeological work was recommended.

25-2155 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2002 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Bologna Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 28, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 9250 sq ft proposed project impact area. The intensive survey resulted in the identification of two Native American archaeological deposits. The

prehistoric period deposit consists of 8 pieces of quartz chipping debris collected within a spatially limited (25 sq m) area on the edge of a small knoll. The historic and modern-period cultural materials include domestic and construction-related items, collected in low densities association with several stonewall networks. Documentary records indicate an association with the Wampanoag Cuff family in the mid to late 1800s, who appear to have inhabited a homestead to the east in proximity to the project parcel. No evidence of structural features was identified in the project area, which appears to have been used as open land. While these cultural resources (Lot 209 Findspot; Cuff Site) document the continuity of Native American land use in this section of Aquinnah, they are not considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits, and no further testing was recommended.

25-2156 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2002 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, O'Brien Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 42, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within proposed project impact areas that cover approximately 22,000 sq ft (2036 sq m). The intensive survey resulted in the identification of one Native American archaeological deposit. The prehistoric period O'Brien Site consists of 7 pieces of chipping debris and one lanceolate projectile point collected in a 100 sq m area on a level, well-drained terrace that is surrounded by wetlands. The recovery of a complete rhyolite projectile in close proximity to quartz chipping debris suggests that more than one period of site use may have occurred, and also suggests that although the area has been plowed, site integrity may be good. Although no cultural features were identified within intensive survey test pits, the presence of sandy, well-drained soils suggests that additional deposits may be located within the project area. In addition, the lanceolate projectile point recovered within the project area is not a type typically recovered at near-interior sites in Aquinnah. The site area is considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological resource and avoidance of the site with a protective buffer was recommended.

25-2157 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Technical Report, Data Recovery Program within the Lot 5/6 Site (19-DK-138), Lot 6 Building Envelope, Squibnocket Ridge, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

Archaeological investigations conducted between 1992 and 1999 within portions of the Lot 5/6 Site area have included intensive survey through data recovery-level excavation (See reports 25-1314 25-2057). A total of 13.75 sq m was excavated as 20, 50x50cm test pits and 9, 1x1m EUs within the 420 sq m project area. Two large, deep storage pit features were identified and excavated, along with a shallow hearth feature, located directly below one of the pits. The hearth feature was radiocarbon dated to the Late Archaic Period, although the presence of cord-marked pottery, net sinkers, a burned seed, and other tool fragments in the pit above also connected site use to the Woodland Period. Lithic debitage comprised more than 75% of the 1509 total materials collected. Other artifacts included one Rossville and one Levanna point, several bifaces, stemmed point fragments, and limited shellfish remains. No evidence of human burial features was identified within the data recovery project area. The current data, combined with that collected in other portions of the site area, indicate that the Lot 5/6 Site was part of a large, multi-component occupation area during the Woodland and Contact Periods, and was also used for limited activities as early as the Middle/Late Archaic Periods. The approximately 5660 sq m site includes significant shell midden trash deposits, lithic workshop areas, and at least one human burial. These deposits were identified in sandy, rock-free soils that appear to define the overall site boundaries on a broad, high terrace overlooking Squibnocket Pond and the Atlantic Ocean. The Lot 5/6 Site also appears to be part of an larger settlement area documented at other sites within a one-mile radius on Squibnocket Ridge.

25-2158 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2002 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Chao and Sand Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 29, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the proposed well, house, septic, and utility/access corridor impact areas. The intensive survey identified two prehistoric period find spots within the project area. The Harpoon Hollow 1 Find Spot is comprised of a single heavily weathered rhyolite flake recovered in the topsoil horizon in one test pit. The Harpoon Hollow 2 Find Spot was also identified in a single test pit, placed within the northernmost well site. A total of 25 quartz flakes, a biface fragment, and a uniface fragment were collected between 0 and 20 cm below surface in a silty sand A/topsoil deposit. No evidence of cultural features was identified in the project area, indicating the isolated nature of the identified deposits. While these cultural resources document the continuity of Native American land use in this section of Aquinnah, they are not considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits, and no further testing was recommended.

25-2159 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Zoia Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources which may be affected by project construction. A total of 18, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 4000 sq ft proposed project impact area. The intensive survey resulted in the identification of one Native American archaeological deposit. The prehistoric find spot consists of 4 pieces of lithic chipping debris collected within a spatially limited (5 sq m) area on the edge of a small wetland. No evidence of cultural features was identified in the project area, which currently exists as an open yard area. While these cultural resources (Lot 50 Find Spot) document the continuity of Native American land use in this section of Aquinnah, they are not considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits, and no further testing was recommended.

25-2160 Roach, Wayna, Ellen Marlatt, and Kathleen Wheeler

2001 Results of a Partial Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Kyle’s Court Subdivision at 28 Wiley Street, Wakefield, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 38 Pages.

This report summarizes a partial Phase IB archaeological survey to verify the presence or absence of archaeological resources within a 24-acre parcel along the Mill River at the site of the ancient Woodville District (19-MD-429). The landholding also contains an 18th-century house that is listed in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. The Woodville District is known from hundreds of ancient artifacts collected from the site by former landowner and resident, Ernest Tyzzer, and the MHC has a catalog (if not exact provenience) of the materials in this collection. The original scope of work called for testing all level areas of the parcel where construction impacts were planned, particularly along the lower terrace and on flat portions of the upper terrace, with a total of 220 shovel test pits. The development project was long in contention with abutters, and in late August 2001, an agreement was made that the Metropolitan District Commission would take the parcel by friendly eminent domain. All aspects of the project, including the archaeological survey were cancelled. The report summarizes the results of the field efforts up to the point that the archaeologists were dismissed. During three days of testing, archaeologists excavated a total of 28 shovel test pits (STPs) along the Mill River, of which 27 were positive for cultural materials. A total of 1,221 artifacts was recovered and included 25 lithic flakes from seven test pits positive for ancient Native American materials, and 1,196 Euro American artifacts. Al-

though the survey was not completed, the parcel was found to contain intact deposits of ancient Native American and Euro American artifacts and is considered sensitive for both types of cultural resources. Should the parcel be considered for any type of development in the future, further testing is strongly recommended.

25-2161 Ritchie, Duncan and Raymond Pasquariello

2001 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Betty's Neck, Lakeville, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

Background research and a walkover survey were used to stratify the 500-acre Betty's Neck property into zones of expected sensitivity for Native American and Euro-American cultural resources. The Betty's Neck Site (19-PL-209) is described in site files as a large area at the head or northern end of Betty's Neck. In a National Register of Historic Places nomination for this site prepared in 1972, 19-PL-209 was described as a section of Betty's Neck with the potential to contain substantial multi-component prehistoric sites and the location of an early historic period Native American settlement that was protected with a wood palisade wall. Site 19-PL-213 is located in the southern half of the property; no information about the type of prehistoric cultural material found on this site or the period of occupation was recorded. This area currently contains sand/gravel pits in active use and Site 19-PL-213 may have been damaged or destroyed. A petroglyph site on the shoreline of Assawompsett Pond along the northern boundary of the property was identified through a local informant. It consisted of two boulders with inscribed dates ranging from the 18th century to modern period, sets of initials and names, as well as images of a human footprint and a wigwam-like structure. This site may be associated with historic-period Native American occupants of Betty's Neck as well as later Euro-American activity. The petroglyph site is considered to be an unusual and potentially significant cultural resource that will require protection. From the 17th century to early modern period a small Native American settlement belonging to the Assawompsett band, a small group within the Wampanoag tribe was located on Betty's Neck. A number of small farmsteads and houses on Betty's Neck were occupied throughout the historic period and the last Native American resident lived there until 1931. Most of the houses in this settlement were outside the southern boundary of the property along Betty's Neck Road in the Indian Shores section of Lakeville, on Assawompsett Pond. Cartographic evidence indicated that several structures occupied by Native Americans in the 19th century were located within the area covered by Site 19-PL-209. The reconnaissance survey identified large zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. These zones have the potential to contain sites related to both prehistoric and historic period Native American activity and historic period use of Betty's Neck by Euro-American residents of the area. They also have the potential to contain undocumented 18th- and 19th-century farmstead or house sites. The property was found to contain a number of standing structures including several that are likely to have been constructed in the late 19th century or early modern period. These structures are located around the perimeter of the cranberry bogs and an open field occupying the central portion of the property. They may be potentially significant for their association with the commercial cranberry industry. It is recommended that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted within the Betty's Neck project area. A resource protection plan should be developed for the petroglyph site on Assawompsett Pond. The historic/modern period standing structures in the project area should be evaluated to assess their potential significance.

25-2162 Pasquariello, Raymond, Joseph N. Waller, and Alan Leveillee

2001 Reconnaissance and Intensive (locational) Archaeological Surveys, Flatley Development Parcels, Southborough and Westborough, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The 187-acre South Parcel is situated to the immediate northeast of the Cedar Swamp National Register Historic District in Westborough. The 197-acre North Parcel is situated in Southborough, immediately north of the Westborough/Southborough municipal boundary. Following a reconnaissance survey the parcels were divided into zones of archaeological sensitivity. The intensive (locational) survey focused upon projected moderate and high sensitivity to contain prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites. A total of 191 test pits was excavated across the Flatley parcels dur-

ing the intensive (locational) archaeological survey. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered, and investigation of several potential rockshelter sites failed to provide evidence for their use by Native American peoples. The Flatley parcels are intersected by stone walls, and both documentary and archaeological evidence indicates elements of three clustered 19th-century farmsteads exist. Two of these concentrations of structural remains, landscape features, and archaeological materials, the G.S. & J.A.J. Fay farmstead and the E. Hyde farmstead, are situated in the North Parcel, and one, HS-5, is in the South Parcel. The complex in the South Parcel, HS-5 is represented by a compromised (barn) foundation. The feature, and the surrounding area generally lack contextual integrity and further documentation is not recommended. The G.S. & J.A.J. Fay farmstead, and the E. Hyde farmstead in the North Flatley Parcel both include cellar hole and/or barn foundation features, surrounding stone wall and animal pen features, and archaeological assemblages in good landscape and stratigraphic contexts. Preservation in place of these 19th-century cultural resources is recommended. If preservation in place is not prudent and feasible, further documentation and evaluation at the site examination level would be warranted.

25-2163 Waller, Joseph N.

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey AGT G-System Replacement Workspace Bellingham and Mendon, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

This intensive survey included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface investigation of the G-System temporary and permanent workspace. Archaeologists excavated 50x50cm test pits within zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity along the project corridor. Subsurface investigation resulted in the recovery of a single piece of quartz chipping debris from the project corridor. This deposit has been designated as the G-System Find Spot. The quartz flake recovered from the project corridor likely reflects a brief episode of hunting or stone tool maintenance by a single individual who traversed the general project area. This find spot contains limited archaeological information and is considered to have a low potential for yielding substantive or new information about prehistoric activity in the Bellingham and Mendon area. No additional research is recommended for the G-System Find Spot.

25-2164 Chartier, Craig S. and Barbara Donohue

2001 Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Plum Island Utility Services Project Newburyport and Newbury Massachusetts. 70 pages.

A synthesis of environmental, historical, and geographical information, accompanied by a walkover survey, identified three areas of archaeological potential that were recommended for intensive-survey testing. As only one of the areas of archaeological potential was going to be impacted by the current project, an intensive (locational) survey was conducted. This area of potential was within or adjacent to the boundaries of 19-ES-03, a site listed merely as a village. Five test pits and four bracket test pits were excavated within an area approximately 30x30ft, and two find spots yielded Native American pottery (shell- and grit-tempered). No further testing was recommended.

25-2165 Ford, Ben and Matthew A. Kierstead

2001 Oliver Mill Park Restoration Project Archaeological Monitoring of Machine Excavation. 60 pages.

During August and September 2001 the mill foundations at Oliver Mill Park, located on the Nemasket River in Middleborough were partially reconstructed. As part of the reconstruction, standing walls were removed and footer trenches for replacement walls were excavated using machinery. A map was created and photographs taken to document the existing conditions at the site prior to the beginning of excavation and archaeological monitoring took place for the duration of the excavation. Oliver Mill, which was an active industrial complex from 1734 to ca. 1855, underwent previous archaeological investigations in 1962 by amateur excavators led by Frederick Eayres Jr.,

and excavations and reconstruction by Roland Wells Robbins in 1967, 1968, 1973, and 1978. Prior to the current investigation it was believed that these excavations and reconstruction destroyed the integrity of the site. However, based on the current investigation it appears that a substantial portion of the Washburn period shovel factory (ca. 1797–1850) archaeological remains are intact. Consequently it is recommended that any future construction at Oliver Mill Park be preceded by an archaeological investigation.

25-2166 Ingham, Donna and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Seekonk Water District Brown Avenue Wellfield Replacement and Water Transmission Line Project Areas, Seekonk, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

This survey identified two loci of Native American activity. Background research indicated that no less than 12 archaeological sites are located within one mile of the project area, including the Ledge Road Site (19-BR-349) along the Runnins River. Sixty 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated. The Seekonk Water District 1 Site and Seekonk Water District Native American Find Spot 1 Site contain low- to moderate-density distributions of prehistoric cultural materials. Cultural material consists of chipping debris as well as a single Attleboro Red Felsite biface, broken during manufacture and a small fragment of a highly finished quartz biface. Neither site is likely to yield new information on Native American activities and no further investigation is warranted. Visual inspection and subsurface testing in the Brown Avenue Wellfield indicate that this area has been altered by previous construction.

25-2167 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Taylor Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources which may be affected by project construction. A total of 25, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the approximately 2-acre lot. Although a documented historic Native American cemetery and the 18th/19th century Lot 43 Homesite are located in an adjacent lot, no cultural materials or features were identified in the project area. No further testing was recommended.

25-2168 Ives, Timothy H.

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Military Reservation, Fuel Spill 1 Wellfield Modification Project Area, Upper Quashnet River and Bogs Area, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Archaeologists completed an intensive (locational) survey of the Fuel Spill 1 (FS-1) Wellfield Modification project area, located within the upper Quashnet River and Bogs area in Mashpee. The project area is located within a 350-acre parcel that had previously undergone a reconnaissance archaeological survey. Proposed project impacts include the installation of underground utilities, three new extraction wells, concrete vaults, piping, communication lines, and power cable. Subsurface testing was conducted in the FS-1 Wellfield Modification project area in areas of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity, as recommended in the reconnaissance survey. The majority of the project area consists of a 15ft wide corridor. Archaeologists excavated 59, 50x50cm test pits during the intensive archaeological survey, along transects at 10m intervals and in a 10m square block formation. Subsurface testing yielded no evidence of prehistoric period activity. Historic-period materials were recovered from various locales in the project area. These materials date to the late-18th, 19th, and 20th centuries and are likely related to documented 19th-century Mashpee Wampanoag homesteads, transportation corridors, and resource areas. None of these cultural materials are considered to represent potentially significant archaeological resources as they were recovered from disturbed contexts, and were not found in association with any his-

toric features.

25-2169 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mayrand Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 26, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within project impact areas, consisting of a 5000 sq ft (465 sq m) building envelope, and a 200ft (60m) access and utility easement. The intensive survey resulted in the identification of one Native American archaeological deposit, designated the Lot 97 Site. The prehistoric period deposit consists of 28 pieces of quartz chipping debris, a quartz core fragment, and a quartz cobble hammerstone collected in a 225 sq m area. No evidence of cultural features, diagnostic artifacts, or other cultural deposits was identified and the deposit appears to represent a single period of stone tool manufacture or maintenance. The site does not represent a potentially significant resource; no additional testing was recommended.

25-2170 Heitert, Kristen, Jennifer Macpherson, and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: New Groton Dunstable Regional High School Casella Property, Groton, Massachusetts. 104 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed New Groton Dunstable Regional High School. The project area consists of three parcels of land totaling 179 acres, of which approximately 40 acres are to be developed. The survey included background research, informant interviews, and field investigations. One hundred and forty three, 50x50cm test pits were excavated and 169 pieces of historic cultural material were recovered. No prehistoric cultural material or features were identified in the project area. Three historic period sites were identified. The Smith I Site consists of two large fieldstone foundations and a stone-lined well on two sides of a farm road. The Smith II Site consists of a historic farmhouse and outbuildings. The Smith Saw Mill Site consists of a sparse scattering of materials designating the location of a portable sawmill. The Smith I and II sites relate to a single family's continuous ownership and working of a farm through several generations. The archaeological deposits associated with the Smith I and II sites possess good physical integrity and are potentially significant resources that can contribute information about the history of the family and parcel.

25-2171 Waller, Joseph N. and Alan Leveillee

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Stonemeadow Community Project Area, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface investigation of a proposed mobile home elderly community development on approximately 160 acres. Background research indicated that the project area is located north of the concentrated Native American Titicut settlement area. State site files maintained at the Massachusetts Historical Commission note that site Native American Site 19-PL-380 is located on an adjacent property along the margins of the same wetland series that borders the project area. Archaeologists excavated 103, 50x50cm test pits within archaeologically sensitive portions of the Stonemeadow Community project area. Subsurface investigation of the project area recovered Native American and historic-period archaeological resources. Recovered historic period artifacts included coal, brick, nails, ceramic sherds, and glass primarily from plowed stratigraphic contexts. These materials represent incidental inclusions in the A Horizon introduced during historical or recent plowing of the agricultural fields. Native American cultural materials were recovered from three concentrated areas within the project area. These deposits were designated Stonemeadow Find Spots 1, 2, and 3. Stonemeadow Find Spot #1 consisted of a flake of quartz and a flake of rhyolite. Stonemeadow

Find Spot #2 consisted of a single flake of Lynn/Mattapan rhyolite. Stonemeadow Find Spot #3 consisted of two quartz flakes. The composite loci of Native American find spots identified within the Stonemeadow Community project area exhibit poor integrity and contain limited archaeological information. No additional research is recommended.

25-2172 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, New Lawrence High School, Lawrence, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Background research conducted as part of the intensive survey indicated that this project area had the potential to contain previously unknown Native and Euro-American cultural resources. One known prehistoric site, the Lawrence Stadium Site (19-ES-200), was reported to be located in the project area. Its current condition was not known, however because extensive modifications to the original landscape have occurred in and around the project area over the last 100 years. The project area is within a core area of urban and industrial development associated with the city of Lawrence. Past land use included agricultural/pastoral activity from the 17th to 19th century, and urban residential development and city parkland in the late 19th century and early modern period. Modern period development in the project area also included buildings such as the former Naval Reserve Training Center, now used by the City of Lawrence as a school. During the intensive archaeological survey of the project area, zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity identified in a walkover inspection were subjected to subsurface testing. Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of two loci of prehistoric cultural material in the wooded southeast section of the project area. The Memorial Park 1 Site consists of a low-density deposit of prehistoric cultural material. The five recovered pieces of rhyolite chipping debris indicate a Native American group or individual used the site for the manufacture of chipped-stone tools. While it demonstrates that prehistoric sites have survived in the small patches of relatively intact land along the lower Shawsheen River, the Memorial Park 1 Site is unlikely to yield additional information about Native American settlement or resource use in the lower Shawsheen and Merrimack River drainage. The Memorial Park 2 Site is a small deposit of prehistoric cultural material located south of the existing baseball field. All of this material was recovered from intact soils buried under as much as 77 cm of historic/modern fill soils. Two chipped-stone tools, a triangular projectile point and a graver made on a retouched flake of gray chert were found within buried A_{pz} and B_1 subsoil horizons. One piece of glossy, dark gray chert chipping debris with evidence of thermal alteration or burning (potlid scar) was also found in the buried plow zone. The projectile point is not clearly diagnostic of any temporal period; it is likely, however, to be at least 4,000 years old and may be associated with a Late Archaic Period, Laurentian Tradition component. The graver is similar in terms of lithic material (chert) and morphology to PaleoIndian (ca. 12,000–10,000 years ago) tools. This tool was found at a depth of 120–130 cm below surface in a buried B subsoil horizon. Locus 2 also contains a possible feature consisting of charcoal stained subsoil and a burned (calcined) bone fragment. The temporal affiliation of this anomaly is unclear, however it may be associated with prehistoric activity. The Memorial Park 2 Site could yield more information about Native American activities in the lower Shawsheen and Merrimack drainages and is considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. The intensive survey identified two small loci of prehistoric cultural material within the southeast portion of the project area. These loci may be associated with the Lawrence Stadium Site (19-ES-200), which is reported to be in close proximity to the project area. Memorial Park 1 is a low-density deposit of chipping debris with limited information content. Memorial Park 2 appears to contain a Late Archaic component. A flake tool/graver recovered from this locus may also indicate a much earlier (PaleoIndian Period) use of this location. Locus 2 is considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation of Memorial Park Locus 1 is recommended. It is recommended that Memorial Park Locus 2 be avoided and preserved in place. If avoidance is not possible, further archaeological investigation of Locus 2 at the site examination level is recommended.

25-2173 Ritchie, Duncan and Jennifer Macpherson

2001 Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Survey Overlook Ridge Development, Revere and Malden, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

The 100-acre project area is bounded by Route 1 on the west, Salem Street on the south, and on the east by a Boston & Maine Railroad easement. The project area contains the Rowe Quarry, an actively used trap rock quarry. Residential neighborhoods are located both north and south of the Rowe Quarry along a number of side streets. Background research and a walkover survey conducted during the previous reconnaissance survey delineated zones of archaeological sensitivity within the Overlook Ridge project area. Most of the project area contained highly altered land in and around the Rowe Quarry. Small zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity were identified around the perimeter of the project area where there were relatively intact wooded areas or vacant lots within residential neighborhoods. A total of 60 test pits was excavated in zones of high and moderate sensitivity during the intensive archaeological survey. Test pits were 50x50cm and arranged along 12 linear transects and one array. Eleven judgmental test pits were placed in specific locations within archaeologically sensitive sections of the project area. Cultural materials were recovered from 26 of these test pits. Subsurface testing conducted during the intensive survey identified one locus of Native American activity (Overlook Ridge Locus 1). Three historic/modern period building foundations (Overlook Ridge Foundations 1–3) identified in a previous reconnaissance survey were investigated with judgmentally placed test pit transects. One small deposit of prehistoric Native American cultural material, designated as Overlook Ridge Locus 1, was discovered in the south-central portion of the project area in Malden. This site is located in a small field along the south side of Ricker Street. A total of 13 pieces of dark red, gray, and black rhyolite chipping debris was recovered from this site. The three foundations for historic/modern period buildings (Overlook Ridge Foundations 1–3) along Breedens Lane are just outside the northeast rim of the Rowe Quarry. A total of 312 pieces of 19th-century and early modern period cultural material was recovered from test pits along two transects placed near these foundations. In summary, Overlook Ridge Locus 1 consists of a small, low density deposit of prehistoric Native American cultural material (bifacial tool blade, chipping debris). Given its limited information content and unknown temporal affiliation, it is unlikely to contribute additional information about Native American settlement and lithic resource use in the Revere/Malden area. Overlook Ridge Locus 1 is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. Based on the material collected from test pits around Overlook Ridge Foundations 1, 2 and 3, these features most likely represent one or two small houses and associated outbuildings (stable/garage, barn) with driveways and landscaping that date from the late 19th century to early modern period. The results of background research indicated that residential development within this section of Revere did not occur until the last few decades of the 19th century. These historic/modern structural remains are not considered to represent potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the Overlook Ridge project area.

25-2174 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the McLean Hospital Redevelopment Water Main. 66 pages.

The proposed project involves the construction of an approximately 1,600ft long water line in the northeastern portion of the McLean campus in Belmont. Based on background research, portions of the project area were considered to be archaeologically sensitive because of their proximity to a recorded historic site (the W.W. Chenery/Highland Stock Farm Site) and to favorable environmental settings for Native American sites such as well-drained, level, elevated ground adjacent to wetlands. A total of 41, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area. These test pits were placed along a single judgmental transect within the proposed water main easement. No Native American cultural materials were recovered from test pits placed within the project area. Subsurface sampling resulted in the recovery of a low density of historic period cultural material. Most of this material was recovered in association with plow zone soils created by past agricultural land use. Ceramic sherds, bottle glass and structural materi-

als (nails, window glass) found in the project area were primarily of mid/late-19th-century and early modern period provenience. These materials are considered to be generally related to the W.W. Chenery/Highland Stock Farm Site, but do not have the potential to yield additional specific information about this 19th-century farm. These materials do not, therefore, represent a potentially significant cultural resource. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2175 Dudek, Martin G. and Craig S. Chartier

2002 Report of an Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Tall Pines Development, Clinton, Massachusetts. 100 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted in Clinton, Massachusetts on a parcel of 91 acres bordering on Clamshell Pond. A total of 231 (50x50cm) test pits were excavated, consisting of 170 systematic test pits in six blocks and 13 transects, 17 judgmental test pits, and 44 bracket test pits. Three of four high-potential areas and a medium potential area yielded prehistoric cultural materials. The high potential area closest to Clamshell Pond had three separate loci with prehistoric cultural materials consisting of a localized find of a quartz biface and a quartz edge tool, a small, low-density locus of quartz debitage, and a broad, low-density locus with quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, metasediment and chert debitage. The second high potential area, near wetlands, had six separate loci with prehistoric cultural materials, consisting of an isolated find spot of a broken quartz biface, two localized sites of quartz debitage (one low density, one high density at a boulder with a quarried quartz vein), a localized low-density quartz chipping station with a quartz core and a cobble tool, the Rockshelter Terrace site with a quartz lithic reduction station and a rockshelter yielding a quartz flake and Woodland pottery, and the Hunting-Blind Ridge site, which yielded quartz debitage and a quartz edge tool. A third high potential area had an isolated find spot of quartz debitage, while a medium potential area located at Indian Rock, a large glacial erratic, had an isolated find spot of a quartz edge tool and a piece of quartz debitage. The Rockshelter Terrace site and Hunting-Blind Ridge site are considered to be potentially significant and were recommended for site examinations.

25-2176 Waller, Joseph and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Sherburne Commons Assisted Living Facility, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area was within the core area of the late-17th- through 18th-century settlement of Miacomet. It was expected that the project area could contain evidence of Native American occupation of the property that ranged from small find spots of isolated prehistoric cultural materials to larger sites and houses associated with the historic Miacomet Native American community. Historic period land use in and around the project area was primarily agricultural/pastoral, serving as an area of sheep pens during the 19th century. Field investigations consisted of a walkover survey/surface inspection followed by subsurface testing. Based on the walkover inspection in conjunction with documentary research, the project area was assessed as exhibiting moderate to high sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic period Native American cultural resources. Evidence of previous disturbance to the project area was minimal. A total of 75 test pits (50x50cm) was excavated across the project area. These test pits were placed in 30x30m sampling blocks and along judgmentally placed transects. A single test pit sampling array was used to supplement testing around a find spot of historic period cultural material. Subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of two sherds of a 17th/mid-18th-century ceramic type (delft), white ball clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, and pieces of brick and shell from a highly localized area in the western portion of the project area. This deposit has been named the Sherburne Commons Locus 1 Site. It is expected that Sherburne Commons Locus 1 represents a deposit of domestic refuse associated with historic period Native American occupation of the Miacomet settlement, which is designated on state site files as site NAN-HA-2. The Sherburne Commons Locus 1 Site was located within the approximate location of a proposed emergency vehicle access road. It is recommended that the proposed development avoid impacts to the Sherburne Commons Locus 1

Site. If avoidance is not possible, further archaeological investigation of the Sherburne Commons Locus 1 Site should be conducted.

25-2177 Macpherson, Jennifer and Suzanne C. Cherau

2001 Technical Report: Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Tom's Neck Farm Subdivision and Archaeological Site Examination: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Driveway Sites, Chappaquiddick Island, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 180 pages.

Intensive and site examination investigations were conducted at Tom's Neck Farm in Edgartown, Massachusetts (Chappaquiddick Island). Ninety test pits were excavated within five lots (Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) and an entrance road and resulted in the identification of six archaeological sites associated with Native American settlement of Chappaquiddick Island (Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Driveway, Entrance Road sites). All but the last contained potentially significant deposits dating to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. Eighty-one test pits and eleven 1x1m units were excavated within the site areas during the site examination. The Lots 1, 2, and 3 sites yielded high densities and wide varieties of lithic material and stone tools along with prehistoric pottery and radiocarbon-datable features. These sites have high potential to contain significant new classes of archaeological data. The sites are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

25-2178 Waller Jr., Joseph N. and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Quail Ridge Country Club, Acton, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, walkover survey, and the excavation of 184, 50x50cm test pits over the 154.7 acre project area. State site files note that three archaeological sites (19-MD-585, 19-MD-586, and ACT-HA-1) are located on an adjacent property, and it was expected that the project area could contain evidence of Native American habitation of the property or late 18th/19th century cultural resources associated with Acton's granite industry. Subsurface investigation resulted in the recovery of Native American cultural materials from four areas designated as the Quail Ridge Find Spots 1, 2, 3, and 4. The individual find spots consisted of an untyped side-notched projectile point, a flake of banded rhyolite, an isolated quartz biface fragment, and two quartz flakes, respectively. The composite loci of Native American find spots identified within the project area contain limited archaeological information and are not considered potentially significant cultural resources. Historic period cultural resources identified within the project area include the late 18th to early 19th Quail Ridge Farmstead and numerous granite quarry-related locations. The Quail Ridge Farmstead consists of two cellar holes (domicile and possible barn), a possible root cellar, stonewalls, and cart paths. Granite quarry features identified within the project area include boulder and ledge quarry locales, quarry pits, trim piles, and a stone platform. Individually and collectively, the quarry locales and farmstead within the Quail Ridge Country Club project area are considered potentially significant cultural resources. These resources are a reflection of Acton's past and the cottage industries in which the local inhabitants involved themselves.

25-2179 Waller, Joseph N., Jr. and Alan Leveillee

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey The Maples at Little River Subdivision. 58 pages.

The objective of the archaeological survey was to document the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources in the 32-acre project area using a combination of background research and subsurface testing. Background research indicated that the project area is situated in an archaeologically sensitive area. Field investigations included a walkover inspection followed by subsurface testing. Testing included hand excavation of 20, 50x50cm test pits in areas where pro-

ject-related boring logs indicated the potential for undisturbed soils. Test pits were organized within two linear test pit transects and within two sampling cluster arrays. Excavated test pits confirmed that a large portion of The Maples at Little River Subdivision project area has been altered by previous landscaping activity. A former wetland has been filled by cutting and grading portions of a remnant hill, now a terrace, situated within the eastern limits of the project area. Zones of hydrosaturated soils/subsoils exist in the northeastern and southwestern limits of the project area, where wetlands have been filled in the past. Recovered cultural materials were predominantly mixed within disturbed fill deposits that contained variable densities of skeet fragments. A single piece of quartz chipping debris, resulting from stone tool production in the prehistoric period, was also recovered from a fill deposit. Low densities of historic period artifacts, including glass, coal ash, and brick fragments were incorporated within an intact plow zone in the southeastern limits of the parcel. Cultural materials recovered from The Maples at Little River Subdivision represent historic sheet refuse, materials discarded and subsequently mixed with topsoils, in disturbed fill or moderately impacted plow zone deposits. These materials did not represent intact archaeological resources; no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2180 Donta, C.L., F.T. Barker, and Margaret Kelly

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Town Common Improvement Project, Princeton, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Background research, a reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were conducted in five survey areas on the Princeton Town Common. Thirty-five shovel test pits were excavated, documenting disturbance around Goodnow Memorial Library, Bagg Hall, and along Town Hall Drive. In the area of a proposed Life-Flight Helicopter Landing Area, several historic features were identified, part of the Clark Historic House site (PRI-HA-5). These include a brick and cut stone foundation, a historic era postmold, a fieldstone foundation, and a filled well. A variety of domestic artifacts were recovered in association with the features, including pane glass, cut nails, brick fragments, stoneware, lead-glazed redware, shell-edged pearlware, flow blue whiteware, and transfer-printed whiteware. The brick and stone foundation is thought to be the remains of the Reverend Samuel Clark house (ca. 1821), and the second foundation may be associated with an outbuilding related to the house, such as a stable or shed, or the 1838 First Congregational Church itself. A recommendation was made to avoid this site, or to further investigate with a site examination survey.

25-2181 Waller, Joseph N., Jr. and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Proposed D'Allesandro Farm Irrigation Water Pipeline, Swansea, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

An archaeological survey using a combination of background research and subsurface testing was conducted to document the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources. Background research indicated that several rockshelters, including Margaret's Rock and Devils' Rock as well as a historic grain preparation site at the Swansea/Warren line (King's Rock) are recorded in proximity to the project area. Field investigations associated with the project consisted of a walkover survey/surface inspection followed by the excavation of 31, 50x50cm test pits. Subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of a few historic period artifacts including ceramic sherds, iron fragments, glass, and shell from intensively plowed stratigraphic contexts. No pre-Contact or early historic Native American cultural materials or features were recovered from the project corridor. The cultural materials recovered are not considered potentially significant in terms of future research potential; no further archaeological investigation is warranted.

25-2182 Waller, Joseph N.

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey TGP Beverly-Salem Lateral Replacement, Wilmington and Reading, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface investigation of archaeologically sensitive portions of the project corridor assessed during a site walkover. State site files housed at the Massachusetts Historical Commission indicated the presence of the Foley Site (19-MD-692) in immediate proximity to the pipeline, east of West Street in Wilmington. Archaeologists excavated 23, 50x50cm test pits within the Foley Site, east of West Street in Wilmington, and an additional 15 test pits east of I-93 in Reading. Test pits were organized within linear test pit transects and sampling clusters. Subsurface investigation failed to identify any significant cultural deposits east of I-93 in Reading. Field investigations confirmed the presence of the Foley Site (19-MD-692), east of West Street in Wilmington. Cultural materials recovered from the Foley Site include a projectile point preform and rhyolite debitage. Recovered cultural materials are characterized by raw materials that originate from the Lynn/Mattapan volcanic suite of North shore Massachusetts. The classes of data recovered from the site indicate that a potentially significant pre-Contact Native American site exists within the proposed Beverly-Salem Lateral Replacement project corridor. Avoidance of any ground alteration disturbances to the segment of the project corridor containing the Foley Site (19-MD-692) is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, a site examination should be conducted at the Foley Site prior to any ground alteration disturbances to evaluate the site's significance relative to National Register of Historic Places criteria.

25-2183 Waller, Joseph N.

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey AGT Mystic River Replacement Workspace, Medford, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

This intensive survey included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface investigation. Archaeologists excavated 12, 50x50cm test pits within the Mystic River Replacement temporary and permanent workspace. Subsurface investigation of the workspace resulted in the recovery of 20th-century cultural materials from disturbed stratigraphic contexts across the project area. These materials do not represent intact archaeological resources. No additional research is recommended.

25-2184 Macpherson, Jennifer

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Estate at Pride's Crossing Residential Development Area, Beverly, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, walkover survey, and the excavation of 86, 50x50cm test pits within the 88 acre project parcel. Subsurface investigation resulted in the recovery of low densities of late 19th/early 20th-century cultural materials including whiteware ceramic sherds, machine cut nails, and bottle and window glass shards from project area topsoils. No Native American cultural materials were recovered from the project area. Cultural materials recovered from the project area do not represent intact archaeological deposits and are not considered significant. No additional research is recommended.

25-2185 Leveillee, Alan and Donna Ingham

2001 (Revised 2002) Intensive Archaeological Survey, Interchange Commercial District, Plainville, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

Documentary research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were included in an intensive survey for an approximately 40-acre commercial development. Subsurface testing involved the excavation of a total of 62, 50x50cm test pits, distributed amongst nine linear transects using a 10m interval, two test pit arrays using a 5m interval, and six judgmentally selected locations. Three site locations were identified. A moderate to high density of prehistoric chipping debris was recovered within the Interchange 1 Site. A low density of prehistoric chipping debris and a worked flake, was recovered from within the Interchange 2 Site. Prehistoric cultural materials recovered from both sites are associated with intact soils, and each may meet National Register criteria for

eligibility. The Deep Hole Road Domestic Complex Site consists of a cluster of features including house and barn foundations. Artifacts recovered during subsurface testing around these features indicate that the complex is primarily associated with 20th-century occupation. The Deep Hole Road Domestic Complex Site is unlikely to meet National Register criteria for eligibility.

25-2186 Leveillee, Alan and Donna Ingham

2001 (revised 2002) Intensive Archaeological Survey Warren Street Subdivision, Plainville, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Documentary research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were included in an intensive survey for an approximately 100 acre residential development. Subsurface testing involved the excavation of a total of 124, 50x50cm test pits, distributed amongst seven 30x30m blocks, five linear transects using a 10m interval, one test pit array utilizing a 5m interval, and three judgmentally selected locations. Three site locations were identified as a result of the survey. A single piece of chipping debris was recovered from the Warren Street Subdivision Prehistoric Find Spot 1 Site. The Warren Street Subdivision Structure 1 Site consists of the remains of a small, low, L-shaped dry-laid fieldstone structure of unknown age and specific function. The Warren Street Subdivision Domestic Complex 1 Site consists of the remains of a cement slab and bermed earth and stone foundation, a stone-lined well, and a depression possibly marking the location of a privy. All three sites are of limited future research potential and are unlikely to meet National Register criteria for eligibility.

25-2187 Macpherson, Jennifer and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Rosewood Commons, Raynham, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area was within a core area of Native American settlement centered around nearby Lake Nippinicket and Titicut Swamp. A known prehistoric period archaeological site, Rozenas II, was located within the I-495 corridor before construction of the highway. The results of background research, a walkover survey and surface inspection indicated that much of the project area had been previously disturbed and had low archaeological sensitivity. The remainder possessed moderate archaeological sensitivity, with some small zones of high sensitivity near a small pond and along the southern edge of the project area. Other sections of the project area had been significantly disturbed by the construction of Interstate 495, and related improvements to North Main Street. A total of 52, 50x50cm test pits was excavated in the project area along nine judgmentally placed transects. Each transect contained between three and ten test pits placed at 10m intervals. No cultural material was recovered from any of the test pits excavated within the project area and no archaeological sites were identified.

25-2188 Donohue, Barbara

2002 Intensive (Locational) Survey Report for the Proposed Erickson Retirement Community, Hingham, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

This survey consisted of documentary research and the excavation of 69 test pits, including 29 in four blocks, 30 in eight transects, and 10 judgmentally placed test pits on a 108 acre parcel that has undergone considerable disturbance from historical and current-day quarrying activities. Three modern artifacts were recovered. Various stonewalls cross the proposed project area and attest to historic land use, no evidence of prehistoric activity was identified. If the area was used by prehistoric peoples, it is most likely that historical and modern activities (such as quarrying, lumbering, and dumping) have severely compromised the likelihood of locating any sites that may have existed. No further field investigation is recommended.

25-2189 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Aquinnah Housing Committee, Resident Homesite Parcel 9-158, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of 29, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the approximately 8500 sq ft impact area. A low density scatter of 19th-century domestic and structural debris was collected within approximately 150m of the previously identified Olive Jerrett Homesite Site (GAY-HA-20), located within the adjacent lot. Cartographic research determined that the current project area boundaries match those of Set-Off Lot 7, assigned to Josiah Jerrett during the 1866/70 division of Indian lands at Gay Head. No evidence of cultural features or structures within the project area was identified through background research or field survey. The deposits identified within the project area do not represent a potentially significant element of the Olive Jerrett Site, therefore no additional testing was recommended.

25-2190 Binzen, Timothy

2002 Archaeological Site Examination Surveys of the Boulder Trail Prehistoric Site and the Stream Prehistoric Site for the Water Treatment Plant Project, Billerica, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

Phase 2 archaeological site examination surveys were conducted at the Boulder Trail Prehistoric Site (19-MD-825) and the Stream Prehistoric Site (19-MD-826), located on a bluff west of the Concord River (See Report 25-2079). In combination with previous intensive (locational) testing, the site examination excavation at the Boulder Trail Site yielded two Brewerton projectile points, two scrapers, and 137 pieces of chipping debris, all made of rhyolite. The site retains a high degree of integrity and represents a single-component, projectile-point manufacturing site of the Laurentian tradition of the Late Archaic Period. In combination with previous intensive (locational) testing, site examination excavation at the Stream Site yielded one small quartz pentagonal projectile point, the tip/midsections of two rhyolite projectile points, contracting stem fragments of one quartzite projectile point and one rhyolite projectile point, one rhyolite scraper, and 117 pieces of chipping debris. More than 90% of the chipping debris at the Stream Site consisted of rhyolite, and the remainder was quartz. The concentration of chipping debris at the Stream Site is low to moderate in density, and no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered that allowed the date(s) of site occupation to be defined closely. The Stream Site is interpreted as a hunting station that witnessed multiple re-occupations between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods.

25-2191 Binzen, Timothy L., Margaret Kelly, and F. Timothy Barker

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Accessible Walk and Drainage Project, Fort Phoenix National Historic Site, Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

Fort Phoenix is listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places and was in active military service during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. It overlooks the entrance to New Bedford Harbor from the east. A total of 24 shovel test pits was excavated at 25ft intervals along the centerline of a proposed walkway and utility conduit between a parking lot and the fort, in the parade ground, and in the fort interior. No significant features were recorded outside the fort, and no natural soil strata were encountered during the testing. Segments of multiple stone foundations (Features 1 and 2) were identified at two locations on the walkway route within the fort, at depths of 4 inches and 12 inches, respectively, below the existing ground surface. Archaeological and archival evidence suggests that these foundations may represent 19th-century outbuildings. The outlines of the foundation of a barracks or quarters built in the late 18th or early 19th century are faintly visible in the northeast part of the fort. These quarters were burned in the late 19th or early 20th century. Feature 3, an historic refuse pit, was encountered at a depth of 2.3ft below the existing ground surface near the flagpole within the fort. The subsurface testing for this project, while limited in scope, resulted in the discovery of significant cultural resources and addi-

tional unrecorded deposits and features likely exist at the site. Archaeological testing is recommended prior to any future undertakings at the site that could affect the historic landscape there.

25-2192 Binzen, Timothy L., F. Timothy Barker, and Martha Pinello

2002 Results of an Archaeological Site Examination in 2000 for Historic Landscape Restorations at The Mount, Lenox, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

An archaeological site examination excavation was conducted at The Mount, a National Historic Landmark that was the country estate of the American writer Edith Wharton (1862-1937) from 1902 to 1911. The Mount was the first of Wharton's properties to which she applied her European design ideals. The site examination enabled the identification of the landscape design and construction history at the estate. The objective was to identify and document historic landscape features, so that preservation and accuracy could be maximized during restoration. The archaeological work expanded on a previous survey conducted in 1999 (see report 25-1920). Historical photographs guided the placement of excavation units, which mainly consisted of 1m wide strips of various lengths, 0.5x2m exploratory trenches, and 40x40cm shovel test pits. In general, only the sod layer and modern topsoil overburden were removed, in order to expose the stone beds of historic pathways, now obscured by vegetation, that led through the ornamental gardens designed by Wharton. In the southern part of the estate near the mansion, archaeological data allowed the extrapolation of the original layout of the flower garden, bosco terrace, walled garden, and the axial lime walk that connected them. The gardens featured planting beds and rectangular and circular paths, made of a limestone and marble rubble base with a rolled limestone finish. The north lawn paths and evidence of a rock garden wall were identified. Previous disturbance had removed sets of earthen steps that led from the mansion terrace to the north lawn. In the center of the estate, the stone foundation of a springhouse was tested, and a formal pathway was identified linking it to the main drive. A historical drain and the original edges of the main drive were recorded. Throughout the estate, streams and springs had been incorporated into a drainage system featuring ceramic tiles and cobble-lined swales. Testing defined a historic dump next to the stable building. In the northern section of the estate, data were obtained to suggest the historic layout of the extensive kitchen garden and its paths, designed by Wharton's niece Beatrix (Jones) Farrand. An additional formal path led from the kitchen garden to the gatehouse by way of the greenhouse and orchard. Landscaped stratigraphy associated with a maple allée near the entrance was recorded.

25-2193 Binzen, Timothy L. and Margaret Kelly

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Proposed Construction Activities at the Chatham Municipal Airport, Chatham, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

This project area is located near several freshwater ponds and estuarine wetlands. Subsurface testing was conducted in six locations. A total of ninety 40x40cm shovel test pits was excavated, at 7.5m intervals at each test location. One rhyolite biface fragment was recovered, although it was in a redistributed fill stratigraphic context, and its original provenience could not be determined. Soil profiles indicated the presence of some intact subsoil strata, but also extensive zones of previous mechanical disturbance. No subsurface features or significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

25-2194 Binzen, Timothy, Ann Chapman, and Antonio Medina

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey of Two Pump Stations for the Tri-Lakes Sanitary Sewer Extension Project, Belchertown, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

This project area is located to the west and south of Metacomet Lake. A total of twenty-three (23) 40x40cm shovel test pits were excavated. Soil profiles provided evidence of agricultural activity and deposition of fill during road construction, although intact subsoil strata also were recorded. The Bay Road Native American Site was identified at the test location south of the lake. The arti-

fact assemblage consisted of seven rhyolite flakes, three quartz flakes, five quartzite flakes and one piece of quartzite shatter, recovered from a plowzone context. The site likely represents a location where people modified and sharpened stone implements in the ancient past, while preparing for hunting and gathering activities at the Metacomet Lake wetlands. No significant historic resources were recorded at either test location.

25-2195 Mair, A. Peter, II

2001 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Kendall Station Electrical Interconnect, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

The project is located within the Charles River Basin National Register District and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) District, both listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. A reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with state and federal regulations concerning cultural resources. Background research and field investigations confirmed that the majority of the proposed preferred and alternate routes are located within existing paved streets that rest on deposited fill. Based on the background research and walkover survey of the project area, monitoring of the installation of the underground electrical transmission line in the area of Magazine Beach was recommended. Exposed walls of the utility trench indicate that the project area through the Magazine Beach area is the result of numerous episodes of fill to create the current topography. Based on field monitoring, the proposed 115 kilowatt underground transmission line did not impact any potentially significant archaeological deposits.

25-2196 Waller, Joseph N. and Alan Leveillee

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey American Inn South Village, Southwick, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

State site indicated the Driftwood Site (19-HD-158) was in immediate proximity or perhaps contained within the 8.76 acre, greater project area. Investigations included excavation of 44, 50x50cm test pits. No potentially significant Native American or historic period archaeological sites were identified within the project area. Background research supplemented by project-specific history provided by knowledgeable informants, and subsurface testing results indicate that the project area has been the setting for late-19th- and early-20th-century agriculture, selected logging and associated small-scale processing (sawmill), and a commercial (restaurant) building and parking lot.

25-2197 Donta, Christopher L., Ann Chapman, F. Timothy Barker, and Mitchell Mulholland

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Combined Sewer Overflow Project in Arnold Arboretum, Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Two small areas associated with the Boston Combined Sewer Outflow Project were surveyed within Arnold Arboretum. Background research identified two pre-Contact period Native American sites located in or near the two areas that required survey. The sites are the Centre Street Border and Hickory Group site (19–SU-43), and the Spring Brook Village site (19-SU-25). No documentary evidence of historic sites was found. Following background research and visual reconnaissance, 11 shovel test pits were excavated. Both areas surveyed have been disturbed by past construction. The only cultural material recovered was modern bottle glass and styrofoam. No Native American or historic Euro-American materials were encountered. No archaeological features were identified. No further survey is recommended.

25-2198 Herbster, Holly and Deborah C. Cox

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Town of Dartmouth, Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

466 pages.

This town-wide survey was designed to produce a database and comprehensive inventory of known and potential archaeological resources within Dartmouth, to be used by local and state review organizations involved in planning, permitting, and preservation issues. The survey included background research, informant interviews, and drive-over fieldwork and resulted in the documentation of 50 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (20 prehistoric and 30 historic sites). The predictive model developed for the survey indicates that Dartmouth contains a wide diversity of natural resources including extensive wetland networks, limited modern period development, and a documented human presence spanning 10,000 years. These conditions, taken together, give the town a generally high archaeological sensitivity and a determination that the town possesses a generally high sensitivity for additional cultural resources to be present. Data gathered during the survey was used to produce prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity maps of the entire town, a user's guide for the maps, a written summary report, and suggested bylaws and management recommendations.

25-2199 Dudek, Martin G. and Craig S. Chartier

2002 Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Chicopee High School, Chicopee, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted on a 16-acre parcel where the construction of the new Chicopee High School in Chicopee, Massachusetts is proposed. Substantial areas of fill were identified from boring logs in the northern, western, and southwestern edges of the project area. This limited the area to be tested to a roughly triangular section measuring 134m north to south and 288m east to west in the central and eastern portions of the 16 acre parcel. Fieldwork consisted of 56 test pits (50x50cm) within four blocks, four bracket and 9 judgmentally placed test pits. Extensive 19th- to 20th-century material was recovered, with a few pieces of late 18th-century material. These artifacts represented domestic refuse spread on cultivated fields and material incorporated in fill deposits. Two pieces of prehistoric lithic chipping debris were recovered from a fill deposit and from the first 10cm of excavation. It is not believed that these pieces of chipping debris are in their primary depositional context. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2200 Dalton, Ronald and Barbara Donohue

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Ashland High School Site, Ashland, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

Five 30m blocks of 14 test pits each, one 10m block of 5 test pits, 3 transects, judgmental and bracket test pits, for a total of 176 units, were excavated on a 52 acre parcel as part of a feasibility study. Three sites (two prehistoric and one historical) were identified. Site examinations were recommended for the prehistoric sites, but not for the historical site. As a result of the documentary research, two historical rural landscape features, a section of the 18th-century Mendon Road, and a section of the Connecticut Path were identified.

25-2201 Binzen, Timothy and Ann Chapman

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the North Central Terminal Alternative at the Barnstable Municipal Airport, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

The project area is mostly wooded and occupies a location in central Cape Cod near several freshwater ponds. Subsurface testing was conducted at locations with high sensitivity for archaeological resources. A total of 237 shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5m intervals. Soil profiles indicated the presence of undisturbed topsoil and subsoil in wooded areas, and some previous disturbance in open areas near the airport. Three pre-Contact Native American sites (the Upper Gate

Pond Site, the Breeds Hill Road Site, and the Nashawake Site) were recorded as a result of the survey. The Upper Gate Pond Site consists of three loci in an area measuring approximately 30m by 90m. A rhyolite Atlantic point of the Late Archaic period was recovered, in addition to 11 rhyolite flakes and 1 chert flake. The Breeds Hill Road Site consists of three large rhyolite flakes recovered from a single test pit. The Nashawake Site consists of a concentration of chipping debris recorded in a test area measuring approximately 7.5m by 40m. The lithic assemblage consists of 21 thinning and sharpening flakes of rhyolite, quartz, and quartzite. The sites provide evidence of Native American subsistence activities near freshwater ponds during the pre-Contact period. No historic Euro-American archaeological resources were encountered during the survey.

25-2202 Graves, Anna K. and Holly Herbster

2002 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Riverfront Business Park Project Area, and Archaeological Site Examinations, Evans-Barrett Site, Hathaway Site, and Head of the Cove Site, and Delineation of Four Historic Cemeteries, Freetown, Massachusetts. 288 pages.

An intensive survey, site examinations and cemetery delineations were completed at the 575 acre Riverfront Business Park project area. A total of 154, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the 10m interval transects and 30x30m blocks. The intensive survey identified four historic period cemeteries, six prehistoric and three historic sites, four of which, the Head of the Cove and Barnaby's Swamp prehistoric sites, and Evans-Barrett (HS-1) and Hathaway (HS-2) historic sites, were determined to represent potentially significant resources. Based on proposed project impacts, site examination investigations were completed at three sites, and the horizontal bounds of all four historic cemeteries were delineated. The Head of the Cove Site covers an area of approximately 8,400sq m. During the site examination, a total of 69 test pits and three 1x1m units was excavated, recovering 404 pieces of cultural material, including two Small Stemmed projectile points, lithic debitage and organic materials in deeply plowed soils. The mid-19th to late 20th-century Evans-Barrett house site covers an area of approximately 4,200 sq m. Thirty three test pits and two 1x1m units were excavated, recovering 1,542 pieces of cultural material, including domestic, structural, and personal items. No historic period cultural features were identified at this site. The mid-18th to mid-20th-century Hathaway house site covers an area of approximately 2,500 sq m. A total of 31 test pits and 3, 1x1m units was excavated, recovering 1,351 pieces of cultural material, including domestic and structural items. Two intact cultural features were identified and investigated; an approximately 1m diameter dry-laid fieldstone well and a possible intact wooden post and partial buried foundation. Machine-assisted testing located the horizontal boundaries of the four 18th and 19th-century family cemeteries within the project area. The Head of the Cove and Evans-Barrett Sites were determined to have poor physical integrity and therefore were not considered significant or eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Recommendations also included the avoidance of Cemeteries 1–4, the Hathaway Site, and Barnaby Swamp Site. The proposed project, as currently planned, will not impact potentially significant cultural deposits within these areas.

25-2203 Donta, Christopher L, Margaret Kelly, and Kerry J. Lynch

2002 Phase 1 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Benson Farm, Lot A, Concord, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Two archaeological sites were investigated at the site of the former Benson Farm on Balls Hills Road, which is a parcel of approximately 9 acres being converted to open space as part of a town water supply project. The Benson Farm Native American site (19-MD-70) was previously recorded as having produced diagnostic Late Archaic (6,000-3,000 years ago) and Woodland period (1,600-400 years ago) artifacts, as observed from collections in the area. During this survey, the site location was confirmed by the identification of a light scattering of lithic waste, totaling 11 flakes from 8 excavation units centered on a knoll to the west of the house. No features were identified, nor were any tools found that would aid in better understanding the date or nature of the

site. The site appears to have a low potential to provide information of significance to archaeology. The Benson Farm historic site was tested via trenches along the exterior foundations, and test pits inside the house foundation and around the property adjacent to outbuildings. Excavations produced diagnostic 18th- through 20th-century artifacts, with no indications to support a late 17th-century construction date. It is recommended that the existing foundations of the house, barn, and associated outbuildings not be destroyed but be filled to protect the intact features of this historic property. No further survey is recommended for the Native American site, due to a low density of artifacts, found primarily in plowed soils.

25-2204 Barker, F. Timothy, Christopher L. Donta, Timothy L. Binzen, and Margaret Kelley

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey (Phase 1) of the Proposed Police Driver Training Track, 2001 Testing, New Braintree, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing was conducted on approximately 300 acres. Documents indicated the presence of one known Native American site (19-WR-299), and an area of high historic potential adjacent to early 19th-century roads that are within the project area boundaries. At least 16 previously recorded Native American sites are located immediately to the north, east, south and west of the project area. Three hundred and forty eight shovel test pits were excavated in clusters, in eight survey units. The known Native American site within the project area boundaries was located and found to contain chipping debris of quartz, quartzite, chert, and rhyolite materials. Five other locations of Native American activity were also found (the Between the Stream site (19-WR-738), the Pumpkin Patch site (19-WR-739), the Boulder Falls site (19-WR-736), the Widow Maker site (19-WR-737), and the Sinkhole site (19-WR-741)), consisting of small areas of lithic debitage. Two historic house sites were found (the Barnes Site (NBR-HA-4) and the Boyden/Hapenay site (NBR-HA-5)), one containing a possible intact foundation feature and each containing artifact concentrations of the late 18th and 19th centuries. It is recommended that three Native American sites and one historic house site be avoided by any construction, as they are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining four Native American sites and the one historic site are not considered significant, and no further survey is recommended for these areas.

25-2205 Ingham, Donna and A. Peter Mair, II

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: East Taunton Industrial Park, Taunton, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the East Taunton Industrial Part resulted in the identification of two loci of Native American land use and activity. Background research and walkover survey identified areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of 105, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within these areas. The East Taunton Industrial Park 1 Site contains a low-density distribution of quartz and rhyolite lithic debris within approximately 300 sq m. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or features recovered and all materials were recovered from plowed soil. The East Taunton Industrial Park 2 Site contains low- to moderate-density distributions of prehistoric Native American cultural material dating to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland within a 1,950 sq m area. Quartz lithic debris, a quartz biface, and a quartz Small Stemmed projectile point was recovered from disturbed and undisturbed contexts. No subsurface features were encountered. The East Taunton Industrial Park 1 Site does not meet National Register criteria for eligibility. The East Taunton Industrial Park 2 Site contains multiple categories of data, within an undisturbed stratigraphic context and is likely to yield additional data pertaining to use of the area by Native Americans between ca. 5000 and 1500 B.P. The East Taunton Industrial Park 2 Site is considered significant and avoidance or site examination is recommended.

25-2206 Macpherson, Jennifer

2002 Technical Report Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Mashpee Shaws, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The 24-acre parcel is wooded and bound by SR 151 to the south and Old Barnstable Road to the west. A total of 50, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within project area along three judgementally placed linear test pit transects (A through C) and two 30x30m test pit blocks, each containing 13 test pits. Test pits along transects were excavated at 10m intervals. Testing was conducted in the locations of proposed infiltration basin, the building and two parking lots. Based on the lack of any cultural material, the Mashpee Shaws project area is not considered to yield any potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2207 Binzen, Timothy and Christopher Donta

2002 Archaeological Site Examination Survey at the Sachem Rock Native American Site, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

An archaeological site examination survey was conducted in part of the Sachem Rock Site (19-PL-63) located within the proposed limit of disturbance for a septic system. A total of twenty-four 50x50cm shovel test pits and two 1x1m excavation units were completed for the site examination, which followed intensive testing. Test pits were excavated at 7.5ft intervals along the proposed septic pipe, and 53 pieces of chipping debris were recovered, in addition to one large utilized flake, one fragment of pottery, and one fragment of fire-cracked rock. An excavation unit placed on the pipe alignment yielded 35 additional pieces of chipping debris, as well as one small triangular projectile point, three pottery fragments, and two pieces of fire-cracked rock. Test pits and one excavation unit also were excavated at intervals within the proposed septic leach field. A total of 50 pieces of chipping debris was recovered from the STPs, as well as one tip/midsection fragment of a rhyolite projectile point and one fragment of fire-cracked rock. The excavation unit yielded 45 additional pieces of chipping debris. Overall, approximately one half (50.3%) of the chipping debris from the Phase 2 testing consisted of quartz debitage, followed by rhyolite and a small amount of chert and felsite. No areas of high artifact concentration were identified and no subsurface features were encountered. The stratigraphy generally consisted of topsoil and fill from house construction overlying gravelly subsoil, or a plowzone deposit overlying undisturbed subsoil. The evidence indicates that the site was occupied during the Woodland period.

25-2208 Hoffman, Curtiss and Adrienne Edwards

2002 The SuAsCo Watershed Archaeological Inventory Project: Exploring The Cultural Resources Of A Suburban Area. 196 pages.

People have lived in the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord (SuAsCo) watershed in eastern Massachusetts for as long as 11,000 years. They left the traces of their existence in the landscape, in the form of stone tools, pottery, and other evidence. Archaeologists have been exploring the watershed's rich past for over a century. Many of the 776 Native American sites now known in the watershed are located in the same kinds of environments, which local environmentalists have identified as valuable open space for wildlife habitat protection, water quality and quantity protection, and open space for passive recreation. Both Federal and state environmental laws afford some protection for these buried cultural resources, if they can be identified. We have gathered data on site locations and contents to produce a GIS-based model for predicting where important cultural resources may be expected to be located. This will help regional and town planners as they generate "smart-growth" proposals for the region. We provide recommendations to various stake-holders in the SuAsCo Watershed and specific recommendations for each town based upon the site distribution model.

25-2209 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

1999 Fieldwork Completion Report, Archaeological Data Recovery Program within the Herring

Creek Archaeological District, Wampanoag Aquinnah Shellfish Hatchery (WASH), Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

The Tribe is planning the construction of a hatchery building and associated utilities within an 8 acre parcel of Tribal land on Menemsha Pond and the Gay Head Herring Creek, located partially within the Herring Creek Archaeological District. PAL completed an intensive survey of the project area in 1998 (See Report 25-2210). The project methodology called for stripping the topsoils followed by the excavation of any features within of 1500 sq m impact area. Twenty-four cultural features were identified as part of the project, including 12 refuse/storage pits, 7 shell midden pits, 1 hearth, 1 bottle dump, and 2 foundations. Two sacred/ceremonial features were identified but were not excavated. The recovered cultural material assemblage documents repeated, long-term use of the area from the Middle Archaic Period through the early 20th century by Aquinnah Wampanoag peoples for food processing, tool manufacture and maintenance, and habitation as well as ritual activities. The recovered cultural assemblage will be processed and curated by the Tribe at their Cultural Resource Center, currently in development through the Aquinnah Wampanoag Cultural Resource Commission.

25-2210 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

1998 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Wampanoag Aquinnah Shellfish Hatchery (WASH), Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing in the form of 35, 50x50cm test pits placed along linear transects. The survey resulted in the identification of four probable prehistoric features, three probable historic period features, and two probable cellar hole depressions associated with a documented 19th-century Aquinnah Wampanoag homestead. The recovered prehistoric assemblage included lithic chipping debris, chipped stone tools and tool fragments, clay pottery sherds, and shell and animal bone fragments. Historic-period artifacts included brick, window and bottle glass, hand and machine-wrought nails, ceramic vessels, and shell and animal bone waste. Based on the recovered data, the site area appears to have been used by Aquinnah's Native peoples from the Late Archaic Period through at least the mid-19th century. The identification of both pre-Contact and historic Native American cultural deposits within close proximity to one another presents an important and unique opportunity to explore and understand the cultural continuity of the Aquinnah population. Potentially significant archaeological deposits were identified within proposed project impact areas. Since avoidance was not deemed feasible by the WTGH/A, it was recommended that the Tribe mitigate the impacts to the archaeological deposits by undertaking additional archaeological investigations in the form of a data recovery program.

25-2211 Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

2001 The Pine Hawk Site: 7000 Years of Prehistory on the Assabet River Acton, MA. VHS cassette.

This video was produced as a part of the public education program on the Pine Hawk Site (19-MD-793) in Acton, MA. (See Reports 25-1876, 25-2061)

25-2212 Baker, Emerson W.

2002 Test Excavations at the Balch House, Beverly, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

Test excavations took place in the front yard of the Balch House (Prehistoric Site 19-ES-714, Historical Site BEV-HA-6 and Historic Structure BEV.185). This initial subsurface testing followed up on documentary research and remote sensing done in 1985 by Edward Bell (See Report 25-621). A total of 27 and a half 2.5x2.5ft pits were excavated within the 40x50ft survey area, with units initially being determined by a random stratified sample. Excavations revealed a range of in-

tact features and artifacts from the 17th though 20th centuries. The site also contains a Ceramic Period component. Despite intensive occupation for over 350 years, this yard contains significant archaeological remains and should not be disturbed without further archaeological excavation.

25-2213 Leveillee, Alan, Amy Barlow, Ben Ford, Gail VanDyke, and Kirk VanDyke

2002 The Whitin Park Mound: An Archaeological Approach. Northbridge, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

Whitin Park is a 7.5 acre property, once an element of the larger estate of John C. Whitin, the 19th-century industrialist after whom the town is named. The park includes the former Whitin house site and several remnant landscape elements including plantings and a small terraced mound, suspected to the buried remains of a former water fountain. Archaeologists were invited to excavate the small mound with the help of community volunteers, in the hope that the results would provide options for planning future park improvements. Archaeologists and public volunteers hand excavated a trench across the mound, exposing a granite polygonal foundation, and recovering a low density of 19th and early 20th-century domestic and structural debris. The investigation provided an opportunity to combine applied archaeology and public education. It confirmed the location of the former water fountain and provided the Whitin Community Center with a number of preservation options.

25-2214 Ingham, Donna

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Salt Pond Visitor Center Rehabilitation, Cape Cod National Seashore, Eastham, Massachusetts. 180 pages.

The intensive survey of the approximately 12 acre Salt Pond Visitor Center (SPVC) Rehabilitation project area focused on the proposed locations of project impacts. The project area, situated on elevated ground adjacent to Salt Pond and the Nauset Archaeological District (also a National Historic Landmark), is archaeologically sensitive. Subsurface testing, consisting of a total of 38, 50x50cm hand-excavated test pits placed singly and at 5, 10, and 20m intervals and six split-spoon cores placed within the locations of proposed construction impact, resulted in the identification of two low-density distributions of prehistoric cultural material associated with intact soils. These loci, the SPVC Prehistoric Find Spot 1 and 2 Sites, were identified following the recovery of a total of four pieces of lithic debris of unknown temporal association from two test pits. The spatial extent and information content of both sites is limited and neither site meets National Register criteria for eligibility.

25-2215 Ingham, Donna and A. Peter Mair, II

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Silver Lake Middle School, Kingston, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey for the Silver Lake Middle School project included background research and field investigations consisting of 44, 50x50cm shovel test pits excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Two loci of Native American land use and activity and one locus of Euro-American land use and activity were documented. The Silver Lake Middle School Find Spot 1 and Find Spot 2 sites contain low-density distributions of quartz chipping debris recovered from disturbed contexts. No temporally diagnostic prehistoric or evidence of subsurface features were recovered from either site and neither site is considered potentially significant. The “John Hall’s Mill” Site was identified within the 200ft buffer zone around Halls (Howards) Brook. It contains surviving structural remains and cartographic evidence suggests that additional structural remains or archaeological deposits may exist. Any plans for future development of the area should take into account potential impacts to this resource.

25-2216 Donta, Christopher L. and Margaret Kelly

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed North Raynham Sewerage Project, Raynham, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Background research, reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were conducted for eight small parcels scattered across North Raynham, part of a proposed sewer expansion. Prior to our fieldwork, there were two recorded Native American archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project parcels. These are the Rozena's Farm Site (19-BR-225) (see report 25-170), in the area of Survey Unit A, and the Zolga Site (19-BR-451), in the area of Survey Unit H. No evidence was found of either of these two sites during the subsurface excavations. The lack of materials was probably due to extensive disturbances in each survey unit, as well as possible distance from the core areas of these two sites. During the field research, two previously unknown Native American sites were identified in the project area. The Hall Street site (19-BR-488) was identified in Survey Unit C, and included 74 quartz artifacts from intact subsoils. The Bridge Street site (19-BR-487) was identified in Survey Unit E, and included five quartz artifacts from plow zone contexts. A cluster of historic artifacts was found in Survey Unit F, but was not found to be in association with any features or standing structures. Avoidance was recommended for the Hall Street site, while the remaining parcels were not recommended for further investigation.

25-2217 Ingham, Donna

2002 A Program of Archaeological Data Recovery, Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, and 3 Sites, Westborough Elementary School Construction Area, Westborough, Massachusetts. 314 pages.

These archaeological sites were identified as three of four potentially significant prehistoric deposits during an intensive survey of the proposed Westborough Elementary School construction area conducted in 1999 (See Reports 25-2025, 25-22026). Following the intensive survey, archaeological site examinations were conducted on the Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, and 3 sites. The Nourse/Andrews 4 Site is located within a wetland buffer area that is intended to be preserved as open space and will not be impacted by the proposed construction. The Nourse/Andrews 1, 2, and 3 sites were well-preserved upland sites dating to the Middle Archaic Period, and all three sites were determined to be significant cultural resources that met National Register eligibility criteria. The data recovery included the excavation of 73 square meters within the three site areas resulting in the identification of seven lithic concentrations, five features, and the recovery of more than 7,000 pieces of prehistoric cultural material including lithic debitage, chipped stone tools and tool fragments, floral remains, faunal remains, and ceramic sherds. The majority of the cultural materials recovered from the three sites are associated with occupation during the Middle Archaic Period. Small, distinctive, assemblages of cultural material associated with occupation during the Early Woodland Period were recovered from the Nourse/Andrews 1 and 3 sites. Detailed analyses of chipped stone tools and lithic debris focused on an assessment of the lithic technologies represented by the assemblages and the relative level of settlement mobility that may be associated with them. These studies yielded evidence that each site contained a Middle Archaic component with a moderate level of settlement mobility. Further, comparison of the Middle Archaic components with the Early Woodland components has highlighted aspects of the Middle Archaic occupations, such as their relative functional and technological complexity, their evidence for the bulk processing of a targeted resource, and their evidence for onsite activities focused on the maintenance of the task group. The contrast between the Early Woodland and Middle Archaic components suggests that settings in the Westborough uplands were used differently during the two periods and that small sites situated in these settings filled differing functional and organizational roles.

25-2218 Graves, Anna K. and Suzanne G. Cherau

2002 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Wilcox Hollow Recreational Improvements, Gardners Falls Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2334. 52 pages.

Fourteen 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated within the proposed 1,840 sq ft, eight-car parking area in Shelburne, MA (See Report 25-1205; 25-1991). Testing was conducted using linear

transects with test pits at 5m intervals. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. The survey did not identify any documented prehistoric or historic period resources nor archaeological deposits within the project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the proposed Wilcox Hollow Recreational Improvements project area.

25-2219 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Timothy Ives

2002 Intensive Archaeological Survey, 3400 Block Area, Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Devens (Shirley), Massachusetts. 111 pages.

Field investigations consisted of the excavation of a total of 143 50x50cm test pits divided among the archaeologically sensitive areas targeted for the development within the approximately 45 acre project area. Background research focused on a review of existing documents relating to pre-military and military land use patterns in the project area. Field investigations identified one new prehistoric site (designated the Terrace Site) and one historic site (designated the Boundary Site) and supported a reinterpretation of the previously identified Picnic Area prehistoric site (19-MD-1744). The latter site was not found to contain any identifiable archaeological deposits and no further work was recommended. The Terrace Site contains two loci of debitage activity in proximity to the Nashua River. Further testing might reveal the presence of additional, potentially National Register eligible data classes; avoidance or further subsurface testing is recommended. The Boundary Site contains a cellar hole and a well in an area adjacent to the existing fenceline, which may be on government property. This site could be related to early 20th-century residential occupation. Should future impacts be planned in this area additional research and field testing may be warranted.

25-2220 Cherau, Suzanne G.

2001 Archaeological Site Examinations, Historic Sites 73S, 74S, 75S1, and 75S2 (LAN-HA-40,39, 38 +37) and Prehistoric Sites 19-WR-564 and 19-WR-569, Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Devens, Massachusetts. 175 pages.

Archaeological site examinations were conducted at four historic sites and two prehistoric sites within the Main Training Area of the Devens reserve Forces Training Area (See Reports 25-1099, 25-1378, 25-1835). The investigations were designed to collect classes of information needed to make determination of the sites' spatial limits, integrity, and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Subsurface testing consisted of a total of 93, 50x50cm test pits and 9, 0.5x1m and 1x1m excavation units at the six archaeological sites. Archival research for the four historic sites was undertaken to outline and clarify the expansion and contraction of each site's boundaries over time, the various owner/occupants, and to identify any references to historic cultural landscape features such as houses or outbuildings. The site examinations of the previously identified prehistoric sites did not recover any additional cultural deposits. Both sites are interpreted to represent short-term use of this portion of the Nashua River drainage. Neither site is considered to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The archaeological investigations identified the presumed locations of dwellings and outbuildings at the three home/farmstead sites (HS 73S, 74S, and 75S1) occupied from the late 18th /early 19th to 20th centuries. These resources are assessed as having poor physical integrity and low research value due to severe military earthmoving disturbances. They are not considered National Register eligible. The fourth historic site, HS 75S2, a cider mill, is assessed as having a good physical integrity and high research value due to its potential to contribute to an understanding of a specialized crop industry in Lancaster and north-central Massachusetts. HS-75S2 is considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Avoidance of the roughly 2 acre historic mill parcel abutting the steep embankment of Harvard Road is recommended.

25-2221 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Aerie Property. Aquinnah, Masachusetts. 58 pages.

A total of 35, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the approximately 3.14 acre lot. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. The intensive survey identified two Native American archaeological deposits. The prehistoric period Aerie Site consists of six pieces of quartz chipping debris and a broken quartz biface collected in a 200 sq m area. The historic Lot 51 Site area consists of two small, rough fieldstone piles adjacent to a partially buried, erect flat granite slab similar in size and shape to burial markers found elsewhere in Aquinnah. No evidence of belowground deposits was noted in association with these stone features. The northern, western, and southern property lines represent historic Lot 51, listed in the 1866/1870 Pease Survey as belonging to Zaccheus Howwasswee, sold to Abram Rodman. The documentary record does not indicate the presence or function of the stone markers. The Aerie and Lot 51 sites are considered potentially significant archaeological resources. Although no cultural features were identified within intensive survey pits, the favorable environmental characteristics and relatively undisturbed soils suggest that additional deposits associated with either the Aerie or Lot 51 sites may be located in proximity to the identified site deposits. It is possible that the stone markers in the southwestern project area represent a burial or ceremonial feature. Avoidance of both site areas with a protective buffer is recommended.

25-2222 Donta, Christopher L. and Ann Chapman

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Site Examination Survey for Three Proposed Town Projects: Lakeville Public Library, Tamarack Inn, and Senior Center, Lakeville, Massachusetts. 100 pages.

Archaeologists conducted background research, archaeological reconnaissance surveys, and archaeological intensive (Locational) surveys of three parcels, and a site examination survey of one of the three parcels in the town of Lakeville. The site locational survey included the excavation of 124 test pits in the three parcels, and the identification of Native American sites in all three parcels. The Library parcel contained Native American artifacts in 42 of the 52 STPs excavated, which was designated as the Sargasso Sea site (19-PL-891), totaling 329 artifacts, and including one small-stemmed projectile point and 11 other tools. The Tamarack Inn parcel was found to contain a Native American site, designated the Tamarack Site (19-PL-892), which does not appear to be directly related to the previously defined Pond Cemetery site (19-PL-211). The Tamarack Site included Native American artifacts from 23 of the 32 STPs excavated, totaling 157 artifacts, and including one Small Triangle and one Small Stemmed type projectile points, in addition to three cores. The Senior Center Parcel contained Native American artifacts in 14 of the 40 STPs excavated, which was designated the Ted Williams Site (19-PL-893), totaling 21 artifacts, including one Small Stemmed projectile point and three other tools. Avoidance was recommended for all three sites. Because avoidance was not possible for the Ted Williams Site, a site examination composed of 21 STPs and two 1m X 1m units, documenting a low density lithic scatter, with no additional diagnostic artifacts. No further survey was recommended at the Ted Williams Site.

25-2223 Ritchie, Duncan and Holly Herbster

2001 Intensive Archaeological Survey Comprehensive Wastewater Management Project, Essex and Gloucester, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

The intensive survey evaluated the archaeological sensitivity of seven pump station sites (Pump Stations 1-5, Essex Ave, Lincoln Street Pump Stations) and two cross-country sewer main routes (Pickering to Main St, Brookside Apartments) under consideration as locations for the proposed facilities. One of the pump station sites (Pump Station 5) was reported to contain a known prehistoric period archaeological site (19-ES-221). Another pump station site (Pump Station 2) was adjacent to the site of a 19th-century shipyard on Eben Creek in Essex. Based on background re-

search and a walkover inspection, five of the alternative sites (Pump stations 2,4,5, Essex Ave, Lincoln St Pump Stations) and the two cross-country sewer main routes contained zones of high/moderate archaeological sensitivity with some potential to contain unrecorded prehistoric and historic period sites. Pump Station sites 1 and 3 in Essex were considered to have low archaeological sensitivity because of the extent of previous disturbance. Sources of previous disturbance in these areas of low archaeological sensitivity included filling, grading, and landscaping associated with commercial and residential development. Pump Station 1 was excluded from subsurface testing. Subsurface testing within the proposed Pump Station Sites 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Essex and the Lincoln St. and Essex Ave. sites in Gloucester confirmed previous disturbance and yielded primarily small amounts of historic/modern period cultural material in disturbed/altered soils. None of this material is associated with a specific historic site and is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. No evidence of a previously recorded prehistoric site, 19-ES-221, was found within the proposed location of Pump Station 5 at the intersection of Pond St and Western Ave. The intensive survey indicated that this site is most likely located outside the project area near Alewife Brook. A few pieces of Native American cultural material were found within altered soil strata in the Pickering to Main St. sewer main route. These two pieces of rhyolite chipping debris were not in their original depositional context. This findspot does not represent an intact or potentially significant archaeological site and is unlikely to yield further information about Native American activity in the Essex River estuary area. The intensive survey did not identify any potentially significant prehistoric or historic period cultural resources or archaeological deposits within the Essex-Gloucester Comprehensive Wastewater Management project area.

25-2224 Ingham, Donna

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Project PRA-CACO 10(1), Cape Cod National Seashore, Eastham, Massachusetts. 174 pages.

A total of 311, 50x50cm hand excavated test pits and nine machine-assisted cores were placed within the archaeologically sensitive areas where construction impacts will occur. This subsurface testing resulted in the identification of seven archaeological site locations. The Doane Road Site contains a low to moderate density of prehistoric cultural material, partly situated within intact contexts, distributed across an approximately 1,400 sq m area. The presence of prehistoric deposits in association with intact soils across an extended area indicates that the Doane Road site has the potential to address research questions relating to the prehistoric settlement and land use in the Outer Cape and may therefore meet National Register criteria for eligibility. Avoidance of the Doane Road Site is recommended. The Doane Road Prehistoric Find Spot 1 through 5 sites consist of isolated deposits of low densities of prehistoric cultural material. Because of their limited spatial extent, information content, and research potential, none of the five prehistoric find spots will meet National Register criteria for eligibility. Further archaeological investigations are not recommended for the Doane Road Prehistoric Find Spot 1 through 5 sites. The Doane-Brewer House Site is associated with the 18th-century Doane-Brewer House, which is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Doane-Brewer House site has the potential to address research questions relating to historic-period settlement and the agrarian economy in Eastham, and may meet National Register criteria for eligibility. Avoidance of the Doane-Brewer House Site is recommended. Buried intact soils were detected at one coring location within the paved shuttle bus turn area at the intersection of Doane Rd with Ocean View Drive. Buried intact soils were not detected within the remaining eight cores extracted within the turning area and the adjacent sidewalk, indicating that much of the area has been disturbed. Further archaeological investigations are not recommended for this area. An intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the proposed Little Creek Path was conducted in addition to the PRA-CACO 10(1) project area. The proposed path, approximately 1800ft long, will be built of wood chips laid over a variety of surfaces, including wooded areas cleared of trees and underbrush, the paved surface of the former Little Creek Road, and on the eroded surfaces of existing “social paths”. Some locations may require filling prior to construction. A total of 39, 50x50cm hand excavated test pits was placed within archaeologically sensitive areas where construction impacts will occur, resulting in the identification of one prehistoric site location and documentation of an historic period roadway.

The Little Creek Road Site contains a low to moderate density of prehistoric cultural material, partly situated within intact contexts, distributed across an approximately 195m long area. The presence of prehistoric deposits in association with intact soils across an extended area indicates that the Little Creek Road Site has the potential to address research questions relating to prehistoric settlement and land use in the Outer Cape and may meet National Register criteria for eligibility. Avoidance of the Little Creek Road Site is recommended. Cartographic evidence for the historic roadway known as Little Creek Road indicates that it had been laid out as early as 1880 and that it remained in use through the middle of the 20th century. A segment of the former Little Creek Road is parallel to and coincident with the proposed Little Creek Path. Overall, the segment of the former Little Creek Road located within the project area is of fair to poor physical integrity and retains little of its 19th-century form or historical associations. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations of the former Little Creek Road are recommended.

25-2225 Fragola, Patricia, Joanna M. Doherty, and Virginia Adams

2000 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey and Historic Architecture Assessment New Federal Courthouse, Springfield, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

The project area studied in this survey comprises 6.27 acres and overlaps with the Quadrangle-Mattoon Street Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is also a City of Springfield Local Historic District. The reconnaissance archaeological survey of the Springfield Federal Courthouse Project encompassed review of the site files and survey forms at the Massachusetts Historic Commission (MHC), a study of secondary histories pertaining to the historical development of Springfield, and preliminary survey of city directories and federal census records. A walkover survey of the project area was carried out to assess the potential for archaeological sites. The historic resources status review examined and assessed existing information concerning the historic properties in the project area. Construction of the U.S. Courthouse in Springfield will involve excavation activities and the relocation of Alexander House, a historically significant structure. Related to this project, but not part of the federal action, is the demolition of the Technical High School additions, part of a historically significant structure. Given the extent of ground disturbance generated by the project, an intensive (locational) survey is recommended to identify potentially significant archaeological sites in the project area.

25-2226 Cherau, Suzanne G., Kristen Heitert, and Stephen Olausen

2001 2000 Baseline Monitoring Program Deerfield River Hydroelectric Power Project, FERC no.2323. 100 pages.

The baseline study was designed to identify through field survey any project-related operations or other activities that are causing damage or have the potential to cause damage to the integrity of cultural resources; record the current condition of each property in order to provide baseline information from which to evaluate subsequent physical changes that occur over time; propose schedules for monitoring the affects of project activities on cultural resources; make recommendations for additional cultural resource investigations that will aid USGenNE in planning ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the effects of the project operations on cultural resources; and update the status of proposed educational and public outreach programs. The initial baseline study was conducted to fulfill stipulations in the project's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP See Report 25-1898). The field study identified nine archaeological sites undergoing direct impacts from recreational uses and/or soil erosion. Intensive (identification) surveys were recommended for each of these sites, in order to locate and identify structural and artifactual deposits, and provide an assessment of their physical integrity and National Register eligibility. The remaining 16 previously identified archaeological sites and additional sensitive areas were recommended to be monitored every 5 years for evidence of any impacts. The baseline study also identified two proposed undertakings that would have adverse effects on historic structures for the year 2001.

25-2227 Schley, Thomas

1991 Archaeological Monitoring of a Utility Trench, Bunker Hill Monument, Boston National Historical Park, Boston, Massachusetts. 16 pages.

The excavated trenches ran under the existing sidewalk that skirts the south and east sides of Monument Square around the perimeter of the Bunker Hill Monument, and also within the fence on the grounds itself. No significant archaeological evidence was noted during the project. Most of the telephone trench was dug through fill or areas otherwise previously disturbed by road and sidewalk construction. No evidence of soil change that could possibly indicate the presence of Revolutionary War era earthworks was noted.

25-2228 Kelley, John W.

1998 Burial Practices of the Praying Indians of Natick, Ponkapoag, and Marlboro. MA Thesis. 136 pages.

The relationship between John Elliot and the Praying Indians has been the source of a great deal of scholarly discourse in recent years. Letters fro John Elliot to his benefactors in England and first hand accounts buy Daniel Gookin of the rise and decline of the Praying Indians and their praying towns have been the documentary sources often used to interpret that relationship. This Master's thesis presents an analysis of three Praying Indian burial collections attributed to Christian Indian communities that are part of a long overlooked component of the archaeological record. One collection was recovered by construction workers 120 years ago in South Natick, Massachusetts, while another was recovered in 1951 during the excavation of a sewer trench in Marlboro, Massachusetts. The third was partially excavated in coordination with the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs and the State Archaeologist in 1989 in Canton, Massachusetts. In addition to shedding new light on the Praying Indian experience, this thesis will illustrate the value of museum collections.

25-2229 Dudek, Martin and Karen Michalek

2002 Intensive (Locational) Survey Report for the Augat Self-Storage Facility at Falmouth Road, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted on a parcel of approximately 7 acres. The project is located within 200m of Falmouth Road and Quaker Run and has near-level topography. The archaeologists excavated 68 test pits: 56 systematic test pits placed in four blocks, plus eight judgmental test pits and four bracket test pits around a find spot. Natural stratigraphy was encountered with hardpan sand and gravel soils. Isolated materials recovered consisted of a minimal amount of modern material and one find spot of a quartz decortification flake. No significant cultural materials were recovered and no additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2230 Ives, Timothy and Duncan Ritchie

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Village At Wildflower Green, Raynham, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

The 45-acre project area is located in the eastern portion of Raynham. While background research indicated that the project area contained known ancient Native American archaeological sites and historic/modern period farmsteads, the walkover survey and surface inspection indicated that much of the project area had been disturbed and had low archaeological sensitivity. The remainder possessed moderate archaeological sensitivity, with some small zones of high sensitivity. A total of 58, 50x50cm test pits was excavated in archaeologically sensitive areas during the intensive archaeological survey of the project area. This survey located four prehistoric site areas, designated Wildflower Green I–IV, and one historic period site, designated the Wildflower Green Culvert Site. Wildflower Green I is a site of tool manufacturing or modification using locally available

quartz, probably during a single event. It lacks temporal or cultural affiliation and is contained within topsoil impacted by plowing. Wildflower Green II contains a thin distribution of quartz chipping debris in addition to a highly concentrated locus of hornfels chipping debris, which is indicative of Middle to Late Woodland period (ca. 1,600 to 500 years ago) activity. The small size and high density of this deposit indicates a single episode of stone tool manufacture or modification at a point location. Wildflower Green III consists of the isolated recovery of one quartzite flake. Wildflower Green IV consists of the isolated recovery of a side-notched point similar to the Coburn type, diagnostic of the Terminal Archaic Period (ca. 3,200–2,700 years ago) Susquehanna tradition. The results of close interval sampling indicates that these sites are unlikely to yield any further information. The Wildflower Green Culvert Site consists of a crude culvert constructed of fieldstone, which drains a small wetland into an intermittent stream to the south. This historic-period feature has limited information content. No further archaeological investigation of the Village at Wildflower Green project area is recommended.

25-2231 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2002 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Swan Ridge At Milford. 106 pages.

The intensive archaeological survey was carried out within a 54-acre parcel of land. The project area consisted of upland terrain typical of landscapes along the upper Charles River drainage. Background research and a walkover survey were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected sensitivity and those with high and moderate archaeological sensitivity were tested. The walkover survey/surface inspection identified a complex of features (granite block culvert, foundations, quarry haul road, cutting shed sites) associated with historic granite quarrying. An abandoned granite quarry was also found within designated open space along the northern boundary of the project area. Historic standing structures, consisting of a mid-19th-century house and associated barn foundation were identified along the western edge of the project area. Designated areas of open space in the northern and eastern portion of the project area will be left intact and were not tested. Subsurface testing was conducted with 45, 50x50cm test pits. Subsurface testing identified Swan Ridge Find Spot 1, which yielded a bifacial tool blade fragment and several pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris. This site contributed some information about prehistoric settlement patterns in the upper Charles River drainage, but is unlikely to yield additional information about Native American activity in this area. A granite block culvert crossing the stream and wetland near the center of the project area was documented (photographs, scaled drawing). This feature is unlikely to yield additional information and is not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. The complex of other structural remains and features, including Swan Ridge Structures 1 and 2, the Boston & Albany Quarry haul road, and Boston & Albany Railroad Cutting Shed Site were considered potentially significant. These sites are associated with the operation of a quarry owned by the Boston & Albany Railroad and located just outside the northern boundary of the project area. The mid-19th-century house at 429 East Main Street was considered to be a potentially significant historic standing structure. This house and its associated barn most likely functioned as a farmstead occupied when the project area was used for both granite quarrying activities and agricultural/pastoral land use. No further archaeological investigation of Swan Ridge Find Spot 1 and the granite block culvert is recommended. The abandoned granite quarry will be preserved within proposed open space and no further investigation is recommended. If the complex of features and structural remains associated with the Boston & Albany Railroad Quarry cannot be avoided, additional archaeological investigation at the site examination level, including comprehensive background research, is recommended. Additional background research and documentation should also be conducted on the house and barn foundation.

25-2232 Pasquariello, Raymond and A. Peter Mair, II

2000 Intensive (locational) Archaeological Survey, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company Dracut Expansion Project, Burlington, Billerica, Tewksbury and Dracut, MA. 154 pages.

Using a combination of background research and walkover survey , the project corridor was as-

signed zones low, moderate, and high archaeological sensitivity. A total of 126 50x50cm test units were excavated in areas of high and moderate sensitivity. Five Native American and two historical archaeological sites were located and investigated. The Shawsheen River, Mead Road, and Saville Road sites produced varying densities of prehistoric Native American cultural material and are considered potentially significant archaeological resources. The Fox Hill and Merrimack River Findspots are isolated artifact finds that are not considered significant. The Webb Brook Road and Nashon Road Well sites provide evidence of historic landuse. The Webb Brook Road Well Site is interpreted as a livestock well and is not considered significant. The Nashon Road Well Site may be part of an historic pump house and is considered significant. The project corridor crosses the National Register listed Middlesex Canal. Avoidance or site examination is recommended for the Shawsheen River, Mead Road, Saville Road, and Nashon Road Well sites. Monitoring is recommended during the crossing of the Middlesex Canal. No further work is recommended for the Fox Hill and Merrimack River Findspots and the Webb Brook Well Site.

25-2233 Mair, A. Peter, II, Jo A. Deaton, and Ben Ford

2002 Phase I Intensive (Locational) Survey: 20 Watertown Street, Watertown, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey including background research and subsurface investigations was conducted on approximately 2.42 acres. The project area was the former location of several historic-period structures including the John Cooke House, home to patriot Paul Revere from 1775-1776, the Dorothy Coolidge Tavern, and several factories. It also was sensitive for Native American archaeological deposits. Seven judgmental test pits and five test trenches were excavated in areas of direct project impact. No evidence of the John Cooke House or Coolidge Tavern was identified. The investigations demonstrated that the project area has experienced several episodes of construction, demolition and filling since the 18th century, leaving foundational remains of the Porter & Company factory, but no intact sites. No further testing was recommended.

25-2234 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Town of Aquinnah, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. 196 pages.

The reconnaissance survey included background research, informant interviews, and drive-over field survey. This information was used to compile environmental and cultural contexts for Aquinnah, and to develop predictive models for undocumented archaeological sites. The survey documented 14 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (8 prehistoric and 6 historic). The predictive model developed for the survey indicates that Aquinnah contains a wide diversity of natural resources including extensive wetland networks, limited modern period development, and a documented human presence spanning 10,000 years. These conditions give the town a generally high archaeological sensitivity for Native American resources dating from the prehistoric and historic periods. Management recommendations developed for the survey focus on a number of archaeological resource protection programs that could be considered as well as improvements to the current Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw. Recommendations include improved coordination with the Tribe and its designated representatives to ensure that all types of Native American sites including traditional places and ritual/ceremonial sites are considered in the context of new development and construction initiatives.

25-2235 Donohue, Barbara

2002 Data-Recovery Report for the Footprint of the Proposed Hammond Street Building and Construction Impact Zone at the Thwing/Haynes/Slade Site, Chestnut Hill Campus, Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts. 195 pages.

A two-part data recovery was proposed on an 11,000sq ft parcel. Part 1, baseline data collection, included background research, machine-stripping of the topsoil and fill layer, shovel scraping, and identifying, documenting, and sampling features to help define the work to be conducted in Part 2, the final data-recovery plan. As a result of Part 1, 9,366 artifacts and 54 features were identified in the backyard of a former residence that had been occupied from 1806 to ca. 1895 when it was razed. These investigations suggested a site with an intact internal configuration that retained integrity and could provide further information on spatial organization within this house lot as this section of Newton changed from a farming to a suburban community. Additional archaeological investigation and sample analysis was recommended. The MHC did not concur, however, and no final data-recovery plan was pursued.

25-2236 Deaton, Jo A., Matthew Kierstead, and Duncan Ritchie

2002 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Milton Landing, Milton, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

Reconnaissance and intensive (locational) archaeological surveys were conducted at the proposed Milton Landing project area. The survey study area covered approximately 164,678sq ft of development on the former O. S. Godfrey Coal & Lumber Yard/Hood Cold Storage facility along the south shore of the Neponset River. Documentary research and field investigations were used to locate, identify, and assess any visible and below ground archaeological resources. Field investigations consisted of a walkover survey/surface inspection of the study area followed by subsurface testing on the existing cold storage platform. Documented/reported resources included cold storage for ice cream, a coal and lumberyard, a commercial landing for the Triangular Trade, and a general commercial dock for the Town of Milton. The intensive survey fieldwork consisted of 10 machine-excavated trenches in the zones of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. No significant in situ archaeological deposits were identified. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2237 Mair, A. Peter, II and Joseph N. Waller, Jr.

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Hampton Inn and Restaurant, Auburn, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The 11 acre parcel contains two upland areas surrounded by wetlands. Although no surveys have been conducted in the area, the general environmental setting was considered favorable and the project area archaeologically sensitive. A total of 22, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area. No potentially significant archaeological resources were identified. No further investigations are recommended.

25-2238 Wheeler, Kathleen

2002 Results of Archaeological Site Exam for the Proposed Installation of French Drain, West Barn Yard, Cogswells Grant. Essex, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

Subsurface testing included the excavation of three shovel test pits along the 17m length of the proposed French drain. A total of six artifacts was recovered, including one hand-wrought nail, a cut nail, a wire nail, two unidentified nails, and a single piece of ancient Native blocky quartz shatter. All artifacts were retrieved from an upper fill layer that covers clay subsoil. No significant resources were encountered, and no further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-2239 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey The Pinehills – Northern Outparcel Project Area. 78 pages.

The intensive survey incorporated background research, sensitivity rankings, and a review of re-

sults generated by previous archaeological investigations within the larger Pinehills development area (See reports #25-2063) in Plymouth. This information served as a foundation for the archaeological investigations carried out within the 13 acre project area. A total of 43, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within portions of the project area determined to be archaeologically sensitive. The survey identified one locus of prehistoric Native American land use, designated the Pinehills Locus 11 Site, and three modern period structures, designated the Great Island Pond Cottage 1, 2 and 3 sites. Prehistoric cultural material consisting of a single piece of quartz chipping debris was recovered from good (undisturbed) stratigraphic context within the Pinehills Locus 11 Site. This site is located on a level terrace in the eastern portion of the project area overlooking the west shore of Great Island Pond. The deposit of material recovered at the site may have resulted from a brief episode of chipped-stone tool maintenance. Temporally diagnostic tools or materials were not recovered from the site and the temporal association of this episode of prehistoric land use and activity cannot be established. The information content and research potential of this site is limited and it is unlikely to meet National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility. Three Modern Period structures located within the project area, the Great Island Pond Cottage 1–3 sites, were documented. Limited background research indicates that Cottage 2 was constructed prior to 1942, Cottage 1 was constructed between 1942 and 1977, and Cottage 3 was constructed after 1977. It is likely that all three cottages were occupied intermittently, perhaps as vacation homes or camps. They represent a type of recreational land use associated with freshwater ponds in Plymouth and other towns within southeastern Massachusetts. Great Island Pond Cottages 1 and 2 appear to be more than 50 years old and Great Island Pond Cottage 3 is likely to be more recent. Great Island Pond Cottage 3 is in poor condition and not considered to be potentially significant. Great Island Pond Cottage 1 and 2 sites are both situated within the 100ft wetland buffer designated around Great Island Pond and may be protected from construction impacts related to future development of The Pinehills-Northern Outparcel project area. The Great Island Pond Cottages 1 and 2 are both situated within the 100-foot wetland buffer zone designated around Great Island Pond. These two structures should be protected from construction impacts.

25-2240 Donta, Christopher L. and Margaret Kelly

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Vinegar Hill Estates Saugus, Massachusetts. 100 pages.

Background research, reconnaissance, and subsurface testing were conducted for a proposed housing development in the Lynnhurst section of Saugus. The reconnaissance and 113 shovel test pits identified numerous indications of Native American use of the property. Seven previously unknown Native American sites were found in the project area, along with evidence of one previously recorded site in four locations. In total, 288 Native American artifacts were collected. The predominant artifacts are waste flakes of rhyolite. This volcanic stone is visible on the ground surface amongst the numerous rock outcrops that characterize Vinegar Hills, and ranges in color from a dark gray, which is the most common, to black, purple, or more rarely, red. The red color appears to be the same material referred to in the region as “Saugus jasper”, which is known from the quarry site of the same name, located just to the west of the project area. Most of the sites consist of clusters of rhyolite flakes, left from the beginning stages of the manufacture of stone tools. The majority of the flakes are large, and include substantial amounts of cortex, indicating that the people who left them were either quarrying stone at these sites, or completing the first steps of reduction of raw material blanks. The densest deposits of stone lie in Survey Unit 4, at the Swamp Hollow (19-ES-741) and Treehouse Terrace (19-ES-742) sites, which appear to be quarry locations. Other small areas of high density were observed at the Lady Slipper (19-ES-739), Rhyolite Ledge (19-ES-740), Fairmount (19-ES-752), and Dog Day (19-ES-753) sites. Because of the numerous rhyolite outcrops, it is likely that multiple lithic procurement locations were used, and that multiple episodes of lithic reduction took place, some of which have been found by this survey. In addition to the Native American sites, one historic site has been recorded, the Pirates’ Cave site (SAU-HA-9), located in the southeastern most portion of the project area. The site consists of the remains of a cave, which was reportedly used by the pirate Thomas Veale and his associates in the latter part of the 17th century, but has since been partially filled. The Pirates’ Cave site lies outside

any proposed impacts of this project, and no evidence of any pirate activity was found. Five of the sites found during this project have the potential to contain significant deposits of artifacts and features: the Lady Slipper, Rhyolite Ledge, Swamp Hollow, Treehouse Terrace, and the Dog Day site. It is recommended that the project be designed to avoid impacts to all of the Native American sites. If this is not possible, then site examination surveys are recommended. The other sites documented in the project area do not appear to contain intact deposits that would yield significant information.

25-2241 Dudek, Martin G. and Craig S. Chartier

2002 Site Examination at the Tall Pines Development, Clinton, Massachusetts. 138 pages.

A total of 69 test pits were excavated to define the limits of the Hunting Blind (8 test pits; 150sq m) and Rock Shelter Terrace (61 test pits; 4,018sq m) sites at 5m intervals. Two 1x1m units were excavated at the Hunting Blind site and four 1x1m units at the Rock Shelter Terrace site, two within the small chambers of the gneissic schist rockshelter. One unit was extended an additional meter to investigate a terminal Woodland-to-17th-century pottery concentration. An expanded site exam, consisting of seven additional 1x1m units, was conducted within and around the rockshelter, excavating the remainder of the small chambers and areas immediately outside. Materials recovered at the Hunting Blind site consisted of quartz shatter but few flakes and an expedient edge tool. No features, bifacial tools or organic remains were present. At the Rock Shelter Terrace site, a concentration of shattered quartz was investigated, revealing natural weathering and fracturing of quartz combined with evidence of cultural quartz bashing, probably for the acquisition of usable quartz chunks. The double-chambered rockshelter contained quartz shatter with few flakes, and a concentration of pottery from a collared Native American pot in the northern chamber, where wall niches were present. Several pieces of the same pot were present outside of and within the southern chamber. Eighteenth-century artifacts immediately southwest of the rockshelter included burned flint, Scratch-blue stoneware, redware, and wrought iron associated with calcined bone. Thin-sectioning of the Native pot indicates coiling and Algonquian pottery-making techniques. Botanical analysis of plant materials from the rockshelter was also conducted. The Hunting Blind Ridge site is not considered significant. The Rock Shelter Terrace site is not considered significant and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Any significant data were recovered during the extended site examination. No additional work is recommended.

25-2242 Waldbauer, Richard C.

1996 Documentation of Fieldwork and Associated Activities Undertaken at the Dedic Site, Whatley and Deerfield, MA. 18 pages.

This report is a supplement to report #25-2243 and provides a summary of the fieldwork involved in taking soil cores at the Dedic Site (19-FR-157) in Whately.

25-2243 Thorne, Robert M., R. Waldbauer, and Paul Nickens

1999 Archaeological Site Revegetation, Organochloride Based Pesticides, PCB's and their Relationships to Resource Preservation and Protection. Whatley and Deerfield, MA. 46 pages.

Soil cores were taken at eight archaeological sites in the United States in order to examine the effects of agricultural chemicals on artifacts. The Dedic Site (19-FR-157) in Whately was one of the subject sites. The report describes the analytical methodology, brief results and recommendations for further research. See also report #25-2242.

25-2244 Pretola, John P.

2000 Northeastern Ceramic Diversity: An Optical Mineralogy Approach. Dissertation submitted

to the Graduate School of the University of Massachusetts Amherst. 128 pages.

This study uses ceramic petrography to understand the meaning of "Iroquoian" ceramic traits in eastern New York and southern New England. This analysis assumes that style represents non-verbal behavior in both decorative and technological attributes. Style manifests itself as symbolic, iconographic, and technologic communication that can be active or passive. Technologic style is learned behavior that is slow changing, and represented as variation in manufacturing attributes. Because of the enculturative nature of technologic style, it is possible to distinguish social phenomena, especially group affiliation, using ceramic petrography. Ceramic petrography works without resort to typological analysis. Previous attempts to address this question using the typological method have been confounded by the great variability in northeastern ceramic traits. The author's approach combines optical mineralogy with macroscopic examination to study 91 vessel lots from Mohawk, Hudson, Housatnic, and Connecticut river valley sites of Terminal Woodland age. He tests hypotheses about northeastern group affiliation expressed in technologic terms and finds that: 1) the mineral composition of aplastic paste inclusions differentiates the ceramics of each river drainage; 2) analysis of construction techniques shows that Mohawk River Valley ceramics were drawn, while those to the east were coil-built; 3) the surface treatment and collar design application techniques show distinctions between Mohawk River Valley ceramics and those of eastern New York and Southern New England; and 4) the use of slips has a clinal distribution from 76% in the Mohawk River Valley sample to 12% in the Connecticut River Valley sample. Pan-northeastern decorative traits were incorporated and combined into locally distinct stylistic repertoires. This study shows that "Iroquoian" traits in southern New England ceramics were of local Algonquian manufacture. Traditional arguments relying upon unilateral diffusion and trade from New York do not explain ceramic diversity in southern New England. Northeastern archaeologists need to develop a model based upon multi-directional flow of traits integrated with a realistic theory of style and stylistic change. This study shows clear distinctions between the ceramics of the two culturally and linguistically distinct northeastern peoples, who interacted in an open and fluid system that allowed association and mixture of people and ideas.

25-2245 Ingham, Donna and A. Peter Mair, II

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Pittsfield Municipal Airport Improvement Projects, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey consisting of background research and field investigations was conducted. Three National Register eligible properties are located within the project area: PIT.292, 293, and 294. A total of 82, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area, resulting in the recovery of low- and moderate-density distributions of historical/modern Euro-American cultural material from plowed soils. This material is interpreted as sheet scatter not representing potentially significant archaeological resources. Areas surrounding the National Register-eligible properties on Cloverdale Road were determined to have been disturbed by 20th-century landscaping and construction activities and are unlikely to contain intact archaeological deposits relating to their 19th-century occupation. No potentially significant archaeological resources were identified and no further archaeological investigations are recommended. Continued consultation with the MHC relative to the disposition of the three National Register eligible properties on Cloverdale Street is recommended.

25-2246 Donohue, Barbara

2002 Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Butter Brook Crossing Golf Course, Westford, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

This survey included documentary research, informant interviews, and the excavation of 84 test pits (69 systematically placed on transects, 4 brackets, and 11 judgmental test pits) on a 180 acre parcel of land, of which approximately 67 acres will be impacted. Seven hundred ninety-three artifacts were recovered (792 historic and 1 biface). The prehistoric site contained a rhyolite biface

and is considered a spot find; no further testing was recommended. A historic residence on the property is documented to have been built in the mid-18th century. Late 18th-to-early 19th-century ceramics were recovered from excavation in the backyard of the house. Stratigraphically, the house lot has been considerably impacted by landscaping and construction-related activities. Given this disturbance, no further testing is recommended.

25-2247 Ritchie, Duncan and Donna Ingham

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Scituate Wastewater Collection System Expansion, Phase I, Scituate, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

The Town of Scituate, Massachusetts is presently designing Phase I of the expansion project, which will involve the installation of approximately 1,400 feet of cross-country sewers and two pump stations within four areas. The intensive archaeological survey included background research, a walkover surface inspection of the project area, and subsurface testing. As a result of background studies, a walkover survey/surface inspection, and the application of predictive sensitivity models, it was determined that some portions of the project area demonstrated potential to contain Native American and Euro-American archaeological sites. Subsurface testing within the project area consisted of the placement of 22, 50x50cm test pits in areas identified during the walkover survey/surface inspection as having the potential to contain archaeological resources. Test pits were placed along judgmentally oriented transects within these areas of archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing east of the terminus of Sassamon Road resulted in the identification of a small locus of prehistoric Native American activity, designated the Sassamon Road Locus 1 Site. The site consisted of a single piece of rhyolite chipping debris recovered in association with a mixture of disturbed and intact soils. Close interval testing did not result in the recovery of additional Native American cultural material. The Sassamon Road Locus 1 Site lacks temporal or cultural associations, is of limited spatial extent, and will not meet National Register criteria for eligibility. Low- to moderate-density distributions of historic/modern Euro-American cultural material in association with plowed soil in the vicinity of McDonald Terrace and New Driftway broadly reflect 19th-century agricultural use of the area but cannot be associated with a specific farmstead, and therefore does not represent a potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2248 Boire, Kerrylynn, Suzanne G. Cherau, and William Begley

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Greenbush Line of the Old Colony Railroad Rehabilitation Project, Cohasset, Hingham, Hull, Scituate, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 330 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the Greenbush Line corridor of the Old Colony Railroad Rehabilitation Project in the towns of Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Hull, Cohasset, and Scituate, Massachusetts. The survey involved background research, walkover/surface inspection of the project areas, and limited auger coring and shovel probes of the 18mi railroad right-of-way, four tunnel alternatives, eight commuter rail stations, one commuter rail layover facility, two commuter boat terminals, and one commuter bus park and ride lot. The survey determined that six of the stations, the layover facility, and the four tunnel alternatives contained areas of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing as part of an intensive survey was recommended for these locations. The remaining project areas were found to be highly disturbed and unlikely to contain intact archaeological resources. No further archaeological survey was recommended for the disturbed project locations.

25-2249 Boire, Kerrylynn, Suzanne G. Cherau, and William Begley

1997 Intensive Archaeological Survey and Additional Reconnaissance Survey for Proposed Locations Along the Greenbush Line Old Colony Railroad Rehabilitation Project, Braintree, Cohasset, Hingham, Scituate, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 228 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey and additional archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the Greenbush Line corridor of the Old Colony Railroad Rehabilitation Project within the towns of Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, and Scituate, Massachusetts. The Greenbush Line extends approximately 18mi from its junction with the Old Colony Main Line in Braintree to the Greenbush area of Scituate. A previous reconnaissance survey had been conducted for the right-of-way and associated facilities (see report #25-2248). The intensive survey involved additional documentary research and the excavation of 189, 50x50cm test pits at 10m, 15m, and 20m intervals, and 30 machine-assisted trenches. The intensive survey identified three prehistoric sites and one prehistoric find spot. Two of these were assessed as potentially important prehistoric sites: the Woodside Site and the Marshview Site. The Woodside Site yielded a concentration of chipping debris of a wide variety of lithic materials. The Marshview Site yielded a high density of chipping debris, shell fragments, and a possible feature. The sites were recommended as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; avoidance or site evaluations were recommended. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the Kilby Site and Find Spot 1. The intensive survey also identified historic resources in five of the project areas. The Litchfield Homestead Site contained 19th-century structural remains, associated artifact assemblage, and period dump site, and was assessed as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance or site evaluation was recommended. The remaining historic resources consisted of low to moderate density deposits of 19th-century field refuse, 19th-century commercial and homestead remains, and a 19th-century dumpsite. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended for these areas due to limited information content and/or lack of physical integrity. The additional reconnaissance survey involved background research and field investigations (walkover/surface inspection with limited auger coring). The Cohasset Village Station (Alternative 2) project area was determined to have moderate and high sensitivity for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Subsurface testing was recommended for any sensitive areas that would be impacted by proposed construction activities at this project location. The Weymouth Landing (Alternatives 2 – 9) locations were assessed as having low archaeological sensitivity. This was primarily due to severe previous disturbances and subsequent loss of subsurface integrity. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended at this project location. The Scituate Route 3A/Driftway Intersection was determined to have moderate sensitivity for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Subsurface testing was recommended for any sensitive areas that would be impacted by proposed construction activities at this project location.

25-2250 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Patricia Fragola

2000 Additional Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys and Archaeological Site Examination of the Litchfield Site (HIN-HA-07), Woodside Site (19-NF-416), and Marshview Site (19-PL-823), Greenbush Line Rail Restoration Project, Braintree, Weymouth, Cohasset, Hingham, and Scituate, Massachusetts. 482 pages.

Additional archaeological reconnaissance and intensive surveys and site examination investigations of new and revised project locations were conducted at locations where ground disturbance related to at-grade construction of the Greenbush Line corridor are planned within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Previous investigations included reconnaissance and intensive surveys of various project locations (see reports #25-2248 and #25-2249). The reconnaissance surveys involved background research, a walkover/surface inspection of each revised/new project area and auger coring as needed to determine the archaeological sensitivity of the current project areas and determine an appropriate subsurface testing strategy. Intensive archaeological surveys were conducted in 12 areas determined to possess moderate and high sensitivity for prehistoric and historic-period resources. Subsurface testing included the excavation of 89, 50x50cm test pits at 10m intervals, one 1x1m excavation unit, and 7 machine-assisted trenches. Seven project locations were found to contain low to moderate densities of 19th and 20th-century cultural materials, but only five could be attributed to an existing historic property. A sixth historic-period deposit could be related to a documented 18th/early 19th-century house site in Hingham, although there was no archaeological evidence of structural remains or features within the project area. Prehistoric finds

were limited to one piece of chipping debris recovered in the South Shore Country Club property in Hingham. Because of limited information content and low research potential, no further archaeological investigations were recommended. The Cohasset Village Municipal Parking Lot project area contained a significant industrial archaeological site. Below-ground structural remains of the 19th-century railroad terminal facility site include the roundhouse's brick inspection pits, the stone walls of the turntable pit, along with associated support mechanisms and artifact assemblage. This railroad roundhouse site was recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and should be protected from project impacts or further archaeological investigations may be warranted. Archaeological site examinations were conducted at the Litchfield Site (MHC #HIN-HA-07), the Woodside Site (MHC #19-NF-416), and the Marshview Site (MHC Inventory #19-PL-823). The site examination tasks at the Litchfield Site consisted of additional background research and the excavation of seven machine-assisted trenches. The subsurface testing at the Woodside Site consisted of 30, 50x50cm test pits at 2.5m and 5m intervals along with three excavation units. Subsurface testing at the Marshview Site consisted of 74, 50x50cm test pits at 2.5m, 5m and 10m intervals along with six excavation units, each measuring 1x1m. The investigations at all three sites collected sufficient archaeological, and in one case documentary, data to address the research questions and make recommendations concerning significance and National Register eligibility. Each of the sites was found to possess limited information and low research potential. None were considered significant or eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work was recommended.

25-2251 Marlatt, Ellen and Kathleen Wheeler

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Proposed Shaw's Supermarket 134 Water St. Wakefield, MA. 40 pages.

Shaw's Supermarkets proposes to erect a new supermarket facility, which will require the demolition of all buildings presently standing on the lot. These structures are listed as the Wakefield Rattan Company buildings on the National and State Registers of Historic Places as part of the Wakefield Multiple Resource Area. At the conclusion of the reconnaissance survey, we identified five stages of occupation at the site: Native use of Mill River (dating at least to the Early Archaic, 9,000 years ago), Green Mills (small water-powered facility dating from the 18th century to the 1850s), Wakefield Rattan Company 1st Facility (at least 19 buildings, most of which were destroyed in 1881 fire), Wakefield Rattan Company 2nd Facility (rebuilding and expansion, 1882 to 1894), and Heywood-Wakefield Company (ca. 1900–1930). Evidence of each of these time periods may be represented archaeologically within the project area, albeit with some compromised integrity. Native archaeological resources are expected to consist of scatters of lithic debitage and bifaces, recovered from pockets of sediment undisturbed by the Euroamerican mills and large-scale industries. Portions of Green's Mills may be present as stone mill races, the outline of the millponds (reused by Cyrus Wakefield), and stone foundations of woodframe buildings (including the Green dwelling house, along Water Street). Cyrus Wakefield's first rattan-processing facility consisted of 19 structures, nearly all of which were destroyed in an 1881 fire; none of the extant buildings date to this first generation of Wakefield's rattan company. It is presumed that the buildings destroyed in 1881 were woodframe, and nothing is presently known about their size, location, configuration, or spatial relation to one another. Archaeological survey can reveal whether traces of this first Wakefield facility exist within the project area. An intensive site locational survey is recommended within Areas of Potential Effect (APEs). The site is potentially significant because the 19th-century rattan industry is poorly known archaeologically – primarily because Wakefield's monopoly over imported raw materials and successful manufacture of finished products resulted in few competitors. His facility is one of a kind for the second half of the 19th century, and considerable research – both archival and archaeological – is necessary to contribute to our knowledge of how the various components of the Wakefield Rattan Company functioned in concert with one another.

25-2252 Rotman, Deborah, Robert Paynter, Christopher Null, and Kai Heidemann

2001 Report of the 2000 University of Massachusetts, Amherst Field School Study of Lot 33 in Deerfield, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

In the Summer of 2000 the University of Massachusetts, Amherst Summer Field School in Archaeology conducted a third year of training, public interpretation, and intensive survey of the southwest portion of Lot 33 in Deerfield (See report #25-1942). Though this report details the evidence from the excavation of four 1x1m and one .5x1m units in the 2000 field season, the interpretations draw upon stratigraphic studies and artifact inventories described in reports from the excavations of five 1x1m and one .5x1m units in the two previous years. Archaeological and documentary evidence attests to a number of historic period activities on the site, most notably an 18th-century residence and associated tannery, a schoolhouse, a 19th-century fire engine house, a mid-19th to the mid-20th-century store, and a contemporary museum building. Further intensive survey is needed to assess an 18th-century foundation uncovered beneath a deep series (120+cm) of fills.

25-2253 Herbster, Holly

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Jack & Jill's Gas Project Area, Truro, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources within the 0.5 acre National Park Service property in Truro. A total of 15, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated at 10m intervals within the level, wooded parcel. The combined results of background research and subsurface testing did not identify any archaeological deposits within the project area.

25-2254 Waller, Joseph N., and A. Peter Mair, II

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Chelmsford Phase 4E Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford. 64 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted for the Chelmsford Phase 4E Sewer project to document the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources in the project area. Background research indicated that the project area was situated in south of the Merrimack River in an area potentially sensitive to contain Native American cultural resources. A walkover/surface evaluation of the proposed sewer interceptors and pump station confirmed that the majority of the proposed sewer lines would traverse low-lying wetlands. The remainder of the project area, which had low to moderate archaeological sensitivity, was sampled. A total of 34, 50x50cm test pits were organized within five linear test pit transects and one cluster array. No Native American or Euro-American archaeological sites were identified during the fieldwork and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2255 McKernan, Rebecca Hatch

2002 Report on Four Revolutionary War Veterans Buried in Old South Burying Ground, Peabody. 126 pages.

This report summarizes a review of the documentary record to determine whether four, unmarked revolutionary War Soldiers' graves are outside the bounds of Old South Burying ground in Peabody. The four soldiers were killed at the Battle of Lexington in 1775, and their bodies were returned to their hometown for burial. Tradition holds that the street next to the cemetery was widened, although when and how much was not known, and the graves off the four soldiers were left outside the current bounds of the cemetery under the sidewalk. To help determine if the street was widened and the possible location of the graves, historical newspapers, historical maps, and secondary sources, including oral traditions, were examined. This report also includes an overview of Massachusetts state regulations concerning burial grounds, burial sites, and the discovery of hu-

man remains, as well as an evaluation of archaeological survey methods. One archaeological survey was previously conducted in the area (see report #25-1656). The Boston St. Site (19-ES-592) is recorded within and contiguous to the cemetery. Although no known maps or other documents conclusively prove this, it is my belief that Main St. was widened at some point to accommodate traffic patterns. A number of second-hand accounts consistently mention the widening of the street. There is no evidence, however, of the precise location of the graves of the four veterans. This lack of conclusive information, in addition to the state regulations preventing the unnecessary disturbance of burials, leads the author to conclude that the four Revolutionary War Veterans should be left in their original resting places. A professional archaeologist should monitor all future utility work adjacent to the cemetery. The MHC should be consulted prior to any excavation or earthmoving activities in the area of the cemetery or roadway to prevent impacting the Native American Site and any unmarked burials.

25-2256 Claesson, Stefan

2002 Rainsford Island Archaeological Reconnaissance and Management Plan. Boston. 359 pages.

Prior to this project, no systematic archaeological surveys of Rainsford Island had been conducted. Rainsford Island is a small, low-elevation drumlin located in Boston Harbor. Approximately 11 acres of uplands and 20 acres of submerged lands were examined. Although no prehistoric sites were located during the survey, 12 historical sites were documented. The survey used low-impact, remote sensing techniques (aerial photography and multi-beam sonar) to map accurately the topography of Rainsford Island and to record the dynamic nature of the island's environment. The survey included topographic mapping and documentation of surface finds as well as the excavation of 4 transects consisting of 5-6, 50x50cm test excavation units (for a total of 23 test units), spaced at 10m intervals, on the eastern half of the island to assess prehistoric and historical sensitivity and site integrity. The prehistory and history of Rainsford Island are summarized in this report. Maps and guides were developed that identify site locations and areas of archaeological sensitivity. Maps were also developed that identify site locations and areas of archaeological sensitivity. Maps were also developed to document changes to the island's coastline over time. The data generated by this study provide spatial and baseline data to assess the current condition of Rainsford Island's cultural resources and identify the natural and man-made factors that impact the island's fragile resources. The recommendations suggested in this report include determining the National Register eligibility of the island's social welfare institutions, such as the Stone Hospital (a Greek-Revival structure built in 1882) and the Rainsford Island Burial Ground. In addition, archaeological research priorities are made for the areas of high prehistoric and historic sensitivity that are under immediate threat of destruction by erosion. The establishment of permitting protocols and rules of conduct of visiting Rainsford Island are also recommended in order to improve preservation of the island's cultural and natural resources, and to manage better public use of the island for recreation, education, and scientific research.

25-2257 Wheeler, Kathleen and Ellen Marlatt

2002 Results of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Milk Row Cemetery, Somerville, MA. 4 pages.

The cemetery was first used as a burying ground as early as 1804, and intensively used (and reused) throughout the 19th century. A number of recommendations are offered including mapping the cemetery, enumerating known graves, and completing a systematic inventory of all features to allow a basic reconstruction of the history of the burying yard. An archaeologist who would recognize edges of burial features should excavate by hand any plantings requiring a hole deeper than 24in. Any trees to be removed (and there is at least one that had grown up against a headstone) should be cut at grade and the root mass allowed to rot.

25-2258 Sheppard, William J.

2001 People of the Coast: Archaeology and Education, Preliminary Report of Multi-Year Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Study, Katherine Nordell Lloyd Center for Environmental Studies. 30 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance and intensive survey was conducted at the 55acre Katherine Nordell Lloyd Center in Dartmouth, as part of an ongoing summer instructional program titled "People of the Coast," which introduces coastal studies and archaeology to teachers from the Fall River school system. The study includes background research and field testing. At the Sassafrass Midden Site (19-BR-484), a total of sixteen 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along parallel transects with bracket units placed at 5m intervals from units containing artifacts. In addition to the shell midden, a Late Archaic projectile point similar to an Orient Fishtail was recovered. At the Hardscrabble Farm Site, 16 shovel test pits were excavated in random locations on a 5m grid in and around the visible foundation. Features included foundations and a possible privy shaft. Recovered artifacts dated from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Eight additional test units were excavated at a second Native American site at which a quartz Levanna point was recovered. A copy of the course materials for "People of the Coast" accompanies the report.

25-2259 Herbster, Holly

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Quissett Campus. Falmouth. 70 pages.

A total of 117, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 180acre project area. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. The survey located and identified one prehistoric site (Oyster Pond Find Spot) consisting of a low-density deposit of quartz chipping debris within the A/Topsoil and B/Subsoil interface. The survey also documented a series of stone walls and stone piles within the project area, but did not locate any associated cultural materials. While the identified cultural resources provide additional data about prehistoric and historic-period land use in the near-interior uplands of Falmouth, they do not represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. No additional archaeological testing was recommended.

25-2260 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, The Pinehills – Rye Field and Cornish/Wright Tavern Utilities Project Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

The intensive survey incorporated background research, sensitivity rankings, and results generated by previous archaeological investigations (See reports #25-2063 & #25-2239). A walkover survey of the project area confirmed an earlier (1998) assessment that the area possessed moderate prehistoric and a combination of high and moderate historic archaeological sensitivity. A total of 97, 50x50cm test pits was excavated. Moderate- to low-density distributions of historic cultural material consisting mainly of domestic debris with lesser quantities of structural and recreational (ceramic skeet fragments) debris were recovered in association with up to two strata of plowed soils within Rye Field. A low-density distribution of historic cultural material consisting of domestic and structural debris was recovered from plow zone and fill deposits within archaeologically sensitive areas along proposed utility lines at the present location of the Cornish/Wright tavern building. The majority of locations sampled near the tavern were moderately disturbed from the removal, truncation, and alteration of the plow zone. The Pinehills Locus 12 Site was identified following the recovery of a low-density distribution of prehistoric cultural material (1 piece of quartz shatter and half of a split quartz cobble). These materials were recovered in association with plowed soils in the western portion of Rye Field. Additional close-interval testing around the split cobble find spot did not recover any other cultural material. No intact subsurface features were identified during the intensive survey. No further archaeological investigation of The Pinehills Locus 12 Site, Rye Field, and proposed utility lines for the Cornish/Wright Tavern and Nicklaus golf course is recommended.

25-2261 Binzen, Timothy L., Thomas F. Mahlstedt, and F. Timothy Barker

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Vegetation Removal and Parking Lot Construction at Greycourt (The Tenney Estate), Methuen, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted at Greycourt (the Tenney Estate). Testing investigated the mansion ruins, an area next to a historic gatehouse, and the location of a historic bowling green, pergola, and teahouse. Data was obtained concerning the mansion foundations, historic landscape construction techniques and specifications, and degree of disturbance due to demolition activities in the past. Ten exploratory trenches (0.50x2m and 1x1m) and 30 shovel test pits were excavated. The northern and southern foundations of the mansion were identified. Information was obtained concerning the specifications and construction techniques of the bowling green, pergola and teahouse, which can be used for restoration efforts in the future. The location of a proposed parking lot by the gatehouse was tested and disturbance was recorded. Subsequent monitoring during construction identified functioning historic drainage features at both the proposed parking lot and bowling green. These features were rehabilitated. Elements of a historic water distribution system at the bowling green were observed and recorded, as was the manner in which the hillside location of the pergola and teahouse had been modified and constructed. Remnants of a modern religious shrine adjacent to the bowling green were encountered and removed.

25-2262 Dudek, Martin, Craig Chartier, Deena Duranleau, Jean Marie Johnson, and Leith Smith

2002 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Andover Wastewater System, Rogers Brook, and Contract Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4, Andover, Massachusetts. 216 pages.

Five hundred fourteen test pits were excavated in 23 transects and one block, across five separate contract areas. A total of 4,229 historic artifacts or other historic materials were recovered, representing primarily modern refuse and building materials, often from fill or disturbed contexts. A small quantity of late 18th- and 19th-century artifacts was recovered from low-density artifact scatters, primarily from former agricultural lands. No potentially significant historic resources were identified. A total of 75 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from nine locales. Two locales contained undated debitage from disturbed or redeposited contexts, and five locales contained undated prehistoric findspots or small, low-density sites of no potential significance. Two sites, the Tilton Lane Site and the South Main Street Site, are potentially significant. The undated Tilton Lane site contained rhyolite and quartz chipping debris from tool maintenance or tool production activities. The South Main Street Site contained rhyolite-chipping debris from tool maintenance or tool production activities and an intact black rhyolite Stark point, diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period (7,500-6,500 BP). These two sites will be avoided because of changes in the location of the pipeline segments; no additional work is recommended. If either site is threatened by subsurface impacts in the future, a site examination is recommended.

25-2263 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey The Sanctuary Golf Course and Country Club, Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

A significant portion of the project area has been radically altered by sand and gravel mining, portions of it are, however, archaeologically sensitive. Background research and a walkover survey/surface inspection were used to stratify the project area into zones of expected sensitivity for Native American and historic/modern cultural resources. Zones of high and moderate sensitivity were located in proximity to the Whitehall Brook drainage, in elevated terrain in the northern portion of the project area, and near Fruit Street along the western boundary of the project area. A total of 134, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. These test pits were placed in a 30x30m sampling block, 13 judgmentally placed linear transects and five test pit arrays. Fifteen judgmentally placed test pits were used to sample specific

archaeologically sensitive locations. This sampling identified three small loci of prehistoric Native American activity, the Sanctuary Golf Locus 1, 2, and 3 sites, and two historic/modern period cultural resources, the J. Dickman Farmstead Site and Sanctuary Golf Historic Site 1. A low density of prehistoric cultural material consisting of quartz chipping debris was recovered at the Sanctuary Golf Locus 1 Site. Prehistoric cultural material (a single piece of rhyolite chipping debris) was recovered at the Sanctuary Golf Locus 2 Site. Prehistoric cultural material consisting of a small number of quartz chipping debris and a worked quartz flake was recovered at the Sanctuary Golf Locus 3 Site. The J. Dickman Farmstead Site consisted of a dry-laid fieldstone house and barn foundations, a dry-laid stone-lined well, and concrete silo foundation. Limited deed research and cartographic evidence indicated occupation of the farmstead by Jacob Dickman, J. Twitchell, and C. Moore during the period c. 1817 to c. 1903. Cultural material (structural material, ceramic sherds, bottle glass) was associated with fill strata and related primarily to 20th-century, post-abandonment land use and late 19th to early-20th-century occupation. A minor component of the assemblage may relate to the construction or demolition of an older structure on the site in the early/mid-19th century. Sanctuary Golf Historic Site 1 consisted of a cellar hole with an associated earth and stone berm and a stone-lined well. A moderate to high density of domestic debris composed primarily of ceramic and bottle types common during the late 19th and early 20th centuries was sampled from the surface. Recovered cultural material is associated with fill strata, as well as with intact soil, and indicates late-19th- or early-20th-century domestic/agrarian occupation. Cartographic and documentary evidence does not clearly refer to this site. It may be associated with the C. Moore occupation of the nearby J. Dickman Farmstead Site. The Sanctuary Golf Locus 1, 2, and 3 sites have limited information content and are not considered potentially significant. No further archaeological investigation of these sites is recommended. Sanctuary Golf Historic Site 1 has the potential to address research questions such as the changing nature of agrarian life during the Late Industrial Period, and the economic, spatial, and functional reorganization of farmsteads during this time. It may be potentially significant as an element of the nearby J. Dickman Farmstead complex. The J. Dickman Farmstead Site is considered a potentially significant cultural resource. It has the potential to address research questions such as the changing nature of agrarian life in the town of Hopkinton during the Federal, Early Industrial, and Late Industrial periods, and the economic, spatial, and functional reorganization of farmsteads in the mid/late 19th and early 20th centuries. Avoidance of the site is recommended. If avoidance of the Sanctuary Golf Course Historic Site 1 and J. Dickman Farmstead Site is not feasible, additional archaeological investigation at the site examination level is recommended.

25-2264 Heitert, Kristen and Jo A. Deaton

2002 Site Examination E. Hyde/S. Parker Farmstead Site EMC Shamrock Campus, Southborough, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

An intensive (locational) survey of the area previously had identified the remains of dry laid fieldstone house and barn foundations and a series of fieldstone animal pens and farm walls (see report #25-2162). A total of 55, 50x50cm test pits and two 1x1m excavation units (EUs) were excavated at 5m intervals across the site, covering an area of approximately one-third of an acre. The recovered artifact assemblage comprised 1,462 pieces of historic cultural material including redware, creamware, construction debris, and an 1802 penny; analysis of the material and site stratigraphy suggested an early 19th-century construction date for the farmstead complex followed by its complete abandonment in the mid 19th century. Archival research corroborated this assessment by establishing a chain-of-title beginning with Parker and Hyde in 1811 through to the demolition of the complex ca. 1862 and the final conversion of the site area to farmland ca. 1898. The lack of intact, stratified features limits the potential of the site to add data beyond those collected to date or to address significant issues of agrarian, familial, and/or socio-economic change at the town or regional level. The E. Hyde/S. Parker Farmstead Site does not represent a significant cultural resource.

25-2265 Donta, Christopher L., Jennifer Wendt, and Jennifer Padden

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Pond Street Sewer Project, Ashland, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

This project included background research, reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Two recorded Native American archaeological sites were known in the vicinity, but no archaeological sites were recorded in the project area. During the field research, 108 test pits were excavated. One Native American site was identified. The Step Rock Site was identified in Survey Unit 1, and included one quartz flake and one rhyolite flake from plow zone contexts. A scattering of historic artifacts was found, but the artifacts were not found to be in association with any features or standing structures, and represent a thin sheet midden within plowed soils. No further survey is recommended.

25-2266 Waller, Jay and A. Peter Mair, II

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Acorn Estates at Canton Hills/The Highlands at Canton Meadows/The Highlands at Blue Hills. Canton & Randolph Massachusetts. 107 pages

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted on approximately 103 acres straddling the Canton/Randolph town boundary. The survey consisted of background research, walkover inspection, and subsurface investigations. State site files identified three archaeological sites: 19-NF-509, 19-NF-510, and 19-NF-511 within the project area. A total of 110, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in areas of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity, producing Native American cultural materials from three discreet areas. Subsurface investigations confirmed the presence of site 19-NF-509, a low-density concentration of chipping debris. The Rhododendron Site, produced a dense concentration of rhyolite chipping debris and a tip and mid-section to a rhyolite point. The Roseland Properties Find Spot included an isolated flake. Investigation of site 19-NF-510 did not produce any cultural material. No subsurface testing was conducted at site 19-NF-511 since the proposed development will not threaten the site. Site 19-NF-509 will be preserved within a wetland buffer. The Rhododendron Site and Roseland Properties Find Spot are not considered significant archaeological resources and no further work is recommended.

25-2267 Binzen, Timothy L. and Kimberly Buehrle

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Groundwater Source Exploration Project, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted at five proposed groundwater test well locations distributed throughout an area measuring 500ft north-south and 350ft east-west. The project area is located in woodland on the west side of the Charles River. At each test well, one shovel test pit was excavated on the well location itself, and four were excavated 12.5ft away on the cardinal directions. A total of 29, 40x40cm shovel test pits were excavated during the project. Soil profiles indicated that the area had never been plowed or disturbed. Prehistoric artifacts, consisting of chipping debris of quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, and chert, were recovered at all five test well locations. Artifacts were recovered from both topsoil and subsoil strata. No significant historic resources were recorded. The artifacts represent the Charles View prehistoric site (19-NF-584). Given the variety of lithic materials and evidence for multiple short-term occupations, the site is similar to others recently investigated on the opposite side of the river.

25-2268 Binzen, Timothy L. and Jennifer Wendt

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Mansfield Municipal Airport and Intensive (Locational) Survey of Airport Quadrant 4 and the North Access Road, Mansfield and Norton, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

The airport occupies 252 acres, of which 195 acres are in Mansfield and 57 acres are in Norton. Areas possessing moderate to high archaeological sensitivity were identified. In general these areas consist of upland sections of the airport that are not adjacent to the paved main runaway and its

taxiway. Despite previous grading in some infield locations, many undeveloped sections of the airport contain plowzone and undisturbed subsoil deposits. The property is located north of a concentration of pre-Contact Native American sites recorded along Interstate 495. Native American site 19-BR-1 is located on the north side of the airport but had not been tested prior to the current survey. The property, as a whole possesses moderate to high sensitivity for Native American sites. Intensive (locational) Phase 1b subsurface testing was conducted on 18 acres within Quadrant 4, a level infield area bordered on the south by the main runway, on the west by a turf runway, and on the north and east by a large wetland. Testing also was conducted along a proposed 1200ft access road leading to Quadrant 4. A total of 120 shovel test pits were excavated in clusters of four pits each distributed throughout Quadrant 4 and at intervals along the access road. A variety of Native American artifacts were recovered across a broad area, including one Neville Variant projectile, two Small Stemmed points, one small ulu, two edge tools, and chipping debris of quartz and rhyolite. However, no subsurface features, significant archaeological deposits, or areas of high artifact density were encountered. No additional survey was recommended for the Quadrant 4 improvements. The reconnaissance survey of the airport property and the subsequent testing did indicate that testing is warranted prior to planned improvements at Quadrants 1-3 at the airport. The survey found that site 19-BR-1 is extensive but low in density within the area tested.

25-2269 Binzen, Timothy and Ann Chapman

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Woodsom Farm Recreational Fields Project, Amesbury, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

A total of 120 shovel test pits were excavated; the total area of the proposed athletic fields and parking area was nine acres. Test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5m within clusters containing four test pits each, placed in areas of high archaeological potential. One Native American artifact, a piece of quartz chipping debris, was recovered from a plowzone context. This was designated as the Lion’s Mouth Native American Findspot. It was not considered significant due to the disturbed context in which it was found and the lack of additional Native American artifacts in the project area. A low-density artifact scatter of 19th- and 20th-century domestic refuse was encountered in the plowzone throughout the project area, but no historic sites were recorded. No subsurface features or potentially significant archaeological deposits were identified during the testing. No additional archaeological survey was recommended.

25-2270 Donta, Christopher L. and Margaret Kelly

2003 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Con-Ed West Springfield Lateral, Agawam and West Springfield, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Background research and a reconnaissance survey were conducted for a 9.8km pipeline. Subsurface testing was conducted in four survey units in Agawam, totaling 173 shovel test pits and seven 1x1m units. One Native American archaeological site was identified, the Agawam Meadows Site (19-HD-269 formerly referred to as the Frozen Cabbage Site), in the revised corridor in Survey Unit 6 on the terrace overlooking the Westfield River. Native American artifacts were collected from eight test units across an area measuring at least 60x275m (200x900ft). The recovered artifacts include 62 pieces of chert, rhyolite, quartzite, and quartz chipping debris and two biface fragments. The artifacts were found primarily in a buried topsoil horizon between 61-70cm below the ground surface, but extending as deep as 110cm below the ground surface. Soils at the site were found to consist of 30-40cm of plowed topsoil of dark brown silty loam, averaging 10cm thick. The artifacts were clustered in two primary loci; the site was considered to have excellent potential to contain intact features because it is located below the historic plow zone. Avoidance or a site examination survey of the site was recommended. Additional survey is also recommended for Survey Unit 2 if the project, which was discontinued before completion of the survey, be reinstituted.

25-2271 Donohue, Barbara

2003 Intensive (Locational) Survey of the Gardner Zine Subdivision, Gardner, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

This survey included documentary research, interviews, and the excavation of 79 shovel test pits (28 in two 30m blocks, 40 in six transects, and 11 judgmentally placed) and one 0.5x2m trench on a 117 acre parcel of land. A total of 1,083 historic-period artifacts were recovered, but no prehistoric materials were identified. The project area is the location of the Ebenezer Keyes Home Site (GAR-HA-05) whose date of occupation was documented from 1785 to 1812; it has been suggested that a family burial plot associated with Keyes is located within the project area at the location of two stone piles. Documentary research revealed that Keyes owned two properties in Gardner, one from 1784 to 1789 and one from 1790 to 1805. Subsurface testing recovered ceramics associated with Keyes's date of occupation as identified on the site inventory form and also revealed that there were intact soils beneath the stone piles, no bones were recovered and no anomalies were revealed to suggest a grave shaft. No family burial plot is located within the project area. A site examination is recommended to determine the boundaries of the Ebenezer Keyes Home Site (GAR-HA-05) as well as its significance, integrity, and research potential for National Register eligibility. No further research or testing is recommended for the conjectured burial site.

25-2272 Donta, Christopher L. and Timothy Binzen

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Wastewater Treatment System, Holliston, Massachusetts. 157 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of 32 proposed construction site locations for a wastewater treatment system in Holliston. In total, 278 shovel test pits were excavated in these areas, and three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified. The Beatrice Lane Native American findspot, consisted of one piece of quartzite, and was not recommended for any further survey. The Cedar Swamp Native American site was identified, overlooking a large wetland, and yielded felsite, quartz, and quartzite chipping debris from four different test units, and a recommendation was made to avoid this site. The Capen Historic Site is a foundation with associated artifact scatter; avoidance was recommended. A single headstone was documented in what appeared to be disturbed contexts of a former gravel quarry. To confirm that human remains do not exist in association with this headstone, additional documentary research and subsurface testing is recommended.

25-2273 Smith, J. N. Leith and David B. Landon

2002 Archaeological Site Examination Orchard House Preservation Project, Concord, Massachusetts. 138 pages.

A preservation program for Orchard House (Con-HA-17), the historic home of the Alcott family including Louisa May Alcott the author of *Little Women* (1868), called for extensive structural repairs, construction of a new foundation under the rear portion of the house, and interior and exterior utility work. A total of 15 shovel tests and 5, 1x1m excavation units were completed around the structure's exterior, while cellar crawl spaces were investigated with 11 additional units. Testing was conducted west of the house to identify the locations of the historic "Path to Town." Exterior investigations revealed that early occupation surfaces had been stripped off by extensive landscaping activities performed by Bronson Alcott in the 1850s–1870s. Two drainage features potentially dating to this period were identified. A sheet midden of domestic refuse was tested on the bank immediately north of the house and associated with tenant occupation during the first half of the 19th century. Cellar investigations revealed a stone-lined well that was mapped by Thoreau in 1857. Because of its significance, the well was incorporated into the house preservation plan. A pit located below the indoor privy revealed a low density of late 19th- and early 20th-century domestic and plumbing related refuse. Potentially significant cultural deposits including a filled ravine identified during intensive survey (see report #25-1948) and a filled cellar may remain intact to the

northeast of Orchard House. The site examination finds represent an important contribution to the overall understanding of landscape use and alteration and aid in the interpretation of 19th-century life at Orchard House.

25-2274 Donta, Christopher L. and Jennifer Wendt

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Williams Street Bridge Replacement Project, Mansfield, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

A total of 28 test pits were excavated in the proposed impact areas of the Williams Street Bridge Replacement Project area. Twenty-six shovel test pits were excavated in Survey Unit 1, in the vicinity of the Williams Street Industrial Complex (MNF-HA-08), while two were excavated in Survey Unit 2, the proposed wetland replacement area. In Survey Unit 1, two mill building foundations and a partially intact raceway were documented, in addition to a scatter of architectural and domestic artifacts. In total, 517 historic period artifacts were found, all from Survey Unit 1. The archaeological remains identified in the project area correspond to the early 19th-century structures identified in the background research as in operation by 1814, when John Williams was running two mills: a nail factory and a saw and grist mill, which were later converted to cotton production, and a knife factory. The artifacts found at the site include some late 18th- to early 19th-century ceramics (creamware and pearlware), but a larger amount of 19th-century whiteware and evidence of later 19th-century occupation, in the form of coal and wire nails. The proposed construction project avoids most of this site, impacting only a small slice of the stone-lined westerly channel (headrace), immediately adjacent to the existing roadway embankment. The remainder of the westerly raceway, the entire westerly mill foundation (with sluice gate), and the entire easterly mill foundation lie outside the area of project impact. The intensive survey has exhausted the archaeological potential of the impacted portion of the mill site, with additional survey in the impact area unlikely to provide new information. The mill features have been mapped and photographed; no further survey is recommended.

25-2275 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Wamesit Crossing Project Area, Bedford, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The project area is within a known core area of ancient Native American settlement along the upper Concord River and was a focus of historic period settlement during the 18th and 19th centuries. A walkover survey/surface inspection identified small zones of high to moderate archaeological sensitivity in addition to low sensitivity zones with poorly drained soils. During subsurface testing, 47, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within archaeologically sensitive sections of the project area. The test pits were placed in one 30x30m sampling block and along four judgmentally placed transects. One find spot of ancient Native American cultural material, The Wamesit Crossing 1 Site, contained a low-density distribution of Native American cultural material within an area measuring no more than 10m in diameter (79sq m). A single piece of rhyolite chipping debris, the by-product of the maintenance and/or manufacture of Native American chipped-stone tools, was recovered from a plow zone within this area. No temporally diagnostic Native American artifacts or subsurface features were found. The single piece of chipping debris indicates a brief episode of chipped-stone tool maintenance at an unknown time in the past. It is unlikely that additional subsurface testing of this site would generate new information. The Wamesit Crossing 1 Site will not meet National Register criteria for eligibility. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2276 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Clay Pit Road Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources on the 5.3 acre lot. A total of 26, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated. The survey identified the Lot 68 Find Spot—a single quartz projectile point fragment recovered on a small terrace located more than 100m from a current wetland source. The projectile tip and mid-section fragment could not be typed to a specific temporal/cultural period. No evidence of cultural features or additional cultural deposits was identified. The material assemblage recovered in the Clay Pit Road Property project area is likely associated with resource collecting and/or processing in the Aquinnah near interior. The deposit does not represent a potentially significant resource; no additional testing was recommended.

25-2277 Schafer, David K. and Holly Herbster

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey MCI International Site Subdivision and Archaeological Site Examination Mattaquason Purchase (19-BN-12), Chatham, Massachusetts. 175 pages.

The 13.5 acre subdivision project area is located between Lover's Lake and Ryder's Cove in north Chatham. The Massachusetts Archaeological Society completed previous site examination investigations within the Mattaquason Purchase Site in 1974. The intensive survey included excavation of 51, 50x50cm test pits along 15m interval transects and identified four Native American sites (Lover's Lake 1-4). These sites consist of low and moderate densities of chipping debris and shellfish fragments and represent potentially significant activity areas associated with the larger Mattaquason Purchase Site. The site examination delineated the 1.03 acre Mattaquason Purchase Site and investigated the areas surrounding the 1974 excavations. Testing consisted of four, 1x1m excavation units and 49, 50x50cm test pits. The presence of nine intact archaeological features and an undisturbed large shell midden stratum indicates the site's integrity. A total of 1,431 artifacts was recovered including four Levanna and two Small Stemmed projectile points, 438 fragments of animal bone, 125 prehistoric pottery sherds, 451 lithic artifacts, and a single charred kernel of maize. The testing determined that the site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

25-2278 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne Cherau

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Quivet Neck/Crowes Pasture District of Critical Planning Concern, Dennis, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

This reconnaissance survey employed background research, informant interviews, and a walkover survey to compile predictive models and archaeological sensitivity maps for the DCPC. The survey collected additional information on the previously documented Camp Mullen Prehistoric Site (19-BN-742), located within the DCPC boundaries, and recorded two additional areas of prehistoric artifact finds. The survey also identified an historic period foundation and two possible unmarked burial areas. The survey determined that overall, the largely undeveloped DCPC area possesses a moderate to high sensitivity to contain unknown prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits.

25-2279 Robinson, David S. and Joseph N. Waller

2002 Phase I Underwater Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Submerged Prehistoric Cultural Resources, Hubline Mainline and Deer Island Lateral Offshore Gas Transmission Pipeline Project, Boston, Massachusetts. 241 pages.

This report presents the results from underwater archaeological reconnaissance and intensive surveys of approximately 16,200 acres of sea floor in Massachusetts Bay within the offshore corporate boundaries of Beverly, Boston, Hull, Lynn, Marblehead, Nahant, Salem, Swampscott, Quincy, Weymouth, and Winthrop. The survey's purpose was to identify potentially significant submerged cultural resources (e.g., shipwrecks) and prepare management recommendations for

them. Survey tasks included background research, reconnaissance marine remote sensing survey, and intensive underwater target inspections by archaeological divers. The 500 documented vessel losses in and around the study area indicated a high potential for archaeological sensitivity. Sixty-seven remote sensing targets inspected by archaeological divers led to the identification of six shipwrecks, one of which is an intact, potentially significant, historic wooden vessel. Archaeological and archival research indicates the vessel was a "limer," probably a schooner, lost in either the late 19th or early 20th century while bound for Boston from the historic lime production center of Thomaston-Rockland, Maine. The undisturbed wreck may be significant under National Register criteria C and/or D.

25-2280 Binzen, Timothy L. and Jennifer Wendt

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Boston Golf Club, Hingham, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

The total project area covers approximately 315 acres of rugged, stony terrain punctuated by rock outcrops. Much of the landscape had been disturbed by the quarrying of stone, sand, and gravel during the 20th century. Subsurface testing was conducted in locations possessing high archaeological sensitivity, with effort concentrated on proposed tees, fairways, and other planned construction areas. A total of 224 shovel test pits was excavated. No Native American artifacts were recovered. Three historic archaeological sites, represented by foundations and associated surface features, were recorded (the Clarke House Site, the Hole 10 Site, and the Hole 13 Site). Avoidance of the sites was recommended.

25-2281 Pasquariello, Raymond D. and A. Peter Mair, II

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Franklin County Jail and House of Correction. Greenfield, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

The existing jail is included in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth (GRE135) and the general area was intensely occupied by Native American groups during the Woodland and Contact Periods. The intensive level survey included background research and field investigations. Seventy-five, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within four 30x30m blocks and along three linear transects. Subsurface testing yielded a very low density of historic cultural material from a plow zone. No evidence of prehistoric/historic Native American use of the project area was recovered during testing. Based on survey results, the proposed correctional facility will not impact any potentially significant archaeological resources and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2282 Donta, Christopher L.

2002 Native American Quarrying in the Vinegar Hills of Saugus, Massachusetts. 163 pages.

This site examination of five Native American sites consisted of the excavation of 90 shovel test pits and 9, 1x1m units. A total of 8,376 Native American artifacts were collected (7,593 stone and 783 ceramic). Three of the sites—Lady Slipper (19-ES-739), Rhyolite Ledge (19-ES-740), and Dog Day (19-ES-753)—appear to be discrete locations of lithic reduction associated with local bedrock outcrops. The other two sites—Treehouse Terrace (19-ES-742) and Swamp Hollow (19-ES-741)—are part of a single, larger site that includes a large area of lithic waste left from manufacturing stone tools and evidence of habitation. Four features found at the site and thousands of associated artifacts provide valuable information on the nature, age, and functions of the site. The Vinegar Hills area was well-used by Native Americans as a source for rhyolite. The sites were part of a network of quarries and other site types in the Boston Basin and along the Saugus River. Of particular importance is the identification of an area of habitation associated with the quarrying that contains multiple intact features. Preliminary information indicates the habitation dates to the Woodland period, ca. 1,200—1,300 years ago. Additional excavations would reveal greater detail

about the activities performed at the site, the date ranges of its occupation, the types of tools used, and the ethnic affiliation of the people at the site. This site is an extremely rare find for New England and is in excellent condition. It is recommended that the Treehouse Terrace and Swamp Hollow sites be avoided by any proposed construction because they may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining three sites are not recommended for further survey.

25-2283 Donta, Christopher L. and Mitchell Mulholland

1997 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey of Five Parcels for the Connecticut River Bank Stabilization Project, Gill and Northfield, Massachusetts. 182 pages.

Archaeological testing comprising 312 shovel test pits, 23 1x1m units, and 13 backhoe trenches was completed. The Shearer parcel measured approximately 15m(50ft)x330m(1,082ft). The L'Etoile parcel measured approximately 15m(50ft)x140m(460ft). The Flagg parcel measured approximately 15m(50ft)x565m(1,850ft) and included a portion of the proposed access road northwest of the riverbank. The Crooker parcel measured approximately 20m (65ft) along the riverbank by 210m (690ft). An access road was also tested, as far as 170m (560ft) back from the riverbank. The Wickey parcel, including an access road, measured approximately 745m (2,450ft) in length and is of variable widths. Testing at the Pine Meadow Brook Site (19-FR-346) in Northfield identified two prehistoric loci, including two hearth features. Chert debitage predominates the collection, but there are no diagnostic lithics. Two recovered pottery sherds indicate a Woodland presence. One historic site (NFL-HA-4) was identified adjacent to the prehistoric site, an early 20th-century charcoal kiln remnant on the Shearer property. Measures for avoidance of the prehistoric site were recommended. One previously unknown site, the L'Etoile prehistoric site (19-FR-372) consists of a small scatter of debitage and pottery, again indicating Woodland occupation. Avoidance was recommended. Limited testing was conducted at the Otter Run Field prehistoric site (19-FR-307) in Gill, which had previously been surveyed. Only a low density of artifacts was found, consisting of pottery, fire-cracked rock, faunal remains, and debitage. No further survey was recommended. The area east of the King Philip's Hill Site (19-FR-9) in Northfield was tested, and a prehistoric site was identified (19-FR-373) consisting of two concentrations of artifacts and a feature complex containing a fire hearth and 11 postmolds. Pottery, lithic debitage, and faunal material was collected. Avoidance was recommended. Testing was conducted at the Bottom Brook Confluence site (19-FR-342) in Northfield, where a high density of artifacts was found on the south side of an unnamed drainage, on the terrace below Second Moose Plain. Three fire hearths, and a high-density scatter of lithic waste and tools were found, including diagnostic Late Archaic and Early Woodland projectile points and a wide array of other chipped and ground stone tools. Recommendations were made for avoidance of the high-density portion of the site.

25-2284 Donta, Christopher L. and Jennifer Wendt

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Massachusetts National Guard Headquarters Fitness Trail, Milford, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

This project included background research, reconnaissance, and subsurface testing with 134 shovel test pits. No Native American or historic archaeological sites were previously recorded in the project area. During the field research, one Native American and one historic site were identified. The Oakfield Site (19-WR-753) includes 15 pieces of quartz chipping debris, recovered from plow zone and subsoil contexts, in an area 7.5x7.5m. The Massachusetts National Guard agreed to reroute the trail to avoid the site. The Fallen Chimney site (MIL-HA-11) consists of an artifact scatter in association with a collapsed field stone chimney. Artifacts, mostly dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, were recovered from seven STPs in an area of approximately 25x40m. Artifacts include bottle glass, two clay pipe stems, wire nails, redware, whiteware, stoneware, brick, and window glass. The proposed trail section in the vicinity of this site was eliminated, thus avoiding any impacts to the site. No further survey is recommended.

25-2285 Donta, Christopher L. and Jennifer Wendt

2002 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed East Main Street (Route 20) Bridges Replacement Project, Westfield, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Background research indicated a high potential for the presence of Native American resources and a moderate potential for historic resources in undisturbed portions of the project area. The reconnaissance identified multiple sources of disturbance, including a previous road alignment and underground water and gas lines, which lowered the potential of the project area significantly. During the field survey, 42 test pits were excavated in two survey units. Fifteen of the test pits contained historic artifacts, which appear to consist almost entirely of 20th-century refuse. No Native American artifacts or features were found in the project area. No further survey was recommended

25-2286 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2003 Archaeological Testing for Deer Barn and New Maintenance Barn, Manuel F. Correllus State Forest, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

This project was performed to assess the potential impacts of constructing a parking lot, kiosk, and bike trail extension at the Deer Barn, and the demolition of the Green Barn and metal shed and construction of a New Maintenance Barn in their place. Five test pits were excavated along a linear transect, through the center and eastern portion of the proposed new parking lot across the road from the Deer Barn. This location was largely undisturbed, though the CCC had planted it as a pine plantation in the 1930s. No significant archaeological materials or deposits were encountered. Five test pits were also excavated along the west edge of the proposed New Maintenance Barn, which will replace the existing derelict 19th-century Green Barn and its associated metal shed. Only one test pit appeared to have been undisturbed, but it contained no significant archaeological materials. The remaining four test pits all showed evidence of varying amounts of fill. It is apparent that when the existing Green Barn was constructed, its southern end was excavated and left open, and accessed down an earthen ramp i.e., the building is a bank barn. To achieve appropriate grades around the rest of the building soil was added around the west, north, and east sides of it. The proposed New Maintenance Barn, which will be a pre-fabricated building on a slab, will be built on fill off the west side of the present Green Barn, and no impacts to significant archaeological resources are anticipated.

25-2287 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2002 Archaeological Testing for Water Abatement Structures, Lamson House, Bradley Palmer State Forest, Topsfield, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

This project was undertaken to correct long-standing water drainage problems in the basement of the historic Lamson House. The Lamson House is located adjacent the Ipswich River in the vicinity of numerous recorded prehistoric sites and is considered to have extremely high archaeological potential. Initially five test pits were planned to evaluate possible impacts of the proposed abatement project; only three were excavated. Despite the high archaeological sensitivity of the property for prehistoric archaeological resources the location of the water abatement facilities lay entirely within fill that was more than 1m deep. Although, there were some interesting historic artifacts, such as a clay marble and a variety of ceramic types that could have dated to the late 18th century they lay below more recent materials including, coal, machine cut nails and a plastic comb, thus their provenience was questionable. The fill was brought in to raise the rear yard above the low-lying perennial gardens, and probably also relates to the reconfiguration of the rear of the building into the keeping room and a two-story porch, which occurred as part of Bradley Palmer's transformation of the rural farmstead into an eclectic estate at the turn of the 20th century. Because of the extensive disturbances and the fact that the proposed construction will not go below the fill, no further archaeological evaluation was considered necessary.

25-2288 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2002 Archaeological Monitoring for Culvert & Road Repair, New Marlborough Center Cemetery, New Marlborough, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

The Town of New Marlborough, with the assistance of a Department of Environmental Management's Historic Landscape Preservation Grant proposed to replace a failed metal culvert and resurface a portion of the access drive into its Center Cemetery. The Town proposed to replace a failed 6" pipe with a new 15" PVC pipe, which would require between 2’ and 3’ of excavation below the existing dirt road surface, but only a few inches deeper than the smaller 6" pipe was laid. The MHC noted that the Center Cemetery was listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places as a contributing property to the New Marlborough Center Historic District and could potentially contain unmarked human burials. Accordingly, DEM was authorized to monitor the proposed work under its General Permit #1925. The replacement of the culvert at the New Marlborough Center Cemetery encountered nothing of archaeological significance and the project proceeded as planned. Archaeological monitoring of the project may have provided insight into historic road construction through wet areas. At the bottom of the excavations required for the placement of the new 15in pipe 9 (ca. 28") medium and large sized boulders were encountered. The boulders appear to have been intentionally and tightly set up against one another creating a stone pavement or floor. This stone feature has at least two interpretations. The stones may represent the basal floor for the cemetery access road that had to be elevated above the low wet depression that exists in this portion of the cemetery, the stone floor may have served as a barrier over the wet mucky soils and a firm surface upon which the sandy gravel could be placed. The sides of the filled corridor were armored with stone to contain it and provide outward and side-wall strength. On the other hand, the stone pavement may be the remnant of a former crude stone road that passed through here at perpendicular angles (east/west) to the access road, which it predates by an unknown number of years. Since this former road ran through a wet depression, boulders of varying sizes were tightly packed next to one another to provide a passable surface. Sometime in the late 1700s when a cemetery access road was built workmen may have intersected a segment of this boulder road and incorporated it into the access road as its base.

25-2289 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring for Universally Accessible Walkway, Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

In FYI 2001 DEM awarded the Town of Fairhaven a grant to construct a universally accessible walkway, improve drainage improve, and install a utility conduit at Fort Phoenix. Because Fort Phoenix is listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places an archaeological survey (see report #25-2191) was conducted. Three reasonably intact features were discovered and the Massachusetts Historical Commission recommended monitoring of the construction. Three additional features (a portion of a modern brick edged walk, the possible structural remains associated with the 19th-century East Quarters, and a possible trash dump that could have been created sometime around the 1870s, with some modern intrusions) were identified. By adjusting the grade of the walkway and reconfiguring the initial entrance into the fort all three features, as well as those discovered by UMASS, were left in situ. They were covered by geotextile fabric, covered with gravel, and the concrete walkway built over them.

25-2290 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2002 Archaeological Testing for Interpretive Signage, Fort Sewall, Marblehead, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

In FYI 2001 DEM awarded the Town of Marblehead a grant to fabricate and install five bronze interpretative plaques within the historic grounds of Fort Sewall. The Massachusetts Historical Commission noted that Ft. Sewall, first constructed in 1644, is listed individually on the State and National Register of Historic Places and is a contributing property to the Marblehead Historic Dis-

trict, and concurred with DEM's proposal to excavate the holes for each plaque as if they were archaeological test pits. Two test pits were excavated on the earthen parapets of the fort, and a third was located just within the fort's entrance at the southern end of the parade ground. Two other plaques replaced existing wall mounted ones and were not evaluated for impacts to archaeological resources. Two highly corroded nails, several redware sherds, a single pearlware fragment, brick and cement fragments, and a portion of a small bone of modern origin were the only artifacts encountered. No artifacts could conclusively be attributed to military use of the fort, although the fact that the parapets appear to be constructed at least partially with sand may reflect Army engineer's preference for that material as opposed to masonry for its coastal defenses. Since there was a one-to-one correspondence between the proposed footing for each sign stanchion and the archaeological test pit, and no significant archaeological resources were observed, the signs were allowed to be placed as proposed.

25-2291 Donta, Christopher L. and Jennifer Wendt

2003 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Great River Bridge Traffic and Bridge Improvement Project, Westfield, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

This archaeological survey was based in part on background research that had been completed at an earlier date. Seventy-six shovel test pits were excavated, distributed amongst seven survey units within the impact limits of the bridge reconstruction project. Large portions of the project area were found to be heavily disturbed by paving, river modification, and various types of previous construction. Subsurface testing indicated that even those areas chosen at the outset to be potentially undisturbed were, in fact, heavily disturbed. One Native American archaeological site was identified in Survey Unit 1, but it has been heavily disturbed and only includes a small pocket of natural soils. The site has little scientific potential, and no further survey is recommended. No historic archaeological sites were found, despite the recovery 1,943 historic artifacts from 63 of the 76 test pits. The historic artifacts all came from disturbed fill soils, and there were no indications of any intact subsurface historic features. No potentially significant sites were found; no further survey is recommended.

25-2292 Ritchie, Duncan and Kirk Van Dyke

2002 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Sutton Wastewater Treatment Facilities, Sutton, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

Background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing were used to investigate the approximately 8 acre project area, which appeared likely to contain Native American archaeological sites. Evidence of disturbance from historic/modern period sand/gravel pitting was noted in the western portion of the project area. Sections of the project area were found to have high to moderate archaeological sensitivity and subsurface testing was carried out in these areas (79, 50x50cm test pits). A historic-period dam (Hough Road Dam) was found during the initial walkover survey. Test pits were placed within a single 30x30m sampling block and along judgmentally placed linear transects at 10m intervals. Three arrays containing 12 test pits were used to investigate find spots of Native American cultural material. Thirteen judgmentally placed test pits were excavated to investigate small, archaeologically sensitive sections of the project area and find spots of Native American cultural material. Testing identified four Native American archaeological sites. Three of these sites were small, low-density deposits of cultural material such as an isolated chipped-stone tool or pieces of chipping debris. They likely mark the locations of temporary camps used by individuals or small groups during hunting, trapping, or other resource collection activities in the wetlands and upland forest areas in the area drained by Steamburg, Caswell, and Gilboa brooks. While the White Feather Site yielded a diagnostic Terminal Archaic Period (ca. 3,000—2,500 years ago) Orient Fishtail projectile point, close interval sampling with a test pit array did not yield any other cultural material. The cultural material (rhyolite chipping debris) found in the Grey Squirrel and Yellow Leaf sites lacks temporal or cultural affiliation. These three isolated find spots are very small and the close interval sampling indicated they are unlikely to yield any further in-

formation. They are not considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. The Green Spider Site contains archaeological deposits that appear to be associated with Late Archaic Period, Susquehanna tradition (Atlantic phase) activity about 3,800 to 3,500 years ago. A single Atlantic projectile point of argillite was found there. Susquehanna tradition settlement patterns are not well known in interior upland sections of southern New England like the Blackstone River drainage. The Green Spider Site has the potential to yield information relevant to this cultural tradition. This site may also contain cultural material associated with use of this location by Native Americans during other parts of the Archaic and Woodland periods and is considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation of the Grey Squirrel, Yellow Leaf, and White Feather sites is recommended. It is recommended that proposed construction avoid the Green Spider Site. The Hough Road Dam Site is within a designated wetland buffer zone and should not be affected by proposed construction activities. No further investigation of this site is recommended.

25-2293 Donohue, Barbara and Leith Smith

2003 A Site Examination at the Sophronia Young House Site in the New Seabury Development. Mashpee, Massachusetts. 141 pages.

A previous intensive survey located the Sophronia Young House site (see report #25-2068). The current survey consisted of background research, excavation of 109 shovel tests (50x50cm) in a 5m grid, four judgmental shovel tests (50x50cm), three excavation units (1x1m), and an intensive walkover in search of burials in a 13 acre parcel. Twelve features (7 surface and 5 subsurface) were revealed, and 5,554 artifacts were recovered, however, no burials were identified. All recovered material was domestic debris. Sophronia Young was a proprietor of the Mashpee tribe. Her property was occupied from 1842 to ca. 1878. The site has retained integrity and is considered eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D as it has the potential to contribute information concerning issues of continuity and change about subsistence and settlement patterns of the Mashpee Tribe from the mid to late 19th century.

25-2294 Dudek, Martin G.

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination at the Algonquin Regional High School, Northborough, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The intensive survey consisted of 125 test pits (85 systematic in three blocks and three transects, 20 judgmental, and 20 bracket test pits, all 50x50cm) excavated across the 27.95 acre project area. Historic or modern materials were present but scarce. Two prehistoric find spots (1 quartzite flake and 1 piece of quartz shatter) and two adjacent prehistoric site loci were identified. Locus 1 contained 46 quartz flakes; Locus 2 contained eight rhyolite flakes. A site examination was conducted for both loci, with 120 systematic test pits (50x50cm) at 5m intervals and four excavation units (1x1m). At Locus 1, 73 test pits defined the site boundary as 50m north-south by 35m east-west, or 1,750sq m. Among the 193 lithic artifacts recovered, three bifaces were recovered: a Late Archaic quartz Squibnocket Triangle; a Late Archaic/Early Woodland, quartz Small Stemmed point; and a Middle Archaic, black rhyolite, Stark-like point. Other artifacts included quartz, hornfels, rhyolite, and quartzite chipping debris, as well as a utilized flake. At Locus 2, 47 test pits defined the site boundary as 35m north-south by 20m east-west, or 700sq m. Among the 36 lithics rhyolite, hornfels, and quartzite chipping debris were recovered, but no tools. Both site loci lacked cultural features; artifacts were limited to isolated points or chipping debris, low-density scatters of chipping debris, or discrete chipping stations with low to moderate densities of debitage. Given the limited variety of data and the low density of cultural materials, neither locus was deemed potentially significant and no additional archaeological work was recommended.

25-2295 Dudek, Martin G. and Craig S. Chartier

2002 A Site Examination at Site 19-PL-879 for the Phase II Expansion, Pembroke Business Center, Pembroke, Massachusetts. 141 pages.

Site 19-PL-879, the Pembroke Business Center Site, is located on a relatively broad and level plateau of an unplowed sandbank. Testing consisted of 281 test pits excavated in a 7.5m-interval grid pattern across the site. Steep slopes, in conjunction with two consecutive sterile test pits, defined the site boundaries (13,500sq m). Six 1x1m excavation units focused on features or lithic concentrations. Twelve concentrations of lithics were identified. Two, dense, rhyolite chipping stations and 10 other chipping stations of rhyolite, quartz, or mixed lithics were identified. An extended site examination was conducted at four of these locations, with a 3x3m block excavated at each. These four lithic concentrations were representative of the range of lithic variation across the site. Site-wide, diagnostic points consisted of seven, quartz, Squibnocket triangles. Twelve broken rhyolite bifaces; four intact bifacial preforms; an untyped, quartzite point fragment; and an untyped, quartz, eared triangle were also recovered, along with over 2,000 pieces of chipping debris, mostly of rhyolite or quartz, and four fragments of calcined bone. A rhyolite preform and two bifacial blade base fragments were similar to Middle Woodland Greene-like points, while another preform resembled a Transitional Archaic Orient Fishtail point. An Orient Fishtail point was recovered from the intensive survey (see report #25-2138). One chipping station had over a dozen types of lithic materials, including rhyolites, quartzite, hornfels, chert, and a probable piece of flint. Pottery was absent at the site. Modern tree burns, probable historical charcoal production at one locale, and two recent historical items were present. Quartz was common across the central area of the sandbank, while rhyolite was often concentrated near the edges of the bank, suggesting a different focus. The recovered data indicate a site limited in terms of temporally diagnostic materials and scarce in features or prehistoric organic remains. Given the limited variety of data within the lithic concentrations and the low density of cultural materials elsewhere, Site 19-PL-879 is not considered potentially significant and no additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2296 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Archaeological Site Examination the Pine Road (19-PL-894) and Triple P (19-PL-895) Sites, The Pinehills Development Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

The Pine Road (19-PL-894) and Triple P (19-PL-895) sites are situated in close proximity to the route of a proposed sewer force main and roadway improvements associated with the Phased Review Development IV (PRD IV) of The Pinehills. The site examinations provided information regarding the size, content, internal composition, age, and condition of the Pine Road and Triple P sites. The Pine Road Site occupies the majority of a nearly level to gently sloping terrace overlooking the southeastern portion of an extensive wetland area at the headwaters of the Eel River. Subsurface sampling within the two sites was done with 50x50cm test pits and 1x1m excavation units placed within a coordinate grid system. Cultural materials, the majority of which are Native American lithic artifacts, were recovered within a site area estimated to measure 8,136sq m. Nearly all of the recovered cultural materials were recovered in undisturbed stratigraphic contexts. Although much of the site area contained low-density artifact distributions, numerous small concentrations containing low/moderate or moderate-density distributions were identified. The results of artifact and spatial analyses suggest that these concentrations are the product of numerous episodes of chipped-stone tool maintenance and/or manufacture focusing on highly finished bifaces (particularly projectile points) made primarily from quartz and a variety of rhyolites. Little evidence (one chert scraper-like uniface) suggests that processing of non-lithic raw materials (butchering animal carcasses, hide/leather preparation, plant foods) was an important element of the activities carried out there. Feature 2 may contain categories of data such as plant and animal remains that have the potential to expand our knowledge of activities carried out at the site. The combined assemblage (intensive survey and site examination; see reports #25-2053, #25-2239 & #25-2260) of temporally diagnostic Native American artifact types recovered from the Pine Road Site consists of five Small Stemmed and two Meadowood projectile points, indicating occupation of the site during the Late/Transitional Archaic periods (ca. 5000—2500 B.P.) and into the Early Woodland Period (ca. 3600—1600 B.P.). The majority of the Triple P Site is situated on the sum-

mit and western slope of a small knoll overlooking the southern portion of the extensive wetland at the headwaters of the Eel River. Native American cultural materials were recovered within a site area estimated to measure 3,078sq m. Native American cultural materials are associated with undisturbed contexts and only two small portions of the site area appear to have been plowed. Euro-American cultural materials were recovered in plow zone soils from both of these areas. Although much of the site area contained low-density artifact distributions, a few small concentrations containing low or moderate-density distributions were identified. These small concentrations appear to mark locations where brief episodes of chipped-stone tool maintenance and/or manufacture took place. This activity focused on highly finished bifaces (including projectile points) made primarily from quartz. The combined assemblage (intensive survey and site examination) of temporally diagnostic Native American artifact types recovered from the Triple P Site consists of single examples of Small Stemmed, Squibnocket Triangle, and Levanna projectile points, and two ceramic sherds, indicating occupation of the site during the Late/Transitional Archaic periods (ca. 5000—2500 B.P.) and into the Early Woodland (ca. 3600—1600 B.P.) and Late Woodland periods (ca. 1000—450 B.P.). In addition to confirming the Native American use of the upper Eel River drainage and terminal moraine district during the Late/Transitional Archaic periods and the Woodland Period, these site examinations resulted in the collection of data that can be applied to research questions concerning the nature and patterning of that use. Of particular importance is the additional data relevant to the characteristics of Native American archaeological sites in the Eel River drainage and the inland aspect of Late/Terminal Archaic and Woodland Period settlement and resource use in this part of southeastern Massachusetts. The assemblages of chipped-stone tools and debitage collected from the Pine Road and Triple P sites yielded information about Archaic and Woodland period lithic resource use in the interior pond and moraine district within Plymouth County. The Pine Road and Triple P sites were both considered potentially significant and eligible for listing in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. It was recommended that if development takes place within these areas, a data recovery program should be developed to mitigate any effects on these sites.

25-2297 Waller, Joseph N. and Alan Leveillee

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Westborough Office Park 2300 Site, Westborough. 73 pages.

The intensive archaeological survey of the project consisted of background research and field investigations. State site files maintained at the Massachusetts Historical Commission record that the Walkup-Flander Site (19-WR-291) is partially within the project area. Therefore, it was considered likely that Native American archaeological deposits would be encountered within the Westborough Office Park 2300 Site project area. A total of 48, 50x50cm test pits were excavated. Intensive subsurface investigation identified one Native American site. The Washington Lane Site consists of three pieces of Native American chipping debris indicative of stone tool maintenance. This site is spatially limited, with single pieces of debitage from three separate test pits. Historic period cultural materials recovered from the project area include low densities of redware sherds, asphalt shingles, and glass sherds. The materials recovered from the project area do not constitute significant historical or Native American cultural properties. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2298 Donta, Christopher L. and Timothy L. Binzen

2003 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Children’s Center, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing was conducted for the proposed Children’s Center, which includes a main building, two locations for the Whately House, a privy, and a small pavilion on an approximately 8,000sq ft parcel. Eight exploratory trenches (50cmx2m) and 22 shovel test pits were excavated. Historical artifacts were found in all 8 of the trenches, and in 20 of the 22 shovel test pits. The artifacts consist of 602 primarily 19th-century architectural and domestic

items. No features were found related to the historical artifacts. One Native American archaeological site was identified, with 66 artifacts found in 3 of the 8 trenches and 9 of the 22 test pits. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were found at the site, nor were any features identified. The site consists of a concentration of artifacts centered on Trench 3, which represents the remains of lithic reduction and a fire, resulting in a scatter of debitage and fire-cracked rock. The site may have originated from a single episode of lithic working around a fire, becoming scattered by plowing over the last several centuries. No further testing is recommended.

25-2299 Ingham, Donna and Alan Leveillee

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Pequit View. Canton, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

A total of 76, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the proposed residential subdivision. Two loci of Native American activity were identified during the survey. The Pequit View 1 Site is located within the central portion of the development. One rhyolite flake was recovered in association with a mixture of undisturbed A- and B_1-horizon soils. No temporally diagnostic Native American artifact types were recovered, and no subsurface features associated with cultural activities were observed. The Pequit View 2 Site is located within the southwestern portion of the project area and contains a low-density distribution of Native American cultural material within an area measuring approximately 30x10m (300sq m). Two pieces of Native American cultural material (one piece of rhyolite lithic debris and one piece of quartz lithic debris) were recovered in association with undisturbed B_1-horizon soil. No temporally diagnostic Native American artifacts and no evidence of subsurface features associated were identified. The Pequit View 1 and 2 Native American sites are both characterized by limited spatial extent, information content, and research potential. Neither site is likely to yield additional data pertaining to the use of the area by Native Americans. The Pequit View 1 and 2 sites did not meet National Register criteria for eligibility.

25-2300 Deaton, Jo A. and Suzanne G. Cherau

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Worcester Vocational High School. Worcester, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

The survey area covered approximately 34 acres of development on the former Belmont Hospital/Home property, WTI property, and Green Hill Park in the northeast part of the city. Documentary research and field investigations were used to locate, identify, and assess archaeological resources. Field investigations consisted of a walkover survey/surface inspection of the entire study area as part of the reconnaissance survey, followed by subsurface testing in approximately eight archaeologically sensitive acres. Documented/reported resources included town and family quarry activities, a blacksmith shop, a homestead farm, a derrick stone, and several quarried stones. The intensive survey fieldwork consisted of the hand excavation of 25, 50x50cm test pits. Test pits were organized along four judgmental transects and as 10 judgmentally placed test pits, assisted by a metal detector at the suspected blacksmith shop site and in proximity to a small quarry. No significant in situ archaeological deposits were identified. No further archaeological investigations are recommended. The few remnant cultural elements identified on the landscape including the derrick stone, millstone, and several representative quarry stones will be integrated into the proposed project landscape close to their historic period locations.

25-2301 da Silva, Janine V. and Kathryn Grover

2002 Historic Resource Study Boston African American National Historic Site. Boston, Massachusetts. 239 pages.

This Historic Resource Study presents detailed descriptions of properties already included within Boston African American National Historic Site (BOAF) and of properties that, on the basis of their historical and architectural significance, we have judged worthy of inclusion in BOAF. These

descriptions are preceded by an examination of how the neighborhood BOAF interprets evolved and a brief discussion of the people who lived within it.

25-2302 Garrow, Patrick H., Toni Goar, and Nathan Morphew

2003 Archaeological Survey of Lots 3 and 4 of the New Bedford Business Park and Testing of the Missio Site (19-BR-338), New Bedford, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

This project involved archaeological testing on a portion of the Missio Site (19-BR-338) and an intensive archaeological survey of 87 acres adjacent to the Missio Site. The testing was undertaken to evaluate the site's potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site had been identified in 1989 (see report #25-1805) and a portion of it tested in 1998. During the original survey, a Middle Archaic Neville point was found on the site. The test excavations included placement of six 1x1m units in the eastern portion of the site. The testing failed to produce temporally diagnostic artifacts, intact archaeological deposits, or archaeological features, and it was concluded that the Missio Site represents a series of ephemeral prehistoric campsites that lacked intact deposits or features. We concluded that the site is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A total of 74 shovel tests were excavated during that survey. The area surveyed has been extensively disturbed, and no archaeological sites were identified.

25-2303 Hager-Richter Geoscience, Inc.

2001 Geophysical Survey Bunker Hill Monument, Boston National Historical Park, Boston, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

The geophysical survey at the Bunker Hill monument consisted of approximately 14,150 EM31 stations, 68,000 EM61 stations, and 18,125 m of GPR traverse. Based on the combined results of the three geophysical methods, many subsurface features were detected and located including possible utilities, areas with continuous flat reflectors indicative of more compacted soil, areas of disturbed ground (possible fill areas), possible fill areas with dipping reflectors and unidentified buried objects. While the archaeological significance of any of the above features cannot be determined on the basis of the geophysical data alone, future excavations, if conducted, might be warranted in areas of disturbed ground, areas of flat reflectors indicative of more compacted soils, and at the locations of unidentified buried objects.

25-2304 Hoffman, Curtiss

2003 Archaeological Data Recovery Project: Astra-3 Site, Westborough, Massachusetts. Two volumes, 791 pages.

From 1992 through 1994, and again from 1996 through 1997, students from Bridgewater State College and amateur volunteers from the W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, working under the supervision of the principal investigator, excavated a total of 180sq m at the Astra-3 Site. A total of 99 cultural features, 909 prehistoric lithic and clay artifacts, 8,404 pieces of debitage, 46,962 pieces of organic material, 11,657 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 614 historic period artifacts was recovered from the site. Diagnostic artifacts of the prehistoric period include Dalton, Brewerton Side-Notched, Brewerton Eared Triangle, Squibnocket Triangle, Small Stemmed, Atlantic, Rossville, and Levanna projectile points, an eared drill, and Early-Middle Woodland pottery. Nine radiocarbon dates and three oxidizable carbon ratio (OCR) dates have been obtained from the site, with ages ranging from Early Archaic through Late Woodland. Historic period components include Late Industrial and Modern. Feature complexity was great in several areas, possibly due to multiple use of the same areas by different people, possibly due to intentional placement of lenses within features, and possibly due to post-depositional N-transforms such as tree throws and rodent runs.

25-2305 Ritchie, Duncan and Jennifer Macpherson

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Town of Billerica Sewer Extension River Pines to Middlesex County Jail and House of Correction, Billerica, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area had the potential to contain both Native American and historic/modern period cultural resources. The approximately 3500ft long sewer easement forming the project area was near a core area of Native American settlement along the Concord River and contained environmental settings similar to those with known prehistoric sites along this drainage. A walkover survey of the project area assessed existing conditions and archaeological sensitivity. Zones of high and moderate sensitivity were investigated through subsurface sampling with judgmentally placed test pit transects. No prehistoric cultural material or other evidence of Native American activity was found during subsurface testing. A small culvert or bridge constructed of local fieldstone was found along the sewer easement (station 7+50) in a wooded area south of the Old Middlesex Turnpike. The culvert was part of an abandoned cart path or roadway associated with historic to early modern period use of the area as farmland. A small amount of historic/modern cultural material (ceramic sherds, bottle glass, brick, nails) was found in test pits along judgmental transects placed in several sections. The low density historic/modern period cultural material found within the project area represents domestic refuse discarded in land under active agricultural use in the 19th to early 20th century. Since this material is not associated with a specific historic/modern period site such as a farmstead or house it is not considered to be potentially significant. The fieldstone culvert found in the project area is evidence of past agricultural/pastoral land use. However, it is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2306 Ford, Ben and A. Peter Mair, II

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Silver Lake High School, Kingston, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

This survey included background research and field investigations consisting of 34, 50x50cm shovel test pits excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. One locus of Native American land use and activity was documented. The Silver Lake High School Find Spot 1 site contains a low-density distribution of quartz chipping debris recovered from the plow zone. No temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts or evidence of subsurface features were recovered, and it is not considered significant.

25-2307 Fragola, Patricia and Duncan Ritchie

2001 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the McLean Hospital Development, Belmont, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

This investigation was carried out within four designated areas of proposed development within the McLean Hospital campus. Background research indicated that the project area was on the perimeter of a core area of Native American settlement in the Mystic River drainage and had the potential to contain small prehistoric sites located in proximity to wetlands and streams. Prior to construction of the McLean Hospital complex in the late 19th century, historic period land use was primarily agricultural/pastoral. The project area had the potential to contain evidence of this type of land use. Field investigations consisted of a walkover survey/surface inspection followed by subsurface testing. One prehistoric site, McLean Hospital Locus 4, was identified from cultural material (steatite vessel sherd) found on the graded embankment of a parking lot during the walkover survey of the intensive survey. The walkover survey also identified the structural remains of a barn, gravel-filled cistern, and small outbuilding associated with a 19th-century estate and farm, Highland Stock Farm. This historic site was identified in an area zoned for open space. Since this area was not proposed for development under the current plan, it was not subjected to subsurface testing. A total of 94 test pits (50x50cm) were excavated in areas considered to have high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. These test pits were placed in 30x30m sampling blocks and

along judgmentally placed transects. Subsurface testing identified three prehistoric sites designated as McLean Hospital Loci 1, 2, and 3. These sites are located within 150m of one another and are situated in the vicinity of a former freshwater spring. The stratigraphic distribution of recovered materials suggests that the McLean Hospital Locus 1 Site retains high to moderate degree of integrity, while the McLean Hospital Locus 2 Site retains a high degree of archaeological integrity. The McLean Hospital Locus 3 Site yielded a low density of chipping debris. All of these sites yielded samples of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris. Most of this chipping debris appears to be rhyolite derived from sections of the Lynn volcanic complex in the Middlesex Fells area northeast of the project area. Subsurface testing placed around the steatite vessel sherd find spot on the McLean Hospital Locus 4 Site did not yield any additional prehistoric cultural material. It is likely that the steatite fragment recovered from this site represents an isolated artifact derived from a site damaged or destroyed by construction of the adjacent parking lot. A low density of historic/modern period cultural material (ceramic, glass) was also recovered from Zone 1b. This material cannot be associated with a specific historic period site, and is not considered to represent a potentially significant cultural resource. While their temporal and cultural affiliation is unknown, the McLean Hospital Locus 1 and 2 sites are considered good examples of the type of small to moderate sized temporary camps used by Native Americans while hunting or collecting resources in upland terrain like that in the project area. These two sites represent potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the McLean Hospital Locus 3 and 4 Sites or Zone 1b within the McLean Hospital project area. It is recommended that a plan to avoid adverse impacts to the McLean Hospital Locus 1 and 2 sites be developed. If avoidance is not a feasible alternative, additional archaeological investigation at the site examination level is recommended for the McLean Hospital Locus 1 and 2 sites to determine their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is also recommended that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted within the portion of the McLean Hospital campus containing the Highland Stock Farm.

25-2308 Decima, Elena

2003 Report of an Intensive (Locational) Survey of the Stone Cranberry Trust Property, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 30 pages.

A walkover survey of this undeveloped 25.5 acre parcel located several areas of high archaeological potential. Accordingly, 120 test pits of 0.5x0.5m each were excavated in areas designated A-L. The excavations recovered flakes and shatter, as well as five prehistoric tools (four points and a possible scraper) from five archaeological sites. Site 2 was an isolated find, and no further work was recommended. Sites 1, 3, 4, and 5 were all recommended for site examination in the event project plans change in such a way as to impact them. In its present state, the plan will not impact any of the sites, and no further work is recommended.

25-2309 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2003 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Pancake Hollow Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 33 pages.

The archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the Town of Aquinnah Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw, administered through the Aquinnah Planning Board. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by proposed residential development. A total of 25, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 22,000sq ft (2043sq m) project area. No cultural materials or features were identified within the project area; no further testing was recommended.

25-2310 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2003 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sunset Lane Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 52, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 13 acre project area. The intensive survey identified one Native American archaeological deposit. The Sunset Lane Find Spot consists of two fragments of crystal quartz shatter collected within a spatially limited (10m) area along a gently sloping terrace. A low-density scatter of historic and modern period cultural materials was collected within plowzone soils around a complex of 19th-century standing structures and stone walls. These historic period structures and deposits correspond to the late 19th- and early 20th-century use of the project parcel by the Cooper family. While these cultural resources document the continuity of Native American land use in this section of Aquinnah, they are not considered potentially significant archaeological deposits, and no further testing was recommended.

25-2311 Heitert, Kristen B. and Suzanne Cherau

2003 Intensive (Locational) Survey and Archaeological Site Examination, Stonehurst, The Robert Treat Paine Estate, Waltham, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Nineteen 50x50cm test pits and two, 1x1m excavation units (EUs) were excavated along 300 linear feet of proposed drainage improvements to the north, south, and west elevations of the house. The test pits were excavated at 5m and 7.5m intervals using three transects and one judgmental test pit. The soils were extremely altered from historical construction and grading activities at the house site. A total of 197 pieces of historic cultural material, primarily construction debris, was collected from fill horizons. Two contiguous EUs were excavated along the west elevation of the house in the location of a capped fieldstone chamber housing a functioning wastewater pipe. Research at the Stonehurst archives provided construction plans produced by the architect, H.H. Richardson, which indicated that the chamber dates to the original construction of the house, circa 1884—1886. The Stonehurst project area contains no potentially significant prehistoric or historic period archaeological deposits. No additional archaeological or documentary work is recommended.

25-2312 Ford, Ben and Holly Herbster

2003 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Military Reservation Groundwater Study Areas 1A, 1B, and 8, Bourne, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

A total of 179 test pits were excavated within Areas 1A, 1B, and 8. Test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along transects in the 264 linear feet designated as high sensitivity and at 20m intervals along transects in the 5,493 linear feet designated as low sensitivity. Frank Perkins Road Find Spot 1 consisted of a quartz flake, Frank Perkins Road Find Spot 2 consisted of a quartz flake, Pew Road Find Spot 1 consisted of a quartz biface, and Pew Road Find Spot 2 consisted of a quartz flake. All prehistoric artifacts were associated with disturbed soil. Twentieth-century historic artifacts primarily associated with the military occupation of the area were recovered from eight test pits in the project area. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2313 Blancke, Shirley

2003 Archaeological Data Recovery at Sleepy Hollow North Cemetery Expansion: Final Report, Phase 2, Concord, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 44 pages total.

Over the course of three years, from 1997 to 1999, two archaeological surveys and a data recovery project were conducted by volunteers under Dr. Shirley Blancke in a field in Concord, Massachusetts into which the Sleepy Hollow cemetery was to expand. The general area is southwest of the Great Meadows Wildlife Sanctuary and is named “Cranefields” or “The Great Fields” in some

early maps. Artifacts had been collected from the area in the early 20th century, and the town wished to determine whether any graves of Native people and other possible features might be impacted by the cemetery expansion. A considerable amount of grading was planned to create a rolling landscape out of a flat field. Analysis of the artifacts over the three seasons provided data on the periods in which the field had been occupied, and five radiocarbon dates were derived from features. The artifacts came almost exclusively from the plowzone and could not be definitively associated with the features. Projectile point finds indicated that Middle and Late Archaic components had once existed at the site, and three sherds pointed to a Woodland presence. Edge tools, perforators, gouge fragments, and historical finds such as a part of an 18th-century clay pipe bowl with identifiable molded design were recovered. Of particular interest are two rare types of stone reported from the Concord River drainage area: mylonite and mylonitized rhyolite and amphibolite, a kind of schist. These were identified by lithography at Sleepy Hollow after the 1999 season. The quantity of stone is unusual for Concord sites. Lithic information from the surveys and data recovery, combined with lithics from the Benjamin Smith collection in the Concord Museum, demonstrated that the area must have been an extensive lithic manufacturing location in the pre-contact period.

25-2314 Berkland, Ellen

2003 Results of the Intensive Survey of the Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Archaeological testing of the Parson Capen House was completed during the fall of 1993. Plans for the recreation of an 18th-century barn and the installation of additional utilities on the property necessitated an archaeological investigation. Based on the review of materials recovered from the excavated test pits, it appears the site was a temporary or repeated lithic manufacturing/maintenance area. The materials reflect a moderate density site, with questionable integrity given the intermix with historical materials and the proximity to the previous location to an old barn. The majority of flakes were tiny thinning flakes, made from local North Shore volcanics. This is a common site type in the area and deemed not significant. The discovery of a Squibnocket Triangle projectile point could indicate that the site dates to the Late Archaic Period.

25-2315 Donohue, Barbara

2003 Site-Examination Report on the Ebenezer Keyes Site, Gardner, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

A total of 60 shovel test pits measuring 50x50cm and four 1x1m excavation units were dug during a site examination at the Ebenezer Keyes Site (GAR-HA-05; see report #25-2271). Surface features include a dry-laid stone foundation, stone walls, and a dry-laid stone well. Previously, during intensive survey testing, 24, 50x50cm shovel test pits had been excavated in this area. As a result of the above testing, 2,858 artifacts were recovered, dating the site from the late 18th to early 19th century. No primary deposits or intact subsurface features were revealed. Recovered materials were small and considered sheet refuse or secondary deposits. Soil disturbance was evident. While documentary research revealed that Ebenezer Keyes's homestead was located elsewhere in Gardner, the project area was part of his property holdings. Jonathan Eager, who purchased the property from Keyes in 1789, probably developed the site. The historic site is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic. Given its historic nature, the project proponent plans to maintain a buffer zone around the historic site so that it will not be developed. It is recommended that the reference to "home" be taken out of the site's name, that the foundation and well be protected from vandalism, and that the planned buffer zone be extended to the east to encompass the site's boundaries as determined in the site examination.

25-2316 Cherau, Suzanne G. and Stephen Olausen

2002 Annual Report, Cultural Resource Monitoring, Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project, Conway, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

The 2002 annual report presents the results of investigations carried out as recommended in the 2001 Annual Report action plan, descriptions of cultural-resource-related activities that occurred in 2002, and an action plan for the year 2003. The 2002 annual monitoring program for archaeological sites and sensitive areas consisted of a review of recently conducted cultural resource surveys: archaeological sensitivity assessments of proposed late 2002—2003 recreational enhancements; and Phase IB surveys of three of these projects determined to have archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric and historic period resources. The Phase IB surveys determined that none of these areas contain archaeological resources that are eligible to the NRHP.

25-2317 Thomas F. Mahlstedt

2003 Archaeological Testing & Monitoring For Historic Landscape Preservation Grant, Milton Cemetery, Milton, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

Milton Cemetery has been declared eligible for listing on the State and National Register of Historic Places because it is the result of the designs of several famous American landscape architects, and because it retains many of their design elements in reasonably good condition. Some of the proposed tree replacements were to occur in the earliest portion of the cemetery—the Old Burying Place—which dates to 1672. There was concern that records for this early portion of the cemetery may not be entirely complete and thus unmarked burials may exist here. A combination of traditional subsurface archaeological testing and archaeological monitoring was performed. Six test pits were excavated at the exact location of proposed trees within the Old Burying Place. No cultural material of any kind was encountered by the archaeological testing. Monitoring of 10 machine excavated tree holes and the preparation of a rehabilitated path occurred near the cemetery's main entrance. Two ceramic sherds, cinder, and burlap from the root ball of a former planting were observed during monitoring. Since there were no significant archaeological findings Milton Cemetery was allowed to proceed with their planting plan and complete the Historic Landscape Preservation Grant as proposed.

25-2318 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Archaeological Site Examination: McLean Hospital Locus 2 Site, McLean Hospital Campus Redevelopment Area, Belmont, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The intensive survey (see report #25-2307) produced rhyolite chipping debris and ceramic sherds suggesting a small temporary camp in upland terrain probably used for hunting and other foraging activities involving forest resources during the Middle to Late Woodland periods, about 1,600 to 450 years ago. The presence of pottery at the McLean Hospital Locus 2 Site indicated that storage and food preparation activities took place at the site. The site may have been oriented to a spring located a short distance to the north. The site examination, consisting of 27, 50x50cm test pits placed within a 5m grid pattern and two, 1x1m excavation units, determined the horizontal and vertical extent, condition, internal structural characteristics, content, and temporal period of the site. Cultural material collected from the site included a Greene-type projectile point of quartzite and chipping debris of rhyolite, quartzite, quartz, and chert. A sample of 29 ceramic sherds was recovered from three, small, concentration areas. Two features found on the site were a dense deposit of burnt rock and charcoal producing a conventional radiocarbon age of 2050±60 years B.P. and a small deposit of lightly oxidized subsoil with charcoal and chipping debris. The McLean Hospital Locus 2 Site is considered potentially significant and may be eligible for listing in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Analysis of the various categories of archaeological information collected from the site demonstrated that it contains data relevant to research contexts or themes (settlement, lithic resource use, ceramics) related to Middle Woodland Period Native American activity in the northern Boston basin. The northern boundary of the McLean Hospital Site is located outside a designated tree protection zone and a portion of the site will be im-

pacted by proposed construction. The southern half of the McLean Hospital Locus Site lies within the designated tree protection zone and will not be impacted**.** Avoidance of the northern portion of the McLean Hospital Locus 2 Site is not possible and a data recovery program will be developed to mitigate the adverse effects of proposed development.

25-2319 Herbster, Holly

2003 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Southeastern BioReserve Visitor Center Project Area, Freetown, Massachusetts. 43 pages

An intensive survey was completed at the 3 acre Southeastern BioReserve Visitor Center project area. A total of 33, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within 2, 30x30m blocks and along 2, 10m interval transects. The combined results of background research and subsurface testing did not identify any archaeological deposits or features within the project area, and no additional testing was recommended.

25-2320 Waller, Joseph N. and A. Peter Mair, II

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Belmont Office/R&D Building, Belmont, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed for the ±15 acre parcel. Background research established that the greater area surrounding Spy and Little ponds, as well as along the margins of Alewife Brook near its confluence with the Mystic River was one of concentrated Native American settlement. Furthermore, inspection of 19th/20th-century historic maps and documentation indicated that the former Heustis Family farmstead with associated agricultural features and properties was established on the subject property during the mid-19th century. This farm operated until 1948 when the property was sold and the buildings razed. Fieldwork for the project commenced with a site visit and walkover that established that areas of extensive 20th-century demolition, filling, and dumping characterize the greater project area. Thirty-two, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in areas assessed as exhibiting low to moderate archaeological sensitivity. Despite the general archaeological sensitivity of the greater Arlington Plain area of the Boston Basin, no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Belmont Office/R&D Building Development project area during the intensive survey. Archaeological testing also failed to locate the buried Heustis house foundation recorded on maps and by local informants. However, subsurface testing did result in the recovery of moderate to high densities of mid- to late-19th- and 20th-century cultural materials including ceramic sherds, glass and brick fragments, butchered animal bones, shells, marbles, a pipe bowl fragment, and kitchen utensils. Historic materials were primarily contained within two possible midden deposits near several large oak trees that date to the Heustis family occupation of the project area. Unfortunately, the integrity of the deposits has been compromised by subsequent fill operations and disturbances. Consequently, additional archaeological investigations are not expected to provide any additional information, and the Heustis family farmstead is not considered a significant archaeological resource. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2321 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Intensive (Locational) Survey, Strawberry Fields Subdivision, Norton, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The approximately 35 acre project area was located near a zone of 19th-century and modern residential development along South Worcester Street. Background research indicated that the project area had the potential to contain Native American archaeological sites given its proximity to the Wading River and several other previously recorded sites. The project area was also within a designated historic area (MHC Historic Area #NRT.C). A walkover survey of the project area identified zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity as well as low sensitivity areas altered

by a historic/modern period sand/gravel pit operation. Fifty-five, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Test pits were distributed among two 30x30m sampling blocks, three linear transects, one test pit array, and at five judgmentally selected locations. One locus of Native American activity and two loci of Euro-American activity were identified. The Strawberry Fields Site consisted of a low-density distribution of Native American and Euro-American cultural material within an area measuring approximately 15x5m (75sq m). Three pieces of Native American cultural material, consisting of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, were recovered, but no temporally diagnostic Native American artifact types or subsurface features were identified. Two of the three pieces of chipping debris are associated with a plowed stratigraphic context. It was unlikely that additional subsurface testing would generate new information and was not considered potentially significant. The Strawberry Fields Stone Retaining Wall is a low, arc-shaped dry-laid wall built of both rounded fieldstone and cut angular stone situated on the bank of the Wading River. The specific function and age of this feature is unknown; it may have been part of a boat landing used by occupants of a nearby farm or homestead during the 19th or 20th centuries. The retaining wall is located in a wetland buffer zone outside of proposed project impacts. The Strawberry Fields Stone Retaining Wall is of unknown specific function and age and was not considered potentially significant. The Strawberry Fields Boulder Quarry extended across an area of approximately 104sq m. It is not clear how the quarrying, which focused on a conglomerate glacial erratic boulder, was carried out. No drill marks were evident on the waste pieces and no tool fragments were recovered during subsurface testing. However, the quarry is similar to the type created by the small-scale extraction of stone for local use during the 19th and 20th centuries. The Strawberry Fields Boulder Quarry has provided evidence that the extraction of local stone for building material was an aspect of the past land use of the project area. None of the three sites will meet National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2322 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2003 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Hopkins Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

This project included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by proposed residential development. The circa 1880 Ryan Estate (MHC GAY #22) is partially located within the project area but will not be impacted by the proposed project. A total of 18, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the approximately 2.26 acre project area. No cultural materials or features were identified within the project area and no further testing was recommended.

25-2323 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Holmes Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

This project included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by residential development. A total of 30, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the approximately 3.6 acre proposed project area. The intensive survey identified the Lot 165 Find Spot, consisting of quartz, Small Stemmed point and two pieces of quartz chipping debris collected within a 6.5sq m area above a small brook. While these cultural resources document the continuity of Native American land use in this section of Aquinnah, they are not potentially significant archaeological deposits, and no further testing was recommended.

25-2324 Binzen, Timothy and Jennifer Wendt

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Big Alum Pond Sewer Development Project, Sturbridge, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

Twenty-two survey units were identified that possessed high sensitivity for archaeological resources. Although the pond is located to the north of an ancient Native American trail and is within a focal area of historic Nipmuc settlement, no Native American sites had been recorded previously in the vicinity of the pond. A total of 121 shovel test pits were excavated. Two pre-Contact Native American sites, the Mt. Dan Road Findspot and the Morgan Site, were identified on the west and east sides of the pond, respectively. The Mt. Dan Road Findspot consisted of a single piece of chert chipping debris, while the Morgan Site produced an argillite Small Stemmed projectile point and an argillite flake, providing evidence of a Native American occupation that occurred between 2000 and 4000 B.P. Because of the low density of artifacts and absence of subsurface features in the areas tested, no additional survey was recommended.

25-2325 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Historic Resources Inventory, Symington-Talcott Estate, The Pinehills, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

In August 2002, a historic resources inventory and intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the 36-acre core of the Symington-Talcott Estate, currently under consideration for development as part of Phased Review Development (PRD): IV of the Pinehills community was completed. Seventeen resources were identified during the inventory of the estate. These resources include the standing structures on the property as well as features of the estate landscape such as Talcott Pond and the associated dam, causeway, and bridge. All architectural resources associated with the Symington-Talcott Estate within the project area were documented with photographs and field notes and recorded on a Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Area inventory form. Historic resources associated with the Symington-Talcott Estate within the project area are collectively considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource and may be eligible for listing on the National and State Register of Historic Places. The intensive (locational) archaeological survey located one Euro-American archaeological site. A rectilinear depression marking the probable location of an outbuilding was designated the Symington-Talcott Estate Outbuilding Site. It was identified during a systematic walkover survey carried out to locate zones of archaeological sensitivity within the project area. This site was documented with photographs and a measured drawing, and investigated through subsurface testing. This site appears to contain limited information and is not considered to be a potentially significant resource. Subsurface testing within archaeologically sensitive sections of the Talcott Estate was done with a total of 76, 50x50cm test pits. These test pits were placed within two, 30x30m sampling blocks and along eight judgmentally placed transects and two array patterns. Five judgmental test pits were placed in specific locations. The survey located two Native American archaeological sites. A small find spot of Native American cultural material designated The Pinehills Locus 13 Site was identified from two pieces of quartz chipping debris. The Pinehills Locus 13 Site is located near the Eel River north of the Talcott Pond dam in a wooded area a short distance north of a fenced garden area and immediately west of the driveway to the estate. The Pinehills Locus 13 Site is of limited information content and will not meet National Register criteria for eligibility. The Talcott Site was found on the crest of a small knoll located directly south of the caretaker's house. This site was initially identified from 10 pieces of chipping debris (quartz, rhyolite) found in test pits along a judgmentally placed transect. One of the test pits in an array placed on this site yielded more than 43 additional pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris and contained a section of a subsurface feature, designated Feature 1. A broken projectile point recovered nearby may be a basal fragment from a Late Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 to 450 years ago) Levanna projectile point. This tentative temporal association has the potential to be refined by submitting a sample of charred wood collected from Feature 1 for radiocarbon dating. The Talcott Site has the potential to contain additional information about the type and antiquity of Native American activity within the upper Eel River drainage and is considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource that may meet National Register criteria for eligibility. No further archaeological investigations of The Pinehills Locus 13 Site and the Sym-

ington-Talcott Estate Outbuilding Site are recommended. It is recommended that proposed development within the Symington-Talcott Estate avoid the Talcott Site. If avoidance is not possible additional archaeological investigation at the site examination level is recommended.

25-2326 Bechtel, Timothy and Felicia Kegel Bechtel

2001 Archaeological Geophysical Survey, Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

The purpose of this survey was to identify colonial and 19th-century outbuilding foundations, fences, and activity areas across the full extent of the property. The property currently encompasses the Longfellow House (with attached Visitor Center), Carriage House/Barn, formal garden, grassy yards with shrubbery, and brick and gravel walkways. In accordance with the NPS RFQ, the geophysical survey employed electromagnetic (EM) terrain conductivity, magnetic (MAG), and ground penetrating radar (GPR) methods. The EM and MAG surveys were completed on November 8, 2001, and the GPR survey was begun on November 8 and completed on November 9, 2001. The EM terrain conductivity data display several extreme anomalies consistent with metallic targets. These include: a metal drain cover, light fixtures, metal curbing, electrical transformer, and utilities. The subtler targets are considered more likely to represent colonial or 19th-century features. These are concentrated northeast of the house (although small areas occur throughout the site). Similar anomalies along the west and north sides of the barn may be historic, but also coincide with areas where equipment and materials (potential sources of interference) are stored. The GPR survey revealed liner anomalies indicative of soil disturbance coinciding primarily with the brick walkways south of the house, walkways along the eastern walls of the house and Visitor Center, and utility trenches along the driveway. A strong anomaly is visible at the location of a reported “sinkhole” immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of the house. This anomaly could represent a filled shallow pit, cistern, or well in which the backfill is subsiding. In addition, scattered anomalies are more common throughout the site. These scattered anomalies could represent historic earth disturbances or features. Correlation of the anomalies from all of the data sets revealed the greatest disturbances to be associated with the Formal Garden, walkways east of the Visitor Center and House, the walkway from the front door of the house to Brattle Street, the driveway, the northwest corner of the house and the west and north sides of the barn. Although none of the anomalies follow simple geometric patterns that would warrant confident interpretation as outbuilding foundation remnants, they could represent outbuilding foundation anomalies overprinted with anomalies from other historical features or anomalies from known sources of interference.

25-2327 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Data Recovery Program, Gerhard Site, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 191 pages.

The archaeological investigations were completed in 1999 and 2000 within a 12,800sq ft (1,190sq m) residential construction impact area. A total of 61.75sq m was excavated within the impact area, resulting in a 5.1% sample of the Gerhard prehistoric archaeological site. Following the subsurface testing, machine-assisted stripping of the topsoil was completed to insure that no human burials were located within the project area. The archaeological investigations identified a high density of primarily quartz chipping debris associated with 21 pit, postmold, and shell midden features. While the shell midden deposits were not the dominant feature type within the site area, they contained large amounts of fish bone and moderate amounts of animal bone, including deer. Together, lithics, shell, and fish/animal bone comprised more than 97% of the 9,640 total artifacts recovered. Radiocarbon dating of two features associated the site with the early portion of the Late Woodland Period and the terminal Late Woodland/Contact Period. The site components, which included a small assemblage of Native American pottery and several historic period artifacts, generally supported the dating of the site. Small Stemmed projectile points dominated the chipped tool assemblage, numbering 34 of the 37 typed points collected at the site. A cluster of 12, Small

Stemmed points was collected in association with the terminal Late Woodland/Contact Period radiocarbon date, supporting interpretations that this point type is associated with later temporal deposits along the up-island coastline. The excavated portion of the Gerhard Site documented the use of both the exposed, rocky knoll and protected western terrace as activity areas within what is presumably a larger occupation area at Menemsha Pond, possibly including the nearby Herring Creek Archaeological District. The identified artifacts and features indicate that lithic tool making occurred, and that shellfish, finfish, mammals, and birds were stored, processed, and discarded onsite. It is also possible that the Gerhard Site, located on a high knoll with broad coastal views, was selected for ritual use within the up-island landscape of Martha's Vineyard.

25-2328 Robinson, David S., Ben Ford, Holly Herbster, and Joseph N. Waller

2003 Marine Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, Cape Wind Energy Project, Nantucket Sound Massachusetts. 47 pages.

A marine archaeological sensitivity assessment for submerged prehistoric and historic cultural resources was conducted in Nantucket Sound within a 24sq mi area comprising the proposed impact area of the Cape Wind electrical energy generation facility located in both Federal and in Commonwealth waters within the corporate boundaries of Yarmouth and Mashpee, Massachusetts. The sensitivity assessment involved a review of existing project geophysical and geotechnical data, archaeological site files and technical reports, published information on the area's environmental, Native, and Euro-American histories, and shipwreck databases. Source information was synthesized to develop predictive models for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources that may be present within the offshore project area. The sensitivity assessment determined that the Cape Wind offshore study area has potential to contain both submerged prehistoric and historic cultural resources, although most of the study area has a low probability of containing contextually intact prehistoric cultural resources because of extensive post-marine transgression disturbances to the formerly exposed and inhabitable pre-inundation landscape. A marine archaeological reconnaissance survey of the offshore study area to identify targets with potential to be submerged historic cultural resources is recommended. Additional survey to further characterize the origin, nature, and extent of organic sediments observed in vibratory coring samples from the eastern edge of the study area is also recommended to further define the potential for Native American cultural resources to be present.

25-2329 Binzen, Timothy

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey For The Richardson Brook Area Sewer Project, Dracut, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

The proposed project consists of construction of approximately 9,140 linear feet of cross-country gravity sewer pipe. A total of 177 shovel test pits were excavated at locations along the cross-country routes that were attributed high sensitivity for archaeological resources. No Native American cultural materials were recovered. The testing produced a very low volume of historic artifacts. Several segments of stonewall were encountered throughout the project area, although plowzone deposits were infrequent. This suggested that the vicinity of upper Richardson Brook was used as woodlot during the historic period, with properties demarcated by stonewalls. Because the low density of artifacts and absence of subsurface features in the areas tested, no additional survey was recommended.

25-2330 Binzen, Timothy, Christopher L. Donta, and Niels Rinehart

2003 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey For The Runway Reconstruction and Extension Project, Turners Falls Airport, Montague, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

A total of 210 shovel test pits (each measuring 50x50cm) were excavated at intervals of 7.5m (25ft) in areas of high sensitivity within the proposed limit of disturbance for the runway recon-

struction and extension project. The archaeological study area included approximately 29 acres of land and was divided into survey units located on the north and south sides of the eastern end of the existing runway, where slopes are to be reduced for safety reasons. Testing was also conducted beyond the eastern end of the runway, where plans call for the runway to be extended and the aircraft glide path improved. No subsurface features or potentially significant archaeological deposits were identified in Survey Units E3, S1, 8, and 9, located to the north, east and south of the east end of the runway. Testing could not be conducted in Survey Unit 7 because lack of landowner permission. In Survey Unit 6, the historic Stevens Site was tested. Located in the glide path beyond the eastern end of the runway, the site consists of a cellar hole with a stone foundation and artifact-bearing deposits dating to the late 19th century. Testing was conducted in Survey Unit 10, located on a long sand dune southeast of the eastern end of the runway. This survey unit was of particular interest because it was said to contain the main portion of the previously recorded Hannemann Paleoindian Site (19-FR-324). The site had not been subject to systematic, intensive testing prior to the present survey. Only the section of the site located within the proposed limit of disturbance for the runway extension project was tested. All excavated soils in Survey Unit 10 were fine-screened through 1/8-inch hardware mesh. In an area measuring 85x210ft (26x64m) atop the dune, four concentrations of jasper chipping debris were encountered during subsurface testing, and a yellow jasper side scraper was recovered. The artifacts appear consistent with the Paleoindian artifact assemblage in the Hannemann Collection, previously collected from the site, and they support the contention that a Paleoindian occupation occurred there. A typical soil profile in Survey Unit 10 consisted of a shallow topsoil stratum (A-1 Horizon) of dark gray-brown silty sand, encountered to a depth of 10cm below the ground surface. This overlay yellow-brown sand subsoil (B-1 Horizon) to a depth of 50cm. The B-1 Horizon soil in the survey unit is thought to have been formed from wind-blown sand during the Terminal Pleistocene. The majority of the jasper artifacts, as well as the side scraper, were recovered from B-1 Horizon soil at depths between 20cm and 50cm below the ground surface. Beneath the B-1 Horizon, yellow sand (C-Horizon) was recorded, which was interpreted as water-deposited Pleistocene sand. The Hannemann Site is considered highly significant and a site examination survey is planned to determine the dimensions of the site and to assist in site avoidance.

25-2331 Barker, F. Timothy, Timothy L. Binzen, and Jennifer Wendt

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey For The Phase 6 Area Sewer Improvements, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

The reconnaissance assessed the archaeological sensitivity of seven cross-country sewer lines, totaling approximately 2,185 linear feet, and a pump station in the vicinity of Main Street/Route 38, east of the Shawsheen River between Hill Street and South Street. The proposed sewer lines are located in an area of residential and commercial development built up since the mid-20th century. Although the project area along the Shawsheen River and Main Street may formerly have possessed high potential for both pre-Contact Native American and historic archaeological sites, the degree of development in the project area has greatly reduced this potential. As a result, subsurface testing was not recommended.

25-2332 Mulholland, Mitchell

2003 Archaeological and Damage Assessment, Paxton Inn Parcel – 687 Main Street, Paxton, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

This report discusses the results of an archaeological (and damage) assessment on a historic parcel in Paxton. The parcel is the proposed location of a Country Bank for Savings (CBS) Branch bank. The site is located at 687 Pleasant Street and was once occupied by the former Paxton Inn and Tavern, also known locally as “The Old Inn”. In recent years, the building was a restaurant and lounge with a large modern addition. A fire consumed the entire structure in 2001. The remnants of the buildings were completely removed under order of the State Fire Marshall and the Department of Environmental Protection because of asbestos issues. Recently, construction was begun at

the site, but was interrupted in response to a letter from the Massachusetts Historical Commission requesting that all construction be halted. The MHC requested an archaeological assessment of the property. The parcel has undergone substantial physical damage, in its use as a modern restaurant and lounge complete with septic tanks, a large leach field and parking lots, as well as from recent construction. Much of the site was paved well before the fire. It is assumed that topsoil would have been removed prior to paving. Pavement has been removed from the site. Recent grading the site has removed as much of three feet of overburden and foundation stone. The graded soil has been bulldozed, loaded into dump trucks and re-deposited in the northeast portion of the parcel. The foundation of the inn appears to have been bulldozed. Given the extent of damage from 20th-century operations of the inn, and from recent construction, it is unlikely that intact, significant archaeological features exist. An archaeological survey of the property is not recommended.

25-2333 Binzen, Timothy L. and Jennifer Wendt

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Portions of the Route 3 South Transportation Improvements Project in Duxbury, Pembroke, and Weymouth, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

Testing was conducted along both the northbound and southbound highways, with archaeological survey units located in Weymouth, Pembroke, and Duxbury. Eight survey units possessing high sensitivity were tested. A total of 172 shovel test pits was excavated. The testing recorded the Rumbling Oak Native American Site in Pembroke and the Sideline Pine Native American Site in Duxbury. Both sites consisted of small concentrations of chipping debris resulting from the modification of stone implements. Because of the low density of artifacts, absence of subsurface features and degree of previous ground disturbance encountered at the sites, no additional survey was recommended. No potentially significant historic resources were encountered in the eight survey units, and no additional survey was recommended for the project as a whole.

25-2334 Whitney, Joannah L. and Jennifer Wendt

2003 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Global Telecommunications Facility #MA216, Southwick, Massachusetts. 64 pages

Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the project area were tested for prehistoric and historic cultural resources. In all, 48 shovel test pits were excavated. Soil profiles in the test pits indicated culturally disturbed stratigraphy, with the top horizon typically a layer of fill or plowzone. One Native American artifact, a rhyolite flake, was recovered. Historic cultural artifacts encountered were consistent with debris associated with sheet composting of agricultural fields. No further survey is recommended.

25-2335 Ford, Ben and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Hill View Estates I & II, Grafton, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover survey, archaeological sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. Background research indicated that the project area was within a general core area of Native American settlement centered on the Blackstone and Quinsigamond river drainages. During the early historic period, the vicinity of the Hill View Estates project area was part of the Native American community of Hassanamisco. A walkover survey and surface inspection indicated that the project area contained zones of high and moderate sensitivity for both Native American and historic period Euro-American cultural resources. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 52, 50x50cm test pits, in one 30x30m block and along nine, linear, 10m interval transects. Ten judgmentally placed test pits were used to investigate specific locations. Test pits along transects were placed at 10m intervals. Two historic period archaeological sites were identified. The Hill View Estates Site consisted of a fieldstone pier found underneath the

plow zone in a pit or trench excavated into subsoil. The site was likely a field or outbuilding associated with the historic farmhouses located west of the project area. The second site, the Hill View Estates Wells Site, consisted of three fieldstone wells or retention basins in the wetland near the center of the project area. The wells appeared to control the flow of a stream through the wetlands and were likely associated with the use of the property as a dairy during the 19th and 20th centuries. No artifacts were recovered in direct association with any of the features. All of the artifacts recovered during the survey were historic/modern period items (ceramic sherds, glass, structural materials) discarded as "field trash" in the open pasture land within the project area. Neither the Hill View Estates nor Hill View Estates Wells sites would meet National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2336 Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, and Abbot, Architects

1980 Lowell National Historical Park and Preservation District Cultural Resources Inventory, Lowell, Massachusetts. 184 pages.

Lowell is a city of 95,000 in northeastern Massachusetts, 30mi north of Boston and 3mi from the New Hampshire border. The city is built around the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord rivers. At the northern side of the city, the Merrimack traverses long rapids called Pawtucket Falls, before sweeping around a broad bend and receiving the waters of the Concord. Between the head of these rapids and the mouth of the Concord, the waters of the Merrimack drop 32ft. It was this fall of water that drew to Lowell the men, women, money, and technology to this country's first industrial city. Here for the first time agrarian America saw an entire town, and soon a major city spring up that drew its livelihood from large-scale, mechanized, highly organized manufacturing. Within a century after its bold beginnings in the 1820s, Lowell's industrial foundation was crumbling. The major corporations that had founded the city began to relocate or fail. Lowell entered the Great Depression several years before the country as a whole, and the city is still striving to regain full economic health. Within the last decade, however, there has been a renewed awareness of Lowell's significant role in American history, combined with a realization that the city's historical resources might become economic resources as well. The first step in the early 1970s was the development and broad acceptance of the concept that Lowell should establish an urban cultural park. This park would preserve Lowell's unique historic resource, and interpret the city's history to the nation. The city government made a firm commitment to the historic park concept, and since 1975 has spent more than $12 million on activities supportive of park-oriented revitalization. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts authorized the Lowell Heritage State Park in 1974 to help preserve Lowell's historic resources and develop public appreciation and enjoyment of those resources. Several private, public, and joint projects to rehabilitate and reuse historic buildings have been completed or are underway. In 1975 the Lowell Historic Canal District Commission was established by Congress to prepare a plan for the preservation and interpretation of Lowell's historic resources. The report of that commission, together with the cooperative efforts of the National Park Service (NPS), Paul Tsongas (first as a Congressman, then as a Senator), and the Department of the Interior, produced the legislation that was passed by Congress in 1978 and signed into law by President Carter. This law established a two-tiered federal involvement: the Lowell National Historical Park (LNHP or the Park), and the Lowell Historic Preservation District (LHPD or the District). Implementation of the legislative concepts requires a further process of careful planning, based upon a thorough knowledge of the specific historical resources included in the Park and the District. The Lowell Cultural Resources Inventory was commissioned by the National Park Service, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources and executed by Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abott, Inc. (SBRA) between March 1979 and January 1980. The information produced by the inventory will be used in Park and Preservation District planning, and is also available through local libraries to Lowell's citizens and visitors. This report is a summary and an initial interpretation of the inventory data.

25-2337 Waller, Joseph N. and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Archaeological Site Examination Memorial Park Locus 2 site, New Lawrence High School Project. Lawrence, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

This Native American site is located within the 32 acre project area for the New Lawrence High School in the city of Lawrence. An intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the project area completed in 2001 (see report #25-2172) resulted in the identification of the Memorial Park Locus 2 Site. The cultural material (untyped triangular projectile point, chert graver) found on the site in this survey indicated that it possibly contained late Paleoindian Period (ca. 9,500 years ago) and Late Archaic, Laurentian Tradition (ca. 5,500-4,000 years ago) components. The site was considered a potentially significant cultural resource. The site examination collected information about the size, complexity, condition, and temporal/cultural affiliation(s) of the site. Subsurface sampling during the site examination was done in several stages. Site boundaries and concentrations of cultural material were defined with 22, 50x50cm test pits placed within a 5m coordinate grid system. A backhoe was used to remove modern fill deposits covering intact subsoil horizons containing prehistoric cultural material in the central portion of the site. Two, 1x1m excavation units were opened to collect a larger sample of cultural material from this part of the site. The site examination established that the Memorial Park Locus 2 Site is a small, single component site contained within a 96sq m area. One portion along the southern boundary of the site appears to have been disturbed by modern activity, possibly from the construction of Memorial Park or improvements to Chickering Street. The assemblage of cultural materials retrieved from the site was primarily chert, rhyolite, and jasper chipping debris. Stone tools included utilized flakes, side and end scrapers and unifacial gravers made of chert. Many of these artifacts appear to have been thermally altered or treated. The tool types and lithic materials recovered from the site closely resemble those collected from documented Paleoindian sites in New England. A sample of charcoal collected from undisturbed subsoil in association with the artifacts yielded a radiocarbon date of 7480±40 B.P. (8380-8190 B.P. calibrated) (Beta-173479). This date confirms that the Memorial Park Locus 2 Site contains an early component likely to be associated with late Paleoindian to Early Archaic Period activity. The results of the site examination indicated that the Memorial Park Locus 2 Site was the result of a single occupation and has retained good spatial and stratigraphic integrity. Paleoindian sites in southern New England are extremely rare and limited to a few isolated examples. The Memorial Park Locus 2 Site is considered a potentially significant archaeological property and may be eligible for listing in both the State and National Registers of Historic Places. It is recommended that this important resource be avoided and preserved in place through redesign of proposed development for the New Lawrence High School project. If avoidance of the Memorial Park Locus 2 Site is not feasible, a data recovery program should be developed.

25-2338 Donta, Christopher

2002 Site Examination Archaeological Survey of the Fox Run-2 (19-BN-285) and Fox Run-4 (19-BN-287) Native American Sites and an Intensive (Locational) Survey of an adjacent parcel in Mashpee, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

The Fox Run-2 site was investigated with 44 STPs and two 1x1m units, producing 63 Native American artifacts, including one projectile point fragment, 44 lithic flakes, and 18 pieces of fire-cracked rock. No features were found. What remains is a low-density lithic scatter, with areas of moderate to high density, found in the plow zone and in the upper part of the undisturbed subsoil. Because no temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected, it is not possible to know the site's date. The site may represent the location of occasional seasonal camps, but does not appear to have ever been intensively used. The Fox Run-4 site excavations consisted of 48 STPs, two 50cmx1m units, and three 1x1m units, producing 1,012 Native American artifacts, including Small Stemmed, Rossville, Greene, Orient, and Levanna projectile points, one other bifacial tool, 20 ceramic sherds, 1 rolled copper bead, 204 waste flakes, and 781 pieces of fire-cracked rock. The Fox Run-4 artifacts were distributed in three loci. One possible house foundation feature was found in the northern locus in association with historic and Native American artifacts and a deposit of shell. No features were found in the southern or central loci. The Fox Run-4 site represents the location of multiple activities over a several thousand-year period. Based on the moderate density of artifacts

over several different loci, the site was probably used for seasonal or temporary camps. The Fox Fun-2 and Fox Run-4 sites are part of a cluster of sites known within the Quaker Run drainage. Fox Run-4 is a large site, similar in content to Fox Run-3, which was explored in previous surveys. Fox Run-2 is smaller, and probably peripheral to the central site area. All three of these sites may be, in fact, one large site that was occupied several times over several millennia. Information recovered from the sites have provided substantial information on Native American lifeways of the late pre-Contact period, including data on tool manufacture, settlement patterns, trade, burial practices, and diet. No further survey is recommended for the Fox-Run-2 site. There is no construction proposed for the Fox Run-4 site, Locus 3 (northern locus) area; it should be avoided by any future construction. For Locus 2 and Locus 1, construction methods should avoid any impact to subsurface archaeological resources. For the area west of the Fox Run-4 site that was surveyed at the intensive survey level, no further survey is recommended.

25-2339 Doucette, Dianna Lee

2003 Unraveling Middle Archaic Expressions: A Multidisciplinary Approach Towards Feature and Material Culture Recognition in Southeastern New England. Carver, Massachusetts. 395 pages.

This dissertation focuses on more accurately recognizing the peoples of the Early and Middle Archaic period (9000 to 6000 BP), who have been underrepresented in the archaeological literature, in southeastern Massachusetts. A multidisciplinary approach is used, including the techniques of soil micromorphology and geochemical analysis to examine the nature and function of red pit features, and a reevaluation of stone tool technology to recognize associated components. This research suggests that a more extensive population than originally believed existed in southeastern Massachusetts during the Early and Middle Archaic period is clearly present during the Middle Archaic period. Red ochre burials, quartz technology, and a variety of chipped and ground stone tools that have hitherto been assigned to the Late Archaic period are clearly present during the Middle Archaic period. Although recognition of burial pits is difficult, it is a very important process towards looking at cultural continuity, bringing the past back to life, and recognizing traditional and ceremonial practices that need to be treated with respect. Likewise, a reevaluation of artifact types assigned to this time period is also very important in order to help recognize certain cultural traditions based on tool types that are most often the only surviving evidence of the past. Finally, it is important to make connections with similar sites within a single drainage basin. Data from the Annasnappet Pond Site within the Taunton River drainage basin are used as the basis of this dissertation. Annasnappet Pond has yielded the largest collection of Middle Archaic cultural material in association with radiocarbon-dated features. At this site, a Middle Archaic burial was identified consisting of cremated human bone, red ocher, ground stone atlatl weights, and Neville projectile points in a deep pit feature. The positive identification of this feature as a burial brought to light the fact that many of the red pit features identified on Archaic sites (ca. 9000 to 3,000 years ago) that do not contain human bone or contain very little unidentified burned bone, could be remnants of human burials. Micromorphology and geochemical analysis demonstrate that red ochre can be detected in these pits, which may in turn, suggest a ceremonial function.

25-2340 Dunford, Frederick

2001 Ceramic Style and the Late Woodland Period (1000-400 BP) Sachemships of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. 146 pages.

Ethnohistoric accounts and Plymouth Colony court records support the idea that territorially, socially, and politically distinct communities existed along the shoreline of Cape Cod during the 17th century. The archaeological record of Cape Cod, Massachusetts supports the concept of the development of conditionally sedentary, territorial communities at the major estuaries after 2000 B.P. Following Bragdon (1996) I suggest that a sachemship was an “on-going and organic social grouping” created both by the agency of households and the strategies of sachems. Because a sachemship consisted of both the sachem’s kin and others who actively supported his political ambi-

tion, I argue that the relationship between households and sachems was permeated with he expectations and obligations of kinship. Following Blanton (1995) I propose that within each sachemship households acted to achieve and maintain social status by actively emulating the household practices of a sachem and members of his lineage (related households). In effect, emulation was an active strategy of affiliation. The emulation of household practices would have included forming, shaping, and decorating ceramic vessels in a manner consistent with the women of the sachem's household and lineage. Therefore, I expect that there should be strong concordance of ceramic style within each sachemship and considerable variability between sachemships. In this manner then, the creation of ceramic style within the Late Woodland sachemships of Cape Cod was exceptionally localized and historically contingent. To evaluate this proposal I compared the decorative attributes of 161 Late Woodland vessel lots from two historically recorded sachemships on the outer Cape. The results indicate that two kinds of shell-tempered vessels were created in the sachemships of the Cape during the Late Woodland period. Simply decorated and cord-marked vessels were produced for daily household use. In addition carefully made, elaborately decorated vessels were made for use in the public feasts that deepened the attachment of households and sachems. The latter category of ceramic vessels provides the greatest possibility for examining ceramic design variability as it pertains to the creation of social identity.

25-2341 Cox, J. Lee, Jr.

2001 Documentation of Derelict Vessels at Melville Shipyard, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has contracted with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to undertake remediation of the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site located in Bristol County. As part of that remediation a confined disposal facility (CDF) for contaminated sediments will be constructed at a location that overlaps the site of the former Mellville Shipyard. Previous maritime archaeological investigations for the New Bedford Harbor Superfund project identified a number of derelict and abandoned vessels at the former Melville Shipyard. This report presents supplemental documentation of those vessels and evaluates their significance in terms of National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. It concludes that none of the vessels satisfy NRHP criteria.

25-2342 Kellogg, Douglas C. and Joel I. Klein

2001 Stage IB Archeological Survey of "Early Action" Area 2, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The objective of the archaeological survey was to determine if cultural resources are present within the area of potential effect associated with Early Action Area 2, encompassing approximately 1.1 acres near the head of New Bedford Harbor. Sediments with high levels of contaminants will be temporarily fenced to limit public access and subsequently removed from the intertidal portion of the survey area, which included the margins of the contaminated zone that may be affected by sediment removal activities. Nineteen shovel test units, approximately 45cm in diameter, were excavated across the dry land portions of the survey area at 8-10m intervals. Three bucket auger holes, 10cm in diameter, were excavated in the intertidal portion of the survey area and the intertidal zone was inspected visually. No potentially significant cultural resources were identified in the survey area. No further archeological investigations are recommended.

25-2343 Cox, J. Lee, Jr.

2001 Supplemental Underwater Archeological Investigations at Two Remote Sensing Targets, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

This report describes the results of supplemental underwater archaeological investigations at two previously identified remote-sensing targets in New Bedford Harbor. Tasks performed included:

development of a dive safety work plan; target specific magnetometer surveys to re-acquire and refine the boundaries of the two magnetic anomalies; and a diving investigation to identify the nature of the material that generated the magnetic anomalies. The purpose of these investigations was to identify the sources of the two remote sensing signatures and evaluate each according to criteria established for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Divers found modern debris-related objects at each of the target locations. No additional underwater archeological investigation is recommended at either target location.

25-2344 Kellogg, Douglas C. and Joel I. Klein

2001 Stage IB Archeological Pilot Study, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

A pilot study for archeological survey of the intertidal zone was conducted in three locations within the town of Acushnet. Shovel excavations (60cm diameter) were augmented with bucket auger (10cm) and clamshell-type posthole digger (15cm) excavations spaced from 8–12m. No intact archaeological remains were identified in a proposed cable right-of-way included in the pilot study. No further archaeological investigations of the cable right-of-way are recommended. No archaeological deposits are present on the intertidal shore of the Lawson Site (19-BR-378). Only a reconnaissance of the third area was conducted with no subsurface investigations. Shovel excavations are possible on the upper intertidal shore; however, they are ineffective in peat or water-saturated sediments. Archaeological excavation on the lower portion of the intertidal zone is not feasible. Future archaeological survey in the project area should be targeted at areas where preservation potential is high based on shoreline reconstructions.

25-2345 Kellogg, Douglas C. and Joel I. Klein

2001 Stage IB Archeological Survey of “Early Action” Area 1, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

The objective of the archaeological survey was to determine if cultural resources are present within the area of potential effect associated with Early Action Area 1, encompassing approximately 0.8 acres near the head of New Bedford Harbor. Sediments with high levels of contaminants will be removed from the intertidal portion of the survey area, which included the margins of the contaminated zone that may be affected by sediment removal activities. Thirty shovel test units, approximately 45cm in diameter, were excavated across the dry land portions of the survey area at 8–10m intervals. Six bucket auger holes, 10cm in diameter, were excavated in the intertidal portion of the survey area and the entire intertidal zone was inspected visually. Supplemental background research was conducted to corroborate information supplied by one of the landowners. No potentially significant cultural resources were identified in the survey area. No further archeological investigations are recommended.

25-2346 Cox, J. Lee, Jr.

2000 (revised 2001) Underwater Archeological Remote Sensing Survey, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

This report describes the results of an underwater archaeological remote sensing survey carried out for the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Project in the towns of New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet. Tasks performed included a review of documentary and background research; development of a maritime historical overview of New Bedford Harbor; and magnetic and acoustic remote sensing of portions of the Upper, Lower, and Outer harbors with follow-up target analysis. In addition, seismic (sub-bottom) and bathymetric data were collected during fieldwork activities. The purpose of these investigations was to determine the presence or absence of submerged cultural resources potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places that might be affected by dredging to remove contaminated sediments. Analysis of the remote sensing data identi-

fied 60 magnetic and/or acoustic targets. The vast majority of the targets appear to be related to isolated, single source objects, modern debris, or shoreline-related objects. Two of the remote sensing targets are suggestive of submerged cultural resources. If avoidance at these two target locations is not possible, additional underwater archeological investigation is recommended.

25-2347 Fitts, Robert K., Robert G. Kingsley, Douglas C. Kellogg, and Joel I. Klein

2000 Archeological Background Study and Sensitivity Analysis, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

This report discusses the terrestrial archaeological sensitivity of the project area. Most of the current New Bedford shoreline has been created by landfill in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. As a result, there are only a few portions of the western bank of the Acushnet River within the project area that are likely to contain archaeological resources. Furthermore, most of the western shoreline that was not created by landfill has been heavily developed, making it unlikely that significant archaeological resources have survived except in a few limited areas. Except for the few areas containing wharves and structures built directly on the shoreline, the entire length of the eastern (Acushnet/Fairhaven) shore of the Acushnet River is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. Especially sensitive is the area lying on the coast between Lacuyers Lane (Acushnet) and Veranda Avenue (Fairhaven) where the Archaic-period Lawson Site is known to exist. Two of the five islands (Palmer and Crow) within the project area also have the potential to contain prehistoric archaeological resources.

25-2348 Lackey, Louanna

1984 Landscape Archaeology at the Springfield Armory. Springfield, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

The Springfield Armory National Historic Site, in Springfield, Massachusetts includes a visitors' center, a museum, and administrative offices of the National Park Service. Before utility lines projected for construction in 1987 could be laid, an archaeological and historic survey was required in order to establish the extent of the remaining archaeological resources of the historic site and to assess the impact of the proposed new drainage system on those resources. Archaeological investigations were conducted at the Armory site during July 1984, by a team of six archaeologists working under the cooperative agreement between The American University and the National Park Service. The initial phase of the project was designed to discover as much as possible about the prehistoric, historic, and ethnohistoric background of the site through archival and other historic records in order to determine the most fruitful possible locations for archaeological excavations. Land ownership and land use through time were established in order to discover when and where any house or other structural foundations had been located, in order to optimize both the recovery of artifactual evidence and its interpretation. In addition to this archival research, a ground penetrating radar survey was conducted for both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Both approaches proved productive and were used to indicate where the 12, 5x5ft excavation units and 74 shovel test pits should be placed.

25-2349 Mahlstedt, Thomas F. and Lauren Cook

2003 Granite Railway Quarry: Archaeological Inventory Evaluation of Significance, Impacts and Preservation Recommendations. Vol. 1 Phase II Project: Stage I Report; Vol. 2 Phase II Project: Stage I Report, Existing Conditions, Photographic Record; Vol. 3 Phase II: Stage 1 & 2; Vol. 4 Phase II: Stages 1 & 2, Photographic Record of Existing Conditions. Quincy, Massachusetts. 408 pages.

This report is the culmination of a process that began in earnest in 1998 when the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) was directed through legislation to dewater the Granite Railway Quarry (GRQ), in West Quincy. The MDC undertook an inventory of the quarries of West Quincy and of the Quincy Quarries Historic Site (Appendix C) to provide context and help determine the

relative significance of GRQ. This was followed by an in-house evaluation of the existing conditions and creation of a preliminary management plan that looked at the various options that the Commission faced with an open pit of 275ft. It also looked to the future of GRQ in the broader sense of the Quincy Quarries Historic Site, which combined or otherwise linked the many surviving elements of Quincy's once prominent granite quarrying industry (Appendix D). By mid 2000 the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs (EOEA) had ordered the MDC to commence filling GRQ. In its review of the proposed filling the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) noted that it was a contributing element to the Quincy and/or Blue Hills National Register Multiple Resource Areas. In order that the project would not have an adverse affect on GRQ the MHC outlined four conditions that had to be met. This document reports the results of one of those conditions: "archaeological inventory and evaluation of significance" and also offers recommendations for preserving as many of the surviving historic resources as possible during the course of the Quarry's filling. This final report combines data from the west and north sides of GRQ and represents the finished product of the archaeological survey. A total of 123 artifacts and features related to GRQ's 117-year history of quarrying was inventoried. It was found that many of these artifacts and features were inextricably related to one another in time, space, and function: these were classified as feature systems. Fifteen feature systems were identified around the perimeter of the quarry. Each artifact and feature was evaluated for significance based on a series of standard criteria. Of the 123 artifacts/features inventoried, 38 were classified as significant, 62 were considered contributing, 13 were not significant, and 4 were a combination of contributing and not significant. In addition, it is suggested that GRQ is eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places based on Criteria A and B. Based on their significance and threat of impacts to the archaeological resources from the filling operations recommendations were made regarding their treatment including preservation in situ, preserve and return to original position, preserve in protection zone and relocate in park, no preservation necessary. A total of 13 historic archaeological features of the Granite Railway Quarry have been impacted by this project or by exposure to the elements. Eight of these were classified as significant: the quarries themselves, a large grout wall, a retaining wall, a portion of the causeway and grout fingers, and a mortared pipe pylon. Five features were impacted that were classified as contributing. Considered within the context of the entire archaeological survey, which inventoried 123 artifacts and features, the loss of 13 artifacts/features (11% of the total inventory), means that 89% of the archaeological resources of Granite Railway Quarry have been preserved and are largely unaffected by the project, or will be otherwise retained as part of the future park. This report is intended to help mitigate the loss of one of the most historically significant granite quarries in New England. The large format photographic record, of HABS/HAER quality, that accompanies this report as Volume 4 preserves how the quarry looked at the time of its filling. While it was not possible to preserve the most significant components of the Granite Railway Quarry i.e., the quarries themselves, the images and the detailed descriptions provided as part of this study, preserve an important body of information. It also documents the ensemble of surviving archaeological features that combine to make a significant industrial landscape.

25-2350 Smith, Leith

2003 Revised Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Baker Square Condominium Project, Dorchester Lower Mills, Dorchester, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted for the entire 7.1 acre parcel, which borders the Neponset River. The project area is located within the Dorchester-Milton Lower Mills Industrial District, listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Documentary research and two site walkovers were conducted. The survey found that the wider, east half of the Baker Square Project area was intensively occupied and utilized from the earliest period of European colonization to the present. Native American groups for many millennia before European arrival may have also inhabited it. The site is especially known for its industrial development because of the availability of easily exploitable waterpower at the upper dam of the Lower Falls. Continued improvement of mills over time resulted in the steady destruction of both early mill and domestic sites. The expansive building effort by the Baker Chocolate Company that began in 1891 and ended in the 1930s is responsible for the

complete removal of, or severe impact to, all archaeological properties that may have been present on the parcel. As a result, the archaeological sensitivity for the project parcel as a whole is low to extremely low. One exception to this finding is a small area of riverbank and narrow flood plain at the west end of the property adjacent to the Central Avenue Bridge. This small portion of the project area appears to maintain physical integrity and has the potential to contain Native American archaeological resources. Due to the steepness of the river bank and the close proximity to the river, however, this area is judged to have moderate to low potential for Native American archaeological remains and low or no potential for historic period remains. This small portion of the project parcel lies outside the construction impact zone and therefore will not be disturbed by the proposed construction and rehabilitation of the Baker Square Project area. Due to the high level of disturbance to the Baker Square Project area, and its lack of integrity no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2351 Griswold, William and William Cooney

2002 Management Summary: Intensive Archaeological Testing at the Chestnut Hill Meeting House, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, Millville, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

Archaeological excavations were undertaken at the Chestnut Hill Meeting House (1769) in Millville. These excavations concentrated on the northwest corner of the building. Five square meters of area were exposed during the subsurface archeological testing (3, 1x1m units and 4, 0.5x1m units). Archaeological excavations uncovered parts of the building foundation, the stone fill for a retaining wall along the street, and a posthole and postmold possibly related to a hitching post. Other than nails and window glass fragments, few artifacts were recovered. No human remains were discovered. These excavations demonstrated that the installation of a concrete pier under the northwest corner of the building would not have an adverse impact on the archaeological deposits.

25-2352 Griswold, William

2001 Supplementary Excavations at the Kirk Street Agents' House, Lowell National Historical Park, Lowell, Massachusetts. 113 pages.

This report presents a brief summary of the 2001 archaeological investigations conducted at the Kirk Street Agents' House (KSAH), Lowell National Historical Park (LOWE). The Kirk Street Agent's House had been the subject of previous archaeological investigations (see report #25-818) in 1987. The proposed construction would destroy the archaeological deposits below the ramp. It was also expected to impact areas immediately adjacent to the proposed construction footprint. Excavations revealed the original ground surface of the area, foundation trenches for the construction of the basement walls, part of the wall of the missing ell, granite supports for the porch, an early drain connected with the house, a few mid-late 19th-century deposits, and various post 1920s deposits and features. Only a few deposits were found dating to the period of the mill agents. Discovery of the partially extant foundation wall of the missing ell necessitated redesigning the accessibility ramp and porch. The redesigned ramp will impact only disturbed deposits resulting from the filling of the missing ell in the 1920s.

25-2353 Dudek, Martin, Joyce Clements, Elena Decima, and Chris Edens

2002 Archaeological Site Examination and Data Recovery Project at the Mackin Sand Bank Site. Greenfield, Massachusetts. Four volumes, 958 pages.

The Mackin Sand Bank Site (19-FR-12) is located in the National Register Riverside Archaeological District on a basalt ridge and glacial outwash terrace overlooking the Connecticut River. The site examination consisted of 788 shovel test pits and 14 excavation units distributed in three zones along the basalt ridge (Area A) and across a large outwash plain (Areas B and C). At Area A, which was heavily impacted by pot hunting, testing recovered scatters of chipped stone (1,311 pieces) including a Stark point and 25 Woodland pottery sherds. Area B had minimal disturbance; testing defined 29 distinct clusters of chipped stone (over 3,300 pieces), pottery (over 170 sherds),

and several rough stone artifacts. Diagnostic bifaces include a bifurcate base, several Nevilles and Starks, an Atlantic, an Adena-like blade, a Large Triangle, an untyped lanceolate, and an untyped triangle. Most sherds were assignable to the Middle Woodland. Area C was commercially stripped, but contained a cluster of 13 truncated prehistoric pit features, some over a meter deep, containing dense conifer charcoal and with other botanical remains, but few artifacts (debitage, biface fragments, sherds, a tubular copper bead). Radiocarbon dates of 2040±70 B.P. and 1965±70 B.P. came from two of 13 sampled pit features. A data recovery (1996) was executed for five of 29 clusters in Area B and for the Area C features. Data recovery consisted of 48, 1m units in Area B, with a total recovery of 18,900 pieces chipped stone, 755 pottery sherds, 11 ground or rough stone artifacts (including and adze and a gorget fragment), and 163 calcined bones. Twenty-five features plus more soil anomalies were encountered, including probable postmolds. Radiocarbon dates included 4000±90 B.P. from a deep postmold, 2860±95 B.P. from a large midden pit, 1375±75 B.P. from a small midden pit, and 235±70 B.P. from a small pit. Diagnostic tools included two Nevilles, a Stark, a Vosburg blade, a Susquehanna Broad, a Woodland Stemmed, and an untyped triangle. Most of the pottery was assignable to the Middle Woodland based on fabric and decoration. A total of 51, 2x2m units were cleaned and mapped at Area C, revealing a loss of about 75% of the features uncovered in 1993. Four new features were identified. Five pit features and two anomalies were sampled yielding hundreds of charred seed (94% Rubus), 284 pieces chipped stone, six pottery sherds, a rolled tubular copper bead, one grooved/notched stone, and a calcined bone fragment from features, and a drilled pendant near the features. Four pit features yielded radiocarbon dates of 2255±125 B.P., 2160±90 B.P., 1865±75 B.P., and 1900±80 B.P. One anomalous feature contained a copper bead, charcoal, and unburned wood, with radiocarbon dates on charcoal of 5305±115 B.P. and modern, less than 200 C14 years B.P. Special analyses included faunal, botanical, lithic use wear, quartzite and chert sourcing, and pottery lot analyses. Site interpretation focused on the chronology of the sand bank, with components spanning early Archaic through Late Woodland. The data recovery revealed a Middle Archaic chert workshop camp, two Late Archaic quartzite workshop camps, an early Woodland midden pit with calcined snake, canid, and small mammal bone, four Middle Woodland camps (one recurrent), and a limited Late Woodland and historic Native American presence. Area C, containing numerous pit features dating between 2255 and 1865 B.P. included smoky fires with hundreds of charred Rubus (blackberry/raspberry) seeds. While smoke drying of berries seems represented, ornamental artifacts, a scarcity of typical habitation refuse, and the similar recurrent use of this small area over a 300-year period suggest that this area had communal significance and restricted, if not social and/or ceremonial, use. The research potential for investigating possible two-thousand-year-old Rubus horticulture is advanced.

25-2354 Cherau, Suzanne

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance, Greenbush Line Rail Restoration Project, 60 and 90 Percent Design Completion, Braintree, Weymouth, Cohasset, Hingham, and Scituate, Massachusetts. 209 pages.

From October 2002 to September 2003 archaeologists conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of all new project design elements included in the 60 to 90 percent plans for the Greenbush Line Project Area of Potential Effect. These work areas are situated within and outside of the 18mi railroad right-of-way in the towns of Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, and Scituate. The design plans include major categories of below-ground project elements that have the potential to impact previously unidentified archaeological resources. The archaeological reconnaissance survey involved a review of the project design package plans and specifications, geotechnical data including soil borings and test pits, literature, maps and previous historic and archaeological studies for the Greenbush Line Project (see reports #25-2248, #25-2249, #25-2250), as well as site visits to verify existing conditions. These tasks resulted in an assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of the current project areas where ground disturbances will occur and an identification of which archaeologically sensitive areas warrant subsurface testing as part of an intensive (locational) survey. Three sections of the railroad ROW in Hingham, Cohasset, and Scituate are assessed as having moderate to high archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric period resources. Two work areas

outside of the railroad ROW are assessed as having moderate to high archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric period resources. A wetland mitigation area in Weymouth may also contain archaeologically sensitive areas for prehistoric and historic period resources. Intensive (locational) archaeological surveys are recommended for each of these work areas to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological deposits that could be impacted by the project. Sections of the Town Brook Culvert work areas in Hingham are assessed as having the potential to contain deep prehistoric and historic period archaeological features including unmarked burials. Archaeological monitoring of the construction activities below 4-5ft in these work areas is recommended to ensure that the proposed culvert and pump station excavations do not disturb any intact potentially significant archaeological deposits. The current survey does not include several of the new driveways and street intersection project design elements that have not advanced beyond 20 percent. These outstanding project work areas will be reviewed for archaeological sensitivity once each has advanced to 60% design. The current survey also does not include any landscaping on private property in the towns of Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, and Scituate. These proposed landscaping areas will be reviewed for archaeological sensitivity once each has been finalized in terms of the landscaping design authorized by the individual property owners. Additionally, in accordance with the PA, Stipulation XIII — Protection of Archaeological Resources, archaeological surveys will be undertaken as needed for any changes to project design elements included in this report as they advance to 90% completion and actual construction.

25-2355 Mahlstedt, Thomas

2002 Archaeological Monitoring for Proposed Dry Well Installation, Administration Building, Walter Baker Chocolate Company, Dorchester, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

The project involved the archaeological monitoring of machine excavated percolation tests at the former Walter Baker Chocolate Company Administration Building. Since there was concern about potential impacts to Native American resources, which were known to exist in close proximity to the falls, DEM worked closely with the design engineers for the drainage system. It was determined that the percolation tests would be excavated to a maximum depth of 6ft below existing grade within that part of the property that exhibits the greatest amount of fill, thereby retaining over 5ft of fill between the bottom of the test and the bedrock. Thus, in theory, a buffer of several feet remains over deeply buried, naturally developed soils that could contain prehistoric archaeological resources. Two machine excavated percolation test trenches were excavated in the southeast corner of the lot and measured approximately 3.5m long by 2.5m wide and a little less than 2m deep. The two trenches revealed a modest array of historic materials throughout the entire 3m depths to which they were excavated. Significantly, all of the materials were contained within various layers of fill, and none of the archaeological materials were in their original position; everything had been brought there or otherwise dumped there as fill. Archaeological monitoring of the percolation trenches determined that significant archaeological resources do not exist in the southeast portion of the yard where the dry wells will be installed.

25-2356 Smith, Leith

2001 Archaeological Contingency Response Summary Report, Contract Area C09C4, Section 19-4, Railroad Depot Loading Dock, Boston, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

On the morning of August 21st, 2001, soil removal activities in Section 19-4 of Contract Area C09C4 revealed architectural archaeological remains that were observed by CA/T staff. In situ architectural remains were observed to extend out of the west embankment between three and four meters below the level of the I-90-I-93 ramp. These included what appeared to be stone and brick foundation walls and cement flooring. An asphalt surface overlying a pavement of Belgian block was present immediately above the walls and was visible in the profile of the soil embankment. After the wall was recorded, a backhoe was used to pierce the concrete floor to explore the sediments below. Additional dark gray brown fill with gravel, architectural debris and round wood timber fragments, some with wooden pegs, were present over a layer of peat. Boston blue clay was

encountered below the peat. The backhoe excavation extended approximately 3m, but due to extremely wet conditions elevations of the peat and blue clay could not be determined. The site consists of several layers of urban fill overlying early 19th-century fill used to create dry land in the South Cove area. The stone- and brick-walled foundations are believed to be associated with an extensive railroad freight depot that was constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century after filling of the South Cove was complete. The project area was backfilled after the site visit.

25-2357 Smith, Leith

2001 Archaeological Contingency Response Summary Report, Contract Area 17A6, Section 23-D, Storage Safe from Kingston Street/Edinborough Street Loop, Boston, Massachusetts, 25 pages.

A large iron storage box or safe was revealed during surface preparation activities of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project in downtown Boston. The safe was constructed of sheet steel with steel angle framing that reinforced edges and panels. Cast iron brackets for casters were bolted to each bottom corner. The safe measured 3ft 3in high, 3ft wide and 2ft deep. The safe was found in a deposit of demolition rubble consisting of brick, mortar, plaster, electrical cable and yellow roadbed sand that was filling the upper portion of a cellar. The cellar formerly belonged to the building at 140-16 Edinborough Street, which was probably demolished at the time the elevated artery was constructed between 1954 and 1959. The safe was determined not to represent a significant archaeological resource due to its early to mid 20th-century date. Opening of the safe revealed the remaining cabinetwork including shelves and draws. No other objects were found. Careful inspection of the safe's exterior as well as all parts of the locking mechanism revealed no marker's marks. As a result, it is not possible to determine the construction date more precisely than the late 19th to first half of the 20th centuries. The safe was discarded upon completion of the examination.

25-2358 Adams, Virginia, Suzanne Cherau, and Matthew Kierstead

Massachusetts Army National Guard Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. 2 volumes, 488 pages.

Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200-4 require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. This document presents the Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) ICRMP and is designed in accordance with (IAW) Army Regulation (AR) 200-4 and Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet (PAM) 200-4 to support the military mission and meet legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship. This MAARNG ICRMP references 66 facilities statewide that are currently under MAARNG control. The ICRMP enhances readiness capabilities by anticipating impacts to training from cultural resources management activities, and providing reasonable procedures and alternatives. In addition, the ICRMP establishes priorities for the identification and standards for the evaluation of archaeological and historic architectural properties on MAARNG facilities, sets forth Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives during a five-year program, from 2002—2007. The plan describes requirements for economic analyses prior to demolition of historic properties, public information and Native American coordination, and the budget process.

25-2359 Mulholland, Mitchell, Timothy Binzen, Christopher Donta, Joan Rockwell, and Heli Meltsner

2002 DEM Cultural Resource Inventory Pilot Project: Five Massachusetts Forests and Parks, Multi-town. 251 pages.

Facilities that were studied included Mohawk Trail State Forest in Charlemont, Florida, Savoy, and Hawley; Bristol Blake State Reservation in Norfolk; Warren Manning State Forest in Biller-

ica; Purgatory Chasm State Reservation and Sutton State Forest in Sutton; and Robinson State Park in Agawam. The project included an archaeological and historical reconnaissance survey that consists of Native American and Euro-American background research, a visual inspection of selected Native American and Euro-American historic sites in each facility, production of site sensitivity maps (and guides) for each facility, completion of Massachusetts Historical Commission site forms, and a report. The purpose of the archaeological portion of the project has been to conduct facility-wide, reconnaissance-level surveys for archaeological resources that will facilitate effective management of these resources. The study also will proved an understanding of the patterns of Native American occupations and activities, as well as historic European-American activity in the facilities, providing facilities management, DEM and the Massachusetts Historical Commission with: a) a planning tool that will allow effective management of sites and areas of high site potential when park construction, maintenance, and other development occurs; b) an inventory of sites with appropriate locational, cultural, and management information that is compatible with the DEM CRI. During the course of the project numerous sites were researched. Temporal and environmental information were added to all the sites as appropriate. The reconnaissance reviewed 46 archaeological sites (38 Euro-American and 8 Native American). The project produced 41 new MHC forms. Twelve sites were added to the inventory.

25-2360 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Technical Report, Archaeological Site Examination, Lot 11 Site (19-DK-143), Lot 11 Building Envelope, Squibnocket Ridge, Chilmark, Massachusetts.

The Lot 11 Site was located in 1992 during an intensive survey of buildable lots at Squibnocket Ridge (see report #25-1314). The site examination included hand testing and machine stripping within the 2300sq m building envelope project area. A total of 32, 50x50cm test pits and 2, 1x1m EUs were excavated within a 10m interval grid, followed by machine stripping of topsoils across the entire building envelope. Eleven features were exposed and excavated within this area. The large (1m plus diameter), deep pits were concentrated in a 167sq m area in the northeastern corner of the building envelope, indicating the site extends beyond the tested area in this direction. Dense shellfish and animal/fish bone deposits (including canine teeth and foot bones) in some features indicate food refuse disposal, while a near absence of materials in others suggest use for storage. Maize, pottery sherds, and ground stone tools were also recovered in these features, suggesting a Late Woodland Period site use. One human tooth was recovered within a stratified shell midden pit, in association with a Squibnocket point, net sinkers, and charcoal; it appears to have been deposited post-mortem and suggests a ritual/ceremonial use of the site. All deposits were identified in sandy, rock-free soils that appear to define the overall site boundaries, a trend noted at the adjacent Lot 5/6 (19-DK-138) and Lot 13(19-DK-143) sites on Squibnocket Ridge.

25-2361 McManamon, Francis

1978 Archaeological Investigation of the Impact Area for Sewer Line Connections at Saugus Ironworks NHS, Saugus, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

In March 1978, Saugus Ironworks National Historic Site (SAIR) contacted the Cultural Resource Division, NARO, regarding plans to connect some of its sewerage outfall with the city sewer system. The proposed project requires the excavation of two narrow trenches. The total amount of trenching is approximately 24.75m. The actual depth of the trenches below surface will vary with topography and necessary pitch but is likely to be about 6-7ft. The impact areas are short and narrow; therefore, manual shovel test pits at 5m intervals along the length of the future lines were used. The test pit contents were inspected during hand toweling them to refill the test unit. Screening was not done because a screen was not available. Shovel tests were dug to at least 65cm. The cultural remains were sparse and no stratigraphic or spatial pattern was detected. The ceramic sherds were almost exclusively white with a hard white paste and hard glaze. A single piece of tan paste and blue on white decoration was the exception. There do not appear to be any significant archaeological resources in the areas to be impacted by this project. Since the testing was less than

total, it remains possible that a significant resource does exist.

25-2362 Deaton, Jo and A. Peter Mair, II

2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cottage Farm CSO Storage Project, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

The project area is within the Charles River Basin National Register District, which is listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Background research and field investigations consisting of a walkover and visual inspection were conducted to determine the archaeological sensitivity of the project area and the potential for the project to impact potentially significant sites. The majority of the project area was historically salt marsh separating the uplands of Cambridge and the Charles River. The exception was a small landform known as Captain's Island at the northwestern end of the project. In the late 1800s/early 1900s, the salt marshes were filled to create the existing landform. Through the years the Metropolitan District Commission has made improvements that have resulted in extensive disturbance through excavations and filling. Consequently, the project area is considered to have low potential for intact archaeological resources and no further surveys are recommended.

25-2363 Crane, Pamela, Lelsie Shaw, Peter Morrison, and Anne Wilder

2003 "For the Defense of Salem" Fort Lee and Fort Pickering, Conditions Assessment, Cultural Resource Management Survey, and Maintenance and Restoration Plan Project, Salem, Massachusetts. 317 pages.

Fort Pickering (SAL-HA-11), located on Winter Island in Salem last underwent major construction in 1864. The site may have been fortified as early as 1643. Fort Lee (SAL-HA-8), built in Salem on the height of land near the center of Salem Neck, probably originated in 1776. In 2003, the City of Salem undertook a reconnaissance archaeological survey of these sites in connection to the preparation of a comprehensive management plan. This was the first archaeological testing performed on these forts. The current study included background research, predictive modeling, pedestrian survey, and excavation. At Fort Pickering, the area covered by reconnaissance was 23 acres; at Fort Lee it was 12 acres. Twenty-eight, 50cm square shovel tests and four 1m units were excavated at Fort Pickering and 26 shovel tests and 3 test units were excavated at Fort Lee. Four of the shovel tests at Fort Pickering and three of the shovel tests at Fort Lee were placed for prehistoric sensitivity. A Native American burial (19-ES-383) was discovered at Fort Pickering during construction in 1865, and there is a possibility that other burials are still present. A low density of flakes in the Fort Pickering project area also indicates that the Soccer Field 1 site (19-ES-663), previously discovered on the Plummer School property to the north, extends into the Fort Pickering property. A Native American site (19-ES-382) was previously recorded at Fort Lee based on the discovery of an untyped point in 1886. A small quantity of additional materials found during the current project added to the known assemblage from the site. Both forts were found to possess numerous above-ground features and very well preserved buried features related to the various historical periods of construction and occupation of these sites. Recommendations were made to ensure the preservation of the forts' fabric and below-ground features and artifacts from all periods.

25-2364 Herbster, Holly and Suzanne G. Cherau

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, East Pasture Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

This survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by proposed residential development. A total of 47, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the approximately 2600sq m building envelope and an approximately 170m road way/utility corridor. The intensive survey identified

the East Pasture Site, consisting of high density deposits of chipping debris, chipped stone tools including Stark, Small Stemmed and Levanna projectile points, pottery, shell, animal bone, two shell middens, a pit feature and a lithic workshop. The East Pasture Site may be associated with the previously investigated Gerhard Site located approximately 100m to the northeast. The identified archaeological deposits constitute a potentially significant prehistoric Native American archaeological site that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

25-2365 Herbster, Holly and A. Peter Mair, II

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed New Senior Center, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The survey included archival research, informant interviews, walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 34, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within 30m test pits blocks and along 10m interval transects across the approximately 4acre project area. No cultural materials or features were identified within the project area and no further testing was recommended.

25-2366 Ingham, Donna and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Archaeological Site Examination, Talcott Site, The Pinehills Development Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The Talcott Site is located within the proposed location of a clubhouse for the Old Sandwich Golf Course being planned as part of the Phased Review Development IV (PRD IV) of The Pinehills (see report #25-2325). The Talcott Site occupied the crest and a lower terrace of a small knoll situated within the core of the former Symington-Talcott Estate in an undeveloped area between the caretaker's house and the main residence. Talcott Pond, an artificial impoundment near the headwaters of the Eel River, is located immediately to the west of the site area. Subsurface sampling within the site was done with 29, 50x50cm test pits and 4, 1x1m excavation units placed within a coordinate grid system. Cultural materials, the majority of which are Native American lithic artifacts, were recovered in two discrete areas estimated to measure 852sq m. The majority of the recovered artifacts were within intact stratigraphic contexts, demonstrating that the site's good integrity. A number of small concentrations containing high- and moderate-density distributions of Native American lithic debris and chipped-stone tool fragments were identified within the site area. The results of artifact and spatial analyses suggest that these concentrations are the result of episodes of chipped-stone tool maintenance and production based on quartz and a variety of rhyolites obtained in cobble form from beaches and exposed glacial outwash deposits. This activity appears to have focused on highly finished bifaces (particularly projectile points). The recovery of a unifacially retouched quartzite flake suggests that other chipped-stone tool types, which may be associated with the on-site processing of plant or animal resources, were also a product of site occupants' lithic industry. Direct evidence for the on-site processing of plant and animal resources was recovered from Feature 1, located in the east-central portion of the site. Feature 1 is a cylindrical pit with nearly vertical sides and a flat to shallowly dished bottom, measuring approximately 70cm across and 40cm deep. Flotation of soil samples collected from fill strata in Feature 1 resulted in the recovery of several small fragments of fish bone, unidentified calcined bone, charred and uncharred nut hull fragments, and charred and uncharred seeds. Radiocarbon analysis of charred wood recovered from the lowermost fill stratum of Feature 1 yielded a date of 320 ± 50 years B.P. (Beta 178688). This radiocarbon date indicated that the most recent occupation of the site occurred in the Late Woodland to Contact Period. Less-precise evidence for the antiquity of the occupation(s) of the Talcott Site was obtained through the recovery of three fragmentary projectile points. These fragments, consisting of basal fragments of Wayland Notched-like and Levanna-like projectile points, and a fragment of an unidentified triangular projectile point, indicate occupation of the site during the Late/Transitional Archaic periods (ca. 5000–2500 B.P.) and the Late Woodland Period (ca. 1000–450 B.P.). In addition to confirming the Native American use of the upper Eel

River drainage and interior moraine district during the Late/Transitional Archaic periods and the Late Woodland Period, the site examination of the Talcott Site collected data that can be applied to research questions concerning the nature and patterning of that use. Of particular importance is the potential of the site to yield additional data that can be used to better understand the inland aspect of Late to Terminal Archaic and Late Woodland Period to Contact Period settlement and resource use in southeastern Massachusetts. Because the focus of Native American settlement and resource use shifted during this time to estuarine environments, little of the archaeological data for these time periods has been recovered from inland zones. As a consequence, inland settlement patterns and resource use during these periods are poorly understood. The Talcott Site is considered to be potentially significant and eligible for listing in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. It is recommended that the proposed development activities avoid the Talcott Site. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery program should be developed.

25-2367 Ford, Ben and Alan Leveillee

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Patriot Place, Bedford, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed for the 1acre Patriot Place project area. A walkover survey, and subsurface testing were conducted. The project area was purported to contain the Israel Putnam Homestead Site a circa 1720–1810 house with associated outbuildings, tavern, and hennery. Subsurface testing consisted of 25, 50x50cm test pits arranged in 1, 30x30m block, 1 linear 8m interval transect, and 2 linear 10m interval transects. No direct physical evidence in the form of foundations, cellar holes, or features for the Israel Putnam Homestead Site was recorded during the survey. Similarly, the cultural materials from the site did not contain the density of architectural or domestic artifacts normally associated with a house site, and no artifacts could be conclusive dated to earlier than the mid-18th century. One quartz flake was recovered from undisturbed B_2 horizon soil. No Native American archaeological features were identified during the survey.

25-2368 Ford, Ben and David Robinson

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Tispaquin Farms, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed for the 19.9 acre Tispaquin Farms project area. A walkover survey, architectural survey, and subsurface testing were conducted. Subsurface testing consisted of 77, 50x50cm test pits arranged in three 30x30m blocks, one linear 10m interval transect, five judgmentally placed test pits, and three arrays. No Native American cultural materials or archaeological features were identified. All of the artifacts recovered during the survey were Euro-American period items (ceramic sherds, glass, structural materials, cinders) discarded as “field trash” in the open agricultural land within the project area. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2369 Herbster, Holly

2003 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Rising Tide Affordable Housing Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

An intensive survey was completed at the 10 acre Rising Tide Affordable Housing project area. A total of 30, 50x50cm test pits was excavated along 5, 10m interval transects. The combined results of background research and subsurface testing did not identify any archaeological deposits or features within the project area, and no additional testing was recommended.

25-2370 Heitert, Kristen

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Plymouth Municipal Airport and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Plymouth Municipal Airport Roadway, Plymouth and Carver, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

The reconnaissance survey was conducted across the entire 700 acre airport parcel. Moderate prehistoric sensitivity was assigned to the majority of the project area, with small areas of high prehistoric sensitivity identified adjacent to wetland and glacial kettle hole features. Low sensitivity for historical site was assessed over most of the project area with the exception of moderate sensitivity in those areas surrounding the historic cranberry bogs and bog access roads. The intensive (locational) survey was conducted in the proposed location of the Plymouth Municipal Airport Roadway. A total of 156, 50x50cm test pits was excavated at 10m intervals along the alignment using nine judgmental test pit transects (A–I). Testing was conducted on the cross-country portion of the proposed roadway and covered a distance of approximately 1,864 linear meters. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials or features were recovered during the survey. No additional documentary or archaeological work was recommended.

25-2371 Ford, Ben and Suzanne Cherau

Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Devens MAARNG Facility, Devens, Massachusetts. 75 Pages.

The goal of the survey was to locate and identify any significant prehistoric Native American and historic-period cultural resources that might be impacted by future construction projects within the facility. The survey included background research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Background research indicated that the project area was within an area of ancient Native American settlement centered on the Nashua River drainage. During the historic period, the Devens MAARNG facility was vacant until World War II when it was used as a railroad siding and deployment area. The walkover survey identified undisturbed and less disturbed areas of the 40 unpaved acres where subsurface testing would be conducted. The testing consisted of the excavation of 28, 50x50cm test pits, at 10m intervals along five linear transects, and 11 judgmental test pits. The test pits were used to document disturbance in unpaved areas and to investigate unpaved areas along the northern perimeter of the facility near Grove Pond. No prehistoric Native American or historic period cultural deposits were identified within the archaeologically sensitive portions of the facility. A low-density scatter of 20th-century cultural materials was recovered in topsoils and fill/disturbed soil. None of these materials is considered culturally significant. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2372 Herbster, Holly and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Archaeological Site Examination of the New Education Center, First Church in Roxbury, Roxbury, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

The archaeologists conducted a site examination within the proposed location of a new building adjacent to the First Church of Roxbury,1 a historic property within the John Eliot Square district that is listed in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. The site examination included background research and subsurface testing to identify significant archaeological resources within the 3575sq ft (332sq m) impact area. The results of background research indicated that the project area had the potential to contain both ancient Native American and historic /modern period archaeological deposits. A known Native American archaeological site was located a short distance north of the project area within the yard of the Dillaway-Thomas House, an 18th-century standing structure. The First Church of Roxbury property had also been used for a sequence of meetinghouse and church structures during the 18th and 19th centuries. A total of 17, 50x50cm test pits and four, 1x1m excavation units was excavated within the proposed new building footprint. The Meetinghouse Hill Site was identified as a small, concentrated area of chipping debris found near the existing church building. Most of this chipping debris in this locus of stone tool-making activity was of rhyolite local to the Boston basin area. This site did not yield any diagnostic artifacts

that could be used to associate it with a specific temporal period or cultural tradition. The Meetinghouse Hill Site is not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. The recovered assemblage of historic/modern artifacts were primarily structural materials supporting the written and oral history of building construction and replacement in the First Church/Meetinghouse Hill area from 1630 to the present. No significant historic period archaeological materials or features were identified. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2373 Chadwick, William J. and Joel I. Klein

2003 Stage IB Archaeological Survey, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 310 pages.

A Stage IB archaeological survey of portions of the eastern shore of Upper New Bedford Harbor within portions of the New Bedford Harbor Superfund SITE (NBHSS) in the Towns of Fairhaven and Acushnet, Massachusetts was conducted. Prior to the survey a paleoenvironmental reconstruction of the intertidal portion of the survey area was developed and used to divide that area into areas of high, moderate and low/no archaeological sensitivity. The survey area includes both intertidal and supratidal areas that are within the Are of Potential Effect (APE) associated with proposed Superfund remediation activities. A total of approximately 47+ acres were investigated. Following a surface reconnaissance, 1700 auger tests (using 60mm gouge augers and piston samplers) were placed at 8m intervals in intertidal areas classified as having a high or moderate sensitivity and at 8m, 16m intervals, or not at all in areas of low/no sensitivity. A total of 248 shovel test units averaging 45cm in diameter were excavated at 8m intervals in the supratidal portions of the survey area. Eleven new archaeological sites (The Frag Site, Shell/Trash Midden Site, Trust Site, Pear Island Site, Hadley Site, Lacuyers Site, Com Site, Dock Site Beech Site, Harding I Site, and the Harding Site II) were identified. The previously recorded Acushnet Slough Site (19-BR-466), Swift Site (19-BR-212), and Lawson Site (19-BR-378) sites were relocated and/or expanded. Additional testing of the identified archaeological sites that may be impacted by NBHSS remediation activities is recommended.

25-2374 Adams, Virginia H., Suzanne G. Cherau, William Brett, Paul A. Russo, Matthew Kierstead, and Joshua Safdie

1997 Holyoke Project Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey, Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties, Massachusetts. 478 pages.

The Holyoke Project, includes a dam, impoundment, six separate hydroelectric facilities and a three-level canal system. The project area encompasses all of the project facilities including the impoundment, which extends upstream from the dam approximately 25 miles. The cultural resource reconnaissance survey consisted of archaeological and architectural services for the Holyoke Project. The archaeological services included background research, field reconnaissance (boat over of the shoreline, walkover of the adjacent parcels), site and archaeological sensitivity mapping, impact and risk assessment of changes in the shoreline and erosion, and the preparation of MHC archaeological inventory site forms. The architectural services consisted of background research; field survey; preparation of MHC building, structure, and area forms; evaluation of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and an impact and risk assessment. The archaeological research and fieldwork resulted in the identification of 38 known prehistoric archaeological sites within the project impoundment, five of which were located in the field due to the presence of lithic cultural materials eroding from river banks. In addition, four newly identified historic archaeological sites were found within the project impoundment. These consist of two transportation-related sites (bridge abutment in South Hadley, ferry landings in Hadley and Northampton), a 19th-century refuse dump in Holyoke, and an historic find in the Hockanum Meadows section of Northampton. Archaeologically sensitive areas were also identified within the project impoundment and adjacent HWP parcels. These sensitivity areas along with the locations of known and newly identified archaeological sites were evaluated for existing and potential future impacts from changes in the shoreline that may occur over the next fifty years.

25-2375 MWH Americas, Inc.

2004 Cultural Resources Management Plan, Otis Air National Guard Base. 3 Volumes.

The Air National Guard (ANG) Readiness Center has authorized the preparation of a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the Otis ANG Base (Otis), located in the Towns of Bourne, Mashpee, and Sandwich. The ANG has contracted to include all facilities under ANG control. Otis and its runways occupy approximately 3,800 acres of the nearly 22,000acre Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR) on Cape Cod. This document will guide Otis ANGB in the identification, preservation, treatment, and management of historic resources on Base, and will influence future Otis ANGB administration and planning documents and activities. This CRMP will facilitate consultation with Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) and with federal and state recognized Native American tribes, such as the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah and the Mashpee Wampanoag, currently having an interest in lands associated with Otis ANGB. This CRMP identifies cultural resources present at Otis ANGB, assesses potential for additional, undocumented resources, and discusses management responsibilities under the mandates of Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. It discusses federal and state historic preservation laws and regulations and their influence on daily activities by Otis ANGB personnel. This CRMP establishes standard procedures for compliance with federal and state laws and regulations governing the protection and preservation of historic resources. Some Otis ANGB properties have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by MHC. Otis ANGB buildings will be assessed and revised through consistent coordination with the SHPO, and formally evaluated every five years during each revision of this CRMP. The 50-year age criterion is dynamic and CRMP revision must address all additional buildings that will cross the 50 year NRHP threshold within the next five year period of implementation.

25-2376 Cherau, Suzanne G.

1995 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, 2 Volumes. 458 pages.

The intensive survey was performed on property to be transferred from Federal ownership that is situated on the Main and North Posts, as part of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. An intensive archaeological survey was also conducted at the proposed location of the relocated Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) on the South Post of Fort Devens. The intensive archaeological survey was designed to locate and identify all prehistoric and historic resources that may be present on sensitive lands within Fort Devens that are to be transferred from Federal ownership. The survey encompassed approximately 600 acres of the Main and North Posts that have a moderate to high historic archaeological potential and approximately 400 acres that possess moderate to high prehistoric archaeological potential. The archaeological study also included defining the spatial limits of all identified prehistoric and historic resources, including those identified in the 1993 survey (see report #25-1378), situated on the property to be transferred from Federal ownership. The intensive archaeological survey of the ASP on the South Post was designed to locate and identify any potentially important historic resources within proposed construction areas. These historic resources would likely be associated with two previously identified historic archaeological sites. The intensive survey identified seven additional prehistoric sites and two additional historic site components on the Main and North Posts. These sites, along with the five prehistoric and eight historic sites identified during the 1993 survey, were subjected to additional field testing and documentary research (i.e., deed and probate records) to make preliminary determinations of site integrity and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. One of the prehistoric sites (the Shoppette Site on the Main Post) was determined to be potentially eligible to the National Register. This recommendation is based on the site's potential to contribute new information concerning prehistoric settlement and subsistence systems in the Nashua River drainage. The remaining 11 prehistoric sites on the Main and North Posts were not recommended for further investigation. Of the 10 historic archaeological sites identified on property to be transferred from Federal ownership on the Main and North Posts, four (HS #3N, #8N, #8M, and #20M) were assessed as

potentially eligible to the National Register. This recommendation is based on these sites' potential to address research questions related to frontier settlement and rural landscapes; topics that have been identified by the Massachusetts Historical Commission as important areas of historic period research for the Central Massachusetts study unit. The remaining historic sites (HS #6M, #4N [along with component #1 2N, #6N [along with component #1 3N], and #7N) are not recommended as potentially eligible to the National Register. This recommendation is based on limited information content and/or poor physical integrity.

25-2377 Mahlstedt, John F.

2002 Archaeological Testing for Water Distribution Supply System, Freetown State Forest, Freetown, MA. 11 pages.

This project was undertaken to improve Freetown State Forest's Water Distribution Supply System, which was installed in the 1960s and early 1990s. Most of the 3,000 linear feet of 2in and 1in piping will be placed within existing utility trenches or deeply cut road beds and were considered to satisfy the criteria of a categorical exclusion as defined in the MOA between DEM and the MHC. However, a short spur of about 30.5m that connected a new wellhead was undisturbed and was therefore considered archaeologically sensitive. Due to its distance from water (ca. 300m) and considerable micro-relief it was classified as moderately sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. A total five shovel test pits were excavated from the edge of the access road into the tree cover where the wellhead was to be placed. The test pits were completely sterile of any form of cultural material. Although the presence of Native American people is documented by five prehistoric sites within the State Forest, the location tested did not play an important role in their landuse patterns. Since no archaeological resources were encountered further archaeological evaluation was not recommended.

25-2378 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2002 Archaeological Testing for Baldpate Pond Parking Lot, Boxford State Forest, Boxford, MA. 8 pages.

This project was undertaken to improve parking along Baldpate Road in Boxford. The location of the proposed parking lot is nearly 300m from Baldpate Pond, close to the maximum distance from a fresh water source, so it was classified with moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. Generally, however, the communities of Boxford, Rowley, Georgetown, and Groveland have high archaeological sensitivity because of the many wetlands present, and the area serves as the headwaters for the Parker River. A total of 14 shovel test pits were excavated in the project area, which measures roughly 64mx37m. No artifacts were recovered in the survey area, suggesting it played a marginal role in local prehistoric and historical landuse patterns. The soil characteristics, with poorly developed topsoil and a shallow glacial till, suggest that the location (a kame terrace) stood barren for a long time after the glacial retreat, and that it was ultimately cleared and kept open in the historical period, probably for pasture as opposed to tillage. No further archaeological evaluation was recommended.

25-2379 Donohue, Barbara

2003 Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Millville Bridges Project, Millville. 102 pages.

The current survey, which included documentary research and the excavation of seven shovel test pits, revealed previously unknown information on the milling history of the town and identified the location of a mid-19th-century house. The areas of impact are small, substantially disturbed, and appear to have revealed as much archaeological information as possible, no further archaeological field investigation is recommended. A sedimentation barrier is recommended to protect the adjacent historic mill remains during construction-related activities.

25-2380 Graves, Anna, and William Brett

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Weaver's Cove LNG Project, On Shore Facilities, Fall River, Freetown, Somerset, Swansea. 59 pages.

There are three facets to this project: a proposed Import Terminal site; two proposed connecting pipeline routes (Western and Northern Routes); and offshore dredging within the Federal Navigation Channel for vessel access. This report is concerned with the onshore facilities (see report #25-2386 for offshore). The survey stratified the Terminal site and each pipeline route into zones of prehistoric and historic archaeological potential. This survey included historic and archival research as well as a driveover/windsheild inspection and walkover survey of areas for which permission was obtained. The report includes environmental and cultural contexts for the Weaver's Cove LNG Project and predictive models for undocumented archaeological sites. The proposed Terminal location in Fall River possesses low archaeological sensitivity; it has been heavily disturbed by decades of industrial and commercial activity. No further archaeological survey is recommended here. The Northern Route is an "in-kind" replacement of an existing but inactive utility pipeline and over 95% will be constructed within the existing utility right-of-way, drastically reducing the potential for impacting intact soils and archaeological deposits. This segment of the Northern Route possesses low archaeological sensitivity. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for most of the segment. The remaining 0.13 miles of the route will require a new right-of-way. Most of this short segment is located within a delineated wetland and sloped terrain. The final 200 feet are largely located within an area disturbed by the construction of a now demolished natural gas processing facility. However, there is one location that is undisturbed and located on a small terrace. This location possesses moderate archaeological sensitivity. The remaining locations possess low archaeological sensitivity. Intensive (locational) archaeological investigations are recommended for the one location of the Northern Route. The Western Route, where it makes landfall in Somerset, is sited in a heavily disturbed area of industrial development and possesses low archaeological sensitivity. Almost all of the remaining length of the route is located along an existing electrical easement but may contain intact soils. This segment possesses moderate archaeological sensitivity and an intensive archaeological survey is recommended. The final 0.3 miles of the Western Route is cross-country and contains undisturbed soils and is relatively near known archaeological deposits and fresh water sources, this segment is assessed as possessing high archaeological sensitivity; intensive archaeological testing is recommended (see report #25-2468).

25-2381 Dudek, Martin G.

2003 An Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey at the Wachusett Regional High School, Holden. 67 pages.

The intensive survey consisted of 119 test pits, comprised of 96 systematic in four blocks and four transects, 15 judgmental, and 8 bracket test pits, all 50x50cm, excavated across two areas comprising about 40 acres. Historic or modern materials were present but scarce. Two isolated find spots of prehistoric quartz shatter were identified in Area 1. Isolated find spots of historic artifacts were found within Areas 1 and 2. No significant cultural resources were identified; no additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2382 Brooke, John L. and Douglas J. Norton

1976 A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the West, Upper North, and South Families, Hancock Shakers. 20 pages.

A survey of three long-abandoned Shaker settlements located on the property of the Shaker Community, Inc., in Hancock was undertaken in 1976. The purpose of this survey was to locate and map the remains of structures that once comprised the material base of the West, (upper) North,

and South Families of the Hancock Shakers, to describe the condition of these remains, and to make recommendations concerning stabilization and future research.

25-2383 Stull, Scott D.

2004 Phase IB Archeological Reconnaissance Report, Derby Wharf Utility Corridor, Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem. 107 pages.

Archeological testing was conducted at Derby Wharf, part of Salem Maritime National Historical Park. The testing area was 420ft (128m) long. A previous survey was conducted an archeological excavation at Derby and Central Wharves (see report #25-1801). Sixteen backhoe trenches were excavated. One trench was 14m (46ft) long, while the rest were between 3.4m (11ft) and 7m (22ft) long with no more than 16ft (5m) between the sampling trenches. One hand-excavated trench, 2.8m (9ft) long, was placed to locate surviving remains of the 1765 Derby Counting House. The main utility corridor did not have any archeological deposits of significance. Architectural remains located in the testing were identified as from the 1765 Derby Counting House and the 1874 Hatch/Very Office. The Counting House remains are outside of the area of potential effect. The Hatch/Very Office is located on an alternate route for the electrical line. Avoidance of potentially significant features was recommended.

25-2384 Herbster, Holly, and A. Peter Mair, II

2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Truro Town Hall Addition and Relocation, Truro. 45 pages.

The Truro Town Hall is a significant resource listed as Union Hall in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The survey included background research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of 22 test units within areas exhibiting moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. A single quartzite flake recovered from the disturbed A horizon is considered an isolated find and is not significant. The historic cultural material recovered during field investigations is considered typical of waste from activities that have taken place at the town hall. However, these materials were not recovered in any significant densities, or from any middens or features, and are not considered significant. Based on the results of the subsurface testing, the proposed relocation and expansion of the Truro Town Hall will not impact any archaeological resources; no further investigation is warranted.

25-2385 Macpherson, Jennifer, and A. Peter Mair, II

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Falmouth Fire & Rescue Headquarters, Falmouth. 61 pages.

The existing fire headquarters building (Central Fire Station) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Based on the walkover survey, the majority of the project area has low archaeological sensitivity because of extensive disturbance. A total of six, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in moderately sensitive areas. The recovered material assemblage consisted of 79 pieces of historic and modern cultural material collected as field trash, within fill, in the house lot adjacent to the fire station. Based on the significantly disturbed contexts from which the material has been recovered, the assemblage does not represent a potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2386 Robinson, David S., Ben Ford, and Jeffrey D. Gardner

2003 Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Weaver's Cove LNG Project (Offshore), Fall River and Somerset. 44 pages.

In September 2003, a marine archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted of the offshore portion of the Weaver's Cove Energy Liquified Natural Gas Terminal and Mill River Pipeline Interconnecting Gas Pipeline Project within the Taunton River (see report #25-2380 for onshore). The goals of the investigation were to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the offshore portion of the project area and determine the presence or absence of submerged historic properties. The survey included background research, geophysical (remote sensing), and geotechnical (vibratory coring) field survey. The project area is within a region of ancient Native American settlement centered on the Taunton River drainage. During the historic period, the banks of the Taunton River closest to the offshore project area were not developed until the early 20th century when a tank farm was established on the Fall River shore and a power station was built on the Somerset shore. Active dredging of the Taunton River also took place during this time, with the northern terminus of the dredged channel coinciding with the tank farm. No vessel losses are documented within the offshore project area. Three areas (i.e., the proposed expanded turning basin area, the proposed gas pipeline, and the alternate pipeline route) comprising 32 track lines spaced 50ft apart were surveyed. Survey coverage for each of the proposed pipeline routes extended 150ft from route's centerline. The total area covered by the survey encompassed approximately 67 acres of riverbed. Analyses of the geophysical and geotechnical survey data produced 54 magnetic, 12 side scan sonar, and 25 sub-bottom profiler anomalies; none were interpreted to be potential submerged historic properties or submerged geological features with archaeological sensitivity. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2387 Ritchie, Duncan, and Donna Ingham

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Lakeville Apartments Project. Lakeville. 59 pages.

The 10.8 acre project area is within a known core area of Native American settlement along the Nemasket River drainage. This core area contains the Riverside Archaeological District, a cluster of nine prehistoric sites listed in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. The project area is located along a primary historic/modern period transportation corridor (Route 105). Based on background research and a walkover inspection, the project area had the potential to contain both ancient Native American and historic/modern period cultural resources. Subsurface sampling of archaeologically sensitive sections of the project area was conducted with 51, 50x50cm test pits, placed within eight linear transects and two 5m array patterns. This testing identified two previously unknown ancient Native American archaeological sites, designated the Lakeville Apartments 1 Site and the Lakeville Apartments 2 Site. The Lakeville Apartments 1 Site is located near the western boundary of the project area and north of a narrow ditch leading to a small wetland. Chipping debris was found within one test pit and further investigated through the excavation of four additional closely spaced test pits in a 5m array pattern. One of these four array test pits yielded a small amount of Native American cultural material. The 12 pieces of Native American material from the Lakeville Apartments 1 Site consisted of a single tip fragment from a bifacial tool blade of chert, a quartz cobble fragment and pieces of quartz and chert chipping debris. The chert tip fragment was most likely from a projectile point or biface of unknown age or cultural affiliation. At the Lakeville Apartments 2, a single piece of Native American cultural material, rhyolite chipping debris, was found within one test pit. This find spot was further investigated through the excavation of four test pits in a 5m array pattern. One of the array test pits yielded a small piece of quartz shatter. Small amounts of historic/modern period artifacts such as ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and brick fragments were also recovered during the intensive survey. This material was primarily found within plowed or disturbed soils in test pits located close to Main Street. The Lakeville Apartments 1 and 2 sites and the historic/modern period artifacts are not considered potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2388 Herbster, Holly, and Suzanne G. Cherau

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Rose Meadow Lane Property, Aquinnah. 30

pages.

This survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and the excavation of 21, 50x50cm test pits within a 1 acre impact area. No cultural materials or features were identified within the project area and no further testing was recommended.

25-2389 Robinson, David

2003 Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey. Island End River Ram Project – Offshore Area, Chelsea & Everett. 12 pages.

Survey of the offshore area produced 15 magnetic anomalies, 14 side scan sonar anomalies, and no sub-bottom profiler anomalies of note. Based on the relatively small size, duration, and distribution of the magnetic anomalies, and the correlating side scan sonar and sub-bottom profiler data, the source of the detected anomalies is interpreted as modern debris generated by ongoing commercial activities in the river. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2390 Smith, Leith, and Katherine Howlett

2004 Archaeological Site Examination, North Yard of the Loring-Greenough House, Jamaica Plain, Boston. 68 pages.

A phased program of stabilization and restoration for the Loring-Greenough House called for reconstruction of porches, construction of an entrance walk and new foundations for the carriage house, landscaping, and rehabilitation of garden plantings in the north yard. Archaeological testing was conducted to identify cultural resources that would be impacted by the proposed project and to search for evidence of early garden features. The first phase of research focused on house porches, walkway installation, and foundation work in the carriage house (see report #25-1975). The second phase of work, reported here, focused on the temporal assessment of existing planting beds and identification of historic planting features. Five 1x1m units and four 1mx0.5m units were excavated in the north yard. Investigations revealed an intact buried A horizon in the east and southern portions of the north yard that contains 18th and early 19th-century artifacts. Sand walkways were laid in the early to mid-19th century and may have corresponded with other house improvements made around 1840. Such improvements may have included the creation of a formal garden with beds laid out in a geometric pattern. These garden features were covered over with landscaping fill sometime after 1937, when the Historic American Buildings Survey made a plan of the property. The present parallel garden beds may have been created simultaneously with the geometric garden. The parallel beds have been maintained with slight 20th-century modification. The irregular lilac beds at the north edge of the property appear to date to the late 19th or early 20th centuries; the herb bed was created in the late 20th century. Evidence of 17th- to 18th-century garden features consisting of a series of small planting holes was identified below the south end of the parallel beds and associated walkway. Because of the well-preserved archaeological deposits, recommendations for proposed garden restoration focused on the need to limit the depth of new planting holes to prevent disturbance to the buried A horizon. Because tree planting and erection of posts for arbors require greater depths, it was recommended that the new planting and post locations be archaeologically excavated to mitigate potential adverse impacts. The excavated holes will be used for specific trees and posts. The third phase of archaeological investigation associated with the foundations of the carriage house north wall joists will be reported separately.

25-2391 Bonnner, Jennifer, and Elizabeth Kiniry

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, The Robinson Property, Grafton. 72 pages.

This property is part of what was once Hassanamesitt, John Eliot’s third Praying Indian Village. Hassanamesitt was the second Praying Indian Village to achieve church status, after Natick, and this church is reported by local historians to have been located on the Robinson property. The ar-

chaeological reconnaissance survey involved extensive background research, informant interviews, and field investigations. These tasks were used to identify the archaeological sensitivity of the property and assess whether an intensive (locational) archaeological survey was warranted. The field component consisted of a selective walkover/surface inspection of the project area. Based on this research, the Robinson property was determined highly sensitive for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. In addition, we believe the Robinson Property contains archaeological remnants of Native American habitation sites that are linked to the original Hassanamisett settlement. Several lines of evidence support this assertion including environmental setting, location within the bounds of the original 17th-century Hassanamesitt Praying Indian Village, and the return and continuous occupation of Native families after King Philip's War and into the 19th century. The physical remains noted during the walkover survey, including a terraced cobblestone feature, possible pen, and cellar hole with associated well were all located within the original Muckamaug parcel and could be connected to the Native occupation of the area. The cobblestone feature, although large in size to be only a domestic structure, could have served multiple functions, including use as a public meeting space. It is also in the vicinity of the location for the MHC Site File GRF.HA.01 labeled Site of John Eliot's 2nd Meetinghouse (although the information on this form was taken solely from documentary evidence). This evidence, combined with the physical remains discovered during the walkover survey provides compelling evidence of the property's continuous occupation and connection to the original settlement of Hassanamesitt and John Eliot's "Church." While this evidence alone is insufficient to be entirely certain, archaeological investigations could confirm this connection. An intensive (locational) archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2392 Ingham, Donna, and Duncan Ritchie

2003 Intensive Archaeological Survey Centech Industrial Park Connector Road–Cherry Street Extension, Shrewsbury and Grafton. 93 pages.

This survey included background research, a walkover survey, archaeological sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. Background research indicated that the project area was within a general core area of Native American settlement centered on the Blackstone and Quinsigamond river drainages. During the historic period, the vicinity was primarily farmland. From the early modern period until the 1970s, the southern portion of the project area was within the Grafton State Hospital complex. Hillcrest Cemetery, associated with the hospital complex, is located just outside the southern end of the project area. A walkover survey and surface inspection identified zones of high and moderate sensitivity for both ancient Native American and historic period Euro-American cultural resources. A historic period farmstead, the T.H. Knowlton Farmhouse, was located along the southern boundary of the project area near the original route of Cherry Street in Shrewsbury. Subsurface testing included 92, 50x50cm test pits at 10m intervals, along nine linear transects. One test pit array pattern and judgmentally placed test pits were also used to investigate specific locations such as a find spot of prehistoric cultural material and the T.H. Knowlton Farmhouse Site. One previously unknown archaeological resource was identified. The Cherry Street Extension Site contains a very low-density distribution of Native American cultural material within an area measuring approximately 15x5m (75sq m). Three pieces of quartz and quartzite chipping debris were recovered. This small scatter was probably created by one or a few episodes of stone tool making. No temporally diagnostic Native American artifact types were found. No subsurface features associated with past cultural activities were identified. While this site adds some data to the inventory of known prehistoric period archaeological sites in the Blackstone and Quinsigamond river drainages, it is unlikely that additional subsurface testing of this site would generate new information. Subsurface testing on the T.H. Knowlton Farmstead Site yielded a small amount of historic/modern period cultural material indicating it was occupied from the late 18th century to modern period. Recent demolition removed all structures (house, barn, outbuildings) on the farmstead and damaged or altered the below ground archaeological component of this site. No evidence of intact foundations or other structural features was found. Neither of these two archaeological sites meet National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2393 Ingham, Donna, and Alan Leveillee

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Proposed Marshfield Commons Residential Development, Marshfield. 60 pages.

Thirty-one, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within areas assessed as high to moderate archaeological sensitivity, and 15 test pits were excavated in areas of low to moderate archaeological sensitivity. Test pits were distributed amongst five linear transects, one test pit array, and at 11 judgmentally selected locations. One locus of ancient Native American land use and activity was identified. The Marshfield Commons Site contains a low-density distribution of ancient Native American lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 5m in diameter (approximately 20sq m). Ten pieces of lithic debris, consisting primarily of rhyolite with one piece of quartz, was recovered from the site. Nine of the ten pieces of lithic debris recovered are associated with a disturbed (plowed) stratigraphic context. No temporally diagnostic ancient Native American artifact types were recovered and no subsurface features associated with past cultural activities were identified. The Marshfield Commons Site contains limited information, is spatially concentrated, is primarily situated within a disturbed stratigraphic context, and is unlikely to yield additional data pertaining to use of the area by Native Americans. The Marshfield Commons Site is not National Register-eligible and is not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. Further archaeological investigation was not recommended.

25-2394 Ingham, Donna, and Alan Leveillee

2002 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Wachusett Parkway System, Wachusett Mountain State Reservation, Princeton and Westminster. 124 pages.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management is proposing the rehabilitation of approximately 5mi of roadway in the historic parkway system at Wachusett Mountain State Reservation (WMSR). Zones of low, moderate, and high archaeological sensitivity were identified. Three Euro-American sites were identified during the walkover survey: the WMSR Historic Roadways Site, indicated by the remains of abandoned historic parkway segments and associated features adjacent to Up Summit Road and Down Summit Road; the WMSR Midmountain Structure Site, indicated by the remains of a masonry foundation or retaining wall adjacent to the Midmountain Race Control building on Up Summit Road; and the WMSR Stone Crusher Site, indicated by documentary evidence of an early-20th-century stone crusher located at the intersection of Up Summit Road and Down Summit Road, formerly known as the Ox-Bow. In addition, dry-laid fieldstone walls were noted in the vicinity of segments of Up Summit Road east of the Ox-Bow and Administration Road south of the intersection with Echo Lake Road. Portions of the project area immediately adjacent to or proximate to these various types of structural remains were determined to possess high or moderate Euro-American archaeological sensitivity, respectively. The remainder of the project area, either more distant from surface indicators of archaeological sites or situated in steeply sloping and/or extensively disturbed areas, was determined to possess low Euro-American archaeological sensitivity. Additional archaeological investigation at the intensive (locational) level of zones of moderate and high Native American and Euro-American archaeological sensitivity where project impacts will occur is recommended.

25-2395 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Jennifer Macpherson

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Relocation of the First River Terrace Site (19-MD-724), Villages at Danforth Farm. 125 pages.

Background research focused on previous surveys that identified archaeological sites within the 170-acre project area, specifically the First River Terrace Site (19-MD-724) (see report #25-1406). Fieldwork consisted of a walkover inspection of the project site and subsurface investigations. The walkover confirmed that the majority of the project area has experienced extensive disturbance as-

sociated with sand and gravel extraction and past and ongoing construction of the Hultman Aqueduct and MetroWest Tunnel. Subsurface investigations (excavation of 40, 50x50cm test pits placed along eight transects and one 30x30m testing block) confirmed the presence of the First River Terrace Site; the site boundaries have been modified to encompass a greater area than previously established (70,000sq ft (6,360sq m)). The First River Terrace Site was previously determined a significant archaeological resource, eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site has the potential to address issues of site function and raw material procurement and manufacture, as well as general questions of local and regional Native American settlement patterns from the Middle Archaic to the Middle Woodland periods. Sites from this time period are especially important as such sites are infrequently identified and poorly understood. Avoidance and preservation of the site is strongly recommended.

25-2396 Ware, Rose

2004 Cultural Resources Management Plan, Otis Air National Guard Base, Bourne, Mashpee, and Sandwich. 204 pages.

The Air National Guard (ANG) Readiness Center has authorized the preparation of a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the Otis ANG Base. Otis ANGB and its runways occupy approximately 3,800 acres of the nearly 22,000 acre Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR) on Cape Cod. This document will guide Otis ANGB in the identification, preservation, treatment, and management of historic resources, and will influence future Otis ANGB administration and planning documents and activities. This CRMP will facilitate consultation with MHC and with federally and state recognized Native American tribes, such as the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah and the Mashpee Wampanoag, currently having an interest in lands associated with Otis ANGB. This CRMP identifies cultural resources present at Otis ANGB, assesses potential for additional, undocumented resources, and discusses management responsibilities under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA.

25-2397 Decima, Elena

1990 Mackin Construction Site Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Report, Greenfield. 30 pages.

The Mackin Sand Bank site is a well-known archaeological deposit within the Riverside Archaeological District. Two sites, 19-FR-95 (unnamed site) and 19-FR-12 (the Mackin Sand Bank site) are listed in the MHC's site files. The present survey confirmed that large-scale looting has been taking place on the site for decades, investigated the extent of the looting, assessed the property's current archaeological potential, and stratified it in terms of possible future archaeological work (see report #25-2353).

25-2398 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2004 Archaeological Monitoring at the Quincy Homestead 34 Butler Street, Quincy. 21 pages.

The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Division of Urban Parks & Recreation (formerly MDC) installed a new 2" PVC natural gas line at its Quincy Homestead at 34 Butler Rd. Quincy, MA. The DCR's Archaeologist assisted in monitoring. Previous archaeological work at the homestead (see report #25-407,539, 1123, 1643) noted the former existence of a small graveyard (ca. 3-4 headstones) and a well located in the side (south) yard of the house, near the proposed trenching. Since there was an existing 1½" gas line running from Butler Rd. to the house that had been shut off in the 1970s, the project was redesigned to take advantage of the former trench. Archaeological monitoring of the excavations identified three stone features. The first feature appears to have been a stone dry well or French drain. The next feature appears to be the remnants of a roadbed, probably the entry drive from Hancock Street to the 1635 Edmund Quincy I's house. The third feature may relate to the foundation of the 1635 Edmund Quincy I House itself.

This gambrel-roofed house sat a short distance south of the later homestead, which was begun in 1686. Extrapolating from a historic photograph, it appears that a portion of the Edmund Quincy I was in the south yard of the homestead; likely the north elevation and front of the house, while its south and rear elevation would have extended into what is today Butler Rd. Therefore it appears that the gas line trenching intersected a portion of the Edmund Quincy I House's north foundation. If so, we would further predict remnants of the north wall to continue east and/or west an unknown distance parallel to Butler Rd. Conversely, the feature may relate the farmhouse after it had been repositioned to face east in 1888, as opposed to that of its original alignment. In either scenario the 1635 Edmund Quincy I house has been archaeologically verified. Additionally, monitoring noted the existence of a variety of 18th and 19th-century artifacts (no 17th-century specimens were positively identified) scattered more or less uniformly throughout the trench. By restricting excavations to a pre-existing utility trench the project impacts were eliminated; only previously disturbed soils and archaeological deposits were encountered.

25-2399 Ingham, Donna, and Alan Leveillee

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Neponset Interceptor Sewer Improvement Project Phase II, Middleborough. 71 pages.

Thirteen 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the property, the only area of high archaeological sensitivity identified within the project area. A total of 30 locations within areas of low archaeological sensitivity were also examined with a 1.5in soil probe for the presence of intact soil horizons and/or the presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits. This fieldwork identified the Norton Site, which contains a moderate-density distribution of Native American and Euro-American cultural materials within an area measuring approximately 48x3m (144sq m). Sixty-two pieces of Native American cultural material, primarily quartz chipping debris, with a small amount of rhyolite chipping debris, and trace amounts of chert, hornfels, and quartzite chipping debris, were recovered from the site area, along with a quartz uniface fragment and two broken quartz cobble fragments. No temporally diagnostic Native American artifact types were recovered and no subsurface features were identified. The Norton Site contains limited information, is primarily situated within a disturbed stratigraphic context, and is unlikely to yield additional data. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2400 Donta, Christopher L.

2003 Addendum To: Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Massachusetts National Guard Headquarters Fitness Trail, Milford. 12 pages.

Archaeologists completed an additional survey relating to a change in project plans (see report #25-2284). The additional testing is for an approximately 3mx580m area with four trailside fitness locations. The subsurface testing consisted of 32 shovel test pits, of which 12 were excavated along the trail, 18 at the four trailside fitness locations, and two at bridge footings. Seven of the 32 STPs yielded a total of eight historic artifacts, all recovered from plow zone contexts. No features or Native American artifacts or features were found in the project area. No further survey is recommended for this project.

25-2401 Binzen, Timothy, and Jennifer Wendt

2004 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Quadrant 1 Apron, Turf Runway 4/22, Runway Safety Area 14 and the Revised North Access Road, Mansfield Municipal Airport, Mansfield. 55 pages.

A total of 174 shovel test pits were excavated. Although a variety of Native American lithic flakes were recovered during the subsurface testing, no subsurface features, significant archaeological deposits, or areas of high artifact density were encountered. One highly eroded locus of Native American activity, the Back Bay Brook Site, was recorded on the ground surface outside the pro-

posed construction area. A very low-density volume of historic artifacts was recovered from test pits excavated throughout the project area, but no potentially significant historic deposits or features were encountered.

25-2402 Macpherson, Jennifer, and Holly Herbster

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Martha's Vineyard Airport Improvement Program, West Tisbury and Edgartown. 65 pages.

The proposed improvement program consists of 13 projects, including upgrades of existing facilities and new construction within the existing one square mile airport boundary. The airport is located in the center of the island of Martha's Vineyard, and was initially given a moderate to high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity and a low historic archaeological sensitivity. It was expected that although no freshwater sources were immediately adjacent, Native Americans could have used the area for short-term habitation and/or resource collection. A total of 110, 50x50cm test pits were excavated along 10m interval transects. No cultural materials were located during the survey.

25-2403 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and David S. Robinson

2004 Stage II Investigation of a Portion of the Swift III Archaeological Site, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, Acushnet. 97 pages.

Stage II archaeological investigation was completed of a small portion of the potentially historically significant Swift III site, comprising approximately 0.03 acres of low-lying uplands within the northwestern limits of the greater 0.22 acre Swift III site and the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site (NBHSS) project's Area of Potential Effects. The investigation involved archival research, informant interview, and field excavation. Based on results from earlier Stage IB archaeological testing (see report #25-2345), five judgmentally placed 1x1m test units were excavated. The current excavation identified a single pre-Contact Period Native American feature (stone-lined hearth or roasting pit) and recovered 270 pieces of lithic chipping debris, two pottery sherds, and one small quartz scraper, and 90 Euro-American artifacts dating from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The majority of these materials derived from soil strata that included a well-developed plow zone, thereby limiting the overall contextual integrity of the deposits. No temporally diagnostic pre-Contact Native American artifacts were identified; however, the artifact types, depths of recovery, and the general nature of the lithic debris suggest a brief occupation episode(s) during the Middle to Late Woodland period. The recovered Euro-American cultural materials are interpreted as incidental inclusions, possibly associated with the late-19th- to early-20th-century occupation of the Rodolphus Swift farmstead. The intensity of testing conducted to date effectively mitigates the effects that the NBHSS remediation project will have on this small portion of the Swift III site area; no additional archaeological investigation of this area is recommended. The remainder of the Swift III site appears to be intact and potentially significant. Additional Stage II testing is recommended for any portion of the Swift III site that has not been subjected to Stage II evaluation if future NBHSS remediation activities are planned that may impact those areas.

25-2404 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Joannah L. Whitney, and Jennifer Wendt

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Hoosac Wind Project, Florida and Monroe. 70 pages.

A survey was conducted on Bakke Mountain and Crum Hill in the towns of Florida and Monroe. Visual assessment and background research identified three locations within the project area that warranted subsurface testing. Two of these areas are located in Florida at the site of the proposed access road and maintenance building for the Bakke Mountain installation. The third area is located in Monroe at the site of a proposed substation. All other areas were steep or wet and did not

require subsurface testing. The total temporary impact acreage is approximately 48 acres, and the permanent impact area is approximately 10 acres. Twenty-six (26) 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5m intervals in the three areas. A small number of 19th and 20th-century artifacts were recovered from the plowzone, probably included in compost added to fertilize the plowed fields. A stone cairn was located near the top of Crum Hill on the Florida/Monroe town line. Although unsubstantiated, it is possible the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built this in the 1930s. It marks the intersection of the highest point on Crum Hill and the Monroe/Florida town line. This feature will be avoided by construction.

25-2405 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and David S. Robinson

2004 Stage IB Archaeological Survey, Areas 03-1, 03-2, 03-3, 03-4, and 03-5, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, New Bedford. 158 pages.

Stage IB archaeological field survey was completed in five separate areas comprising approximately 6 acres of intertidal marsh and mudflats and low-lying uplands within the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site (NBHSS) project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). These areas were the remaining portions of the NBHSS APE that had not been surveyed previously for the presence of cultural resources (See reports #25-2345). These investigations included archival research, walkover visual survey, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing was performed on an 8m grid in the supratidal uplands and intertidal marsh. A total of 104 50cm square shovel test units and 190 60mm gouge auger/piston corer tests were excavated. Two new archaeological sites (the prehistoric Osprey Site and historic Foundation Site) were identified in areas 03-2 and 03-3, respectively, but only the Osprey Site was determined to be potentially significant. Additional testing of the Osprey Site is recommended.

25-2406 Mair, A. Peter, II

2002 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey: Proposed Route 3 Connector Road, South Weymouth Naval Air Station, Rockland and Hingham. 49 pages.

Background research and field investigations identified small isolated areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity along the proposed corridor. The survey results support the Massachusetts Historical Commission’s request for an intensive (locational) archaeological survey should the WNAS/Route 3 Corridor be advanced as a viable alternative.

25-2407 Heitert, Kristen, Stephen Mrozowski, and O. Don Hermes

2002 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Osborn-Read-Paige Pottery, Peabody. 77 pages.

A site examination in the project area identified shifts in the structural and labor organization of the pottery throughout its 150-year history, but was unable to locate the remains of the original Amos Osborn kiln (see report #25-1813). During this data recovery 1,758 sq ft were machine-stripped from two portions of the site designated Area 1 and Area 2. The remains of the original Amos Osborn kiln were identified in Area 1 and several waster deposit features were identified in Area 2. A series of four machine trenches and eight column samples were excavated in each stripped area. A machine trench bisected the kiln deposit to establish the vertical extent of the kiln feature and column samples were excavated into the profile walls of the trench to sample the kiln contents. Machine trenches 2–4 were excavated in Area 2 and column samples were placed to sample stratified waster deposits within the trenches. Analysis of the kiln deposit and associated artifacts suggests that the original kiln structure was incorporated within the ever-expanding pottery complex. This deliberate effort to build around the original down-draft kiln indicates that it was valued as efficient and cost-effective equipment even as the pottery grew from a small-scale local industry to a regional powerhouse. Analysis of the stratified waster deposits in Area 2, combined with data from Area 1, noted that vessel loss during firing was largely a consequence of improper clay preparation. This lack of attention to the clay preparation process increased over time

and likely was a cost-cutting response to intense competition from large, midwestern pottery factories. This competitive streamlining with raw materials is corroborated by a streamlining tendency in the finished products of the pottery. As evident from archival and archaeological sources, production shifted from domestic utilitarian wares in the early 19th century to mass-produced flowerpots, field tiles, sewer pipe, and imported retail goods in the late 19th to 20th centuries. Geochemical and petrographic analyses of ceramic and raw clay samples recovered from contexts associated with specific phases of the pottery's history could detect no significant compositional differences among the paste, glaze, or clay produced and used over time. The complementarities of data indicate that the potters were using the same clay beds along the Danvers and Waters river over the entire 150-year-course of redware production at the site. Furthermore, as there were no meaningful geochemical distinctions among the various glazes, the often "proprietary" glaze recipes themselves could not be confidently associated with specific potters.

25-2408 Heitert, Kristen, and Deborah Cox

2003 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Archival Research, New Federal Courthouse, Springfield. 117 pages.

The project area comprised 6.27 acres, encompassing the historic Alexander House (ca. 1811) and the Springfield Technical High School (ca. 1909). An earlier reconnaissance archaeological survey of the project area assigned a high sensitivity assessment for Euro-American archaeological sites (see report #25-2225). Eleven trenches and 53sq m were machine excavated across the project area. Nine of the 11 trenches contained unstratified architectural debris and fill deposits associated with the 1870 relocation of the Alexander House and the demolition of the 19th-century, Mansard-style row houses that formerly lined Spring and Elliot streets. Two of the trenches contained features: a complete brick cistern and a brick-lined privy vault. The privy was associated with the early- to mid-19th-century occupation of the Alexander House, and yielded an assemblage of French wine bottle glass and bottle seals, dry-bodied redware, pearlware, buttons, and brick from a series of rapidly deposited fill episodes. The cistern post-dated the relocation of the Alexander House and contained a collection of pharmaceutical and packing bottles, a porcelain teacup, and a thick deposit of coal ash.

25-2409 Rainey, Mary Lynne

2004 Polpis Road Bicycle Path Archaeological Data Recovery Program: Site 19-NT-50, The Roadkill Site (19-NT-166), Site 19-NT-68, and the Folger's Marsh Site (19-NT-180) and Supplemental Site Examination of the Folger's Marsh Site, Nantucket. Volumes I and II. Vol. I, 347 pages; Vol. II, 765 pages.

An archaeological data recovery program, preceded by intensive (1990) and site examination (1993) studies, was completed at four Native American sites adjacent to Polpis Road in Nantucket: the Roadkill Site (19-NT-166) and Site 19-NT-50 near Sesachacha Pond at the eastern end of the island, and the Folger's Marsh Site (19-NT-180) and Site 19-NT-68 in the north-central section of the island, adjacent to Folger's Marsh (See reports #25-1100, 1457). The data recovery sample at each site was 10% of the total site area within the bicycle path easement, regardless of the extent of each site into outlying areas. Total area excavated was: Site 19-NT-50 – 11sq m random units and 48sq m judgmental units; Roadkill Site – 10sq m judgmental units; Site 19-NT-68 – 13sq m random units and 51sq m judgmental units; The Folger's Marsh Site – 30.5sq m judgmental units. A supplemental site examination was also conducted at the Folger's Marsh Site to evaluate the potential significance of an historic component. Thirty-four, 50x50cm test pits and three 1x1m units were completed. At all four sites, the data recovery excavations were followed by 100% machine-assisted removal of topsoil to insure that no unmarked burials were present within the bicycle path easement. To interpret the sites, detailed cultural contexts were developed for two districts of prehistoric activity surrounding Sesachacha Pond and Folger's Marsh. Despite contrasting environmental contexts and distance from one another, each district contained one example of a domestic habitation site (19-NT-50 and 19-NT-68) where evidence of very similar Early to Late Woodland

Period architectural traditions and daily life was preserved in house floor deposits. The excavated house sites are believed to have developed within the context of larger communities consisting of multiple residences. At Site 19-NT-68, initial settlement was established by the Transitional Archaic Period and continued intermittently through the Woodland and Contact periods. The earliest evidence of a domestic settlement at Site 19-NT-50 is during the Early Woodland Period, after which there appears to have been more frequent re-occupation during the Middle and Late Woodland periods. An ephemeral Contact Period component was also discovered. The two smaller sites in each district represent differential use of marginal landscapes in proximity to larger settlement areas. The Roadkill Site contained one discrete refuse feature with evidence of Late Woodland to Contact Period small-scale cultivation and consumption of maize. At the Folger's Marsh Site, short term use of the site began in the Late/Transitional Archaic Period and included stone tool manufacture. One intact feature with food remains (shell and deer bone) dated to the Late Woodland Period. Both sites are low-lying, adjacent to marshy swamp land, and were probably not considered optimal locations for residence. In addition to 18 radiocarbon dates from the four sites, the study provided detailed information about Native American architecture, felsite cobble-based lithic technology, ceramic technology, the introduction and use of maize on Nantucket, foodways, coastal adaptations, Contact Period Native material culture, settlement systems, and general domestic life. In addition to radiocarbon dating and flotation analyses of soils, other analytical techniques included wood species identification, phytolith analyses, floral and faunal analyses, and statistical analyses on ceramic sherds.

25-2410 Donohue, Barbara

2004 Intensive (Locational) Survey for Route 2 Improvements in Fitchburg and Leominster. 69 pages.

Three areas of archaeological potential will be impacted by improvements along Route 2 in Fitchburg and Leominster. The first area, approximately 40x25m (130x82ft), was investigated with eight systematic and two judgmental test pits (0.5x0.5m); 72 artifacts were recovered, representing mixed 19th- and 20th-century roadside refuse. No archaeological sites were identified. A well and a possible stone foundation were identified in the second area, which measures approximately 40x30m (130x98ft). Ten judgmental, seven systematic, and one test pit extended to a 0.5x1m unit were excavated; 1,290 historic artifacts were recovered dating the historic site from the late 18th through at least the mid 19th centuries. In the third area, approximately 20x40m (66x130ft) in size, eight systematic and one judgmental test pits were excavated; the 370 artifacts recovered here reflect 20th-century dumping activities in the area. A site examination survey is recommended only for the historic site in the second area. No further archaeological survey is recommended within the other two areas.

25-2411 Cherau, Suzanne, Alan Leveillee, and Holly Herbster

2001 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, New Bedford/Fall River Commuter Rail Extension Project, Canton, Stoughton, Easton, Raynham, Taunton, Berkley, Lakeville, Freetown, Fall River, and New Bedford. 317 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey for new and revised project locations for the Stoughton Alternative of the New Bedford/Fall River Commuter Rail Extension Project was conducted. These project locations are situated along the 66.6mi active and inactive right-of-way. One intensive survey was conducted at the location of the original Parcel 2 of the proposed East Taunton Station. The reconnaissance survey involved background research and field investigations, including a walkover/surface inspection of the right-of-way and each revised and new project work area along with auger coring as needed, to determine the archaeological sensitivity and make recommendations concerning further archaeological survey work. The intensive survey consisted of 22, 50x50cm test pits placed at 10m intervals along judgmental transects. Nine project locations have moderate or high historic and archaeological resource sensitivity: Stoughton Station, Elm Street and Foundry Street along the right-of-way in Easton, North Easton Station, the New Grade Sepa-

ration at Route 138 in Raynham, revised Parcel 1 for the East Taunton Station, the Third Track section outside of the right-of-way near East Taunton Station, the right-of-way at Chipaway Road in East Freetown, and the New Bedford Station/Layover Facility. The sensitivity of two proposed station areas, Dean Street Station in Taunton and the Fall River Station will be assessed when the ongoing historic architectural surveys of the areas, which contain extant 19th- and 20th-century industrial complexes, are completed. The remaining proposed station and layover areas (Canton Center Station, Raynham Station, Freetown Station/Layover Facility, and Battleship Cove Station); proposed Stoughton frontage road; and right-of-way sections have low archaeological sensitivity for intact below-ground cultural deposits. Avoidance of moderately and highly archaeologically sensitive areas is recommended. Otherwise, intensive surveys that include additional background research and subsurface testing may be warranted. Only one project area has been subjected to subsurface testing to date, at the original Parcel 2 of the East Taunton Station. No cultural deposits were recovered during the subsurface testing and no further work is recommended for this area.

25-2412 Heitert, Kristen, and A. Peter Mair, II

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Home Depot Cross Dock Facility Project Area, Shrewsbury. 75 pages.

This survey identified two Native American archaeological sites. Background research indicated no previous documentary or archaeological work had been performed within the project boundaries, although three prehistoric sites had been located in proximity to the parcel during an earlier survey (see report #25-125). Fifty-seven, 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated across the 76-acre project. The Quinsigamond I Site represents a short-term Late Archaic-Early Woodland hunting episode based on a Squibnocket triangle projectile point and a low density of chipping debris. The Quinsigamond II Site contains a dense concentration of chipping debris and two bifaces and likely represents a lithic workshop or longer-term campsite. Given the relative paucity of information regarding settlement and subsistence patterns in the Flint Pond/Lake Quinsigamond area, avoidance of the Quinsigamond I and Quinsigamond II sites is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, a site examination should be undertaken at both sites.

25-2413 Leveillee, Alan

1999 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Owen District Road Development Area, Westfield. 8 pages.

A reconnaissance archeological walkover assessment of the 216 acre project area was completed. The goal of the survey was to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. The project area is bisected by Pond Brook and its associated wetland margins. The elevated margins to the east and west of Pond Brook, characterized by well-drained sandy soils are highly sensitive. Intermediate areas east and west of the brook are moderately sensitive. The eastern and western margins of the parcel have low sensitivity. Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey, an intensive (locational) survey was recommended.

25-2414 Mair, II, A. Peter

2003 Archaeological Monitoring Services: Downtown Common Redesign, Framingham. 52 pages.

Landscaping activities associated with the improvements to the Downtown Common were monitored to ensure that ground disturbances exceeding 2ft in depth did not impact potentially significant archaeological deposits. The Downtown Common is part of the Concord Square Historic District, listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. It is also the site of potentially significant archaeological resources, including unmarked Native American burials recorded in the MHC's Inventory of Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth (19-MD-359). Fourteen exca-

vations exceeding the 2ft depth were dug by hand and monitored. None resulted in the recovery of cultural material or the exposure of subsurface features. No further monitoring is required.

25-2415 Herbster, Holly, and Suzanne G. Cherau

2001 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Canalside Commons, Bourne. 47 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 87, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the approximately 63 acres proposed for development. The survey did not identify any documented ancient or historic period resources or archaeological deposits within the project area. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2416 Graves, Anna K., and Holly Herbster

2003 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Cape Wind Terrestrial, Alternative #1, Barnstable and Yarmouth. 97 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 208, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity in the 5.9mi proposed utility trench corridor. A low-density prehistoric site, the Pole #20 Site, was identified during the intensive survey, but not recommended for further survey. No historic sites or features were noted during the survey.

25-2417 Heitert, Kristen B., and Suzanne G. Cherau

2002 Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project, Stratton, Searsburg, Whitingham, and Wilmington, Vermont, and Charlemont, Massachusetts. 164 pages.

Phase IB/intensive archaeological surveys were completed at nine historic sites and one prehistoric site within the Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project area. The historic sites were located in the towns of Somerset (VT-WD-137, VT-WD-138), Searsburg (VT-BE-213), Wilmington (VT-WD-139, VT-WD-140, VT-WD-141, VT-WD-231), and Whitingham, Vermont (VT-WD-146), and Charlemont, Massachusetts (CHRL-HA-1), and the prehistoric site in Whitingham, Vermont (VT-WD-147). All 10 sites were previously identified as threatened by erosional and/or recreational impacts during a Phase IA/reconnaissance survey conducted in 2000 as part of the Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Management Plan (see report #25-1391, 1392, 1898). A total of 76, 50x50cm test pits was excavated using judgmentally placed test pits and linear transects with test pits spaced at 8–10m intervals. The combined assemblage comprised 296 pieces of cultural material including a mix of late-19th-century domestic debris as well as several pieces of chipping debris from disturbed contexts. The subsurface testing, combined with supplemental documentary research for each of the sites, indicated that none of them retained sufficient stratigraphic integrity or significant cultural material to recommend additional archaeological investigations.

25-2418 Heitert, Kristen, and Alan Leveillee

2004 Archaeological Assessment and Monitoring Program, Waters Farmhouse Foundation, West Sutton. 17 pages.

Machine testing consisted of a single 20x2ft trench excavated along the north elevation of the original portion of the house. A buried dry-laid fieldstone foundation wall running perpendicular to the house was identified in the trench. Hand excavation of the feature recovered an assemblage of 2,275 pieces of primarily 18th to early 19th-century cultural material including creamware, pearlware, white salt-glazed stoneware, free-blown green bottle glass, and nails. The foundation is

from a wood/work shed dating to the earliest construction episode of the house, ca. 1757–1762, and razed during a subsequent remodeling of the structure, ca. 1790–1795. The discovery of the foundation illuminates a building campaign unrecognized by either the formal architectural history or oral tradition about the house. Subsequent structural and drainage improvements to the foundation were completed and successfully avoided the foundation feature.

25-2419 Donta, Christopher L., and Thomas L. Arcuti

2004 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for Renovations and Additions to Frontier Regional High School, Deerfield. 63 pages.

The present project area covers 6.84acres. A total of 55 shovel test pits were excavated within five survey units. A thin scattering of historic artifacts was recovered from the topsoil. None of these artifacts appear to predate the late 18th century, and all were recovered from disturbed soil contexts. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2420 Mair, A. Peter, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Sprint PCS Antenna Site BS33XC690B, Webster. 37 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area was sensitive for Native American archaeological resources. Unfortunately the access road, communication facility, and cell tower were constructed before the intensive archaeological survey could be conducted. Extensive ground disturbance compromised the contextual integrity of soils. Visual inspection of exposed surfaces did not identify any cultural material. Visual inspection of the surrounding area revealed areas that are considered more sensitive for archaeological resources, in particular a large, flat, pine terrace overlooking wetlands northeast of the project area. Because the intensive archaeological survey could not be completed no conclusions regarding impacts to potentially significant archaeological resources could be made.

25-2421 Leveillee, Alan

1996 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Beverly Municipal Airport Vegetation Management Plan, Beverly. 35 pages.

The scope of work included background research and a pedestrian survey to observe existing conditions and assess archaeological sensitivity. Five isolated zones of moderate archaeological sensitivity were identified. They are limited horizontally and all contain evidence of historic alterations and encroachments by the airport and surrounding development. It was not considered likely that potentially significant archaeological sites would be encountered in these patches of moderately disturbed soils, which have a low archaeological sensitivity. It was considered unlikely that archaeological deposits with good vertical and horizontal integrity would be located within the proposed Vegetation Management zones. No further archeological survey is recommended.

25-2422 Donta, Christopher, and Jennifer Wendt

2004 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) and Site Examination Surveys for the Proposed Deerfield Academy Boathouse, Deerfield. 94 pages.

The 12 acre property adjacent to the Connecticut River. The locational survey recovered 49 Native American artifacts from 20 of 60 test pits, including 17 sherds of pottery, and quartz, chert, rhyolite, and quartzite debitage. A subsequent site examination included 121 test pits and five 1x1m units, yielding 290 Native American artifacts from 62 of the test pits and all of the 1x1m units. The artifacts include 108 pottery sherds, five lithic tools including a chert core, lithic debitage, and fire-cracked rock. One feature was documented, a storage/trash pit, containing debitage and a pot-

tery sherd. Diagnostic artifacts are limited to pottery, indicating a Woodland period date for the site, which is interpreted as a seasonal camp location. The site is easily accessed from the river and ideally suited for hunting and fishing as well as planting crops. It contains a low to moderate density of artifacts. Based on the amount of area excavated, the low number of artifacts recovered, and the even smaller number obtained from undisturbed contexts, no further survey was recommended at the Pole Swamp Brook site.

25-2423 Herbster, Holly, and Kristen Heitert

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Town of Westport, Westport. 367 pages.

This survey identified known and potential archaeological sites; developed town-wide archaeological sensitivity maps and an accompanying user's guide; and developed management recommendations for the protection of cultural resources and sensitive areas. The survey included archival research, informant interviews, and field survey and resulted in the documentation of 68 previously unrecorded archaeological sites. The predictive model developed for the survey indicates that Westport contains a wide diversity of natural resources including extensive wetland networks, limited modern period development, and a documented human presence spanning 10,000 years. Management recommendations focus on a coordinated development review through local and regional planning agencies. Partnerships with preservation and conservation advocates, Native American groups, land owners, and the general public are suggested as ways in which Westport can help to document, protect, and preserve important cultural resources.

25-2424 Chartier, Craig

2004 Intensive Archaeological Survey at the Canoe Club Residential Subdivision, Pembroke. 65 pages.

During the Intensive survey, 115, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in high potential areas on the south side of the North River. A total of 303 artifacts were recovered (4 prehistoric, 299 historic). Two prehistoric sites were identified, however no diagnostic prehistoric material was found. One historic site, a recently demolished house and its associated outbuildings and stonewalls, was recorded. Due to deep historic plowing, historic modifications, and the low density of ancient cultural material recovered, these sites are not considered significant. No further testing is recommended.

25-2425 Herbster, Holly, and Suzanne G. Cherau

1998 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Meetinghouse Golf Club Project Area. Edgartown. 40 pages.

The 162 acre project area contains two standing structures, one that is 35 years old and the other that dates from the 19th or possibly late 18th century and is the former site of the 17th-century Vincent House, which was relocated and restored as a museum. A total of 182, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within 30x30m blocks and along 10m interval transects. A small area of Native American deposits was designated the Mashacket Cove Site; recovered artifacts included chipping debris, a Late Woodland Levanna projectile point, pottery sherds, calcined bone, and charcoal in association with a large semi-circular pit feature. Because of its potential National Register eligibility, it was recommended that the site be avoided. Historic 19th- and 20th-century archaeological materials, associated with the standing MacKenty House and the previously excavated and relocated Vincent House (see report #25-2067), were collected but the information content from these resources was limited and no further testing was recommended. A possible cellarhole/foundation, with associated 17th and 18th-century domestic and structural artifacts, was designated the Andrews/Vincent Site. It is an historically important archaeological deposit that may be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Avoidance of this site area is recommended.

25-2426 Erickson, Harley

2004 The Forefathers Burying Ground Tomb Marker Restoration Project, Chelmsford. 24 pages.

The restoration of two tomb markers in the Forefathers Burying Ground was undertaken; the poor physical condition of the structures had compromised their integrity. One marker, a box-type marker with a vaulted tomb underneath, required much structural work and ground disturbance. The other marker, a tablet, required only a small amount of stabilization. A reconnaissance level survey was conducted to ensure that no human remains were impacted during the project. The restoration of these markers was part of the Town of Chelmsford's efforts to preserve this historically significant buying ground.

25-2427 Herbster, Holly, and William Brett

2002 Resource Report 4 – Cultural Resources, Supplemental Report, Archaeological Resources, Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, L.L.C., Phase III Project, Haverhill, Boxford, North Andover, Middleton, Danvers, Peabody. 96 pages.

Archaeologist conducted a supplemental assessment and survey-level investigation on formerly inaccessible areas as well as on newly proposed facility sites recommended following the submittal of Resource Report 4 – Cultural Resources in October 2000. All currently proposed Phase III Project facilities have been assessed and surveyed, where appropriate. This supplemental report does not include information regarding 16 archaeological site evaluation studies conducted in 2001. Thirteen archaeological sites were identified during supplemental testing including two find spots. These archaeological deposits are low density and/or characterized by a lack of stratigraphic integrity. None of these sites were considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Aboveground resources were also surveyed. Although no aboveground structures or landscapes were identified during investigations, Reroute 4M is located near the Hubbard-Foster House in North Andover, a potentially National Register-eligible property. A valve site along this route change will be installed on an adjacent property, approximately 600ft from the house. The valve site, however, is situated between a stand of trees and an existing Massachusetts Electric power easement. The Hubbard-Foster House property's potential National Register-eligibility will not be affected.

25-2428 Swihart, Sharon, and Mitchell Mulholland

2004 Moore State Park Historic District, Paxton, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

The Moore Memorial State Park has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as the Moore State Park Historic District. The park is managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. The District is centered upon an historic mill village that operated along the waterfalls of Turkey Hill Brook in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The District includes saw and grist mills and a trip hammer and a blacksmith shop, along with the homesteads, farmsteads (defined by open pastures and stone fences), forests, waterways, roadways, quarries, and a school, which together defined the mill village as a largely self-sufficient community from the 1740s until 1927. As it stands today, Moore State Park Historic District consists of a centralized mill village complex, through which run the historic stone fence-lined roads which connected the village to nearby farmsteads, and beyond to surrounding town centers. The District contains standing structures, ruins, and archaeological sites.

25-2429 Begley, William R., and Ann K. Davin

1996 Final Report, Data Recovery Program, Riverside 2 (19-PL-703) and 3 (19-PL-702) Sites, Lakeville Corporate Park, Lakeville, Massachusetts. 325 pages.

These two sites are two of the nine sites that form the Riverside Park Archaeological District. Previous site examinations at the Riverside 1-8 sites documented Early Archaic through historic-period land use along the Nemasket River (see report #25-1893). This data recovery confirmed the complexity of the archaeological deposits at the Riverside 2 and 3 sites. The most intense and diverse use of the Riverside 2 and 3 sites occurred during the Transitional Archaic Period. Diagnostic artifacts included Susquehanna Broad, Wayland Notched, and Orient Fishtail projectile points, and several deep storage pits, fire pits, and lithic workshops were recovered as well. Radiocarbon dates obtained from three deep pit features at the Riverside 2 Site ranged from 2600 to 2900 B.P. At the Riverside 3 Site, the recovery of three bifurcate base projectile points revealed a previously unidentified Early Archaic Period occupation. Diagnostic Neville and Stark projectile points document site use during the Middle Archaic Period. The comparatively large assemblage of diagnostic Small Stemmed and Squibnocket Triangle projectile points recovered from both sites, along with a deep pit feature radiocarbon dated to 3870B.P. provide evidence of a Late Archaic Period component. Minor Woodland Period components were also present at both sites (based on radiocarbon dates of 1430 and 950 B.P from feature contexts). The distribution of archaeological deposits associated with the various components suggest that the Riverside 2 and 3 sites reflect the overall pattern within the Riverside Park Archaeological District of planned reoccupation and intensive exploitation of natural resources since at least the Early Archaic Period. The majority of these sites were occupied for relatively brief periods as short-term campsites. The presence of overlapping occupations reveals continuity in the Archaic lifestyle that is sometimes obscured by changes in the stylistic attributes of projectile points and other artifacts and by the structural aspects of sites.

25-2430 Binzen, Timothy L., F. Timothy Barker, and Peggy Kelly

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Little Bay Multi-Use Trail on Sconticut Neck, Fairhaven. 97 pages.

The trail route is 1,400m (4,592ft/0.87mi) long and is centered in the northern part of Sconticut Neck. A total of 194 shovel test pits was excavated in 8 survey units and identifying two previously unrecorded pre-Contact Native American sites (the Freitas Native American Findspot and the Little Bay Site). The testing also provided new data from the previously recorded Taber's Brook Site (19-BR-481) and Nasketucket River Site (19-BR-348), Loci A-D. The sites included shell deposits, subsurface features, and lithic assemblages of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, edge tools and projectile points representing occupations that occurred during the Woodland Period. Site examination surveys are recommended for the potentially significant portions of three sites: the western locus of the Taber's Brook Site; Loci A and B of the Nasketucket River Site; and the Little Bay Site. No additional survey is recommended for the Freitas Native American Findspot. Testing also produced additional data from the previously recorded Freitas House Historic Site (FAI-HA-5), which consists of a house foundation and roadside retaining wall. The survey also identified the Pope-Thompson Historic Site. Both sites were occupied between the mid 19th century and early 20th century. It is recommended that the house foundation at the Freitas House Historic Site be avoided during construction. The retaining wall, a non-integral component of the site, requires no further consideration. No additional survey is recommended for either historic site.

25-2431 Heitert, Kristen

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Archaeological Resources Management Plan, Yankee Nuclear Power Station, Rowe and Monroe. 191 pages.

The approximately 2,200acre project area straddles both banks of the Deerfield River and is composed primarily of undeveloped woodland and steep slope. Fourteen, 19th-century resources were field verified (8 farm complexes and residences; 1 sawmill; 1 cemetery; 1 barn; 2 sugarhouses; and the abandoned Hoot, Toot & Whistle (HT&W) Railroad alignment). Moderate to high historic archaeological sensitivity was assigned to those areas with documented historic period resources

and adjacent lands likely to contain associated structural remains and/or cultural material. Moderate prehistoric sensitivity was assigned to those areas adjacent to wetlands or on isolated upland areas in proximity to small streams or brooks. Environmental constraints such as steep, wet topography, lack of arable land, and previous disturbance resulted in a low historic and prehistoric archaeological sensitivity assessment for the majority of the project area. An Archaeological Resources Management Plan was developed for the project area.

25-2432 Donta, Christopher L., Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Thomas L. Arcuti

1999 Archaeological Field Survey and Assessment for the Cultural Resource Inventory, Analysis, and Preservation Plan, Pilgrim Memorial State Park, Plymouth. 110 pages.

The project area is near four sites occupied between 500 and 6,000 years ago. The area has also been occupied throughout the historic period, beginning in A.D. 1620. Conditions in the study area favor the discovery of sites. Although development has affected much of the vicinity, test excavations identified intact prehistoric resources. A total of 10 shovel test pits, 5 .50x2m hand-excavated trenches, and one backhoe trench were excavated within four survey units. The Coles Hill Site was recorded and produced an assemblage of 423 artifacts. The site was occupied during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, and possibly during the Contact period. In addition, 6,210 historic period artifacts were recovered. Any construction in the project area should be preceded by additional archaeological survey.

25-2433 Binzen, Timothy L., Peggy Kelly, and Angele Smith

1999 Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis for the Cultural Resources Inventory, Analysis and Preservation Plan, Pilgrim Memorial State Park, Plymouth. 83 pages.

A cultural landscape inventory was conducted to document and analyze the historical development of the Plymouth Rock Master Plan study area, and address the historic and current articulation of the Plymouth waterfront with the Plymouth Village Historic District. In keeping with the goal “to maximize the historic interpretive potential of the site” information was compiled from a wide spectrum of documentary and archival sources to trace the evolution of the cultural landscapes within the study area. Five conceptual cultural landscapes emerge (residential, public, commercial, industrial, and commemorative) which together compose the evolving landscape of the study area as it existed at different points in time. A new series of maps was generated that depict these cultural landscapes as they appeared in the Plymouth study area during the Early Colonial Period, the Late Federal Period, the Early Industrial Period, and the Late Industrial Period.

25-2434 Donta, Christopher L., and Timothy L. Binzen

1999 Preservation Approach and Treatment Plan for the Cultural Resources Inventory, Analysis and Preservation Plan, Pilgrim Memorial Park, Plymouth. 41 pages.

This preservation plan for the cultural resources in Pilgrim Memorial Park draws upon archival sources and archaeological excavations conducted within the project area. It discusses possibilities for the future development of the park, including the reconfiguration of existing structures that are within an area of high-density archaeological deposits, and it describes the archaeological sensitivity of different sections of the project area. The North Park and South Park landforms are the remains of historic wharves extending into Plymouth Harbor that were filled and covered. They likely contain deeply buried deposits dating to the 17th century and later. Coles Hill overlooks the harbor and is the location archaeological sites. The Memorial Hall Parking Lot is thought to have a moderate to high archaeological sensitivity.

25-2435 Barker, F. Timothy, Timothy L. Binzen, and Peggy Kelly

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Fitchburg Municipal Airport, Fitchburg. 42 pages.

The airport is located on a broad level plain north of the North Nashua River, downstream from the confluence with Baker Brook. During the construction of the airport in the 1930s the main channels of the North Nashua River, Baker Brook, and their wetlands were entirely filled and diverted to their present locations. The upland hills and terraces adjacent to the eastern side of the airport were cut and graded during airport construction and have been quarried for gravel. The majority of the airport property has low archaeological sensitivity due to the massive landscape alterations associated with the construction of runways and buildings. During the reconnaissance survey, three relatively undisturbed areas possessing moderate to high archaeological sensitivity were identified. These areas consist of a section of intact river flood plain at the infield area in the southern portion of the airport, hill and terrace remnants located at the southeastern corner of the airport, and the northern infield area. Archaeological testing is recommended prior to any undertakings in these areas.

25-2436 Binzen, Timothy L., F. Timothy Barker, and Peggy Kelly

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Property Improvements at the Evergreens, Amherst. 74 pages.

Evergreens is the historic home of Emily Dickinson's brother and sister-in-law. The house was built in 1856 on a lot adjacent to the Dickinson Homestead and is a contributing resource in the Dickinson National Register Historic District. The proposed improvements include landscape restoration and walkway repair in front of the house; repair of an existing shed at the rear of the house; installation of an accessible ramp leading into the house; installation of a fence along the sidewalk in front of the house; minor grading and re-gravelling of the drive and turnaround area; and repair of a pathway between the shed and the location historically occupied by a carriage house. Subsurface testing was conducted at all these locations, using 25 shovel test pits, 10 exploratory trenches, and 1 excavation unit. Information was obtained concerning the stratigraphy in the historic landscaping at the site, the method of construction of historic landscape features, and the fabric of features such as pathways and steps. Machine-assisted excavation was subsequently conducted east of the main house, to locate the foundation of a carriage house that once existed there. Footings for the outbuilding were identified. Two small, dense deposits of historic domestic refuse were recorded, which could be investigated during future archaeological research at the property.

25-2437 Ford, Ben, and Suzanne Cherau

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Camp Curtis Guild, Lynnfield, Reading, North Reading, and Wakefield. 171 pages.

The facility contains 453 undeveloped wetland acres. A preliminary predictive model was constructed for the facility based on a walkover survey and background research. The model was tested and refined based on the results of 862, 50x50cm test pits excavated within 67, 50x50m testing blocks. A refined predictive model for Camp Curtis Guild was constructed at the completion of the project. The southern portion of the facility was disturbed by the construction of a cantonment and firing ranges, but the remainder of the facility is primarily undisturbed woodland with generally rolling topography and a drumlin located along the east margin of the facility. Cedar Swamp forms the west boundary of the facility and bisects the northern portion of the facility. A light to moderate density of historic period artifacts was recovered from throughout the facility. All of these artifacts appear to be field trash or the results of extremely limited activities. The greatest density of historic period artifacts occurred in the northern portion of the facility, where historic roads are closest. Fifteen Native American sites were identified during this survey; the majority on well-drained soils within 100m of a wetland or water source. Ancient Native American artifacts were recovered from 0–60cm below surface. No features or diagnostic artifacts were

encountered. One untyped projectile point with attributes of a Brewerton Side-Notched type point was recovered.

25-2438 Wallace, Lacey Mayo

2004 Fastening Identities, Dressing for Display: Artifacts of Personal Adornment from the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635-1986, Newbury. 110 pages.

This study of the artifacts of personal adornment from the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, draws upon the work of Carolyn White, Stephen Hinks, and Grace Ziesing to interpret clothing fasteners and other personal effects recovered from the site during excavations conducted between 1986 and 1996. A total of 206 artifacts recovered from 19 areas at the site are included in the study; these include clothing fasteners (buttons, snaps, collar studs, and buckles), jewelry, and hair ornaments that date from the 17th through 20th centuries. Aided by portraiture, documents, and the work of costume historians, the author offers interpretations of how clothing fasteners assist in the interpretation of articles of dress worn by occupants of the site, and using contemporary social theory, moves towards a contextual analysis of adornment and dress as symbols of social status and personal identity.

25-2439 Robinson, David

2003 Inspection of Magnetic Anomalies Remote Sensing Archaeological Survey, Boston Harbor Deep Draft Navigation Improvement Study, Boston. 67 pages.

A remotely operated vehicle (ROV) survey of three magnetic anomalies within the study area are in the heavily traveled main southern ship channel into Boston Harbor east of Castle Island. The ROV survey included background research, a systematic visual and magnetic ROV survey, and limited subsurface testing. Background research indicated that the study area was in an area of ancient Native American coastal settlement and that the project area was exposed during the prehistoric period. One vessel was documented lost in close proximity to the project area in 1895, and NOAA navigation charts indicate a shipwreck within the project area beginning in 1975. Beginning in the last quarter of the 19th century, dredging to improve and maintain the ship channel lowered the channel bottom 16 feet. The systematic and visual ROV survey consisted of 21 survey lines spaced at 10ft intervals. Visual and magnetic data were collected along the survey lines. Limited excavation using the ROV thruster-wash deflector was also conducted at the three magnetic anomaly locations. No pre-Contact Period cultural materials or archaeological features were identified. The only cultural materials noted were lobster pots and modern debris. Lobster pots and/or magnetic rock outcrops or boulders caused the magnetic anomalies. The proposed activities within the study area will not affect significant archaeological resources; no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2440 Dudek, Martin G.

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Red Mill Village, Norton. 72 pages.

This survey determined that over 90% of this 53.1 acre parcel area has been severely impacted by past sand-and-gravel operations and has little or no archaeological potential. Documentary research indicates that there are no known archaeological sites or recorded historic structures within the project area. The White family farmhouse, built in 1797, is located east of the project area, which also borders on the White Cemetery (Norton Form A 801). The cemetery's earliest gravestone is dated 1801. Four discontinuous areas along the property boundaries are relatively undisturbed and may contain archaeological resources. One area will be impacted by the proposed development, while two other areas are in close proximity and will be in danger of secondary impacts. The fourth area is not near the proposed development. An intensive (locational) survey or implementation of a protection plan is recommended for each archaeologically sensitive area.

25-2441 Chan, Alexandra

2003 The Slaves of Colonial New England: Discourses of Colonialism and Identity at the Isaac Royall House, Medford. 2 volumes, 502 pages.

A combination of historical research and three seasons of archaeological excavation at the Isaac Royall House Slave Quarters is revealing that, far from being a collection of simple oppositions, the differences between Caribbean and New England slave systems were more complex and less clearly defined than perhaps imagined. Artifacts and social differentiation in the use of space around the estate do not support the idea of Northern bondage being either systemically gentler or more incorporative in nature than Caribbean forms of slavery. Indeed, research suggests that while Northern slavery was certainly different from Caribbean slavery, it cannot be thought to have been better, for any gains made in the material conditions of life were not without other concessions. The concepts of habitus, praxis, performative social discourse, multi-locality, and implication are used to integrate meaning and agency into the analytical approaches and methods at the Royall House. The study brings an ethnographic approach and analysis to documents, architecture, landscape, and archaeology to focus on the diverse experiences of the many individuals from that site--white and black--and offers possible interpretations of how those different experiences were negotiated through material symbols. In documents, artifacts, landscape, and architecture, the author presents evidence of the contestations between master and slaves as they struggled to define themselves and each other in a world that was violent and shifting and anything but fixed.

25-2442 Putnam, Barbara

1996 Archaeological Intensive Survey for the right of way of the Worcester Commuter Rail Extension, Framingham, Ashland, Southborough, Westborough, Grafton, Millbury, Worcester. 122 pages.

The existing track was first laid in the 1830s at which time there was considerable impact to existing archaeological sites. Since that time, additional historic structures have been built along the rail line. While construction impacts along the rail line are expected to be minimal, the construction of a new double track in Worcester and Westborough and the location of fencing in Grafton and Southborough, do involve potential impacts to cultural resources in the rail corridor. An intensive (locational) survey conducted at these locations showed that the extensive cut-and-fill construction of the original line as well as later maintenance activities has extensively disturbed sections of the track that had to be leveled in order to accommodate changes in elevation. Flat segments along the line, which are not to be impacted by the current project, were not tested during the intensive survey; it is not known whether the entire ROW has been disturbed. (See also reports #25-1480, #25-2075, and #25-2443).

25-2443 Dwyer, Alison

1996 Intensive Archaeological Survey: Proposed Millbury and Grafton Stations of the Worcester Commuter Rail Extension. Millbury and Grafton. 34 pages.

This project entails the construction of five new stations, two of which will be in Grafton and Millbury. An intensive archaeological survey was performed at each proposed station location. Excavation at the proposed Millbury Station location indicated that the area is undisturbed; however, only a limited number of historic artifacts and a single quartz flake were recovered. Excavation at the proposed Grafton Station location indicated that the area is disturbed and that there is a lack of significant archaeological resources. No additional testing is recommended (see also reports #25-1840, 25-2075 & 25-2442).

25-2444 Donohue, Barbara

2004 Typically New England, Cordaville, Southborough's 19th-Century Mill Village. Southborough. 63 pages.

This report, written for the general reader, conveys the history and archaeology of the Mill Site, including labor and management.

25-2445 Timothy L. Binzen, F. Timothy Barker, and Jennifer Wendt

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Phase 7 Sewer Improvements, Tewksbury. 91 pages.

The reconnaissance survey assessed the archaeological sensitivity of 8,400 linear feet of proposed sewer lines and eight pumping stations. A total of 128 shovel test pits was excavated in areas exhibiting high sensitivity. Three pre-Contact Native American sites were recorded: the Redgate Site, the Mill Street Bridge Site, and the Regina Site. Each site contained a very low volume of chipping debris and has provided evidence of Native American occupations in the Shawsheen River drainage. Additional testing is not recommended, however, because of previous disturbance, the low volume of artifacts, and the absence of subsurface features. Low volumes of 19th-and 20th-century artifacts were recovered from several of the survey units, but no historic sites or features were recorded. No additional testing is recommended.

25-2446 Herbster, Holly

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Castaldi Drive Development Project, Dartmouth, Massachusetts and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, Greater New Bedford Business Park Expansion Project, Dartmouth and New Bedford, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

This survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by proposed development within the Castaldi Drive parcel. A total of 58, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the approximately 20 acre parcel. A single quartz flake was located. The three parcels slated for expansion are previously disturbed and no additional testing was recommended.

25-2447 Donta, Christopher L.

1999 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Perimeter Fencing Project, Turners Falls Municipal Airport, Montague. 81 pages.

A proposed 992m (3,254ft) fencing project includes impacts within close proximity to a Paleoindian site (the Hanneman site, 19-FR-324) that is located on airport property. This study included background research and subsurface testing. A total of 105 shovel test pits was excavated at the property, placed along the proposed fence center line. Artifacts were found in three locations, but all areas were disturbed, and none of the materials recovered were material types used at the Paleoindian site. The present project does not threaten the site. A historic site, the Stevens Site, was identified. This is a middle- to late 19th-century residential site including two buried foundations and an associated scatter of artifacts. No further survey is recommended for this site because the proposed project does not pose a threat to its structural components.

25-2448 Binzen, Timothy L., Christopher L. Donta, and F. Timothy Barker

2004 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Septic System Upgrade Project, George's Island, Boston Harbor. 90 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance and intensive (locational) survey were conducted for a proposed septic system upgrade near the southwest bastion of Fort Warren on George's Island in Boston Harbor. A total of 13 machine trenches was excavated, in addition to hand-excavation of 16 shovel

test pits and 3 excavation units. On the glacis slope of the fort, deep deposits of stony fill were encountered above a clayey substratum representing the shoal on which the fort was built in the mid-19th century. Testing beyond the foot of the glacis slope encountered fill deposits attributed to landscaping and the demolition of outbuildings. Feature 1, a section of brick foundation encountered, likely represents the foundation of a 19th-century stable. Project plans were modified to avoid the feature. Feature 2 was a concentration of cobbles with animal bone fragments and a low volume of charcoal, visible beneath glacis fill overburden. The feature was contiguous to a deposit of shell that overlay shoal soil. Feature 3 consisted of a shell deposit that overlay shoal soil. The feature soil contained fish vertebrae and dissolved charcoal. It could not be determined whether either feature was cultural in origin. No Native American or Euro-American artifacts were recovered in association with either feature. No further survey is recommended for Feature 2, Feature 3, or the septic system upgrade.

25-2449 Donta, Christopher, and Timothy L. Binzen

2000 Archaeological Site Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for the Sachem Rock Farm Septic System Installation, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The reconnaissance survey assessed the 31 acre property as a whole, and indicated generally high sensitivity for Native American archaeological resources. The intensive survey involved testing for a proposed septic system (pipe and leach field) to service the main house on the property. The house and outbuildings are adjacent to Sachem Rock (site 19-PL-63), a topographic feature commemorated as the location where Myles Standish and the others from Plymouth acquired Old Bridgewater from the Wampanoag sachem Massasoit in 1649. The reconnaissance reviewed a town history that described Native American artifacts collected in the early 20th century from the fields surrounding Sachem Rock. Four shovel test pits were excavated along the proposed 140ft septic pipe, which begins between the house and Sachem Rock and trends northeast to the leach field. Eight shovel test pits were excavated in the 40x70ft leach field. A total of 34 artifacts was recovered from 11 of the 12 test pits, in intact subsoil, plow zone and fill strata, and included one Meadowood-type rhyolite projectile point, one Native American pottery fragment, one hammerstone, one quartz core, and chipping debris of rhyolite and quartz. Historic-period artifacts consisting of 19th- and 20th-century domestic refuse were recovered from eight test pits, with higher volumes encountered next to the house. Based on the volume of Native American artifacts recovered and the potential for intact cultural deposits associated with Sachem Rock, a site examination is recommended.

25-2450 Whitney, Joannah L., Margaret Kelly, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Christopher Donta

2004 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Proposed Cell Tower – Sage #N11739, of the Fentonville/Langevin Property, Palmer, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

The proposed construction parcel is approximately 2.4 acres with a 360ft long access road extending from the cell tower parcel east to Robinson Street. Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the proposed construction area were tested for cultural resources. Twenty-four, 40x40cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5m intervals. No archaeological features or artifacts were recovered during testing. No further survey is recommended.

25-2451 Mair, A. Peter, II

2004 Intensive Archaeological Survey: Concord Sewers Phase I, Concord, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

This survey included background research and field investigations. Phase I of the multiphase/multiyear project included two pump stations (250sq ft per station) and a cross-country lateral (500 linear feet) in locations considered to have moderate to high archaeological sensitivity.

Background research did not identify any archaeological properties within the impact areas. A walkover survey indicated that these areas had been disturbed and the excavation of 7, 50x50cm test units confirmed this observation. No cultural material was recovered. No additional survey is warranted.

25-2452 Donta, Christopher, and Jennifer Wendt

2004 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) and Site Examination Surveys for the Proposed Tewksbury-Andover Lateral Natural Gas Pipeline Project, Tewksbury. 115 pages.

Archaeologists conducted background research, an archaeological reconnaissance survey, an archaeological intensive (locational) survey, and site examination surveys for the proposed 8.2km (5.1mi) pipeline lateral. The research involved the excavation of 245 STPs in 13 survey units, identifying three Native American sites, two of which were recommended for avoidance, and the third was considered too low density to warrant further research. The Great Swamp site yielded 12 lithic flakes, 11 of which are rhyolite. The Meadow Brook Marsh site contained 20 artifacts, including one Small-Stemmed point, one rhyolite point fragment, and 18 rhyolite flakes. The Shawsheen Meadows Site contained six artifacts, all quartz flakes except for a quartz biface fragment. Because avoidance was not possible, site examinations were conducted at the Great Swamp and Meadow Brook Marsh sites. The Great Swamp yielded an additional 42 flakes, all but two of which are rhyolite. The Meadow Brook Marsh site yielded another 78 artifacts, including a rhyolite unfinished triangular point, a whetstone, and 76 flakes of rhyolite. Both sites are interpreted as short-term hunting or camping locations, where a small amount of lithic working took place.

25-2453 Russo, Paul A., and James C. Garman

2000 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Boston College Stone House Project, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

A previous reconnaissance survey of the parcel indicated that it had high sensitivity for 18th- and 19th-century EuroAmerican archaeological sites, including a farmstead that may have been established as early as 1730 (see report #25-1463). The intensive survey encompassed excavation of eight machine-assisted trenches, using a backhoe equipped with a flat cutting edge. All trenches were excavated to sterile subsoil. In trenches where natural soil horizons were recorded, field personnel excavated 50x50cm test pits and screened excavated soils through ¼-inch hardware mesh. A total of nine test pits was excavated in this manner. The survey identified different components of land use over time: 19th-century agricultural land use, seen in plow zones and a pit used to bury stones; large-scale turn-of-the-century dumping; and early 20th-century landscaping. None of these components represents a potentially significant archaeological resource. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2454 Mair, A. Peter, II

2004 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey: Sanctuary at Holden, Holden. 72 pages.

The proposed retirement residential development occupies approximately 30 acres within a gravel quarry on 98 acres. Background research and a walkover survey determined that the majority of the study area has low archaeological sensitivity. Several small areas of high archaeological sensitivity were identified overlooking Poor Farm Brook. The walkover also confirmed the location of the Holden Poor Farm Site (HOL-HA-10), which had experienced some surface disturbance during the placement of erosion control measures. The Sanctuary at Holden development is confined to the disturbed quarry and immediate fringes, which lacks integrity and no additional archaeological investigations are required. It is recommended that no further construction activities take place within the limits of the Holden Poor Farm Site.

25-2455 Donta, Christopher L., and Thomas L. Arcuti

1996 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) and Architectural Survey for the Proposed Williamstown Executive Park, Williamstown. 81 pages.

Background research determined that one Native American archaeological site is adjacent to the project area: the Hoosac Meadow site (19-BK-125). This site is based on a 19th-century historical reference; there are no recent indications of Native American material. Historic information indicates that Europeans settled the area in the mid-18th century. It was mainly agricultural until late in the 19th century when Williams College became the main employer. Several buildings along Simonds Road between the Hoosic River and Sand Spring Road are significant examples of 18th- and 19th-century architectural styles. The project area is currently an industrial zone, with very heavy disturbance caused by a landfill, a wastewater treatment plant, gravel pits, and other activities. The project consisted of two survey units (100 shovel test pits). The units covered the main portion of the proposed development, located west of Simonds Road (Survey Unit 1 – 77 test pits), and a lesser impact area (Suvery Unit 2 – 23 test pits) located along the Hoosic River banks to the east of Simonds Road. One area of Native American activity was identified: seven pieces of dark grayish chert lithic waste recovered from two test pits in the northwestern portion of the project area. Additional close-interval testing revealed no further artifacts, and no features were visible. Areas surrounding this location area heavily disturbed. This site is not likely to yield information of significance to prehistory, and no further survey of the project area is recommended.

25-2456 Binzen, Timothy L.

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Richardson Brook Area Sewer Project, Dracut. 55 pages.

The proposed project consists of construction of approximately 9,140 linear feet of cross-country gravity sewer pipe. A total of 177 shovel test pits were excavated at locations along the cross-country routes attributed high sensitivity for archaeological resources. No Native American cultural materials were recovered. The testing produced a very low volume of historic artifacts. Several segments of stone wall were encountered throughout the project area, although plowzone deposits were infrequent. This suggested that the vicinity of upper Richardson Brook was used as woodlot during the historic period, with properties demarcated by stone walls. Because of the low density of artifacts and absence of subsurface features in the areas tested, no additional survey was recommended.

25-2457 Wheeler, Kathleen

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Dennis Village Cemetery, Dennis (Barnstable County), Massachusetts. 18 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was completed for the 9 acre Dennis Village Cemetery. The survey consisted of site and town file review at the Massachusetts Historical Commission, consultation with members of the Dennis Historical Society, and a site inspection. The purpose of the assessment was to provide recommendations for a general preservation plan to help the town maintain and preserve the municipally-owned burial ground. Recommendations include both “above-ground” and “below-ground” proposals. Above-ground survey includes compiling information related to the study of burial features (e.g., stones, orientation of graves) within the context of 18th- and 19th-century behavior. Above-ground survey would consist of a database that would enumerate graves and would include mapping known graves and matching published inscriptions from archival records. Below-ground archaeology ranges from non-intrusive geophysical studies of underlying features to slightly intrusive probing of soil deposits to reveal the number and alignment of unmarked graves.

25-2458 Dudek, Martin G.

2004 Summary Report for an Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey at the Stone Castle Condominiums Methuen, Massachusetts. 139 pages.

The survey consisted of 105 test pits, 82 systematic test pits in 3 blocks and 5 transects, 12 judgmental, and 11 bracket test pits, all 50x50cm, excavated across two areas comprising about 77 acres. The project area has been in use as a farm from the early 1800s until recently. The James Messer House and outbuildings (MHC# MET.519) and the barn located across the street (MHC# MET.525) are within the original parcel. The James Messer Farmhouse and two adjacent outbuildings will not be demolished, however, the farmhouse is not considered significant because of substantial replacement of the original structure circa 1905-1910. The other six standing structures date to the 20th century, four were photo-documented because they will be removed. The 1940s barn is to be removed. It is not considered significant. Another six early-to-mid 20th-century structures are known from old photographs and an interview with the present owner, who has lived at the farm for 84 years. Archaeological testing recovered scattered historic or modern materials. A low-density prehistoric activity zone, the Hovanasian Site, was identified; it yielded 21 quartz artifacts from plowzone contexts, including a Small Stemmed biface, a biface edge fragment, 6 flakes, and 13 pieces of shatter from 11 test pits scattered over a 220m long area. The site is not considered significant because of the diffuse, low-density distribution and the recovery of all artifacts from plowzone contexts. No other significant cultural resources were identified and no additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2459 Leveillee, Alan, and Donna Ingham

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Archaeological Site Examinations MH#2 and MH#4 Sites Fieldstone Landing Residential Subdivision Project Area, Berkley. 100 pages.

The MH#2 northern locus is a highly concentrated and spatially limited stone tool maintenance area occupied during the Late Archaic Period. Its contextual integrity has been compromised by agricultural land use and plowing. The MH#2 southern locus is a stone toolmaking and shellfish processing area occupied during the Late Archaic Period. The site has been impacted and spread by relatively recent episodes of deep agricultural plowing. No evidence of intact portions of truncated cultural features was identified within the site area, including the section predicted to be most sensitive to contain such deposits. Multiple years of collecting has also depleted the artifacts from this site. The contextual integrity of the MH#2 southern locus is poor and is not expected to yield data beyond those collected to date. The spatial integrity of the MH#4 Site is fair to poor. The only in situ context with meaningful vertical and horizontal integrity within MH#4 is the remnants of Feature 1, a low-density trash deposit, reflecting cleaning following food preparation and stone tool maintenance activities. Archaeological deposits within the larger site area have been impacted by recent agricultural land use. The majority of the site assemblage is associated with plowed soils and Feature 1. At one time, materials may have been concentrated in the vicinity of Feature 1, but years of agricultural activity, specifically plowing, have impacted and spread the assemblage across the greater site area and likely destroyed any surface concentrations and shallow features. Multiple years of collecting has also depleted this site. Lacking overall integrity, and with limited promise for data beyond those collected to date, the MH#4 Site is not likely to meet National Register eligibility criteria. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2460 Graves, Anna K., and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Cingular Wireless Telecommunications Facility, Canton, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

This survey, conducted on the Canton Fish and Game property, included informant interviews, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing of the 40x50ft lease compound to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of ten, 50x50cm test pits was excavated along two, 5m interval transects, and in five judgmentally placed test pits. No archaeological deposits within the project area were found. No further ar-

chaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2461 Herbster, Holly

2004 Technical Report, Archaeological Data Recovery Program, East Pasture Site (19-DK-238), Map 8, Lots 128.1 and 128.2, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 258 pages.

These archaeological investigations were completed in 2003 and 2004 within an approximately 27,000 sq ft (2,600 sq m) building envelope and approximately 266 linear feet (80m) of an existing grass roadway. An intensive survey completed in 2003 and determined that the East Pasture Site was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (see report #25-2364). A total of 103 sq m was excavated within the 2,670 sq m impact area, and combined with the intensive survey testing resulted in a 4.3% sample of the site within the project area boundaries. The archaeological investigations identified a high density of quartz chipping debris associated with 24 shell midden, hearth, postmold, and pit features. Lithic debitage and chipped-stone tools comprised the majority of the recovered artifact assemblage, while the shell midden deposits were the dominant feature type within the site area and contained large amounts of mammal bone together with fish, bird and reptile bone. Together, lithics, shell, and animal/fish bone comprised 99% of the 19,679 total artifacts recovered. Radiocarbon dating of three features associated the site with the Late Archaic Period and the Late Woodland Period. Recovered materials also included one complete bifurcate based projectile together with associated chipping debris and a fragmentary bifurcate based point. Other diagnostic projectiles tied the site to the Middle, Late, and Transitional Archaic and Early and Late Woodland periods. A small assemblage of Native American pottery and several historic period artifacts suggested site use through the Late Woodland/Contact and Early Historic periods. Small Stemmed projectile points dominated the chipped tool assemblage, numbering 68 of the 163 typed points collected at the site. The prevalence of quartz Small Stemmed points across the entire site area and in every stratigraphic level suggests this point style was an expedient utilitarian tool fashioned from quartz cobbles that were readily available throughout the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The excavated portion of the East Pasture Site documented the use of numerous activity areas across a broad terrace and within a smaller swale bounded by wetlands. The types and densities of deposits collected at the site are nearly identical to those at the neighboring Gerhard Site (19-DK-237) indicating that these two sites are part of a larger habitation area along the southwestern margin of Menemsha Pond. No evidence of human burial features was identified within the project area portion of the East Pasture Site during the intensive survey or data recovery excavations. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the East Pasture Site impact area. Human burial features have, however, been identified at nearby sites and in feature types (including shell middens) such as those investigated at the East pasture Site. Portions of the identified site area, including several of the large shell midden deposits, were not fully excavated during the data recovery program. Therefore, it is possible that unmarked human burials could be present within the site area. Recommendations were made in accordance with the Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law.

25-2462 Donohue, Barbara

2004 Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed WNSI Taunton Cell Tower Site, No. 912003022A01, Taunton, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Archaeologists performed a survey of a 100x100ft lease area. Documentary research and the excavation of 58 test pits (14 in one 30m block, 40 along 3 transects, and 4 brackets) were completed for a proposed cell tower site, access roadway, and underground utility line. In all 86 of 87 recovered artifacts ranged from historical (creamware and pearlware) to modern (Styrofoam). A single utilized quartzite flake was also recovered. The historical materials were from plowed soils. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2463 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2004 Report Archaeological Testing For Fencing Lake Cochituate State Park Beach, Natick, MA. 17 pages.

A wooden split rail fence is proposed as a goose deterrent adjacent to the swimming beach at Cochituate State Park. The fence will measure between 286ft and 300ft and will employ between 38 and 40 posts (12" diameter) placed at 8-foot intervals. The fence will be sited to prevent flocks of Canada Geese from traversing from their grazing grounds in the day-use playing fields to the shoreline and into shallow water. Five prehistoric sites are recorded within the boundaries of Cochituate State Park (19-MD-216, 548, 549, 555, 576). The well-known ceremonial site Mansion Inn (19-MD-210) is located, just a short distance from the northern end of Lake Cochituate. 19-MD-576 is one of only a few sites within all of southern New England that has yielded the remains of Native American basketry; an avocational archaeologist saw it eroding out of an embankment near the state beach in the late 1960s. Prior to testing, walkover reconnaissance and a 1950s engineering plan revealed that considerable disturbance had occurred along the beach and sampling was meant to identify sections of the proposed fence that had not been previously disturbed. A total of 11 shovel test pits were excavated at the proposed locations of wooden posts. A 12th test was placed randomly near the end of the construction limits. Testing confirmed the presence of past soil disturbances and identified an area that was beyond the limits of disturbance. However, the area that was undisturbed yielded no evidence of Native American activity. The most interesting information that was derived from testing relates to the nature of the landscape and landform that comprises the project area. Unlike glacial till or drift, which varies greatly in its composition, but typically contains quantities of rounded cobbles, pebbles and gravel, the soils in the day-use area were virtually void of stone throughout the column, and as the depth increased the soils became increasingly finer and more silty. These soils are classified as lake or glacial stream deposits and specifically were derived from Glacial Lake Charles. The deposits that were laid down within the Lake Charles are well sorted and thinly stratified fine sand and silt and at the day-use beach ranged from as shallow as 16 cm to as deep as 73 cm below grade. No further archaeological evaluation was performed.

25-2464 Cherau, Suzanne G., Ben Ford, and Timothy Ives

2004 Intensive Archaeological Survey and Site Examinations, LAN-HA-23, LAN-HA-52, HS 91S, 19-WR-565, 19-WR-568, 19-WR-566, and 19-WR-567, Main Training Area, Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Devens, Massachusetts. 190 pages.

Field investigations were conducted at four previously identified ancient sites and two historic sites where future construction projects are planed. The intensive survey testing consisted of 87, 50x50cm test pits divided among the archaeologically sensitive areas. Background research focused on a review of existing documents relating to premilitary and military land use patterns in the project area. The site examination testing consisted of 8, 50x50cm test pits at each of the four ancient sites and an additional 9 test pits at one of the sites. None of these four sites was determined significant. The site examinations at two historic sites included test pits and 1x1m units. Neither site was determined significant. The survey and site examination field investigations at the one newly identified historic site, HS 91S, determined that this cellar hole and associated material assemblage dates to the 18th and early 19th century. It is recommended eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and D. Avoidance and protection should be maintained in this site area, or mitigation measures including a possible data recovery, may be warranted.

25-2465 Herbster, Holly, and Suzanne G. Cherau

2004 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Lot 531 Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

This archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the Town of Aquinnah Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw, administered through the Aquinnah Planning Board. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any

potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by proposed residential development. A total of 19, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the approximately 1.45 acre building envelope. No archaeological deposits were identified.

25-2466 Graves, Anna K., A. Peter Mair, II, and Duncan Ritchie

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Red Brook Estates, Southampton, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

The 78 acre project area occupies an elevated terrace at the juncture of Red Brook and the Manhan River. Sections of the project area bordering Red Brook will remain designated open space. The intensive survey included background research, informant interviews, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 120, 50x50cm test pits were excavated along four, 30x30m sampling blocks and five linear transects. A few pieces of historic/modern period cultural material (iron, window glass) were the only items recovered from these test pits. No archaeological sites were identified from subsurface testing within the project area. A walkover inspection of the project area during the intensive survey confirmed the reported location of an early 19th-century sawmill site along Red Brook. The Searle and Wolcott Sawmill Site consists of a breached dam, raceway and fieldstone rubble marking a mill foundation and is associated with a sequence of rural industrial activity along Red Brook from the late 18th to mid 19th century. This site is considered potentially significant cultural resource. The current appearance of this mill site was documented with scaled drawings and photographs. Two 19th-century standing structures currently used as single-family residences are located in the northern portion of the project area. These houses will not be affected. Proposed construction of a roadway entering the project area from Gilbert Road will also avoid two modern houses located along the western boundary of the project area. No further archaeological investigation of the Red Brook Estates project area is recommended. The Searle and Wolcott Sawmill Site is located within designated open space and a 100ft riverfront buffer zone and it should be possible for proposed development to avoid this potentially significant cultural resource. The two standing 19th-century structures are also within designated open space and will not be affected by the project as it is currently planned.

25-2467 Waller, Joseph N., and Jennifer Macpherson

2004 Cultural Resources Investigations, Tennessee Gas Pipeline, Massachusetts Rehabilitation Project, Middlesex and Essex Counties, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Cultural resources services involved a reconnaissance archaeological survey of delivery lines, sensitivity assessment and visual inspection of anomaly sites, and archaeological monitoring at anomaly construction sites. Cultural resources investigations established that TGP delivery lines traverse areas assessed as low, moderate, and high sensitivity for cultural resources. Background research and a walkover survey verified that all of the proposed work sites are n areas of extreme disturbances from previous pipeline construction, landfill operations, roadwork, and natural processes. Consequently, no additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the fourteen Phase 1 work sites. Prior to ground disturbances associated with the project, the archaeologists developed a protocol to include field inspection of anomaly sites and archaeological monitoring in areas of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. Once identified, staff inspected each anomaly site and re-assessed the site-specific archaeological sensitivity for each site. Anomaly sites associated with the project were typically located in areas of shallow ledge, in wetlands, or in areas of extensive disturbances. No recorded sites are known to exist in the immediate proximity to any of the pipeline anomalies, and neither artifacts nor evidence for structural remains were identified. No additional archaeological studies were necessary. Monitoring was conducted at two anomaly sites along the Gloucester Delivery Line. Excavation proceeded to depths ranging between 4ft and 7ft below ground surface, with soils exposed in the excavated trenches consisting of extensively disturbed fills. No intact land surfaces or archaeological materials were recovered or observed during the excavation of any of the anomaly sites. No additional archaeological monitor-

ing was recommended.

25-2468 Graves, Anna, and William Brett

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Weaver's Cove LNG Project, Onshore Facilities, FERC Docket #PF03-04-000, Fall River, Freetown, Somerset, Swansea, Massachusetts. 138 pages.

A total of 157, 50x50cm test pits was excavated along 18, 10m interval transects, one 5m test pit array, and two judgmental test pits. One historic site, the Slade Farmstead and Cemetery (Swansea), was identified during the intensive survey. As currently proposed, the Weaver's Cove LNG Western Lateral will impact the far southern portion of three stone walls and berms that mark what appears to be access routes from the main road to the homestead. The main portion of the site (house, barn, and outbuilding foundations, stone well, and cemetery) is located between 60 and 330 ft outside of the northern edge of the project APE. Three Native American site areas were identified during the intensive survey, including the Wetland 3 Site (Swansea), the Head of the Cove 2 Site (Freetown), and the Barnaby Swamp 2 Site (Freetown). The Head of the Cove 2 and Barnaby Swamp 2 sites are located adjacent to several previously identified sites (see report #25-2202). No further archaeological testing was recommended for the Wetland 3 Site and the Head of the Cove 2 Site. Following the intensive survey, it was considered possible that the Barnaby Swamp 2 Site could yield additional classes of information on settlement patterns within the Weaver's Cove LNG project area. Avoidance and preservation in place are recommended for the Barnaby Swamp 2 Site. If avoidance is not possible, additional archaeological investigations at the site examination level are warranted to define site boundaries and assemble sufficient data to assess site significance.

25-2469 Graves, Anna K., and Duncan Ritchie

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Wyman Public Water Wellfield, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Fieldwork was carried out in two stages. During the first stage of the survey, 49, 50x50cm test pits were excavated along three, 10m interval transects, in one 15m block, and one 5m test pit array. This subsurface testing documented one ancient Native American resource within the project area: the Red Wing Site. A total of 25 pieces of quartz, rhyolite, and felsite chipping debris, one Late Archaic period Atlantic type projectile point, and two hearth/firepit features were identified within the 15x15m area required for the proposed pump station. The Red Wing Site was considered a potentially significant cultural resource that could contribute information about settlement and resource use in the upper Taunton drainage basin. Avoidance was recommended. In the second stage of the intensive survey, supplementary subsurface testing was conducted in an alternative location for the pump station. Twelve, 50x50cm test pits were placed in two, 15m sampling blocks and four judgmentally selected locations. One test pit outside the footprint of the alternative pump station yielded three pieces of rhyolite chipping debris. The Red Wing Site contains a Late Archaic period, Susquehanna tradition component about 4000 to 3700 years old. Cultural materials (Atlantic point, chipping debris) and the two intact hearth/firepit features found in test pits were in the B1 horizon subsoil; the site appears to have good archaeological integrity. The results of supplementary subsurface testing indicated that the Red Wing Site is small (ca 500sq m) and does not extend into the alternative location. The Red Wing Site is a potentially significant cultural resource that could contribute information about settlement and resource use in the upper Taunton drainage basin. It is recommended that proposed construction avoid the Red Wing Site. The results of supplemental testing indicated that avoidance of the site should be possible and no further archaeological investigation of the Red Wing Site is recommended. Measures should be taken to protect the Red Wing Site during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then further archaeological investigation is warranted.

25-2470 Heitert, Kristen, and Suzanne G. Cherau

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, MBTA Silver Line Phase III Project for the Boston Common, Boston, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The goal of the reconnaissance survey was to develop pre- and post-Contact period contexts and predictive statements for archaeological resources within the Boston Common and to provide a comprehensive and proactive planning document for current and future proposed construction activities on the Common. Archival research included a review and synthesis of previous geotechnical and archaeological studies on the Common. A walkover survey to examine existing conditions and identify utility easements was also conducted. The majority of Boston Common was assigned moderate to high archaeological sensitivity at depths ranging from zero to 6ft below ground surface (bgs). The potential for more deeply buried pre- and post-Contact archaeological resources also was identified along the eastern edge of Charles Street at depths ranging from approximately 15–40ft bgs. Potential resources may include Middle Archaic–Late Woodland fishing stations, fishweirs, shell middens, base camps and/or semipermanent settlements; interments associated with the original configuration of the Central Burying Ground; the remains of British Revolutionary War encampments; 18th- and 19th-century landscaping episodes associated with the maintenance of the park such as fence postmolds and vegetative plantings; structural remains and features associated with the 19th-century ropewalks at the base of the Common as well as the workhouse and granary at the northeast corner of the park; 17th- and 18th-century trash deposits and, possibly, execution interments; and, stratigraphic evidence of large-scale land making episodes. Low archaeological sensitivity was assigned to those areas that have been previously tested (see reports #25-735, 1216, 1223, 1269, 1336) and/or heavily disturbed, including the Deer Park Maintenance Facility and the western perimeter along Tremont Street. The northwest portion of the Common containing the Boston Common parking garage also was assigned low archaeological sensitivity. An intensive (locational) archaeological survey is recommended for those areas that have been assigned moderate to high archaeological sensitivity; and that will be subjected to project-related impacts in the sensitive strata. These investigations could involve both hand- and machine-assisted excavations, depending on the nature and location of the proposed impacts.

25-2471 Doucette, Dianna, and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Myer's Farm, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

Myer's Farm centers on the 1777 Moses Arms Farmhouse included in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. Also listed are the adjacent Lower Meadows Cemetery (MHC# GRE.810), and "The Meadows" area further north on Colrain Road. Colrain Road is a Native American trail and a known archaeological site (MHC# 19-FR-370) nearby indicates that archaeological properties associated with Native American use of the area may exist. The survey included background research and field investigations consisting of walkover and subsurface investigations. Sixty, 50x50cm test pits were excavated yielding a low density of historic cultural material, including ceramics, nails, glass, and a clay pipe stem from the plow zone horizon. This material is not considered to represent a significant archaeological resource; the proposed development will not impact any potentially significant archaeological resources. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2472 Dudek, Martin G.

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Red Mill Village, Norton. 75 pages.

The intensive survey consisted of 50 test pits, with 47 systematic pits in one block and 4 transects and 3 judgmental test pits, all 50x50cm, excavated across three archaeologically sensitive areas within an overall project area comprising 53.1 acres. A fourth area is within the protected wetlands of the Canoe River floodplain and was not tested; a marked no-impact zone is recommended there. Historic property use included 19th- and 20th-century agriculture and mid-to-late 20th-century

gravel excavation. A low density of historic or modern materials was present in all three areas. Area 2 borders on the north wall of the White Family Cemetery (MHC NRT 801), with active use from 1801 to 1991. A 12ft (3.66m) no-impact buffer has been established for the project area abutting the north wall of the cemetery. Block 1 tested the area north of the cemetery wall, with one test pit, B1-8, located within the buffer. A possible grave shaft was identified in the south end of Test Pit B1-8, indicating a potential burial location along the cemetery wall and extending 2.17m north from the wall, within the no-impact buffer. It is recommended that an archaeologist inspect the protective fencing and signs for the no-impact zone prior to construction near the area and that an archaeologist monitor construction near the cemetery no-impact zone. No additional archaeological testing is recommended for Areas 1, 2, or 3.

25-2473 Herbster, Holly, Mary Lynne Rainey, and David Robinson

2003 Technical Report, Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys, Nantucket Cable Terrestrial Route, Nantucket and Barnstable, Massachusetts and Archaeological Survey, Nantucket Cable Underwater Route, Nantucket Sound. 222 pages.

Terrestrial and underwater archaeological investigations were completed within the proposed Nantucket Cable project area in Nantucket and Barnstable. The terrestrial portion of the project area on Nantucket passes beneath paved streets in the downtown area. The proximity of existing buried utilities and a lack of previously identified sites in this area limits the archaeological sensitivity of this area and no subsurface testing was recommended. Two sections of the Barnstable route were assessed as having moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. The first is a 6,000ft section at the Kalmus Beach landfall. Archaeological monitoring during the construction phase of the project is recommended for this area. Intensive survey testing was completed along an approximately 2,000ft section of the route through the Barnstable Municipal Airport. Twenty-three, 50x50cm test pits were excavated along 10m interval transects. No cultural materials or features were located.

25-2474 Robinson, David, Michael C. Tuttle, Justin Bailey, Jeffrey Gardner, Warren Riess, Ben Ford, and Ward McIntyre

2002 Phase I Underwater Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey for Submerged Historic Cultural Resources and Hubline Mainline and Deer Island Lateral Offshore Gas Transmission Pipeline Project. 242 pages.

An underwater archaeological reconnaissance and intensive survey of approximately 16,200 acres of sea floor in Massachusetts Bay was completed. Algonquin is proposing construction of 29.40mi long high-pressure natural gas pipeline (the HubLine MainLine), and an associated 5.40mi long lateral pipeline (Deer Island Lateral) across the sea floor within the offshore corporate boundaries of Beverly, Boston, Hull, Lynn, Marblehead, Nahant, Salem, Swampscott, Quincy, Weymouth, and Winthrop. The goals of the surveys were to identify submerged historic cultural resources (e.g. shipwrecks) within the offshore project APE and prepare management recommendations based on the surveys' results (submerged prehistoric cultural resources are addressed separately see report #25-2279). Achievement of these goals was accomplished by developing natural and cultural research contexts through background archival research and informant interviews and conducting field reconnaissance survey (marine remote sensing geotechnical survey and underwater video-documentation survey) followed by intensive underwater survey of select remote sensing targets by archaeological divers. Examination of project data established that the offshore project APE had a high archaeological sensitivity for submerged historic cultural resources, with nearly 500 vessel casualties documented in the general vicinity of the study area. Results of the reconnaissance field survey indicated that there were 67 remote sensing targets with potential for representing submerged historic cultural resources. Examination of these targets determined that six of them were shipwrecks, five of which were modern steel-hulled barges with low potential historic significance. One of the six targets, however, was identified as an historic, wooden-hulled sailing vessel with high potential historic significance. This target should be avoided during the pipeline's construction and installation and a no-anchor/no anchor sweep protective buffer zone of not less

than 100ft be maintained around the site in all directions. Algonquin has redesigned the proposed pipeline's alignment to avoid this shipwreck. No further underwater archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2475 Robinson, David S., Ben Ford, Holly Herbster, and Joseph N. Waller, Jr.

2004 Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Cape Wind Energy Project, Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts. 120 pages.

A marine archaeological reconnaissance survey was completed in Nantucket Sound along an approximately 12mi offshore transmission cable route and within an approximately 24sq mi area centered on Horseshoe Shoal comprising the proposed offshore location of a wind-powered electrical energy generation facility. The project area is located in both federal and Commonwealth of Massachusetts waters within the corporate boundaries of Yarmouth and Mashpee. The investigation involved archival research and field investigations consisting of remote sensing and vibratory coring surveys. Several zones with contextually intact paleosols and three remote sensing targets that are considered archaeologically sensitive were identified. The paleosols are buried under 5-10ft of marine sediments 8-10mi offshore, and are interpreted as an upland deciduous forest floor, a freshwater marsh, and a shallow freshwater pond, ranging in radiocarbon date from circa 10,000 to 5500 years B.P. These zones are considered to have moderate to high potential for containing submerged Native American cultural resources, while the targets have moderate potential to represent submerged historic cultural resources, while the targets have moderate potential to represent submerged historic cultural resources.

25-2476 Holmes, Richard, Carolyn Hertz, and Mitchell Mulholland

1994 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Milton Landfill Project, including a Portion of the "Massachusett" Hill Hornfels/Braintree Slate Quarry (19-NF-105), Milton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

A portion of the project area includes the "Massachusett" Hill Hornfels/Braintree Slate Prehistoric Quarry site (19-NF-105), which is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Much of the original site is now covered by the landfill, which is to be deactivated and capped. The northern boundary of the archaeological site skirts the edge of dumping activity. Recommendations are made to avoid disturbing the remaining intact portions south of the northern boundary of the site, to insure that a previously-surveyed area within the National Register property is protected from construction, and to guide planning for future use of the parcel. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery project is recommended. A preservation restriction is recommended.

25-2477 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2004 Archaeological Monitoring of Relocation of Clivus Multrum Composting Toilet, Peddock's island, Boston Harbor. 17 pages.

The former MDC (now Department of Urban Parks & Recreation) moved a Clivus Multrum self composting toilet from its original location adjacent to Fort Andrew's Chapel to a location behind the New Guardhouse/Visitor Center. The DCR's (then DEM) Archaeologist assisted in monitoring. Peddock's Island is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places as part of the Boston Harbor Islands Archaeological District, and Fort Andrews is eligible for listing. The new location for the unit was selected because it had previously been tested for the existing septic system (which has never functioned), as well as for an existing Clivus that was installed in 1996. Archaeological sampling indicated that the entire area was fill to a depth greater than that which was needed for the placement of the Clivus, therefore the likelihood of affecting significant archaeological features or deposits was considered low. The backhoe excavation was monitored by DCR archaeologists. As anticipated from several previous archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity, the entire excavation, which went to approximately 140cm in depth, was confined to

fill. Artifacts of probable military (Ft. Andrews) association (truck/car suspension spring, electrical wiring, broken urinal) were mixed with more recent, and in some cases very modem artifacts (plastic, paper, soda bottle). A stump dump, presumably of military origin judging from the advanced state of decay of the wood was encountered along the northern portion of the west wall, and extends an unknown distance up slope where surface disturbance is clearly visible adjacent to a stone wall. A MDC pit privy was located at the south end of the west wall of the excavation. The original natural beach or shoreline was not encountered. No artifacts, archaeological features or deposits were encountered. This entire area has conclusively been demonstrated to contain well over 1.5m of fill which the military brought in to build up the former beach thereby extending the island's workable land surface.

25-2478 Ritchie, Duncan

2004 New Neponset Valley Relief Sewer System, Data Recovery Program for Locus D of the Neponset/Wamsutta Site (19-NF-70), Canton, Massachusetts. 316 pages.

The data recovery program was developed to mitigate the impact of proposed improvements to the New Neponset Valley Relief Sewer planned by the MWRA. Locus D contained a Paleoindian period component that had been studied during a previous site examination conducted in 1989 (see report #25-542, 899, 1193). The research design for the data recovery program included problems and questions relevant to several issues such as paleoenvironmental reconstruction and Paleoindian settlement patterns, lithic technology and settlement mobility, scheduling of lithic resource procurement and intra-site structure. The sampling design required the complete excavation of a high-density concentration of cultural material. A 50% sample was excavated in the low-density sections of Locus D. Approximately 81% of the total area within Locus D was excavated during the data recovery program. The data recovery program yielded a large sample of Paleoindian cultural material consisting primarily of debitage and a small assemblage of chipped stone tools. Most of the tools and debitage were of "Neponset rhyolite", a distinctive material from an unknown source area. Chipped stone tools in the PaleoIndian assemblage included bifaces, a probable fluted point preform, unifacial sidescraper, and retouched flakes. The sample of over 3,000 pieces of debitage included 16 channel flakes from fluted point manufacture. The Paleoindian deposition within Locus D covered an area about 14mx8m. The focal point of this deposition was a lithic workshop and hearth feature located next to a cluster of boulders and cobbles. Charcoal from this hearth feature (Feature 3) yielded a radiocarbon date of 10,210±60 B.P. (Beta-75527). An Archaic period deposition covering an area about 10mx5m was identified in the northern end of Locus D. Most of the cultural material in the Archaic deposition consisted of Blue Hill rhyolite debitage recovered from a lithic workshop feature at the northern end of Locus D. A radiocarbon date of 5340±130 B.P. (Beta-75526) obtained from a hearth feature indicated that this later occupation took place during the Middle to Late Archaic Period. Specialized studies carried out as part of the data recovery program included paleoenvironmental reconstruction, geomorphological analysis of soils on Locus D and petrological and geochemical analysis of lithic materials ("Neponset rhyolite", unidentified volcanic rock, chert) to determine their source. These analyses indicated that the "Neponset rhyolite" is non-volcanic and may be an unusual weathered chert or quartzite. Analysis of pollen from a sediment core taken in wetlands near the site revealed that an early forest type containing spruce trees likely existed in the area during the span of the Paleoindian occupation of Locus D. Geomorphological analysis indicated that the terrace containing Locus D consists of fine sand possibly deposited as a lacustrine fan under the water of a post-glacial lake and later reworked by wind action after the lake had drained. The data recovery program on Locus D provided categories of information that will make an important contribution to current knowledge of the Paleoindian Period in southern New England.

25-2479 Mahlstedt, Thomas

2001 Archaeological Monitoring of Hazardous Materials Testing on Gallops, Great & Outer Brewster Islands and Clivus Multrum Installation on Grape Island, Boston Harbor Islands State

Park. 34 pages.

DEM's staff archaeologist monitored the removal of soil samples that were taken to test for hazardous waste on Gallop's, and Outer and Greater Brewster islands. This project represents Phase II of the Clean State Initiative asbestos removal on Gallops Island, commenced in April 1999 and was monitored (see report #25-1774). Significant prehistoric and historic resources are known to exist on these and other Boston Harbor islands and many of them are included on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Boston Harbor Islands Archaeological District. This project also included the replacement of an outdated Clivus Multrum self-composting toilet. The existence of known prehistoric sites (19-NF-4 and 5) immediately adjacent to the work site made archaeological surveillance mandatory. Sampling on all three islands was performed by a tacked vehicle with a 5" auger drill and a 2" spoon attached to its end for extracting a soil column. On Gallop's Island environmental testing (4 samples) was confined to the building rubble and debris of the former power plant. No intact archaeological deposits or features were observed. On Outer Brewster Island, environmental sampling and drilling were confined to the extensively modified landscape of Battery Jewel and its associated military campus. A standard shovel test pit (ca 50x50cm) supplemented the machine samples. No intact archaeological remains were observed except for the landscape itself. The transformation of the west and southwest ends of Outer Brewster from a rough craggy rock exposure into a military facility has resulted in a significant historic landscape. On Grape Island, the work involving the Clivus Moltrum toilets was completely redesigned. The location for the existing, which was installed in 1995 under the archaeological supervision of an MDC archaeologist was reused with no additional excavation. The small Trailhead Clivus, installed in 1994 was removed from the island with no excavation or associated ground disturbing activities involved.

25-2480 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.

2004 Archaeological Testing for Test Drillings Fort Andrews, Peddock's Island Boston Harbor. 14 pages.

Peddock's Island is included in the Boston Harbor Islands Archaeological District. Fort Andrews has been declared eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although several archaeological investigations have been performed at Peddocks there is potential for deeply buried soil horizons below the known fill deposits, and those horizons may contain Native American skeletal remains. Both test pit locations demonstrated the introduction of fill by the military as it initially prepared and later expanded and refurbished the campus of Fort Andrews. Other pipes probably exist in this area as well. It can be concluded that the advancement of the two proposed borings and the subsequent installation of monitoring wells will have no effect to archaeological resources on Peddock's Island, either as they relate to the National Register's Harbor Island Archaeological District or to the National Register-Eligible Fort Andrews. At the same time the archaeological testing was informative about some of the land transformation processes which the military undertook at the turn of the century when it turned East Head into part of the region's coastal defense system.

25-2481 Binzen, Timothy, Jennifer Wendt, Peggy Kelly, Christopher Donta, and Mitchell Mulholland

2004 Community-Wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Bedford. 127 pages.

A community-wide archaeological reconnaissance was conducted to identify previously recorded and possible archaeological resource areas. Data produced by this survey were integrated into a proposed archaeological site protection plan. The project included background research into Native American occupations that occurred before A.D. 1620 and historic uses of town lands after A.D. 1620; ranking of town lands into zones of low-to-moderate and moderate-to-high sensitivity (or likelihood) for archaeological resources, based on topography, water sources, soils, and previously recorded sites; a walkover inspection of selected archaeological sites and areas of high sensitivity; interviews with local informants and town personnel; and integration of this information

into thematic narratives of the town's past and development of an archaeological site protection plan for sensitive resource areas. When the survey began, 17 Native American sites and 5 historic sites in Bedford were on record at the MHC. During the course of the project, three additional Native American sites and 15 historic sites were added to the state inventory. During the survey, approximately half of the site locations were visited. The study found that Bedford contains multiple areas that possess moderate to high sensitivity for additional, unrecorded Native American and historic archaeological sites. Most of these areas have been subject to minimal disturbance, while some are known by artifact collections from agricultural areas and are partially disturbed. It is generally assumed that historic structures possess associated archaeological deposits and should be considered as sites although site forms do not yet exist for them. It is recommended that the town adopt a bylaw and establish a system of review designed to require archaeological surveys of sensitive areas and to protect archaeological sites.

25-2482 Binzen, Timothy, Peggy Kelly, Jennifer Wendt, and Kathryn Curran

2004 Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Springfield. 120 pages.

An archeological overview and assessment was conducted at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site (SPAR). The national historic site encompasses approximately 55 acres and several buildings of the original armory complex. Designated by George Washington as the first United States arsenal in 1777, the Springfield Armory became a center for the invention, development, and manufacture of small arms. The national historic site contains two sections. The western section includes the Main Arsenal and Museum and is administered by the National Park Service (NPS). The eastern section includes multiple historic buildings and arsenals and is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which has leased the property to Springfield Technical Community College (STCC). The overview and assessment entailed extensive background research at archival sources to obtain information concerning the known archeological resources, both Native American and historic, which have been recorded at SPAR. Historic maps and documents were compiled, and summaries of previous archeological research and surveys at SPAR were generated. A walkover reconnaissance and visual inspection obtained locational data for archaeological resources, which was entered into the NPS Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS). More than 70 historic archeological sites have been recorded. The result of the survey is an overview that details the archeological heritage of SPAR and summarizes the archeological sensitivity of SPAR to enable the management and protection of cultural resources and enrich the interpretive experience for members of the public. SPAR has high sensitivity for additional, unrecorded historic archeological sites. Systematic subsurface testing, followed by monitoring during the construction phase, is recommended for development actions programmed for SPAR that will involve disturbance or alteration of the ground surface. In currently paved areas, monitoring is recommended for actions that will occur near sites identified from the historic maps.

25-2483 Graves, Anna K., and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Deer Crossing Subdivision, Douglas, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The development consists of 40 single-family homes on 110 acres. The survey included a walkover survey and subsurface testing to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 121, 50x50cm test pits was excavated along five, 10m interval transects, and in six 30m testing blocks. The intensive survey documented two historic period resources within the project area. The former Douglas Town Farm (MHC #DOU.40), also known as the Aaron Benson Farm, is located in the eastern portion of the project area but will not be affected by the project plans as currently proposed. The remains of a small historic granite quarry were identified during the survey, likely dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. It is unlikely that further investigation of the quarry would yield additional information on turn-of-the-century quarry sites in Douglas. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2484 Graves, Anna K., and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: White Brook Meadow, Easthampton, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

This survey was conducted on 46.8 acres. Documentary research indicates that a previously identified prehistoric site (19-HS-49) was reported near or within the project area. The survey included background research, walkover survey and subsurface testing to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources. Seventy 50x50cm test pits were excavated in four 30x30m testing blocks, and along three 10m interval transects. Despite extensive testing, no prehistoric cultural material was recovered; leading to the conclusion that 19-HS-49 is not located within the project area. The proposed project will not affect any potentially significant cultural resources; no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2485 Dudek, Martin G.

2004 Summary Report for an Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey at the Salisbury Woods Development Salisbury, Massachusetts. 118 pages.

The intensive survey consisted of 50 test pits, with 35 systematic pits in five transects and 15 judgmental test pits, all 50x50cm, excavated across the project impact areas, comprising 17.9 acres. Bedrock exposures and marshland made up the majority of the project area, with localized areas of deeper and dryer soil. No prehistoric resources were identified. Historic property use included 19th and 20th-century quarrying and 20th-century dumping. A mid-19th-century granite foundation with 20th-century concrete elements is present in the project area, as are two brick and mortar wells. Recent landscaping and 20th-century quarrying has impacted much of the project area. Historic materials were concentrated in test pits located near the historic foundation; however, most materials date from the late 19th and 20th centuries and are not potentially significant. Stratigraphic integrity of historic occupations was not evident due to historic mixing or disturbance of deposits. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2486 Ritchie, Duncan, and Anna Graves

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Lakewood Estates, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

Background research revealed that the 17 acre project area was near several known ancient Native American sites located near Lake Nippenicket, and Hockomock and Titicut swamps and therefore had the potential to contain similar cultural resources. The project area contained well-drained soils adjacent to wetlands, often associated with Native American archaeological sites. Background research further indicated that the vicinity of the project area had been used for farmsteads and agricultural/pastoral activity since the late 17th to early 18th century. Portions of the project area had the potential to contain cellar holes, foundations, or other evidence of settlement from the 18th century to early modern period. Subsurface testing during the intensive survey was carried out on two find spots of Native American cultural material found during a walkover survey/surface inspection, in zones of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity and where proposed house lots, a detention basin, and roadway will be located. This subsurface sampling consisted of 70, 50x50cm test pits placed along 12 judgmental transects and within one 30x30m sampling block and three 5m array patterns. Subsurface testing identified four ancient Native American archaeological sites. The Lakewood Lane Site was found at the end of a proposed roadway (Lakewood Lane). Test pits placed within this site yielded Native American cultural material including 24 pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris and a Neville type projectile point of quartzite diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period (7,800-6,000 years ago). All of this material was found within a sandy loam plow zone. The Lakewood Lane Site was not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. A find spot of quartz chipping debris within the proposed detention

basin in the eastern portion of the project area was designated the Lakewood Estates Locus 1 Site. Subsurface testing of this find spot did not yield any other Native American cultural material. The Lakewood Estates Locus 2 Site consisted of four pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris. Another small scatter of nine pieces of quartz, Attleboro red felsite and rhyolite chipping debris was designated the Lakewood Estates Locus 3 Site. Almost all of this non-diagnostic chipping debris was found in the plow zone horizon. The Lakewood Estates Locus 1, 2, and 3 sites were not considered potentially significant cultural resources. A few historic/modern period artifacts such as structural materials (nails, window glass) and ceramic sherds (redware, whiteware) were found in test pits located primarily in the proposed route of Lakewood Lane. This material represents small amounts of household refuse discarded in former farmland and was not considered to represent a potentially significant cultural resource. In the eastern end of the project area, proposed construction of a cul-de-sac on proposed Lakewood Lane will require the removal of a small, modern wood frame shed formerly used as a dog kennel. This structure was documented with photographs and not considered an important cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2487 Whitney, Joannah, Ann Chapman, and Christopher Donta

2004 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Cell Tower – CT43XC851, 454 Russell Street, Hadley, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the proposed construction area were tested. A total of 12, 0.5x0.5m (1.6x1.6ft) shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5m (25ft) intervals. Soil profiles indicated a plowzone underlain by naturally developed B horizons. No archaeological features, deposits, or artifacts were identified. No additional archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2488 Carlson, Claire, and Tonya Largy

1998 Archaeological Site Examination/Data Recovery for the Barn Area of the John Alden House, Duxbury, Massachusetts. 100 pages.

The Alden Kindred of America, Inc., chose the site of the 19th-century barn as the site for a new visitors' center. Archaeologists completed a site examination and data recovery to excavate areas of high artifact density and potential features associated with the 19th-century use of the barn that were identified during an archaeological survey conducted in 1995 (see report #25-1630). Four 50cm×2m test units, one 1×1m test unit, and one 50cm×1m test unit were excavated. All of the units contained artifacts dating from the late 18th to 20th centuries. A total of 9,133 artifacts was recovered at the barn site. A fence post and two trash (midden) deposits were identified in the barn area. The project area was mapped and photographed extensively. All surface rocks were mapped with a transit and a map of the project area was drafted. This map shows the location and orientation of stones that were associated with the 19th-century barn. Excavations determined that the barn was built into the natural slope of the hillside and that the stones were used to support the sill. The Aldens did not dig a foundation and no builder’s trench was located during excavation. The excavation revealed that substantial disturbance from earth-moving has occurred at the site in the past. The integrity of portions of the site is poor. The archaeologists sampled the site adequately and found much of it to be disturbed by grading in the early 20th century. No further survey is recommended.

25-2489 Duranleau, Deena, and Craig S. Chartier

2004 Report of an Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Whippoorwill Estates in Raynham, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

A walkover of the project area and background research were conducted, and 104, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in four 30m blocks and five transects. This subdivision is approximately 65

acres and is located near Bassett Brook. All test pits were spaced 10m apart. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Possible evidence of charcoal burning was encountered in the southern half of the project area. Archaeologists identified an historic house foundation and two wells that belonged to the Wilbur family from at least as early as 1830 until after 1895 (possibly as early as the late 18th century). The results of the intensive survey indicate that the Wilbur Farm Site, which encompasses the house foundation and the possible charcoal burn area, has the potential to contribute information important to our understanding of the rural farm economy and its interaction with the larger dual agricultural and industrial economy of the town of Raynham in the post-Revolution period (1800-1870). A site examination at both the charcoal burn and house foundation site is recommended.

25-2490 Whitney, Joannah, Karl Bodensiek, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Christopher Donta

2004 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Sprint PCS Telecommunication Installation, Sprint #BS43XC830 (Sage #N1785) Pinehaven Cemetery, Burlington, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The surveyed parcel is adjacent to the Pinehaven Cemetery and once was the location of the Burlington Poor Farm. The project area covers a total of approximately 2.15 acres, including a 12.2x12.2m (40x40ft) lease area, where the telecommunications installation will be constructed, a 3x122m (10x400ft) utility easement, and a 3.7x24m (12x80ft) access road extending from the existing cemetery road to the telecommunications installation. Seventeen, 0.5x0.5m (1.6x1.6ft) shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated, 15 at intervals of (7.3m) 24ft along the utility easement and access road, and two at the site of the proposed cell tower construction. Four, 0.5x3m (1.6x9.8ft) trenches were excavated within the cell tower construction area. Staff archaeologists monitored the subsurface work of the construction process to ensure unmarked burials were not disturbed by any construction related activities. Numerous artifacts were recovered that are associated with the poor farm. They indicate occupants with meager means. No features were encountered. The survey revealed that considerable damage, perhaps by bulldozing has occurred at this location. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were recovered during field-testing and no historic features were observed while monitoring. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2491 Herbster, Holly

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MassHighway Assignment #9, Upper Charles Trail Phase I, Milford, Massachusetts. 69 pgs.

Eighty 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated within the approximately 1mi section of the 3mi project corridor that was considered archaeologically sensitive. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing and resulted in the recovery of a low density of late 19th/early 20th-century domestic and structural materials around two dry-laid stone foundations. These materials and features are associated with the Milford Granite Company, a quarry operation active around the turn of the 20th century. The foundations themselves will not be impacted by the proposed construction of the mixed-use trail but are potentially significant resources.

25-2492 Binzen, Timothy, and Jennifer Wendt

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Route 2 Safety Improvements, Athol and Phillipston, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Five survey units were tested. Seventy-one shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5m in linear transects parallel to the highway. Verification pits were excavated. Two archaeological sites

were recorded in Athol. The pre-Contact Striped Maple Site produced 14 pieces of quartz chipping debris from an area measuring approximately 8x8m. The chipping debris was recovered from subsoil, between 10cm and 70cm below the ground surface. The site is interpreted as a short-term campsite where stone implements were modified prior to hunting and subsistence activities. The Pleasant Street Historic Site consists of a pair of linear stone fences built of large, dry-laid fieldstones. The stone fences are parallel, oriented from east to west, and define a single lane that is 5m wide. Each fence is 1m wide and 0.75m high. The southern fence section is 55m long. The northern fence section is 45m long. Near its midpoint is a gap that would have allowed passage to the north. A small number of fragments of pane glass, bottle glass, brick, and whiteware were recovered from test pits excavated on the north side of the site, which is interpreted as a 19th-century cart path that passed between agricultural fields.

25-2493 Donohue, Barbara, Martin Dudek, and John Lawlor

1998 Archaeological Site Examination, Boston College Site BCLS PS2, Newton, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

A site examination was conducted at Boston College Law School Prehistoric Site, which was previously identified by an intensive survey (see report #25-1629); it consisted of the excavation of 56 systematic 50x50cm test pits and two 1x1m excavation units. The site boundaries were defined with a maximum north-south axis of 45m and a maximum east-west axis of 50m for a total area of 2250sq.m. The site, located on a terrace, is bounded on the south by a slope, on the north and west by disturbance from a previous sand and gravel operation, and on the east and southeast by a path (formerly part of Colby Road). It is located within 40m of a stream and associated wetlands (Edmands Brook), 250m of a Native trail (Center Street) and 225m of a slate outcrop. Three test pits had concentrations of prehistoric materials including a Neville-Variant point (Middle Archaic) within an area that has otherwise witnessed considerable disturbance from about 1950 though the 1970s. The site is a Middle Archaic camp/lithic chipping station. The site exam recovered 112 chipped lithics (26-felsitic rhyolite, argillite-39, slate-23, quartz-4, quartzite-8, granite-2, other-10), 6 bone fragments (4 calcined), 542 historic dump-related artifacts or coal-related minerals, 3 pieces fire-cracked rock, 3 granite spalls, 11 possibly cultural rocks, 14 pieces of charcoal, 2 shell fragments, and 14 pieces of charcoal from the 56 test pits and two excavation units. No tools, no diagnostic artifacts, and no features were found in the site examination. The intensive survey recovered 316 chipped lithics (including 4 bifaces and 1 uniface; felsitic rhyolite-258, slate-38, quartz-9, argillite-6, quartzite-3, granite-1, chert-1, other-3), 13 calcined bone, and 72 historic artifacts or coal-related minerals from the 24 test pits within the site examination area. Because of the extensive degree of disturbance at the site from recent landscaping, the site is considered to have low integrity.

25-2494 Ingham, Donna, and Duncan Ritchie

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Proposed Woodside Village Residential Subdivision, Sandwich, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area had the potential to contain ancient Native American archaeological sites because of its proximity to local core areas of settlement at Mashpee and Wakeby ponds. The project area also had potential to contain evidence of historic/modern settlement and agricultural/pastoral land use. During subsurface testing, 46, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Test pits were distributed within three, 30x30m blocks, one linear transect, and one 5m test pit array. One small locus of Native American activity was identified (the Woodside Village Site) comprising an isolated diagnostic, Late Woodland Period (ca. 1000 to 450 B.P.), Levanna point. This single artifact was likely discarded or lost by ancestral Mashpee Wampanoag. While the site contributes to what is known about Native American land use within the larger Mashpee subsistence territory, it is not likely that additional subsurface testing would generate more information. Therefore, this site does not meet National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility and no additional archaeologi-

cal investigations are recommended. An existing, modern period house in Lot 1 of the proposed Woodside Village subdivision will undergo minor repairs and remain in place; it does not meet the National Register minimum age criterion of 50 years and has no characteristics or attributes that would make it a potentially significant cultural resource.

25-2495 Dudek, Martin G.

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Arlington Water Main, Mystic Valley Parkway, Arlington, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

The project corridor spans 640m along the Mystic River, with 488m outside of existing utilities; 420m is continuous open space. This area is within two of three recorded prehistoric sites collectively known as Goat Acre, from which hundreds of prehistoric tools were recovered in the late 1800s. Maps from 1899 to 1920 detail major landscape changes in the project area associated with Mystic Valley Parkway. Systematic testing at 10m intervals was planned; however, five shovel test pits (50x50cm) excavated across the project area indicated that 50 to 60cm or more of hard-packed clayey fill overlay the area. Historical material and several prehistoric flakes were recovered from the fill. The permit was amended to include ten machine-assisted trenches through fill, followed by manual shovel test pits (50x50cm) into natural strata below fill, with deep machine trenching at nine of ten locations. Thin, stony, historically disturbed A and B horizons over glacial till were present in the western 310m of the area, while the eastern 110m had natural wetland stratigraphy, with disturbance in the easternmost 40m. A low density of historic period refuse was recovered, with prehistoric resources limited to a few pieces of chipping debris from historically disturbed contexts in the western area and one quartzite flake tool from an intact, buried A horizon in the eastern area. The cultural resources are not considered to be potentially significant. The principal areas of the Goat Acre site were probably located south of the project area where dense residential development has taken place. Targeted monitoring of the pipe installation was recommended in the area where the flake tool was recovered.

25-2496 Dudek, Martin G.

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Pine Hill Estates, Raynham, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

The survey consisted of 96 test pits, with 28 systematic pits in two blocks, 46 systematic pits in seven transects, ten judgmental test pits, and 12 bracket test pits, all 50x50cm, excavated across archaeologically sensitive areas within an overall project area comprising approximately 70 acres. Historic property use included late 18th- to 20th-century agriculture and, in the late 20th-century, gravel-pit excavation across half of the project area. Low densities of prehistoric and historic materials were present from most areas located within 100m of wetlands or streams. The prehistoric resources consisted of three low-density loci of quartz and/or rhyolite debitage (2 quartz cores, 2 utilized quartz flakes, 1 rhyolite flake tool). No prehistoric features or diagnostic artifacts were located. These loci represent low-density chipping stations and sporadic, short-term, wetland-margin activity areas. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2497 Dudek, Martin G., and Barbara Donohue

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for Bartlett Road and South Shore Road, Bike Paths, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

Archaeologists excavated two transects of systematic test pits, one for each bike path: 50 test pits at the 0.5km-long Bartlett Road bike path and 69 test pits at the 1.67km South Shore Road bike path. Test pits were all 50x50cm at 10m intervals, except when it was necessary to avoid utilities, filled wetlands, and driveways/roadways. South Shore Road had several utilities impacting all of the southern half of the bike path route; no test pits were excavated within that area. The survey documented filling and disturbances at both bike routes, with a low density of late 18th- to 19th-

century historic materials in fill or disturbed contexts and abundant modern materials from fill contexts. Several stone flakes or shatter pieces were recovered from fill with road gravels at both bike paths. Two small prehistoric pottery crumbs were also recovered in fill at one test pit along South Shore Road. These items were redeposited and are not considered potentially significant. Natural strata at both bike paths, wherever encountered, had no prehistoric and little or no historic cultural materials. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2498 Herbster, Holly

2004 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Survey, MMR CS-20/CS-4 Plume Response, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The proposed project includes the construction of a treatment plant on an approximately 2.8acre parcel and 21 groundwater wells that will be connected to the treatment plant by an approximately 6.6mi long, 20ft wide pipeline network. Two hundred forty three 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated within the approximately 15,500 linear ft (4,720m) of proposed pipeline/well sites that were assessed with moderate archaeological sensitivity. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

25-2499 Dudek, Martin G.

2003 An Archaeological Site Examination at the Fisher-Richardson House, Mansfield, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

This site examination focused on the cellar, where 13 footers with support posts are planned to reinforce the structure. A series of eight excavation trenches covered the locations for all 13 footers. Archaeologists used 1/8th-inch screen and recovered over 4,000 items--principally architecture-related materials with a low density of domestic artifacts or food refuse. Construction of the original house has been dated to the 1740s, with an addition of equal size in 1800. This historical and architectural assessment is supported by the archaeology. Excavation trenches recovered a number of defunct stone footers, two historic disturbances or shallow pits, several shallow builders' trenches, and an earthen floor with associated materials. The earthen floor had residues with small sherds of pottery and glass, and organic remains—wood, plant fiber, seeds, etc.—embedded in it, representing a sealed context circa 1830-1860. Architectural historians judging solely on architectural indicators had previously suggested our conclusion that the earthen floor was the location of a former stair landing.

25-2500 Binzen, Timothy, Jennifer Wendt, and Jaime Moore

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Water Main Improvements Project, Holbrook, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

This survey was conducted at the location of a proposed 396m (1,300ft) cross-country water main. Located at an elevation of 38m (125ft), and oriented from east to west, the proposed water main traverses a gradual, wooded, south-facing slope adjacent to the Tumbling Brook wetlands. The route for the water main is directly south of (and parallel to) the Holbrook-Braintree corporate boundary. A total of 47 shovel test pits (each measuring 50x50cm) were excavated at intervals of 7.5m in locations exhibiting high archaeological sensitivity in the eastern and western portions of the project area. No pre-Contact or historical artifacts were recovered. The Town Boundary Site, consisting of a linear ditch flanked by stonewalls, was recorded along the corporate boundary between Holbrook and Braintree in the central and eastern portions of the project area. This historic feature is 198m (650ft) long, and probably dates to ca. 1872, when Holbrook was incorporated. The feature will not be affected by the construction project.

25-2501 Bower, Beth Ann, and Sheila Charles

1982 Report on the 1975 through 1978 Excavations at the African Meeting House, Boston: Artifact Processing and Analysis. 183 pages.

This report describes the 1975-1978 excavations and analysis of artifacts and features, at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill in Boston. The report begins with a description of the overall stratigraphy of the site and indicates that a burned soil layer, produced by a modern oil fire, covered the entire site, under which lay a 10cm-thick layer of brown loam. The southern portion of the yard had a layer of yellow and brown mottled clay beneath the brown loam. This southern area encompassed Features 5-9a/b, which included brick and rubble deposits and, in Feature 8, a builder's trench. The northern portion of the yard also had a yellow clay layer below the loam and a brown gravelly layer below the clay. This portion included Feature 10, a possible builder's trench for a brick pier. The east side of the Meeting House had dark brown soil on the surface changing to light brown soil, then to rubble, then to clay as the depth increased. Inside the Meeting House, a wooden floor, taken up in 1977, revealed an earthen floor into which one pit was then excavated. This pit was found to contain disturbed soil in which was found ceramics and bones. Below that level was a burned layer coinciding with a 19th-century fire in the Meeting House entryway. Archaeologists recovered many different types of artifacts. A wide range of ceramics came out of the ground including earthenwares, Westerwald stonewares, Jackfield ware, Whieldon ware, luster ware and creamware. Pearlware was the largest component of the ceramic group (approximately 40% of the assemblage). Fragments of Chinese, Japanese, and English porcelain were also found. Many items of glass were recovered including bottle glass, bottle closures, window glass, table glass, lighting glass, and milk glass. Marbles, buttons and jewelry of glass were retrieved as well. Clay pipe fragments, both plain and embellished, were excavated along with games, toys, buttons, and sewing items including fragments of fabric and leather. Coins and tokens were found as well as writing implements among which were slate pencils, lead pencils, and automatic pencils. Architectural materials appeared as well and included nails, screws, bolts, brackets, sash weights, and door hardware. Brick, slate, mortar, ceramic tile, and sewer pipe were found in abundance. Tools, cutlery, and ammunition came out of this excavation also. In the site analysis, it is determined that these materials date to the 1806-1840 period of the Meeting House's use. The artifacts are discussed as they relate to issues of ethnicity, social status and ceramics as economic indicators as well as foodways as revealed through faunal analysis (see reports 25-868, 25-1130).

25-2502 Herbster, Holly, and Suzanne G. Cherau

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Slaters Pond Dam Project, Oxford, Massachusetts. 86 pgs.

This survey was completed in two stages and included archival research, walkover/surface inspections, and subsurface testing. The first stage of the survey included the excavation of 25, 50x50cm shovel test pits within the access road and dam repair areas. The subsurface testing recovered a single fragment of rhyolite chipping debris, designated as the Sacarrappa Find Spot. This isolated lithic fragment was collected within a disturbed soil context and considering the absence of additional deposits such as features, this find spot has limited potential. The archaeologists also completed a walkover/surface inspection of exposed shoreline during the temporary drawdown of Slaters Pond to identify archaeological deposits, possibly including those associated with the previously identified pre-contact site 19-WR-431. No significant cultural deposits were identified in the drawdown area and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for either area.

25-2503 Heitert, Kristen

2003 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Archaeological Resources Management Plan, Yankee Nuclear Power Station, Rowe and Monroe, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The approximately 2,200 acre project area straddles both banks of the Deerfield River and is composed primarily of undeveloped woodland and steep slope. Fourteen historic period resources dat-

ing to the 19th century were field verified during the walkover survey including eight farm complexes and residences; one sawmill; one cemetery; one barn; two sugarhouses; and the abandoned Hoot, Toot & Whistle (HT&W) Railroad alignment. Moderate to high historic archaeological sensitivity was assigned to those areas with documented historic period resources and adjacent lands likely to contain associated structural remains and/or cultural material. The steep topography, lack of arable land, and soil disturbance precipitated by the construction of the HT&W, Sherman Dam, and the nuclear plant resulted in a predominately low historic archaeological sensitivity assessment for the majority of the project area. No prehistoric period resources were identified during the survey. The project area was assessed with predominately low prehistoric archaeological sensitivity for the same reasons cited in the historic sensitivity assessment. Moderate prehistoric sensitivity, however, was assigned to those areas adjacent to wetlands or on isolated upland areas in proximity to small streams or brooks (see report 25-2431).

25-2504 Leveillee, Alan, and Donna Ingham

2004 Intensive Locational Archaeological Survey Campus Community Hebrew Rehabilitation Center Project Area, Dedham, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Fieldwork on the 163 acre parcel included excavation of 138 test pits amongst nine, 30x30m testing blocks, along two linear transects, and two test pit arrays around find spots. The testing recovered two isolated pieces of rhyolite chipping debris and an assemblage of approximately 100 pieces of 19th- and 20th-century ceramic, glass, metal, and bone fragments within a plow zone stratum. Neither the two rhyolite flakes or the field trash deposits, identified as the Karlstein/Chick Estate Site, represent a potentially significant site, or sites, and would not meet required criteria for National Register consideration. Accordingly, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2505 Graves, Anna K., and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Shrewsbury Edgemere Site Project Area, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

The 76-acre project area includes 36 acres previously surveyed in 2001 (see report #25-2412). The previous survey identiifed two pre-contact sites, Quinsigamond I (19-WR-817) and Quinsigamond II (19-WR-818). The current survey was conducted on the remaining 40 acres. Sixty-six, 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated across the project area, which identified two additional pre-contact Native American sites (Quinsigamond III and Quinsigamond Find Spot) and provided additional information on the Quinsigamond II Site (19-WR-818). The Quinsigamond Find Spot consists of a low artifact density located on a narrow terrace. Additional testing of the Quinsigamond II Site further identified the extent of the site along a narrow terrace above Flint Pond. The cultural material recovered at the Quinsigamond II Site, including a high density of chipping debris, aboriginal pottery, and a Brewerton-eared projectile point, suggests a Late Archaic to Woodland period (5000–450BP) occupation. Site activities most likely included lithic reduction and food processing or storage. The Quinsigamond III Site, on a small peninsula adjacent to Flint Pond, contained a low density of chipping debris. Given the relative paucity of information regarding prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns in the Flint Pond/Lake Quinsigamond area, avoidance of the Quinsigamond II and III sites is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, an archaeological site examination should be undertaken.

25-2506 Heitert, Kristen, and Matthew Kierstead

2004 Existing Conditions Documentation, 911 Main Street, Wilmington, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

An existing conditions documentation survey was completed for a portion of the Middlesex Canal (ca. 1794–1803) located at 911 Main Street in Wilmington. The documentation consisted of machine-sectioning the exposed southern end of the towpath to record its soil profile and interpret the

construction, materials, and characteristics of the feature; scaled plan and elevation drawings; and, the production of black-and-white archivally-processed 35-mm photographs of the towpath. An important research component of the project was the corroboration of archival sources that discuss the use of "puddling," a technique used to waterproof the canal by applying several layers of clay to its walls and then pounding them to compress the clay further. The section revealed a clear construction sequence for the towpath comprising two mixed fill stratum overlying intact topsoil and subsoil horizons. No evidence of puddling was identified. This lack of puddling—a time, money, and labor—intensive technique—suggests that the technique may have been abandoned along portions of the canal in the face of mounting financial and scheduling pressures after 1798.

25-2507 Donohue, Barbara

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Stratton Hill Subdivision, Ayer, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Archaeologists excavated 65 test pits (27 in two 30m blocks, 36 in seven transects, and two judgmentally placed) in a planned residential subdivision on a parcel of land approximating 177 acres, 111 of which remain open space. No cultural materials were recovered. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2508 Donohue, Barbara, and Karen Michalec

2002 Site Examination Report for the Cherry Street Interceptor in Plymouth, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

During a prior intensive survey (see report #25-2153), archaeologists identified six prehistoric sites of which three were recommended for a site examination. The excavation of 13 shovel test pits and one excavation unit tested site 1. The site, which was quite small, approximately 10x20m, yielded quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, cores and scrapers typical of a short-term lithic workshop geared towards expedient tool production. No further testing was recommended. The other two sites, adjacent to each other, were tested with 124 shovel test pits and four excavation units. The area, approximately 36x84m, has been combined into one site that was used from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods, with a possible Contact period component. While the site contained some discrete disturbed areas, it still has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory of Plymouth. A protection plan for use during construction activities and to be monitored by an archaeologist is recommended because the site lies adjacent to the eastern edge of the project corridor. If the design plans change and the site cannot be avoided, then a program of data recovery is recommended.

25-2509 Donohue, Barbara

2003 Intensive (Locational) Survey Report for the Blackburn Property Cell Tower Site, Lakeville, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Five test pits were excavated along two staggered transects in 10m intervals within a 13x24m area proposed for a cell tower; three test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along flat, undisturbed sections of an access roadway. No cultural materials were identified. No further testing is recommended.

25-2510 Donohue, Barbara

2002 Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Chubbs Brook Drainage Improvement Project, Beverly, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Seven test pits were excavated within an approximate 80m long linear segment that had previously been determined to have potential for prehistoric cultural resources in a reconnaissance survey

(see report #25-1998). Only early 20th-century trash, predominantly flower-pot fragments, was recovered. No additional testing is recommended.

25-2511 Donohue, Barbara

2004 Site Examination Report on the East Groton Charcoaling Area (GRO-HA-12) Groton, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Thirty-five 50x50cm test pits, two 1x1m units, and one 0.5x2m trench were excavated to investigate the East Groton Charcoaling Area (GRO-HA-12). A 0.5x5m trench bisected one of 35 charcoal kilns that had been previously identified (see report #25-1160). A total of 549 artifacts were recovered: 294 (54%) were charcoal, 234 (43%) were historic, 14 (3%) were modern, three (<1%) were prehistoric and four (<1%) were "other" (two possible fire-cracked rocks, one shotgun-shell casing, and one ferrous metal strip). The site, which is approximately 17x25m, dates to the end of the 18th to beginning of the 19th century. Charcoaling activities appear to have been associated with former iron making activities at the historic Forge Village. As the recovered materials may also have been associated with an unrecorded historic structure, no primary deposits or intact features were identified, and the area around the site has witnessed considerable disturbance form environmental testing, it is unlikely that further field investigation would provide more information that has already been revealed. The site is not considered National Register eligible, and no further field investigation or mitigation is recommended. Recovered prehistoric materials consisted of two secondary flakes and one piece of shatter. No further materials were revealed in the surrounding bracket test pits. No further fieldwork is recommended.

25-2512 Wheeler, Kathleen, and Shannon Provost

2004 Results of Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Site Locational Survey, Samuel Morse Homestead, Medfield (Norfolk County), Massachusetts. 24 Pages.

The site is represented by a shallow and rounded depression on a small knoll in a wooded lot south of Main Street, just east of its intersection with Pond Street. Testing took place on four sides of the cellarhole depression and in close proximity to it; the area sampled covers approximately 16x24m. Archaeologists excavated a total of 10 shovel test pits at 4m intervals, and one 1x1m test unit in a single day of fieldwork. The objective of the study was to verify the identification of the site as the 14-year occupation of Samuel Morse between 1663 and 1676, which burned during King Philip's War. A total of 450 artifacts was recovered, with most consisting of wrought nails (n=190) and brick (n=199). All materials can be safely attributed to the 17th and 18th centuries, but none were found to be clearly datable to the third quarter of the 17th century. Two pieces of Native American lithic debitage were recovered, with one flake each of rhyolite and quartzite. The site is potentially significant as the oldest, undisturbed Euroamerican domestic site in Medfield; more work is necessary to confirm this hypothesis.

25-2513 Donta, Christopher

2000 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Tenneco Pipeyard, Mendon, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

Background research identified several Native American sites along the Mill River drainage to the north and south; however, none were within the three-acre project area. Forty shovel test pits, each measuring approximately 50x50cm, were excavated in an intermittent grid pattern across the proposed impact areas. Two quartzite flakes and three pieces of quartz shatter were recovered; however, they were located within a disturbed context. A stone foundation and cellar hole were identified to the south of the project area, but are not expected to be impacted by the project. No further survey was recommended.

25-2514 Binzen, Timothy L., Timothy Barker, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Peggy Kelly

2005 Archaeological Site Examination and Data Recovery Surveys of the Shea and Joyce Quarry Parcels, Quincy, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

During the Industrial Revolution, the Quincy quarries were a regional center of granite production and witnessed the employment of immigrant laborers and the development of innovative techniques in the manufacture and transport of quarried stone during a period of rapid architectural development. The surveys documented 30 historic surface features, representing 15 discrete archaeological sites, all related to historic quarry operations. The features included large and small quarry pits, the anchors of derricks that were used to lift stone from the quarry pits, and the bed and spurs of a narrow-gauge railway that transported granite blocks from the area. The project area included the Blue Hill Quarry, McDonnell Quarries Q16 and Q18, and seven small quarry pits that were in production in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Other quarry-related features included seven boulders bearing drill holes and/or iron staples, drills, and rods; four stone blocks bearing iron staples or brackets; two concrete pads; four concrete/retaining walls; five piles of waste trimming stone; one pile of stone blocks; and one tangled metal cable. The main east-west grade of the narrow-gauge railway was 1,420ft long, and the north-south segment was 780ft. Multiple railway spurs and extensive piles of grout or waste stone were recorded. The data recovery program included photographic recordation of features and excavation at work areas at the Blue Hill Quarry (three exploratory trenches), the walls at the Features 27 and 28 Site (six STPs), and a possible early exploratory quarry at the Feature 30 Site (six STPs). Mitigation measures also included curation of moveable quarry features, production of a brochure for popular distribution, and installation of an interpretive sign to educate the public about the historic quarrying activities in the project area.

25-2515 Whitney, Joannah, Ann Chapman, Jennifer Wendt, and Timothy Binzen

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey of the Melone Parcel, for Sprint PCS Wireless Communications Facility #BS13XC620, North Road, Sudbury, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

The project area is located north of North Road and immediately south of the Concord town line. The project includes a 40x40ft construction area, where the cell tower will be placed, and a 240ft long access road that runs to the west. After conducting background research and surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the project area were tested. A total of 14, 40x40cm shovel test pits were excavated. Soil profiles indicated a sandy, gravelly soil with a plow zone or fill layer underlain by a natural B horizon. No prehistoric or historic remains were recovered. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2516 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Joannah L. Whitney, Margaret Kelly, Christopher L. Donta

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Cell Tower – Sage #N1738, Huntington, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the proposed construction area were tested. In all, 21, 40x40cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5m intervals at the proposed tower location and access road. A portion of a stone quarry was determined to be insignificant. No cultural materials associated with the quarry or other activities were recovered. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2517 Doucette, Dianna

2004 Archaeological Site Examination: Hallmark Village I and II Sites, Hallmark Village, Montague, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

Archaeological site examinations were conducted for the Hallmark Village I and Hallmark Village II Native American sites located on a 16 acre parcel. The study involved a review of previous archaeological investigations within the two site areas to develop theoretical and research contexts

to guide the site examination. Thirty-nine 50x50cm test pits and nine excavation units (7, 1x1m and 2, 0.5x1m) were excavated among the two site areas, producing 2,733 pieces of chipping debris, 43 chipped-stone tools (projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, cores, preforms, worked flakes), one piece of calcined (burned) mammal bone, and a few small pieces of charcoal. In addition, one cultural feature identified as a cache of artifacts was exposed at the Hallmark Village II Site. The majority of the cultural material was recovered between 20cm and 50cm below the ground surface in intact, well-drained sandy soils. Although both the Hallmark Village I and II sites produced a dense concentration of cultural material, both sites are extremely small and lack datable features. Based on the results of the site examinations, neither site is expected to produce any new information beyond that already recovered. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

25-2518 Howlett, Katherine, Stephen Silliman, and Elizabeth Kiniry

2004 Initial Survey and Identification of Archaeological Resources at the Historic Winslow House in Marshfield, Massachusetts. 116 pages.

This property is the remaining portion of the Careswell Winslow estate, originally granted to Edward Winslow, Mayflower Pilgrim and three-time governor of Plymouth Colony. The extant house on the current 20 acre parcel was once believed to have been built by his grandson Isaac Winslow and was continuously occupied until its acquisition and maintenance as an historic house in the early 20th century. A review of identified archaeological sites in Marshfield and associated Winslow historic documentation indicates that the potential for intact cultural resources on the property is very high. Further, local oral tradition has suggested the existence of a tunnel leading from the cellar of the existing 18th-century structure. The current project was initiated to identify pre- and post-Contact archaeological resources on the property, to aid in future management and protection of those resources, and to investigate the possible existence of a tunnel associated with the house. This survey included non-invasive geophysical testing of the majority of the cleared landscape and subsurface testing on a systematic 10m grid for the land immediately surrounding the extant structures. More extensive excavation (2, 1x2m units) was undertaken to define the features associated with the house structure on the south and east sides. The physical testing of the property was complemented by a review of documentation relating to the history of landscape use on this property and in the wider Marshfield area including documentation of archaeological findings, text records, and more recent historiographic syntheses. The results of the geophysical and archaeological survey to date have not identified a tunnel, though the features associated directly with the structure suggest a previously used bulkhead entrance, which was closed and filled, and deposition related to the repair and renovation of the house under its current stewardship. The property retains some archaeological features resulting from earlier activities. Significant features included an undisturbed shell-pit feature containing 18th-century European material; two areas of 19th-century domestic trash deposition immediately adjacent to the house; and an iron pipe within a trench, most likely dating to the early 20th century. The property has been affected by 20th-century landscape and structural preservation work. A small number of fragments of quartz debitage were recovered from widely scattered areas, suggesting that evidence of Native American occupation may have been disturbed by later occupation, and that testing further from the house may identify more intact remains. More intensive testing should be completed prior to any further property alterations. Continued collection and synthesis of house repair and maintenance records is also recommended.

25-2519 Cherau, Suzanne, and Jennifer Bonner

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Arthur MacArthur USARC Marshfield, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Subsurface testing of the 6,900 sq m wooded parcel consisted of 25, 50x50cm test pits at 10m intervals along one transect, one block, and seven judgmental test pits. A small assemblage of post-contact period cultural material was recovered and represents redeposited field refuse. No pre-

contact features or cultural material were recovered from the project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2520 Ingham, Donna, and Suzanne G. Cherau

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Methuen MAARNG Facility, Methuen, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

The 1913 Methuen Armory building and the 1956 Methuen Armory Garage, along with associated paved areas, occupy the periphery of the 6 acre parcel surveyed. Both buildings have been determined by the Massachusetts Historical Commission to be National Register eligible. Subsurface testing, consisting of 34, 50x50cm test pits arranged in two, 30x30m blocks and two, 5m arrays, was focused on the archaeologically sensitive central portion of the parcel. This testing identified two spatially-limited loci of pre-contact Native American cultural material, designated the Methuen MAARNG 1 and 2 find spots, and a low-density scatter of post-contact/modern period cultural materials. The Methuen MAARNG 1 Find Spot consists of a single piece of quartz chipping debris recovered from plowed soil. The Methuen MAARNG 2 Find Spot consists of a modified cobble recovered from undisturbed subsoil. Additional close-interval testing around both find spots did not yield further pre-contact cultural materials and neither find spot is considered a significant cultural resource. The low-density scatter of post-contact cultural materials recovered is associated with plowed soil and with thin, spatially-limited fill deposits associated with mid-to-late 20th-century use of the parcel by the MAARNG. These cultural materials are not considered to represent a significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2521 Hoffman, Curtis

2004 Middleborough Little League Site Data Recovery Operation Final Report. 3 vols. Middleborough, Massachusetts. 890 pages.

The Middleborough Little League site (19-PL-520) was the locus for an intensive survey in 1996, a site examination in 1998, and an extensive data recovery operation from 1999 through 2002. During the data recovery, which is the principal focus of this report, students from Bridgewater State College and volunteers from the Massachusetts Archaeological Society working under the direction of the Principal Investigator excavated a total of 98.25 sq m. All samples were processed at the Bridgewater State College Archaeology Laboratory and are currently curated and displayed at the Robbins Museum of Archaeology in Middleborough. The Little League site is a significant locus for the Middle, Late, and Transitional Archaic phases, on the basis of 6 radiocarbon dates (5770±120B.P. GX-27302; 4770±150B.P. GX-27259; 3790±110B.P. GX-27301; 3640±80B.P. GX-27260; 2990±70B.P. GX-27261; 6250±80B.P. GX-31195 [all corrected]) and numerous diagnostic artifacts. Activities prominent at the site included the retrieval of drift cobbles and their manufacture into stone tools, the disposal of lithic waste in pits, the preparation of animal carcasses into bone tools and hides, and the preparation and storage of objects for use in what is interpreted to be ceremonial activities and trade. Some of the objects (Herkimer diamonds, chert polished pebbles) were obtained from sources a considerable distance from the site, while others (hematite, graphite) were obtained locally. The more mundane tools tended to be fashioned almost exclusively from locally available stone—either the arkose and argillite of the Narragansett Basin, or glacial drift cobbles of quartz, felsite, quartzite, and other materials deposited from distant sources. The local arkose, obtainable from an outcrop close to the site, may have been traded out for both utilitarian and ritual purposes. The site is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places on the basis of Criteria A, C, and D. It contains some relatively undisturbed deposits and an unusually dense concentration of cultural materials. While the portion of the site sampled during the data recovery is cleared for construction, the recommendation is to conserve the remainder of the site in perpetuity via a historic preservation easement.

25-2522 Ingham, Donna, and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Green Lodge Interceptor Sewer Replacement, Canton, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

This survey included background research and field investigations. Seventy-four 50x50cm test pits were excavated along six linear transects, three test pit arrays, and at one judgmentally selected location, resulting in the identification of three previously unknown pre-contact Native American archaeological sites. The Milton-Hoosic 1, 2, and 3 Sites each contain low-density distributions of pre-contact Native American cultural material (rhyolite, quartz flakes) representing brief episodes of stone tool making. No subsurface features associated with this past activity were identified within any of the site areas. Glass and plastic fragments, along with an unidentified iron object and several pieces of redware, were also recovered from the Milton-Hoosic 3 site. The pre-contact Native American sites have limited information and are unlikely to yield additional data pertaining to past use of the area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2523 Mair, A. Peter, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: MassHighway Assignment #11, Huntsbridge Road Bridge Replacement, North Attleborough, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

This project area lies within the designated site boundaries of the Slaughterhouse Field Site (19-BR-2) and the general area is considered “a single large occupation zone”. This survey included archival research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Forty-one 50x50cm shovel test pits and one 1x1m unit were excavated within the proposed area of impact, resulting in the identification of a small pre-contact Native American archaeological site. The Huntsbridge Road Site represents an episode of lithic reduction consisting of a low-density scatter of Attleboro red felsite chipping debris covering approximately 7 sq m. No features or diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The Huntsbridge Road Site does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archaeological survey is recommended for this site.

25-2524 Herbster, Holly

2004 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Dnistrian Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

This survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 15, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 1.43 acre proposed project area. The survey identified one Native American archaeological deposit. The Lot 138 Find Spot consists of a single crystal quartz uniface collected at the edge of a slope in rocky and sandy soils. While this material documents Native American land use in this section of Aquinnah, it is not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological deposit.

25-2525 Ingham, Donna, and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Proposed Fairfield Green at Mansfield Residential Development, Mansfield, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area had the potential to contain pre-contact Native American and post-contact archaeological sites. A walkover survey and archaeological sensitivity assessment identified zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity, as well as low sensitivity areas altered by modern period topsoil mining. Fifty-seven 50x50cm test pits were excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity, where project impacts will occur. Two loci of pre-contact Native American activity were identified. The Fairfield Green 1 and 2 sites consist of low-density distributions of pre-contact Native American and post-contact (19th/20th century) cultural material recovered from disturbed (plowed) stratigraphic contexts. No temporally diagnostic artifact types or subsurface features were identified. Neither site is consid-

ered potentially significant and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2526 Herbster, Holly

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Northeast Corner, A-3, A-5 And B-8 Parcels, Camp Edwards, Bourne and Sandwich, Massachusetts. 206 pages.

The 694 acre project area included moderate and high sensitivity portions of four parcels (Northeast Corner, A-3, A-5, and B-8) as determined by a previous base-wide reconnaissance survey (See report #25-929) and updated by the Massachusetts Army National Guard Regional Cultural Resource Manager. A total of 2,784, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the four parcels and four additional test pits were excavated around an artifact surface find identified on the C Range. The survey identified 25 pre-contact site areas documenting hunting and lithic maintenance activities from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Periods. Sixteen of these deposits were classified as isolated find spots and no further testing was recommended. Nine sites, including a cluster around Ox Pond in Sandwich, are considered potentially significant.

25-2527 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Timothy Ives

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Chelmsford Phase 4F Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The survey was conducted to document the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources using a combination of background research and subsurface testing. Background research indicated that the project area was situated in a sensitive area for Native American cultural resources. A walkover/surface evaluation of two proposed pump station locations revealed that both are located in low-lying wet areas, exhibiting low to moderate sensitivity for containing archaeological deposits. Ten, 50x50cm test pits were organized within two clusters, one at each pump station. No Native American or Euro-American archaeological sites were identified during the fieldwork aspect of the survey. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2528 Binzen, Timothy L., F. Timothy Barker, and Ann Chapman

2005 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Meadowbrook Ventures Subdivision, Amesbury, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

A total of 108 shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5m in linear transects and in clusters containing four test pits each, placed in areas of high archaeological potential. The White Tail Native American Site, consisting of three test pits with chipping debris and fire cracked rock and the historic Colby Cemetery, dating from 1825 to 1868 were recorded in the northern part of the project area. Avoidance of both sites was recommended for the proposed construction and during ongoing logging and gravel quarrying activities.

25-2529 Binzen, Timothy L.

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Streambank Erosion Remediation Project, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

The survey was conducted along 925 feet of riverbank on the Connecticut River for a streambank stabilization project. A previous archaeological reconnaissance survey for the Holyoke Hydroelectric Project determined that the parcel possessed moderate archaeological sensitivity for Native American resources and high sensitivity for historic resources because a portion of the South Hadley Canal was located nearby during the historic period (see report #25-62, 63, 259). Subsurface testing consisted of a linear transect of 38 shovel test pits at intervals of 25ft along the riverbank. No Native American cultural materials were recovered. A low volume of historic period artifacts was recovered from fill deposits that likely resulted from the filling of the South Hadley Canal

during the second quarter of the 20th century, the construction of an existing sewer line, and the subsequent disposal of low volumes of domestic refuse.

25-2530 Cooney, William

2005 Trip Report for the Emergency Trenching of the Steam Pipe for Building 9 at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Springfield, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

On March 28, 2005, a steam pipe leading into Building 9 at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site broke. A 2mx1.7m area around the pipe was exposed by construction workers. This area had been previously disturbed during the original installation of the steam pipe. Three 5-gallon buckets of back dirt were screened revealing a small amount of window glass and brick fragments. Based upon the prior disturbance of the area it was determined that no adverse effect on cultural resources would be caused by the steam pipe repair project and no further archaeological work beyond monitoring was necessary.

25-2531 Doucette, Dianna L.

2004 Intensive (Locational) Survey and Archaeological Site Examination, Franklin County Bikeway Site, Massachusetts Highway Department Assignment No. 10, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The Massachusetts Highway Department (MHD) is proposing the construction of the Franklin County Bikeway in Deerfield and Montague, Massachusetts. The majority of the proposed route is within existing streets or a former railroad bed. One small section, measuring approximately 700ft (214m) in length, and including a proposed trailhead/parking area, traverses open space between McLellan Farm Road and the rail bed in east Deerfield. The intensive survey identified one previously unknown archaeological site (Franklin County Bikeway Site), which was determined to represent potentially significant resources. After consultation with the MHC and the MHD, a site examination investigation was completed at the Franklin County Bikeway Site. Overall, 52, 50x50cm test pits and four 1x1m excavation units were excavated within the Franklin County Bikeway project area. These materials consist of 54 pieces of chipping debris, one quartzite projectile point tip, and one quartz biface. In addition, one cultural feature, a reddened shallow pit, yielded a Late Archaic radiocarbon date of 3110±80 years before present (B.P.) (3150±80 B.P. Corrected; Beta 195747). The site examination collected sufficient information to answer basic questions about the site's size, age, and internal complexity. Although the Franklin County Bikeway Site produced a moderate amount of cultural material and a Late Archaic feature, it is extremely small and most of its context has been destroyed. Based on the results of the site examination, the site is not expected to produce any new information beyond that already recovered. No additional archaeological investigations are warranted at the Franklin County Bikeway Site.

25-2532 Doucette, Dianna, and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Hallmark Village, Montague, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Background research indicated that the project area is the location of a previously recorded archaeological site (Hallmark Laboratories Site 19-FR-323) associated with the Native American settlement of the Montague area between 7,000 and 3,000 years ago. Field investigations included a walkover and excavation of 65, 50x50cm test pits, and the resulting in the recovery of approximately 207 pieces of chipping debris manufactured of quartz and a sedimentarymaterial, one quartz Small Stemmed projectile point, one sedimentary biface, one quartz core, one quartz scraper, seven pieces of red ochre (one of which is worked), and two pieces of charcoal. In addition, one charcoal stain feature was identified. The majority of the cultural material was recovered from the undisturbed B1 subsoil. The identified feature, chipping debris and Small Stemmed Point

recovered at the Hallmark I Site could be associated with the Hallmark Laboratories Site located along Industrial Drive north of the project area. The various lithic types of chipping debris, quartz cores, and hematite material recovered from the Hallmark II site area likely represent a small workshop, where lithic manufacturing and the extraction of red hematite were taking place. The Hallmark Village I and II sites are considered to be important archaeological resources and additional archaeological investigations at the site examination level to determine site boundaries, internal composition and integrity, and significance and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places were recommended. (see report #25-2517).

25-2533 Dimmick, Frederica R. with a contribution by John A. Thompson

2005 Archaeological Reconnaissance of Medfield Town Land: A Model for Local Involvement in the Archaeological Process. 38 pages.

Between 1997 and 2001, the Medfield Archaeology Advisory Committee participated in a reconnaissance (Phase 1) investigation of a portion of Medfield town land north of High Street (Route 27). The project centered on three endangered loci within the area and proposed to record any archaeological sites and, at the same time, to train MAAC members in methods of archeological fieldwork. Fieldwork delineated one pre-contact period site on a sand esker, as well as evidence for historic period farming activities on the plain below. An analysis of the patterns of involvement of the committee members and of the positive results of their project, with recommendations for changes in future project planning, may serve as a model for other Massachusetts communities wishing to involve citizens in preservation of local historic resources.

25-2534 Donta, Christopher L., and Jennifer Wendt

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Site Examination Surveys for the Proposed Northwoods Retail Development, Taunton, Massachusetts. 172 pages.

The project involved background research and archaeological reconnaissance, intensive, and site examination surveys of a 51.5 acre parcel. The Phase 1 research involved the excavation of 102 test pits in three survey units, within which seven Native American archaeological sites were found: the Butternut, Northwoods, Dead Pine, Snake Bend, Kestrel, Split Oak, and Solstice sites, all but the latter of which were recommended for avoidance or additional survey. The Butternut Site contained a lithic scatter including Small Triangle and Orient Fishtail projectile points. The Northwoods Site contained a probable Small Stemmed point and a burn feature. The Dead Pine Site consisted of a rhyolite and quartz lithic scatter. The Snake Bend Site included a Small Triangle point and a well-preserved hearth feature. The Kestrel Site contained a large volume of quartz debitage, and at least one hearth. The Split Oak Site consisted of a lithic scatter, mostly quartz. The Solstice Site included one test pit with quartz flakes. Site examination of the Northwoods site led to a collection of nearly 1,200 artifacts, consistent with a Late Archaic to Early Woodland occupation, ca. 5,000-2,000 years ago, as well as tools that indicate a probable habitation site. An earlier Middle Archaic component may also be present, as represented by a single Neville point found at the edge of the site. Late Archaic artifacts include eight Small Stemmed points, two Small Triangle points, one Brewerton Corner Notched point, cores, bifaces, edge tools, scrapers, two grooved axes, and ground stone. One burn feature was documented in the northern concentration, and a second truncated burn feature was documented in the southern concentration. The site was undoubtedly once larger, as it continues right up to the edge of existing disturbance on its south and east sides. The Dead Pine Site is a small lithic scatter, mostly rhyolite, consisting of a collection of 235 artifacts, including a single Small Triangle projectile point, and a single post-mold feature. The Kestrel Site is large, with three high density concentrations of lithics associated with multiple features, including hearths and activity areas. Over 1,700 artifacts were recovered during the site examination, including a Small Triangle projectile point. The sites identified and investigated document the extensive use of the Snake River wetlands by Native Americans, most frequently during the Late Archaic to Early Woodland period, with a smaller amount of evidence for a Middle Archaic presence. It is most likely that these multiple site locations were occupied

seasonally over a period of many years, varying slightly based on the conditions and familiarity of the people staying there. Clearly these sites would have been easily accessed by transport along the Snake River, which connects to the Taunton River to the south, as well as the Canoe River to the north. In this respect, the sites in the project area would have been part of a local interaction sphere that would have easily included the areas from Mt. Hope Bay to Assawompset Pond, and north to Hockomock Swamp. It is recommended that the Northwoods and Kestrel sites be avoided by any proposed construction, because both sites contain moderate to high density deposits of artifacts in association with multiple features in intact soils.

25-2535 Heitert, Kristen B.

2004 Archaeological Intensive Testing Program, Frederick Law Olmstead National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

This survey was completed in advance of proposed construction impacts associated with the FRLA Upgrade Life Safety Systems and Rehabilitate Historic Structures Line Item Construction project. Ten 50x50cm judgmental test pits and three 1x1m excavation units were excavated within the FRLA project area. The subsurface testing documented substantial soil disturbance associated with late 19th- and 20th-century utility line installations. The location and orientation of these utilities verify the infrastructure information provided on historic and modern maps. Two areas provided data about the presence of previously undocumented infrastructural improvements and the 18th and 19th-century, pre-Olmstead occupation of the property. First, the visitors' parking lot yielded evidence of a redware drainage tile system and the remnants of a possible stone wall base pre-dating the Olmstead occupation of the site. Neither feature is depicted on any existing maps of the property. The lot also contained evidence of a relict landscape associated with the former use of that area as a garden plot during the late 19th century. Second, an excavation unit placed in the service area contained a deeply buried fill deposit containing late 18th and early 19th-century cultural material including English white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, Westerwald stoneware, and lead-glazed redware. This deposit may be part of the wide-scale landscaping and filling effort associated with the Clark occupation of the property, circa 1809. Identification of these deposits augments previous studies of the early landscape history of the property and expands the somewhat meager 18th-century archaeological database for Brookline. Based on the results of the archaeological intensive testing, archaeological monitoring is recommended during the construction phase of the project in the visitors' parking lot and in the service area north of the main house. This strategy will expedite the identification of the potential features described above and the construction schedule. The archaeological monitoring will consist of identifying, recording and photographing any previously unidentified archaeological and/or structural features as they are exposed. It is further recommended that National Park Service personnel monitor construction activity in those areas not included in the archaeological monitoring plan to document any utility/infrastructural configurations that deviate from historic or modern utility plans of the property. Any additions or substantive alterations to the proposed construction plans will require additional archaeological review.

25-2536 Hager GeoScience, Inc.

2004 Archaeological Remote Sensing Services-Frederick Law Olmstead National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

The survey areas consisted of the 1.75-acre parcel around "Fairsted," the residence and office of Frederick Law Olmstead, and a 5.46-acre conservation easement to the south. The objective of the investigations was to identify the locations of potential archaeological resources, including former foundations, drainage, roads, etc. within the upper 2m of the subsurface. Data were collected using ground penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic (EM) terrain conductivity profiling. The surveys detected a number of anomalies of possible archaeological interest, including possible former foundations, pathways, and cultivated areas. Modern utilities rather than archaeological features, however, are responsible for most of the linear EM and GPR anomalies. Similarly, a number of

GPR anomalies appear to be caused by natural stratigraphic and shallow bedrock features. Many smaller, regular-to-irregular shaped anomalies of possible archaeological significance were also detected.

25-2537 Donta, Christopher L., and Margaret Kelly

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Bourne Sagamore Rotary Route 3/Route 6 Grade Separation Project, Bourne, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

Background research, a reconnaissance survey and subsurface testing were conducted at three survey units, totaling approximately 18.5 acres, to the west and northeast of the existing Sagamore rotary. The background research did not identify any known cultural resources in the project area, although a Native American settlement was located in close proximity to the west. The field testing included excavation of 165 shovel test pits. One pre-Contact artifact was found, a single flake of white quartz, which was determined to be an isolated occurrence. Additional close interval testing around the findspot did not produce additional pre-Contact artifacts. Two test pits contained historic artifacts that relate to a nearby scatter of brick and glass in a bulldozed area. The artifacts and ground condition indicate that a 20th-century house may have been located at this site. No further survey is recommended.

25-2538 Griswold, William A.

2004 Final Archaeological Assessment Report Cape Cod National Seashore-Herring Cove Beach, Barnstable County, Provincetown, Massachusetts. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service-Northeast Region. 99 pages.

The purpose of this investigation was to assess the historic or prehistoric archaeological deposits that may be disturbed during construction of vault toilets in the North and South Parking Lots at Herring Cove Beach and the construction of a lift station adjacent to the existing Herring Cove Beach Bathhouse. It included stratigraphic excavation of five 1x1m test units distributed within the proposed impact areas. The test units were, on average, excavated to a depth of 1m below present (asphalt) surfaces. All test excavation units exhibited deposits of prepared or sorted fill consisting of layers of packed, crushed gravel and clay immediately underlying the existing asphalt layer, followed by a deeply stratified layer of beach sand. A small sample of historic period artifacts was collected from the strata of each test excavation unit, including fill deposits (the overall artifact sample [< 25 items total] consists mainly of plastic fragments, iron nails, and bottle glass fragments). The location of an 8-inch diameter cast iron pipe section (possibly part of the original drainage/sewage system dating to the Bath House building's construction) at approximately 1m depth in the test excavation unit for the proposed Lift Station construction site at the Bath House, is not significant. The original construction date for the Bath House at Herring Cove Beach is presently indeterminate and the Bath House has not been evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Construction impacts as proposed at this time will not have an adverse effect on the Bath House structure or viewshed. Further excavations are not warranted, pending a decision regarding the location of the cast iron pipe section. If the Herring Cove Beach Project determines that the Life Station construction site requires repositioning due to the location of the cast iron pipe, a Phase I archaeological investigation will be necessary at the new location.

25-2539 Ingham, Donna, and Duncan Ritchie

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Clam Pudding Pond Parcel, The Pinehills Development Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 115 pages.

Archaeologists completed a survey of the 72-acre Clam Pudding Pond parcel within The Pinehills development area. Preliminary plans include house lots and roadways in two areas to the east, west, and north of Clam Pudding Pond. Designated buffer zones will remain undeveloped around Clam Pudding Pond, wetlands, and the Old Sandwich Road corridor. Archival research indicated

that the Clam Pudding Pond parcel had the potential to contain both pre-contact and post-contact period archaeological sites associated with Native American and Euro-American activity given the presence of the pond, wetlands, and historic roadways. This parcel is near the historic settlement of Thrasherville, which was occupied from the late 18th century to early modern period. Fifty, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within identified zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Test pits were placed along eight judgmental linear transects, within one test pit array, and at six judgmentally selected locations. Subsurface testing identified of two loci of pre-contact Native American activity, designated the Pinehills Locus 14 Site and the Pinehills Locus 15 Site. The Pinehills Locus 14 site was a findspot of three pieces of chipping debris (rhyolite, quartz, hornfels). The Pinehills Locus 15 Site consisted of an isolated chipped stone tool, a quartz biface that may have been a preform for a Small Stemmed projectile point. Two 19th-century domestic sites, designated the Clam Pudding Pond Farmstead Site and the William S. Leland Summer Home Site were also identified. In addition, two abandoned alignments of Sandwich Road were documented within the site area. The older of the two roadways passes Clam Pudding Pond on its eastern side, while the more recent alignment passes the pond on its western side. Both are situated to the east and north of the present-day alignment of Old Sandwich Road where it passes by the pond. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the Pinehills Locus 14 and 15 and William S. Leland Summer Home sites and the eastern and western alignments of Sandwich Road. Most of the western alignment is within a 300-foot-wide buffer zone along Old Sandwich Road. Sections of the eastern alignment are within this buffer zone and a 100-foot buffer surrounding Clam Pudding Pond. These buffer zones will allow sections of the eastern and western alignments of Sandwich Road to be preserved. If the Clam Pudding Pond Farmstead Site cannot be avoided, a site examination should be conducted to evaluate its significance.

25-2540 Ritchie, Duncan, and Kirk Van Dyke

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Canton Senior Center, Canton, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Background research on the approximately 22 acre parcel revealed that the project area was near several known ancient Native American sites located near Reservoir Pond and within the previously reported location of the Eliot School Site (19-NF-72). The project area consists of level terrain with well-drained soils. Background research indicated that in the vicinity of the project area there had been farmsteads and agricultural/pastoral activity since the late 17th to early 18th century. Portions of the project area had the potential to contain cellar holes, foundations, or other evidence of settlement from the 18th century to early modern period. The Lucy D. Downes House (CAN.144), which is included in the MHC's Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth, is within the southern portion of the project area. Subsurface testing was conducted in zones of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity. A total of 21, 50x50cm test pits were placed along four judgmentally oriented transects within the project impact area. One judgmental test pit was also used to investigate an archaeologically sensitive location. Subsurface testing identified deposits of ancient Native American cultural material that can be associated with the Eliot School Site (19-NF-72) including a Middle Archaic Period semilunar knife preform of Braintree Slate, a Terminal Archaic Period Orient Fishtail projectile point, and a non-diagnostic bifacial tool blade fragment, both made of rhyolite. Chipping debris of rhyolite, hornfels, and quartz were also recovered. The Eliot School Site appears to contain Middle, Late, and Terminal Archaic Period components ranging in age from about 7,500 to 2,500 years ago. The ancient Native American cultural material found in the intensive survey was in both the A horizon/plow zone and the underlying B_1 horizon subsoil. A few historic/modern period artifacts (nails, window glass, and ceramic sherds) were found. This material represented small amounts of household refuse discarded in an open yard and was not considered potentially significant. The portion of the Eliot School Site (19-NF-72) within the wooded northern portion of the project area has good integrity and could yield new information about ancient Native American activity in the Neponset River drainage. It is considered a potentially significant cultural resource. The southern portion of the project area has been modified by historic/modern period landscaping of the open yard associated with the house at 1476 Washington Street. The small amount of ancient Native American and

historic/modern period cultural material found in the open yard area is not considered significant. The Downes House at 1476 Washington Street is listed in the MHC's Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. This structure will not be affected by the project as currently planned and is under a demolition delay. It is recommended that the proposed Canton Senior Center be designed to avoid the more intact part of Site 19-NF-72 within the northern portion of the project area. If avoidance is not possible, further archaeological investigation of the Canton Senior Center project area at the site examination level should be conducted.

25-2541 Donta, Christopher L., and Jennifer Wendt

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Stonebridge Commons Adult Retirement Village, Hanson, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance and intensive survey was conducted on a 58 acre wooded lot, resulting in the excavation of 98 shovel test pits in four survey units. Lithic artifacts were recovered from 12 different test pits in all four SUs. Sixteen artifacts were recovered: 13 quartz flakes, two rhyolite flakes, and one quartz core. The artifacts found in SUs 1, 3, and 4 were all restricted to one per test pit, while two test pits in SU 2 had two artifacts per pit, and one STP had three artifacts. Only six of the 16 artifacts were found in the undisturbed subsoil. Because of the low density of cultural material, the low number of artifacts recovered in an undisturbed context, and the lack of any features, it is unlikely that additional testing would identify any areas of concentrated cultural materials and artifacts within this project area. No further testing was recommended.

25-2542 Bonner, Jennifer L., and Suzanne G. Cherau

2005 Additional Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Camp Curtis Guild, Lynnfield, Reading, North Reading, and Wakefield, Massachusetts. 192 pages.

Archaeologists conducted an additional intensive (locational) archaeological survey of areas identified as having high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity within the 682-acre Camp Curtis Guild Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) facility. The additional intensive survey consisted primarily of field testing conducted during two separate mobilizations: one in June 2004 for the Cantonment area, and the other in October/November 2004 for the areas north of Carney Street and in the North Gate area. The two fieldwork mobilizations consisted of the excavation of 722, 50x50cm test pits within 41, 30x30m testing blocks, 16, 10m interval transects, 13 judgmentally placed test pits, and 23 arrays. The random testing in areas of high, moderate, and low sensitivity identified 10 new pre-contact Native American sites, which along with six of the previously identified pre-contact period sites were subjected to close-interval array testing. These sites range from find spots to lithic scatters to large workshop/activity areas. Six of the newly identified (CCG 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26) and four of the previously identified (CCG 5, 6, 9, 10) pre-contact Native American sites are recommended for further evaluation. These 10 sites could provide important new information related to habitation and stone tool production of an interior wetland environment in the Ipswich River drainage. These site areas should be avoided or additional archaeological investigations may be warranted in consultation with the MHC. The remaining four newly identified (CCG 18, 19, 20, 21) and two previously identified (CCG 3, 7) sites, while documenting the use of the general project area during the pre-contact period, are not considered to represent National Register eligible archaeological deposits. Their information content and research potential is limited. No further archaeological work is recommended for these six sites. A very low density of late-18th- through 20th-century cultural materials was recovered during the field investigations. These materials are consistent with the documented Euro-American agricultural use and documented military training activities and are not significant.

25-2543 Mulholland, Mitchell T.

2005 Archaeological Assessment of the Worcester Common Restoration Project, Worcester, Mas-

sachusetts. 34 pages.

Following the discovery of three gravestones beneath a sidewalk during permitted construction on Worcester Common, an archaeological assessment was requested by the State Archaeologist. The assessment determined the nature of the discovery and impacts that have occurred; reviewed 100% complete project plans to determine if other impact issues require discussion; and reviewed the precautions taken by the City of Worcester to avoid impacting human burials and gravestones during the Worcester Common Restoration Project. The assessment found that at least three stones beneath the former sidewalk are situated approximately 6 inches below grade (approximately 6 inches higher in elevation than predicted in earlier estimates). No damage occurred to the stones during the 2004 construction, but damage to two stones had occurred when the sidewalk was constructed in the 1970s. It is estimated that at least 24 stones lie below the surface of the proposed sidewalk. In addition, grinding of tree stumps and roots, and excavation of an electrical conduit could impact gravestones within 6 inches of the surface. The City proposes to cover the area with an additional 6 inches of gravel and loam as appropriate, prior to construction, thereby avoiding impact to the gravestones.

25-2544 Klekowski, Ed, Libby Klekowski, Jonathan Williams, and Michael Volmar

2001 Under Quabbin. WGBY Productions. VHS videocassette.

Divers go in search of the remains of four towns (Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott, and Dana) flooded by the construction of the Quabbin Reservoir. Archival photographs and interviews complement the terrestrial and underwater footage.

25-2545 Clements, Joyce M.

2005 “A Winding Sheet for Deborah George,” Searching for the Women of Ponkapoag. PhD Dissertation.

This dissertation is a feminist critical inquiry into ways of reading the archaeological and historical past. It explores the history of 18th-century Native American women from Ponkapoag (Canton), one of 14 Christian Indian reservations, called Praying Towns, established by Puritan missionaries in the 17th century. The work is feminist because it is interdisciplinary in scope, it employs women’s experiences as a source for knowledge, it uses gender as an analytical category, and it prompts social change through its findings. This research addresses two problematics: a method for finding Ponkapoag women in the limited texts that document their lives and a method for speaking about their lives in a way that reduces the appropriation of their voices. Feminist standpoint theories and the conceptual tools “imagination” and “experience” provide ways to address the first problematic, and particular textual strategies address the second. The dissertation blends historian Laurel Thatcher Ulrich’s use of the repetitious dailiness of primary sources to uncover muted histories, with anthropologist Margery Wolf’s use of experimental texts to create appropriate ways to speak for others. The search for Ponkapoag women evokes Roger Simon’s description of being summoned by history and responding to that summons by testifying anew. It accepts that speaking for women is an unavoidable part of historical testimony, and it endorses Linda Alcoff’s position that speaking for others is justifiable when it reveals the injustice of the past and promotes justice for people living today. This research finds ample evidence of Ponkapoag women, and it discloses the gendered touch of colonization. It reveals that colonization disadvantaged Ponkapoag women, and the guardianship system that was created to protect Praying Indians’ interests provided opportunities for some colonists to exploit, bully, and abuse them. This work departs from existing scholarship on 18th-century New England history through its focused attention on Ponkapoag women’s subsistence labor and social reproduction, its examination of colonial-Ponkapoag women’s relationships, and its analysis of physical abuse against Ponkapoag women. This information adds to New England colonial history in general, it offers original insights into Ponkapoag history in particular, and it reveals the value of revisiting history from a feminist perspective, with the compass set to gender.

25-2546 Smith, Leith

2006 Archaeological Intensive Survey, Hanlon Seawall Reconstruction Project, East Sandwich, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

A wood timber seawall located on Scorton Creek is in need of replacement with modern riprap. Construction activities were to impact a narrow terrace adjacent to the seawall and an upper terrace because of the creation of a temporary access road to the construction site. A Native American shoreline burial found 300m north of the site and documented burials and artifact finds on Scorton Neck suggested similar resources could be present in the construction area. Five shovel tests placed in the proposed access road revealed evidence of Native occupation from the Late Archaic or Early Woodland and Contact periods as well as the early Historic period. Cultural material derived from the A- and B-horizons included a low density of quartz and rhyolite flakes, a ballast flint flake, a Small Pentagonal quartz point, fire cracked rock, and a few fragments of brick and window glass. A 30m long, 50cm wide trench excavated adjacent to the seawall on the lower terrace revealed redeposited soils and fill to dominate that area. Minimization of potentially negative impacts to the upper terrace was recommended by covering the access road with temporary timber construction mats during the course of the proposed work.

25-2547 Waller, Jay, and William Brett

2005 Site Examination Archaeological Survey, Barnaby Swamp 2 Site, Weaver's Cove LNG Project, Freetown, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

The Barnaby Swamp 2 Site was identified at the terminus of the Northern Lateral during an archaeological survey in 2004 (see report 25-2468). The deposits were identified within the staked boundary of a proposed meter station site. Thirty-one, 50x50cm test pits and four, 1x1m excavation units were excavated within the Barnaby Swamp 2 Site. Native American cultural materials were recovered from 13 (42%) of the 31 site examination test pits and each of the excavation units excavated at the Barnaby Swamp 2 Site. The subsurface sampling yielded an assemblage of 238 Native American artifacts. The subsurface testing demonstrated that more than 94% of the Barnaby Swamp 2 Site artifact assemblage was recovered from plowed soils and that intensive agricultural plowing has disturbed the horizontal and spatial arrangement of the cultural deposits. While the report suggested that the Barnaby Swamp Site may not be considered eligible for listing in the National Register (See Report 25-2548 and 25-2549), the MHC considered the site to be eligible individually and also possibly as part of a potential archaeological district.

25-2548 Waller, Jay, and William Brett

2005 Summary Report, Supplemental Intensive (Locational) Survey, Weaver's Cove LNG Project, Freetown, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

The intensive survey included research, a walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. A total of 161, 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated within the approximately 4,385 linear feet of additional areas of potential effects. The intensive survey resulted in the identification of five Native American archaeological deposits. The CSX #1, CSX #2, ISP #1, ISP #2, and the Taunton River Marsh sites each contained low densities of chipping debris, isolated tool fragments, all primarily from plowed topsoils. Intensive agricultural plowing has disturbed the horizontal and spatial arrangement of the cultural deposits at each of these sites, and numerous similar sites reported nearby. While the report suggested that the sites may not be considered to represent potentially significant archaeological deposits, MHC considered the sites to be potentially significant and requested site examination surveys (see reports #25-2468, #25-2547 and #25-2549).

25-2549 Brett, William, and Anna Graves

2005 Site Examination Archaeological Survey, Slade Farmstead, Weaver's Cove LNG Project, Swansea, Massachusetts. 54 Pages.

A site examination archaeological survey of the Slade Farmstead was conducted within the proposed project area. The Slade Farmstead was identified on the Western Lateral during an intensive (locational) survey in 2004 (see report #25-2468). The majority of the site (barn and possible house foundations, outbuildings, a well, and small cemetery) is located between 20m and 100m from the edge of the currently proposed area of potential effect (APE). The project area APE, as currently proposed, crosses three stonewalls located on the southwest and southeast sides of the farmstead. Ten 50x50cm test pits and two 1mx50cm excavation units were excavated within the APE and adjacent to the stonewalls. A very low density of cultural material was recovered during the site examination investigation, and the stone walls within the APE appear to define the boundaries of an access road and a pasture or yard enclosure. According to results from documentary research, the farmstead was owned and operated by members of the Slade family during the 19th century. Although the Slade Farmstead is a partially intact, mid- to late-19th-century farmstead, there are no significant associations that can be made between its former occupants and the history of Swansea or the surrounding area. Nor would there be any information gathered from further investigation of the resource, as the remains of 19th-century farmsteads are a relatively common resource in this region. While the report recommended that the Slade Farmstead is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register, the MHC determined that it was. No further archaeological investigations were recommended (See Reports 25-2547 and 25-2548) however because the significant elements of the site are beyond the APE. An avoidance protection plan was recommended.

25-2550 Conlin, David, and Brett T. Seymour

2004 Predisturbance Clearance Report—Pier One Ferry Landing, Charlestown Naval Yard, Boston National Historical Park. 14 pages.

Survey objectives for the Boston project included conducting precision GPS-positioned side scan sonar survey, subsurface probing for buried cultural materials, magnetometer survey, and recovery of sediment samples for pollutant analysis. Examination of the underside of the pier was an additional task added to the survey at the park's request. The survey was designed to detect magnetic anomalies possibly representing submerged cultural resources, such as historical shipwrecks and materials associated with shore-based land use, and to image the seabed to locate features on or above the sea floor of potential historical interest. Examination of the potential area of effect for the new floating dock did not produce any indications of historical materials. Probing is an indirect method for locating and inferring the nature of materials buried beneath the seafloor and, short of extensive excavation of the potential APE, there is no way to state with certainty what is or is not there. Based upon the limited area of impact of the planned action and direct diver examination, including visual survey, probing and remote sensing with side scan sonar a finding of "no adverse effect" was recommended.

25-2551 Cherau, Suzanne G., Matthew Kierstead, and Virginia H. Adams

2005 Cultural Resources Assessment, MBTA Silver Line Phase III Project Build Alternatives, Boston, Massachusetts. 188 pages.

The cultural resources assessment was undertaken for the Core Tunnel Segment including the proposed Bolyston Silver Line Station and the four alignment alternatives. The assessment consisted of archival research (e.g., cultural contexts, environmental settings, existing conditions) and field survey for aboveground resources. The assessment was designed to provide recommendations regarding the locations of potential sensitivity for archaeological resources and identified historic resources requiring further survey and/or evaluation. Archaeological sensitivity for belowground pre-contact and post-contact period resources was identified in portions of the Core Tunnel Segment and all four of the proposed alternatives along Tremont Street, Charles Street, Stuart Street

and Columbus Avenue. Additional research to determine the precise vertical depth of archaeologically sensitive strata in the project study area is recommended. This research would include a review of soil borings, current underground utility locations, and street widening plans and profiles. Historic aboveground resources dating from the 18th through 20th centuries were identified in the study areas of the Core Tunnel Segment and in the four proposed alternatives for portal options along Tremont Street, Charles Street, Stuart Street, and Columbus Avenue. These resources include National Historic Landmarks (Boston Common, the Public Garden, the Central Burying Ground, and the Tremont Subway Tunnel), one National Register Multiple Resource Area, National Register Historic Districts, individually listed National Register properties, one Local Historic District, and individual Local Landmarks. Also included are district and individual properties that are eligible for the National Register and/or pending Local Landmarks. Additional research, survey, and documentation is recommended in each of the project segments in order to complete evaluation of properties that have been previously inventoried, and to survey and evaluate properties that are 50 years old or older but have not yet been inventoried.

25-2552 Strauss, Alan

2004 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Sully and Graham Cottages Houselots and Sewage Disposal System, Brewster, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric sites existed within the project area. Historical resources indicated that the area was the overall site of the Crosby Family Estate and that one bathhouse from that estate, “the Sully Cottage,” existed within the project area. The Cape Cod Museum of Natural History volunteered to excavate 10 shovel test pits as part of an initial archaeological survey. The Museum found that several of the test pits contained prehistoric chipping debris. Field investigations for the Phase I survey consisted of the excavation of 25 shovel test pits. A total of 17 prehistoric flakes and one stone tool fragment were recovered from the site. Soil profiles in the project area exhibited intact horizons that were overlain by windblown dune deposits. Because of the low density of artifacts, the absence of a variety of tool types, the lack of internal site complexity, and the absence of surface features, the project site is considered to have minimal research potential. The site therefore is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2553 Strauss, Alan

2002 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed New Senior Center at 230 Webster Street in Marshfield, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey of the proposed new Senior Center in Marshfield, Masachusetts was conducted. Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric sites were situated within the project area, however known sites were located nearby. No historical sites were reported for the study area although the Webster Estate was located nearby and a gardener’s cottage from that estate was located within the project area according to the Marshfield Historical Society. Field investigations for the project included a surface inspection, followed by the excavation of 50 shovel test pits. A total of 20 pieces of prehistoric debitage was recovered during the subsurface investigations. The chipping debris suggested that stone tools were either made or sharpened on the site. The former gardener’s cottage was moved to Green Harbor village. It is likely that the foundation stones were scavenged and used elsewhere. A light scatter of 19th- and 20th-century historical artifacts were found. These artifacts do not appear to represent a significant historical deposit. It is believed that the prehistoric site is not potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2554 Strauss, Alan

2004 Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Proposed New Beach Parking Access Lot 29 Ocean

View Drive in Eastham, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric or historical sites existed within the project area. Field investigations consisted of the excavation of 40 shovel test pits. Testing was done in the areas of highest archaeological potential. Soil profiles in the project area exhibited intact horizons that were undisturbed. No cultural resources were identified within the project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2555 Bonner, Jennifer, and Duncan Ritchie

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey—Princeton at Bedford, Bedford, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

The proposed project area comprises an approximately 50-acre parcel. The survey included background research, a walkover survey, archaeological sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. Background research indicated that the project area was within an area of pre-contact period Native American settlement centered on the Concord and Shawsheen river drainages. During the historic/modern period, the project area was used as agricultural land associated with farmsteads located along Concord Road. The project area contained terraces and knolls of well-drained sandy soil types. Subsurface testing consisted of 50, 50x50cm test pits placed along 12 judgmentally located transects and in two specific places on a historic/modern period site. This testing documented natural A/plow zone and subsoil horizons over the majority of the project area with disturbed soils noted in some of the test pits. A small assemblage of post-contact period cultural material was primarily recovered from the A/plow zone horizon. The majority of the recovered cultural material represents redeposited field refuse ranging in date from the mid/late 19th century to modern period. Because of the sparse nature and relatively undiagnostic characteristic of these materials, they cannot be tied with any certainty to a specific land ownership/occupation of the parcel. One farm-related structure was identified within the project area and designated the Princeton at Bedford 1 Site. Based on the configuration of the structural remains and the associated artifacts recovered, the structure was likely a chicken coop associated with one of the farmsteads located along Concord Road in West Bedford. The structure post-dates 1850, however, the exact date is unknown. While the Princeton at Bedford 1 Site documented the agricultural use of the project area during the post-contact and early modern period, its information content and research potential is limited. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2556 Strauss, Alan

2002 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Parcels 1 and 2 at the former MCI/RCA Property in Chatham, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey (Phase I) of Parcels 1 and 2 at the former MCI/RCA property in Chatham was conducted. Background research indicated that there were recorded prehistoric sites within or adjacent to the project area. Historical resources indicated that the area was undeveloped throughout the historical period except for a school building in 1880 and the extensive use of the property as a wireless communications station beginning in the early 1900s. Field investigations consisted of a field reconnaissance followed by the excavation of 50 shovel test pits in Parcel 1 and 70 test pits in Parcel 2. A contingency plan was enacted in the vicinity of TP 8 in Parcel 1 because prehistoric artifacts were found. Four bracket units were excavated around TP 8 in Parcel 1 and a 1m unit was also excavated in this area to determine the nature and integrity of the prehistoric site. The prehistoric site found in the vicinity of TP 8 contained 58 lithic artifacts including a small fragment of a stone tool. This site contained disturbance in the upper levels and was restricted to an area roughly 5x7m in size. The site does not appear to possess archaeological research potential and no further investigations are warranted. Test Pit 34 in parcel 1 contained one quartzite flake. Additional testing in this area failed to locate any more prehistoric artifacts. This site has little research potential and no further investigations are warranted. Test Pit 37 in Parcel 1 contained a single quartz flake in a disturbed context with recent historical remains. The flake does

not represent a significant prehistoric site because of the poor archaeological integrity. No further archaeological investigations are warranted. The prehistoric sites found are likely associated with recorded site 19-BN-590. A prehistoric site consisting of three flakes and a possible sherd of pottery was found in Parcel 2 at Test Pits 22, 23, and 25. These artifacts were found associated with historical cultural remains and in a disturbed context. No further archaeological investigations are warranted for this site because of its poor archaeological integrity. No significant historical cultural resources were recovered during the project. The site does contain buildings and electric towers associated with the MCI/RCA wireless station. These features are outlined in the National Register form.

25-2557 Bonner, Jennifer, and Suzanne G. Cherau

2004 Archaeological Intensive Testing Program, Bunker Hill Rehabilitation Package 106, Boston National Historical Park, Boston, Massachusetts. 109 Pages.

An archaeological intensive testing program was conducted at the Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown. Four 1x1m excavation units, two 0.5x3m trenches, and one 0.5x4m trench were excavated within the Bunker Hill Monument project area. The subsurface testing documented a substantial level of soil disturbance over the majority of the project area associated with the installation and implementation of a wide range of late-19th- and 20th-century improvements to the property (e.g., irrigation, drainage, grading, landscaping, plaza, and walkway). No significant archeological deposits were identified. The historic significance of the site and slight potential for human burials, including one Native American Revolutionary War combatant presently unaccounted for in the documentary record, however, warrants further consideration during the construction phase of the access ramp realignment and lighting and landscaping improvements near the obelisk. Based on the results of the archeological intensive testing, archeological monitoring of the work areas is recommended during the construction phase of the project. The monitoring would consist of identifying, recording and photographing any previously unidentified archaeological and/or structural features as they are exposed. Should suspected grave shafts be identified during this monitoring effort, then NPS staff will act in accordance with federal and state regulations pertaining to unmarked burials, including the Massachusetts State Unmarked Burial Law and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Additionally, any substantive ground disturbance modifications to the construction plans would need archaeological review to determine whether an additional testing program is warranted.

25-2558 Ingham, Donna, Mark Lance, and Mary Lynne Rainey

2005 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Surfside Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed for the eight acres of the existing 20-acre wastewater treatment facility that will be impacted by proposed upgrades. Archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing were conducted as part of the survey. Subsurface testing consisted of 40, 50x50cm test pits arranged in four, linear, 10m interval transects and seven judgmentally placed test pits. No cultural material was recovered and no cultural features were identified. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2559 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Jay Waller

2005 Historic Cemetery Delineation, James Cemetery, The Marina at James Landing Redevelopment/The Residences at Herring Brook, Scituate, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

This cemetery is located in the Greenbush section of the town. The project includes a wooded area adjacent to the historic cemetery, within the designated 50ft buffer zone previously established around the cemetery parcel. Proposed parking lots on the northwest and southeast sides of the cemetery will be located about 10-25ft from the cemetery parcel boundary. The cemetery delinea-

tion was designed to determine the full extent of unmarked graves in the proposed area of impact within the 50ft buffer zone. Archival research including town and family records was used to establish a historical context for the cemetery, which includes three grave markers of late-18th-century smallpox victims. The subsurface testing consisted of auger cores and six, 50x50cm test pits to examine the soil stratigraphy within the project impact areas and determine the depth of the topsoil-subsoil interface where the tops of grave shifts would have been visible. Machine-assisted testing was then used to strip the topsoils, including mostly fills, to the natural subsoils in systematic linear rows within these same project impact areas. The linear rows were oriented to intersect any present shafts, which were expected to be east/west oriented similar to the enclosed cemetery graves. No evidence of intact grave shafts or other burial-related features was identified. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the current project impact areas within the designated 50ft buffer zone around the James Cemetery. The remaining 50ft buffer zone around the cemetery should be avoided in future project developments or additional archaeological investigations may be warranted.

25-2560 Herbster, Holly, and Loren Millard

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MassHighway Assignment #17, Lower County Road & Swan Pond River Road Reconstruction Project, Dennis, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Thirty-five 50x50cm test pits were excavated along 10m interval transects within archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area, totaling 1,500ft (453m) along Swan Pond River Road. No cultural resources were identified in tested areas, located along the median of the residential roadway. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-2561 Chartier, Craig

2005 Final Report on Intensive Archaeological Survey Hummock Pond Road in Nantucket, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Eight 50x50cm test pits (three systematically placed along a short transect and in one 10m block) were excavated in the project area prior to the installation of a new septic system. The impact to the project area includes the excavation of an approximately 10x12m leaching field bed as well as approximately 30m of pipe extending from the house to the leaching field. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered, all of recent date. No further testing is recommended.

25-2562 Ingham, Donna, and Duncan Ritchie

2004 Archaeological Data Recovery Program Talcott Site (19-PL-977). The Pinehills Development Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 291 pages.

The Talcott Site (19-PL-977) was located on a knoll overlooking the headwaters of the Eel River within the proposed location of a clubhouse for the Old Sandwich Golf Club. The Golf Club is within the northern portion of the 3,060-acre Pinehills development area that includes the former Symington-Talcott Estate. The Talcott Site was first identified during an intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the Symington-Talcott Estate conducted in August 2002 (see report #25-2325). Subsurface sampling of the site in this survey indicated that it contained archaeological deposits associated with ancient Native American activity from about 1,000 to 450 years ago (Woodland Period). Subsurface testing during the site examination (see report #25-2366) established the horizontal boundaries of the site and collected information about the integrity, density, and complexity of cultural materials and features, and the temporal range of occupations. The site examination established that the Talcott Site covered an area of 852sq m and contained two primary concentrations (Areas I, II) of cultural material and features. The testing yielded more than 500 pieces of rhyolite, quartz, argillite, hornfels, and chert chipping debris. Four complete and fragmentary chipped-stone tools were recovered. These tools included a basal fragment of a Late Ar-

chaic, Susquehanna Tradition Wayland Notched projectile point, a fragment of an untyped triangular projectile point, a biface fragment and a uniface. A hearth or fire pit within the central portion of the site yielded a radiocarbon date of 320±80 years B.P. (Beta 178688) or from 1,450 to 1,660 years ago when calibrated. The site consisted of a relatively small area with evidence of ancient Native American occupation during at least three temporal periods (Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Contact) from about 3,600 to 300 years ago. It was a well-preserved example of a multicomponent site in an interior environmental setting within the Eel River drainage basin. The Talcott Site was determined to be a significant cultural resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance of the site area was not feasible. The research design developed for the data recovery program contained a set of research contexts or problems relating to: depositional processes and internal complexity of sites in the interior of Plymouth County and the Eel River basin; cobble-based lithic technologies in the terminal moraine zone of Plymouth County and; late prehistoric and Contact period settlement in the interior of the Plymouth Harbor core area. A data recovery was completed within two artifact concentrations located inside the 852 sq m site area defined by the previous studies. Excavation units placed within Areas I and II yielded a relatively large sample of cultural material and features. Specialized analyses included radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples and petrographic analysis of lithic materials. The few items of possible Late to Terminal Archaic Period age were limited to a single Small Stemmed projectile point, several untyped argillite bifaces and chipping debris of quartzite and argillite. The single Susquehanna Tradition point (Wayland Notched) found in the previous site examination may be an isolated artifact discard and not evidence of an actual occupation event. Two Early Woodland Meadowood points may be the only remains of a single brief occupation sometime between about 2,800 and 2,500 years ago. No clearly diagnostic Middle Woodland items were recovered. A small amount of hornfels chipping debris was interpreted as the result of a single toolmaking event. Evidence was present in the lithic workshop loci on the site for making Levanna projectile points from cobble-derived quartz, rhyolite, and chalcedony-like rock brought there from beach and glacial outwash sources. Six complete and broken Levanna points were collected. Other fragments of small, thin triangular bifaces appeared to be broken, discarded performs for this type of projectile point. Intensive Late Woodland activity probably occurred in at least two separate episodes as suggested by the results of radiocarbon dating of features. The first use would have been about 1,140 to 1,130 years ago (AD 770-1010, AD 770-1020) followed by occupation around 750 years ago (AD 1180 to 1310, AD 1370 to 1380). Native American groups appear to have used the site for the same general purposes during these episodes even though they were separated by several hundred years. Within a larger settlement system including the nearby coastal zone, the location of the Talcott Site seems to have functioned as a temporary camp for groups of people that had a seasonal round extending to locations in the interior terminal moraine and pond zone. These groups probably spent time at other sites near estuarine settings in the coastal zone. The Talcott Site most likely served as a staging point for hunting expeditions where the equipment needed for this activity was manufactured, replaced, and repaired. Ample evidence was present in the lithic workshop loci for making Levanna projectile points from cobble-derived quartz, rhyolite, and chalcedony-like rock brought there from beach and glacial outwash sources. A shallow hearth, hemispherical bowl-shaped and basin-shaped pits in the Late Woodland component could have been facilities for cooking or providing heat/warmth during occupation in cold weather months. Minimal processing of animal carcasses, plant foods or other resources took place here based on the small amounts of faunal and floral remains recovered from the site. If ceramic vessels for cooking and/or processing had been used on the site, it is likely that more sherds from broken or damaged pots would have been left there. The 18 features found within the Talcott Site displayed six distinct morphologies. Pits with varying forms including cylindrical straight sided, hemispherical, basin shaped, and conical morphologies were the most common type. Only one feature with burnt rock fragments was clearly a hearth. The pits could have had multiple functions. They may have been initially used for storage of food or other materials and then served as places to dispose of inorganic (chipping debris) and organic refuse (bone, plant remains) created by various activities such as stone toolmaking, processing of food, or other raw materials. Overlapping ranges of calibrated radiocarbon dates of AD 1420 to 1640, AD 1450 to 1660, and AD 1490 to 1680 indicated episodes of activity in the Contact period. The set of eight similar cylindrical pits made by Contact period groups may have been storage receptacles for some type of foodstuff brought to the

site, possibly in baskets or other (bark?) containers that required flat bottomed, straight-sided pits. No evidence of maize was found in the few floral remains recovered by flotation analysis of soil samples. Fragments of calcined sturgeon and other fish bone may represent food supplies brought to the Talcott Site from a coastal zone base camp. From the evidence collected during the data recovery program, Contact period Native Americans continued to use the Talcott Site as a small encampment while hunting and carrying out other resource collection activities in the Eel River headwaters and terminal moraine zone.

25-2563 Ingham, Donna, and Mary Lynne Rainey

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Nantucket Post Office, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was completed for the 0.8 acre project area. A walkover survey was followed by subsurface testing, consisting of the excavation of 23, 50x50cm test pits along three linear transects and within one test pit array, located the De Marco Site. The De Marco Site contained six pieces of rhyolite chipping debris recovered within an area measuring approximately 20x2.5m and in association with plowed and fill contexts. This small scatter of lithic waste may have been deposited as a result of a brief episode of chipped-stone tool maintenance. There was not evidence of associated pre-contact subsurface features; it is unlikely that additional subsurface testing would generate new information. Post-contact and modern cultural materials recovered throughout the project area were recovered in association with fill deposits and plowed soils and cannot be demonstrated to be associated with a specific post-contact period occupation. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2564 Heitert, Kristen

2005 Summary Report, Archaeological Monitoring Program, Nathan and Polly Johnson House, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

The house, which comprises the “original” ca. 1820s Georgian-style structure and a ca. 1857 Greek-Revival-style addition, was the home of Nathan and Polly Johnson, prominent African-American abolitionists. Review of the building footprints and the builders trench material exposed during machine excavation suggest that the original 1820 structure was raised off of its foundation, rotated 90 degrees, and moved to the center of the property onto a new foundation, and that 1857 addition was simply constructed to the same proportions of the existing foundation. This finding contradicts earlier interpretations, which assumed that the original house foundation and the “new” foundation occupied physically distinct footprints on the lot. A waste pipe access chamber was identified at the front of the house. Intact soil profiles also were identified along the south façade of the house. In light of this finding, additional archaeological monitoring and/or excavation was recommended in advance of future impacts to the property.

25-2565 Gary, Jack

2005 Phase I Archaeological Intensive Survey of Hassanamesitt Woods Property, Grafton, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

Documentary evidence has suggested that the property may contain remains of the church for the Praying Indian village of Hassanamisco, established by John Eliot in 1660. Historical deed research has also placed several Nipmuc families on the property in the early 18th century, suggesting that the original inhabitants of Hassanimisco resettled the area in the aftermath of King Philip’s War. In the 18th and 19th centuries portions of the property were used for agriculture. Nipmuc presence on the property endured through the 19th century. During the 20th century the property was used predominantly for orchards before reverting to its current woodland state. The survey of the 203+ acre property on the southern slope of Keith Hill consisted of shovel testing and a GPS survey of above ground features to identify historic and prehistoric resources and make

recommendations for the future management of the property. A total of 386 test pits were excavated on 10m and 20m intervals covering approximately 74 acres and identifying six historic sites and one prehistoric site. The prehistoric site is composed of a well-defined lithic quarry, while the historic sites consist of the remains of 18th, 19th, and 20th-century residential, agricultural, and low level industrial activities. The highest concentration of residential material has been identified as the remains of the 18th and 19th-century Nipmuc settlement. No 17th-century component related to John Eliot's church or meeting house was recovered. Several aboveground features were located including cellar holes, wells, extensive stonewalls, stone retaining walls, and cobbled terraces. Because the property is not slated for large-scale development, no further immediate archaeological testing is needed. The archaeological remains related to 18th and 19th-century Nipmuc settlement offer an opportunity to investigate Native American resettlement after the abandonment of Hassanamisco, however, and future archaeology may help with public interpretation of the property within the context of long-term land use from the Archaic period through the Early Modern period. Data gathered during this survey provides a starting point for the public interpretation of the Hassanamesitt Woods property and allows for the proper management of the property in terms of trail placement and low impact construction.

25-2566 Herbster, Holly

2005 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Galbraith Property, Map 9, Lots 44 and 58.1, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

This archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with the Town of Aquinnah Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw, administered through the Aquinnah Planning Board. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by proposed residential development. A total of 15, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the approximately 1.45 acre building envelope. The survey recovered a solitary find: a complete, bifacially worked tool designated as the Old South Road-Lot 44 Find Spot. The recovery of the non-diagnostic tool as a solitary find and in the absence of additional deposits such as features limits the information content of the deposit.

25-2567 Waller, Joseph N., and Duncan Ritchie

2004 Archaeological Site Examination Crescent Site, High Oaks Residential Subdivision, Walpole, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Archaeologists completed an archaeological site examination of the pre-contact Native American Crescent Site, which is within the approximately 70 acre High Oaks residential subdivision project area. The archaeological site examination of the Crescent Site included the excavation of 33, 50x50cm test pits and eight, 1x1m excavation units. Combined intensive (locational) and site examination testing confirmed that the Crescent Site is a potentially significant pre-contact Native American cultural resource within the Neponset River drainage of southeastern Massachusetts. Archaeological site examination established that the Crescent Site was formed during the Late/Transitional Archaic Period, probably during a single occupation episode around 3,600 to 3,400 years ago. Recovered material include primarily lithic debitage and bifacial tool blanks of rhyolite, indicate short-duration, limited activity occupation of the site area by Native Americans affiliated with the Susquehanna tradition. On-site activities appear to have been focused on the reduction of locally available rhyolites during the manufacture of chipped stone hunting and processing tools. A radiocarbon date of 2170+/-50 years B.P. (Beta 196192) obtained on charcoal collected from a suspected firepit found during an earlier intensive survey, falls within the time span of the Early Woodland period and is younger than the Susquehanna tradition component. The nature of this feature was not determined and this date for the site is considered to be suspect. The results of the site examination indicate that further archaeological investigation of the Crescent Site would likely yield redundant information such as more chipping debris and a few bifacial tool blanks. Consequently, no additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2568 Bonner, Jennifer, and Duncan Ritchie

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the DYS New Secure Girls Facility, Westborough State Hospital, Westborough, Massachusetts. 6 pages.

The survey of the 5.5 acre project area included archival research, a walkover survey, archaeological sensitivity assessment, and subsurface testing. Archival research indicated that the project area was within an area of pre-contact period Native American settlement centered on the combined upper Sudbury/Assabet river drainages and extensive wetlands in Crane and Cedar swamps. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the project area was agricultural land associated with farmsteads along Lyman Street. The Westborough State Hospital was established in 1884 and continued to expand during the early 20th century. The portion of the state hospital property containing the project area likely remained open farmland during the early modern period. Subsurface testing with 50, 50x50cm test pits documented natural A/plow zone and subsoil horizons over the majority of the project area with disturbed soils noted in some of the test pits. A small assemblage of historic/modern period cultural material such as ceramic sherds (pearlware, whiteware, redware, yellow ware) bottle glass, and structural materials (brick, nails, window glass) was recovered primarily from the A/plow zone horizon. The majority of the recovered cultural material represents redeposited domestic refuse. These artifacts are thinly distributed throughout the plow zone, and they cannot be associated with a specific land ownership/occupation of the land within the project area. One post-contact period structure, a section of fieldstone masonry, was identified and designated the Hospital Road Site. Based on the configuration of the structural remains and the associated artifacts, this fieldstone feature was likely a footing for an outbuilding (shed, barn) associated with the house located to the southwest of the project area on Hospital Road. The structure likely postdates 1850, but the exact date range is unknown. While the Hospital Road Site documents domestic/agricultural use of land in the project area during the post-contact and early modern period, its information content and research potential is limited. The Hospital Road Site is not considered a significant archaeological resource. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2569 Graves, Anna, and Duncan Ritchie

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Bridle Path Subdivision, Sutton, Massachusetts. 112 pages.

The survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify any archaeological resources within the 103 acre parcel. Background research indicated that the project area was near a core area of pre-contact period Native American settlement along the Blackstone River drainage. It had the potential to contain small to moderate-sized archaeological sites such as the remains of temporary camps used by Native Americans for hunting and other resource collection tasks. The project area was located between two small, local cores of historic/modern period settlement in South Sutton and Manchaug. From the early 18th century to modern period, the immediate vicinity of the project area remained a rural area with a few roads including New State/Martin Road and farmsteads. Documentary research conducted on two known farmsteads (Burt-Everett, Martin Farmsteads) in the project area indicated they were constructed and occupied from the mid 18th/early 19th centuries to early modern period. Subsurface testing consisted of 85, 50x50cm test pits excavated along 10 linear transects at 10m intervals, and in 14 judgmentally selected locations on one suspected Native American rockshelter and three identified historic/modern period archaeological sites. Historic/modern period cultural material was recovered from 10 of the 14 judgmental test pits. No pre-contact Native American cultural material was recovered from any of the test pits. Five historic/modern period archaeological sites were identified during the intensive survey. The Burt-Everett Farmstead Site consisted of fieldstone and cut granite foundations for a house, barn, and other outbuilding. A filled well is also located in close proximity to the house. The Martin Farmstead Site agricultural complex consists of fieldstone and cut granite foundations for four structures, three of which are located within the project area. The Dorr Site was a small fieldstone foundation or footing marking the remains of a

solitary house or other structure. A stone-lined well is located northeast of a large wetland/vernal pool area in the central portion of the project area. A small sluiceway leads north from the well to a culvert underneath a cart path extending west from the Everett Farmstead. New State/Martin Road defines the northern boundary of the Bridle Path Subdivision project area. This section of the historic roadway has survived intact as an unpaved path partially bounded in some sections by stonewalls. The Burt-Everett and Martin sites consist of intact late-18th- to 19th-century farmsteads with foundations for a house, barn, and other outbuildings that are in good condition. The Dorr Site and the stone-lined well appear to have low information content and are not considered potentially significant. The section of New State/Martin Road within the project area is a well-preserved portion of a historic roadway used from the late 18th to early 20th century. The Everett and Martin farmsteads and New State/Martin Road are considered potentially significant cultural resources. It is recommended that proposed development avoid these sites. The Martin Farmstead and New State/Martin Road will not be impacted by proposed development as currently planned. Placement of a protective, 50ft wide buffer zone around these cultural resources is recommended. If avoidance of the Everett Farmstead is not possible, a site examination should be conducted.

25-2570 Mair, A. Peter, II

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: MassHighway Assignment #18, Fall River Multi-Use Bicycle Trail, Fall River, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The survey focused on several short sections: a proposed wetland replacement area, a proposed spur between the railroad bed and a cul-de-sac, and a proposed sidewalk along the Brayton Avenue Extension of the proposed Fall River Multi-Use Bicycle Trail. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Twenty-four 50x50cm test pits were excavated, revealing a light scatter of post-contact period cultural materials that reflect numerous episodes of dumping along the abandoned railroad bed and the Brayton Avenue Extension. The intermixing of modern with older materials indicates that these deposits have been reworked and do not retain any integrity. Furthermore, the subsurface investigations did not identify any subsurface structural elements to suggest former buildings in the project area. No additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

25-2571 Medina, Antonio, and Timothy Binzen

2005 Archaeological Machine-Assisted Intensive (Locational) Survey for an Underground Fuel Line at Fort Warren, George's Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Six machine trenches were excavated at intervals along an archaeologically sensitive portion of the proposed fuel line. Three trenches measured 91cm by 3m (ca. 3 by 10 ft), and three measured 91 cm by 6.1 m (ca. 3 by 20 ft). The depths of the trenches ranged between 70cm and 1m (2.3 and 3.3ft). Archaeologists monitored the excavations and documented soil stratigraphy and features. A low volume of historic artifacts was recovered from backdirt piles. These cultural materials are not useful for dating the period of deposition of the fill layers, because they were recovered from redeposited fills that are not in primary depositional contexts. Multiple layers of historic fill were recorded in the machine trenches, in addition to seven subsurface cultural features, consisting of a concentration of brick and mortar rubble (Feature 1), a concentration of decayed wooden planks (Feature 2), a flat concrete block that may have served as a derrick base (Feature 3), a second concentration of wooden planks (Feature 4), a layer of un-mortared brick that may have served as a pavement (Feature 5), a backfilled utility trench (Feature 6), and an apparent historic grade dating to the construction of the wharf (Feature 7).

25-2572 Medina, Antonio, and Timothy Binzen

2005 Archaeological Machine-Assisted Intensive (Locational) Survey for Pavement and Safety Fence Repairs at Fort Warren, George's Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

Four machine trenches were excavated in the fort at Bastion C, Bastion D, and Front III. Trench 1 measured 1.8x3.7m (6x12ft). Trench 2 measured 1x1.7m (3.4x5.6ft). Trench 3 measured 1.1x1.9m (3.6x6.2ft). Trench 4 measured 1.2x2.6m (4x8.5ft). Archaeologists monitored the excavations and documented soil stratigraphy and features. Multiple deposits of historic fill were recorded in the machine trenches, in addition to six subsurface cultural features, consisting of a drain (Feature 1), a sand and gravel drainage deposit (Feature 2), a sandy artificial substratum (Feature 3), an additional sand and gravel drainage deposit (Feature 4), an additional drain (Feature 5), and a fieldstone drainage deposit (Feature 6). Four STPs were excavated for safety fence repairs in the demilune of the fort, below Front III. A low volume of historic artifacts including bottle glass, tobacco pipe, and brick fragments, were recovered from two of the STPs.

25-2573 Graves, Anna K., and Suzanne G. Cherau

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the MAARNG Facilities in Fall River and Rehoboth, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The MAARNG is planning ground disturbing activities at both locations and requested an intensive (locational) archaeological survey in the approximately 0.5 unpaved acres of the Fall River facility and in the approximately 4 unpaved acres of the Rehoboth facility. The survey included archival research and field investigations consisting of a walkover and subsurface testing at both facilities. Six 50x50cm test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along one linear judgmental transect in unpaved areas. A low density of modern sheet refuse was encountered in the fill soils; these nondiagnostic materials were not saved. No evidence of intact soils was encountered during the hand testing, which is consistent with the documented former quarry and landfill uses of the property. It is not likely that any intact, natural soils are present, even deeply buried in the unpaved areas. No further archaeological investigations are recommended. Twenty-nine 50x50cm test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along four linear judgmental transects in unpaved, ungraded areas at the Rehoboth MAARNG facility. Natural soil horizons were encountered in the tested areas, but they contain only limited evidence of post-contact/modern period use (i.e., plowing, utility pipes). No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2574 Graves, Anna K., and Suzanne G. Cherau

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the MAARNG Facilities in Pittsfield and Westfield, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

The intensive surveys were focused in the approximately 2.5 unpaved acres of the Pittsfield facility and in the approximately 1.5 unpaved acres of the Westfield facility. The surveys included archival research and field investigations consisting of a walkover and subsurface testing. Twenty-one (21) 50x50cm test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along three linear judgmental transects at the Pittsfield facility. No significant archaeological deposits were identified in the tested, unpaved areas at the Pittsfield facility. No further archaeological investigations at that facility were recommended. Nineteen 50x50cm test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along three linear judgmental transects and as two test pit arrays (5m) excavated at the Westfield facility. This testing located one previously unidentified pre-contact period cultural deposit, designated the Armory Site. The Westfield facility is located on a floodplain of the Westfield River, and subsurface testing revealed the presence of buried A and B soil horizons along with surficial fill and flood deposits. A moderate density of chipping debris was recovered from fill/flood deposits and buried A and B soil horizons in the yard areas east and west of the Armory building. The physical integrity of these deposits is not established. The construction of the present Armory building, and subsequent surrounding yard uses could have disturbed/destroyed significant archaeological components. However, any intact archaeological deposits associated with a short or long-term occupation have the potential to inform about pre-contact/contact period land use and settlement along this section of the Westfield River drainage. It is recommended that ground disturbance activities be avoided in the yard areas at the west and east sides of the Armory. If avoidance of these areas is not feasible, then additional archaeological investigations may be warranted. These investigations would

be needed to determine the site's physical integrity and internal complexity, which contribute to its archaeological significance and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

25-2575 Graves, Anna K., and A. Peter Mair, II

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Fall River Executive Park and Route 24 Access Improvements Project Areas, Fall River and Freetown, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

The intensive survey of the 300 acre parcel included background research, field investigations, and laboratory analysis. A total of 180, 50x50cm test pits excavated for the proposed Fall River Executive Park and 120 test pits excavated for the proposed Route 24 Access Improvements identified one pre-contact site (Broken Tree Find Spot) and one post-contact site (Buffinton-Wordell Site). The Broken Tree Find Spot is a solitary find spot and is not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The 19th-century Buffinton-Wordell Site, covering approximately 20,250 square feet, consists of a house foundation, a possible well, and a large, intact barn and silo foundation. The Buffinton-Wordell Site is potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance of the delineated site area and preservation in place are recommended. If avoidance is not possible, additional archaeological investigations at the site examination level are recommended.

25-2576 Herbster, Holly

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Archaeological Monitoring, Town Hall New Access Driveway, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Information provided by the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) and Mashpee Wampanoag elders suggested that unmarked Native American graves could be present within or in close proximity to the project area. The project included consultation with Mashpee Wampanoag informants and archival research using tribal census and burial data to identify the location and age of the possible burial ground. A total of 37, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated within the approximately 50ft wide by 450ft long corridor using two linear test pit transects. Following the subsurface testing, archaeological monitoring was completed during the machine-assisted removal of topsoils and overburden from the entire project corridor. The survey identified mid-19th-century through modern period archaeological deposits within an open lot behind several mid-19th century residential and institutional structures. No evidence of structures or other improvements were identified through the documentary research, informant interviews or subsurface testing. The survey did not identify any unmarked burials or indications of burials within the proposed project impact area. The location(s) of the unmarked burials identified through informant interviews is still unknown.

25-2577 Cherau, Suzanne G.

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MAARNG Facilities in Natick and Wellesley, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

The MAARNG is planning ground disturbing activities at both locations in the approximately 1.87 unpaved wooded acres of the Natick facility and in the approximately 2.25 unpaved wooded acres of the Wellesley facility. The survey included archival research and field investigations consisting of a walkover and subsurface testing at both facilities. Ten 50x50cm test pits, excavated at 10m intervals along three judgmental transects and as one judgmental test pit, were placed in unpaved wooded areas. A low density of modern sheet refuse was encountered in the fill soils; these materials were not saved. No evidence of intact soils was encountered during the hand testing, which is consistent with the documented 20th-century industrial and military uses of the property. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the Natick facility. Fifteen 50x50cm test pits, excavated at 10m intervals along four judgmental transects, were placed in unpaved wooded areas at the Wellesley facility. Natural and disturbed/graded soil horizons were encountered in the

tested areas. Low-density scatters of modern period sheet refuse were encountered in the tested areas along with one milk bottle midden. The bottles all came from a local dairy and date to the first half of the 20th-century. They are likely related to residential occupations along Worcester Street (Route 9). Because of a lack of significant archaeological deposits, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Wellesley facility.

25-2578 Cherau, Suzanne G.

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Daly Field East Project Area, New Community Rowing Inc. Boathouse Facility, Boston (Brighton), Massachusetts. 60 pages.

The survey of the 1 acre parcel included archival research and field investigations consisting of a walkover and subsurface testing. Fifteen 50x50cm test pits, excavated at 10m intervals along three judgmental transects and as one judgmental test pit, were placed in testable areas of the project parcel, which has undergone major landmaking and earthmoving activities since the late 19th/early 20th century. Only limited evidence of intact subsoils was encountered during the hand testing, which is consistent with the documented 20th-century recreational uses of the project vicinity related to the Charles River Reservation. No cultural materials were recovered in the intact soils. The parcel is covered by extensive fill materials including asphalt and concrete in the substrata. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2579 Graves, Anna K., and Suzanne G. Cherau

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MAARNG Facilities in Worcester, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Archaeologists conducted an intensive (locational) archaeological survey in the approximately 0.5 acres of the unpaved grassy facility. The survey included archival research and field investigations consisting of a walkover and subsurface testing. Six judgemental test pits, each 50x50cm in size, were excavated. A low density of modern refuse was encountered in the fill soils. These materials were not saved. Evidence of soil stripping was noted with the presence of remnant B2 subsoils beneath layers of fill and asphalt in several test pits. No evidence of intact A1 or B1 soils was encountered. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2580 Lance, Mark, and Suzanne G. Cherau

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MAARNG Facilities in Brockton, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Archaeologists conducted an intensive (locational) archaeological survey at the 8.29-acre parcel. The survey included archival research and field investigations consisting of a walkover and subsurface testing at the facility. Thirty-five 50x50cm test pits, excavated at 10m intervals along three judgemental transects and within two blocks, were placed in unpaved wooded areas. A low density of late post-contact/modern period refuse intermixed with pre-contact period lithic debitage was encountered in one area. This area contained bulldozed fill soils, probably associated with the construction of the current facility buildings and parking lots. The lithic debitage has been designated the Brockton Armory Site, but is lacking in physical integrity and is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A kaolin pipe bowl was also discovered on the surface in the far northern perimeter of the parcel. Subsurface testing in this area did not recover additional cultural materials or features. This area has eroded, suggesting that the pipe bowl may have been redeposited on the surface at this location. Given the lack of potentially significant archaeological resources within wooded portions of the property, no further investigations are recommended.

25-2581 Donta, Christopher, and Jennifer Wendt

2005 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Northstar Natural Gas Pipeline, Northampton, Hatfield, and Hadley, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The proposed routes within Northampton lie within areas of heavy disturbance and no previously recorded sites were identified. The proposed routes in Hatfield pass through several areas of high archaeological potential, including 10 recorded pre-Contact Native American sites. All of the proposed routes within the town of Hadley lie on level, well-drained landforms, close to sources of freshwater, and six pre-Contact Native American sites are in proximity to portions of the routes. It was recommended that the pipeline avoid unimproved agricultural roads in Hadley and Hatfield and stay within existing roadbeds in Hatfield, in order to avoid impacts to archaeological resources. If this recommendation is followed, then no further survey is recommended.

25-2582 Binzen, Timothy L.

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Excess Material Storage Area, Turners Falls Airport, Montague, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

A reconnaissance and intensive (locational) survey were conducted for an apron improvements project. The survey concerned a location at the southern extremity of the airport that was used for the temporary storage of earthen fill from the apron area. An access road, excess material storage area, and the perimeter of the storage area were tested in order to locate and identify historic or archaeological resources affected by the construction and use of the road and storage area. A total of 64 STPs were excavated at 25ft intervals in clusters of four STPs, distributed throughout areas exhibiting archaeological sensitivity. Single pieces of Native American chipping debris were recovered from two widely spaced test pits. A low volume of historic artifacts was recovered. No Native American or historic subsurface features or artifact deposits were encountered. The soil stratigraphy generally indicated the presence of plowzone topsoil overlying sandy subsoil, and areas of previous erosion. No significant archaeological resources have been affected by the construction and use of the access road and storage area. No additional survey is recommended.

25-2583 Ingham, Donna, and Mary Lynne Rainey

2005 Intensive (Locational) Arcaheological Survey Wannacomet Water Company Improvements, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

A survey, incorporating archival research, subsurface testing, and laboratory processing and analysis, was conducted within an undeveloped 33 acre parcel in north-central Nantucket where improvements are planned by the Wannacomet Water Company. A total of 105, 50x50cm test pits were excavated, identifying two small archaeological sites: the Tank Compound and Tetawkimmo Overlook sites. The pre-contact Tank Compound Site is within the most elevated portion of the project parcel and consists of the basal portion of a rhyolite projectile point similar to the Orient type. This point type is diagnostic of the Transitional Archaic Period (ca. 3800–2600 B.P.) and is common throughout Nantucket's outwash plains. The Tank Compound Site is unlikely to provide new information about the Transitional Archaic Period, however, and is not recommended as potentially significant under National Register criteria. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are recommended. The Tetawkimmo Overlook Site is a post-contact site located along the western project parcel boundary. The site contains three coarse red-bodied earthenware sherds and two pieces of shell recovered within a buried stratum of anomalous soil. These characteristics are consistent with 18th-century Native American domestic sites recently identified and evaluated for National Register eligibility in the northern portion of the Miacomet valley (see report #25-2115). Relatively little is known about these types of sites because their diagnostic traits and research potential have only recently been recognized. Therefore, the Tetawkimmo Overlook Site is a potentially significant site that could provide new information about Native American life on Nantucket in the 18th century. Should the project design change such that the Tetawkimmo Overlook Site could be impacted, additional archaeological investigations would be recommended.

25-2584 Doucette, Dianna L., and A. Peter Mair, II

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, A. D. Makepeace Wareham Road Core Parcel 1, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

The 130-acre Parcel 1 represents the first phase of planned development of selected portions of A.D. Makepeace's holdings in Plymouth, Wareham, and Carver. This survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 268, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within Parcel 1, identifying a small pre-contact Native American archaeological site. The Deer Pond Site is a low-density scatter of rhyolite chipping debris interpreted as an episode of lithic reduction. No features or diagnostic artifacts were recovered but the majority of cultural material was recovered from undisturbed B horizons suggesting good integrity and the potential for the Deer Pond Site to contain information that might be useful for addressing regional archaeological themes of interest. The site is considered potentially significant. The archaeologists recommend avoiding the Deer Pond Site through project redesign. If avoidance is not possible, additional archaeological investigations is recommended. No other potentially significant archaeological resources were identified.

25-2585 Rainey, Mary Lynne, and Donna Ingham

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Nantucket Human Services Center and Archaeological Site Examinations, Poison Meadow, Valley View, and Wild Rose Pasture Archaeological Sites, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 191 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey, incorporating archival research, subsurface testing, and laboratory processing and analysis, was conducted within an undeveloped 4.8 acre parcel on the eastern margin of the Miacomet Valley in central Nantucket. A total of 45, 50x50cm test pits were excavated, resulting in the identification of four Native American archaeological sites. The Poison Meadow, Valley View, and Wild Rose Pasture sites all contained 17th-to 18th-century domestic debris and associated soil anomalies or subsurface features. The fourth site, the Workshop Site, is a small lithic workshop of unknown temporal affiliation and is not recommended as potentially significant, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the Workshop Site. The Poison Meadow, Valley View, and Wild Rose Pasture sites are all potentially significant archaeological resources that may contain new information about community structure, Native architecture, and daily life for the Christianized Native American community known as Miacomet Village (ca. 1690 – 1764). Site examinations were recommended to evaluate their potential significance. Site examinations, incorporating archival research, subsurface testing, and laboratory processing and analysis, conducted on each of the sites involved the excavation of a total of 100, 50x50cm test pits and 8, 1x1m excavation units. These investigations resulted in the recovery of evidence supporting the initial interpretation of the three sites as 17th to 18th-century Native American residences and contributing to the development of a definition of this site type. The investigations also estimated the boundaries of each site and provided information on the internal configuration and complexity of the sites. As a result, the Poison Meadow, Valley View, and Wild Rose Pasture sites are recommended as significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as elements of a proposed historic archaeological district under criteria A and D. All three sites have the potential to illuminate our understanding of Native American life. In light of the cultural and temporal association of these sites with the adjacent Miacomet burial ground, and the Dwelling Site at the nearby Nantucket High School, the archaeological district should also encompass these important properties.

25-2586 Doucette, Dianna L., and A. Peter Mair, II

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Katahdin Hill /Research Building 2 Project Area, Lexington, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

This survey focused on an undisturbed wooded section of a 1-acre parcel. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify potentially sig-

nificant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. Fourteen, 50x50cm test pits were excavated, revealing relatively undisturbed soils and producing two pieces of post-contact cultural material, a piece of plate glass, and a sherd of whiteware. These artifacts do not represent a potentially significant archaeological resource and no further archaeological investigation is warranted.

25-2587 Smith, J.N. Leith, Jack Gary, Gregory R. Dubell, George Schwartz, and Starla Lane

2005 Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, Massachusetts. 2 Vols. 172 pages.

The Salem Maritime National Historical Site was created in 1937; it was the first park established in the Nation's federal park system administered by the National Park Service. Salem played a primary role in the American international maritime trade from the colonial period to the mid 19th century, and it is this legacy that the park seeks to interpret and preserve. The site encompasses nearly nine acres bordering on the Salem waterfront and contains a variety of historic structures including 17th- through 19th-century domestic dwellings, wharves and warehouses, as well as the federal Custom House and associated Public Stores. Intensive documentary research identified 68 known and potential archaeological sites within the park. Two of these are associated with Native American occupation: a shell deposit under the Narbonne House ell and a lithic scatter adjacent to the Public Stores. Archaeological assets associated with the historic period include a wide array of structures that were constructed and demolished over the course of the 17th through 20th centuries. These subsurface assets compliment those existing resources because of the wide range of domestic, commercial, institutional, civic, and municipal activities with which they were associated. Archaeological investigations within the park have focused on identifying aspects of 17th-century domestic life at the Narbonne House and on identifying evidence of 18th- and 19th-century maritime activities and construction details in the context of Derby and Central Wharves during undertakings associated with installation of utilities and wharf repair and maintenance. These investigations have revealed that some portions of the park maintain a high level of integrity and preservation, while in many other areas resource conditions are unknown. Identification of archaeological resources through intensive (locational) surveys are recommended on a case-by-case basis prior to proposed undertakings, taking into account the present level of knowledge of expected resources and the potential for previous disturbances. In addition, small-scale undertakings should formally document the discovery of cultural resources to aid with the overall knowledge of the park's assets and assist with future management.

25-2588 Dimmick, Frederica

2005 Griffin Island Fencing Project, Cape Cod National Seashore, Wellfleet. 12 Pages.

In summer of 2003, an intensive archaeological survey consisting of 16 shovel test units was carried out at several locations on Griffin Island, Wellfleet, prior to implementation of a protective fencing project. The areas investigated were roadsides of long-used, back roads of the Island, one of them in close proximity to the estuary of the Herring River, an environment known to have been inhabited by Native peoples. It was expected that this location and other areas near to the Cape Cod Bay side would offer archaeological evidence of Native peoples. Results of archaeology along the roads near the Bay and at an upstream location along the Herring River provided meager evidence of historic period use only, while the tested area in the estuarine location showed evidence for both pre-Contact and 18th and 19th-century use.

25-2589 Donta, Christopher, Mitchell Mulholland, and F. Timothy Barker

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Phase 1 and 2 Mile Oak Residential Development, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance and intensive survey were conducted on an 80 acre lot in the

central part of Wilbraham, resulting in the identification of one previously unknown Native American site. The survey included 192 shovel test pits in seven survey units; Native American artifacts were found in three locations. Isolated occurrences of single quartz flakes were reported from Survey Units 1 and 2, while a hearth feature and two scatters of artifacts were found in Survey Unit 7, in the eastern part of the project area, close to Cedar Swamp. It is highly probable that additional subsurface cultural features and diagnostic artifacts are yet to be identified from the Cedar Swamp site loci. More extensive testing of the broad terrace could also identify additional site loci similar to those already identified during the Phase 1 survey. Therefore it was recommended that the site be avoided. Historic house and barn foundations and the remains of a hermit's structure dating to the first half of the 20th century were located just outside of the property's southern boundary.

25-2590 Binzen, Timothy, and Jennifer Wendt

2005 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Phase 8 Sewer Improvements, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The reconnaissance assessed the archaeological sensitivity of 16 proposed cross-country sewer lines. A total of 104 shovel test pits were excavated within areas exhibiting high sensitivity. Low volumes of historic artifacts were encountered in nine of the survey units and were mainly attributed to the disposal of domestic refuse during the 20th century. No additional testing is recommended.

25-2591 Ives, Timothy H., and Duncan Ritchie

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey North River Village, Marshfield, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

Comprehensive background research, field investigations including a walkover/surface inspection and subsurface testing were used to identify archaeological sites in the 20 acre project area. Background research consisted of a review of historic documents and maps and previous cultural resource management studies conducted in the vicinity of the project area. Extant information about known archaeological sites and other cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area indicated that the North River Village project area contained a known ancient Native American archaeological site (the North River Plano Site 19-PL-348). Based on limited information collected in the 1980s by avocational archaeologists, this site contains evidence of Native American occupation from at least 7,000 years ago, and possibly as early as 9,000 years ago in the late PaleoIndian Period. The portion of the project area along this roadway had the potential to contain cellar holes, foundations, or other evidence of settlement from the 18th century to early modern period. The project area was most likely used as farmland and wood lot and has remained open land. The project area was divided into zones of archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing within zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity confirmed the presence of the North River Plano Site (19-PL-348) and also identified four small loci of Native American cultural material. These loci yielded a few pieces of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris and were designated the North River Village 1, 2, 4, and 5 sites. The North River Village 1 Site also contained a unifacial tool and core of rhyolite. A previously unknown historic period archaeological site (North River Village 3 Site) near Old Pembroke Road was also found by subsurface testing. Based on the subsurface testing completed for the intensive survey, the North River Plano Site (19-PL-348) is extensive and covers much of the southern half of the project area. A large sample of quartz, rhyolite, hornfels, and argillite chipping debris and three chipped-stone tools were found. The chipped-stone tools include a diagnostic Middle Archaic Period (approximately 7,500 to 6,000 years ago) Stark type projectile point and two bifacial tool blades of rhyolite and quartz. The presence of hornfels chipping debris on the site indicates it also contains a Middle to Late Woodland Period (approximately 1,600–1,000 years ago) component. The North River Village 3 Site yielded a sherd of earthenware with combed slip decoration, white ball clay tobacco pipe fragments, and structural materials such as hand-molded brick, hand-forged and square-cut nails, and window glass. These artifacts indi-

cate the site contains the remains of a mid/late-18th- and 19th-century structure, probably a small house. This house could have been the primary structure within a rural farmstead. The North River Plano (19-PL-348) and North River Village 1 sites are considered potentially significant. The North River Plano Site contains evidence of ancient Native American occupation during the Middle and Late Archaic periods from about 7,500 to 3,000 years ago and Middle to Late Woodland periods about 1,600 to 1,000 years ago. It may have also been used in the Late PaleoIndian Period (approximately 9,000 to 8,500 years ago). The North River Village 1 Site yielded a unifacial tool and rhyolite core similar to those previously found on the North River Plano Site. These artifacts may alternatively be of Middle Archaic Period affiliation. The North River Village 3 Site is also considered potentially significant. This site appears to contain the remains of a late-18th- to early-19th-century house that may have been part of a farmstead. The North River Village 2, 4, and 5 sites are not considered to be potentially significant. No further archaeological investigation of the North River Village 2, 4, and 5 sites is recommended. It is recommended that proposed development within the project area be designed to avoid the North River Plano Site (19-PL-348) and North River Village 1 and 3 sites. If these sites cannot be avoided, they should be studied further at the site examination level.

25-2592 Doucette, Dianna L., and A. Peter Mair, II

2005 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Princeton Wind Farm, Princeton, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

The proposed project consists of the removal of eight existing wind turbines and construction of two new wind turbines, the widening of a portion of Stage Coach Trail, and improvements within the wind farm parcel. Mitigation for the proposed project requires the archaeological survey of an area proposed for a small lot and several post holes for signage on property owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. This survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Forty, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the Princeton Wind Farm project area. The test pits revealed a combination of relatively undisturbed soils, shallow soils above rock outcrops, and areas of heavy fill. Eleven sherds of post-contact ceramics (whiteware and redware), two pieces of plate glass, and a nail were recovered. These artifacts do not represent a potentially significant archaeological resource; no further archaeological investigation is warranted.

25-2593 Donta, Christopher L., and Jennifer Wendt

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Willow Street Traffic Improvements Project, Yarmouth, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

Background research, a reconnaissance survey, and subsurface testing were conducted for impacts to portions of Willow Street and its side roads. The total project distance is 1,598 m (5,243 ft). Historic research indicated that a National Register listed, 19th-century Methodist campground was located near the project area. The field testing included the excavation of 101 shovel test pits in three survey units. Although 13 historical artifacts were recovered from 13 test pits in two of the three survey units, no significant cultural materials were found. The artifacts were mostly waste from Willow Street and the nearby railroad (i.e. fragments of plastic, glass, brick, nails, coal, asphalt). No cultural remains were found associated with the campground. No further survey is recommended.

25-2594 Herbster, Holly

2005 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Olde Harbor Estates, Sandwich, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

Eighty one 50x50cm test pits were excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the 7 acre proposed project area. The subsurface testing recovered 25 pieces of cultural material includ-

ing a low density of post-contact/modern materials and six pieces of lithic chipping debris collected in three isolated deposits (Olde Harbor Estates Find Spot 1, 2, and 3). All of the cultural materials were collected between 0 and 40cm below the ground surface in plow zone soils, disturbed topsoils, and natural B_1 subsoils. No single test pit contained more than one piece of lithic material. Close-interval testing did not recover any additional cultural materials or any evidence of cultural features. The recovered lithic fragments represent isolated finds. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2595 Donta, Christopher, and F. Timothy Barker

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Roadway and Drainage Improvements at Route 20 and the Post Office Park Drives Wilbraham, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

Twenty STPs were excavated to test the impacts of a proposed access road ramp and a storm water drain on a small (<1 acre) lot. A small trash dump dating from the late 19th century to the first quarter of the 20th century was identified in STP 3. Artifacts from the dumping episode were contained within a dark gray-brown silty sand fill, from 0 to 22cm below the ground surface. Artifacts from the dump episode included transfer print whiteware, plain whiteware, ironstone, clear bottle glass, window pane glass, cut nails, coal, and oyster shell. No further survey was recommended.

25-2596 Binzen, Timothy L.

2005 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Mount Holyoke College Boathouse, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The project area is located between the tributaries of Bachelors Brook and Stony Brook. Pre-Contact Native American artifacts were reportedly surface collected from this site in the past, but systematic testing had not been conducted prior to the present survey. Forty-eight shovel test pits were excavated in an approximately two acre area. A concentration of pre-Contact Native American cultural materials (chipping debris and fire-cracked rock) was identified. The dimensions of the artifact concentration are at least 61m (200ft) north to south and 15m (50ft) east to west, and is designated as the Southern Locus of the previously recorded site 19-HS-75. The predominant raw material in the lithic assemblage (76.7%) is a fine-grained black chert, while rhyolite makes up 13.7%. Quartzite makes up 6.8% of the assemblage, while other materials (including brown jasper) make up 2.7%. The likelihood for intact unrecorded deposits and features in untested areas is high. The variety of lithic raw materials present offers evidence that the trade or transport of these materials occurred via the river. To determine the National Register eligibility for the Southern Locus of Site 19-HS-75 and evaluate avoidance options, a site examination survey is recommended.

25-2597 Savulis, Ellen-Rose

1998 Vision and Practice: Resistance and Dissent in Shaker Communities. 158 pages.

This dissertation presents a study of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, popularly known as the Shakers. If offers an interdisciplinary analysis that integrates anthropology, social and religious history, and biography in an exploration of the dynamics of material culture in the maintenance of, and challenges to, relations of gender and social power in a sectarian communal society. This dissertation explores how the United Society manipulated spaces, symbols, and rituals during three crisis periods in order to reproduce their communities and specific social relations through time, as well as the various roles members played in supporting or resisting such efforts. This dissertation also explores how the Shakers represented their distinctive landscapes to each other through their art work, prayers, and poetry. These "imagined landscapes" reflect the circumscribed worlds determined by gender, celibacy, and spiritual hierarchy. Such alternative media identify domains within the Shaker material and spiritual worlds that were contested at different times by men and women, and leaders and common members.

25-2598 Blades, Brooke S.

1979 Archaeological Excavations at Frary House, 1978. 93 pages.

The excavations in Deerfield exposed a stone-lined well associated with the occupation of Salah Barnard in the second half of the 18th century. A stratigraphic progression of soil from the earliest years of European occupation (1670s) to the recent preservation efforts by Mr. And Mrs. Henry N. Flynt and Historic Deerfield, Inc., was revealed on the site. Thousands of objects relating to three centuries of domestic occupation on the property were recovered.

25-2599 Donta, Christopher L., Margaret Kelly, and Jennifer Wendt

2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) and Site Examination Surveys for the Proposed Bike Path, Southwick, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Background research, and a site intensive (locational) survey were conducted along a 400m segment of a proposed bike path. The intensive survey identified a single Native American site in three of 54 shovel test pits, which yielded 27 flakes of chert and a burn feature from one area of concentration. A site examination was recommended and completed, consisting of an additional 10 shovel test pits and two 1x1m units. The site boundaries were identified, and the burn feature was examined, producing evidence that a single occupation occurred approximately 1,200-1,300 years ago. An additional 214 artifacts were collected during the site examination, all were chert flakes except for a single untyped chert point fragment. The Gillette Street site (19-HD-277) is a small, single occupation locus of lithic tool production around a hearth. The site was probably occupied for a single day or night, and was used briefly to finish or rework a small number of chert tools. The data gathered indicates the site is comprised of a low-density flake concentration associated with a hearth feature. No further survey is recommended.

25-2600 Donta, Christopher L., Richard D. Holmes, Carolyn D. Hertz, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Municipal Water Supply, Wannacomet Water Company, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

The project area consists of an impact area of approximately two acres on the top of a knoll next to the existing water tank. Thirty-two shovel test pits were excavated. No prehistoric materials were recovered within the project impact area. A small number of historic artifacts was recovered from disturbed contexts in the project area, all related to 19th- and 20th-century activity associated with previous use of this location for water supply. Two brick foundations were noted in the vicinity of the impact area. The first consists of a small square structure that appears to have been a utility building. The second is the foundation of a 19th-century house inhabited by the water company engineer and his family. The latter building is outside of the Wannacomet Water Company property and will not be impacted. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2601 Graves, Anna K., and A. Peter Mair II

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Middleboro Subdivision, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

The survey consisted of research and field investigations to determine the presence/absence of potentially significant archaeological resources. Thirty-nine test pits were excavated within the 14 acres of upland, resulting in the identification of two Native American sites. The Blueberry Hill Find Spot yielded a single piece of pre-contact cultural material and is not considered significant. The Caterpillar Site produced 13 pieces of chipping debris from undisturbed soils. The small lithic production/maintenance site is considered potentially significant. Avoidance of the Caterpillar Site and a 30ft buffer is recommended. If the Caterpillar Site cannot be avoided, a site examination is

recommended.

25-2602 Lance, Mark, Kirk Van Dyke, and Alan Leveillee

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Vitale Fly Ash Consolidation and Wetlands Restoration, Wenham, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The survey included background research, the excavation of eleven 50x50cm test pits, and the processing and analyses of collected data. Ten pieces of rhyolite debitage were collected from within (nine pieces) and just below (one piece of shatter) a well-defined plow zone stratum. This material is associated with Native American activity within or in close proximity to the planned clearing and chipping areas. The recovered materials are associated with the Phillips Site, which extends from the fields to the north, to the brook to the immediate south, and possibly beyond. No features and no temporally diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the Phillips Site (19-ES-451), but it likely results from occupation of the area between 6,000 and 500 years ago, during the Archaic and Woodland periods. Lacking definitive diagnostic tool types or samples suitable for radiocarbon dating, assigning the occupation to this time span is tentative. It was determined unlikely that the recovered materials within the limited easement represented a potentially significant site, and that further testing in the project area would not be expected to result in data beyond those collected to date. Accordingly, it was recommend that no further archaeological investigations be required. If the scope of the planned work extends beyond those areas investigated to date, and/or includes removal of topsoils in other (non-surveyed) areas north of the brook, additional testing may be warranted.

25-2603 Donta, Christopher L.

2005 Archaeological Research on Gallops Island, Boston, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The study included background research, some detailed mapping of existing resources, collection and analysis of artifacts recovered during the removal of asbestos siding fragments, and recommendations for protection of the cultural resources present. Archaeological research to date has identified one prehistoric midden site, a single isolated flake, and a large number of building foundations most of which date to the 20th century. However, several structural remains date to the 19th century, and may be related to barracks of the Civil War or earlier. An unmarked graveyard of quarantine patients is also present on the island. Little appears to remain from the 17th- and 18th-century occupation, although the potential exists to find evidence of activity from this time. Asbestos removal resulted in only very minor impacts to the ground surface, all of which were closely monitored by archaeologists.

25-2604 Atwood, Kathleen A.

2005 Final Historic Properties Management Plan, Tully Lake, Royalston, Massachusetts. 224 pages.

The purpose of the Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) is to provide a comprehensive program to direct the historic preservation activities and objectives at the Tully Lake Flood Control Project and to effectively manage and protect each historic property. The Overview, found in Section V, provides a project description, historic contexts, and results of archaeological investigations. The Landuse Guide is located in Section IV and details the types of agency activities that should have no effect on cultural resources and those that may impact historic properties. This section describes routine operation and maintenance activities, as well as possible future activities and/or improvements. The Action Plan in Section VII outlines specific tasks, procedures, and priorities that must be accomplished to satisfy Section 110 requirements. Cultural resource management procedures, which must be completed prior to the start of an undertaking, are also explained in this section. To date the following tasks contributing tos meeting compliance requirements have been accomplished. In 1995, an archaeological reconnaissance survey was completed (see report

#25-1507). Background research, a walkover, and limited subsurface testing identified 17 prehistoric sites and six documented historic period sites within the project area. The report provided recommendations for further inventory of archaeologically sensitive areas, and evaluation of identified sites. In 1999, proposed gatehouse repairs led to an historic inventory of the Tully Lake project area. The Tully Lake gatehouse and appurtenant structures have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR). In 2000, an intensive archaeological survey of the existing recreation and campground project was completed (see report #25-1969). The investigations identified and examined one prehistoric and two historic sites. The prehistoric site, designated the Short Site, is considered a potentially significant archaeological resource that may be NR eligible. The two historic sites HS 1, the E.W. Dexter Farmstead, and HS 8, the J.W. Bosworth Farmstead are 19th-century farmsteads. HS 1 possessed poor physical integrity and low research value; no further archaeological investigations were recommended. HS 8, the J.W. Bosworth Farmstead, is situated in the campground area west of Tully Lake. This site represents a potentially significant archaeological resource and may be NR-eligible. Avoidance or further research is recommended for HS 8.

25-2605 Dudek, Martin G., and Barbara Donohue

2005 Archaeological Site Examination at the Mt. Elam/Route 2 Historic Site for Route 2 Improvements, City of Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

The site examination at the Mt. Elam/Route 2 site involved the excavation of 62 systematic test pits (50x50cm), five judgmental test pits (three extended into 1mx0.5m units), three trenches (two 2mx0.5m and one 2mx1m) and one excavation unit (1mx1m). Three loci were defined, numbered west to east. Locus 1 consists of a demolished dwelling foundation, cellar hole and an intact well, with associated refuse circa 1800-1840s. Locus 2 consists of a property divide with an artificial earthen berm and line of boulders; to the north of the right-of-way this line continues as a stonewall. Locus 3 consists of a stone slab feature with associated refuse (c. 1830s-1900s); a boulder field is nearby with drilled quarrying holes in most boulders. The principal site component, Locus 1, is associated with the Battles occupation (1803-1848) along the north side of the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike. Locus 3 is associated with the Perkins (1831-1869) and Cowdry (1869-1874) ownership. Both the Battles and the Perkins/Cowdry sites originally included dwellings. Construction of Route 2 in the 1950s covered the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike and much of these parcels, impacting the dwelling foundations and leaving only portions of the back-lots intact. No additional archeological work is recommended.

25-2606 Hoffman, Curtiss

2005 South Brook Archaeological Survey, Bridgewater State College. 336 pages.

This report is of a locational survey of the South Brook project area on the campus of Bridgewater State College. Preliminary archaeological investigation of the project area has been productive. Fourteen pre-Contact sites, five pre-Contact findspots, eight post-Contact period sites, and five post-Contact period findspots have been identified. A total of 12 features, 484 pre-Contact artifacts, 681 flakes, 2,617 fire-cracked rocks, 6,912 organic materials, and 943 post-Contact artifacts were recovered. Diagnostic artifacts suggest that pre-Contact occupations were primarily from the late Archaic and/or Transitional Archaic period, while post-Contact occupations appear mostly to relate to 20th-century dumping activities from an adjacent piggery. Several functions were proposed at the site, including the production of what are interpreted as ceremonial objects, toolmaking, pit construction, food preparation, hunting, and astronomical observation. A limited number of site areas were recommended for a site examination should Bridgewater State College propose construction in this area.

25-2607 Holmes, Richard D., and Carolyn D. Hertz

1994 Limited Archaeological Site Locational Survey of the Electric Distribution Line, Podick Substation to UMass, Amherst, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The project area passes through a portion of Hadley. Historic material included recent and temporally non-diagnostic artifacts. No further survey is recommended.

25-2608 Doucette, Dianna L., and A. Peter Mair, II

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Oakridge Avenue Sewer Project, North Attleborough, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Thirty-eight, 50x50cm test pits were excavated, revealing a combination of relatively undisturbed soils, wetland soils, and areas of heavy fill. Cultural material recovered consisted of modern field trash, the majority of which was recovered from around the modern foundation of a garage. No further archaeological investigation is warranted.

25-2609 F. Timothy Barker, Timothy L. Binzen, Jennifer Wendt

2006 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Riverwalk Residential Community, Palmer, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Within an area of approximately 19 acres on the north side of the Chicopee River, 124 shovel test pits were excavated. No cultural deposits or features were encountered. No additional survey is recommended. While the topographic landform and proximity to the river were predictive factors that strongly suggested that the survey area would contain pre-Contact Native American archaeological resources, the high stone content of the surface soils apparently made nearby floodplains and terraces more attractive for settlement.

25-2610 Cherau, Suzanne

2005 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Massachusetts. 192 pages.

Archival research for the project in the Jamaica Plain neighborhood included a review and synthesis of all previous archaeological studies within the Arboretum as well as written histories and cartographic and photographic records on file at the Arnold Arboretum Archives. Previous archaeological studies included a 1992 reconnaissance archaeological survey that resulted in the development of an archaeological resources inventory map for known and expected resource areas (see report #25-1408). Other sources of information included all currently available plant reference maps, infrastructure (underground utility) maps, and site-specific soils mapping, provided by the Arboretum manager of plant records. Based on the current archival research and walkover survey, the majority of the Arnold Arboretum grounds were determined to have low/no archaeological sensitivity for intact belowground resources, including nine of the previously recorded sites. This assessment is based on the well-documented earthmoving activities. Moderate and high sensitivity is assigned to portions of the remaining nine previously recorded archaeological sites and about two acres in Weld Hill. These sensitive areas are documented to have been spared substantial earthmoving and planting activities, and in fact, are mostly contained in what the Arboretum has designated as “natural woods”, including the much reduced “North Woods” and “Central Woods”. Management recommendations for the archaeologically sensitive areas identified within the Arboretum study area include outlining the steps that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate future impacts to significant archaeological resources by avoiding ground disturbances in these areas or, where ground disturbance cannot be avoided, conducting further archaeological investigation to determine the presence or absence of intact archaeological resources. It is also recommended that the Arboretum address the National Register eligibility of the Spring Brook Site (19-SU-25) in consultation with the MHC and Boston Landmarks Commission, since it was previously rec-

ommended as an archaeologically significant site. Additional recommendations include developing an unanticipated discoveries and casual finds protocol along with staff training in cultural material identification, providing for the transfer and permanent curation of all artifacts and study materials generated during previous and future archaeological investigations to the Arboretum Archives as well as future public interpretative and educational initiatives. Archaeological site forms have been updated. Management recommendations will be addressed in a forthcoming Cultural Resources Management Plan.

25-2611 Ritchie, Duncan, and Kirk Van Dyke

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Brookmeadow Subdivision, Grafton, Massachusetts. 130 pages.

Research completed as part of the sensitivity assessment and intensive survey indicated that the project area was near a general core area of pre-contact Native American settlement along the upper Blackstone River drainage. Two known pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites, the Milford Road Quartz Quarry (19-WR-515) and Milford Road Rockshelter (19-WR-516), were located in the project area. During a walkover survey of the project area, seven previously unknown archaeological sites were identified. These sites were a Native American rockshelter and petroglyph site (Brookmeadow Rockshelter), two post-contact period cellar holes/foundations (Brookmeadow Foundations 1 and 2), two small granite quarries (Brookmeadow Granite Quarries 1 and 2), a fieldstone dam (Brookmeadow Dam) and well (Brookmeadow Well). A modern period house located at 373 Providence Road was also documented. Subsurface testing in zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity was conducted with 55, 50x50cm test pits placed along judgmentally oriented transects and in specific locations at known or suspected archaeological sites. Judgmental test pits were used to investigate Native American rockshelters, the two post-contact period cellar holes/foundations and one granite quarry. Small amounts of quartz chipping debris were found within the Milford Road and Brookmeadow Rockshelter sites. Test pits placed next to the two cellar hole/foundation sites (Brookmeadow Foundation 1 and 2 sites) yielded a few sherds of redware. The locations of the Milford Road Quartz Quarry and Milford Road Rockshelter sites in the southern part of the project area were confirmed. The extent and type of recent damage to the Milford Road Quartz Quarry Site by avocational mineral or artifact collectors was documented. Samples of quartz debitage and quarry debris likely to be of pre-contact period Native American origin were collected. A sample of artifacts (ceramic sherds, bottle glass) was also collected from a late 19th-century to early modern period deposit of domestic refuse exposed in a test pit dug for site engineering studies at 373 Providence Road. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for this includes the modern period house located at 373 Providence Road and associated post-contact period trash deposit, Brookmeadow Well, Brookmeadow Dam, and the Brookmeadow 1 and 2 Granite Quarries. Five sites were considered potentially significant. The Milford Road Rockshelter (19-WR-515), Milford Road Quartz Quarry (19-WR-516), Brookmeadow Foundation 1 and 2 sites, and the Brookmeadow Rockshelter with associated petroglyph site contain evidence of pre-contact and post-contact period Native American or Euro-American settlement and resource use. While the central portion of the Milford Road Quartz Quarry has been badly damaged by uncontrolled digging, peripheral sections of it appear to remain somewhat intact. The Brookmeadow Foundation 1 and 2 sites may be associated with either the post-contact Native American community of Hassanamisco or early Euro-American settlement. The Milford Road Rockshelter is outside the proposed impact area. The Milford Road Quartz Quarry and Brookmeadow Foundation 1 and 2 sites are within designated wetland areas. A long-term protection plan should be developed for these potentially significant cultural resources. Proposed development should avoid the Brookmeadow Rockshelter Site.

25-2612 Cherau, Suzanne, and Donna Ingham

2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, GE-Pittsfield/Housatonic Superfund Site, 1.5 Mile Removal Action, Phase 3C (Pomeroy Avenue Bridge to the Confluence), Pittsfield, Massa-

chusetts. 54 pages.

The 1.5 Mile Removal Action consists of remediation of the East Branch of the Housatonic River and its riverbanks from Lyman Street to the confluence with the West Branch of the Housatonic River in Pittsfield. Phase 3C of the undertaking addresses properties located along the East Branch of the river between Pomeroy Avenue and the confluence with the West Branch. A portion of the properties located in Phase 3 were determined to be archaeologically sensitive. Ground disturbances in these sensitive areas included the construction of access roads, and the preparation of crane mats and staging areas, within the river floodplain on both sides of the river. The intensive survey consisted of archival research and field investigations (walkover survey, subsurface testing). The subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 62, 50x50cm test pits at 10m intervals along both sides of the river floodplain. The post-contact cultural materials noted in excavated soils and sediments during subsurface testing were situated predominantly within alluvial deposits. Modern cultural materials (e.g., tin foil, 8-track tape, plastic, Styrofoam) were also noted within recently developed A-horizon soils formed in the alluvial sediments and within fill deposits. No further testing of the floodplain areas was recommended. Planned archaeological monitoring for the riverbed and riverbanks that will be excavated during the removal action was recommended.

25-2613 Chartier, Craig S.

2006 Report on the Intensive Survey Fieldwork at Wickets Island, in Onset Village, Wareham, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Forty-two, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in a 5m grid covering an area measuring 60m north to south by 30m east to west. A total of 1,035 artifacts was recovered, all of historic date. Nine features were identified during the survey, eight of which related either to the late 19th to late 20th-century occupation of the island. One feature consisted of a thin shell midden layer containing deer and turtle bone as well as oyster and quahog shells. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered in association with this feature. Its position just below a buried A horizon may indicate a late 18th to early 19th-century date for this feature. No further testing is recommended.

25-2614 Chartier, Craig S.

2006 Report on the Intensive Survey Fieldwork at the Village of Hanover in Hanover, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

One hundred and four, 50x50cm test pits (88 systematically placed along eight transects and 16 in four array brackets) were excavated in high potential areas in close proximity to swamp land on the property. A total of 37 artifacts were recovered (29 prehistoric, 8 historic). Three prehistoric sites were identified with diagnostic material being found at only one. Artifacts recovered included 19 pieces of chipping debris, two core fragments, five shatter fragments, one piece of fire-cracked rock, and two Late Archaic (6000-3000 years BP) projectile points. Historic material was limited to redware, possible brick and one hand-wrought nail fragment. Due to deep historic plowing and the low density of prehistoric cultural material recovered none of the sites identified is considered significant. No further testing is recommended.

25-2615 Grossman-Bailey, Ilene

2005 Summary Report, Phase II Site Examinations for Loci 2 to 6, Proposed Water Treatment Plant and Appurtenant Work, Norwell, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. 140 pages.

A site examination was conducted of five sites (Loci 2 through 6) identified during intensive survey in the vicinity of Old Pond Meadow. The sites varied in size, but the areas tested totaled 490sq m (approximately 0.1 acre). As the impacts consisted principally of linear pipeline corridor, it is likely that each site is larger than the tested area. Activities performed included background research, subsurface testing (50cmx50cm shovel test units and 1mx1m excavation units), off-site

flotation, artifact analysis, radiocarbon dating, and archaeobotanical analysis. Locus 2 was identified as a limited-use resource procurement station. A total of 88 lithic artifacts, none diagnostic, were recovered from 6 test pits and 2 excavation units. Locus 3 was a seasonal resource procurement and processing site, dated to the Late Archaic Period by the presence of a Squibnocket and a Merrimack projectile point (found during the intensive survey). The site examination recovered 135 lithic artifacts, none diagnostic, from 5 test pits and 2 excavation units. Locus 6 consisted of several short-term activity areas or occupation zones where hunting, cooking, lithic manufacture, and other activities occurred. 172 lithic artifacts, none of them diagnostic, were recovered from 12 test pits and 3 excavation units. Loci 2, 3, and 6 were determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Locus 4 was a Late Archaic extended family/small group micro-social seasonal camp, occupied during at least the summer and fall. In all, 1,425 lithic artifacts, including a quartz triangle and Rossville points, were recovered from 3 test pits and 2 excavation units. A hearth of cooking feature was excavated and radiocarbon dated to 4320+/-40 B.P., calibrated to 4907 to 4830 B.P. (Beta 197615). Botanical materials included hazelnut, hickory, grape seeds, and birch, beech, and coniferous wood. Locus 4 was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Critera A and D. Locus 5 was a Late Archaic small group temporary procurement or hunting station. A total of 55 lithic artifacts, including quartz triangle and Small Stemmed points, were recovered from 5 test pits and 2 excavation units. A hearth or cooking feature was tested and radiocarbon dated to 4010+/-40 B.P. calibrated to 4560 to 4410 B.P. (Beta 197616). Botanical materials included carbonized acorn and oak wood. Locus 5 was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Critera A and D.

25-2616 Mair, A. Peter, II

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Village Green Project Area, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted for the approximately 7.41-acre project area. Archival research indicated that the project area was potentially sensitive for Native American cultural resources based on the presence of a recorded site (19-MD-19) and favorable environmental conditions. Fieldwork consisted of a walkover/surface evaluation and subsurface testing. Forty 50x50cm test pits were excavated, producing a light scatter of post-contact ceramic material. No evidence of Site 19-MD-19 was recovered during field investigations. The ceramic materials represent a field scatter of trash and are not considered significant. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2617 Ingham, Donna

2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Project PRA-CACO 202(1), Cape Cod National Seashore, Eastham, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Subsurface testing was placed within each of the three roadway reconstruction areas. Thirty-one 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the three work areas. This subsurface testing resulted in the identification of pre-contact Native American archaeological resources within two of the three areas. Lithic artifacts were recovered from a number of testing locations adjacent to the cul-de-sac section of Tomahawk Trail. All of this material was from the plow zone. Plowed soil within and around the cul-de-sac was found to range between 26 and 47cmbs. Native American cultural material, including a temporally diagnostic ceramic sherd, was recovered from test pit TA-4 in association with a soil anomaly at 38cmbs--just below the plow zone. The assemblage of recovered cultural material indicates the presence of archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional subsurface investigations are necessary in the cul-de-sac section of the Tomahawk Trail provided that project impacts are confined to within 2ft of the existing edge of pavement and to more than 10in below existing grade. Protective fencing on the inside and outside of the cul-de-sac and monitoring during construction are recommended. Lithic artifacts recovered from the section of the Tomahawk Trail (west side) between stations 25+60 and 27+15, although of low density, are of diverse material types, and partially

situated within undisturbed stratigraphic contexts. These materials may indicate the presence within the proposed work area of a cultural resource that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional subsurface investigations are necessary on the west side of Tomahawk Trail between stations 25+60 and 27+15 provided that protective fencing is erected and monitoring occurs during construction. Lithic artifacts recovered from the east side of the roadway within this work area are of low density and exist within disturbed stratigraphic contexts. No further archaeological investigations are recommended within this work area on the east side of the roadway. A low density of post-contact cultural materials recovered from the section of Tomahawk Trail between stations 17+10 and 18+10 are of limited diversity, are situated within a disturbed stratigraphic context. No further subsurface investigations are recommended.

25-2618 Pasquariello, Raymond D., and Gregory R. Dubell

2006 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey for the Jackson Appleton Middlesex Urban Revitalization and Development Project Parking Structure, Lowell, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

This project included documentary research, consultation, a walkover survey, and monitoring of geotechnical and geophysical investigations to identify limited locations within the project impact area with the potential to contain intact historical and archaeological features associated with the 19th-century boardinghouse residents of Hamilton Mills. A site examination archaeological survey was recommended for three specific locations to determine the absence/presence of these features and evaluate their potential significance: housing blocks 12-14 and associated yard and shed areas, the yard and shed areas associated with housing blocks 20-24, and housing blocks 31-34 and associated yard and shed areas.

25-2619 Binzen, Timothy

2006 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the MassHighway Research and Materials Laboratory, Worcester, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

Two survey units were tested in the 6.48-acre parcel. Thirty-four shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at intervals of 7.5m (25ft) in clusters of four STPs apiece in locations exhibiting high archaeological sensitivity. A high degree of previous ground disturbance, soil dumping, and grading was encountered in the majority of the survey area. No cultural deposits were encountered. The proposed construction will not affect potentially significant cultural resources.

25-2620 Ritchie, Duncan

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Valley Street Subdivision, Pembroke, Massachusetts**.** 80 pages.

Background research completed as part of the intensive survey indicated that the project area was near a general core area of pre-contact Native American settlement along the upper North River drainage. A known pre-contact period Native American archaeological site, 19-PL-456, was reported to be in the project area. It consisted of a find spot of a single Terminal Archaic Period (3,600–2,500 years ago) Orient Fishtail type projectile point. Subsurface testing in zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity was done with 101, 50x50cm test pits placed along judgmentally oriented transects and in specific locations near find spots of cultural material. Two pre-contact period archaeological sites were identified. Valley Street Locus 1 and 2 are isolated find spots of pre-contact period Native American cultural material. They consist of small, low-density deposits with a few pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris. Valley Street Locus 1 also yielded a single bifacial tool blade of quartz. These two sites have low information content, poor integrity, and cannot be associated with a specific time period or cultural tradition. The Valley Street Locus 1 and 2 Sites are not considered potentially significant. Site 19-PL-456, a recorded pre-contact Native American archaeological site in the southern part of the project area, could not be confirmed. Subsurface testing in the recorded location of this site did not yield any cultural ma-

terial. A post-contact period archaeological site, the Upper Chandler Pond Dam Site, is partially located within the project area. It was a small rural sawmill from the early to late 19th century. The dam also appears to have served as a crossing over Pine Brook for a roadway extending from the town of Kingston through the southeastern corner of Pembroke to Duxbury. Some modification or repair of the dam structure was made in the modern period. This historic dam is considered a potentially significant cultural resource. A modern sheet metal shed in the project area appears to be associated with recent commercial cranberry growing. It is not considered potentially significant. The location of Site 19-PL-456 will not be affected by proposed development. This section of the project area will remain undeveloped woodland. The Upper Chandler Pond Dam Site is within a designated wetlands area and will not be impacted. However, it is recommended that a protective buffer zone be placed around the southern end of the dam. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2621 Herbster, Holly

2005 Technical Report, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Keyspan Sagamore Reinforcement Project, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, and Harwich, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

The proposed Preferred Route involves the construction of three pipeline segments (Western, Middle and Eastern) totaling approximately 13.1 miles. The study area also includes a "Noticed Alternative" for each segment. The survey determined that the Western and Eastern Preferred Route have a low archaeological sensitivity. The Middle Preferred Route contains areas high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity. The Western, Middle, and Eastern Noticed Alternative segments each contain areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity. An intensive (locational) survey was recommended for impact areas within the Middle Segment Preferred Route that were assessed as having moderate and high archaeological sensitivity.

25-2622 Lance, Mark, and A. Peter Mair, II

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Lowe's of Hadley, Hadley, Massachsuetts. 70 pages.

The survey included archival research and field investigations of the 18 acre parcel. The project area was considered archaeologically sensitive based on the presence of favorable environmental factors and six previously recorded archaeological sites (19-HS-142, 151–154, 254) located south of the project area. Sixty, 50x50cm test pits arranged in four, 30x30m test pit blocks, one test pit transect, and one judgmental test pit were excavated. Subsurface testing produced one piece of chipping debris from a disturbed road context and light density scatter of post-contact cultural material, including a buried box of wire nails. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2623 Graves, Anna K., and Duncan Ritchie

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Old English Square, Holbrook, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The project area is located in an area of intensive pre-contact period Native American activity along the upper Cochato River drainage. Archival research on settlement/land use in the towns of Holbrook and Randolph surrounding the project area suggested that Native American groups inhabited the area continuously from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods (8,500 to 450 years ago). The Cochato River served as a transportation corridor between the interior and coastal/estuarine zone around the southern margin of Boston Harbor. The cluster of known Native American sites along the Cochato River wetlands and various tributary streams demonstrates that upland areas with well-drained soils adjacent to these streams and wetlands were an integral part of pre-contact period settlement patterns. The project area contains six (19-NF-103, 139, 449 to 452) of the 17 previously identified pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites in the

vicinity of the project area. All six of the sites within the project area were documented from the Frederick Carty artifact collection and are known by their approximate location. These sites most likely contained evidence of settlement over a 7,000 year span from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods. Post-contact period land use in the project area was primarily agrarian/pastoral in nature from the mid-17th through mid 20th centuries. In the 20th century a dairy farm operated here. Some industrial development including an icehouse and weighing station occurred in the 20th century along a railroad spur that passed through the western and southern portion of the project area. The operation of sand/gravel pits in the project area during the last 50 years removed much of the original land surface leaving a few wooded and open field areas with intact soils. Approximately 28 acres of the 79 proposed for the project were undisturbed and retained intact topography and soil horizons. Of the 28 undisturbed acres, approximately 16 are in a proposed conservation zone. Thirty-eight, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the 12 acres of upland considered to have high or moderate archaeological sensitivity. This subsurface testing confirmed archaeological deposits within the location of two previously identified Native American sites. The Lake Holbrook Site (19-NF-139) yielded 88 pieces of pre-contact Native American cultural material from the surface and intact soils. Two chipped-stone tools found on the site were a triangular projectile point fragment and a quartz bifacial tool blade. The broken triangular projectile point resembles the Levanna type, which is diagnostic of the Late Woodland (1000 to 450 years ago) to Contact (AD 1500 to1620) periods. The Lost Site represents a locus of a larger unnamed site (19-NF-450) that was identified by avocational archaeologists and recorded in 1999. Intensive testing at the Lost Site produced 18 pieces of quartz chipping debris from the plow zone and B_1 subsoils. Post-contact period cultural material found in test pits on the Lost Site were primarily ceramic sherds (whiteware, ironstone, porcelain). These artifacts likely represent domestic or farm-related refuse discarded in open fields during the late 19th century to modern period. The survey confirmed two previously identified pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites. The Lake Holbrook (19-NF-139) and Lost (19-NF-450) sites both consist mostly of deposits of quartz chipping debris created by the manufacture of chipped-stone tools during brief occupations. The Lost Site cannot be placed within a specific time period or cultural context, has low information content and is not considered potentially significant. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for the Lost Site. The Lake Holbrook Site is in good condition within a wooded section of the project area. It could provide additional information about Late Woodland Period settlement patterns within the general Cochato River drainage and is considered to be potentially significant. Current plans for the project indicated that the Lake Holbrook Site was located outside the approximate limit of proposed development. No further archaeological investigation was recommended. It was recommended that a suitable buffer zone be placed around the Lake Holbrook Site.

25-2624 Herbster, Holly, and Loren Millard

2005 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Canal Place, Bourne, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Eighty, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the 12 acre proposed project area. The subsurface testing recovered 33 pieces of cultural material including 20 pieces of chipping debris, one complete Levanna projectile point, and a low density of post-contact/modern materials in two isolated deposits, designated as the Canal Place 1 and 2 sites. All of the cultural materials were collected between 0 and 90cm below the ground surface in plow zone and natural B_1 subsoils. No single test pit contained more than four pieces of lithic material, and no indications of cultural features or soils anomalies were identified in association with these materials. Close-interval testing did not recover any additional cultural materials or any evidence of cultural features. The recovered lithic fragments and projectile represent isolated finds, and the absence of additional deposits such as features, limits their information content. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2625 Graves, Anna K., and William Brett

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Newland Avenue Ground Bed, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

The project area measures approximately 770 linear feet. A preliminary walkover inspection determined that archaeological survey was required for 350ft of the proposed cable path. Eight 50x50cm test pits were excavated at 10m intervals within the proposed impact area, yielding modern cultural material (glass, unglazed redware) that was not saved for cataloging. No potentially significant cultural resources were identified and no further survey is recommended.

25-2626 Herbster, Holly, and Michael P. Duffin

2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, B-9 and C-14 Parcels, Camp Edwards, Bourne and Sandwich, Massachusetts. 198 pages.

A survey was completed of 682 acres of Camp Edwards at the Massachusetts Military Reservation. The project area included moderate and high sensitivity portions of two parcels (B-9 and C-14 Training Areas) as determined by a previous base-wide reconnaissance survey (see report #25-929) and updated by the Massachusetts Army National Guard Regional Cultural Resource Manager. A total of 2,096, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the two parcels and along two short well routes located in the Demo 1 Area. The survey identified 17 pre-contact site areas documenting hunting and lithic maintenance activities, although no temporally diagnostic materials were recovered. Thirteen of these deposits were classified as isolated find spots and no further testing was recommended. Four sites in the B-9 and C-14 parcels are considered potentially significant based on the recovery of a higher density of cultural materials and/or the identification of possible features.

25-2627 Donta, Christopher L.

2005 Connecticut River 2000: Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey of Eight Parcels for the Connecticut River Bank Stabilization Project, Montague, Gill, and Northfield, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

Eight parcels under consideration for erosion control were the subject of subsurface testing, using 477 shovel test pits, 27 1x1m units, and 24 backhoe trenches. Based on the documentary background review, six of the eight parcels included portions of known Native American archaeological sites. The data recovered during the subsurface testing documented two previously known sites and identified eight new Native American sites. The Durkee's Landing Ravine site (19-FR-347) was documented in two parcels. The Durkee Downstream parcel contained Native American artifacts across the entire length of the area tested, with concentrations in three places, including 17 rhyolite bifaces within an intact cache feature. Artifacts were also found eroding on the beach, including a grooved maul and a long ground stone pestle. The Durkee Upstream parcel contained a light scattering of Native American artifacts, with no definite concentrations. Artifacts were also found on the beach in this location. In total, 204 artifacts were collected from this site in the two parcels. The Four Star Site (19-FR-375) was identified in six test units near the western end of the Skalski parcel, from which 18 artifacts were collected, including ceramic sherds and lithic flakes. The Burning Terrace Site (19-FR-374) was documented in five test units located on a small lower terrace in the southern portion of the Skalski parcel. The five test units identified a black, burned soil feature, and one test pit contained a single ceramic sherd that was also burned. The Pumpkin Field Site (19-FR-376), also in the Skalski parcel, contained the largest and most dense concentration of material in this parcel. The artifacts included 20 sherds of pottery, 20 pieces of lithic debitage, one piece of fire-cracked rock, one clay bead, and one fragment of a decorated pipe bowl. The Kidds Island Overlook Site (19-FR-377) is located in the central part of the Skalski Parcel, where seven artifacts were collected from six different excavation units, consisting of six lithic flakes and one ceramic sherd. The Pear Orchard Site (19-FR-378) in the eastern part of the Skalski Parcel contained six excavation units with artifacts. Nine flakes of shale, and hornfels or chert were recovered from 1 to 50cm below the ground surface, in addition to a single faunal bone. Evi-

dence of the Northfield-Mt. Hermon Lagoon site (19-FR-351) was found in the Urgiel Downstream and Urgiel Upstream parcels. The Urgiel Downstream parcel contained Native American artifacts in five test pits, situated in two small concentrations. One area, with two test pits yielding nine pieces of quartz shatter from fill contexts, is considered disturbed. The second area yielded 14 lithic flakes and two pieces of fire-cracked rock from undisturbed soils. The Urgiel Upstream parcel contained four ceramic sherds from a single test pit, with no other artifacts found in the surrounding area. The Coassock Site (19-FR-119) in the Country Road parcel, yielded 32 artifacts from four test units, consisting of 26 sherds of pottery, one quartz flake, one quartzite flake, three rhyolite flakes, and one flake of a heavily patinated, uncertain material. The Effluence Pipe Site (19-FR-379) in the Country Road parcel, produced one quartz flake and two ceramic sherds from two test pits. The Windy Ridge Site (19-FR-380) in the Country Road parcel contained five test units that yielded twelve pieces of lithic debitage. Project construction was designed to avoid any impacts to the defined archaeological sites.

25-2628 Cook, Lauren J., John P. McCarthy, and Stephen A Brighton

2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Section 530 Sewer Replacement, Upper Neponset Valley Relief Sewer Project, West Roxbury, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The project consisted of documentary research and field investigation of a 1.75mi (2.81km) pipeline route running between the VFW Parkway and the Brookline town line. Documentary research and pedestrian survey indicated that while much of the route was originally of low or moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources, installation of the original Section 530 sewer significantly disturbed most locations that retained sensitivity. An exception appeared in one area, which was in the vicinity of a sawmill built in the 17th century by Erasmus Drew on Saw Mill Brook. A second location that had been part of St. Joseph's Cemetery was paved, and its degree of disturbance could not be assessed. Archaeologists recommended testing and monitoring. Subsurface testing indicated that impacts from the original construction of the sewer were greater than originally thought. No further archaeological work is recommended.

25-2629 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Jennifer B. Bonner
2006 Archaeological Investigations, Chadwick Lead Mill Site, Salem and Marblehead, Massachusetts. 158 pages.

The investigations at the Chadwick Lead Mill Site were conducted in two phases, a reconnaissance survey/sensitivity assessment in 2002 and a subsurface testing program as part of an intensive survey and site examination in 2005. The reconnaissance survey involved extensive archival research and a walkover survey; the subsurface testing focused on the worker housing portion of the site because the industrial mill complex itself had been largely compromised. The testing strategy was developed to collect archaeological data relating to the site's physical layout and integrity, content and complexity, and date(s) of occupation. Additional research focused on the use of space and material culture of the Chadwick Lead Mill tenement community and comparisons of the socioeconomic condition of the Chadwick Lead Mill workers to other historically and archaeologically investigated industrial worker communities in the region. The excavation consisted of 49, 50x50cm test pits and 7 larger excavation units. The test pits were placed at 10m intervals along 10 judgmental transects, and included six judgmental test pits. The larger units, used to further investigate cultural features and artifact deposits, varied in size (three 50x100cm and four 1x1m). The archaeological investigations identified extensive post-lead mill 20th-century disturbances; the site is not recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. A low density of lithic debitage was recovered during the subsurface investigations. These materials are probably associated with the recorded pre-contact/contact period Lead Mills Site (19-ES-414) and further confirm that Native Americans used the outwash terraces on the southeast side of Salem

Harbor/mud flats prior to the establishment of the Euro-American milling activities. The physical integrity of the Native American cultural deposits has been severely compromised by the industrial use of the parcel however, and they do not constitute a potentially significant archaeological resource. No further work is recommended.

25-2630 Bonner, Jennifer L., and Suzanne G. Cherau
2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Shaw's Supermarket at Wakefield, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

The proposed undertaking requires the demolition of the four remaining structures of the historic Wakefield Rattan Company, which operated from the mid-19th century to about 1930. The expanded archaeological assessment of the project parcel, conducted prior to fieldwork, determined that the majority of the redevelopment area was heavily disturbed by late 19th- thru 20th-century industrial and commercial businesses, associated underground utilities, and recent demolition and exploratory soil testing. These collective earthmoving disturbances compromised the physical integrity and research value of the documented structures and features of the majority of the early mill and later rattan company industrial occupations. Initially two areas of intact ground surfaces associated with a mid-19th-century mill-related shop, possibly re-used as a wagon shed, were identified in the southwest section of the parcel. Machine-assisted subsurface testing of three trenches of varying sizes and depths confirmed that this section was also heavily disturbed. One structural feature, a large, buried concrete culvert/pipe roughly aligned with the location of the underground southern raceway, was located. No pre-contact period cultural resources were identified. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2631 Doucette, Dianna L., and Holly Herbster
2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Norfolk Landing Subdivision, Norfolk, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

The survey of a 15-acre parcel, near the confluence of the Charles and Mill rivers and adjacent to the existing Norfolk Airport included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 54, 50x50cm test pits, were excavated at 10m intervals along six, judgmentally placed, test pit transects and in two arrays. The excavations identified the previously recorded Populatic Pond Site (19-NF-183), which prior to this survey had not been investigated by professional archaeologists, and its physical boundaries were unknown. Archaeologists recovered 144 Native American artifacts consisting of 137 pieces of chipping debris, 5 stone projectile points, and 2 pieces of calcined mammal bone. This assemblage includes a diagnostic rhyolite Neville point and an argillite Stark projectile point preform dating to the Middle Archaic Period (ca. 8000–6000 B.P.) and a quartz Small Stemmed point, diagnostic of the Late Archaic Period (ca. 6000–3000 B.P.). The Populatic Pond Site may cover a fairly large horizontal area and appears to contain moderate density cultural deposits including diagnostic artifacts and cultural features; the horizontal boundaries of this site have not been defined. The Populatic Pond Site is considered a potentially significant cultural resource that could contribute additional information to the archaeological record of the Charles River area and is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance is recommended; if that is not possible a site examination is recommended.

25-2632 Graves, Anna, and A. Peter Mair, II
2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Southend Farm Definitive Subdivision, Millis, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

This survey included research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. The Millis Earthworks (MLS.HA.7), a stone garrison house (MLS.HA.6), and the South End Pond Site (#19-NF-65) are within or near the project area. A total of 114, 50x50cm test pits was excavated, identifying one previously unknown pre-Contact Native American archaeological site and a portion of the previ-

ously recorded Millis Earthworks within the project area. The Bogastow Brook Site contains a low-density distribution of pre-Contact Native American artifacts representing a small, limited activity site focusing on lithic manufacture. The absence of diagnostic materials or features limits the potential of this site to provide new information beyond that recovered during this project. The remnant of the Millis Earthwork within the project area is located within a wetland and protected by a wetland buffer. No additional work is recommended at either site.

25-2633 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Jennifer B. Banister
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Carriage Way Extension Project in Hancock Shaker Village, Hancock and Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

No previous archaeological investigations had been conducted for this specific project area, although a number of archaeological investigations have been conducted elsewhere on Hancock Shaker Village (HSV) lands (see reports #25-1025 and 25-2004). The current survey included archival research and field investigations. Archival research assisted the identification and assessment of archaeological deposits. Field investigations consisted of the hand excavation of 163, 50x50cm test pits placed at varying intervals (2.5, 3, 7.5, and 10m) in the impact areas. A total of 96 post-Contact Period artifacts was recovered from 0cm to 50cm below surface in A_{pz} and A soil horizons and in one post-Contact Period soil anomaly/cultural feature. No pre-Contact Period features or artifacts were recovered. The majority of the recovered cultural materials consist of redeposited domestic and architectural (mostly fence) items in the plow zone soil horizons in the North Pasture and South Pasture segments of the proposed carriageway extension. These low-density scatters of field refuse have limited research value and are not considered significant archaeological deposits. Likewise, no significant cultural deposits were identified in direct impact areas in the far southern part of the carriageway extension in the area designated as the Quarry Woods, which contains visible ledge quarries that date to the Shaker Period of occupation. The quarries will not be impacted by the current project design. The soil anomaly/cultural feature identified in the South Pasture, named the Lime Kiln Site, dates to the Shaker period of occupation and perhaps earlier. It is a significant archaeological resource potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing element of the Hancock Shaker Village National Register District. The proponents agreed to re-route the proposed carriage way and protect the site area during construction activities. The project also includes the removal of 11 intrusive spruce trees from three locations near Route 20 within Hancock Shaker Village. Archival research determined that documented and under-documented Shaker period buildings and features could be present in all of the proposed tree removal areas; the removal will be monitored by an archaeologist.

25-2634 Graves, Anna K., and Duncan Ritchie
2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination, Webster Point Village, Marshfield and Duxbury, Massachusetts. 119 pages.

The proposed residential development measures approximately 44 acres; the proponent will develop 28 acres and leave the remaining 16 acres as a conservation zone. Thirty-nine, 50x50cm judgmentally-placed test pits were excavated during the intensive survey during which two Native American sites, the Area 2 Find Spot and Rocky Swale Site were identified. The Area 2 Find Spot consists of a single piece of rhyolite chipping debris. Subsurface testing at close intervals (5m) around this findspot did not yield additional cultural material. The Area 2 Find Spot is not considered a potentially significant cultural resource; no further testing is recommended. Over 100 pieces of chipping debris were recovered at the Rocky Swale Site during the intensive survey. A subsequent site examination of the site included 44 additional test pits within a 10m grid and 4, 1x1m excavation units. Excavation yielded four rhyolite Levanna projectile points; one piece of pottery, suggesting a Middle to Late Woodland period occupation; nearly 4,000 pieces of chipping debris; 30 bifacially flaked tools; and three cultural features. The Rocky Swale Site is a significant cultural resource and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Avoidance of the delineated site area and preservation in place is recom-

mended.

25-2635 Graves, Anna K., and William Brett
2005 Archaeological Site Examinations, CSX #1, CSX #2, and Taunton River Marsh Sites, Weaver's Cove LNG and Mill River Pipelines Project, Fall River and Freetown, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Site examinations have been completed at the CSX #1, CSX #2, and Taunton River Marsh sites (see report #25-2548). The CSX #1 Site covers approximately 1,050sq m measuring approximately 30m east/west by 35m north/south. Intensive survey and site examination testing recovered two projectile points (Small Stem, untyped broad), ten bifacially-flaked tools, two lithic cores, a hammerstone, and a scraper as well as a high density of chipping debris and organic materials (shell, bone). The CSX #2 Site covers an area of approximately 1,050sq m measuring approximately 70m east/west by 15m north/south. The intensive survey and site examination recovered a low density of chipping debris and scattered post-contact period materials. The Taunton River Marsh Site covers an area of approximately 3,200sq m measuring approximately 40m east/west by 80m north/south. Intensive survey and site examination testing recovered two projectile points (Levanna, unidentified), a bifacially flaked tool, a lanceolate blade fragment, a lithic preform, a utilized flake, and a moderate density of chipping debris and organic materials (shell, bone). The CSX #2 Site is not considered significant. The CSX #1 and the Taunton River Marsh sites each contain high densities of cultural material and temporally diagnostic materials, and have potential to contain cultural features. Both the CSX #1 and Taunton River Marsh Sites are significant cultural resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

25-2636 Leveillee, Alan
2006 Wellesley Congregational Church Cemetery, Wellesley, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

The Wellesley Congregational Church is preparing a preservation and future interment space plan within its cemetery. One area under consideration includes a former 19th-century roadway. Previous research included compiling archival materials, assessing the condition of existing monuments, and a ground penetrating radar survey of the former roadway to determine whether the location of the former roadway contains burials. The goal of the current archaeological investigation was to definitively determine whether unmarked graves exist within the former roadway. The staged approach to the investigation included review of existing documentation and historical records research followed by field investigations. Hand excavations documented the stratigraphic characteristics of subsoils, and machine-assisted topsoil removal and hand/shovel scraping exposed subsoils below the topsoil/subsoil interface for inspection for potential grave shaft features. The archaeological investigation indicated that graves do not exist within the tested section of the former roadway.

25-2637 Doucette, Dianna L., and Holly Herbster
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the New Marlborough Hill Road Development, New Marlborough, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. Approximately 28 acres of the 107 acre site will be developed. A total of 101, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area; a stone foundation and barn was identified in one of the proposed house lots. Forty-seven pieces of post-contact cultural material were recovered from six of the 101 test pits excavated within the project area, including pieces of bottle and beverage glass, ceramic sherds, machine-cut nails, and brick fragments. The material was recovered between 0cm and 40cm below surface in disturbed topsoil

and fill deposits in the area immediately surrounding the barn. The archival research and field survey indicate that the stone foundation and associated belowground deposits comprise a potentially significant archaeological site, designated as the J. Hayes Site. Archival research identified a structure on the 1876 (Beers) Map of New Marlborough labeled as "J. Hayes," in the same approximate location as the dry-laid fieldstone foundation that currently serves as the footing for a wooden barn. The age, period of use, and internal configuration of the site have not been determined, but the site appears to date to at least 1876 and probably served as a home and farmstead. Avoidance is recommended, but if that is not feasible an archaeological evaluation to determine the site's significance and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is recommended.

25-2638 Herbster, Holly, and Dianna Doucette
2006 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Brown Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 23, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the approximately three acre building envelope. The intensive survey identified the Brown Site, a low density deposit of chipping debris and a chipped stone scraper. The Brown Site may be associated with the previously investigated Gerhard and East Pasture sites located adjacent to the project area, and appears to have functioned as a short-term activity area within the Menemsha Pond coastal zone in the pre-Contact period and as part of a large field system in the post-Contact period. Although the recovered materials contribute to the overall understanding of Native American land use in Aquinnah, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts, features, or artifact concentrations limits the information content of the Brown Site. The recovered cultural materials do not represent potentially significant resources.

25-2639 Herbster, Holly, and Dianna Doucette
2006 Summary Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Taylor Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

This survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 25, 50x50cm test pits was excavated within the approximately 6,804 sq ft project parcel. No cultural materials or features were identified within the project area and no further testing was recommended.

25-2640 Herbster, Holly
2005 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Destruction Brook Woods Reserve, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

Archaeologists completed an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the approximately 284 acre project area that included archival research, a walkover survey, and archaeological sensitivity assessment. The survey documented two 19th-century residential complexes, collected information about nearly 200 years of mill operation, and delineated areas of low, moderate, and high pre-and post-contact archaeological sensitivity. The two foundation complexes represent potentially significant archaeological resources. Avoidance is recommended, however if that is not possible an intensive site survey is recommended. It is also recommended that any cultural resources exposed during future clearing be recorded and left in place, and MHC archaeological site forms be completed.

25-2641 Donta, Christopher L., and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Telecommunications Facility Sage N1889, Norton, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Archaeologists conducted background research and a reconnaissance survey that indicated the proposed 30x30m (approximately 100x100ft) compound and 43m (140ft) long access road, totaling 0.25 acres, had high potential to contain Native American archaeological sites. The field testing included the excavation of 13 shovel test pits (STP) in the two defined survey units. Two of the STPs situated along the proposed access road contained artifacts, resulting in the designation of the Newland Street Native American archaeological site. The artifacts were found primarily in a single test pit and consisted only of waste from stone tool working. Two verification test pits placed adjacent to STPs 10 and 11 did not contain additional Native American artifacts. No features were found associated with the artifacts. Because the Newland Street Native American Site contains a low density of artifacts, has been disturbed by plowing, and only one test pit contained artifacts in undisturbed soils, it is considered unlikely that the project will impact significant archaeological resources. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2642 Dudek, Martin G.
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the MCF Monopole Facility off of Jordan Drive, Town of Stoughton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The project area is located near a Contact Period trail, a colonial road, and wetland resources. The intensive survey consisted of 17 systematic test pits (50x50cm), including 5 test pits at the monopole facility and one transect of 12 at an access road, excavated across archaeologically sensitive areas within an overall project area comprising approximately 1 acre. Several fragments of coal and slag were recovered from one test pit. No other artifacts were recovered; no additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2643 Chartier, Craig S.
2006 Site Examination Fieldwork at 81 North Pamet Road in Truro, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

A site examination was conducted around the foundation of the Lot Harding House pursuant to repair work on the foundation of the house. The Lot Harding House (TRU.1) is listed in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth and is within the Pamet historical area and the Cape Cod National Seashore. The area around the house consists of grass, a crushed surf clam shell driveway, cedar and maple trees, and ornamental plantings adjacent to the house sill. Testing included the excavation of 3, 1x0.5m and 1, 1.5x0.5m hand-excavated trenches adjacent to the sills of the house. A total of 2,852 artifacts were recovered. Three 20th-century features were also identified. This testing bolstered support for a mid to late 18th-century construction date for the house and identified evidence of building alteration in the 18th century. Late 17th- to early 18th-century architectural elements were recovered (turned lead, wide bricks), possibly pointing to either an earlier construction date or a reuse of older materials. Artifact classes recovered included faunal remains, indicating that the occupants likely raised and butchered their own livestock, and used imported and domestically produced ceramics and personal items such as clay tobacco pipes, buttons, and shoe buckles. No original foundation was uncovered and no builders' trench associated with the construction of the house was identified. The area immediately adjacent to the Lot Harding House was found to be rich in artifacts, but many portions were impacted in the 20th century by utility, bulkhead, and sill shoring construction. The lack of a builders' trench and the extensive disturbance located adjacent to the house limits the archaeological research value of this area. It is recommended that the proposed sill shoring be allowed to proceed without further archaeological testing adjacent to the house. Analysis of the artifacts and faunal remains provided important insights about the local economy and the frugality and gentility of the residents.

25-2644 Doucette, Dianna L.
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Bridge No. D-05-004 Rehabilitation

Project, Dedham, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The current survey included archival research and field investigations to locate and identify significant archaeological resources. Field investigations consisted of the hand excavation of 10, 50x50cm test pits placed 10m apart along two parallel transects (Transect A and B) placed 5m apart. Test pit profiles documented previous below ground disturbance in each of the test pits, with layers of fill most likely from road construction, and disturbed A-horizons. Some test pits contained a dark olive brown silty sand fill and/or overburden deposits to an average depth of 25cmbs, overlying natural dark yellow brown silty sand B1 and yellow brown coarse sand B2 subsoils. Test pits placed closer to the river contained disturbed A horizon soils to approximately 38cmbs. No cultural resources were identified during the intensive survey; no further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2645 Banister, Jennifer Bonner, and Holly Herbster
2006 Archaeological Survey, the Whittemore House Rehabilitation Project, Minute Man National Historical Park, Lexington, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

The survey included the excavation of 15, 50x50cm test pits and 2, 1x1m excavation units within the proposed utility trench, water line, and sonotube piling impact areas associated with the project. Subsurface testing documented previous disturbance across the project area and did not recover any significant archaeological deposits or features. A low density of 18th-century materials was recovered from disturbed contexts across the site. While the presence of these artifacts help support the 18th-century construction date of the house, they are not sufficient to provide the exact year of construction. Without the presence of a builders' trench or significant archaeological deposits or features it is unlikely that further archaeological excavation within the project impact areas would yield further information.

25-2646 Herbster, Holly
2006 Archeological Overview and Assessment, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts. 180 pages.

The National Park Service requires the periodic completion of an Archeological Overview and Assessment (AOA) as an archaeological planning document that describes and assesses the known and potential archaeological resources of a park. The last AOA for the park was completed in 1980 (see report #25-322). Minute Man NHP contains documented archaeological resources that date from approximately 9,000 B.P. to the early 20th century. More than 100 prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites have been identified within the park through more than 40 years of professional and avocational excavation and collections research. The AOA included consultation with park archaeologists and curators, archival and collections research, the development of natural and cultural contexts, the evaluation of previous archaeological studies, and the production of archaeological sensitivity maps. Although the AOA covered the entire park, an emphasis was placed on the Battle Road Unit, the largest of three subunits that comprise the park. The development of historic contexts and evaluation of potential resources focused on four research themes: prehistory; April 19, 1775; the colonial period; and 19th-century agriculture and daily life.

25-2647 Heitert, Kristen
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Harlow Old Fort House, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 130 pages.

Nineteen, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the project area including nine test pits excavated at 5m intervals along one judgmental linear transect (Transect A) adjacent to the house foundation, and 10 judgmental test pits (JTP) inside the house and along a proposed trench corridor leading from the corner of the house to the street. In addition, two, 50x100cm excavation units

(EU 1 and EU 2) were excavated to explore a suspected fieldstone foundation feature (Feature 4) inside the rear entrance of the house. No discrete concentrations of 17th- or 18th-century cultural material or any evidence of a builders' trench associated with the original construction of the house, ca. 1677, was identified during the survey. The post-contact period assemblage comprised a mix of 18th- through 20th-century domestic and architectural debris recovered primarily from fill contexts post-dating 1921. A linear concentration of fieldstones, initially believed to be part of an undocumented building campaign, was uncovered immediately inside the west entrance of the house. Stratigraphic analysis of the feature, however, suggested that it most likely dates to the restoration of the house in the 1920s, and may have been a prop for a small section of sleeper running beneath the reconstructed doorframe in that location. The observed and inferred soil disturbance, while disappointing in regards to the earliest occupation of the property, did provide information about the relatively undocumented impacts associated with a 1920s restoration of the house. More significantly, pre-contact component was identified and included a portion of a potentially Late Woodland Period hearth immediately inside the west entrance to the house, and a total of 22 pieces of lithic cultural material including Neponset rhyolite, quartz, and quartzite chipping debris, a rhyolite drill, and two rhyolite bifaces. During James Deetz's excavation on the property in 1960, he reported the recovery of a similar pre-contact assemblage including a rhyolite Levanna point, suggesting the current assemblage may be part of the same occupation. While the level of soil disturbance across the majority of the impact area limits substantive interpretation of the pre-contact component it presence is a rare survival, and demonstrates the Colonial Period reuse of the Native habitation areas.

25-2648 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Jennifer L. Bonner
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Historic Landscape Documentation, Brewster Gardens Park, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 150 pages.

These investigations were undertaken in advance of town-planned improvements to approximately 2.88 acres of the 4 acre park along both sides of Town Brook from Water Street to just west of Market Street. Brewster Gardens (MHC #PLY.943) is a contributing element of two National Register districts: the Plymouth Village Historic District and the Town Brook Historic and Archaeological District. The historic landscape documentation includes black-and-white photo documentation of the entire park landscape, keyed to the project plans. The research identified a granite retaining wall section that reflects the linear orientation of the 19th-century industrial businesses that once occupied the seventh water privilege of Town Brook. Avoidance of this feature during park improvements was recommended. The intensive survey consisted of archival research and field investigations. The archival research reviewed 18th- through 20th-century maps of Plymouth and secondary historical sources, with a specific focus on the Town Brook drainage. Field investigations consisted of a walkover and subsurface testing, which consisted of 58, 50x50cm test pits placed at 5 and 10m intervals along four judgmental transects and 12 judgmental test pits. The archaeological investigations identified buried structural and artifactual resources related to historic period domestic, commercial, and industrial land uses. The south bank of the brook between Market and Main streets contained the buried fieldstone/timber remains of two documented late-19th-/early-20th-century privy features associated with dwellings and stores that once fronted on Sandwich Street to the southwest. These remains are not considered significant archaeological resources, and no further archaeological survey is recommended here. The north side of the brook between Main and Water streets contains several buried structural features, associated fill strata, and artifact assemblages dating to the occupation/demolition of documented 18th- and 19th-century ropewalk and barrel factory buildings. Two brick and mortar piers, two cut granite footings, a probable compact work surface, and a trash midden (possibly related to residences fronting Leyden Street) were identified in this area. The identified structural features and artifacts are situated below the 1.5–2ft of park fill and extend to depths of at least 3ft, within the current water table. This area is designated the Robbins Cordage/Barnes Barrel Factory Site. These remains are considered significant contributing archaeological elements within the Town Brook Historic and Archaeological District. Avoidance and preservation/protection of the site is recommended.

25-2649 Doucette, Dianna L.
2006 Intensive (Locational) Survey of the J. T. Berry Rehabilitation Center, North Reading and Wilmington, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

The 87 acre parcel currently contains 16 structures that will be razed and replaced with a mixed business/residential development. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify significant archaeological resources. Archival research identified three ancient sites recorded by Ripley Bullen (19-MD-12 to 14) in the project area, which, combined with favorable environmental conditions, suggests a high archaeological sensitivity. A total of 118, 50x50cm test pits was excavated along 14 judgmentally placed transects, two 30x30m blocks, eight test pit arrays, and four judgmental test pits within the archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area. Ten areas of pre-contact Native American activity were identified. These areas have been designated Loci 1 through 9 and Find Spot 1. The recovered pre-contact Native American materials include 158 pieces of chipping debris, 4 bifaces (including one Neville projectile point), two scrapers, and one piece of pottery. Also, two features consisting of reddened soils, fire cracked rock, and charcoal were identified. The majority of cultural material was recovered from undisturbed B horizons suggesting good integrity and the potential to contain information that addresses regional archaeological themes; the site is potentially significant according to National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. Avoidance through project redesign was not possible and archaeological site examination and data recovery were conducted subsequently (see reports #25-2678 and 25-2864).

25-2650 Herbster, Holly
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Cape Cod Pipeline Project, Sandwich and Bourne, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

A total of 473, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the 3.5-mile-long project area. Test pits were spaced 10m apart within 41 transects, and where the width of the study corridor exceeded 100ft, parallel transects were employed. Subsurface testing recovered 161 pieces of cultural material; 24 were pre-contact period cultural materials recovered from within nine designated find spots. All cultural materials were collected between 0 and 60cmbs in plowzone soils, natural and disturbed topsoils, and natural B subsoils. Close-interval testing around each deposit did not yield additional cultural material or evidence of features. No new potentially significant aboveground properties were identified within or adjacent to the project. The project does, however, pass through portions the historically significant Old King's Highway Regional Historic District and Camp Edwards properties. None of the individual historic properties that together compose the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District or that contribute to Camp Edwards' local and state significance will be affected. No further study was recommended.

25-2651 Luhman, Hope E.
2006 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Proposed Carlisle Cell Tower Location, Carlisle, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

The project area comprises 5,120sq ft (0.12 acres, 0.04 hectares) for the placement of the cell tower (80x64ft [24.4x19.5m]) with an additional 2,260sq ft (210sq m) for a 12ft-wide (3.6m) access road. The fieldwork consisted of pedestrian surface survey and the excavation of 37 shovel test pits. The shovel tests pits measured 50x50cm and were placed at 15m intervals along two transects and also within the footprint of the monopole location. No cultural material or resources were identified within the portion of the project area associated with the plans to construct the cell tower. No further work is required.

25-2652 Mair, A. Peter II
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Chelmsford Phase 4G Sewer Project Area, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Archival research indicated that the project area, south of the Merrimack River, is a sensitive area for potential Native American cultural resources. Fieldwork included a walkover/surface evaluation of the three proposed pump stations, followed by subsurface investigations. A total of 11, 50x50cm test pits, distributed among the three proposed pump stations, produced no evidence of archaeological sites. Consequently, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

25-2653 Doucette, Dianna L.
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of Plymouth Piney Woods Project Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

The proposed project involves the construction of a 150ft high aboveground monopole tower and associated equipment for wireless communications, on an approximately 100sq ft (9sq m) wooded area around cranberry bogs. This survey included archival research and field investigations. Field investigations consisted of the hand excavation of 13, 50x50cm test pits placed within a 30x30m block. Soil profiles within the wooded project area were undisturbed and consisted of an Ao/duff horizon overlying a grayish brown silty sand Ae, and a brown silty sand A1, dark yellow-brown silty sand B1, and yellow-brown B2 subsoils. In most cases, the glacial C horizon was encountered consisting of yellow-brown sand with rocks and gravel. No cultural resources were identified. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2654 Waller, Joseph N., Jr.
2006 Stage II Site Evaluation Southern Portion of the Swift III Site, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 100 pages.

Archaeological investigations within the 230sq m southern portion of the Swift III Site (see report #25-2403) yielded quartz, rhyolite, and jasper chipping debris, a Susquehanna Broad and an untyped stemmed projectile point, few bifacial tool fragments, a pottery sherd, and a soapstone vessel sherd from six, 50x50cm test pits and 11, 1x1m excavation units. The artifact assemblage indicates that various activities including stone tool manufacture, hunting and/or processing of game, as well as food processing for consumption occurred on site. Cultural materials were primarily contained within a well-developed plowzone limiting the contextual integrity of the deposits.

25-2655 Binzen, Timothy, Jennifer Wendt, F. Timothy Barker, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Christopher Donta
2006 Cultural Resources Inventory Report, Mt. Tom State Reservation, Easthampton and Holyoke, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

The Mt. Tom State Reservation was established in 1903 and is among the earliest recreational public parks in Massachusetts. Currently occupying approximately 1,900 wooded acres in Holyoke and Easthampton, the Reservation is administered by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. Cultural resources include 24 archaeological sites, 7 architectural resources, and 4 scenic overlooks. These resources are related to 19th-century tourism and the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps. An archaeological reconnaissance and intensive (locational) survey with subsurface testing of selected areas was conducted to produce a comprehensive inventory of resources on the reservation and to identify areas of high archaeological sensitivity for future planning and management purposes. Three pre-Contact Native American sites and 20 historic sites related to quarrying, logging, agriculture and settlement, tourism and recreation, and the Civilian Conservation Corps were identified. Four survey units (Free Orchard, Eyrie House, Lake Bray North, and Lake Bray West) were tested using a total of 50 shovel test pits. The Beau

Bridge Trail Native American Site, consisting of a small concentration of chipping debris, was identified on the mountaintop in the eastern section of the Free Orchard.

25-2656 Ingham, Donna, and Duncan Ritchie
2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Rising Tide Development, Sherborn, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

The approximately 28 acre project area occupies former agricultural land in the southwestern corner of the town. This development is planned within the former Whitney Farm, which is listed in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth and is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This farmstead was established by the Whitney family in the mid-18th century and continuously occupied by members of the family until the 1930s. The Shiari family carried out agricultural activities on the farmstead until the late 20th century. The 1907 farmhouse will be rehabilitated; demolition of the main barn, a silo, hay barn, and shed is proposed. Research indicated that pre-contact period Native American settlement was concentrated along the Charles River and Lake Winthrop east and south of the project area with smaller zones of intensive Native American land use along the numerous tributary streams to the Charles River such as Dopping, Boggastow, and Chicken Brooks. The project area is at the headwaters of Dopping Brook and had the potential to contain pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites. Post-contact period settlement and land use in and around the project area was primarily agricultural/pastoral. During the subsurface testing, 51, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Test pits were placed along seven linear transects, within three test pit arrays, and at two judgmentally selected locations. This sampling identified three pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites: the Ant Hill Site, the Whitney Farm Locus 1 Site, and the Whitney Farm Locus 2 Site. The Ant Hill Site has been artificially divided into two sections by an existing natural gas pipeline easement. Subsurface testing around the Whitney farmhouse did not yield any evidence of a recognizable archaeological component associated with the structure. The Ant Hill Site (East) appears to contain both Archaic and Middle Woodland Period components and other evidence of pre-contact period Native American settlement and resource use in the upper Charles River drainage. Chipped-stone tools found on the surface of this site consisted of a mostly complete, Middle Woodland Period (1,600 to 1,000 years ago) Fox Creek lanceolate projectile point of rhyolite and a basal fragment of a stemmed projectile point of rhyolite likely to be of Late to Terminal Archaic Period (3,000 to 2,500 years ago) affiliation. An untyped biface or projectile point of argillite and pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris were also found. A subsurface hearth/firepit feature identified at the Ant Hill Site (East) demonstrates that it has the potential to contain additional information in undisturbed stratigraphic contexts; it is a potentially significant cultural resource that may meet National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility. The Whitney Farm Locus 1 and Whitney Farm Locus 2 sites consisted of low-density deposits of pre-contact Native American cultural material. The Whitney Farm Locus 1 Site yielded a quartz scraper. Whitney Farm Locus 2 produced three pieces of quartz chipping debris. The Whitney Farm Locus 1 and 2 sites have low information content and are not considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological investigation was recommended for the Whitney Farm Locus 1 or Whitney Farm Locus 2 sites. Based on current plans of the project area, the Ant Hill Site (East) is within the proposed locations of recreational facilities; a site examination is recommended.

25-2657 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and Duncan Ritchie
2006 Archaeological Site Examination, Ant Hill Site East, Rising Tide Residential Development, Sherborn, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

The Ant Hill Site East was identified during a previous intensive archaeological survey of a proposed 28-acre development (see report #25-2656). The site examination involved the excavation of 36, 50x50cm test pits and five, 1x1m excavation units placed within a 10m interval coordinate grid system. Combined intensive (locational) and site examination archaeological testing demon-

strated that the site consisted of a low-density deposit of Native American cultural materials distributed over approximately 900 sq m. Cultural material recovered during the site examination consisted exclusively of quartz and rhyolite lithic debitage (41 pieces). Many pieces of rhyolite chipping debris had been burned, obscuring visual characteristics that could be used to determine the source of this lithic material. The recovered cultural materials were found within plow zone soils and previously altered fill contexts that have limited integrity. The low density of artifacts and lack of identified Native American features suggest that a few individuals occupied the site for a short period of time. The site examination of the Ant Hill Site East did not produce any temporally diagnostic Native American cultural materials or sufficient charcoal from features for radiocarbon dating analyses. Information about the age and cultural affiliation(s) of the Ant Hill Site East was limited to the basal fragment of a Transitional Archaic Orient Fishtail (3000 to 2600 years ago) and broken Middle Woodland (1600 to 1000 years ago) Fox Creek type projectile points recovered during the previous intensive archaeological survey. The absence of other stone tools and the relatively small size of the site indicated that the Ant Hill East Site was unlikely to contain any other Native American components. Because of the poor contextual integrity and limited classes of information, the Ant Hill Site East site does not meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2658 Bradley, James W.
2005 Archaeological Investigations at the Carns Site, Coast Guard Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts. 149 pages.

In 1990 a collector discovered a prehistoric pit feature eroding from the scarp of Coast Guard Beach in Eastham. An emergency archaeological data recovery project excavated over 300sq m of the Carns site (19-BN-646). Goals for this salvage included determining the size and age of the site, and excavating all areas immediately threatened by natural erosion. The site consists of 1 to 2 meters of dune deposits with buried soil beneath. Researchers used ground-penetrating radar, soil resistivity, magnetometry, and coring to determine the horizontal limits of the site, but only coring produced meaningful results. Excavators constructed berms around excavation areas to protect the site from storms and high tides, but a 1991 winter storm destroyed two loci. The Carns Site dates to the Woodland Period (3,000–450 B.P.) with significant occupations in the Early and Middle Woodland (3,000–2,000 B.P. and 2,000–1,500 B.P.). Artifacts from the Early Woodland include Lagoon and Rossville-like points. Middle Woodland artifacts include Greene-like and Fox Creek points with rocker dentate and thumbnail impressed ceramics. Late Woodland artifacts are fewer in number but include Large Triangular points with cord-wrapped stick and exterior fabric-impressed ceramics. Most of the 230 identified features date to the Early and Middle Woodland periods with some from the Late Woodland. The Carns Site appears to be one of the very few sites in the area occupied during the Early and Middle Woodland periods. The large number of artifacts, numerous datable features, and large size of the site are notable. The large number of Late Woodland sites in the surrounding area suggests a shift in settlement patterns during the Late Woodland. The project received nation-wide publicity and a video is included documenting the site and the excavations (see #25-2659).

25-2659 Weisler, Emero
1991 Of Time and Tides: An interpretive video documenting the archaeological discovery at Coast Guard Beach. VHS Cassette.

This video documents the excavations that took place between 1990 and 1992 at the Carns Site (19-BN-646) in Eastham, MA (see report #25-2658).

25-2660 Bradley, James W.
2006 Woburn First Burial Ground Project Archaeological Monitoring. 8 pages.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted at the oldest public burying ground in Woburn, dating from 1642 to 1794, during repairs to the burial grounds. While human remains were encountered in recently redeposited soils from elsewhere in the cemetery, no intact burials were found during the monitoring; all proposed areas of disturbance were previously impacted by filling or construction. A neighbor reported burials in their yard indicating the possible presence of the burial ground outside the present boundaries.

25-2661 Bonner, Jennifer L., and Holly Herbster
2005 Intensive Archaeological Testing, Wayside Drainage Project, Minute Man National Historical Park. 81 pages.

The National Park Service is proposing a series of improvements to enhance site drainage and to stabilize and rehabilitate the landscape immediately north of the Wayside. Slumping and erosion have obscured the original toe of a steep slope located directly behind the house and the deposition of fine silt in this area has impacted drainage. This survey included the excavation of three 0.5x2.0–3.0m trenches within the area of potential effect. Trench 3 exposed the lowest granite step, which had been covered by eroding soil. The exposed soil profile clearly identified a layer of slope wash overlying a compact surface that is likely a historic ground surface. This ground surface is cut by fill associated with a concrete support for a post supporting the building's rear eave. Feature 1, located in TR 4, documents previous efforts to divert run-off from the area upslope of the granite stairs and buildings. Portions of this loosely fashioned stone and brick culvert were visible on the ground surface north of the trenches. The excavation of the northern portion of TR 5 also clearly defined the extent of slope wash overlying the original subsoil to the edge of previous archaeological testing between the Wayside house and barn (see report #25-704). An examination of a photograph taken at the time of those 1969 excavations shows the edge of the same area exposed in TR 5. The photograph clearly shows excavation soil piled upslope. This may explain why no original topsoil/A stratum was noted in TR 5 and why Context 15 (back dirt) contained a moderate density of artifacts (n=36). It is likely that the original slope surface (slope wash and topsoil) was removed with the spoil pile when the 1969 trench was backfilled. The single piece of chipping debris collected in the slope wash does not represent an in situ deposit. The post-contact period materials collected primarily in the slope wash indicate the general use of the property over the late 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries and primarily consist of structural materials and domestic refuse. None of the recovered materials were collected in association with intact cultural features and they do not represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. The proposed removal of accumulated slope wash soils and the re-exposure of buried structural and landscape/drainage elements at the base of the slope will not impact potentially significant archaeological resources provided the project impacts are limited to these overburden strata. Excavation in the area between the Wayside building and barn is unlikely to affect potentially significant cultural resources if the proposed improvements are limited to the delineated area of previous archaeological testing. Archaeological monitoring is recommended during the construction phase of the project. An intensive survey is recommended if any belowground impacts are proposed that extend beyond the defined areas of overburden/slope wash and previous excavation (including the trenches excavated as part of the current project).

25-2662 Binzen, Timothy, Antonio Medina, F. Timothy Barker, and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Investigations for the Phase II Sewer Extension Project, Kingston, Massachusetts. Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Cross-Country Lines and Pump Stations and Site Examination for Design Alternatives at the Spring Street Native American Site (19-PL-118). 144 pages.

Archaeological reconnaissance, intensive (locational) testing, and site examination surveys were conducted for the "Phase II" sewer extension project. The intensive survey tested seven survey units, including two proposed cross-country gravity sewer easements and five pump stations. Test pits were excavated, at intervals of 7.5m (25ft) in areas exhibiting high sensitivity. No archaeo-

logical resources were identified at any of the five pump station locations. Testing for cross-country lines between Bradford Avenue and Spring Street and between Spring Street and Lee Circle identified four concentrations of Native American artifacts, as well as features, representing southern portions of the Spring Street Site (19-PL-118), previously recorded on the basis of artifacts found in the vicinity. The reconnaissance survey recorded the Isaac Allerton Site east of Spring Street and north of one survey unit. Allerton was a *Mayflower* passenger, prominent in the history of Plymouth County, who owned the property after 1628 but it may have been occupied by his relatives at least to 1690. The earth-fast and fieldstone foundation of the Allerton house was excavated in 1972 during a survey by Plimoth Plantation archaeologists James Deetz and Eric Ekholm. The 19th-century Bradford Avenue Barn Foundation Historic Site was recorded east of Bradford Avenue. Site examination survey was recommended for the four artifact concentrations in the southern part of Site 19-PL-118. Additional test pits and 0.5x2m trenches were excavated. One high-density concentration of features and artifacts was identified in the proposed easement west of Spring Street, apparently representing a Woodland-period occupation surface. Soil stains possibly representing the foundation sill of a 17th-century earthfast outbuilding associated with the Isaac Allerton Site were identified north of Spring Street. An alternative sewer line easement was designed to avoid these concentrations of highly significant archaeological resources. The alternative was tested with test pits and trenches with comparable findings. Site avoidance measures and the need for additional survey were evaluated on the basis of the archaeological data. Ultimately the two cross-country lines were eliminated from the project design, and thus the sites were not impacted. MHC recommended acquisition and preservation of the site by the town.

25-2663 Herbster, Holly
2006 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MMR CS-23/LF-1 Plume Response, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

This project included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources. A total of 49, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated along linear transects at 10m intervals within the proposed pipeline/well sites assessed with moderate archaeological sensitivity. No cultural materials or features were identified; no further testing was recommended.

25-2664 Sutherland, Frederick
2006 Use, Reuse, and Desecration: Analysis and Interpretation of the Lucy Kimball Mead Tomb, Littleton, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The Lucy Kimball Mead Tomb, built in 1821, was excavated from 2000 to 2003 as part of a restoration and preservation project. The structure is the only known tomb in the Old King Street Burying Ground in Littleton, Massachusetts, at the western end of Middlesex County. An osteological report on the remains returned results that contradicted the expectations of researchers. The carved doorway indicated only one woman buried, but the bones recovered were from an older man and possibly a child. The primary focus of the thesis is on mortuary hardware and coffin trimmings; including coffin tacks, nails, screws, and wood. Dates of manufacture are compared with mortuary records to learn about those interred. Town, probate, and tax records are studied on the Kimball and Mead families who built the tomb. The conclusion includes a history of the tomb from construction, through multiple interments, removal of bodies, neglect, desecration, and to eventual excavation, reinterment, and restoration of the tomb.

25-2665 Cherau, Suzanne G., Kristen Heitert, and Jennifer Bonner Banister
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Acushnet River Restoration Project, Sawmill Dam and Hamlin Street Dam, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 138 pages.

This survey was conducted in advance of the removal of portions of the dams/culverts/spillways

as a means to restore fish passage along the Acushnet River. An historic resources survey was also completed for the Sawmill Dam property because of the proposed removal of an early 20th-century building and modifications to several of the historic waterpower structures on the approximately 11-acre property. The cultural resource surveys included archival research and field investigations. The river channels and dams/culverts/spillways at both sites where work will occur for the construction of the fish passage structures were assigned a low archaeological sensitivity because of post-contact period alterations to natural soil strata and historic landscape configurations. No subsurface testing was conducted for these work areas. Moderate sensitivity for early historic mill resources was assigned to proposed construction staging/stockpiling/access areas at both project locations. At Hamlin Street 19 test pits were placed in proposed staging areas: 10 at 10m intervals along 2 linear transects and an additional 9 judgmental test pits. At Sawmill Dam 16 test pits were placed at 10m intervals along 3 linear transects and one 15m block containing 5 test pits in proposed staging areas. At Sawmill Dam, low densities of pre-contact chipping debris and post-contact mill-related debris were recovered in fill deposits. It is not possible to know whether these materials represent in situ occupations or if they were brought in from off-site, perhaps as part of documented 20th-century filling activities for the mill expansions. The cultural materials found in fill deposits throughout the Sawmill Dam project property lack meaningful interpretive archaeological context. The historic survey determined that the Acushnet Saw Mill Company Area (including extant buildings and waterpower structures and landscape) lacks integrity. Likewise at Hamlin Street low to moderate densities of post-contact cultural materials were recovered in fill deposits along the eastern bank of the culverted river channel. The varying densities of post-contact cultural materials recovered in the fill (and possibly flood) episodes were likely dumped and/or simply accumulated as general field trash during documented mid-18th through 19th century to present-day small-scale industrial and residential land uses. No intact structural remains of documented mill or other structures were identified at either of the project work areas. No potentially significant archaeological deposits, structures, or landscape or water-control features were identified at either the Hamlin Street or Sawmill Dam project areas. No additional investigations are recommended.

25-2666 Cooney, William A.
2006 A Compendium of Small Section 106 and Line Item Construction Project Reports for Minute Man National Historic Park, in the Towns of Lincoln, Lexington, and Concord, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

This report is a compendium of archaeological testing conducted at Minute Man National Historic Park between July 23 and November 21, 2005. Minute Man National Historic Park (MIMA) is proposing to build a temporary cattle fence to enclose a section of the Noah Brooks historic property. In addition the park also proposes to install an interpretive sign at the Monument Street parking lot, Noah and Samuel Brooks' house sites, restoring the drainage pattern at a portion along Sunny Side Lane, and removing a concrete apron around the Major John Buttrick House. As a result of these plans and the high archaeological sensitivity identified by previous archaeological work (See reports #25-1494, 25-2646) of these areas, the National Park Service conducted Phase 1 shovel testing in the proposed project areas. All collected artifacts and associated documents for the projects have been cataloged into the National Park Service's Automated National Cataloging System+ (ANCS+). All artifacts and associated documents will be stored at Minute Man National Historic Park. Because of the small number of recovered artifacts and the disturbed soil profile it was concluded that the proposed projects would not have a negative impact on cultural resources within the project areas. Any work proposed for areas outside the tested areas would require further archaeological testing.

25-2667 Parson, Kimberly

2006 Archeological Investigations for the Accessibility Project Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Saugus, Massachusetts. 182 pages.

This study was conducted in advance of proposed ground-disturbing modifications related to making the site accessible and upgrading the collections area at two existing non-historic buildings in the northwest corner of the property. Archaeological investigations did not document any remains associated with the 17th-century iron works. While pockets of intact 17th-century deposits may be scattered throughout the property, these investigations indicate that 20th-century construction and archaeological activities have significantly altered the majority of the impact areas. The investigations defined two prehistoric occupation areas encompassing portions of the upper terrace (Areas 1 and 7). Investigations at Area 1 documented a multi-component site comprised of high numbers of prehistoric (n=273) and historic (n=2,465) materials. All of the prehistoric artifacts are nondiagnostic lithics recovered from disturbed or possibly intrusive contexts. One prehistoric feature (Feature 6) was identified at the buried plowzone/subsoil interface. Excavation of Feature 6 did not produce any artifacts and pollen analysis indicated poor preservation. Although the feature is tentatively interpreted as a hearth, the lack of any association renders clear interpretation difficult. The prehistoric component at Area 1 is considered to have poor integrity and limited information potential. Excavations of the historic component at Area 1 revealed a 19th-century scatter at the site that possibly coincides with the tenement occupation of the Iron Masters House. Diagnostic artifacts indicate manufacturing date ranges from the mid-18th through early-21st centuries; the vertical distribution of materials by context suggests a chronological separation of the deposits. As expected, the upper fill deposits comprise a mix of datable materials redeposited during construction/maintenance and utility installation at the property. However, the buried plowzone (A^{pb} horizon) and interface between plowzone and subsoil (BE horizon) yielded earlier artifacts dating from the late-18th century to the first quarter of the 20th century. The terminus post quem for these deposits, provided by wire nails and hand painted whitewares, indicate dates of 1860 (A^{pb} horizon) and 1840 (BE horizon). In addition, most datable ceramics from these contexts have end-manufacturing dates prior to 1880, suggesting that the historic component at Area 1 may date roughly to the mid-19th century. A stone-lined well (Feature 8) was encountered in fill and underlying A^{pb} horizon contexts, however no artifacts were recovered. Considering the large amount of diagnostic materials associated with mid-19th-century occupation, the historic component at Area 1 is considered to possess integrity. Systematic testing in area 7 revealed partially preserved Archaic and Woodland occupation areas at the interface between the buried plowzone (A^{pb} Horizon) and subsoil (BE horizon) deposits. Considerable amounts of fill buried these components and shielded them from modern disturbances such as grading and landscaping activities; the upper portions of these areas have been truncated by historic plowing. Excavation recovered 4,558 prehistoric artifacts from nine test units. All but six of these artifacts represent nondiagnostic materials, mostly recovered from fill and plowed deposits. A single prehistoric ceramic and untyped triangle projectile point was recovered documenting an unspecified Woodland occupation at the site. Support for Late Archaic, Late Archaic to Transitional, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland age occupations are documented, respectively, by the recovery of Squibnocket, Vosberg, Fox Creek, and Levanna points. The Fox Creek projectile point was found in association with Feature 3, demonstrating the Middle Woodland age of this feature, while the recovery of the Vosberg point from Feature 7 supported a Late Archaic to Transitional Archaic date. A radiocarbon date (4250 B.P.) from charcoal from Feature 5, located near Feature 7, dates this Late Archaic occupation. The prehistoric component at Area 7 is considered to possess integrity. Archaeological investigations of the historic component at Area 7 revealed a 19th-century scatter at the site composed of almost equal amounts of ceramics and metal, but also includes lesser amounts of glass and very low numbers of datable synthetic materials. Plain whitewares, creamwares, and pearlwares dominate the ceramic sample; extremely low numbers of painted and printed wares were also recovered. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the buried plowzone (Apb horizon), though high numbers were also recovered from overlying redeposited A/fill contexts. Diagnostic artifacts indicate manufacturing date ranges from the early-18th century through the late-19th to early-21st century. For the most part, the beginning dates of manufacture (TPQs) for the ceramics fall before 1840. TPQs for the Apb and BE horizons, provided by machine-made glass and a machine-cut nail indicate dates of 1890 (Apb horizon) and 1820 (BE horizon), suggesting that the historic ground surface may date roughly between the first quarter and last quarter of the 19th century.

25-2668 Graves, Anna K., and Alan Leveillee
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mirimichi Estates, Plainville, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

The project parcel consists of 66 lots on approximately 78 acres. Access to the partially developed wooded site will be via the existing Gateway and Coach road easements. Currently, a water line runs beneath these unpaved roadways. The majority of the soils in the central portion of the project area have been stripped to create these access roads for the proposed subdivision. The remaining portions of the project area were archaeologically sensitive because of their location in level, well-drained areas in proximity to wetlands. Seventy-five test pits were excavated within the intact portions of the project area. These 50x50cm test pits were excavated within two 30x30m blocks and along seven judgmental linear transects. The subsurface testing recovered no cultural material; no further archaeological investigation is recommended. Interpretations were offered to consider the area as a social buffer zone between Native territories.

25-2669 Flynn, Erin, and Dianna L. Doucette
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Labor-in-Vain Interceptor Sewer Replacement, Somerset, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The current survey included archival research and field investigations. Field investigations consisted of the hand excavation of 45, 50x50cm test pits. These test pits were placed along five linear transects at 10m intervals following the center of the proposed sewer route. Three judgmental test pits were also excavated to confirm disturbance along the proposed sewer route. Soil profiles within the wooded areas and open agricultural fields within the project area were relatively undisturbed and consisted of a plow zone horizon overlying B1 and B2 subsoils. A high water table disrupted many of the test pits closest to the southern marsh area along the proposed sewer route. In test pits to the north, a gradual uprising slope resulted in better drainage and permeable soils. No cultural resources were identified during the intensive survey.

25-2670 Cherau, Suzanne
2006 Archaeological Monitoring, GE-Pittsfield/Housatonic Superfund Site, 1.5 Removal Action, Phase 3C (Pomeroy Avenue Bridge to the Confluence), Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

The archaeological monitoring was conducted during sediment excavation and removal within the river and on the riverbanks. No significant archaeological deposits were identified during the archaeological monitoring. No further action was taken in accordance with the project's Archaeological Monitoring Plan (see report #25-2612).

25-2671 Bagley, Joseph
2006 Life on the Frog Pond: A Prehistory of Boston Common. 80 pages.

A study of a curated artifact collection from the 1986 excavations (see report #25-1216) at the Frog Pond and the Block 79 sites (19-SU-60 and 19-SU-61) was undertaken as an undergraduate thesis. An overview of geological and topographic history is followed by analysis. The study chiefly focused on ancient lithics and pottery. Diagnostic tools included Neville-like and Levanna points. Other bifaces and debitage are described. Lithic materials include quartz, quartzite, jasper, what appears to be rhyolite, hornfels, and argillite, and what is described as a white chert with a black vein and small specs of black inclusions. Notable lithic specimens include a tabular stone, possibly basalt, evidently scored or incised; a flat tabular piece of sandstone with an area of linear scratches interpreted to be an abrading stone used by a flintknapper; a spokeshave; and a possible geode with quartz crystals. The results of a descriptive and formal ceramic analysis was included, with plasticine casts used to illustrate ancient textile characteristics from decorative impressions preserved in the fired clay. Carbonized residue was noted on the interior of some sherds; other

sherds without such residue might indicate the use of clay vessels for storage rather than for cooking. The potential for analysis of faunal materials is discussed, including the observation of possible human remains from the Frog Pond Site, although this identification is not certain, and recommendation is made to have these materials identified by an expert. Interpretation of the collection indicates that lithic reduction occurred, as did cooking, possibly textile production, and gathering clam and other animal species. The potential for site preservation in urban parks, the potential of curated collections, and the utility of completing initial analyses and preserving documentation are discussed. Appendices include artifact catalogues with separate catalogues of flakes, bifaces, and pottery from the Frog Pond Site.

25-2672 Miller, Aaron F.
2006 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at the Taylor's Fort Site (CRL.HA.19 And 19-FR-407), Charlemont, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The reconnaissance survey of the Taylor's Fort Site at Hall Tavern Farm in Charlemont was conducted as part of the Taylor's Fort Archaeological Project, a public educational venture. This investigation revealed two archaeological sites at the location: a Native American site (19-FR-407) and an 18th- and 19th-century historic site (CRL.HA.19). The project is a community-funded program that seeks to educate and involve the surrounding communities in their historic and archaeological heritage. The excavation was the first stage in a larger multi-phase investigation at the site of one of the original European settlements in the area in the mid 18th-century. The survey was designed to locate the site and assess its potential. The survey consisted of six, 50x50cm test units placed according to a visible structural depression at the site. These units revealed artifacts dating from the prehistoric period up to the present. In addition, artifacts were recovered that date to period contexts of the fort, which is the primary area of interest to the project. This survey has proven the location of the 18th-century fort and shows the rich potential for future fieldwork (see report #25-2759).

25-2673 Leveillee, Alan
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Moran Property, Sterling, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Subsurface testing included the excavation of 39 shovel test pits in three testing blocks in the 2.5 acre area, followed by the excavation of 11 hand trenches to investigate specific areas where remote sensing survey provided data that contributed to formulation of a burial hypothesis. Cultural materials recovered during the systematic testing include one quartz projectile point fragment, one small quartz fragment of a bifacially flaked tool, one small quartz core fragment, seven pieces of quartz chipping debris, and one piece of quartzite chipping debris. This assemblage is collectively referred to as the South Meadow Brook Site. The South Meadow Brook Site is characterized as a low-density lithic deposit. Horizontally the site is small and dispersed, and vertically the deposits are primarily in the topsoil strata. The range of data on the site is limited, and no features or concentrated activity areas were identified. Examination of 11 of the 19 specific locations of anomalies that were hypothesized in 1994, (see reports #25-1330, 25-1338) to have resulted from ground disturbances during and following human burial did not result in any evidence that would support the burial hypothesis. There was no evidence of any kind of features resulting from human activity at 11 of the specific locations identified during the earlier remote sensing survey. Stone markets identified during earlier survey were confirmed as property boundary markers. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2674 Hodge, Christina J.
1998 Out of the Silence: An Investigation of Mortuary Practices and Cultural Relationships at the Waldo Farm Site in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 145 pages.

This undergraduate thesis addresses interaction between Quaker colonists and Wampanoags in the post-King Philip's War period through an examination of the Waldo Farm burying ground, an early 18th-century cemetery in Dartmouth. The Waldo Farm cemetery (DAR-HA-05) had been excavated in 1924 by H.L. Shapiro, and this thesis is an analysis of the field notes, excavation correspondence, and materials from that excavations, as well as descriptions of remains compiled in compliance with NAGPRA. Analyzed materials include human skeletal remains, and a small sample of finely woven linen, possibly from a burial wrapping. No other grave goods were associated with the remains. Copper stains consistent with the use of shroud pins were found on 12 of the 35 individuals. The materials are compared to other post-contact burial sites in southern New England (Palmer, Bark Wigwams, Springfield Fort Hill, RI-1000, Burr's Hill, Titicut, Winthrop, Natick, and Ponkapoag) to illustrate the differences between Native burials in Puritan dominated communities and Quaker dominated communities. The Waldo Farm burials appear to be indistinguishable from Anglo-American Quaker burial practices. A post-colonial theoretical structure addressing faults in the resistance model of European-Native American interaction in the 17th and 18th centuries is used to frame the data by considering the effect of Quaker mortuary practices on Wampanoag mortuary practices and the masking of inequality through funerary practices.

25-2675 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Anna K. Graves
2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey: Sunset Point Subdivision, Hanover, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The 16 acre project area is located near the Indian Head River and several Native American sites are recorded in the near vicinity. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Fifty-one, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the moderately sensitive wooded upland section. The test pits revealed relatively undisturbed soils; no cultural material was recovered and no further archaeological investigation is warranted.

25-2676 Donta, Christopher L., and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Iyannough Road (Route 132) Traffic Improvements Project, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

This survey included the excavation of 230 shovel test pits (STP) in three survey units. Three STPs in Survey Units 1 and 2 contained pre-Contact Native American artifacts. STP 42 contained one quartz flake, and was labeled the Iyannough Road findspot, and STP 57 contained one rhyolite projectile point tip and a quartz flake, designated the Old Neck Road findspot. The Hadaway Road findspot (STP 136) consisted of a quartz projectile point. These artifacts represent scattered isolated finds probably related to hunting activities in the area during the pre-Contact period. Historic artifacts were recovered from seven STPs in Survey Unit 2, Area 8, all recovered from the plow zone and fill. These artifacts include sherds of plain pearlware, plain whiteware, transfer print whiteware, flow-blue whiteware, glazed and unglazed redware, kaolin pipe stem fragments, brick fragments, and shell and bone fragments. The ceramics date mainly to the second half of the 19th century. No subsurface or surface historical features were identified. The concentration of 19th-century historic artifacts at this location may be a dumping episode or evidence of a nearby historic site beyond the project area. Because the Native American artifacts recovered during the survey represent isolated finds, no further survey is recommended.

25-2677 Carovillano, Jeffrey R.
2002 Adaptation and Resistance: An Analysis of Native American Activity at Den Rock During the Contact Period, ca. 1625–1675. 98 pages.

Den Rock, a multi-component Native American archaeological site in Lawrence, Massachusetts, has provided new information about the lives of the region's original inhabitants. Den Rock is a massive rock formation used by Native Americans during the Woodland (2700–400 B.P.) and

Contact (1500–1700 AD) periods. In addition to more conventional activities such as hunting, food preparation, and lithic tool maintenance, archaeological investigation has shown evidence that the site was also used by indigenous inhabitants as a mineral quarry and a workshop area for the production of ceramic vessels. This Master's thesis focuses on the Contact Period activity at the site, represented by numerous Contact Period artifacts including European ballast flint debitage, tools, and gunflints, and part from an early English snaphaunce firearm. These artifacts add to our understanding of the changes in Native American warfare, weapons, and trade that occurred during that turbulent time period. Although these changes are well represented in numerous documentary sources, the analysis of the archaeological record from Den Rock contributes to our understanding of these changes. When combined with other Contact Period artifacts found at the site, these artifacts serve to create a more precise temporal range for the Contact Period component at the site (1625–1675 AD). Finally, I suggest that the Contact Period component at Den Rock represents a specific class of New England archaeological sites – a temporary natural refuge for Native people during times of war (see report #25-1607).

25-2678 Doucette, Dianna L.
2006 Archaeological Site Examination of Locus 1, Locus 2, Locus 3, Locus 4, Locus 5, Locus 6, Locus 7, and Locus 9, J.T. Berry Rehabilitation Center, North Reading and Wilmington, Massachusetts. 182 pages.

A total of 231, 50x50cm test pits and 15, 1x1m excavation units were excavated among the eight site areas (see report #25-2649). Recovered cultural materials associated with pre-contact land use and settlement of the area consist of 1,746 pieces of chipping debris, 28 chipped-stone tools (six projectile points, 13 bifaces, 5 scrapers, 1 core, 3 worked flakes), 1 ground-stone gouge, 42 pottery sherds, 3 pieces of calcined mammal bone, and charcoal. Four cultural features were also identified, two of which yielded Late Archaic radiocarbon dates. The majority of the cultural material was recovered between 20 and 50 centimeters below the ground surface in intact, well-drained sandy soils. These sites' importance lies in their potential to yield information about cultural continuity, settlement patterns, and subsistence practices spanning the Middle Archaic to Woodland time periods. The nature of activities represented by the cultural materials recovered includes lithic manufacturing, which appears to be the predominant activity based on the amount of chipping debris recovered, but bifaces and worked tools suggest support activities as well. Evidence of features consisting of charcoal and reddened soils that are possibly fire-hearths and/or small storage pits, further suggests a more intensive use of the site beyond stone tool production. Of the eight sites examined, five (Loci 1, 3, 4, 6, and 9) contained significant evidence for eligibility and are being recommended for data recovery. The remaining three sites, Loci 2, 5, and 7, did not yield significant information to warrant further investigations. (see reports #25-2649 and 25-2864).

25-2679 Herbster, Holly
2006 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Pennywise Path Affordable Housing Project, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by the project. A total of 73, 50x50cm shovel test pits was excavated along linear transects at 10m intervals within the approximately 12 acre project area. The survey recovered a solitary find: a complete Late/Transitional Archaic Orient Stemmed quartz projectile point. No other cultural materials or features were identified; no further testing was recommended.

25-2680 Brett, William
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Needham Meter Station Replacement Project, Needham, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Archival research indicated four previously identified pre-contact period archaeological sites located within one mile of the project area. The project was limited to a square-shaped parcel, characterized by a gentle slope within an open meadow, measuring approximately 1.2 acres. Thirteen, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in a 30x30m testing block. Soil profiles within the project area consisted of a thick plow zone horizon over intact B1 and B2 subsoils. No cultural materials, features, or soil anomalies were identified or collected within the proposed project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2681 Dimmick, Frederica R.
2006 Archaeological Investigations at the Bog House, Truro, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

The Pamet Valley Bog House was the home of a successful cranberry picking and packing industry at the end of the 19th and into the first half of the 20th centuries on the outer Cape. The house, reputedly brought to this location in 1889, and its surrounding property are located near former bogs, the Pamet River, and a fresh water pond, within a swale formed by glacial headlands and sand hills a short distance from the Atlantic Ocean. This physical setting was attractive to Native peoples, who found the swale a safe place offering resources of small marine and terrestrial foods as well as fresh water. Archaeological investigations along the causeway road to the Bog House provided evidence for use of the area by Late Industrial and Early Modern period Americans as well as by Native Americans in the Pre-Contact period. Historic period artifacts included 18th- through 20th-century ceramics, glazed drain tile, window and bottle glass, coal, mortar and brick, machine cut and wire nails, caulking and asphalt roofing. Artifacts of the Pre-Contact period included 2 hammerstones with use-wear, a quartz bifacial preform, quartz shatter, and possible wooden weir stake fragments. The Bog House ceased its cranberry operation in the mid-20th century. Since its acquisition by the National Park Service, it is a place for visitor interpretation at the Cape Cod National Seashore.

25-2682 Ritchie, Duncan, and Anna Graves
2006 Archaeological Site Examination, Keith Farm Site, Lakeside Estates, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The proposed 10-lot residential subdivision is located within the Hockomock Swamp Area of Critical Environmental Concern; the proponent has confined the development to an approximately 13-acre parcel of uplands within a larger 95-acre tract. This study was conducted to delineate the boundaries of the Keith Farm Site and evaluate its significance. During the site examination, 50x50cm test pits placed at 10m intervals within a coordinate grid system were used to delineate site boundaries and collect information about internal complexity and the distribution of cultural materials and features within the site. Identified concentrations of cultural material and features were investigated with four, 1x1m excavation units (EUs). Twenty-one test pits from both the previous intensive survey and this site examination contained Native American cultural material in intact subsoil horizons. EUs 2, 3, and 4 from the site examination also contained Native American cultural material within intact subsoils. The densest deposits of Native American cultural material are contained within two artifact concentrations (Areas I, II) in the northern and southern ends of the delineated site area. Pre-contact period Native American cultural material found during the site examination included projectile points, a core, cobble fragment, and 98 pieces of quartz, quartzite, arkose, unidentified volcanic material, and rhyolite chipping debris. EUs 1–4 were placed in two concentrations (Areas I, II) of pre-contact Native American cultural material (projectile point, bifacial tool blades, chipping debris) previously identified in the intensive archaeological survey of the project area and further defined in the site examination. Two projectile points were recovered from Area II in the southern portion of the Keith Farm Site during the site examination. A small stemmed point of argillite found in EU1 is most likely a Late to Terminal Archaic Period artifact about 4,500 to 3,000 years old. An untyped lanceolate point with a slightly flared base made of grainy argillite or arkose-like material resembles some Middle Woodland Period point types, but is of uncertain age. A large, deep Native American fire pit feature (Feature 1) consisting of

burned/oxidized soils with some charcoal concentrations was located in EU2 in Area II. Further exposure of the feature in EU3 indicated that it extends from the bottom of the loam topsoil (plow zone) to a depth of 75cm in a lower subsoil horizon and likely represents the remains of a large fire pit. Charcoal samples collected from different parts of this pit feature yielded radiocarbon dates of 3840 ± 40 B.P. (Beta 215826) and 1190 ± 40 B.P. (Beta 215827). They indicate Feature 1 could have been used in two different episodes of Native American activity during the Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland periods. Boundaries for the Keith Farm Site were delineated only around those test pits and EUs that contained Native American material in intact subsoil horizons below the plow zone. A few post-contact period artifacts, such as structural materials (nails, window glass) and ceramic sherds (redware, whiteware), were found in test pits located in wooded and open field sections of the project area. This material represents small amounts of household refuse discarded in former farmland and is not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. The results of the site examination indicate that the Keith Farm Site contains evidence of occupation during the Middle and Late Archaic periods from about 7,500 to 3,000 years ago. A Middle to Late Woodland Period (1,600 to 1,000 years ago) component also appears to be present on this site. This archaeological site could yield additional information about various aspects of pre-contact period Native American settlement along the margins of Lake Nippenicket and the Hockomock Swamp district. The Keith Farm Site is considered to be significant and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and D. The Keith Farm Site is within the proposed location of house; avoidance was not feasible and a data recovery program to mitigate the adverse effects of proposed development was recommended and subsequently conducted.

25-2683 Brett, William
2005 Addendum Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Riverside Reroute, Weaver's Cove LNG/Mill River Pipeline Project, Freetown, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

The linear project area measured 360ftx50ft and is located near the Taunton River Marsh, Head of the Cove (19-BR-497), and Head of the Cove 2 (19-BR-498) prehistoric archaeological sites. Testing for this rerouted plan consisted of 22 test pits placed at 10m intervals within a linear transect and a 5m test pit array. Five pieces of quartz chipping debris, designated the Riverfront Reroute Find Spot, were recovered from a solitary test pit. The cultural material was recovered from within plowzone and intact subsoils from depths of 10 to 50cm below surface. Although the findings indicate that Native Americans were active at some time at this location, the data suggest that it may have been used only temporarily or perhaps on a single occasion for tool manufacture and/or maintenance. Further, the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts and features indicate that its information content is likely to be low. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for the find spot.

25-2684 Graves, Anna, and William Brett
2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Hopedale Street Ground Bed, Mendon, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The linear project area measured 1,440ft. A preliminary walkover inspection determined that an intensive survey was not required for the first 600ft of the proposed project length because it is located entirely within an existing pipeline right-of-way. Subsurface testing was conducted for the remaining 840 linear feet of the project area. The project area is located within one mile of Upton State Forest Find Spot (19-WR-798). The dimensions of the surveyed area are 840x 20ft (0.4 acres). Thirteen, 50x50cm test pits were excavated at 10m intervals within the proposed impact area, yielding no cultural material. A fieldstone wall was documented adjacent to the project area running parallel to the excavated test pits. The stonewall, however, is located outside of the area of potential effect and will not be impacted. No cultural resources were identified during the survey and no further survey was recommended.

25-2685 Medina, Anthony, Timothy Binzen, F. Timothy Barker, Jennifer Wendt, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2006 Archaeological Data Recovery for the Greenbush Line Restoration Project, Mill Pond Wall Historic Site, Hingham, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted during construction of the Town Brook Culvert within the Lincoln National Register Historic District. Monitoring of the machine trenching identified the Mill Pond Wall Site, a deeply buried 1.8m segment of stone wall. Preliminary investigations indicated that the wall was located on the historic shoreline of the tidal Mill Pond, which was filled in 1949 (see report #25-2248, 2249, 2250, and 2354). A data recovery program was recommended for the Mill Pond Wall Site, and the segment of wall within the trench box for the culvert was completely exposed and documented. Excavation units were placed on the north and south sides of the wall. Artifacts associated with the historic fill deposits dated between the late 17th century and mid-19th centuries and were interpreted as locally derived fill containing domestic refuse. This refuse was brought in during land-making activities in the early to mid-19th century that included construction of this retaining wall.

25-2686 Medina, Anthony, Timothy Binzen, F. Timothy Barker, Jennifer Wendt, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2006 Archaeological Survey for Additional Work Areas and Monitoring for the Town Brook Culvert, Greenbush Line Restoration Project, Braintree, Cohasset, Hingham, Scituate, and Weymouth, Massachusetts (Report 2/3). 210 pages.

Intensive surveys were conducted in Braintree, Cohasset, Hingham, Scituate, and Weymouth for areas within and adjacent to the railroad right-of-way (ROW), that exhibited sensitivity for Native American and/or historic resources. Survey often entailed backhoe excavation to remove railroad fill to reveal buried topsoil or historic fill layers followed by hand excavated shovel test pits into exposed strata. At the work area in Hingham, 15 STPs were excavated. The Foundry Pond Native American Site, a possible seasonal encampment dating to the Late Archaic period, was identified and a site examination was recommended. At the work area in Cohasset, 8 STPs were excavated. No significant archaeological resources were encountered. At the work area in Scituate, 27 STPs were excavated. No cultural materials or features were identified. At the work area outside the ROW at the Liberty Street Relocation in Braintree, 18 STPs were excavated. A segment of stone foundation was identified and designated the Rev. Jonas Perkins Historic Site. Site examination was recommended. At the work area outside the ROW at the Rocky Lane Bridge in Cohasset, 19 STPs were excavated. The North Main Street Historic Site, including foundation walls, was recorded but was determined not significant and no additional survey was recommended. For the Durante Wetland Mitigation Area located in Weymouth, a reconnaissance was completed. The Weymouth Iron Company Historic Site was recorded in this parcel which had been extensively developed in the 19th and 20th centuries. The history of the site was traced through maps indicating the facilities that had existed. Because of disturbance, however, the sensitivity of the parcel was low and testing was not recommended. Monitoring was conducted for the 1,800ft Town Brook Culvert within the Lincoln National Register Historic District in Hingham. The Mill Pond Wall Historic Site was recorded near the historic shoreline of Mill Pond and data recovery was recommended. The monitoring identified the Lincoln Historic Site and recorded the Town Brook Native American Site, a locus occupied during the Late Archaic, Woodland, and Contact periods. Data recovery was recommended for both of these sites. During construction of a utility trench on North Street in Hingham, the Moriarty Foundation Historic Site was discovered. Archival research suggested the site possessed low research value and no additional survey was recommended.

25-2687 Binzen, Timothy, and Jennifer Wendt

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Route 2 Realignment Project, Erving, Massachusetts. 100 pages.

A total of 84 shovel test pits was excavated in five survey units located on the north side of the millers river. Test pits were placed at intervals of 7.5m in locations exhibiting high archaeological sensitivity. The testing recorded two pre-contact Native American sites. The Route 2 Findspot consisted of one piece of quartz chipping debris, and the Bowed Birch site consisted of a concentration of black, brown and gray chert and quartz chipping debris with edge tools, abrading stones and fire-cracked rock. Two historic sites were recorded. The J. E. Stone site is a heavily disturbed complex of historic landscape features from a 19th-century residence. The River Terrace site is a small stone foundation with a hearth base, accompanied by an artifact assemblage that suggests a period of site occupation that began in the late 18th century, making it one of the first colonial dwellings in the town. avoidance is recommended for the Bowed Birch Native American site and the River Terrace historic site, with site examinations to be conducted if avoidance is not feasible.

25-2688 Leveillee, Alan, and Joseph N. Waller, Jr.
2005 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Benfield Parcel A Project Area, Carlisle, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Ninety-one, 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated within “Design Alternative A” proposed for the project. Test pits were organized in five, 30x30m sampling blocks, four linear test pit transects, and two 5m sampling arrays. Archaeological testing recovered three pre-contact Native American flakes from two distinct sections of the project area. The collected Native American cultural materials are interpreted as the result of small, limited-duration occupations by Native Americans. Subsurface archaeological testing also recovered low densities of 19th- and 20th-century cultural materials from across the survey area. These materials represent incidental discard of cultural materials into the plowzone by farmers. The cultural material record from Design Alternative A at the Benfield Parcel A project area lacks meaningful contexts and is not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. Stone piles on the property continue to be the subject of debate. These remains are remnants of 18th- through 20th-century agricultural activities; some modern Wampanoag and Narragansett Indians maintain the stone features are part of an extensive ceremonial place and landscape. Throughout the process of the archaeological survey, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah and Narragansett Tribe have expressed a desire to work with the Town of Carlisle as the plans for the development of the parcel move forward. The authors encouraged this continued consultation. A productive dialogue might result in preservation of as much of the perceived sacred landscape as is reasonably possible, while developing the property to suit the needs of the town. Preserving the characteristics of the remnant landscape will set an important example for future similar endeavours.

25-2689 Donta, Christopher L., and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2001 Archaeological Data Recovery at the Vine Brook Terrace Site (19-MD-600), Bedford, Massachusetts, 115 pages.

Data recovery excavations were conducted at the Vine Brook Terrace Site; 24.5sq m were excavated at the site, in addition to the 5.75 sq m excavated during the Phase I and II projects (see reports #25-795, 854). The size of the site is estimated at 84.5 sq m, and thus, 36% of the site has been excavated. The site is a short-term occupation, seasonal camp, occupied twice, some 2,700 years apart. The large wetland associated with Vine Brook to the east, which is a tributary of the Shawsheen River likely attracted the inhabitants. The first occupation occurred during the Late Archaic (5,200 years ago) and the second during the Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland period (2,500 years ago). Two fire hearths, a burn feature, and a stone concentration were identified and

excavated. Radiocarbon dates of 5180±90 and 2470±110 years B.P. obtained from feature contexts along with an Atlantic projectile point and two grit-tempered ceramic sherds confirmed the two occupations at the site. The earlier occupation consisted of a burn feature associated with a scatter of chert debitage. More information was obtained about the second occupation, which included three bifaces, two fire hearths, Vinette I-like ceramics, a primarily rhyolite lithic scatter, and a stone concentration all within the same stratum. The association of a Susquehanna tradition artifact type with ceramics is not a common occurrence, although the date ranges of the point style and the ceramics overlap. The limited number of tools present at the site suggests two short-term occupations. It is possible that additional portions of the camp site lay to the west, now buried underneath the fill deposited in the construction of Route 3. A short pollen core in the wetland adjacent to the site indicates that the forest was predominantly oak and was more open than would be expected for interior forests. Pine pollen percentages were unusually low. This, coupled with the high frequency of bracken-like ferns and large amounts of charcoal, suggests that burning was common. The authors interpret this as a result of human occupation of the area. Fire was an important forest-management technique, and a pollen core from the small stream at the site shows that fire was common at the time of the second occupation. Fire may have been used to remove pines that were competing with the nutritionally important oaks.

25-2690 Banister, Jennifer, and Kristen Heitert
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination, Old Ordinary House, Hingham, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

Twelve, 50x50cm test pits spaced at 5m intervals and two 1x1m excavation units were excavated adjacent to the north side of the house within a roughly 60ft-long and 15ft-wide impact area. The survey recovered 1,883 pieces of post-contact period cultural material including architectural debris (nails, brick, plaster, mortar, and window glass) and domestic debris: ceramics (Staffordshire slipware, creamware, redware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, ironstone), bottle glass, ball clay pipe stems, and a bone button. Three features were identified including the remnant fieldstone foundation of a small shed (circa 1760) formerly attached to the northeast corner of the house, a postmold associated with a trellis built against the shed, and a 19th-century shallow brick vault located inside the shed that likely was used for coal or wood ash storage. The features are previously undocumented structural features associated with the late-18th- and 19th-century occupation of the house.

25-2691 Dudek, Martin G.
2006 Archaeological Intensive Survey for the Nelson Point Residential Development, Town of Shrewsbury, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The proposed Nelson Point subdivision was tested with 35 shovel test pits (50x50cm), consisting of 26 systematic, five judgmental, and four bracket test pits. Natural undisturbed stratigraphy was common; the project area was very rocky, however, which may have had a negative effect for land use in pre-Contact and historic periods. Natural quartz veins with naturally weathered shatter were present in outcrops near Nelson Point Road. Pieces of fractured quartz were recovered from two adjacent test pits near exposed veins of natural quartz; however, the fracture patterns lacked evidence of a cultural origin. Bracket test pits around the location also failed to recover cultural materials. No further investigation is recommended.

25-2692 McCarthy, John P.
2006 Cultural Resources Report, Cummingsville Branch Replacement Sewer: Archaeological Monitoring, MWRA Contract No. 6186, Winchester, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Portions of two features associated with the Middlesex Canal (constructed 1795–1803 and operated until 1852) were documented, and specifically associated with the Stone, or Hollis, Lock (constructed in 1825). Evidence of the large passing basin below (south) of the lock was observed

and soil deposited in the basin during or shortly after its use was sampled. No artifacts were recovered from this area. In addition, and more significantly, an east-west oriented split granite retaining wall or abutment, facing downstream (south), was encountered. This find documented the precise location of the southern end of the lock structure and confirmed the alignment of the canal beneath current Sylvester Avenue as documented in 1998 rather than, at least in part, well to the east of Sylvester Avenue as had been suggested (see reports #25-1786, 1787). A soil sample associated with this feature was also examined. No artifacts were recovered. While these features are associated with the Middlesex Canal, no further archaeological investigation associated with the construction of Segment J of the Cummingsville Branch Replacement Sewer is recommended. These finds do suggest that similar resources many survive in other urban areas. Specifically, other canal-related features may survive nearby, especially in the area to the west and north of the stone wall remnant, where the main lock structure would have stood. Future construction activity in that area should be carefully monitored to identify and record other canal-related remains.

25-2693 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Jennifer B. Banister
2006 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Water-Powered Industrial Resources, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 238 pages.

This survey included archival research, informant interviews, and field survey to collect information about known and potential water-powered industrial sites. This information was used to compile environmental and cultural (including water-powered industrial) contexts for Falmouth and to provide for a reliable predictive model for locating and identifying these types of historic archaeological resources within the town. The survey identified eight previously unrecorded water-powered industrial archaeological (mill) sites on the town's major river drainages and in the coastal zone of Woods Hole. Of the eight sites, six are potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for their associations with the historical, social, and economic development of Falmouth, in particular the villages of East Falmouth and Waquoit, during the 18th and 19th centuries. These sites are also potentially significant under Criterion C because they could yield information about distinctive method(s) of construction related to small-scale, rural, water-powered industrial sites. They are also potentially significant under Criterion D because they could yield information about the function of small 18th- and 19th-century water-powered industrial sites and adaptive agricultural (cranberry bogs) reuse in the early to mid-20th century. Management recommendations for the protection of the potentially significant mill sites are grouped by their ownership status, which affects the type of land use controls that can be applied. The recommended site protection measures could be formalized into a town-wide archaeological site protection program. Interpretive structures and text are recommended for the mill sites identified on town-owned agricultural lands on the Coonamessett River.

25-2694 Barker, F. Timothy, Timothy Binzen, Jennifer Wendt, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2006 Archaeological Data Recovery at the Lincoln Historic Site for the Greenbush Line Restoration Project, Hingham, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

The Lincoln Historic Site was initially identified during monitoring of machine trenching for the Town Brook Culvert within the Lincoln National Register Historic District (see reports #25-2248, 2249). Documentary research found that the site was located within the original 1635 5-acre lot sold by William Arnell in 1644 to Cornelius Cantleberry, who built a house on the property in 1645. In 1649, Samuel Lincoln purchased the lot and house. His descendant Enoch Lincoln built a new house in 1784. Descendants of the Lincoln family occupied the property until 1852, when it was sold to the Soule family. A data recovery program was recommended for the Lincoln Site, and the portion of the site affected by the culvert construction was investigated. The Lincoln Site is a complex of features and deposits. Earlier deposits had been penetrated during successive episodes of construction and renovation on the property, and in some instances artifacts had been redistributed from their primary depositional contexts. Major classes of artifacts included ceramics, glass, clay pipes, and architectural materials. Major features included a 19th-century, stone-lined well

that had been retrofitted with a sewer drainage outfall pipe and manhole cover in the early 20th century; stone foundation blocks and brick masonry piers for a 19th-century barn associated with the Enoch Lincoln House; a fill deposit outlining the footprint of an outbuilding that dated to the Lincoln family period of ownership; a privy dating to the second half of the 19th century; evidence for a late 19th-century barn that likely was built by the Soule family; and a widespread fill deposit apparently related to late 19th-century construction and renovation episodes. Historic maps and site stratigraphy were analyzed to interpret the sequence of overlapping land modification and construction events that resulted in the current archaeological record. It was found that while the site included archaeological deposits dating to the 17th century, the well and barn-related features that were investigated dated to the late 19th century.

25-2695 Donta, Christopher L.

2006 Archaeology of the Nemasket River: Data Recovery Surveys at Riverside Park. 502 pages.

Data recovery excavations were conducted at seven sites in the Riverside Archaeological District in Lakeville, including Riverside 1 (19-PL-704), Bridge Street II (19-PL-192), Riverside 4 (19-PL-701), Riverside 5 (19-PL-700), Riverside 6 (19-PL-699), Riverside 7 (19-PL-697), and Riverside 8 (19-PL-698). The report provides an interpretation of the ancient settlement patterns of the Nemasket River drainage. Several technical appendices (Faunal, floral, etc.) provide important comparative information, especially for the identification of non-human mammal bone by analysis of osteons. The sampling design explored and documented features that had been previously identified (see reports #25-1039, 2429). The completed excavations amounted to a total of 110.25 sq m and included 137 shovel test pits; 62, 1x1m units; 1 2x2m unit; 3, 2x1m units; 2, 1mx50cm units; and 2, 4mx50cm trenches. The data recovery excavations documented a dense array of features and scatters of artifacts at seven different sites. The findings relate to Late Archaic and Woodland period occupations, dating from ca. 5,000 to 500 years ago. Highlights of the project include the documentation of several very large pit features at the Riverside 1 Site and scatters of rhyolite lithic working, and the Riverside 4 Site which contained a high density of features including hearths and pits, along with pottery from the Middle and Late Woodland periods. The project documented the co-occurrence of Small Stemmed and Susquehanna tradition artifacts in an interior riverine location, but with marked differences in raw material use between the two traditions: Small Stemmed traditions favored local materials, particularly quartz, and Susquehanna used no quartz, but more regionally available volcanic stone. At Riverside 1, 4,328 artifacts were collected, mainly rhyolite debitage, but also a substantial number of quartz, chert, and debitage of other raw materials, as well as lithic tools and tool fragments, a small number of steatite and pottery sherds, along with fire-cracked rock and faunal material. Temporally diagnostic artifacts point to a single occupation during the Early Woodland Period, but possibly including more than one occupation, including the Late Archaic (ca. 4,100–3,500 B.P.), and perhaps others. At least five different activity areas were identified, indicating a range of uses for the site. A radiocarbon date from the large pit features at the site points to the Late Woodland period, which may be problematic, since the features contained material that indicates a Late Archaic to Early Woodland occupation. At Bridge Street II, 809 artifacts were collected. The largest number is quartz debitage from stone tool making, but there was also a substantial amount of rhyolite debitage, a large amount of fire-cracked rock, a few stone tools and tool fragments, and two pieces of faunal bone. Temporally diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates from features at the site point to some minimal presence during the Early Archaic Period, ca. 9,000–7,500 years ago, as well as possibly two Late Archaic components: one ca. 5,000–4,100 years ago that is supported by two radiocarbon dates from hearth Feature 2-9, and the second ca. 3,200–3,000 years ago, on the basis of two point fragments. The Riverside 4 Site yielded 3,804 artifacts, the majority of which are quartz lithic waste from stone tool making, but also include a substantial amount of rhyolite waste, as well as quartz, rhyolite, and other lithic tools and tool fragments; a small number of pottery sherds; and fire-cracked rock and faunal material. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate multiple occupations at the site: a very small amount of Early Archaic material (ca. 9,000–7,500 B.P.), which are probably outliers from the adjacent Riverside 3 Site; a Late Archaic occupation (ca. 4,500–4,100 B.P.); an Early Wood-

land occupation (ca. 3,000–2,700 B.P.); and a Late Woodland occupation (ca. 1,500–500 B.P.). Four radiocarbon dates from features at the site date to the Late Woodland Period. Numerous features were found at the site, which included several large pit features, some of which were used for burning and others for storage and later waste. Most of the features seem to date to the Woodland occupations, which cut through earlier deposits at the site. The features document the processing of food, use of fire for heat and cooking, firing of pottery, and postmolds from temporary structures. At Riverside 5, 106 artifacts were collected, primarily quartz lithic debitage resulting from stone tool making, but a small variety of other lithics, tools, fire-cracked rock, and faunal material were also found. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate a Late Archaic to Early Woodland period occupation, ca. 5,000–2,300 years ago. The low number of artifacts and limited vertical distribution argue for a single component site. The single feature found at the site may be the result of a cooking station, in which the remains of deer, bird, beaver, turtle, and possible other animals were prepared. The central part of the site contained a high percentage of tools that represent either manufacture of a quartz toolkit or perhaps hide-working. The Riverside 6 Site yielded 362 artifacts, the majority of which is quartz debitage from stone tool making, but there was also a small number of ceramic sherds and faunal material. Temporally diagnostic artifacts point to a Woodland Period occupation, probably during the Middle Woodland, ca. 1,500–1,400 years ago. The single area of artifact concentration and limited vertical distribution argues for a single component site. No features were found at the site. At Riverside 7, 420 artifacts were collected, primarily quartz lithic waste from stone tool making, but also a substantial amount of fire-cracked rock, a few quartz stone tools, a few ceramic sherds, and a small amount of faunal material. Temporally diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates from features at the site point to two components: one ca. 4,500 years old in the Late Archaic Period, and the second ca. 1,000 years old in the Middle to Late Woodland period. The Riverside 8 Site produced 2,873 artifacts, most of which were quartz debitage from stone tool making, but there was also a substantial amount of fire-cracked rock, a number of quartz stone tools, a few non-quartz tools, and a small amount of faunal material. Temporally diagnostic artifacts and a radiocarbon date from one of the features at the site point to two possible components: one a ca. 4,500 years old Small Stemmed occupation of the Late Archaic period, and the second ca. 2,000 years old during the Early to Middle Woodland period. A total sample of 12,702 artifacts from seven sites was obtained from the Riverside District, primarily dating between 5,000 and 500 years ago. In addition to artifacts, numerous features were investigated documenting an array of Native American activities. Although Early and Middle Archaic components have been found within the district, no evidence of these occupations was found during this data recovery. The main evidence of Early and Middle Archaic activity lies at Riverside 3. It is not clear what resource was found at Riverside 3 that attracted these early inhabitants, rather than to other parts of the District. The Late Archaic and Early Woodland time periods are well represented, particularly at Riverside 1, Bridge Street II, Riverside 4, Riverside 5, Riverside 7, and Riverside 8. Evidence of these occupations is plentiful, in the form of lithic artifacts, features such as hearths, pits, and other burn features, and in faunal remains. Small Stemmed tradition artifacts are the most common, occurring at six of the seven sites, in contrast to lower numbers of Susquehanna and Laurentian related materials. Small Stemmed artifacts were most commonly made of quartz and other locally available materials, in contrast to higher percentages of non-local artifacts in the Susquehanna and Laurentian assemblages. Late Archaic to Early Woodland occupations were the most common in the District, occupying the widest area and comprising the most locations of activity. A large Middle Woodland presence is evident at Riverside 4, but is the only such location in the areas investigated. Late occupation of the District appears to have been more concentrated, and of a longer duration, resulting in the highest density of features, all at Riverside 4. A boulder with petroglyphs was also documented.

25-2696 Donohue, Barbara
2006 Intensive (Locational) Survey at the Site of the Proposed Wyndbrook at Tyngsboro, Town of Tyngsborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

In total, 79 test pits (28 in two 30m blocks, 41 in 6 transects of varying lengths, and 10 judgmentally placed) were excavated on a 42 acre parcel. The Eben Swan House (MHC#TYN.38), which

was continuously occupied by the Swan family from circa 1797 through the end of the 19th century, is in the project area. A total of 620 historical artifacts was recovered. While the majority of datable materials was associated with the early 19th century, it was mainly recovered from redeposited and fill soils; no subsurface historic features were identified. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2697 Binzen, Timothy, and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey of the Mariamante Parcel, Gill, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

This survey was conducted in the northern part of the Riverside National Register Archaeological District. Site 19-FR-268 was previously recorded on the property, on the basis of the Rodimon Collection. One hundred and sixty, 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated on a survey grid established in the central part of the property, a former agricultural field where future development is anticipated. Background research and testing found that Site 19-FR-268 contains evidence of multiple episodes of Native American occupation that began at least as early as the Middle Archaic Period (7,000 years ago) and continued, possibly with greater frequency, during the Late Archaic and greater Woodland periods (500 to 5,000 years ago). The archaeological record within this parcel has undergone considerable disturbance since European settlement began. Repeated plowing of the land for agricultural use disturbed the topsoil, which probably once contained widespread archaeological deposits that were removed by artifact collectors. Testing identified multiple concentrations of Native American artifacts, but mainly only chipping debris. Chert in several varieties is the predominant lithic material, followed in frequency by rhyolite, quartzite, and quartz. The assemblage also includes fragments of pottery, a scraper, and small triangular projectile point. While the majority of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone, artifacts were found in undisturbed subsoil in several locations, and multiple subsurface features of Native American origin were recorded. The report demonstrates the impact of surface collecting on surviving artifact deposits.

25-2698 Olausen, Stephen, and Suzanne G. Cherau
2004 2003–2004 Annual Report, Cultural Resource Monitoring, Deerfield Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2323. 82 pages.

The 2003–2004 Annual Report summarizes cultural resource-related activities undertaken from January 1, 2003 to May 31, 2004 including the results of investigations carried out as recommended in the 2002 Annual Report action plan, descriptions of cultural resource management activities that occurred in 2003, and an action plan for the year 2004. One new recreational enhancement project, the East Branch Trail in the Searsburg Development in Vermont, was completed in 2003–2004. One new project that involved historic buildings and structures was initiated in 2003–2004: the proposed installation of a cooling fan in an existing window at Development No. 2 Powerhouse where existing condition photo documentation was completed. As of the completion of this annual report the installation of the cooling fan had not been performed so the "after" photo documentation is on hold.

25-2699 Olausen, Stephen, and Kristen Heitert
2006 2004–2005 Annual Report, Cultural Resource Monitoring, Deerfield Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2323. 66 pages.

The 2004–2005 Annual Report summarizes cultural-resource-related activities undertaken from June 1, 2004 to December 31, 2005 including the results of investigations carried out as recommended in the 2003–2004 Annual Report action plan, descriptions of cultural resource management activities that occurred in 2004–2005, and an action plan for the year 2006. No archaeological work was completed for previously listed or new recreational enhancement projects during the period covered in this annual report. As part of the Action Plan for 2006 archaeological sensitivity

assessments will be conducted for recreational enhancement projects as design plans become available. Two new projects that involved historic buildings and structures were advanced during this period: the replacement of the roof surfacing of the No. 4 Development Garage/Maintenance Building and the repair or replacement of the Sherman Development Powerhouse Roof. Information about these projects will be forwarded to the MHC when available to consult on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to these structures.

25-2700 Donta, Christopher, and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) and Site Examination Surveys for the Proposed Route 20 (Boston Post Road) Bridge Replacement Project, Wayland, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

The project area is situated along Route 20, with proposed impacts on the northeast side of the existing bridge over the Sudbury River, measuring approximately 120m in length and 17m in width, totaling 0.5 acres. Several previously recorded Native American sites were identified in the immediate area, but none within the proposed impacts. The Phase 1 survey included 20 shovel test pits (STPs), seven of which contained a total of 15 artifacts. Site examination testing at the site, designated the Post Road Launch Native American Site, included another 12 STPs and two 1x1m (3.3x3.3ft) units, resulting in the collection of 70 Native American artifacts and the identification of one possible postmold. A quartz biface and a quartz scraper were found. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were found. The Post Road Launch Native American Site is a remnant of a larger site previously impacted by road and railroad construction. Because of the small size and poor condition of the remaining portion of the site and low density of cultural materials collected from the two surveys, no further testing was recommended.

25-2701 Donta, Christopher L., and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed South Road Reconstruction Project, Westhampton, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

The proposed reconstruction of South Road led to reconnaissance and site locational surveys along a 2.1km section of South Road. Six survey units were tested with 57 shovel test pits. No evidence of Native American activity was found. Two test pits contained a total of three historic period artifacts. The visible remains of the Loud Family Mill were found near the northern end of the project area, closest to Westhampton town center. All of the visible mill remains are located outside of the project area. Subsurface testing of the impact area near the mill remains recovered no artifacts or features. No further archaeological survey was recommended.

25-2702 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Antonio Medina, Timothy Binzen, Christopher Donta, and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Council Oak 2 Development, Dighton, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

The project area is located immediately northwest of a large oak tree, known locally as the Council Oak and which has historical significance. The archaeological survey identified a thin scatter of historic European-American and Native American artifacts. Nineteen Native American artifacts and fourteen historic artifacts were recovered from the 65 shovel test pits excavated. No subsurface features were encountered. Soils were extremely stony, increasing dramatically with depth. All of the recovered artifacts were contained within the well-developed plow zone. Background research and local tradition indicates that the area within a mile of the project area was used extensively by Native Americans for at least 8,000 years and by European farmers for at least the past 200 years. Field survey suggests that the project area was farmed by a local nursery business since the 1860s. Historical documents and local tradition suggest that a Native American village with a cemetery and numerous associated artifacts were located at an undisclosed distance north of the Council Oak Tree. The small number of artifacts does not suggest intensive occupation of the pro-

ject area, as would have been associated with a village. The site is a low-density continuation of site 19-BR-92, which extends east and northeast from the project area to Elm Street. One small area in the vicinity of the historic Council Oak tree was recommended for avoidance. While no evidence of a cemetery was encountered, the issue was not resolved. Therefore, monitoring by archaeologists during the removal of the topsoil was recommended.

25-2703 Thibodeau, Lillian, Helene Lisy, and Curtiss Hoffman
1978 In Retrospect: An Archaeological Excavation of the Amos Wyman Site, Billerica, Massachusetts. 126 pages.

Excavations occurred at the Amos Wyman Site (BIL-HA-4) as an archaeological field education program for middle school students and adult residents, as part of the U.S. Bicentennial observations. The property is owned by the Billerica Historical Society. The report includes an overview of the property's history; field, laboratory, and educational methods and goals including examples of classroom lessons and projects; and a description and interpretations (with photographs) of the cellar hole excavation results including descriptions and photographs of the predominantly 18th and 19th-century household and farm artifacts (an ancient slate gorget fragment is also illustrated). The report concludes with an interpretation of the site history and an evaluation of the educational program with recommendations for similar projects involving students.

25-2704 Robinson, David S. (with contributions by John D. Sullivan)
2006 Remote Sensing Archaeological Survey, Annisquam River Dredged Materials Disposal Site for Annisquam River Maintenance Dredging, Gloucester, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Archaeologists completed a remote sensing archaeological survey of the proposed 110-acre Annisquam River Dredged Materials Disposal Site (AR-DMDS) located approximately 1 mile from shore, north of the mouth of the Annisquam River and Coffin's Beach in Ipswich Bay. The archaeological work was conducted to identify and document remote sensing target areas with potential to be significant archaeological deposits (i.e., shipwrecks) or intact paleosols with archaeological sensitivity for containing pre-contact archaeological deposits that could be present within the previously defined Area of Potential Effect (APE). The remote sensing survey consisted of archival research and field investigation using differential GPS, high-frequency side scan sonar, a cesium-vapor marine magnetometer, and a CHIRP sub-bottom profiler to acquire 100% coverage within the proposed AR-DMDS along a series of 33 parallel track lines spaced 50 feet apart. Although archival research indicated a moderate potential for pre-contact archaeological deposits dating from ca. 12,000 to 5000 B.P. and high potential for post-contact archaeological deposits, no targets/anomalies or buried geological features suggestive of archaeological deposits or potential paleosols were identified by the survey. No additional archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2705 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Anna Graves
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Highland Commons, Hudson and Berlin, Massachusetts. 106 pages.

Eighty-nine, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in the project area. Three archaeological sites were identified: the Tin Pot Site; the Potash Hill Terraces Site (HUD-HA-3), a previously recorded historic period site; and the Mary Cate Road Site. The Tin Pot Site contains a low density distribution of cultural material resulting from lithic tool production and maintenance. No cultural features, stone tool fragments, or other diagnostic materials were recovered during the intensive survey. Subsurface investigations of the Potash Hill Terraces Site did not produce any evidence of its reported function as a potash kiln and/or orchard. The Mary Cate Road Site consists of two fieldstone foundations, a deep hole that is potentially a borrow pit, and an existing concrete block structure. Neither research nor subsurface investigations at the Mary Cate Road Site produced any

information about the site. The Tin Pot Site and Mary Cate Road sites are within wetland buffer areas that will not be developed. Current project plans indicate that the Potash Hill Terraces Site will not be impacted. Although the Potash Hill Terraces Site is not considered a significant archaeological resource, the incorporation of the terrace feature into the landscape design of the development would provide an interesting visual reminder of the past use of the area.

25-2706 Donta, Christopher, and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Water Treatment Facility Improvements for Callahan Wells, Hadley, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Background testing indicated that the vicinity of the 1 acre project area has produced evidence of numerous Native American archaeological sites. Two of these sites are located in close proximity to the project area. A low number of historic artifacts, consisting of glass and whiteware, were recovered from the plow zone in four of the 16 excavated shovel test pits. No Native American artifacts, subsurface cultural features, or architectural remains were encountered. No further survey is recommended.

25-2707 Dudek, Martin G.
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Pappas-Evergreen Enterprises, Inc. Monopole Facility, Apremont Way, Town of Holyoke, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The project area is located near a historic road and wetland resources. The intensive survey consisted of 11 systematic test pits and 1 judgmental test pit (all 50x50cm), including 6 test pits at the monopole facility and 1 transect of 6 test pits at the access road, excavated within an overall project area comprising approximately 0.2 acres. Modern/historic artifacts were recovered from fill or disturbed A-horizon soils in test pits near an existing access drive and fence for an adjacent water tank. No potentially significant archaeological resources were identified; no additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2708 Dunford, Frederick J.
1995 The Sandy Neck Cultural Resources District, Barnstable, Massachusetts: An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey with Suggestions for Cultural Resource Management. 46 pages.

The first phase of the project consisted of an intensive background study. More than 50 primary and secondary sources were consulted to develop an environmental and historical context for the archaeological record of Sandy Neck. Phase two, a surface survey, was conducted in the spring of 1992. During the course of this survey, 7 archaeological loci were identified, recorded, and photographed. After the survey, a series of aerial photographs were taken to compare future changes in the surface topography of the neck. This report provides an environmental and historical context for the archaeological resources on Sandy Neck and makes recommendations for cultural resource management.

25-2709 Rainey, Mary Lynne, and Joyce Clements
2006 Technical Report: Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Route 24 and Pleasant Street Development, Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Known prehistoric site 19-PL-169 is documented as a collecting territory that encompasses an unknown portion of the 56 acre project area. Archaeologists excavated 98, 50x50cm test pits within 16 acres of the larger parcel that were deemed archaeologically sensitive. Testing recovered prehistoric cultural material dominated by chipping debris across much of the tested area, including three isolated loci, suggestive of Transitional Archaic and Late Woodland cultural compo-

nents. Edge tools associated with food processing and other domestic activity were also recovered, along with a small collection of calcined bone and fire cracked rock; no features were found. Named the Pleasant Street Site, the recovered materials are considered part of the larger area of site 19-PL-169. The Pleasant Street Site was recommended as potentially significant and site examination was recommended (see report #25-2763).

25-2710 Pendery, Stephen R., and Leslie A. Mead
2006 Archaeological Investigations at the Boston African American National Historic Site, Boston, Massachusetts. 309 pages.

This report presents and interprets the results of an archaeological data recovery conducted by National Park Service staff between 1995 and 1997 in conjunction with a construction project to improve access and drainage at the 1835 Smith School House and the 1806 African Meeting House. Excavations occurred in four areas within these two properties and included a block of 34 contiguous meter excavations in the courtyard immediately west of the Smith School, two trenches in the easement between the Smith School and African Meeting House, two trenches in the alley on the eastern side of the African Meeting House, and one unit in the sidewalk in Smith Court. Archaeology at the Smith School House site included the discovery of a brick pavement covering several 19th-century features in the courtyard. These included a system of brick cesspits for a centrally-located privy, linked with the school's mid-19th-century roof drainage system and designed to flush the privy into drains leading to Smith Court. This area was considered to be significant, however, project-related construction impacts could not be avoided. The privy and its components were documented and extensively sampled. Testing in the Easement and East Alley of the African Meeting House revealed modern disturbance in the upper surfaces, however several truncated features, including drains, were exposed immediately beneath. The recommendation was made to limit impacts to these features by limiting construction depth in this area. Monitoring of construction was recommended for two areas inaccessible to manual excavation: under the Smith Court sidewalk, and beneath the concrete cellar slab of the Smith School House. Monitoring documented additional brick and slate drains.

25-2711 Strauss, Alan E.
2003 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Parcel 22 at 40 Skaket Way, Brewster, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric sites existed within the project area. Historical resources indicated that the area remained wooded and uninhabited throughout the historic period. Six of the 24 test pits excavated contained prehistoric artifacts. A total of 19 lithic flakes and 2 stone tool fragments were recovered from the site. A Middle Woodland Lanceolate projectile point base was recovered from one of the test pits. The site appears to be a small Woodland Period activity area. Because of the low density of artifacts, the lack of internal site complexity, and the absence of subsurface features, the site is considered to have minimal research potential. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2712 Cherau, Suzanne G.
2006 Longfellow Bridge, Rehabilitation and Restoration Project, Archaeological Assessment, Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

The purpose of the archaeological assessment was to provide a historic shoreline reconstruction and land use history of the Boston and Cambridge shorelines adjacent to the bridge abutments/approaches and determine the potential for significant submerged and/or terrestrial archaeological resources in project work areas. The project's impact area for archaeological resources has not been definitely determined, but is estimated to include the river channel within and surrounding the bridge span and the two bridge approach areas extending approximately 250ft from each

shoreline. The archaeological assessment consisted primarily of an archival review, synthesis, and analysis of existing primary and secondary documentary and cartographic sources. A site visit to the bridge and approaches project study area was conducted to familiarize the archaeological project staff with the bridge, road, and park infrastructure and layout of the area. The historic shoreline reconstruction and detailed bridge component historical assessment indicate that there is no potential for significant pre-contact/contact or post-contact period archaeological resources within the river channel and bridge approaches in Cambridge and Boston. The documented late18th- through early to mid-20th-century trenching/draining of the marshes, dredging in the river channel, and shoreline reconfigurations, all occurring on made land, have likely obliterated any intact Native American and earlier historic period land surfaces that may have been present below the fill. The historical identification and assessment for the project confirmed only two surviving pre-1950s structural elements (1805 Broad Canal fragment; section of 1883–1890/1900–1907 Memorial Drive Esplanade seawall) in the areas adjacent to the Cambridge side of the Longfellow Bridge, but no associated landscapes that pre-date the 1950s Storrow and Memorial Drives reconfigurations. Given the original shoreline locations well inland of both the Cambridge and Boston sides of the modern Longfellow Bridge approaches, the river channel dredging, and the severity of 20th-century reconfigurations of the bridge approaches/highways/rapid transit infrastructure, it is not expected that any significant archaeological resources are present within at least a 500ft radius of the Longfellow Bridge substructure. No archaeological investigations or monitoring of the proposed geotechnical test pit program are recommended for the Longfellow Bridge rehabilitation and restoration project.

25-2713 Donta, Christopher
2006 The Neponset Paleoindian Site (19-NF-70) in Canton, Massachusetts: Archaeological Data Recovery Surveys 2002–2003. 91 pages.

Archaeological data recovery was conducted at a portion of the Neponset Site (19-NF-70) to be impacted by a proposed office building. Numerous previous surveys have been conducted at the site, documenting a wide range of occupations, from the Paleoindian through Woodland periods, representing one of the few Paleoindian sites scientifically explored in the state. The present project consisted of literature review and new excavations. While extensive disturbances were found in most of the proposed impact areas, the western portion of the proposed building site was scheduled to impact a previously undocumented Paleoindian locus. This Paleoindian locus (previously identified as Locus 4, containing Archaic and Woodland components, see reports #25-1001, 1193, 1584, 1877, 1911, 2478) contained a scatter of mostly quartz and Mt. Jasper rhyolite, with smaller amounts of other rhyolites, argillite, quartzite, jasper, and chert. Interestingly, in contrast to other Paleoindian loci ant the site, no Attleboro red felsite was reported. Artifacts from the Paleoindian component include three fluted point fragments, eight unifacial sidescrapers, two bifaces, and a large amount of debitage. The artifacts were similar in form and materials to those previously documented at Neponset Site Loci A–D. The artifact types and raw materials from the Neponset Site point toward a connection with the Israel River complex of northern New Hampshire, dating from the middle portion of the Paleoindian period, ca. 12,000 years ago. Multiple loci of the Michaud-Neponset phase of the Paleoindian Period have been documented across the southeastern portion of the site that provide information on contacts between Paleoindians of southern and northern New England.

25-2714 Binzen, Timothy, F. Timothy Barker, Mitchell Mulholland, Jennifer Wendt, and Jennifer Fairlie
2003 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Hingham Square Underpass, Greenbush Line Commuter Rail Restoration Project, Old Colony Railroad, Hingham, Massachusetts. 106 pages.

The proposed construction consists of a new tunnel 823m long within the right-of-way of the Greenbush Line that runs through the Lincoln National Register District. Soil borings for the underpass project revealed the presence of intact topsoil and subsoil strata buried beneath 1m to 2.4m

of artificial fill that forms the existing railroad bed. The survey involved 17 backhoe-excavated machine trenches extending across the railroad bed at multiple locations to reveal buried topsoil or cultural deposits. Shovel test pits were hand-excavated in the bottom of the machine trenches to identify archaeological deposits and features. Priority was given to locations near watercourses and wetlands, and where soil borings had indicated the presence of buried organic strata. The machine trenches were typically 1.2 to 1.5m wide, and ranged in length from 6m to 15m. Typically, three test pits were excavated in each machine trench. In 12 of the machine trenches, no potentially significant archaeological deposits or features were identified beneath the railroad bed fill. In three of the trenches, early 20th-century supports for a railroad trestle were encountered within the railroad bed fill. The 20th-century timbers replaced the 19th-century timbers. Potentially significant archaeological resources were identified in two trenches. The Hingham Underpass 1 Site consists of a deposit containing Euro-American artifacts dating to the 17th and 18th centuries and a thick mat of branches beneath the cultural deposit. The feature is tentatively interpreted as part of a cart path that led across a marshy area. The Hingham Underpass 2 Site contains a buried topsoil stratum containing a low volume of historic artifacts. A concentration of large cobbles was encountered, abutting wooden planks supported by an upright, hand-hewn wooden post. Capped by clay and a deposit containing late 18th-century artifacts, the feature may represent part of a shoring for a retaining wall or cribwork. Site examinations are recommended for the two historic archaeological sites. The Mill Pond Trestle Site was recorded in the eastern section of the project area. The site consists of 20th-century wooden supports for a trestle. These supports had been preserved when the trestle was encased in railroad bed fill in ca. 1949. The supports were documented. The archaeological investigations at the Hingham Underpass 1 and 2 sites will take place after construction stabilizes the area around the building foundations and the installation of the GeoJet walls is complete. Two areas could not be tested during the survey. The ancient Broad Bridge is in the current location of Central Street. This area is now a paved roadway and cannot be disturbed until the pavement is removed, the road closed for construction, and construction stabilizes the area around the building foundations. A second area is located in a narrow railroad corridor between several buildings. Machine trenching in this location could undermine the foundations. If these areas contain potentially significant archaeological resources a site examination and data recovery will be completed.

25-2715 Cherau, Suzanne
2006 Archaeological Monitoring and Documentation, Muddy River Flood Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration Project – Geotechnical Test Pits, Boston, Massachusetts. 113 pages.

The project area lies within the Back Bay Fens and Muddy River/Riverway sections of the Olmsted Park System, also known as the Emerald Necklace. The Olmsted Park System is a National Register Historic District and Boston City Landmark. The archaeological work was conducted to identify and document potentially significant park-related, water-management, and other engineering features exposed in the geotechnical test pits. The archival documentation and geotechnical test pit monitoring determined that the historic park pond shoreline and pathways are likely present and identifiable beneath the modern fill deposits in a majority of the project work areas. The 20th-century fill in most areas covered the significant Olmsted and Shurtleff period landscapes along with any structures and features that were not completely dismantled in the process. The fill across the majority of the park work areas seems to generally average between 6 and 8ft below surface. Modern utilities are not likely to have been excavated into the historic landscape strata. The archaeological sensitivity of the work areas is generally assessed as moderate to high for both Olmsted Period (1880–1895) and Shurtleff Period (1910–1933) park landscape and water-control resources and cultural strata. The identification and documentation of such resources prior to construction would enhance the historically sensitive restoration of this portion of the Back Bay Fens as part of the Muddy River project. Identified historic resources consist of the northwest and southwest wingwalls of the 1891 Fens Bridge at Avenue Louis Pasteur and a section of pond shoreline on the southeast side of Upper Fens Pond. The intact west wingwalls are together recommended as a contributing element of the 1891 bridge placing it within the Olmsted period of significance (1880–1895) for the Back Bay Fens. Olmsted period documented resources that may

be present in other parts of the project work areas include the circa 1883 Muddy River gatehouse substructure foundation and support remains near Brookline Avenue; an 1880s/1890s boat landing and shed near the former gatehouse; an 1891 culvert and retaining/headwall opposite the gatehouse at Brookline Avenue; and a ca. 1891 Bridle Path Bridge across the former pond and footpaths in the Riverway. The geotechnical investigations were not focused on and therefore did not determine whether any intact remains associated with these resources are present beneath modern fill deposits. Archaeological survey and documentation would be needed to identify the presence and evaluate the integrity of any such water and park-related features including the historic pond shoreline and footpaths prior to the proposed day lighting and park restoration work. Additional historic archival research could also be conducted as part of an archaeological survey.

25-2716 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.
2006 Archaeological Testing, 1790 House, Arrowhead Farm, Newburyport, MA. 8 pages.

This archaeological survey was undertaken prior to the implementation of a number of physical modifications to the grounds and building of the so-called 1790 House located at 133 Old Ferry Road, Newburyport. Two locations were tested: a proposed driveway and garage of approximately 110 linear feet, and directly behind the 1790 House where an addition of 17 feet is proposed. Although historic artifacts were observed in all eight of the test pits, many of them were of modern or recent provenience. Along the driveway alignment disturbances from fill and/or compaction from vehicular traffic over a former access road was observed, and the historic artifacts were all confined to the fill or the naturally occurring topsoil layer. There were no artifacts that were considered to be quantitatively or qualitatively significant. Testing behind the house yielded evidence of a low density scatter of domestic refuse and building debris, which appears to have resulted from casual broadcast disposal through a back door in the kitchen. A true kitchen midden appears to have developed through a side door off the kitchen to the west and will not be affected by the extension. The presence of two Jackfield sherds are the only diagnostic artifacts recovered and they place at least some of the sheet refuse behind the house to between 1740 – 1850. No prehistoric materials or features were observed while testing around the 1790 House. The lone site in the vicinity (19-ES-273) is located immediately adjacent the river on its alluvial flood plain. The archaeological survey of the 1790 House did not locate any significant archaeological resources. Historic artifacts, primarily of recent origin, are scattered across the landscape around the house. 18th- and 19th-century artifacts were observed but they were either within fill or mixed with non-historic materials i.e., not in an intact context. It can be concluded that the construction of the driveway and garage and the extension off the rear elevation of the 1790 House will have no effect to archaeological resources of the 1790 House.

25-2717 Smith, J. N. Leith, and Gregory R. Dubell
2006 Report on the Archaeological Site Examination of the Entrance Drive, Carriage House, Greenhouse, Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, and Grapery at Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts. 123 pages.

A landscape restoration plan for the 45 acre Gore Place calls for restoration of grounds, gardens, and structures to depict and interpret the late 18th- and early 19th-century occupation of Massachusetts governor and United State senator, Christopher Gore, his wife Rebecca and their staff. The restoration plan includes archaeological investigation to help identify the location and integrity of six historically documented features on the Gore Place grounds. Blocks and transects of shovel test pits at 5, 10, and 20m intervals along with 1x1m excavation units and trenching were employed in the archaeological site examination of these areas. Testing in the area of the present entrance drive revealed evidence of landscape alteration characterized by a process of topsoil removal followed by filling first with a layer of stone, then loamy sand and gravel, and finally replacement of topsoil, all to create flat and well-drained yard space. The existing entrance drive is hypothesized to have been constructed during the Gore occupation, as was a separate service drive. Work at the site of the 1793 carriage house pinpointed the location of the original foundation. The site of the Gore-period greenhouse was also identified by architectural remains that in-

clude fragments of marble tile flooring identical to that in the Gore Mansion. A stone-lined drain, glass bell jar fragments, and a soapstone brick possibly associated with the greenhouse heating system were also found. Investigations in the vegetable and flower gardens revealed intact soils and late 18th- / early 19th-century artifacts suggesting Gore-period garden features may be preserved and are potentially archaeologically identifiable. Work in the area of the grapery/fruitwall revealed remains of the large greenhouse that occupied the site from the second quarter of the 19th century until ca. 1921. Intact greenhouse soils and foundations suggest that the original fruitwall footing is preserved within the later greenhouse foundation. Areas of the property not tested during the survey may be archaeologically sensitive and may require testing in advance of future proposed impacts. Recommendations specific to each area include options for grounds restoration and interpretation as well as additional archaeological investigations to proceed in tandem with proposed landscape changes. The report also includes a summary of scholarly research associated with designed landscape archaeology with reference to Massachusetts.

25-2718 Dudek, Martin G., and Barbara Donohue
2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Summer Village, Town of Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

The survey consisted of 90 test pits, with 77 systematic pits in seven transects, 10 judgmental test pits, and three bracket test pits, all 50x50cm, excavated across archaeologically sensitive areas within an overall project area comprising approximately 146 acres. A total of 844 artifacts were recovered, with 841 historic or modern artifacts, two quartz shatter and one prehistoric flake of a fine-grained, unidentified stone. One prehistoric find spot and four historic archaeological sites were identified. The latter sites include two unrecorded standing late 18th- to early 19th-century dwellings with additions, a third site consisting of a possible foundation remnant from the mid-19th-century, and a fourth site consisting of a granite-lined cellar hole with associated late 18th- to early 19th-century artifacts. In addition, the Wyman Campground contains cottages and other campground buildings dating prior to the 1930s. Other historic elements on the property include two granite markers, two quarry areas, two granite-lined road culverts and a historic earthen road that was discontinued by the mid-19th century. No additional archaeological work is recommended for the prehistoric find spot, the mid-19th-century historic site, or around the standing historic structures because of extensive ground disturbance. The historic road and granite-lined cellar hole are outside of project impacts. Documentary research for the road and a site examination for the cellar hole are recommended if future development will adversely affect these two historic sites. Documentation of the standing historic structures and other historic elements, is recommended.

25-2719 Timms, Peter, Joyce Clements, Hadley Kruczek-Aaron
2006 Archaeological Investigations of the Shaker Farm, Ashburnham, Massachusetts. 143 pages.

This report is the final product of a field school sponsored by the Ashburnham Historical Society between 1992 and 1998. The Shaker Farm was owned, but not occupied by the Harvard community of Shakers from 1822 through 1882. The Shakers hired non-Shaker managers to look after their interests. The archaeological research provided information on the commercial and economic activities of the Harvard Shaker community. The farm was used as a wood and timber lot, tannery, and as summer pasture for sheep and cattle. Despite regular use of the land and visits to the property, the archaeologists concluded that there are not Shaker subassemblages or features discernable in the archaeological record of Shaker Farm. This does not, however, distract from the additional information gained regarding Shaker practices and the Harvard Shaker community.

25-2720 Donta, Christopher, Jennifer Wendt, and F. Timothy Barker
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Turf Grass Experiments Building, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

An archaeological reconnaissance and intensive survey were conducted on an approximately 20-acre portion of a terrace adjacent to the Connecticut River in the southeastern portion of the town of Deerfield. Background research indicated that the proposed impacts lie within the boundaries of the Native American site 19-FR-77, recorded by William Fowler in 1940. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 24 shovel test pits in three survey units, as well as shovel shaving and inspection of 144 sq m (1,550 sq ft) of subsoil in an area that had already been partially bulldozed. A total of 36 flakes of quartz, chert, and quartzite were found in 15 of the 24 shovel test pits, as well as on the ground surface. No lithic tools or pottery were found. In addition, a pit feature was identified, indicating the presence of intact features at the site. Recommendations were made for avoidance of the intact portions of the site.

25-2721 Mulholland, Mitchell T, Jennifer Wendt, and Christopher Donta
2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey (Phase 1) for Two T-Mobile Cell Towers Sites in Southwick and Westfield, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Following background research and a surface reconnaissance, specific locations within the proposed construction areas were tested for Native American and European American historic cultural resources. Most of the Southwick area has been severely damaged by a gravel pit and a municipal transfer station. Only the tower lease area was testable. Six, 50x50cm test pits were excavated at the Southwick location. No artifacts or features were found. In Westfield, all of the tower lease area and portions of the access road were tested. Fifteen shovel test pits were excavated. One sherd of bottle glass was found. No features were encountered. In all, 21 shovel test pits were excavated in the location of the cell towers and access roads. No further archaeological survey is recommended for either parcel.

25-2722 Pretola, John P., and Ellen-Rose Savulis
2007 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Texas Road Telecommunications Tower, Westford, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

This study sought to assess impacts to potential archaeological resources by a proposed 10x550ft access road and 40x40ft equipment compound. The project area was stratified, and at total of 21, 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated: including 19 shovel test pits spaced 8m apart on three transects, and two judgmental 50x50cm shovel test pits. No historic or prehistoric artifacts, ecofacts, or features were found even though the study area's southward facing aspect and proximity to water made the potential for a small upland site possible. The parcel appeared to have never been plowed, and its shallow stony soil appears to have been used primarily for grazing and pasturage.

25-2723 Doucette, Dianna
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Cape Cod National Seashore (CACO) Province Lands Bike Path, Provincetown, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The National Park Service is proposing to rehabilitate a 3-mile section of the 7.5 mile Province Lands Bike Trail. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. A total of 285 test pits was excavated. These test pits (50x50cm) were excavated along 41 judgmental linear transects, with test pits located at 8m intervals. The test pits revealed relatively undisturbed dune sands and some intact and disturbed soils. This testing yielded a very low density of post-contact cultural material (one piece of bottle glass, five stoneware sherds, two nails, and one metal fishhook fragment) from disturbed soils, none of which is considered to represent a significant archaeological resource. Based on the results of this survey, the proposed widening and realigning work will not impact any potentially significant archaeo-

logical resources. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2724 Doucette, Dianna
2007 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Site Examination of the Christina Estates Subdivision, Cushman I and II Sites, North Attleborough, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

Archaeologists identified two sites (Cushman I and Cushman II) and three find spots of Native American pre-contact cultural material. The Cushman I Site consists is a small campsite repeatedly occupied, and the Cushman II Site is a large (ca. 15 acre) Attleboro red felsite quarry, where evidence of lithic procurement and reduction is clearly evident. A site examination was recommended and conducted. Overall, 175, 50x50cm test pits and three 1x1m excavation units were excavated. Of these, 28 of the 175 test pits and all of the EUs contained cultural materials associated with Native American pre-contact land use and settlement of the area. In addition, numerous artifacts were found on the surface of a path in the project area. Artifacts recovered include 4,682 pieces of chipping debris (Attleboro Red felsite, hornfels, rhyolite, chert, jasper, quartz, quartzite), one Attleboro Red felsite bifurcate-base preform, one quartz Squibnocket Triangle projectile point, one argillite Susquehanna projectile point, seven Attleboro Red felsite Susquehanna-type performs, one hornfels Jack's Reef projectile point, 17 Attleboro Red felsite bifaces, seven cores, seven hammerstones, 11 worked flakes, two utilized flakes, and one quarrying wedge tool. The projectile points are diagnostic of the Early Archaic (ca. 10,000–8,000 B.P.), Late Archaic (ca. 5,000–3,000 years ago), Transitional Archaic (ca. 3,500–2,500 B.P.), and Middle Woodland (ca. 2,000–1,000 B.P.) periods. The majority of the material was recovered from the two site areas 20 and 50 centimeters below the ground surface in intact, well-drained sandy soils. The abundance of cultural material and diagnostic tools in undisturbed contexts in proximity to, and within, a pre-contact quarry site indicates a high potential for the sites to contain significant new classes of data about lithic procurement and production including apprenticeship and specialized craft production and exchange. Cushman II is a rare, intact ancient Native American quarry with exceptional historic, scientific, and cultural importance. Attleboro red felsite is a distinctive lithic material exchange throughout New England, and which was first utilized during the Paleoindian period. The presence of material from more distant sources (eg. hornfels, chert, and jasper) demonstrate regional and extraregional contacts and exchange among ancient groups. Therefore, the Cushman I and II sites within the Christina Estates project area are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and avoidance and preservation are recommended.

25-2725 Barker, F. Timothy, and Timothy Binzen
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Relocation of Lower Valley Road Bridge #W-09-012, Washington, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

Four survey units were tested during this survey. Twenty-nine shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5m in locations exhibiting high archaeological sensitivity. No Native American cultural materials were recovered. No significant historic features or deposits were encountered. A small 20th-century bottle dump was recorded. The proposed construction will not affect any significant cultural resources. No additional survey is recommended.

25-2726 Donohue, Barbara, and Martin G. Dudek
2007 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Northampton Water Treatment Plant and Site Examination for the Mountain Street Historic Site in the Town of Williamsburg, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. 120 pages.

The survey consisted of 89 test pits, with 28 systematic pits in two blocks, 50 systematic pits in three transects, seven judgmental test pits, and four bracket test pits, all 50x50cm, excavated across archaeologically sensitive areas within an overall project area comprising approximately 20 acres. A 19th- to early 20th-century farm site (the Mountain Street Site) was identified. A total of

149 artifacts were recovered; most including a piece of quartz shatter were recovered from the house and barn location. No other prehistoric artifacts and only trace amounts of historic and modern artifacts were recovered from other test areas. A site examination was recommended for the historic farm site. The site examination consisted of 78 STPs excavated in a 5m grid around the historic site, one judgmental test pit, four 1x1m excavation units, and one 0.5x1m trench. A total of 2,020 artifacts were recovered. The site examination revealed archaeological deposits with limited spatial patterning. The deposits were not associated with intact features or primary deposits, but were more typical of sheet refuse. Even though the location of a former residence and barn were identified, the locations were consistent with a 20th-century plan, which provided more information about intra-site pattering than was revealed in the field investigation. Further field investigation of the site, which measures approximately 55 to 60m east-west by 25m north-south, is not likely to provide further information on the research questions identified in the survey's research design. The site is not considered significant.

25-2727 Herbster, Holly, and Michael Duffin
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sunset Ridge Subdivision, Bolton, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

Archaeologists completed an intensive survey of the proposed 19.67 acre subdivision. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and the excavation of 40, 50x50cm test pits within areas of moderate and/or high archaeologically sensitivity. The survey identified the D.L. Wheeler Site, a low density deposit of domestic and structural material associated with a probable late-19th- or early-20th-century field enclosure or barn foundation. No additional features or artifacts were found within the project area, and no additional testing was recommended.

25-2728 Dudek, Martin G.
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Berkshire Gas Company Sediment Remediation Project, Green River, Greenfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

The survey encompassed an area of approximately 1.8 acres consisting of riverfront area, inland bank, land under water, and proposed work areas within a fenced compound. The project vicinity includes a succession of historic mills and industries on the north side of the river. The south side of the river is adjacent to the Green River Cemetery. Based on documentary research, no historic structures appear to have been located within the proposed current remediation project work zones. Industrial landscaping within the fenced compound on Mead Street appears to have modified, truncated, and leveled the natural topography. Project-related disturbance within these areas will be shallow and unlikely to encounter undisturbed deposits. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2729 Rainey, Mary Lynne, Joyce M. Clements, and Richard Petyk
2007 Final Report: Results of Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Sankaty Head Lighthouse Relocation Project, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Archaeologists excavated 32, 50x50cm shovel test pits around the base of the extant Sankaty Head Lighthouse, at 10m intervals in two transects for the proposed lighthouse relocation project. Fifteen of the 32 test pits contained historical artifacts in the context of demolition fill, and one test pit revealed a brick foundation, probably dating to the 1887 Victorian wood frame keepers' dwelling. Because the history of Sankaty Head lighthouse keepers and their families is well reported, and the function and location of historical structures and outbuildings appear on numerous maps, plans, and photographs, further testing is unlikely to produce significant new information about lighthouse keeping. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2730 Elquest, Ora, and Dianna Doucette

2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Osborne Hills, Salem, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

The survey on this 162 acre site included archival research and the excavation of 99, 50x50cm test pits. These test pits were placed within 2, 30x30m blocks, along 16 judgmentally placed transects, and as 8 judgmentally placed test pits in the approximately 69 acre project impact area. Post-contact materials include a bottle and glass scatter and two abandoned cars. A small, 19th-century quarry site consisting of two drilled and split granite boulders was identified. The bottle scatter and abandoned cars represent dumping, while the quarry feature represents a single event of opportunistic quarrying. Further investigation of the quarrying site was not considered likely to produce any additional information. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

27-2731 Rotenstein, David, S., Janet Friedman, and Kristen Heitert
2000 Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Cato Freeman Site, North Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

Archaeologists completed Phase II investigations at the Cato Freeman Site, initially identified as the homesite of an African American family in a 1982 Phase I survey for a proposed technical park (see report #25-405). The intent of the current investigations was to define the site's horizontal and vertical limits, identify and sample artifacts and cultural features, and evaluate the site's integrity and eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Investigations included documentary and cartographic research and archaeological fieldwork consisting of the excavation of 51 shovel tests (50x50cm) and 6, 1x1m test units. Little direct archaeological evidence was recovered during testing. An assemblage of artifacts dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries was recovered and there appears to be some patterning in the differential distribution across the site of functional artifact types. Despite extensive field testing, no architectural features were identified and all of the artifacts were confined to sheet midden/plowzone deposits. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

25-2732 Elquist, Ora, and Suzanne G. Cherau
2007 Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey, Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Facility, Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 103 pages.

The survey area consists of an approximately 100x70m area for the proposed visitor facility, a 30x40m parking area, and an approximately 800m water line. The survey consisted of archival research and the excavation of 170, 50x50cm test pits excavated at 8m to 16m intervals along linear transects. Post-contact period cultural materials recovered in the test pits included brick fragments, ceramic sherds, coal, electrical insulator fragments, iron hardware, glass, plastic, and a nail. Most of the 42 recovered items consist of low-density late-19th-and 20th-century field debris. The electric insulator fragments along with coal, plastic, and brick were collected from a demolition layer possibly related to a demolished outbuilding associated with a 19th-to early-20th-century farmstead. The farmstead buildings were used for housing and storage following military acquisition of the property after 1942. The cultural materials in the project impact area are not considered a significant archaeological resource. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2733 Graves, Anna K.
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Industrial Tower & Wireless – Barre Cell Tower, Old Town Road, Barre, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Fieldwork included a sensitivity assessment, including the walkover survey and subsurface testing.

Seventeen 50x50cm test pits were excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the proposed project area. These test pits were arranged in four linear test pit transects, with testing at 10m intervals. The survey recovered no cultural material and did not identify any potentially significant cultural resources. No further archaeological testing is recommended.

25-2734 Leveillee, Alan
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sugarloaf Hill Estates, Webster, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

The 138-acre property is divided into four parcels, one of which (Parcel 3, 102 acres) is being donated to the Massachusetts Department of Fish and Wildlife and will not be developed. Approximately 10 acres in the developed parcels will remain permanent open space. Sixty-four 50x50cm test pits were excavated in three 30x30m blocks and along judgmental linear transects. The subsurface testing recovered no cultural material; no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2735 Leveillee, Alan
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Hillside at 495 Commercial Complex, Northborough, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

The closest known cultural resources to the 170 acre area include the ancient Native American Crane and Old Stony Brook sites; well-documented lithic workshops and food and resource processing locations occupied repeatedly during the Late and Transitional Archaic periods. These sites were situated to maximize the collection and processing of foods and possibly reeds and rushes collected from, or immediate to, water sources. Far fewer sites are situated away from wetland margins, in the hilly uplands. The Hillside at 495 project area was within the territorial and resource collection catchments of the Native occupants who created the Crane and Old Stony sites, and others in the surrounding dendritic network of the Assabet drainage and related wetlands. It is likely that the rocky upland landscapes like Rock Hill were not occupied for habitation or resource-specific activities that would have required anything but short-duration stays, likely measured in hours. The Native use of this kind of landscape is transitional and of very low archaeological visibility. Any sites in this terrain utilized for more than a few hours would likely be focused in or around a potential lithic source, a rockshelter and/or one affording a strategic observational perspective. These characteristics are not prominent within the planned Hillside at 495 Complex. Similarly, land use in the post-contact period was limited to lumbering and/or grazing. Two hundred and seven test pits were excavated within the Hillside at 495 project area. These test pits, 50x50cm in size, were excavated within 14, 30x30m blocks and along judgmental linear transects. Subsurface testing of the project area recovered no cultural material and no further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2736 Doucette, Dianna L., and A. Peter Mair, II
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey A.D. Makepeace: Santos Property & Hotel Lot, Wareham, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The environmental conditions in the project area suggested it was a sensitive area for Native American cultural resources, and historical maps identified an ironworks in close proximity to the Santos Property. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Seventy-five test pits were excavated within the two parcels. Three pieces of quartz chipping debris were recovered from the Santos Property and two pieces of rhyolite chipping debris was recovered from the Hotel Lot. Although these isolated pieces of chipping debris attest to a Native American presence in the general area, they are not considered significant archaeological resources. No evidence of an ironworks was noted. No further archaeological investigations are warranted.

25-2737 Heitert, Kristen B., and Jennifer Banister
2007 Intensive Archaeological Testing, Sewer Connector, Adams National Historic Site, Quincy, Massachusetts. 120 pages

The proposed sewer connection corridor extends between the Old House and a pond located to the north that was developed by John Adams in 1821. A total of 26, 50x50cm test pits were excavated along the proposed construction corridor including 23 test pits excavated at 5m intervals and three judgmental test pits. The survey recovered 335 pieces of pre- and post-contact cultural material from filled soil contexts including a mix of 18th- and 19th-century domestic and architectural debris and a small assemblage of pre-contact cultural material including a quartz Small Stemmed point, rhyolite biface, and assorted chipping debris. The soil profiles and artifact assemblage indicate that the majority of the project area is covered with a mix of topsoil and colluvium from the surrounding slopes overlying poorly drained subsoil strata. The western slope of the property dividing the Beale and Adams estates appears to be a mid-19th-century fill deposit, while the fill along the east edge of the property is likely the result of the various 19th-century transportation improvements that have occurred in that location (e.g., Old Colony Railroad Line, Newport Avenue). The remains of a relict stream bed, depicted on 18th-century historic maps, also were identified in the center of the transect.

25-2738 Ritchie, Duncan
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fountain Well Water Supply and Treatment Plant, Raynham, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

The project area was characterized by sandy well-drained soils and wooded wetlands, attributes frequently associated with the presence of pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites. It is also near two pre-contact Native American sites, Rozenas I and II, which extended across a large area from the southern shoreline of Nippenicket Pond to the western edge of Titicut Swamp on both the east and west sides of North Main Street. Post-contact period maps showed that the area around Titicut Swamp and North Main Street was the location of a few homesteads during the early 19th century, and by the mid- to late 19th century there were several farms and houses dispersed along North Main Street (Route 104) near the project area. The project area remained a rural landscape until the modern period. Zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity were investigated by excavating 50x50cm test pits at 10m intervals along linear transects. Three array patterns with test pits placed at 5m intervals were used to investigate find spots of pre-contact period Native American cultural material. Fifty-seven test pits were excavated in the project area during the intensive survey. Three small find spots of pre-contact period Native American cultural material (quartzite, rhyolite, hornfels chipping debris) were found in the project area. The Fountain Well 1, 2, and 3 sites have limited information content and are not considered significant. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2739 Binzen, Timothy, and Jennifer Wendt
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Phase 9 Sewer Improvement, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The reconnaissance survey assessed the archaeological sensitivity of 13 cross-country sewer lines and three pump stations. Ten cross-country lines and one pump station were tested. A total of 155 shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5m in locations exhibiting high sensitivity. Native American artifacts were recovered from one location, designated as the Babicz Road Site. An assemblage consisting of nine pieces of gray rhyolite chipping debris was recovered from two of the 14 shovel test pits. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. This small site appears to be the result of a brief episode of stone tool maintenance that occurred at an undetermined time in the ancient past. Low volumes of historic artifacts were encountered in eight of the survey units, typi-

cally in landscaping fill deposits and in association with modern trash, and were mainly attributed to the disposal of household refuse during the 20th century. The Phase 9 sewer project will not affect any significant archaeological resources. No additional testing is recommended.

25-2740 Binzen, Timothy, Christopher Donta, and Jennifer Wendt
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Walnut Grove Estates Project, Hadley, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

An estimated 80 acres were subject to archaeological testing. Locations exhibiting high sensitivity were tested. A total of 150 were excavated. While the local topography (gentle ridges and terraces in proximity to the Fort River floodplain), the availability of freshwater sources (the Fort River and its tributary streams), and the presence of previously recorded pre-Contact sites in nearby agricultural fields suggest the present survey area would have been favorable for settlement during the pre-Contact Native American period, the soils in the survey area were high in silt content and contained clay. Low volumes of historic artifacts were encountered. There were no locations where historic artifacts were encountered in high concentration or in association with historic features. No additional archaeological survey or testing is recommended for the Walnut Grove Estates project

25-2741 Brett, William, and Anna K. Graves
2007 Intensive (Locational) Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, 2007 Integrity Project, Rehoboth and Berkley, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The Rehoboth project area is located near the Palmer River in an active crop field. The workspace measures 25 feet wide by 150 feet long (approximately 3,750 square feet, or 0.08 acres). The Berkley project area is situated above the Taunton River and a local marsh. The workspace is shaped as a right triangle measuring approximately 67 feet by 75 feet by 102 feet (approximately 2,500 square feet, or 0.06 acres). The intensive survey included a sensitivity assessment, including archival research and a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. At the Rehoboth site, four 50x50cm test pits were excavated within a linear transect at 10m intervals. Fifteen 19th-/20th-century artifacts were recovered in three of the four test pits (four pieces of shell, four sherds of bottle glass, and seven pieces of whiteware), all from within the plow zone. The project area possesses no stratified deposits, intact soil features, or historic features below the surface. Subsurface deposits lie entirely within the soil horizon that has been disturbed by previous plowing, and no further survey was recommended. At the Berkley project area, three 50x50cm test pits were excavated within a linear transect at 10m intervals. Water was encountered in all four test pits. No cultural material was recovered. No further survey was recommended.

25-2742 Herbster, Holly
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Schiavone Property, 18 State Road, Tisbury, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

The previously recorded Vincent Site (19-DK-21) is partially located within the Schiavone parcel. The Vincent Site was partially excavated by William Ritchie in 1966 and contains Late Archaic through Late Woodland deposits indicative of a seasonal habitation site. Eleven 50x50cm test pits were excavated within an approximately 4,800 square foot area where new construction is proposed. The intensive survey encompassed a portion of Ritchie's excavation area to confirm and document the extent of previous disturbance. Subsurface testing recovered a highly fragmented Native American cultural material assemblage collected almost exclusively from previously disturbed soil contexts. The intensive survey indicated that the southern and/or southwestern portions of the property could contain intact soils and cultural deposits associated with the Vincent Site. In addition to a relocation of the impact area to avoid sensitive areas, the property owner will consult with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah Tribal Historic Preservation Office to insure

monitoring during construction activities. No further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-2743 Dudek, Martin G.
2007 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Site Examination at the Dugans Brook Knoll Site (19-MD-151) for the Deaconess Water Treatment Facility Town of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 172 pages.

The survey consisted of 41 test pits (50x50cm): 33 systematic pits in two blocks and a transect, and three judgmentally-placed and five bracket test pits, excavated across archaeologically sensitive areas comprising approximately four acres. Thirteen Native American lithic artifacts and five calcined bone fragments were recovered from six adjacent test pits, confirming the location of the Dugans Brook Knoll Site (19-MD-151). Benjamin Smith collected 29 stone artifacts from a broader area in the 1940s, including Archaic and Woodland period points. The site examination for Site 19-MD-151 consisted of 62 systematic test pits defining a site area 45mx40m. Eight 1x1m excavation units investigated artifact concentrations. A hearth, calcined bone concentration, and tool maintenance areas were identified. A radiocarbon date of 2430 $\pm$ 60 years B.P. was obtained on a charcoal deposit within the hearth. Another 612 calcined bone and 498 Native American chipped lithic artifacts were recovered from the site examination, including three Brewerton/Broad Eared points and one Small Stemmed point. The site is interpreted as short-term Laurentian Late Archaic and Early Woodland campsites associated with tools of rhyolite, hornfels, and quartzite. Excavations recovered a sufficient sample from the site area, and review of the curated and recently excavated collections provided interpretations of ancient settlements and land use in the area.

25-2744 Duncan Ritchie
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Afra Terrace, West Boylston, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

During archival research, available information about known archaeological sites within the Afra Terrace project area and vicinity was reviewed. A land management plan for the Wachusett Reservoir watershed identified 27 known and recorded pre-contact period Native American sites within or near the project area. The South Bay Quartzite Quarry Site (19-WR-185) and a rockshelter used from the Late/Terminal Archaic to Middle or Late Woodland periods appeared to be within the project area. Limited excavation by an avocational archaeologist in 1972 at the quarry site recovered a deposit of quartzite fragments and chipping debris along with an assemblage of quarry tools; the rockshelter produced a soapstone smoking pipe and Small Stemmed projectile point. The project area contained environmental settings such as level terraces near wetlands or streams with potential to contain unidentified Native American archaeological sites. Archival research indicated that the project area was used primarily as farmland during the post-contact period and had the potential to contain the remains of farmsteads or house sites. A walkover survey was conducted to assess the extent of previous disturbance within a defined development parcel and confirm the location of the South Bay Quartzite Quarry Site (19-WR-185) and associated rockshelter. The development parcel along Afra and Jasmine drives was considered to have low archaeological sensitivity because of extensive modification. The locations of the South Bay Quartzite Quarry Site and a rockshelter were confirmed and they remain intact on the crest and upper western slope of a wooded hill in the northeast portion of the project area. These sites are within the project area but outside the defined development parcel. No further archaeological investigation of the development parcel is recommended. A proposed stone-lined drainage swale on the west slope of the hill above Afra Drive and along the margin of the development parcel is not likely to disturb the South Bay Quartzite Quarry Site. However, an effort should be made to minimize the amount of alteration of soils and vegetation during construction of the swale. After construction of the swale, any exposed soil should be covered to stabilize the slope and avoid future erosion. The South Bay Quartzite Quarry Site and associated rockshelter are considered potentially significant cultural resources that contain evidence of pre-contact period Native American

quarrying of lithic material and habitation. It is recommended that development avoid the South Bay Quartzite Quarry and associated rockshelter site. If avoidance is not possible, then archaeological evaluation to determine the site's significance is recommended.

25-2745 Ritchie, Duncan
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Beaver Pond Commons, Milford, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

Research indicated that several pre-contact Native American sites are located in the vicinity of the project area. Post-contact period cultural resources were expected to reflect past agricultural/pastoral activities. Most of the project area was considered to have high and moderate sensitivity for both pre- and post-contact period cultural resources. Remains of a post-contact period farmstead were found. Fifty-six, 50x50cm test pits were excavated along judgmentally placed transects in areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing identified four pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites (Beaver Pond Site, Chipmunk Site, Kitchen Sink Site, and Oak Knoll Site) and sampled the post-contact period farm complex (Read-Davis Farmstead Site). The Chipmunk, Kitchen Sink, and Oak Knoll sites contained low densities of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris. A single non-diagnostic quartz scraper was found on the Oak Knoll Site. These three sites are not considered potentially significant. No further archaeological investigation of these three sites is recommended. The Beaver Pond Site contains activity areas where stone tools were made from several different lithic materials such as quartz, rhyolite, and hornfels. A bifacial tool blade of quartz was also found on this site. The site contains Native American cultural material in both topsoil and intact subsoil horizons. The hornfels chipping debris indicates that the site contains a Middle Woodland Period (1,600 to 1,000 years ago) component. The Beaver Pond Site is considered a potentially significant cultural resource. Avoidance of the site is recommended, otherwise further archaeological evaluation is recommended. Research using post-contact period maps of the towns of Milford and Bellingham indicated that some parts of the Read-Davis Farmstead Site may have been constructed by around 1870. The farmstead is not shown on the 1940 or 1946 USGS topographic maps of the area suggesting that buildings had been demolished prior to about 1940. The archaeological deposits on the Read-Davis Farmstead Site contain only late-19th-century to early modern period artifacts. The structural remains on the site have been well documented with scaled drawings and digital photographs. Additional archaeological investigation of the Read-Davis Farmstead Site would be unlikely to yield significant information. No further archaeological investigation of this site is recommended (See Report 25-2812).

25-2746 Graves, Anna, and Holly Herbster
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Westport Lakes Subdivision, Westport, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The proposed project involves the development of a residential subdivision on 44.7 acres of an approximately 220 acre parcel of land near the intersection of Routes 88 and 177. A total of 52, 50x50cm test pits were excavated along 10m interval transects and as judgmental test pits. No cultural resources were identified and no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-2747 Pasquariello, Raymond D., Richard Petyk, Joyce M. Clements, and Gregory Dubell
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the NSTAR Electric Relocation of 115 kV Line 433-507 Project; NStar Electric Row 8-1 Framingham, Natick, and Sherborn, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

Archaeologists conducted historical and environmental research and excavated 83, 50x50cm shovel test pits during this survey. The project right-of-way is 76.2m (250ft) wide and extends 4.82km (3mi) through commercial, light industrial, and residential areas in the southeastern por-

tion of the Concord River Watershed. One previously identified site (19-MD-598, see report #25-607) was determined to be beyond the impact area. Archaeologists excavated shovel test pits in the exact location of 33 pole replacements and at 7.5m (24.6ft) intervals in each of the cardinal directions around the primary shovel test pits. Archaeologists recovered no cultural materials and recommended that the project continue without further investigation.

25-2748 Cherau, Suzanne, Stephen Olausen, and Tim Wallace
2006 Annual Report, Cultural Resource Monitoring, Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2323. 24 pages.

The 2006 annual report presents the results of investigations carried out as recommended in the 2004-2005 Annual Report action plan (see report #25-2699), descriptions of cultural-resource-related activities that occurred in 2006, and an action plan for the year 2007. Archaeologists conducted Phase IB survey investigations for proposed improvements in the Whitingham Carry-In Recreation Area. Subsurface testing consisting of 8, 50x50cm test pits did not identify any below-ground cultural deposits. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project area. No projects relating to historic buildings at the Deerfield Project were undertaken during this reporting period, and no new educational/public outreach program activities were conducted. As part of the Action Plan archaeological sensitivity assessments for new recreational enhancement projects will be conducted as design plans become available. Cultural resource management geographic information systems layers are to be created.

25-2749 Leveillee, Alan
2007 Area-Specific Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Driscoll Development, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

Archaeologists completed an area-specific survey within sections of a proposed six-lot residential development with a roadway access off Broad Street in Bridgewater to provide information about the nature and extent of the Old Trinity Church Burial Ground and its relationship to the planned development. Four gravestones were identified within the planned roadway. The gravestones include three carved headstones and a base for one headstone. The four stones are spaced 2 to 3 meters from one another, in an apparent cluster. The three headstones include those of Lucy Ann Carr, 1827-1899 (granite stone and base, machine cut and polished; apparently a 20th-century replacement stone), Florence W. Sandridge, 1877-1895 (also a machined granite stone polished; also a 20th-century replacement), and Matilda Marshall, died 189(?) (marble). Hand testing in immediate proximity to the headstones identified associated features that conformed to grave shafts. Archaeological investigation for unmarked interments associated with the Old Trinity Church burial ground also included excavation of seven machine trenches along and to either side of the proposed access roadway's centerline. Machine trenches were excavated to depths exceeding 1ft (30cm) below the ground surface and ranged in width between 1.75m and 3m and 5-15m in length. Machine-assisted archaeological investigations within the Driscoll property in exposed 136.5sq m of subsoil along the staked easement of the proposed access road. No grave shafts or other soil anomalies were observed in any of these trenches. The Marshall, Sandridge, and Carr stones are not displaced from the 19th-century sections of the Old Trinity Church to the east, but are in situ extensions of it. The existence of these graves suggested other graves may be present and further testing was recommended.

25-2750 Binzen, Timothy, and William Thompson
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Lowe's Home Center, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Fifty one shovel test pits were excavated in areas exhibiting high sensitivity. No significant historic resources were encountered. Three neighboring test pits on a natural terrace overlooking Pe-

cousic Brook recovered pieces of chipping debris from the historic plowzone and from the intact, sandy subsoil stratum. The assemblage from the test pits consisted of one flake of red rhyolite, five flakes of chert, and possible fire-cracked rock fragments. The resource was designated the Pecousic Brook Site. No subsurface features were encountered at the site, which appears to be contained within an area that has preliminary maximum dimensions of 30ft (9m) from north to south, and 40ft (12m) from east to west. Avoidance of the site was recommended.

25-2751 Heitert, Kristen
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Eliot Montessori School, South Natick, Massachusetts. 109 pages.

The 4.78-acre project parcel, located in the John Eliot Historic District, contains several existing structures including the Peletiah Morse Tavern, ca. 1748, the only known historic resource within the project parcel; a detached outbuilding; and a 19th-century barn foundation. Fifty-six, 50x50cm test pits were excavated across the project area using three 30x30m blocks, one judgmentally placed transect, and 13 judgmentally placed test pits. The test pits documented a range of plowed and deeply filled soil profiles containing a mix of 19th- through 20th-century domestic (whiteware, ironstone, pearlware, American stoneware, and molded bottle glass) and architectural (machine-cut and wire nails, brick, mortar, and window glass) debris. A small assemblage of 18th-century materials (English white salt-glazed stoneware, English yellow slipware, creamware, and Jackfield) was recovered from fill soils adjacent to the house foundation, but no builder's trench, intact post-contact period landscape features, or relict ground surfaces were identified. Six pieces of pre-contact cultural material were recovered from plowed/fill soils including an argillite scraper, rhyolite chipping debris, and a quartz flake. No evidence of a 17th- or early-18th-century occupation of the property by the "Praying Indian" community of Natick was identified during the survey. This lack of data seems to corroborate recent scholarship suggesting that the center of South Natick was never a locus of residential native settlement during the plantation or proprietorship periods. No evidence of a builder's trench or landscape features associated with the original construction or subsequent Euro-American occupation of the Peletiah Morse Tavern was identified during the survey.

25-2752 Elquist, Ora, and Dianna Doucette
2007 Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, 2 Fairgrounds Road, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

Archival research and a walkover survey of the 20 acre site concluded that most of the project area was archaeologically sensitive for pre- and post-contact cultural resources. Seventy-nine 50x50cm test pits, distributed among five 30x30m blocks, along one linear transect, and within one test pit array were excavated in portions of the project area free of surface indications of disturbance. One previously unidentified archaeological site, designated Find Spot 1, consists of a single, quartzite projectile point tip. The projectile point tip is not diagnostic of any specific chronological period and was derived from a disturbed context. No other pre-contact cultural materials or features were identified. Historical period ceramics were found with the projectile point tip, and scatters of ceramics and glass were found to the west and southwest of Find Spot 1. The post-contact materials are typical of debris associated with plowed agricultural fields. Find Spot 1 is not as a significant site. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2753 Lance, Mark, and Alan Leveillee
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Westfield Pavilion, Westfield, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

The planned complex will include buildings, and associated roadways and parking lots on a 217-acre parcel in the north-central section of the town. A total of 190, 50x50cm test pits were exca-

vated within 10, 30x30m blocks, and along judgmental linear transects. Test pits demonstrated that the soils are relatively undisturbed and well-stratified Hinckley and Windsor series loamy sands. Subsurface testing within the project area recovered cultural material in one test pit. Four pieces of chipping debris were recovered; two rhyolite flakes from B_1 soil, and two chert flakes from the top 10cm in the duff. An array was excavated around this test pit at a 5m interval, but no other cultural material was recovered. This small site has been designated the Vista Pond Site. The Vista Pond Site is on a high terrace overlooking Pond Brook. It is most likely a single-use site, likely for resource extraction or hunting-gathering activities. The chronology of the site is difficult to determine, but the non-local lithic material is suggestive of the Woodland Period. Being concentrated in a single test pit, this limited deposit is not considered a potentially significant archaeological resource. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2754 Graves, Anna
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Industrial Tower & Wireless- Duxbury Cell Tower, Temple Road, Duxbury, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

The proposed project involves the construction of a new 100-foot monopine wireless communications tower enclosed within a 10,000sq ft fenced compound and the improvement of an approximately 1,000ft access road between the fenced compound and Temple Street. Fifteen, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the tower and compound area and the access road. No cultural materials were identified, and no further archaeological testing was recommended.

25-2755 Strauss, Alan E.
2003 Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lot 43 Turning Mill Road, Brewster, MA. 36 pages.

Background research indicated that no recorded prehistoric sites existed within the project area. Historical sources indicated that the area remained wooded and uninhabited throughout the historic period. Twelve of the 25 test pits excavated contained prehistoric artifacts. A total of 62 flakes and three stone tool fragments were recovered from the site. None of the tool fragments were diagnostic. Seven sherds of Early to Middle Woodland pottery were recovered. The site appears to be a small Woodland Period activity area. Because of the low density of artifacts, the lack of internal site complexity, and the absence of subsurface features, the site has minimal research potential. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2756 Leveillee, Alan
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mitchell Farm Irrigation Line, Westborough, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

This project included historical research, field reconnaissance, and subsurface investigations. An initial walkover of the site recovered pre-contact Native American and post-contact Euro-American cultural materials from the surface. Twenty test pits were excavated along the 1,350ft length of the project area. Subsurface testing yielded cultural materials in 8 test pits including low densities of post-contact and Native American artifacts, including a small projectile point tentatively identified to the Woodland Period. No evidence of features was recovered in any of the test pits. The archaeological deposits in the Mitchell Farm Field are designated the Mitchell Farm Site. It is recommended that the planned irrigation line construction be either surface based or confined vertically within the existing plow zone stratum, with the construction trench not exceeding vertical depths of 30 cm. If implementation of these recommendations is not prudent or feasible, further archaeological investigation is necessary.

25-2757 Tritsch, Electa Kane
2007 Documenting Hassanamesit Woods, Its History and Cultural Resources. 187 pages.

This report documents the prehistory and history of Hassanamesit Woods in Grafton and is intended to be used, together with a companion natural resources inventory, as a briefing document to inform the planning of future investigations. Archaeological investigations have been conducted here in 2003 and 2005 and subsequently (see reports #25-2565 and 25-2391). The report discusses Grafton in the Precontact Era, the development of the "Praying Town" of Hassanamesit, and its evolution in relation to the town of Grafton. The turnover of land proprietorship in Grafton in the 18th and early 19th centuries is covered, as well as Grafton's "Golden Age" in the early 19th century. The report addresses the development of the Keith Hill area and the Fiske Farms. Historical sources are included in an appendix.

25-2758 Towle, Linda, Duncan Ritchie, and Barbara Robinson
1981 Wayland Prehistoric Site Survey. 123 pages.

This project is Phase I of a systematic study of the town of Wayland's prehistory (See Report # 25-613). This survey consolidated and upgraded the recorded data on known sites and identified new sites through the inventory of private collections. Twenty three sites were inventoried during this survey, 9 new and 14 previously known. The survey identified 22 locations of possible significance in need of more data, and general areas worthy of field investigation. In addition to the site surveys, 15 private archaeological collections containing artifacts from Wayland archaeological sites were inventoried. Results of this survey showed evidence of occupation along the Sudbury River throughout prehistory; a systematic survey of the interior of Wayland is recommended. The report identifies nine sites surrounding Heard Pond that are potentially eligible for National Register nomination. Archaeological testing is recommended for any construction projects on land more than ½ mile from the Sudbury River.

25-2759 Miller, Aaron F.
2007 Archaeological Site Examination Survey at the Taylor's Fort Site (CRL.HA.19 and 19-FR-407), Charlemont, Massachusetts. 145 pages.

The archaeological site examination survey of the Taylor's Fort Site at Hall Tavern Farm in Charlemont was conducted as part of the Taylor's Fort Archaeological Project, a public educational venture. The project consisted of two phases of excavation: a reconnaissance survey, carried out in the spring of 2006 (see report # 25-2672), and an archaeological site examination survey that took place in the summer/fall of the same year. The initial reconnaissance survey revealed two archaeological sites at the location, a Native American site (19-FR-407) containing steatite bowl fragments and a Late Archaic Orient Fishtail projectile point and an 18th- and 19th-century historic site (CRL.HA.19). The initial survey was designed to locate the site of a circa 1754 fortified farmstead and assess the archaeological potential. The site examination was intended to locate the structures comprising the fortification. Excavation revealed the two foundations from the fortified farmstead and a third foundation built in the last quarter of the 18th century. More than 3,000 artifacts were unearthed from various periods of occupation at the site, with more than 1,000 items dating to the fort-period occupation of the setting. The project was a community-funded program that educated and involved the surrounding communities in their historical and archaeological heritage.

25-2760 Mair, A. Peter, II.
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Lowell/Morton Street Bridge (L-15-004) Replacement Project, Lowell, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The survey of a proposed 650ft-long access road was conducted to identify potentially significant archaeological resources in the project area using a combination of archival research and subsurface testing. Archival research indicated that the project area was potentially sensitive to contain

Native American cultural resources because there are two recorded sites (19-MD-52 and -896) located to the northwest of the project area and environmental conditions are favorable. Fieldwork consisted of a walkover/surface evaluation and subsurface testing. Thirteen, 50x50cm test pits were excavated along two transects. No cultural material was recovered. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the Morton Street Bridge Replacement Project.

25-2761 Graves, Anna K., and Holly Herbster
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Route 6 Median Installation & Safety Improvements at Edgehill Road, Massachusetts Highway Department Assignment No. 32-B, Bourne, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

The project area extends along Route 6 approximately 2,000 feet west of and 1,600 feet east of the Route 6/Edgehill Road intersection and involves road widening along the northerly side of Route 6. Twenty, 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated along three linear transects within the project area. No cultural materials or features were identified, and no additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

25-2762 Ingham, Donna, and Alan Leveillee
2007 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Blackstone Municipal Water and Sewer Improvements, Blackstone, Massachusetts. 125 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted for the portions of two cross-country water main alignments considered to be archaeologically sensitive. Subsurface testing of a proposed cross-country alignment recovered prehistoric and historic cultural material, and identified a below-ground historic feature and the remains of three nearby structures including associated elements of stream channel modification for the delivery of water power. The historical cultural resources, including the structural and engineering remains, are associated with site BLK-HA-03, a domestic/industrial/agricultural complex dated c.1830-1898 and occupied/operated by multiple generations of the Aldrich family. These historic cultural resources may contribute to knowledge of 19th-century land use, economy, and settlement patterns in the Blackstone River Valley outside of the heavily industrialized and better documented settlements along the Blackstone River. Prehistoric materials from this site consist of 164 pieces of quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, and unidentified lithic material debitage, as well as two quartz biface fragments. The prehistoric component of this site has potential to contribute to the somewhat sparse knowledge of prehistoric land use and settlement patterns in the immediate region. Therefore, avoidance of these potentially significant cultural resources is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, an archaeological site examination is recommended. If the cross-country construction option in this section of the project area is chosen, site BLK-HA-03 will be impacted and site examination investigations are warranted. However, no potentially significant archaeological sites will be impacted if the Elm Street and Old Elm Street alternative is selected. Impacts to BLK-HA-03 will be avoided and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2763 Rainey, Mary Lynne, Richard Petyk, and Joyce Clements
2007 Phase II Site Examination of the Pleasant Street Site (19-PL-169), Route 24 and Pleasant Street Development, Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Based on the results of a Phase I study that identified the Pleasant Street Site (19-PL-169) within a proposed 28.54-acre development (see report #25-2709), archaeologists completed a site examination comprised of 203, 50x50cm shovel test pits placed at 10m intervals and 5 judiciously located 1x1m units. The Phase I research recovered 130 artifacts from 38 shovel test pits, and the Phase II survey identified low-density lithic deposits, calcined bone fragments, and 6 tool fragments, none of which is temporally diagnostic. The research suggests that the Pleasant Street Site represents multi-component, short-term activity such as a resource-collecting location peripheral to the large

population centers throughout the upper Taunton and greater Hockomock Swamp area from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The site area was likely also affected by intensive artifact collecting over many decades. Archaeologists consider the Pleasant Street Site ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and recommend no further work for this project.

25-2764 Ritchie, Duncan
2006 Archaeological Site Examination and Public Education Program, Canton Senior Center, Eliot School Site (19-NF-72), Canton, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Archaeologists completed an archaeological site examination of the Eliot School Site (19-NF-72) within the 22 acre project area. The site examination was carried out in coordination with the Canton Historical Commission and Canton Council on Aging. Volunteers from the Canton Historical Commission and students from Canton High School, Roger Williams University, and Harvard University participated in the field work. An intensive survey at the site completed in 2004 (see report #25-2540) identified pre-contact Native American cultural material including a Middle Archaic Period semilunar knife preform, a Terminal Archaic Period Orient fishtail projectile point, and a non-diagnostic bifacial tool blade fragment. Chipping debris of rhyolite, hornfels, and quartz was also recovered. The portion of the Eliot School Site within the wooded northern portion of the project area appeared to have good integrity and was considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. The total horizontal extent of the Eliot School Site is estimated to be 7,100sq m. During the site examination, 31, 50x50cm test pits and four, 1x1m excavation units yielded more than 400 pieces of rhyolite, hornfels, quartz, argillite, quartzite, and arkose chipping debris. Several small lithic workshop loci with high to moderate densities of rhyolite and hornfels chipping debris found on the site indicate that stone tool manufacture was the primary activity undertaken. A single suspected Native American hearth feature was investigated during the site examination and found to be likely a post-contact period intrusion. A majority of the pre-contact Native American cultural material was recovered from the plowzone. The research design hypothesized that the Eliot School Site could have been oriented to the headwaters of Pequit Brook and a Native American trail that followed the approximate alignment of the 18th- and 19th-century roadways represented by Chapman and Washington streets. The archaeological site area, which extends from Washington Street across the fairly level upper surface of a glacial outwash feature (kame plain) to the edge of a steep natural slope, appears to support this hypothesis. The archaeologists also predicted, and the site examination showed, that the archaeological deposits would include some high and moderate density patches of cultural material (stone tools, chipping debris) and various features. Several lithic workshop loci marked by high to moderate density patches of rhyolite and hornfels chipping debris were found in the southern portion of the wooded area sampled in the site examination. A narrow range of archaeological features was present. For example, only a few fragments of burnt rock were found and there was no evidence of concentrations marking large roasting platforms or similar features. Hornfels chipping debris found in two concentrations indicated a general episode of site use in the Middle Woodland (ca. 1,600 – 1,000 years ago) to Late Woodland (ca. 1,000 - 500 years ago) periods. The Eliot School Site had lithic workshops located in relatively close proximity to a source area (Blue Hills) for two materials (rhyolite, hornfels). Systematic sampling using a 10m interval for test pits revealed that much of the Eliot School Site was composed of low-density deposits of chipping debris surrounding a few distinct concentrations of rhyolite and hornfels debitage. Although the archaeologists predicted that the lithic assemblage would be dominated by chipped-stone tools, this pattern was not supported; no chipped-stone tools were recovered. No diagnostic projectile points were found on the Eliot School Site during the site examination and it was not possible to address hypotheses about the types of lithic materials used to make any Middle and Late to Terminal Archaic or Woodland Period projectile points present in the site. Further archaeological investigation of the Eliot School Site would be unlikely to produce new or significant information. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

25-2765 Barker, F. Timothy, Timothy Binzen, and Quentin Lewis
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Route 2 Safety Improvements Project, Orange, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

Two survey units were tested for a proposed replacement ramp on Route 202 for the westbound lane of Route 2 (Survey Unit 1) and a detention basin on the northern side of Route 2, west of the bridge across Lake Rohunta (Survey Unit 2). All other impact areas associated with the project were extremely disturbed or environmentally unfavorable to warrant archaeological testing. In total, 22 shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5m in linear transects in locations exhibiting high archaeological sensitivity. Seven of the test pits in Survey Unit 2 produced historic and modern materials. These included fragments of pane and bottle glass, whiteware, and brass buttons, but consisted mainly of 20th-century roadside refuse such as pieces of rubber, asphalt, plastic, and candles. Interestingly, one test pit produced one 1940 quarter, nickels from 1944 and 1945, and one 1957 penny. Feature 1, a refuse pit dating to the mid-20th century, was recorded in Survey Unit 2, but does not represent a significant cultural resource. The proposed safety improvements will not affect any possibly significant cultural resources; no additional survey is recommended.

25-2766 Doucette, Dianna L., and A. Peter Mair, II
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, A.D. Makepeace Preserve at Agawam Phase I Project Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

The survey of the 88 acre parcel included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 150, 50x50cm test pits were excavated. One isolated rhyolite projectile point midsection and one jasper flake were recovered. The projectile point midsection has parallel sides and a collateral flaking pattern to suggest it is an Eden type, diagnostic of the Paleoindian or Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.). Although the archaeological deposits contribute important information to the extant Native American database for the Taunton River Drainage in southeastern Massachusetts, it does not appear that additional archaeological testing will yield any significant new classes of data. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2767 Doucette, Dianna L.
2007 Archaeological Site Examination, Deer Pond Site, A.D. Makepeace Wareham Road Core Parcel 1, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

Thirty, 50x50cm test pits and two, 1x1m units were excavated within the Deer Pond Site, resulting in the recovery of 27 pieces of rhyolite chipping debris and three chipped-stone tools (1 rhyolite Brewerton side-notched projectile point, 1 rhyolite Brewerton projectile point preform, and 1 rhyolite knife blade). The Brewerton points are diagnostic of the Laurentian/Late Archaic Period (ca. 5,000 B.P.). During the intensive survey (see report #25-2584), seven pieces of rhyolite chipping debris were recovered from this area. The Deer Pond Site is characterized as a low-density scatter of rhyolite chipping debris and chipped-stone tools representing one or two episodes of lithic reduction. No features were identified, but the cultural material was recovered from 0–40 cmbs in undisturbed A and B horizons suggesting excellent integrity. Based on the distribution of cultural material recovered during the intensive survey and site examination testing, the Deer Pond Site covers an area of approximately 15m north/south by 20m east/west, or at least 300sq m. The archaeological deposits recovered from the Deer Pond Site contribute important information to the extant Native American database for southeastern Massachusetts. The site examination collected sufficient information to answer basic questions about site size, age, and internal complexity. However, because of a lack of radiocarbon-datable contexts and relatively low potential for finding such contexts, it does not appear that additional archaeological testing will yield significant new classes of data. No further archaeological investigation of this site area is recommended.

25-2768 Donohue, Barbara
2007 Report of a Specialized Intensive (Locational) Survey, Lexington Battle Road, Hanscom Air Force Base, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 276 pages.

On behalf of Hanscom Air Force Base, the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence requested a specialized archaeological survey, consisting of a metal-detector survey followed by field excavation, in areas with potential for battlefield debris particularly resources associated with the Battle of April 19, 1775. The metal detector survey recovered five artifacts likely to be associated with the battle and two that are less likely to be so. The battle-related artifacts (3 musket balls, a musket ball bullet mold, and a cuprous shoe buckle) were recovered from three loci suggesting the possibility that activity areas associated with the battle existed. To test this theory, a magnetic field gradient survey was conducted in November of 2004. While the presence of activity areas could not be determined, a fascine knife, believed to be from the period under study and possibly associated with the battle, was recovered. Another phase of field investigation, consisting of the excavation of shovel test pits, a metal detector survey, and a magnetic field gradient survey, was conducted in November of 2005 in association with the transfer of a parcel of land to Minute Man National Historical Park. The property to be transferred had potential for battlefield debris as well as prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. The transfer of the property to Minute Man National Historical Park will, in effect, bisect the battlefield site. It is recommended that the boundaries of the battlefield site that remain in Hanscom AFB should be defined and included within the overall site boundaries associated with the Battle of April 19, 1775. Historic research suggests that the recovered battle-related artifacts could be associated with British flanking troops firing at the Lincoln and/or Lexington Minute Men, Pitcairn's troops firing at Parker's Minute Men, or both scenarios occurring simultaneously. Secondary sources suggest that Lincoln Minute Man William Thorning was involved in fighting the British flankers in close proximity to the project area. Additional historic research is recommended to locate the origin of the William Thorning story, as information contained in that source may clarify interpretation of the field results and facilitate interpretive efforts at Minute Man National Historical Park. Documentary research revealed that features associated with the Thomas Nelson Sr. Farm Site (19-MD-347/HA6), in particular landscape characteristics that may be associated with the Battle of April 19, 1775, may be present within Hanscom Air Force Base. Features and/or artifacts associated with this 18th-century farm may also be present. Further documentary research is recommended to determine the extent of the 30-acre parcel that Thomas Nelson Sr. purchased in 1770 and to clarify existing site boundaries.

25-2769 Dujnic, Teresa
2005 Intentions of Independence: Medicinal Practice and Community Identity at Boston's African Meeting House. 217 pages.

The African Meeting House on Boston's Beacon Hill was the center of a vibrant African American community during the 19th century. Members of this community worked toward creating an independent and respectable community identity with their actions and with their words. One way African American community identity was manifested is in the attitudes toward medicine and medicinal practices. This Master's thesis analyzes the medicinal artifacts from the African Meeting House excavations (1975-1985) to investigate questions about medicinal use at the Meeting House and how these practices might have articulated with assertions of equality, citizenship, and community pride. The analysis of documentary and archaeological evidence reveals that the African American community embraces some aspects of mainstream Euro-American medicine in an effort to adopt the symbols of respectability associated with the professional medical sphere. The evidence also speaks to the potential persistence and redefinition of medicine systems with roots in Africa and the American South. The African American community incorporated both traditional African American and Euro-American medicinal practices to create a new African American medicine system distinct in approach and meaning from the various systems they drew upon.

25-2770 Herbster, Holly
2005 A Documentary Archaeology of Magunkaquog, Ashland, Massachusetts. 224 pages.

This Master's thesis examined the documentary records related to Magunkaquog, one of seven Christian Indian communities established in Massachusetts Bay before 1675 by missionary John Eliot. This small "Praying Town" in present-day Ashland was officially established in 1669. The research was designed to help interpret the archaeological components of a small, late 17th- to mid-18th-century fieldstone structure identified at Magunco Hill and thought to be Magunkaquog's meeting house. Seventeenth-century legislative documents and descriptions, written almost exclusively by European Americans, were often used to promote the success of the mission in New England to backers and critics overseas. Although Magunkaquog was portrayed as a site of regular colonial/Native interaction, a close examination of the documents suggests that few European Americans ever visited. This "Praying Town" instead functioned as a place to maintain and even strengthen traditional Native sociopolitical networks throughout a period of increasing change in Massachusetts. Harvard College's purchase of the Magunkaquog lands in 1715 was the first overt colonial attempt to dispossess the Native inhabitants of this land and was met by open resistance in the form of a signed protest letter and the suicide of one individual. Faced with few choices in a rapidly shrinking land base, the Native proprietors agreed to the sale. Even after this event, however, Native people maintained their connections to the land. Despite colonial bias in the past and present, a continuum of Native history is present in the Magunkaquog documents.

25-2771 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Dianna L. Doucette
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, A.D. Makepeace: Tihonet Business Park, Wareham, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing within the 42 acre parcel to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. Archival research indicated favorable environmental conditions that suggested the area was sensitive for Native American cultural resources. Subsurface testing with 117, 50x50cm test pits documented natural A and subsoil horizons over the majority of the tested portions of the project area. No cultural material was recovered from any of the test pits. No further archaeological investigations are warranted.

25-2772 George, David R., William F. Keegan, Aaron Palermo, and Catherine M. Labadia
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Optasite Cellular Telecommunications Facility off Stony Hill Road, Wilbraham, MA. 61 pages.

The proposed facility was situated in close proximity to the South Branch of Mill River, and the project area consisted of a 21.5x21.5m (70x70ft) lease area and an associated access road that measured approximately 3.7m (12ft) in width and extended for a distance of nearly 410m (1,345ft). Following completion of background research and pedestrian survey of the project areas, subsurface testing was undertaken. A total of 53 of 61 planned shovel tests were excavated at 7.5m intervals throughout the lease area and associated access road. The eight planned but unexcavated shovel tests fell within areas characterized by large tree throws, on steep slopes, and/or in highly eroded areas. Each square shovel test measured 50x50cm and glacial till was typically encountered at depths no greater than 80cm. Although several shovel tests exhibited a disturbed soil profile, the project area primarily consisted of well-drained soils that graded from loamy sand to gravelly coarse sand. No cultural deposits or features were identified. No additional fieldwork is recommended.

25-2773 Hart, Siobhan M., and Elizabeth S. Chilton
2006 Summary Report on Archaeological Investigations, Eaglebrook Area C Site, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 170 pages.

The 2004 field school project tested an area of approximately 4,800 sq m and excavated 19, 50x50cm shovel test pits spaced at 5m intervals along 4 east-west transects across a terrace, located on both sides of a long ditch embankment feature. We also excavated a total of 7, 1x2m units and 1, 1x1m unit to the east and west of the ditch embankment features and through them. Three distinct areas were identified and distinguished by subsurface strata: West of the ditch embankment features (no plowzone, developed B-horizon), east of the ditch embankment features (plowzone, developed B-horizon), and the ditch embankment features themselves (no plowzone, feature fill, buried A-horizon, and subsurface features). In addition to the ditch embankment features, two subsurface features were identified. Feature 14 is a pit feature that likely dates to the 17th century, which contained charred maize kernels and other botanical remains, six glass beads, and 36 Native American pottery sherds. Feature 15 consists of a rectangular posthole that measures 30x40cm. Other artifacts recovered from site areas include one lithic projectile point and a variety of floral species. Based on our findings, we conclude that there is potential for other subsurface features in this area. The identification and excavation of three cultural features demonstrates that intact cultural features are present in the project area. Additional archaeological testing is recommended to determine whether there are other intact features and sites in the area or on adjacent terraces. The report includes numerous student-written subsections and papers.

25-2774 Hart, Siobhan M., and Elizabeth S. Chilton
2006 Summary Report on Archaeological Investigations, Rodimon I-3 Site (19-FR-265), Deerfield, Massachusetts. 130 pages.

The 2004 field school project conducted archaeological reconnaissance and investigation at the Rodimon I-3 site (19-FR-265) located at the confluence of the Deerfield and Connecticut Rivers in Deerfield. No prior professional testing of the area is recorded, but amateur collecting is documented and there is evidence of looting in the area. The field school tested an area of approximately 1,200 sq m and excavated a total of 11, 1x1m units spaced at 5m intervals along three east-west transects near the terrace edge. Recent flood deposits, a plowzone, and an alluvial B-horizon were identified. A range of artifact types were recovered from these levels, including lithic flakes, one jasper projectile point fragment, one Woodland stemmed projectile point, Native American ceramics, one whiteware sherd, one brass shotgun shell, and one triangular paving stone. We conclude that there is potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits at this location. The presence of deeply buried A- and B- horizon and/or possible features indicates that there may be intact cultural features across the site at a depth of 1m and possibly deeper. Additional archaeological testing is recommended to determine whether there are intact features at greater depths, and to determine the relationship of this site to adjacent sites on other terraces.

25-2775 Ritchie, Duncan
2004 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Scituate Wastewater Collection System Expansion, Phase 2, Scituate, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

This project will involve the installation of approximately 1,400 feet of cross-country sewers and three pump stations. The archaeology included background research, a walkover surface inspection of the project area, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing within the project area consisted of the placement of 29, 50x50cm test pits, placed along judgmental transects and in three, 15x15m sampling blocks, in areas identified as having the potential to contain archaeological resources. Subsurface testing within the project area identified three ancient Native American archaeological sites, the Sunset Road (19-PL-1026), Conroy Terrace (19-PL-1025) and Collier Road (19-PL-1027) sites. The Sunset Road Site was identified after a Late Woodland Levanna type projectile point and two pieces of rhyolite chipping debris were found within disturbed soils. The Conroy Terrace Site consisted of three pieces of chert and rhyolite chipping debris found within a plow zone and buried A horizon soils. The Collier Road Site yielded pre-contact Native American cultural material including chipped (corner notched projectile point, three bifacial tool blades) and

rough stone (hammerstone, hamerstone/abrader) tools, a ceramic sherd, and a sample of 227 pieces of rhyolite, quartz, chert, quartzite, and argillite chipping debris. Low to moderate amounts of historic/modern period cultural material reflects 19th-century agricultural and modern period use of the area but cannot be associated with a specific archaeological site. These sites possess low information content or have been altered to such an extent that they no longer retain integrity. No further archaeological investigation of is recommended.

25-2776 Waller, Joseph N., Jr. and Holly Herbster
2004 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Mosquito Brook Site Impact Area, North Andover, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

The Mosquito Brook Site (19-ES-808) is situated atop an elevated knoll overlooking the Mosquito Brook. It was identified during an archaeological survey in advance of a pipeline project, which will entail construction and operation of an approximate 25-mile, 30-inch outside diameter natural gas pipeline from Methuen to Salem (see reports #25-2427). Despite attempts by the proponent to avoid impacts to the site, it was determined that the approximately 297sq m southwestern portion of the Mosquito Brook Site could not be avoided. Consequently, a data recovery program within the impact area of the site was implemented. The data recovery included the excavation 22, 50x50cm test pits and 11 excavation units. Data recovery investigations recovered 402 pieces of lithic chipping debris and one rhyolite projectile point preform that approximates the Susquehanna Broad/Wayland Notched or Orient Fishtail form. Two small Native American refuse or disposal pits were within the site impact area. Temporally diagnostic artifact types including the preform and calibrated radiocarbon dates ranging between 3630 to 3440 cal. B.P. indicate the Mosquito Brook Site impact area was occupied during the Late/Transitional Archaic Period. As part of the mitigation of impacts to the Mosquito Brook Site, the project proponent has undertaken short and long-term protection plans for non-impacted portions of the site. Construction activities within the Mosquito Brook impact area were recommended to proceed as planned.

25-2777 Chartier, Craig S.
2007 Report on the Intensive Survey at Saw Mill Pond, Easton, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

The project area at Saw Mill Pond is located within Furnace Village National Register Historic District. Sixty-two, 50x50cm test pits were excavated. The project area consists of level land adjacent to Mulberry Brook, located west and south, and areas of wetland to the east. Numerous historic period stone walls and stone piles were identified, representing historic period subdivision of extremely rocky land possibly for pasturage and limited planting. No historic or ancient Native American artifacts were recovered, confirming the research prediction that the area had low sensitivity for historic resources, aside from stone walls and possible agricultural evidence, and, due to the extremely stony soils and proximity of better soils in the immediate area, a moderate sensitivity for ancient Native American sites. No further testing is recommended.

25-2778 Binzen, Timothy
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the George D. Harlow Field (Marshfield Municipal Airport), Marshfield, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

Two known sites have been located in or near the project area. Site 19-PL-426, discovered by an artifact collector, is located on the airport property, and site 19-PL-983, identified by a previous archaeological survey (see report #25-2393), is situated north of the airport. Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey, it is proposed that Native American archaeological sensitivity is low in zones that: 1) are paved or contain architectural development; 2) formerly contained dirt roads; 3) were graded down to the glacial substratum during airport construction; 4) consist of built land; and 5) are within tidal marsh or wetland. Areas of moderate to high sensitivity for Native American sites include zones: 1) containing normal sandy loam soils consistent with a historic plow-

zone; 2) where the undulating ground surface pre-dating the airport is preserved; and 3) adjacent to the Green Harbor River and Marsh. For historic resources, the airport exhibits low sensitivity except for areas located between Runway 6 End and Green Harbor River. In this area, the historical Old Colony Lane and a riverside dock known to exist in the 1830s were identified. Recommendations are made for subsurface testing in high-sensitivity areas where future developments are planned.

25-2779 Chartier, Craig S.
2007 Report on Intensive Survey Fieldwork at Tall Timer Estates, Kingston, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

A total of 153 test pits were excavated in this 167 acre parcel. A total of 1,019 artifacts were recovered (24 prehistoric, 995 historic). The majority of the prehistoric material (18 flakes or flake fragments and one piece of shatter) was recovered from a single test pit and one of its four associated array test pits. This site was designated the Fountainhead Brook Site (19-PL-1028); it is located on a level area overlooking the wetlands associated with Fountainhead Brook. The material likely represents a short-term stopover location where a rough biface was finished or simply reduced further. One rhyolite biface, two pieces of quartz shatter, and one rhyolite flake were recovered from another test pit and from the eroding bank bordering the cranberry bog access road to the north of this test pit. These artifacts may have come from an ancient Native American site destroyed by construction of the bog road. This site was designated the Bog Road Site (19-PL-1029). Six historic sites were identified: one 20th-century trash deposit; two possible 19th-century charcoal burn areas; and three cellar holes. Site examinations at each of the cellar holes and associated house yards are recommended if avoidance of these areas is not possible.

25-2780 Hoffman, Curtiss
2006 Middleborough Little League Site, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 134 pages.

This report describes the preliminary results of an ongoing archaeological investigation undertaken at the Middleborough Little League Site (19-PL-520). The 2006 season recovered 1,180 lithic artifacts, 11 pieces of grit-tempered ceramic, 5,104 pieces of debitage, 4,782 fire-burnt rocks, 1,829 pieces of organic material, and 148 post-Contact period artifacts. It identified 17 cultural features, all but one of them previously undocumented. A total area of 10.5 sq m was excavated. Two newly defined components from the Early and Middle Woodland periods, as well as a continuation of the previously explored Late and Transitional Archaic components, were delineated. One further season of fieldwork is needed to complete the study of artifact and feature distributions in the currently threatened portion of the site and to make recommendations to the town regarding the future of the site (see reports #25-1907, #25-2009, #25-2047, and #25-2521).

25-2781 Donta, Christopher
2007 Archaeological Site Examination and Data Recovery Surveys of the Sargasso Sea Site (19-PL-891), Lakeville, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

A total of 53.75 sq m were excavated at the site. A total of 3,091 artifacts were collected from two concentrations of artifacts that contained primarily Small Stemmed components dating to the Late Archaic period. The majority of artifacts came from the southern concentration where three clusters of features were identified. The evidence from radiocarbon dates on three features suggests that the site was occupied between ca. 4,900 B.P. and 3,900 B.P. Features found include small pit hearths, surface hearths, postmolds of a habitation structure and other facilities, living surfaces, storage pits, and a midden. Food remains, such as deer, turtle, shellfish, goosefoot, sedge, and walnut were recovered inside and outside of feature contexts. Lithic artifacts primarily made of quartz and small quantities of argillite and rhyolite were recovered. The Sargasso Sea Site represents a rare, single-component habitation of the Small Stemmed Tradition Information form the

investigation are proposed to be incorporated into an educational exhibit in the new Lakeville Public Library that was constructed over the site (see report #25-2222).

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25-2782 Chartier, Craig S.
2007 Report on the Intensive Survey Fieldwork at Sabbatia Landing, Taunton, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

Sixteen, 50x50cm test pits were excavated in intact areas in close proximity to Sabbatia Lake; 25 artifacts were found. One prehistoric site was identified however no temporally diagnostic prehistoric material was recovered. The prehistoric artifacts were limited to nine pieces of chipping debris, one biface fragment, and 13 shatter fragments. Historic material was limited to one piece of brick. The density of material recovered indicates the site likely was part of a larger one that extended across the peninsula. The artifacts recovered indicate that lithic reduction was one of the activities at the site. None of the recovered fragments showed signs of the presence of the cortex indicating that the source may have either been quarried blanks or that removal of the cortex from glacial cobbles, several of which were identified during excavation, occurred elsewhere on the site. Due to deep historic plowing and the previous impact caused by construction at the site, the prehistoric site is not considered to have integrity. No further testing is recommended.

25-2783 Chartier, Craig S.
2007 Report on the Site Examination Fieldwork at the Gallt Cellar Hole and Trenches in Wareham, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

The Wareham Historical Commission was made aware of an undocumented cellar hole located on a dirt road believed to be part of a stage coach line from Middleborough to Wareham dating from the 18th to 19th centuries; the parcel is slated for development. No prehistoric archaeological material was recovered during this investigation. In addition to the cellar hole, the Gallt Trench Site was identified. It is either the location of a War of 1812 defensive trench or a boundary or field ditch (“ha-ha”). A reevaluation of this site is included. It was expected that the site examination would yield evidence of ancillary buildings associated with the structure that once covered the cellar hole. The site represented the only historic archaeological house structure to be systematically investigated in the town of Wareham, and it had the potential to provide valuable information on the late 18th through early 19th century agricultural history of the town. Site examination testing revealed that the cellar hole was excavated and the cellar walls erected in the late 19th century, however, it appears that the cellar hole was abandoned soon after construction and no house was built on the site.

25-2784 Chartier, Craig S.
2007 Report on the Intensive Survey Fieldwork at the Proposed Police Station Location, Minot Avenue, Wareham, Massachusetts. 70 pages

Two hundred and two (171 systematically placed along six transects and in five blocks and 31 in nine array brackets) were excavated in high potential areas across the project area. A total of 521 artifacts were recovered (357 prehistoric, 104 historic, 60 unattributable). One large prehistoric site was identified, the Pulaski Site (19-PL-1030), with diagnostic prehistoric material and five features recovered. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of 189 pieces of chipping debris and shatter, two hammerstones, two biface fragments, three projectile point tips, 31 pieces of Native pottery, one piece of steatite, two fragments of a cuprous arrowhead, 112 pieces of shell, 29 pieces of calcined bone (mammal, turtle, bird), and nine pieces of fire-cracked rock. The recovered material dates from the Late Archaic through the Contact periods with the majority related to a Woodland period occupation. It is likely that native occupation of the project area was associated with the Agawam / Car Tracks site (19-PL-188), which is believed to be a part of the larger Agawam Village Site (see report #25-2785).

25-2785 Chartier, Craig S.
2007 Report on Intensive Survey and Site Examination Fieldwork at the Car Tracks / Agawam Site (19-PL-188), Wareham, Massachusetts. 2 Volumes, 274 pages.

Archaeological testing at this site identified significant archaeological remains including 14 features (pits, hearths, shell deposits, one pot drop, and one burial) as well as lithic debitage, steatite, pottery, and faunal remains. Radiocarbon dates ranging from the Early Woodland to Contact Periods were recovered from 4 features. Although the site has been plowed, it retains considerable integrity with intact features remaining below the plow zone and therefore has high research potential and significance. Artifacts recovered from the site suggest a significant occupation from the Transitional Archaic to Contact Period. The site has the potential to significantly add to our understanding of settlement patterns, degrees of mobility, resource procurement and the transition from steatite bowl use to early pottery.

25-2786 Binzen, Timothy
2006 Archaeological Site Examination Survey of the Paleoindian Site, 19-FR-324, at the Turners Falls Municipal Airport, Montague, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

A site examination was conducted for site 19-FR-324, the Turners Falls Airport Paleoindian Site, formerly the Hannemann site, which falls within the area of potential effect for the runway reconstruction and extension project at the Turners Falls Municipal Airport in Montague. A previous intensive (locational) survey had identified four concentrations, here designated Loci A through D, of lithic artifacts on a low sandy ridge, including a Paleoindian side scraper (see reports #25-2330, #25-2447, and #25-2788). Between both surveys, 148, 50x50cm shovel test pits were excavated on a metric site grid, along with 2, 50cmx5m linear trenches. Chipping debris, 2 Gainey-like fluted point basal fragments, 23 channel flake fragments, 2 side scrapers, and 1 unifacial end scraper were recovered from the various loci. The data indicate that a Paleoindian occupation occurred during the Bull Brook phase approximately 12,000 years ago. The site is very well preserved and may represent a pioneering site that was occupied by people who were among the first to explore the upper Connecticut River valley following the last glacial period. The site is located within a protected security zone and geotechnical engineering was applied to eliminate erosion effects and preserve the site.

25-2787 Clements, Joyce M., and Daniel P. Lynch
2007 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Jackson Appleton Middlesex Urban Revitalization and Development Project – Parking Structure, Lowell, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

The site examination included documentary research and analysis, as well as sub-surface investigations of 19.25 sq m in 3 target areas (see report #25-2618). Field testing produced evidence of 21 features, 3 of which were associated with the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 1 was Native American in origin, and 16 were associated with modern construction and demolition activities. The ancient Native American firepit and lithic deposit was completely excavated. It was a rare survivor in the urbanized setting. The site has undergone extensive modification and does not retain sufficient integrity or additional research potential. No additional investigations are recommended.

25-2788 Binzen, Timothy
2006 Archaeological Intensive and Site Examination Surveys in Vegetation Removal Areas and Investigation of Hearth and Stone Features, Turners Falls Municipal Airport, Montague, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted for the runway reconstruction project. Intensive survey was completed for the Hilltop Survey Unit, where vegetation removal and landform modification is anticipated, and for Survey Units V1, V2, and V3, where only vegetation removal is anticipated. Stone walls and stone piles were detected in the Hill Top Survey Unit and interpreted as a historic property boundary and field stone clearing. In Survey Unit V1, chipping debris were recorded at the Mineral Hill, Sandy Knoll, and West Mineral Road-Findspot sites, and at the Feature 1 site, an unusual pit feature with faunal remains, radiocarbon dated to AD 1430 to 1640 was detected. Further testing in Survey Unit V1 identified the West View Historic Site, a small, late 18th- to early 19th-century farmstead not shown on historic maps. The assemblage was consistent with disposal of domestic refuse. In Survey Units V2 and V3, no significant resources were encountered. Avoidance is recommended for all the archaeological sites recorded in Survey V1, with the exception of the West Mineral Road Findspot. A site examination was conducted at Site 19-FR-313, where a small volume of quartz chipping debris had been recorded by a previous intensive survey. No additional cultural material was recovered from the site, and no additional survey is recommended. At Site 19-FR-324, an isolated hearth feature was sampled. No artifacts were recovered in association with the hearth, but radiocarbon assay was conducted, giving a calibrated result of BC 200 to AD 30. The hearth feature is located in the vicinity of the much earlier Paleoindian artifact deposits that have been defined at Site 19-FR-324, but it is unrelated to those deposits. Avoidance of the hearth feature was achieved (see reports #25-851, #25-2330, #25-2447, and #25-2786).

25-2789 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Jennifer Wendt, and F. Timothy Barker
2005 Phase 1A/B Archaeological Intensive (Locational Survey for the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company Compressor Station 264 Improvements, Northeast Connexion Project – New England, Charlton, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

Background research and the walkover inspection indicated that portions of the development parcel had a high potential to contain Native American and European American archaeological sites. In this survey, 72 shovel test pits were excavated. No cultural material was recovered from the project area. Three historic stone field walls were observed and recorded during the survey. It is recommended that all the historic stone field walls be avoided during the proposed construction. An existing bar-way, or gate, in a historic rubble fill field wall is located 24.4m (80ft) south of the proposed limit of construction. It is recommended that the existing gap in the “rubble fill” wall be used to gain access to the construction area west of the wall rather than impact it. Provided that the stone walls can be avoided during construction, no further survey is recommended.

25-2790 Bonner Banister, Jennifer, and Duncan Ritchie
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, The Pinehills, Cornish/Wright Tavern Improvements, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

Thirteen, 50x50cm test pits were excavated within the proposed location of sewer lines, a grease trap, and an addition to the tavern structure. A low-density of post-contact period cultural material consisting mainly of domestic debris (ceramic sherds, kaolin pipestem, button) and structural debris (brick, window glass, nails) was recovered from the test pits. These artifacts were primarily within fill and plow zone soil in areas to be impacted by the installation of the sewer line at the present location of the Cornish/Wright Tavern building. No subsurface features such as trash pits or even discrete artifact deposits relating to the occupation of the tavern were observed during subsurface testing within the proposed sewer lines, nor were any intact archaeological deposits or features associated with the Cornish Wright Tavern identified. No further archaeological investigation is recommended. If future developments on the Cornish/Wright Tavern Site include activities that may result in modification or subsurface disturbance on the site, it is recommended that additional archaeological investigations be conducted (see also report #25-2260).

25-2791 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.
2007 Archaeological Testing for Repairs to the Foundation of the Print Shop, Brook Farm, Boston (West Roxbury). 8 pages.

A total of ten shovel test pits were excavated as part of the survey of the Print Shop proposed foundation repair. Historic artifacts were observed in all ten of the test pits but many of them were of modern or relatively recent provenience, probably associated with the use of the property as an orphanage and children's hospital. However, the creamware and possible pearlware sherds may predate the use of the property as the Brook Farm utopian community, although use of plates and cups could have an extended life. Their presence in disturbed soils does not allow for an accurate association. There were no artifacts that were considered to be quantitatively or qualitatively significant. The archaeological survey of the Print Shop did not locate any significant archaeological resources. The repair of the Print Shop's foundation will have no effect on significant intact archaeological resource of Brook Farm. However, given the historic significance of the property and the extent of the excavation adjacent to the foundation, the DCR Staff Archaeologist will monitor the site work (see reports #25-1167, #25-1257, and #25-1882).

25-2792 Beranek, Christa M.
2007 Merchants, Gentry, Farmers and Brokers: Archaeology of the Complex Identities of the Tyng Family of Dunstable (Tyngsborough), Massachusetts, in the 18th Century. 494 pages.

Archaeological and historical research at the 18th-century core of the Tyng property (TYN-HA-2) in Dunstable (now Tyngsborough), Massachusetts, examines the Tyng family as culture brokers between colonial rural and urban society and the wider British-Atlantic world, through their positions as inland merchants, large-scale agriculturalists, and local political and military leaders. This dissertation highlights the role of material culture in the formation and maintenance of personal identity and social relationships. Following recent studies in anthropological archaeology that approach identity holistically, this dissertation examines the interwoven nature of gender (primarily masculinity), ethnicity (Anglo-American), and various aspects of position such as status and profession. The archaeological data come from three seasons of excavation at the Tyng site in 1980, 1982, and 2002 directed by Mary C. Beaudry and Stephen Mrozowski that tested in and around two successive houses. The artifacts have been analyzed together with documents, visual sources, and comparative case studies to construct a detailed context in which to interpret architecture and land ownership, self presentation through personal adornment, and dining and hospitality as indicated by ceramics and glassware. As both rural residents and elite members of an interrelated merchant network, the Tyngs selectively used material goods to craft their identities, fulfill their particular social needs, and facilitate their participation in multiple communities. They position themselves in relationship to "cultural arguments" of the 18th century by using material statements. These arguments include discussions of gentility and its expression through manners and consumption; the relationships among luxury, trade, dependence and masculinity; and the association of agriculture, patriotism, and moral purity. This contextual perspective presents the Tyngs both as complex individuals and participants in broad social, economic, and political processes.

25-2793 Binzen, Timothy
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey: Facilities of the 104th Fighter Wing of the Massachusetts Air National Guard Barnes Airport, Westfield, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

The survey area for this project was divided into two archaeological survey units. Limited zones that had not been previously disturbed were identified within each survey unit. Locations exhibiting high sensitivity were tested. A total of 89 test pits were excavated. There were no locations where historical artifacts were encountered in high concentration or in association with historical features. No archaeological resources were identified in Survey Unit 1, and no additional survey is recommended for that survey unit. In Survey Unit 2, the Barnes Native American Site (19-HD-307) was identified. Archaeologists recovered 11 pieces of chipping debris, made of chert, argil-

lite, quartzite, and quartz, from three of the nine test pits. The site may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance and preservation is recommended. If avoidance of the site is not feasible, then an archaeological Phase 2 site examination survey is recommended.

25-2794 Lentz, Megan, and Mary C. Beaudry
2007 Report of Limited Site Examination/Archaeological Testing, at the Francis Wyman Property, 56 Wyman Road, Burlington, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

The primary aim of the work was to test areas likely to be impacted by erection of a colonial style timber-frame barn. The excavation involved judgmental placement of 2, 1x2m units and 1, 1x1m unit within a rectangular outline of stones thought to be the foundation remains of a demolished barn, as well as seven additional 1x1m test units placed at 7m intervals along the route proposed for utility trenches. Finds were recovered from the topsoil only, and most of the artifacts were of relatively recent modern date. The archaeological evidence, including complete lack of fire debris, indicates that after a fire in the 1990s the area near the house was scraped down to glacial soils as part of the post-fire clean-up effort. Erection of a barn will not impact significant archaeological deposits.

25-2795 Donta, Christopher, and Timothy Binzen
2007 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Chang Farms Waste Water Outfall Pipe, Whately, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Areas surveyed included land along both sides of River Road and across the flood plain to the Connecticut River. The project area impacts include the construction of a 2m-wide trench. Although the recorded site 19-FR-33, which contained lithic waste, is located nearby, background research did not identify any known cultural resources within the project area. A total of 58 test pits and 6, 1x1m units were excavated. No Native American artifacts, subsurface cultural features, or architectural remains were recovered or identified. A low number of historical artifacts were recovered from the plow zone in 10 of the 64 units excavated. These artifacts did not relate to any intact archaeological features or deposits. No further survey is recommended.

25-2796 Binzen, Timothy, and Peggy Kelly
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Gardner Municipal Airport, Gardner and Templeton, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

A sensitivity map of the entire airport was prepared for this survey. Native American archaeological sensitivity is low in zones that are 1) paved or contain architectural development; 2) graded down to the glacial substratum during airport construction; 3) stony or steep; and/or 4) within wetlands. Zones of moderate to high sensitivity for Native American sites, mostly located in the eastern side of the airport, contain sandy loam soils and appear minimally disturbed. For historical resources, the airport generally exhibits low sensitivity except for the southwestern extremity of the property where the Sheen Site was recorded. The site consists of stone foundations/cellar holes and other visible surface features that correspond to the house of J. Sheen on the 1870 Beers map of Templeton. Recommendations include testing in any areas of high sensitivity where future undertakings are proposed and avoidance and preservation of the Sheen historical site.

25-2797 Binzen, Timothy L, F. Timothy Barker, and Peggy Kelly

2006 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Runway Improvements at the Fitchburg Municipal Airport, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

The airport is located on a broad level plain north of the North Nashua River, downstream from the confluence with Baker Brook. During the construction of the airport in the 1930s the main channels of the North Nashua River, Baker Brook, and their wetlands were entirely filled and diverted to their present locations. The upland hills and terraces adjacent to the eastern side of the airport were cut and graded during airport construction and have been quarried for gravel. A previous reconnaissance survey identified three zones in the airport that exhibit high archaeological sensitivity (see report #25-2435). Subsurface testing was conducted in two survey units within these zones. A total of 68 shovel test pits was excavated. No pre-Contact Native American or European-American cultural materials were recovered, and no subsurface cultural features were identified. Extensive fill deposits resulting from the cutting, filling, and leveling of the pre-airport landscape were encountered. No additional testing is recommended.

25-2798 Donta, Christopher L., and Jaime M. Donta
2007 Phase 1 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Easthampton Savings Bank Main Street Project, Agawam, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Background research and archaeological reconnaissance survey were completed on an approximately 1 acre parcel on Main Street. In addition, subsurface testing was completed on a .25 acre portion of the property that was undeveloped. Background research indicated high potential for Native American archaeological sites in the area. The historical background research indicated the possible presence of a late 19th-century structure in or near the project area. Subsurface testing consisted of 12 shovel test pits. No Native American artifacts or features were found. A low number of historic artifacts, mainly structural debris, was collected – mostly in the northern portion of the property, which was partially disturbed. No subsurface cultural features were identified and no architectural remains were encountered. No further survey is recommended.

25-2799 Mahlstedt, Thomas F.
2007 Archaeological Testing for Children's Playground, Winchester, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

Six test pits were excavated to assess the potential impacts to archaeological resources from the construction of a children's playground at Sandy Beach. All six test pits contained recent cultural materials that could be attributed to the recreational use of the site including bottle glass, plastic, bottle tops, and milkware. Other objects typically associated with buildings or construction-related activities such as brick, nails, screws, and bolts have no apparent association with the site and are not of sufficient age to have been associated with the adjacent Middlesex Canal. The manner by which they were introduced is not evident from such a small sample. A single glazed redware sherd is the only specimen with any potential antiquity, but it was derived in the same topsoil with bottle caps and green bottle glass. Because no significant archaeological resources were encountered, it is recommended that the proposed playground be constructed as proposed.

25-2800 Donta, Christopher L., and Jennifer Wendt
2007 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) and Site Examination Surveys for the Proposed Phase 6 Sewer Expansion Project, Raynham, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

In total, 35 test pits were excavated. No artifact or features relating to Native American or historic period archaeological sites were found in either of the two proposed cross-country sections of the project. During the survey of the pump station, however, a historic archaeological site was found and named the Bassett Brook Site. The site contained a small scatter of artifacts, including one sherd of Native American pottery, a calcined bone fragment, three pieces of creamware, and a piece of clear glass. In addition, a stone feature was found, consisting of a paving of flat field-

stones. It was recommended that a site examination survey be completed at the proposed pump station if this feature cannot be avoided. Archaeologists excavated 4 trenches, 8 test pits, and reexcavated the original Phase 1 test pit. Also, the outline of the stone pavement below the surface was probed and its dimensions mapped. The stone pavement is not a domestic structure, but it may be linked to a stone retaining wall uncovered beneath Pine Street just north of the Basset Brook Site. The stone pavement may represent the remains of a floor for a small saw mill beneath a shed structure. No other architectural features were found in association with the feature.

25-2801 Rainey, Mary Lynne, Joyce M. Clements, and Richard Petyk
2007 Supplemental Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Riverfront Reroute, Freetown, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

This survey included the excavation of 16 test pits in a single transect at 10m intervals within the centerline of a proposed gas pipeline. This survey follows earlier studies that have identified numerous sites along the lower Taunton River, including the Taunton River Marsh Site (19-BR-107), the Barnaby Swamp 2 Site (19-BR-496), and the Riverfront Reroute Find Spot (19-BR-625) (see reports #25-1219, #25-2202, and #25-2468). Field investigations did not recover any important artifacts or features within the project boundaries, therefore no further work is recommended. Archaeologists identified one historic fieldstone wall adjacent to the project boundaries and research indicated that it represents 19th-century agricultural use. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2802 Doucette, Dianna, and A. Peter Mair, II
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Omnipoint Communications Cell Tower 4BN0149A, Wayland, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

The survey included research and field investigations, consisting of 1, 10x10m block containing five test pits arranged in a staggered grid pattern within the 40 square foot proposed cell tower area, and six test pits at 10m intervals along a judgmental transect on the north side of the gravel road in the location of the proposed utility lines. No cultural materials, features, or soil anomalies were identified or collected within the proposed project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2803 Donta, Christopher, and F. Timothy Barker
2006 Connecticut River 2005: Archaeological Survey (Phase 1B) of Three Parcels for the Connecticut River Bank Stabilization Project, Gill and Northfield, Massachusetts and Vernon, Vermont. 48 pages.

In total, 475 STPs, 23 1x1m units, and 7 backhoe trenches were excavated. Evidence of four Native American sites and one historic site was found. The French King Rock Site (19-FR-421) produced three Native American subsurface cultural features and 316 artifacts, including over 180 pottery sherds. The second site, South Split River Farm Site (19-FR-420) produced five Native American subsurface cultural features and 122 artifacts. These artifacts include pottery, two triangular projectile points, and a probable Woodland Lanceolate point. The third site, North Split River Farm (19-FR-303), produced six Native American subsurface cultural features and 826 artifacts. These artifacts include two Small Stemmed projectile points and pottery. The fourth site, Great Meadow South (19-FR-419), produced three Native American subsurface cultural features and 16 artifacts, including thin-walled decorated pottery sherds in association with the features. In addition, the Great Meadow Ferry, site of a historic crossing on the Connecticut River and the historic roadway leading to the ferry, is located at the northern end of the Great Meadow South survey unit. The ferry is present on late 18th and 19th-century maps and may date much earlier. It was recommended that the four Native American and one historic site be avoided. If this is not

possible, site examination surveys are recommended. No sites were found in the Kendall Farm survey unit in Vernon, Vermont, and no further survey is recommended there.

25-2804 Heitert, Kristen, and Anna Graves
2007 Archaeological Site Examination, Barnaby-Wordell Site, Freetown, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

The Barnaby-Wordell Site is a historical farm complex consisting of house, barn, and silo foundations. Archival/deed research revealed that the identified house foundations are the remains of the former Barnaby House, built ca. 1740 and occupied until the early 20th century after which time it, and the barn, likely were dismantled. Subsurface testing at the Barnaby-Wordell Site included the excavation of 50 test pits and five excavation units. A total of 1,163 pieces of post-contact cultural material including domestic and architectural debris ranging from the early 18th through 20th centuries (Westerwald and English white saltglazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, redware, yellow ware, delft, whiteware, machine-cut and hand-wrought nails, brick, dark green bottle glass, and window glass) was recovered. A builder's trench was identified but no stratified cultural material concentrations or features were identified around the house or within the house lot. Further archaeological investigations have a low probability of recovering additional data sufficient to address substantive research questions about the site; no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-2805 Graves, Anna K., and Dianna L. Doucette
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sharon Commons Lifestyle Center, Sharon, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

A total of 195 test pits were excavated within the 57 acre project area. These test pits were excavated within three 30x30m blocks, along 19 judgmental linear transects, and 15 judgmentally placed test pits were also excavated. The survey identified two new pre-Contact period sites and one find spot, and one post-contact period site. The Sharon Commons 1 Site is located across the top of a broad, flat, wooded knoll that is bounded by low wetlands in all directions. Cultural material was recovered from five distinct small activity areas within the larger site. The recovered materials include quartz and rhyolite chipping debris and several bifacially flaked tool fragments. The Sharon Commons 2 Site (19-NF-644) is located on small, steep sided ridge that is bounded on all sides by wetlands. A total of 11 test pits were placed on the crest of the ridge; seven pieces of rhyolite chipping debris were recovered. The topography and overall low density of the site indicates that the Sharon Commons 2 Site likely functioned as a single-use lithic workstation. Find Spot 1 (19-NF-645) is located south of the Sharon Commons 1 Site on a flat, wooded terrace and consists of one jasper Fox Creek Lanceolate projectile point. A total of 15 test pits were placed in this area and no other cultural material was recovered. A post-contact site was also documented during the intensive survey. The site consists of a depression in a wooded parcel. A moderate density of cultural material was recovered from these test pits, including bottle glass, whiteware, and an unidentified coin. Although the Old Post Road Site could not be identified on maps or in town histories, the artifact assemblage indicates that it dates from the late 1800s to early 1900s. It is unlikely that further archaeological investigation will uncover additional information about the size, complexity or temporal affiliation of this site.

25-2806 Pendry, Stephen
2007 Management Summary Barn Foundation: Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

Two test pits were placed at the barn at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site before rehabilitation projects were carried out at the site. One was placed on the east side of the barn and the other on the west side. The test pits yielded many ceramics sherds from disturbed soils. It was

recommended that further work conducted on the east side of the barn be monitored (see report #25-2535).

25-2807 Chartier, Craig S.
2007 Report on the Site Examination Testing and Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Acton Stone Chamber, Acton, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The Acton stone chamber has been known for many years, but it is within the last 40 years that, due to both human and environmental factors, it has suffered its most severe deterioration. The deterioration has reached the point where, because of its location on public land with open access and the severe danger of collapse, it must either be rebuilt or demolished. The town decided to restore the structure. Restoration included removing the soil on the roof of the chamber and the walls of the passage leading into it. Archaeological testing was proposed for areas adjacent to the interior and exterior walls of the passage and the adjacent stone foundation before the soil was removed. The archaeology revealed information on the methods of construction of the walls, the original depth of the floor of the passage, the purpose of the foundation adjacent to the stone chamber (likely components of a 19th-century farmstead), and the area between the stone chamber and the foundation. Materials recovered during the course of testing included one possible Middle Archaic Neville-like projectile point recovered from a fill layer as well as artifacts spanning the late 18th to late 20th centuries.

25-2808 Wheeler, Kathleen, and Alexandra Chan
2005 Results of Archaeological Site Investigation and Data Recovery of Bays 1–4 of Carriage Shed/Visitors Center, Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts. 154 pages.

Archaeologists tested inside and outside of four bays of the standing 1890s carriage shed at the Little Farm, which Historic New England planned to expand as part of the Little Farm Visitors Center. Testing addressed possible features below a concrete slab within the carriage shed that would become inaccessible once the expansion was completed. The survey also sought to determine dates of construction of an earlier "open" shed thought to have stood at the same location. Intact 19th-century deposits encountered early in the process guided the testing strategy. Of the 28 excavation units, deposits consistently date to the second and third quarter of the 19th century, and were found in particularly high concentrations in certain areas. These findings complement map and documentary evidence of a mid-19th-century construction date for the open sheds. In addition, discovery of 17th- and 18th-century artifacts suggest that these sheds may have obliterated evidence of earlier outbuildings in the same spot. This data recovery provided a representative sample of archaeological deposits associated with the 1890s building as well as structures that stood before (see report 25-2810).

25-2809 Hayes, Katherine Howlett
2007 Site Investigation of Foundation-Associated Archaeological Resources at the Historic Winslow House in Marshfield Massachusetts. 83 pages.

The Winslow House was originally constructed in the early 18th century by Isaac Winslow, grandson of *Mayflower* passenger and Plymouth Colony leader Edward Winslow and was occupied by subsequent Winslow generations until its sale in the early 19th century. Prior to rehabilitation of the house potential impacts to archaeological resources needed to be identified. The site investigation was accomplished in open excavations of 50% of the subsurface area indicated by contractor specifications for impact. This amounted to 10sq m excavated in six separate units distributed judgmentally throughout the area. The investigation indicates that in some very limited areas the remains of the original foundation trench were intact. More frequently, however, those remains were altered by episodes of re-excavation, in some cases for the purposes of structural repair and updates and in other cases for the introduction of new landscape elements. All of the excavated

units contained a moderately high volume of artifacts dating from the 18th through the 20th centuries. A very small number of presumably prehistoric lithic artifacts were also recovered. Given the limited evidence of intact significant archaeological resources despite the high volume of material, the Winslow House was given clearance to proceed with their planned improvements (see report #25-2518).

25-2810 Wheeler, Kathleen, and Anthony Booth
2007 Results of Archaeological Survey and Monitoring for Spencer-Peirce-Little Dry Wells, Newbury, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Archaeologists conducted a systematic survey to test four proposed dry well sites at the Little Farm. Eight test pits were excavated and contained artifacts dating from the 18th to 20th centuries. A single piece of lithic debitage was recovered from a plow zone in the field east of the house. No features were observed. Archaeologists monitored the mechanical excavation of geotechnical test pits.

25-2811 Chartier, Craig S.
2007 Report on Intensive Survey and Data Recovery Investigations at the Former Location of the Tobey-Fearing-Bliss Burial Ground, Wareham, Massachusetts. 140 pages.

Investigations at the site of the Tobey-Fearing-Bliss Burial Ground identified the former locations of 12 burials that were disinterred in 1935 and moved to Centre Cemetery in Wareham. Investigations also identified other cultural features including pathways, a monument base, and possibly a sitting area. Test trenching outside of the burial ground during the intensive survey detected no burials outside the marked boundaries of the burial ground. A single human humerus was detected during the intensive survey. The data recovery phase consisted of excavation of the single grave where the human remains were encountered. Artifact analysis conducted on the fragments of coffin and casket wood identified several species selected for the caskets. Broader analysis of the burial artifacts, grave markers, and burial ground organization addresses the role of, and the participants' active engagement with the Romantic Movement and the Beautification of Death Movement. The humerus and all grave related artifacts (coffin and casket wood and hardware, milk glass button, and turtle shell comb fragment) will be reburied in Centre Cemetery in the plot containing the remains disinterred in 1935. All other non-grave artifacts will be curated at the Wareham Public Library. Archaeological monitoring was conducted during construction related activities at the site with no further grave shafts being encountered. No further investigations are recommended.

25-2812 Ritchie, Duncan
2007 Archaeological Site Examination, Beaver Pond Site, Beaver Pond Commons, Milford, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

The Beaver Pond Site was identified from chipping debris of several lithic materials and a bifacial tool blade found during an intensive survey conducted in 2006 (see report #25-2745). The hornfels chipping debris indicated the site contained a Middle Woodland Period (circa 1,600 to 1,000 years before present) component, and it was considered a potentially significant cultural resource. Since avoidance of the Beaver Pond Site did not appear to be possible, a site examination was conducted. Subsurface testing for the site examination consisted of 32, 50x50cm test pits and 4, 1x1m excavation units. More than 400 pieces of chipping debris were found during the site examination. The concentration of quartz and quartzite chipping debris forming the central portion of the site was a small lithic workshop or activity area. Four bifacial tool blades, two cores, and a worked flake of quartz and quartzite were found in this lithic workshop area. No diagnostic artifacts or features were found and the site did not yield sufficient charcoal for radiocarbon analysis. Based on the results of the site examination, the Beaver Pond Site was not considered a potentially significant cultural resource. No further archaeological investigation was recommended.

25-2813 Largy, Tonya, Paul Gardescu, and Royce Kahler
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey of the Greenways Conservation Area Canoe Landing/Walkway/Viewing Terrace, Wayland, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

Diagnostic stone tools (a bifurcate base point made of Attleboro Red felsite and a Wayland Notched (Dudley variety) point made of hornfels) and ceramic sherds indicate occupation during three major time periods, Early Archaic, Transitional Archaic, and Late Woodland. Radiocarbon assays of 4150+/-60 (GX-28955) and 460+/-40 (GX-28954) support both the Late Archaic and Late Woodland dates. Biological data contribute to understanding subsistence activities of the people who camped at Greenways in the Late Woodland. Analysis of calcined bone fragments resulted in the identification of at least four taxonomic classes, mammal, turtle, snake, and fish. Bird bones may be present as well. Charred botanical data include wood, a limited quantity of nutshell and one cultigen. The presence of a single maize kernel raises the question of whether pre-colonial horticulture may have been practiced in the arable fields adjoining the knoll, where agriculture has been practiced for at least one century and perhaps longer. Season of occupation suggested by these limited data for both animal and plant remains in dated contexts suggests a spring through fall habitation, or some part of this warm weather season. Ceramics and small animal remains also suggest collecting activities of women and children carried out close to camp.

25-2814 Chartier, Craig
2007 Report on the Intensive Survey at Cavossa Park in Middleborough, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

One hundred and twenty-four 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. No historic or ancient Native American artifacts were recovered, confirming the research prediction that the area had a low sensitivity for historic resources, due to the stony soils and general lack of evidence for large scale prehistoric occupation in this section of Middleborough.

25-2815 Chartier, Craig
2007 Report on the Intensive Survey at the Wildcat Hill Definite Subdivision in Norwell, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Two hundred and twenty-nine 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in the project area along eight transects, four blocks and two judgmentally test pit locations. No ancient Native American archaeological resources were encountered. One historical cellarhole dating to the late 18th to early 19th century was identified in the northeastern corner of the project area. Stonewalls forming boundary walls and possible enclosures were encountered across the project area and especially in the eastern half of the area to be impacted. Due to the fact a significant portion of the Edward Humphries Homestead Site, including the cellar hole, has been impacted by previous activities, resulting in a lack of integrity for these areas, coupled with a lack of documentary evidence relating to the occupation by Humphries, this site is not considered significant. No further testing is recommended for the Edward Humphries Homestead Site (see report #25-2717).

25-2816 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Jennifer Bonner Banister
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Upper Shawme Lake Dam Rehabilitation, Sandwich, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

Archival research, walkover/surface inspection, and subsurface testing were conducted to locate and identify significant historic and archaeological resources in the terrestrial portions of the project and prepare sufficient photographic and cartographic documentation for archival purposes. The archival research and field investigations resulted in the identification of three spatially distinct historic and archaeological resource areas. The H.D. Tobey Historic Site consists of the dry-laid stone foundation and associated structural, artifact, and landscape remains that straddle both sides of the proposed construction access road. Avoidance and protection of the visible site elements, including the cellar hole/foundation to the north side of the access road, and ancillary work areas and structural remains to the south side, is recommended. The Upper Shawme Lake Native

American Site yielded 46 lithic debitage and one biface tool from 0 to 30 cm below surface in natural A_1 and B_1 soil horizons. These deposits could represent a small campsite where the manufacture/maintenance of chipped stone tools may have been the primary on-site activity. The site has the potential to contribute new information about the use of the Cape's glacial uplands by pre-contact period Native American groups and the relationship of the uplands to coastal resource exploitation and settlement. Avoidance is recommended for the 150-foot (45-m) long section of the proposed access road where associated cultural deposits are present. The Upper Shawme Lake dam and mill remains are potentially significant. Modern period slumpage of the earthen dam and repairs to the spillway along with vegetation overgrowth and high water levels prevented a detailed archaeological and photographic documentation of the historic dam structure. Archaeological monitoring will be conducted during construction to record the historic structural remains within the existing dam and spillway structure, as well as any unrecorded features in the pond drawdown areas.

25-2817 Hodge, Christina, with Thomas F. Mahlstedt, and Sally Pendleton
1999 Historic Archaeological Resources at Breakheart Reservation, Saugus, MA. 63 pages.

The management of Breakheart Reservation, a woodland park owned by the Metropolitan District Commission (now the Department of Conservation and Recreation), requires a balance between the interests of recreational land use and resource protection. This paper summarizes the known cultural resources within the park and recommends management guidelines for resource identification, stabilization, protection, and preservation. Additionally, the Breakheart Reservation should be nominated to the National Register. This paper also contains copies of Thomas F. Mahlstedt's "A Prehistoric Site Overview with Cultural Resource Assessment & Management Recommendations for Breakheart Reservation" (1991) and Sally Pendleton's "The Breakheart Reservation: Deed Research" (1992).

25-2818 Sheppard, William J., Alan Lee Hankin, and Patricia K. Sheppard
2002 People of the Coast: Archaeology and Education. Report of Multi-year Reconnaissance and Intensive Archaeological Study. 2 volumes. 180 pages.

The program People of the Coast was a five-year project in Dartmouth undertaken to introduce 176 teachers to coastal ecology and archaeological excavations as a tool for curriculum development in social studies and environmental education. For the archaeological portion of the program, the concepts of form, function, and cultural process were introduced and used as an integrating theme throughout the workshops. Thirty three 50 by 50 cm shovel test units were excavated at four locations. Two Late Archaic sites, the Sassafras Midden (19-BR-484) and Osprey Point (19-BR-489), were located. The Bragdon Drive Pond (19-BR-549) Site, with a single Late Woodland quartz Levanna point, was recorded. An initial study of the shellfish samples taken from the Sassafras Midden Site suggest that it served as a short duration, task specific site. The site yielded predominately quahog and soft shell clams, a single spear point and no architectural features. The midden appears to have resulted from the intensive harvesting of a single, abundant species rather than the long term foraging along the estuary and was likely part of a larger complex of task specific work sites. Two historic house cellars, the Hardscrabble Farm (DAR-HA-9) and the Crapo-Avilla (DAR-HA-48) house sites, were also identified. Twenty three 1 m square test units and four 50 cm by 1 m units were excavated at the Hardscrabble Farm Site. Several features were located and left for future study with the main emphasis on the identification of yard use areas and 19th-century disposal patterns. These were interpreted through the use of analytical models like artifact density, mean ceramic dating, ceramic value index, bone ratio index and functional group analysis. The distribution of refuse on the site suggests that household refuse accumulated in two areas of the yard, 12 m south of the house site along a stone wall and eight m to the east. In the mid-19th century, as the Hardscrabble farm house was being built, the local economy was shifting to truck farming and fishing to supplying the growing populations of New Bedford and South Dartmouth. Eventually with the rise of industrial capitalism, coastal farms were purchased by the heirs of wealthy capitalists for recreational homes with a gradual decline in local farming. During the five year program, the four reconnaissance transects and the more intensive testing of the Hardscrabble

Farm Site combined covered 8,100 square of the Lloyd Center. This is roughly 2 acres or 4% of the center's 55 acres. It is hoped that the project will form the basis for a long term study of the coastal environment in southern Massachusetts (see report #25-2258).

25-2819 Donohue, Barbara, and Robert Thorson
2007 Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Essex-Middlesex Project, The Stone Walls Along the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Corridor Using a Stone Wall Taxonomy to Interpret Vernacular Design. Lynnfield, Saugus, and Wakefield, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Stone wall structures associated with two historic sites, and 20 historic stone walls were located. Two walkovers of the proposed pipeline corridor were conducted to verify and locate stone walls and to document and evaluate the walls. All stone walls within the pipeline corridor have been described, evaluated, and photo-documented. While it was not possible to date each stone wall, it was possible to associate the stone walls with an appropriate historic context. Treatment of all the stone walls will consist of reconstruction of the stone walls that will be directly impacted by the project.

25-2820 Donohue, Barbara
2007 Archaeological Data Recovery of the Old Country Road (1766-1852), Northampton Water Treatment Plant, Williamsburg, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

An archeological data recovery consisting of the backhoe excavation of an 8m long trench was conducted across a discontinued section of a 1766 county road in Williamsburg and Whatley, MA in order to investigate, record, analyze, and document archaeological deposits and features relating to the historical construction techniques and engineering of the road. The road had been previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. As a result of the survey it was revealed that the present travelway represents a widening of the road's original layout. The road is tied to the settlement and early development of the town. It is recommended that the road be considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D also.

25-2821 Parson, Kimberly, and Daniel Cassedy
2007 Phase III Archeological Investigations in Area 7 of the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Saugus, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Data recovery investigations involved the excavation of 10 test units within the footprint of proposed impacts that produced a total of 5,377 prehistoric artifacts and 936 historic artifacts. Among the prehistoric artifacts were 16 projectile points, 13 bifaces, seven cores, 5,327 pieces of debitage, three sherds of prehistoric ceramics, and 11 pieces of fire cracked rock/cobbles. Features included two prehistoric postmolds, two prehistoric pit features, and one prehistoric disposal trench or infilled drainage swale. Phase III excavations revealed that the major occupations within the excavated area date from the Middle Archaic through Terminal Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland periods. These components are marked, respectively, by the recovery of Neville Stemmed, Squibnocket Stemmed, Vosburg, Broadspear, Fox Creek, and Levanna points at the site. However, testing failed to detect discrete components at the site due to the horizontal overlap of occupation areas within the historic buried plowzone for these components. Data recovery investigations of the historic component at Area 7 revealed a 19th through early 20th-century scatter at the site. This work produced a total of 936 historic artifacts, half of which were comprised of nondiagnostic materials. Diagnostic artifacts indicate manufacturing date ranges from the mid-18th century through the late 19th to early 21st century. An applied label on glass, which indicates a date of 1935, suggests that the historic ground surface may date roughly to the first quarter of the 20th century. Three historic features (Features 18, 21, and 22) were identified during these investigations. Feature 18 represented a builder's trench associated with the residence to the north. Feature 21 consisted of modern utility trench and pipe. Feature 22 represented a cinderblock cesspool with a concrete cap and sandy fill (see report #25-2667).

25-2822 Smith, Leith
2007 Final Report on the Archaeological Intensive Survey of the Long Island Section of the Spectacle Island-Boston Harbor-Long Island Sewer Line (Contract C21AC), Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel Project, Boston Harbor Islands, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Archaeological investigations proceeded in two phases consisting of 10 and 20 m interval shovel testing in areas of high and medium potential respectively, followed by machine-assisted scraping and trenching. Two possible postholes, a metal culvert, abandoned phone cable, a cobblestone pavement, and a ca. 1930s-40s road surface were identified.

25-2823 Smith, Leith
2007 Final Report on the Archaeological Site Examination of the Robert Murray Farmstead Complex on the Gore Place Society Property, Waltham and Watertown, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Visible cultural resources included the brick foundation of a late 18th to early 19th-century farm house that was moved to the former Gore mansion grounds in the late 1930s. This house served as the home of estate gardener, Robert Murray, between 1837 and 1856. Seven members of Murray's family and nine laborers also lived in the house. An archaeological site examination investigated the former farm core with 29 shovel tests and a 1x1 m excavation unit. Identified features include the house foundation, a possible well, possible raised planting bed, cellar hole and midden area. Deep deposits of mixed later 19th and early 20th-century materials were found around the house and on the terrace to its west. A buried A-horizon containing late 18th to early 19th-century artifacts was present in some tests in the area. A deep midden deposit was found immediately south of the house and an additional midden area identified by artifact scatters and low mounds is present south east of the house. All of the midden deposits appear to be associated with the occupation period of Robert Murray, evidenced by the date of the artifacts and fragmented planting pots. An elevated area of fine sandy loam west of the farm house site is interpreted as a planting bed. The former farm core was found to be in an excellent state of preservation. Due to its association with documented estate manager and gardener, Robert Murray, the site maintains the potential to provide data important to the gardening tradition established by Gore earlier in the century. In addition the site along with Gore Place has important historic and archaeological research and interpretive values for understanding the vital functional role of staff to maintain the estate as well as the social and physical separation with the owners and their families reflecting the trend in social history to interpret the presence, activities and experiences of domestic managers, servants and laborers at the property. The farm site was recommended to meet the Criteria for Eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D as a contributing property to Gore Place. The farm core was placed under a preservation restriction to ensure the site's preservation (see report #25-2717 and 25-2845).

25-2824 Cherau, Suzanne G.
2008 Supplemental Cultural Resources Report: Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey MBTA Silver Line Phase III Project, Boston, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

The report examines the archaeological sensitivity of the Core Tunnel Segment along Essex and Boylston streets, and the construction of the Chinatown Silver Line station. Review of borings taken in 2005 and additional documentary review of 1895/1896 plans, papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and consultation with the City of Boston Historic Burying Grounds Initiative were conducted to determine the possibility of impacting the Central Burying Ground, previously impacted during the construction of the Tremont Line in the late 19th century. The Boylston street portion of the Core Tunnel Segment is assigned a high sensitivity for redeposited human associated with the 1895 construction of the Tremont Street Subway (see report #25-2551).

25-2825 Doucette, Dianna L.
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Cole Property Water Supply Project Area, Carver, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing on approximately 123 acres of the 221 acre parcel. A total of 176, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Two previously undocumented pre-contact period sites and six isolated find spots of pre-contact cultural material were identified. Fifteen test pits were excavated within the Cole Property 1 Site area, with five test pits containing pre-contact period cultural material that include six quartz and two quartzite pieces of chipping debris in a relatively undisturbed, contained area. Twenty-one test pits were excavated within the Cole Property 2 Site that yielded 71 pieces of quartz chipping debris, one quartz Squibnocket projectile point, and one quartz scraper. The concentration of quartz chipping debris and the quartz Squibnocket Triangle projectile point indicate that the site likely functioned as a single-use lithic workstation during the Late Archaic Period (ca. 6000 to 3000 BP). The six find spots of cultural material likely represent activities such as stone tool maintenance and hunting. The isolated pieces of chipping debris likely represent stone tool re-sharpening or manufacturing of an expedient tool such as a scraper or knife, and the projectile point is likely a result of a single hunting incident.

25-2826 Doucette, Dianna L.
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Ellen's Way Subdivision Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

A total of 100, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Eighteenth-century ceramics, pipes, nails, and glass were recovered. The majority of the cultural material was recovered from the plow zone (Apz) and the Apz/B_1 interface horizons, and from soils heavily disturbed by access roads, recent drainage systems, modern buildings, as well as root-related bioturbation beneath the plow zone. The low density of cultural material recovered together with the poor site integrity does not suggest a potentially significant site is present.

25-2827 Graves, Anna K., and Holly Herbster
2008 Intensive (Locational) Survey, Industrial Tower and Wireless Grafton Cell Tower, Grafton, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

Twenty-one 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within archaeologically sensitive portions of the proposed project area, comprised of the tower and compound area, and the access road. No cultural materials were identified.

25-2828 Gillis, Nichole, and Holly Herbster
2008 Intensive (Locational) Survey, South Natick Hills, Natick, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

The approximately 50.8 acre parcel contains large areas of rock ledge, previous disturbance, and wetlands. Fifty 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the approximately 7.5 acres with moderate to high sensitivity. Subsurface testing was completed along 10 judgmental transects. No potentially significant cultural resources were identified.

25-2829 Pasquariello, Raymond, Anna Graves, Jennifer Macpherson, and Kirk Van Dyke
2002 Maritimes & Northeast Phase III Pipeline Project, Massachusetts Archaeological Site Examinations Summary Report. 120 pages.

This report summarizes the results of archaeological investigations for 25 miles of 30-inch diameter natural gas pipeline through Methuen, Boxford, North Andover, Middleton, Peabody, Danvers, and Salem. Fifteen prehistoric archaeological sites were identified along the proposed route. Included are the results of the 15 site evaluations and provides recommendations for each site. Of these 15 sites, six appear to meet the criteria for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. The Nanson Site (19-ES-847) yielded artifacts suggesting it was a lithic workshop used in the Late Archaic to Transitional Archaic periods. The Mosquito Brook Site (19-ES-808) showed signs of both lithic manufacture and food processing, suggesting it was a short term hunting camp, established at the end of the Transitional Archaic. The Emerson Brook II Site (19-ES-802) appears to be a lithic workshop and campsite with a wide variety of lithic materials. This site also produced a

charcoal lens as well as a post-hole stain. The Dark Pond Site (19-ES-804) contains an exceptionally high density of chipping debris and partially completed tools, interpreted as being a lithic workshop. The South Bend/Tall Pine Site (19-ES-799) was thought to be two separate sites until excavation revealed no distinction between the two loci, showing it to be a single large multi-component site. This large site yielded features and artifacts involved with a range of activities such as pottery, bones, shells, chipping debris, hammerstones, bifaces, and projectile points. As such, the site has been interpreted as site used for habitation, food consumption, refuse disposal, resource processing, and lithic tool maintenance/manufacturing dating from the Middle Archaic to the Middle Woodland. The Kernwood Site (19-ES-408) has a wide variety of artifacts and a stone feature of unknown function. Chipping debris, bifaces, hammerstones, groundstone tools, pottery, as well as historic artifacts and intact soils are found at this site. The sites not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are Hovey's Pond (19-ES-810), the Elred Site (19-ES-809), Boston Brook (19-ES-807), Emerson Brook I (19-ES-800), Hearth Ridge (19-ES-801), the Centerline Site (19-ES-805), Swamp Island (19-ES-804), the Dirt Jump Site (19-ES-798), and the Kiah Site (19-ES-806) (see report #25-2427 and 25-2776).

25-2830 Landon, David B. (editor)
2007 Investigating the Heart of a Community: Archaeological Excavations at the African Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts. 198 pages.

The African Meeting House was originally built in 1806, and renovations in preparation for the 2006 bicentennial celebration prompted an investigation of areas of the property to be impacted by the proposed construction. The field team opened and explored about 19 m^2 of the site in the backlot south of the Meeting House and alley to the west. These excavations recorded information about a series of significant features and deposits, and collected over 38,000 artifacts and a series of soil samples for a detailed archaeobiological research program. In terms of significant features and deposits, the west alley was almost entirely a series of builders' trenches reflecting the historic sequence of construction and remodeling of the Meeting House and adjacent buildings to the west. In the backlot, the units against the south wall of the Meeting House contained similar builders' trenches. The backlot also contained a series of stone and brick drains and a trash-rich midden layer. The vast majority of artifacts in the Meeting House backlot date from about 1806–1840. The ceramics assemblage is particularly large, and reflects both community meals at the Meeting House and business of Domingo Williams, a caterer who rented a basement apartment. Finally, only one feature was studied in the south yard, a privy that was for the 44 Joy Street property. The bottommost layer of the privy was an artifact rich nightsoil layer, dating to about 1811–1838, and containing the trash of African American tenants living at 44 Joy Street. Together, the archaeological deposits in the backlot provide a variety of insights into living conditions, economic opportunity, foodways, health, and daily life for 19th-century Boston's free black community.

25-2831 Pretola, John P., and Joyce M. Clements
2008 Final Report: Defining a Potential Archaeological District in the Lower Taunton River Basin. 112 pages.

This report describes an archaeological district along the lower Taunton River in Freetown and Fall River. The report distills Wampanoag perspectives on the Taunton River and adjacent landscapes, defines an historical context for the area, evaluates the integrity of known sites, formulates a statement of potential historical significance and eligibility criteria, generates a list of contributing sites, and suggests appropriate boundaries for enclosing the potential district. Contributing archaeological sites date from the Archaic through the Woodland Period and the entire area remains significant to contemporary Wampanoag people. Contributing sites are unified culturally, temporally, and geographically, but are spatially discrete.

25-2832 Herbster, Holly, and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Red Gate Farm-Lot 1 Project Area, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. One hundred test pits were excavated within 30 x 30 m blocks and along linear transects within the approximately seven acre project area. The survey identified the pre-contact Red Gate Farm Site, which consists of a high density of chipping debris, shell and animal bone fragments, and chipped and groundstone tools, in addition to cultural features including lithic workshops, shell middens and storage pits. The recovery of diagnostic Neville variant, Brewerton, Squibnocket Triangle, Small Stemmed and Levanna projectile points suggests that the site may have been occupied over the past 7,500 years, from the Middle Archaic through the Woodland periods. This site may be associated with the Hornblower II Site (19-DK-44) identified by William Ritchie less than 50 m from the project area. The Red Gate Farm Site is considered potentially significant and may be eligible for listing in National Register of Historic Places.

25-2833 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Jennifer Bonner Banister
2007 Archaeological Investigations, North Point Project including the Lechmere Station Relocation Project Area of Potential Effect, Cambridge/Somerville/Boston, Massachusetts. 145 pages.

The archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of a large-scale urban development that will transform a nearly abandoned 45 acre industrial site into a new mixed-use neighborhood. Extensive archival research including a review of all extant geophysical data for the area was undertaken. Subsurface testing was conducted in the archaeologically sensitive portions of the project. The testing included three machine-assisted trenches that ranged from 2 m wide by 19 m long designed to specifically intercept potential belowground remains of the documented Millers River seawall and associated shoreline. No archaeological evidence of the large granite seawall and wooden pile and plank wharf documented from the early 1850s to 1902 for the recorded Seawall/Millers River shoreline was identified in any of the three trenches. Two machine-assisted trenches that ranged from 2 m wide by 11 m long were used to investigate belowground remains of the New England Glass Company furnaces and flue system. The testing determined that late 19th-century conversion of the main glassworks furnace and flue system for use in the boiler house and power plant resulted in the large-scale destruction of these resources. The majority of these resources were likely further impacted by earthmoving associated with the use of the area as a 20th-century railroad freight loading facility serviced by a network of multiple parallel tracks. The archaeological testing, however, did locate and identify the probable remains of the mid to late 19th-century factory's central flue for the octagonal draft stack. Forty-one feet of the central flue and several of the connecting subterranean furnace rooms of the New England Glass Company were documented. Excavations also documented the alteration and re-use of these structures for a late 19th-century boiler house and power plant. One additional machine-assisted trench measuring 2 m wide by 10 m long was used to investigate the area of the documented lead furnaces and clay pot house. No evidence of these resources was identified during subsurface testing. The remains of these industrial works appear to have been removed from the site in the early 1900s by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

25-2834 Gillis, Nichole, and Dianna L. Doucette
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Bartlett Farm Windmill Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

The project area is situated on an approximately 0.03 acre undeveloped parcel within the Bartlett Farm Site (16-NT-102), and is near several other ancient archaeological sites. Seventeen 50 x 50 cm test pits, distributed along one linear transect and eight judgmental test pits, were excavated within the project area. No cultural materials or features were encountered.

25-2835 Cherau, Suzanne G.
2008 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Haverhill-Merrimack River Walkway, Tasks A and B, MassHighway Assignment #34, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

The project involves two separate phases of design and construction that extend about 3,300 feet

on both sides of the Merrimack River between the Basiliere/Main Street (Route 125) Bridge and the Upper County/Joseph C. Comeau Bridge. The survey included archival research and a walk-over survey of the project work areas. The reconnaissance survey of the waterfront area on the south side of Washington and Merrimack Streets between the Basiliere Bridge and the Upper Comeau/County Road Bridge confirmed the extensive historic and modern period earthmoving disturbances (buildings, underground utilities, sea wall and flood wall constructions, etc.) in this section of downtown Haverhill. These disturbances have most likely resulted in the removal and/or severe perturbation of any intact pre-contact/contact period land surfaces and recorded sites that would have been present along the river shoreline. The project work areas on the north side of the river are assigned a low sensitivity. The Task B riverwalk route on the south side of the river is proposed to follow an abandoned railroad right-of-way. The railroad line, constructed in the 1830s for the Georgetown Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, included a roundhouse servicing facility at the west end of the project work area and a passenger station and rail-served grain mill at the east end. There is also one recorded Native American site in this area. Below-ground disturbances along this proposed walkway appear to be limited to the raised railroad bed and a municipal sewer easement that runs along the river shoreline. The proposed Task B project area below the railroad fill within the right-of-way is assigned a moderate sensitivity for both pre-contact/contact and post-contact (primarily railroad-related) archaeological resources.

25-2836 Doucette, Dianna L., and A. Peter Mair, II
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Tihonet Mixed-Use Development, Wareham, Plymouth, and Carver, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

Archival research indicated that the 6,000 acre project area was potentially sensitive to contain Native American cultural resources based on favorable environmental conditions. The results of the archaeological reconnaissance survey indicate that the potential for both pre- and post-contact period archaeological resources is high to moderate within the project area.

25-2837 Herbster, Holly, and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 An Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Martha's Vineyard Museum New Museum Facility Project Area, West Tisbury, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

The approximately 9.7 acre parcel was tested with 56, 50 x 50 cm test pits placed along transects and in one 30 x 30 m block. The testing resulted in the recovery of a low density of historic field trash and a complete Otter Creek-like rhyolite projectile point designated the Luce Farm Find Spot (19-DK-243), that documents possible Late Archaic Period use of the project area.

25-2838 Mair, A. Peter, II
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MassHighway Assignment 38: Relocation of State Route 113 (Pawtucket Boulevard), Tyngsborough, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

Archival research indicated that the project area was considered potentially sensitive to contain Native American cultural resources based on close proximity to the Merrimack River. Fieldwork consisted of a walkover/surface evaluation and subsurface testing. Seventy 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated along six transects and as eight judgmentally placed pits. No cultural material was recovered.

25-2839 Doucette, Dianna L.
2007 Archaeological Site Examination, Sharon Commons Lifestyle Center, Sharon Commons 1 Site, Sharon, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

The Sharon Commons 1 Site (19-NF-646) is located across the top of a broad, flat, wooded terrace measuring approximately 170 x 100 m, which is bounded by low wetlands in all directions. Ninety-eight 50 x 50 cm test pits and eight 1 x 1 m units were excavated within the Sharon Commons 1 Site. The site consisted of five distinct activity areas. In total, 477 pieces of Native American cultural material were recovered during the intensive survey and site examinations in-

cluding 461 pieces of chipping debris, nine chipped-stone tools (two projectile point fragments, one Stark projectile point, two scrapers, one biface, one uniface, two utilized flakes), four hammerstones, and two pottery sherds. An argillite Stark projectile point diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period, and two pottery fragments diagnostic of the Woodland Period were among the recovered material. Cultural material was recovered from A_1 and B_1 between depths of 0 and 50 cms below surface. The Sharon Commons 1 Site is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

25-2840 Barker, F. Timothy, Mitchell T. Mulholland, Timothy Binzen, and Jennifer Wendt
2006 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Cultural Resource Management Plan, Harrington Conservation Area, Lincoln And Weston, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

The study area consists of approximately 16 acres. Two water impoundments were once part of an 18th-century sawmill and gristmill complex. The survey mapped and documented multiple historic resources: Garfield-Jenkins-Harrington Mill (LIN-HA-57), Headley-Dudley Mill (WSN-HA-7), Bank Barn Foundation (LIN-HA-58), "Little" House (LIN-HA-56), and a historic cart path (LIN-HA-55). These sites are probably eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and should be avoided and preserved. Two zones were identified that have high potential to contain as yet unrecorded Native American sites. Specific recommendations were made for a proposed parking area. A cultural resource management plan was produced to assist in the future protection of cultural resources on the property.

25-2841 Leveillee, Alan
2007 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Proposed Retail Development, Gill Road, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

The survey included walkover assessment and excavation of 14, 50 x 50 cm test pits in the few areas that retained sufficient integrity. The results of the reconnaissance archaeological survey of confirmed that the parcel is variably disturbed. With the exception of a single argillite flake from a buried topsoil lens one in test pit, no cultural materials were recovered from meaningful contexts.

25-2842 Pasquariello, Raymond D., and Richard Petyk
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the New England Power Company's L-14/M-13/N-12 Transmission Line Replacement Project, Fall River and Westport, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Utility poles were to be replaced with ground disturbing activities of 168, 70 cm wide trenches. Existing ground disturbances, wetlands, and rock outcroppings resulted in eliminating 17 of the 168 proposed 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. This resulted in 151 shovel test pits produced 86 Native American and 244 historical-era artifacts from plowzone, subsoil, and disturbed contexts at 5 pole locations. The Harold S. Freelove #63 Site (19-BR-637) is a lithic scatter/temporary habitation site. Artifacts were recovered from 16 shovel tests including a quartz scraper and quartzite biface. The Watuppa Water Board #61 Site (19-BR-638) is a lithic scatter/temporary habitation site. Artifacts were recovered from 25 shovel tests including a quartz biface tip and debitage of quartz, quartzite, and chert. Two additional sites were also found, Pole Location 62 (19-BR-636) and Pole Location 75 (19-BR-635) were both sites of less than 3 pieces of debitage.

25-2843 Donohue, Barbara, and Martin G. Dudek
2006 Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Academy Hill Subdivision and Reconnaissance Survey for the Southern Entrance Road to the Academy Hill Subdivision, Groton, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

The intensive survey included documentary research, a walkover survey, and a field investigation across the 95 acre development area in Groton and Pepperell. One hundred and three 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, consisting of 100 systematic test pits in 14 transects and three judgmental

test pits. The project area was extensively disturbed by approximately 400 to 500 percolation tests and access roads. Although no prehistoric cultural resources were found, two historic sites and two rural historic landscapes were identified. Historic Site 1 (GRO-HA-16) consists of a cellar hole and a stone-lined well. Historic Site 2 (PEP-HA-4) consists of a historic dump along a stone field wall. The rural historic landscapes consist of two historic dirt roads. A site examination was recommended for the two historic sites and further documentary research was recommended for the historic roads. Following a Notice of Project Change the areas of the two historic sites were avoided. A reconnaissance survey was then conducted at the location of a new second entrance for the development and a proposed detention basin. No further archeological work was recommended as both areas have considerable disturbance.

25-2844 Smith, Leith, and Allen Gontz
2008 Final Report on the Archaeological Intensive Survey for the Thompson Island Salt Marsh Restoration Project, Boston Harbor Islands, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

The construction area was tested with a series of ten, 10 m interval shovel tests arranged in four transects. Sand and gravel predominated with a low density of late 19th and 20th-century waterworn ceramics, glass, brick and coal. The south and west marsh perimeter was previously tested with 20 m-interval shovel tests by Barbara Luedtke in 1993 with only late 19th and 20th-century artifacts found. The remaining east and north tidal zone, therefore, was tested with nineteen, 20 m interval shovel tests. These revealed sandy clay loam soils and a low density scatter of mostly waterworn late 19th and 20th century artifacts. Two gray siltstone flakes and some shatter were identified in one test in plowzone on the northwest pond margin. Array tests revealed an additional gray-green chert flake. The small Native American activity locus identified in a plowzone context was designated Salt Marsh Site, 19-SU-102. The marsh bottom was remotely imaged using a subbottom profiler to search for potential submerged anomalies. Shallow conditions and gas-charged sediments obscured some readings, but a paleo drainage channel was identified approximately 2 m below the marsh bottom.

25-2845 Dubell, Gregory R.
2007 Visions of Grandeur: An Archaeological Investigation of Landscape Organization and Transformation at Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

This thesis presents a case study of landscape archaeology involving the use of archaeological and documentary evidence to study and interpret the ways the occupants at Gore Place shaped their landscapes through the deployment of cultural and social practices. The landscape was transformed from a working farm into a carefully constructed ornamental landscape. The results of the archaeological investigations and background research indicate that the landscape at Gore Place was altered in a way that reflected cultural influences from popular landscape styles of Europe at the time. The creation of an ornamental gentleman's farm at Gore Place indicates that Gore may have been emulating and imitating his European counterparts in an effort to achieve a level of social acceptance amongst his peers through notions of gentility, wealth, and social status (see report #25-2717 and 25-2823).

25-2846 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Jennifer Wendt, and Joannah L. Whitney
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Site Examination for the Bancroft Road/Town Hill Road Bridge Replacement Project, Becket and Middlefield, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

Twelve 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated during the archaeological intensive (locational) survey. The project revealed an interesting, and now largely abandoned mill community of Bancroft that emerged after the construction of the Western Railroad in 1840. In the late 1830s, more than 1,000 railroad workers (mostly immigrants from Ireland, Russia, Quebec, and Italy) lived on the hillsides immediately surrounding Bancroft. Several archaeological loci were identified during the initial survey: the remaining footprint and immediate surroundings of the 19th-century Becket Bulkley Dunton & Co. paper mill, the remains of two 19th-century houses, a his-

toric dump, and a 19th-century schoolhouse. A site examination was recommended at the Becket mill, the two 19th-century houses, and the schoolhouse. The site examination included mapping of the Becket Bulkley Dunton & Co. mill, the two 19th-century houses, and the schoolhouse. The remaining slab foundation for the mill prevented further subsurface testing at that location. The mill burned in 1991 and was razed by the town. This locus was mapped and local informants were interviewed to gather a comprehensive record of the mill complex. Twenty-four shovel test pits, 11 exploratory and 3 excavation trenches, were excavated in the vicinity of the two 19th-century houses, the dump, and the schoolhouse. Soil profiles indicated extensive disturbance and interviews indicated the school had been razed in the late 1990s. The domestic locus revealed two 19th-century house sites and a historic dump. One of the structures was destroyed by fire prior to 1873. While these sites contained useful historical information about the occupants, they were not determined to be significant because of a lack of integrity. In addition, features were identified immediately outside of the project area and included an 1847 railroad station, a ca.1897 railroad station and freight house, a coal chute, two additional mills, a granite quarry, and several house foundations.

25-2847 Binzen, Timothy, and Nancy Seasholes
2008 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Route 1 Improvements Project, Malden, Revere, and Saugus, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

The archaeological component of the survey discovered that due to previous disturbances, all three of the sub-alternatives possess low sensitivity to contain significant archaeological resources. The above-ground/architectural component of the survey evaluated numerous structures that either may be threatened by demolition or are located on properties that are contiguous to the project area and exhibit historical characteristics. None of the buildings, billboards or other above-ground resources assessed in this study possesses sufficient architectural integrity and/or significance.

25-2848 Donta, Christopher, and Elizabeth Harlow
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Utility Trench, Bradley Palmer State Park, Topsfield, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

A total of 33, 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated to test a proposed trench line measuring 420 m (1,375 ft) in length. No Native American artifacts or features were encountered. A historic barn foundation was identified, and designated the Lamson Barn historic site. Artifacts dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries were found in test pits and a builder's trench at the site. Several other outlying features associated with the site were identified. The proposed utility trench was rerouted further to the south to avoid the site (see report #25-2287).

25-2849 Dudek, Martin G.
2008 Site Examination at the Charles View Site (19-NF-584) and the Bellingham Shoppes Site 1 and an Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Shoppes at Bellingham, Town of Bellingham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. 156 pages.

The intensive survey consisted of 94 test pits (50 x 50 cm), with 50 systematic pits in nine transects, nine judgmentally-placed and 35 bracket test pits, excavated across archeologically sensitive areas within approximately 200 acres that included a former gravel pit. Two Native American sites and one findspot were identified. At the Shoppes Site 2 and the Shoppes Find Spot six pieces of quartz debitage and one quartz flake were recovered, respectively. At the Shoppes Site 1, 53 artifacts of quartz, rhyolite, and other lithics were recovered from 20 test pits. A site examination was conducted with 80 test pits and three 1 x 1 m excavation units. Three loci were defined across a site area 140 m by 25 m, with the recovery of 219 additional artifacts. Tool-making areas investigated included a rhyolite chipping station with a Neville point and tool fragments, a chipping station with three quartz cores and debitage, and a chipping station with rhyolite bifacial and unifacial tools, rhyolite and chert-like debitage. The Shoppes Site 1 is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D. The site examination for the Charles View Site (19-NF-584) consisted of 106 test pits and three 1 x 1 m excavation units. The site extends 85 m east-west

by 50 m north-south, but continues south onto Army Corps of Engineers property. A total of 1,282 Native American chipped lithic artifacts were recovered including an untyped eared triangle point, biface and uniface fragments and utilized flakes. A feature with dense quartz debitage and charcoal was AMS dated to 1570 ± 15 BP (PRI-08-30-1). The site is interpreted as multicomponent, with habitation, tool production, modification and use of quartz, quartzite, Attleboro Red Felsite and other lithics. The Charles View Site is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (see report #25-2267).

25-2850 Donta, Christopher, and Elizabeth Harlow
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Great Brook Farm Milk Wastewater Disposal Project, Carlisle, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

Background research identified one Native American site within the immediate area, as well as moderate historic potential related to the 19th century and possibly earlier agricultural use of the vicinity. A total of 40 test pits were utilized in three survey units to test a proposed waste disposal line, wastewater treatment area, and barn footprint. A small scatter of 20th-century domestic and architectural artifacts was found across the three survey units tested, within plowed soils.

25-2851 Donta, Christopher, and Lyzann Harlow
2007 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Article 97 Land Swap, The Lantana Parcel, Randolph, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

This project consists of background research and archaeological survey of an approximately 3.2 acre parcel within the Blue Hills Reservation. The background research indicated that one Native American archaeological site (19-NF-482) was located in close proximity. Thirty-six shovel test pits were excavated. The parcel contained large rock outcroppings. A quartz triangular projectile point was encountered in a shovel test pit near the western edge of the parcel. Additional units around this test pit did not produce any other cultural materials. The isolated artifact is probably related to a possible rockshelter. This site is south of the previously recorded site 19-NF-482, and will be recorded on a new site form (19-NF-650).

25-2852 Cook, Lauren J.
2003 Phase I Intensive Survey, Proposed Water Treatment Plant and Appurtenant Work, Norwell, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

The project area measured approximately 1.34 acres in extent (5,425 m^2), and included 2,025 m of linear pipeline corridor. In all, 259 shovel tests were excavated, and seven archaeological sites were identified. Locus 1 (19-PL-1016) was a large multicomponent ancient Native American site. Diagnostics included Neville, Neville/Stark Variant, and Wading river projectile points, typical of the Middle Archaic to Late Archaic. Charcoal recovered from Feature 1, a hearth, returned a date of 2230±90 BP (Beta-216085), and charcoal recovered from Feature 2, a pit, returned a date of 2565±65 (Beta-216086). Together these dates bring the site into the Early Woodland. Locus 2 (19-PL-1002) was an undated ancient Native American site, containing lithic debitage and a large bifacial preform. Locus 3 (19-PL-1004) was a small site that contained a Small Stemmed point and a stemmed point similar to a Bare Island or Merrimack point, indicating a date in the Late Archaic or Transitional Period. Locus 4 (19-PL-1005) was a lithic processing station on a small rise adjacent to Wildcat Brook with a high density of quartz flakes indicating cobble reduction. No diagnostic materials were recovered. Locus 5 (19-PL-1006) was located on the eastern edge of wetlands associated with Wildcat/Third Herring Brook. A Small Stemmed point was recovered, indicating a date in the Late Archaic or Transitional Period. Locus 6 (19-PL-1007) was a discontinuous site adjacent to wetlands along Third Herring Brook. The single projectile point fragment was not diagnostic. An historical archaeological site, Locus 5 Historic (NRW-HA-6) consisted of late 19th-century material, possibly associated with an undocumented cellar hole and well. The Town of Norwell agreed to move the water treatment plant to an alternate site nearby, which was the subject of a separate survey. Accordingly, no further investigation was recommended for Locus 1. Site Examination was recommended for Loci 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. No further investigation was rec-

ommended for Locus 5, because the material recovered dated to the late 19th century, and was located in an area peripheral to the core of the site (see report #25-2615 and 25-2853).

25-2853 Cook, Lauren J.
2004 Additional Phase I Survey, Norwell Water Treatment Plant Project, Alternate Site, Norwell, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

Additional intensive survey was conducted within approximately 1.8 acres (6,300 m^2), and 120 m (394 feet) of a linear pipeline corridor. In all, 60 shovel tests were excavated. A prehistoric site was identified, based on two utilized flakes, a secondary flake, a broken flake and two debitage fragments. None of the prehistoric material was recovered from subsoil; all of it was from duff, topsoil or fill. The site was interpreted as a low-density lithic scatter. Historical material included a variety of structural material and domestic debris dating from the 18th to the late 20th centuries. A single wrought nail was recovered. A scatter of material dating to the period between 1850 and 1920 was encountered, but this appeared to be associated with a 20th century structure. A surface feature, a bocce court built in 1947, was also associated with that structure. Most of the 144 historic period items were from fill, and were likely associated with recent activities on the property (see report #25-2615 and 25-2852).

25-2854 Binzen, Timothy, and Jennifer M. Wendt
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Phase 10 Sewer Improvement, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

A total of 59 shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5 m (25 ft) in locations exhibiting high sensitivity. Native American artifacts were recovered from one location, designated as the Susan Drive Site (19-MD-1055). A total of 185 rhyolite flakes and one biface midsection were excavated from three test pits. The flakes were recovered from undisturbed B-Horizon subsoil at depths that ranged from 10 to 70 cm. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. This site appears to be the result of lithic tool manufacturing. Low volumes of historical artifacts were encountered in several survey units, typically in landscaping fill deposits and in association with modern trash.

25-2855 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Stephen Olausen
2007 Annual Report, Cultural Resource Monitoring, Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project, Vermont and Massachusetts. 13 pages.

The 2007 annual report presents the results of investigations carried out as recommended in the 2006 Annual Report action plan, descriptions of cultural-resource-related activities that occurred in 2007, and an action plan for the year 2008. The 2007 projects include enhancements to several recreational areas (see report #25-1898, 25-2062, 25-2142, 25-2226, 25-2316, and 25-2417).

25-2856 Ritchie, Duncan, and Anna Graves
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Reserve at Barton Hill, East and West Parcels, Charlton, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

The Barton Hill East parcel contains about 97 acres and the larger Barton Hill West parcel includes about 165 acres. Subsurface testing of the Reserve at Barton Hill East parcel involved the excavation of 37, 50 x 50 cm test pits placed at 10 m intervals along judgmentally placed transects. Sixty, 50 x 50 cm test pits placed at 10 m intervals along judgmentally placed transects were used to sample zones of moderate archaeological sensitivity in the Reserve at Barton Hill West parcel. Subsurface testing in the Reserve at Barton Hill East parcel identified one pre-contact period Native American archaeological site. Consisting of one piece of cultural material (quartz chipping debris), this find spot was designated as the Barton Hill East Site (19-WR-846).

25-2857 Lydecker, Andrew D.W., Michael K. Faught, and Stephen R. James, Jr.
2008 Marine Cultural Resource Analysis of Remote-Sensing Survey Data Associated with Neptune LNG Project, Offshore, Massachusetts. 170 pages.

A survey was conducted for an environmental evaluation for a proposed offshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) project, including a terminal and a pipeline, within and outside Massachusetts state waters. The terminal will be located 10 miles south of Gloucester and 22 miles northeast of Boston in water depths of approximately 250 feet. A comprehensive remote-sensing survey, consisting of magnetometer, sidescan, subbottom profiler, bathymetry, and DGPS positioning, has been conducted of the pipeline corridor, including the deepwater port facility. The survey was then analyzed for the presence of potentially significant submerged cultural resources that would require avoidance or additional archaeological investigation. Analysis of the data indicates 2,132 magnetic anomalies and 23 sidescan targets located within the entire project area. Analysis also indicates that the sources of the majority of magnetic anomalies are local geology or modern nonsignificant cultural objects. Most are considered nonsignificant, and no further work is recommended. However, a total of 25 targets were located, including two anomaly–only clusters and 23 sidescan sonar targets, some of which were associated with one or more anomalies. Also located were numerous submerged drumlin areas, which the researchers interpreted as the only landform type that had the potential to be the location of significant prehistoric submerged cultural resources. While absolute identification of a target would require physical examination, it is apparent that several of the targets represent wreck sites. It is recommended that 23 of the 25 targets and the drumlin areas be avoided. Analysis of the subbottom data revealed a regionally predictable and a locally variable stratigraphic profile consisting of thick post-glacial marine sediments over draped and ponded glacial and post-glacial sediments. Analysis of 20 vibracore samples did not indicate the presence of buried soils or high probability landforms within the zone of disturbance (see report #25-2865).

25-2858 Gillis, Nichole A., and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Tennessee Gas Pipeline, Fitchburg Expansion Project, Lunenburg and Framingham, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

The project extends along an existing pipeline for a linear distance of approximately 5.15 miles, with a five acre pipe yard staging area and a pair of new permanent internal inspection (pig launcher/receiver) stations. A total of 848, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Test pits were excavated along 52 linear transects, as four judgmental test pits, and as two test pit arrays. Test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals along linear transects, and array test pits each contained four test pits placed at 5 m intervals in cardinal directions from a center test pit. Two find spots of quartz chipping debris were identified. In addition, a low-density scatter of historical period cultural material was recovered from the plow zone in 33 of the 848 test pits excavated. No potentially significant cultural resources were identified.

25-2859 Binzen, Timothy
2008 Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Route 2A-Batherick Road-Depot Road Intersection, and Boundary Marking for the Cowee-Smith Historical Site, Westminster, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

The sensitivity of the study area is low, with the exception of undeveloped zones located southeast of the intersection, and southeast of the bridge. These zones are located on a tributary to the Whitman River and exhibit high archaeological sensitivity. Intensive (locational) subsurface testing is recommended prior to any construction impacts in these two zones. To assist in preservation efforts, the boundaries of the nearby Cowee-Smith Historical Site (WST-HA-9) were marked with numbered wooden stakes accompanied by pieces of numbered flagging tape in order to create a 50-foot buffer zone around the complex of historical foundations and surface features that comprise the site (see report #25-1313).

25-2860 Mulholland, Mitchell, Warren Riess, Jeffrey Donnelly, Christopher Donta, and Ilya Buynevich

2003 Remote Sensing Archaeological Survey and Geologic Interpretation, Boston Harbor Navigation Improvement Study, Boston Harbor, Boston, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

A remote sensing study and archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed improvements of the Boston Harbor Shipping Channel. Using site locational characteristics, sea level curves and reconstructed past landforms, the study found that there is a potential for inundated Native American sites to be located within portions of the project area. Subsurface testing through the use of vibratory cores or split spoon borings is recommended. The historic period background study indicated that at least 93 vessels were lost in the general area of the dredging project, but none are known to be specifically in the route. Analysis of the remote sensing data produced 187 targets that required further consideration; however only 3 appear to be potential historically significant shipwrecks. In addition, one obvious sunken barge rests in two sections near the outer (east) entrance to the North Channel. Dive inspections are recommended for the three targets.

25-2861 Herbster, Holly, and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Aquinnah Wampanoag Tribal Housing Authority Property (Map 8-Parcel 26), Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 39 pages.

A total of 98, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the approximately 9.4 acre project area. Test pits were placed along parallel transects with test pits located at 10 m intervals, within a test pit block, as judgmental test pits, and as test pit arrays. The subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of 36 pieces of cultural material, consisting of 34 pieces of lithic chipping debris, a bifacial tool fragment, and a shellfish fragment. No post-contact period artifacts or cultural features were identified during the intensive survey. These materials were collected in five spatially distinct activity areas between 0 and 40 cm below the ground surface in the A/topsoil and B/subsoil horizons. The cultural deposits that comprise Find Spots 1 to 5 (19-DK-244, 19-DK-245, 19-DK-246, 19-DK-247, and 19-DK-248, respectively) are all characterized by low density deposits of lithic chipping debris. The recovered artifact assemblage is indicative of stone tool maintenance and short-term activities associated with hunting and/or gathering. These deposits are consistent with many of the small site areas identified in Aquinnah and help to document the use of tribal lands throughout the pre-contact period.

25-2862 Herbster, Holly, Gregg Laskoski, and Brian Ó Donnchadha
2008 Technical Report, Industrial Tower & Wireless Plymouth III Cell Tower Tanglewood Drive, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

Thirteen 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated along transects and as judgmental test pits. No cultural materials were identified.

25-2863 Robinson, David S.
2006 Supplemental Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Revised Layout Offshore Project Area, Cape Wind Energy Project, Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts. 7 pages.

Results from geophysical and geotechnical survey of the revised layout offshore project area were used in conjunction with data recorded during the 2003 survey to determine presence/absence of potentially cultural remote sensing targets (e.g., shipwrecks) and areas of buried paleosols with archaeological sensitivity for containing pre-contact archaeological deposits. Analysis of results of the data generated by the supplemental marine archaeological survey indicates that detected anomalies in the recorded remote sensing data have little or no probability of representing potentially significant archaeological deposits, and geotechnical testing of sub-bottom profiler reflectors produced no evidence of contextually intact paleosols. Given that all archaeologically sensitive areas identified by the 2003 marine archaeological investigation are being avoided, and no additional archaeologically sensitive areas were identified in the revised layout offshore project area, no additional investigation is recommended (see report #25-2328 and 25-2475).

25-2864 Doucette, Dianna L. and Erin Flynn
2008 Archaeological Data Recovery, J.T. Berry Site, Locus 1, Locus 3, Locus 4, Locus 6, and Locus 9, J.T. Berry Rehabilitation Center, North Reading and Wilmington, Massachusetts. 127 pages.

The data recovery program involved a review of previous archaeological investigations within the J.T. Berry Site, including an intensive survey and site examination, and work by Ripley Bullen in the 1940s, to develop theoretical and research contexts that guided the data recovery program. The data recovery investigations revealed that the most intensive utilization of the J.T. Berry Site overall occurred during the Archaic Period. Two of the three cultural phases of the Archaic (Middle and Late) are present at the site. Overall, there is cultural material evidence for pre-contact occupation at the site between approximately 8000 and 1000 years BP, spanning the period from the Middle Archaic through the end of the Late Archaic and again briefly during the Early and Middle Woodland periods. Projectile points representing the Middle Archaic Period (Neville, Neville variant, and Stark), the Laurentian tradition (Brewerton), the Small Stemmed Point tradition (Squibnocket Triangle, Small Stemmed, Susquehanna, and Orient Fishtail), and the Middle Woodland (Jack's Reef) were identified at the J.T. Berry Site among Loci 1, 3, 4, 6, and 9. In addition, 43 features were identified during data recovery investigations on the J.T. Berry Site. Every loci contained features that were exposed and excavated. Features ranged from charcoal pits, fire-cracked rock scatters, storage and/or trash pits, and possible ceremonial pits—large pits exposed at Locus 4 that were 1.5-m in diameter or larger and more than 1 m deep. Charcoal samples obtained from the large pit features ranged from the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland periods. Deep pit features dating from the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods have been identified throughout New England and have been interpreted as burial pits, ceremonial pits, storage pits, and possible house structures. The sites' importance lies in their potential to yield information about cultural continuity, settlement patterns and subsistence practices spanning the Middle Archaic to Woodland time periods within the Upper Ipswich and Shawsheen River drainages and more specifically to look at the utilization of a unique ecozone that included Martin's Brook, and direct access to a continuous waterway. The nature of activities represented by the cultural materials recovered includes lithic manufacturing, which appears to be the predominant activity based on the amount of chipping debris recovered, but bifaces and worked tools suggest support activities as well. Evidence of features further suggests a more intensive use of the site beyond stone tool production. Seasonality information gleaned from floral analysis suggests the site was occupied during the late spring to early fall (see report #25-2649 and 25-2678).

25-2865 Lydecker, Andrew D.W., and Stephen R. James, Jr.
2008 Supplemental Marine Cultural Resources Analysis of Remote-Sensing Survey Data Associated with Neptune LNG Project, Offshore Massachusetts. 68 pages.

Changes to the location of the Northern Route Alternative have resulted in the need for additional survey coverage. This coverage is meant to provide additional area for the construction anchor clearance corridor only, as the actual pipeline route is within the area initially surveyed. Part of the additional coverage was satisfied through the use of survey data obtained by Algonquin collected as part of the Northeast Gateway pipeline project, which follows a route similar to that of Neptune. A review of the sidescan sonar records and magnetic data resulted in the identification of two previously unknown wrecks. The subbottom and sidescan sonar data was analyzed to classify and characterize the seabed and subsea geologic features; and to determine locations of any high probability areas for the existence of submerged prehistoric archaeological sites. The presence of a significant amount of marine sediments extending well below the three to four foot maximum depth of anchor penetration indicates that any high probability terrestrial deposits are located well below the project impact zone (see report #25-2857).

25-2866 Leveillee, Alan, and Mark Lance
2008 Reconnaissance/Phase I(a/b) Archaeological Survey, New England East-West Solution Transmission Projects Right of Way, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. 123 pages.

The survey included sections of right-of-way in the Massachusetts towns of Millbury, Sutton, Uxbridge, and Millville and in Rhode Island. The total distance covered by the surveyed project corridor is approximately 60 miles. The survey resulted in the stratification of the easement into zones of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity; the relative projected likelihood to contain archaeological materials in meaningful contexts. The report concludes with recommendations for further archaeological survey within areas of identified sites and areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity where subsurface impacts will result from planned improvements. Intensive archaeological survey is recommended for sections of the project where planned construction will have a direct impact at new pole locations, grading areas, and substation construction locations that have been determined to possess high and moderate archaeological sensitivity.

25-2867 Gillis, Nichole, and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Mashpee Wampanoag Casino Project Area, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

The intensive survey on several parcels of land totaling approximately 593 acres included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing was conducted in project impact areas with moderate and high archaeological sensitivity to locate and identify archaeological resources. During subsurface testing, 750, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. The test pits were excavated within the project area along 30 judgmental transects, within 29, 30 x 30 m blocks and 24 test pits arrays, and as 27 judgmental test pits. Six previously undocumented pre-contact period sites, one previously undocumented post-contact site, and 18 find spots of pre-contact cultural material were identified as a result of the excavations. Among the archaeological sites, four pre-contact archaeological sites (Casino Sites 1 through 4) contain potentially significant cultural resources that could contribute additional information to the archaeological record of southeastern Massachusetts. The remaining three sites and 18 find spots lack complexity and have limited research potential.

25-2868 Gillis, Nichole A., and Kristen Heitert
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fort Washington Park Irrigation System Project Area, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

The property commemorates and preserves an earthwork that was erected in the fall of 1775 as a defense against occupying British forces in Boston. Thirty 50 x 50 cm judgmental test pits across the project area; no excavation occurred on the historic earthwork revetments. Multiple and deep fill deposits containing a range of architectural and domestic debris were identified across the park, indicating a substantial degree of landscape disturbance associated with multiple remodeling episodes in the park during the 19th and 20th centuries. None of the fill deposits, however, could be associated with potentially significant events dating to either the Revolutionary War period or the commemorative use of the parcel as a park. While intact topsoil and/or subsoil horizons were identified in 28 of the 30 excavated test pits, the strata contained no potentially significant pre- or post contact period cultural material or features (see report #25-1436).

25-2869 Donta, Christopher L.
2008 Archaeological Site Examination Survey of the Agawam Meadow Site (19-HD-269): A Woodland Village in Agawam, Massachusetts. 32 pages.

Excavations consisted of 83 shovel test pits and six 1 x 1 m units, and three excavation units of other sizes, totaling 26.75 square m. Some 1,252 Native American artifacts were collected, including one Large Triangle projectile point, seven other stone tools and 40 sherds of ceramics. The Agawam Meadow Site is large, and in an excellent state of preservation, with artifacts in an undisturbed topsoil and subsoil that is buried under thick alluvial deposits. The artifacts are distributed in two main concentrations, both of which include stone tool debris and ceramics, indicating similar activities in both places. One large pit feature was documented, that contained multiple layers of faunal, floral, and lithic refuse. Three other features were documented, consisting of a lithic reduction area, one postmold, and another possible refuse midden. A radiocarbon sample from the

pit feature was dated to 920 ±70 BP (Beta-155921). The artifacts found in association with these features indicate a Middle to Late Woodland occupation, ca. 2,000 to 400 years ago (see report #25-2270).

25-2870 Hodge, Christina J.
2008 Akin House Archaeology Project: 2007 Summary Report. 188 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an archaeological site examination conducted as a field school at the Elihu Akin House in Dartmouth, in July and August of 2007. The ca. 1762 Akin House was uninhabitable when abandoned in the early 1990s. It has seen extensive architectural mitigation over the past five years in preparation for use as an educational and heritage tourism center. A total of 5,926 artifacts and fragments were recovered. Testing provided baseline knowledge of contexts adjacent to the house in cleared yard areas, yielding fragments of scattered secondary refuse from the late 18th through 20th centuries. A 20th-century slag midden was located in the north yard. A dense sheet midden of partially burned domestic, construction, and mechanical debris and slag was sampled at the verge of the cleared rear/east yard. This midden dates from the early to mid-20th-century. Radar and electromagnetic survey identified two rectangular anomalies in the rear yard. Excavations failed clearly to explain the anomalies. The function and date of a rock-filled feature in the basement also remains unclear. Walkover survey in portions of overgrown yard areas confirmed the locations of an exterior well, two stone outbuilding foundations, and a suspected privy. Currently cleared east and north yard areas have a low potential for significant findings, although materials from them are useful for interpretation of the site. The cleared rear yard deserves further testing. Overgrown yard areas were not sampled or surveyed but have a high potential for significant features and contexts.

25-2871 Vogt, Christy Cathleen
1994 A Toast to the Tavern: An Archaeological Study of a 17th and 18th Century Tavern in Charlestown, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

The excavations of a tavern in the Boston neighborhood of Charlestown provides an opportunity to fill a portion of the gap in our knowledge of colonial drinking establishments during early life in New England. This tavern is known variously as Long's Ordinary, Three Crane Tavern, and the Great Tavern. This thesis explores taverns and their contributions to and reflections of social and political climates from the first colonization to the Revolutionary War. Ceramics, glass, and clay pipes from five privy deposits, excavated from around the Charlestown Tavern, were examined for this study. Vessel types and ceramic types were discussed as they relate to the function of the ordinary and to the social and economic dynamics of the town. Glass and clay pipes were studied in conjunction with ceramics to determine both how tavern-like and how urban or rural this tavern appears in the archaeological assemblage.

25-2872 Doucette, Dianna L.
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MassHighway Assignment 43, Nobadeer Farm Road Bike Path Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

A preliminary review by the Cultural Resource Unit of the Massachusetts Highway Department identified several areas considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for pre-contact period sites. Archival research indicated that the project area was outside the major centers of development and was not considered potentially sensitive for post-contact period sites. Subsurface testing with 70, 50 x 50 cm test pits documented undisturbed soil horizons over the majority of the project area. A low density of pre-contact cultural material was recovered from three test pits. Test pits were excavated along one linear transect, and within three test pit arrays. One quartz drill-tip, broken in two, a quartz projectile point, and one quartz flake were recovered. The quartz projectile point recovered is a Snappit point, diagnostic of the late Middle Archaic Period, ca. 6000 to 5000 BP. The low density of Native American cultural material recovered suggests this area may have been used short-term as a hunting ground where some lithic manufacturing and/or maintenance took place.

25-2873 Leveillee, Alan, and Anna Graves
2006 Intensive (locational) Survey and Site Examination Robbins Pond Park Residential Subdivision, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

During and following the acquisition of the 38 acre property, project proponents became aware of an explicit deed reference to a historical cemetery within its limits. One previously identified pre-contact site (19-PL-65) was reported within the project area boundaries. Ninety-one 50 x 50 cm judgmentally placed test pits were excavated during the intensive survey, resulting in the identification of three pre-contact period archaeological sites and two find spots. Additionally, ground penetrating radar survey was conducted as part of the intensive survey to examine the area for possible grave shafts, with negative results. Following the intensive survey, three of the identified site areas (Robbins Pond Find Spot #1, Pond Street Site, Robbins Pond Site) were recommended for site examination. The Robbins Pond Find Spot #1 Site is confined to a small 10 x 10 m region of the project area, and contained a relatively low density of mixed material chipping debris. On the Pond Street Site, 46 50 x 50 cm test pits and six 1 x 1 m units were excavated during site examination. Two rhyolite Neville projectile points, a large argillite chopper, a ground-stone semilunar knife, more than 400 pieces of chipping debris, and several bifacially flaked tools were recovered. Thirty-two test pits and six 1 x 1 m units were excavated in the Robbins Pond Site during site examination. Testing units included two 50 cm-wide hand-dug trenches, excavated extending from the GPR anomaly locations to the adjacent planned access road to investigate for the presence/absence of potential grave-related features. Excavation yielded 1,308 pieces of cultural material including 1,271 pre-contact Native American lithics, including a quartz Levanna, a hornfels Fox Creek, and a rhyolite Small Stemmed projectile point. In an effort to locate potential grave shafts in the site area, the site examination of the Robbins Pond Site included the excavation of a series of 11 machine trenches dug in the central and northern sections of the site. A single machine trench was excavated to the west of the site, on a small flat area in a pine grove. No grave shafts were noted during the shovel testing or machine stripping of the project area.

25-2874 Cherau, Suzanne, John Daly, and David S. Robinson
2008 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Boston East Development Project, East Boston, Massachusetts. 111 pages.

The parcel contains about 3.4 acres of land that is vacant of buildings, and consists of filled and flowed Commonwealth tidelands. Approximately 10.8 acres of the parcel are identified as watersheet. The parcel was historically known as the location of the East Boston Dry Dock Company. Portions of maritime industrial features including piers, marine railways, and building foundations are present. The reconnaissance survey for historic resources tasks consisted of research and a walkover of the project area and surrounding neighborhood. The project area coincides with the boundaries of the Boston East Site, which was previously recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Immediately south of the project area the Atlantic Works Boiler Shop, Atlantic Works Machine Shop, and Atlantic Works Office Building had also been previously surveyed and recommended as eligible for the National Register as a district. Research conducted for the current survey determined that marine railways and other structures in the south parcel of the Boston East Site and the Atlantic Works buildings listed above are eligible for listing in the National Register as a combined East Boston Dry Dock Company/Atlantic Works Yard historic district. The two north parcels of the Boston East Site are excluded from the recommended district. The proposed development would directly impact historic resources in the south lot (Boston East Site) and would visually impact all three Atlantic Works buildings within the recommended district. The reconnaissance survey for archaeological resources consisted of archival research and a walkover survey for both terrestrial and marine cultural deposits. No previously recorded archaeological sites including shipwrecks are recorded in the project parcel. The survey determined a high sensitivity for potentially significant resources associated with 19th-century clipper shipbuilding and post-clipper ship era waterfront activities. There is also a high potential for deeply buried pre-19th-century shorelines that could contain intact Native American and Colonial period resources. The only areas assigned as having low sensitivity are known modern utility lines

including the two sewer easements. Subsurface testing as part of an intensive (locational) terrestrial archaeological survey is recommended.

25-2875 Doucette, Dianna L., and Erin Flynn
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, A.D. Makepeace Preserve at Agawam, Phase II Project Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

The 45 acres within parcel 15 and 19 in Plymouth is part of planned development of selected portions of holdings in Plymouth, Wareham, and Carver. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. Sixty-five 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the project area. Test pits were excavated within two 30 x 30 m blocks, along six judgmentally placed transects, within one test pit array, and as one judgmental test pit. One isolated chert gunflint was found along a transect within Parcel 15. A test pit array placed around this area did not yield any additional cultural material to signify a site. The gunflint was designated as an historic Find Spot 1.

25-2876 Robinson, David S.
2007 Northeast Gateway Energy Bridge Project, BUAR Shipwreck Study, Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

Underwater inspections of five uncharted shipwrecks located in Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts were conducted utilizing remotely operated vehicle technology. The shipwrecks were identified during a marine archaeological reconnaissance survey. Results from archaeological field investigations and limited archival research indicate at least two of the shipwrecks are wooden-built, while the remaining three are of iron/steel construction. The shipwrecks appear to range in date from the late 19th to middle 20th century, and include vessels lost accidentally as well as those that were scuttled intentionally. The project documented extensive impacts to each site from commercial ground-fishing activities, the gear from which is entangled in and obscures much of each shipwreck. The former Brenton Reef Lightship, *LV-39*, built in 1875 is identified as potentially historically significant.

25-2877 Doucette, Dianna L., and Gregg Laskoski
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Taunton River HDD Project Area, Taunton and Berkley, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by the project construction. Archival research indicated that the project area was sensitive to contain Native American cultural resources because of the favorable environmental conditions. Forty-three 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area. Testing was also completed in areas of low archaeological sensitivity to document the level of disturbance. No cultural material was recovered.

25-2878 Cherau, Suzanne G.
2008 Archaeological Overview Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, J-2 Loop Project, Medford and Somerville, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

The survey was conducted to determine the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed pipeline route in relation to the documented location of the historic Middlesex Canal (SMV-HA-5). The Middlesex Canal has been determined eligible for listing in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Archival research and mapping of the Middlesex Canal determined that the proposed pipeline route intersects the historic canal route in two locations. The survival potential of canal-related remains (i.e., prism, berm, tow path, bridge) within these two areas was evaluated using available historical maps, street development/widening plans and profiles, and underground utilities plans and profiles. The documented built over section of the Middlesex Canal prism in

Mystic Avenue was filled in and absorbed into the street ROW and adjacent private residential lots by the 1880s. The Mystic Avenue ROW currently contains numerous side-by-side underground utility easements, several of which appear to date back to the late 1800s. The documented built-over section of the Middlesex Canal route across Temple Street contained the "Ten Hills Bridge" that appears on town maps in 1852. The bridge components (timbers and portions of the stone abutments) were likely removed and reused elsewhere, but the extent of this removal/reuse and the presence of cultural strata and deposits associated with the canal bridge crossing is unknown. This section of documented historic Middlesex Canal route with the bridge crossing in Somerville is assigned moderate archaeological sensitivity.

25-2879 Whitney, Joanna L., and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2003 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for Nextel/Cellular One Wireless Communication Facility SAGE#N1402B, Adjacent to Railroad Parcel, Wayland, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

The project area is located west of the Wayland Center Historic District and Wayland Center Railroad Complex. The railroad complex is located in a parcel that was previously surveyed (see report #25-1894 and 25-2056). The project includes a 70 x 30 ft location for the telecommunications facilities and a 1,220 ft access road. Shovel test pits excavated revealed artificial fill. Three railroad features are in or adjacent to the route of the originally proposed access road: an insulated ground switch; a switch stand; and a railroad stop sign. Avoidance is recommended.

25-2880 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Nichole Gillis
2008 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Nashawannuck Pond and Vicinity Project Area, Easthampton, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

Sixty 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the 10 acre disposal work area. The test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals along two judgmental transects and as part of four 30 x 30-m blocks. The intensive survey did not locate any potentially significant cultural resources.

25-2881 Lentz, Megan
2008 Stemware in Colonial Boston: An Archaeological Exploration. 106 pages.

Stemmed drinking vessels are an under-analyzed category of material culture among New World archaeologists. Archaeological excavations have uncovered stemware dating back to the first European settlements in America, yet descriptions, when then occur, tend to be limited to curved glass or drinking glass. These unimaginative classifications contribute little to furthering our understanding of these complex objects. Using the finds from the excavation of the colonial Boston site of Paddy's Alley as a case study, stemware is examined in this thesis at a level of detail often missing from previous stemware analyses. Through an understanding of the cultural role and social implications of stemware, one can attempt to gain insight into the lives of past peoples. While Paddy's Alley provides the opportunity to begin to acquire this information, local, regional, and colonial comparisons are necessary to fully understand the presence of stemware in colonial America.

25-2882 Beranek, Christa M., with contributions by Thomas P. Mailhot
2008 Site Examination of the Col. James Barrett Farm Property, Concord, Massachusetts. 141 pages.

A site examination provided evidence for significant late 18th and early to mid-19th-century landscaping activities around the standing house and discovered and tested a mid-19th-century primary ceramic trash deposit. The property is historically significant because of Col. James Barrett's association with the American Revolution, the well-preserved early 18th-century architecture, and the continuous history of the land as a family farm. The excavations demonstrated that the property is archaeologically important because of the abundant evidence for landscaping activities and the many areas of intact deposits. The 23 test pits and 11 excavation units around the historic house (core constructed ca. 1705) indicate that there are intact strata and deposits in the yards, al-

though many of the areas adjacent to the foundation have been disturbed by more recent foundation repair. Buried cobble pavings survive north of the house, at its southeast corner, and in front (south) of the west ell as well as in the western part of the east ell. Many of these paving sit on top of artificially raised ground surfaces and a buried A horizon dating to the late 18th century almost a meter below the modern ground surface. The trash deposit was located behind the east ell with at least 49 ceramic vessels from this deposit, most dating from the 1820s to the 1850s. The foundation of a former ell was mapped, but no additional outbuildings were discovered. The trash deposit and cobble pavings are associated with members of the Barrett family, who owned the property until the early 20th century. There are also substantial early 20th-century sheet middens in the front yards associated with McGrath households who owned the property from 1905 to 2005. The report compares similar cobble pavements from other New England sites.

25-2883 Ritchie, Duncan, and Anna Graves
2008 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, McLean Hospital Locus 2 Site, Belmont, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

An archaeological data recovery program was conducted on the McLean Hospital Locus 2 Site, first identified from rhyolite chipping debris found during an intensive archaeological survey. The site examination confirmed that McLean Hospital Locus 2 Site contained significant deposits of cultural material and features associated with a single Middle Woodland Period (1,600 to 1,000 years before present) occupation. During the data recovery program, nine excavation units consisting of seven 2 x 2 m units, one 1 x 3 m unit and a single 1 x 1 m unit were excavated. The assemblage of cultural material included three chipped-stone tools, a Late Archaic (Susquehanna Tradition) Atlantic type projectile point, an untyped point fragment and unifacial scraper. The 176 pieces of debitage were mostly rhyolite with some quartz, quartzite and argillite. Five Native American ceramic sherds appeared to be of terminal Middle Woodland or Late Woodland age. Features excavated in the data recovery program were a concentration of rhyolite chipping debris marking a lithic workshop and four small circular deposits of very dark brown stained soil, possibly postmolds, small hearths or refuse pits (see report #25-2307 and 25-2318).

25-2884 Banister, Jennifer Bonner and Holly Herbster
2005 Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance Survey Information in Support of Hanscom Field Environmental Status & Planning Report, Bedford, Concord, Lexington, & Lincoln, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

The survey was conducted within the Hanscom Field property boundaries and within a 200-foot radius of 16 traffic study areas at various road intersections adjacent to and outside of the Hanscom Field boundaries. The reconnaissance survey included archival research, informant interviews, and field survey. Relatively undisturbed portions of the Hanscom Field project area include tracts of woodland peripheral to the runways, terminal, and supporting facilities. The majority of the Hanscom Field project area, however, has been previously disturbed. Areas of high precontact archaeological sensitivity in the project area include previously undisturbed, dry, level areas located adjacent to the natural brooks and wetlands in the peripheral portions of the project area. The extreme southern portion of the Hanscom Field project area has moderate to high archaeological sensitivity for post-contact resources associated with the April 19, 1775 engagement along Battle Road, now part of the Minute Man National Historical Park.

25-2885 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and Suzanne G. Cherau
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Baker's Island Light Soil Remediation Project, Salem, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

The intensive survey consisted of an initial site visit to determine the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed soil remediation work areas and archival research, followed by subsurface testing. The subsurface testing involved the excavation of 48, 50 x 50 cm test pits and two larger 50 x 200 cm and 50 x 100 cm test units. The intensive survey resulted in the recovery of late 18th through 20th-century construction materials, domestic wares, and food waste in nonstratified fill, demoli-

tion, or "sheet midden" archaeological contexts. Below ground structural remains of the former lesser "Ma" Baker's Island lighthouse tower (1816–1926) were exposed, south of the engine house and west of the standing lighthouse tower. Surficial elements of the tower's foundation are visible in an undated photograph of the site. The masonry stonework is present from just below ground surface to the top of the bedrock ledge at about. The masonry stonework of the foundation appears to be intact beneath the layer of demolition debris. Since it would provide a unique opportunity to record the early 19th-century light tower's construction methods, it is recommended that the stonework be left in place and protected during the soil remediation activities. An identified stone-lined well feature near the main keeper's house could date to the earliest period of lighthouse occupation.

25-2886 Ritchie, Duncan
2008 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Lakeshore Corporate Center, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

A filled foundation for a recently demolished late 19th-century farmstead (Beagle Club property) was located. Eighty-five test pits, excavated within zones of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity, identified two small pre-contact period Native American sites. The Princess Pine Site consisted of a find spot of a non-diagnostic bifacial tool blade and two pieces of quartz chipping debris. The Lakeshore Find Spot 1 Site consisted of a non-diagnostic bifacial tool blade fragment of quartz and one piece of quartz chipping debris. Subsurface testing around the filled foundation marking the Beagle Club Site yielded a low density of 19th-century to modern period artifacts such as ceramics (creamware, pearlware), structural materials (brick, nail,) and faunal remains (oyster, clam shell) from recently disturbed soils. The Princess Pine and Lakeshore Find Spot 1 sites are not considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. The filled foundation and associated features (stone walls, capped well or drain) forming the Beagle Club Site appear to mark the location of a late 19th to early 20th-century farmhouse or other dwelling.

25-2887 Gillis, Nichole A., and Kristen Heitert
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, 78–82 Ridge St.-Hamilton Farm Cluster Development Parcels, Winchester, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

Hamilton Farm, comprising an early-19th-century farmhouse and six outbuildings, was listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places in 1983 as the Philemon Wright-Asa Locke Farm. A total of 46, 50 x 50 cm test pits was excavated within the 7.3 acre project area using eight transects with test pits spaced at 10 m intervals and as one 30 x 30 m block. A low-density of post-contact cultural materials dating from the 18th through 20th centuries was recovered from plowed and filled soil contexts. The assemblage included curved glass, hardware, mortar, brick, coal, ball clay tobacco pipes, an agateware door knob, and ceramics. None of the materials, however, exhibited any identifiable horizontal or vertical patterning and none were found in association with cultural features.

25-2888 Ritchie, Duncan
2008 Intensive Archaeological Survey Marian Manor Long Term Care, Assisted and Independent Living Facility, Quincy, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Archival research included a review of archaeological investigations within the Quarry Hills/Granite Links Golf Course located directly south of the project area. Given the project area's proximity to the complex of post-contact period granite quarries and related industries, the project area had high potential to contain evidence of granite quarrying activity. A walkover inspection identified a number of small post-contact period quarry-related features and sensitivity for pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites. Three small quarry pits (Marian Manor Quarry Pit 1, 2, 3 Sites), small deposits of granite quarry debris, granite blocks with drill holes, and several features were found. Features found near one of the quarry/extraction pits were an iron rod and U-shaped iron bar embedded in a granite boulder. Another boulder showed evidence of drilling to extract large pieces of granite (Marian Manor Boulder 1, 2 Sites). In addition, a short

portion of a cart path or haul road leading to several quarry/extraction pits was identified. Subsurface testing was conducted with 29, 50 x 50 cm test pits excavated at 10 m intervals along judgmentally placed transects. None of these test pits yielded any cultural materials. The post-contact period granite quarry/extraction pits and boulders with iron pins, iron loop and drill holes were investigated with seven judgmentally placed 50 x 50 cm test pits. One of these judgmental test pits yielded a small iron wedge used in quarrying activity. The Marian Manor Quarry Pit 1, 2, 3 and Marian Manor Boulder 1 and 2 sites are comparable to other small quarries and related features that have been found nearby in a portion of the Quarry Hills/Granite Links Golf Course property. They are interpreted as small exploratory pits opened to extract small amounts of granite during the mid- to late 19th century and early modern period. While they contribute to current knowledge about the extent and type of past granite quarrying activity in the town of Quincy, these sites are not considered to be potentially significant.

25-2889 Herbster, Holly, and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 Archaeological Site Examination, The O'Brien Site, O'Brien Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

The O'Brien Site was identified in 2002 by seven pieces of chipping debris and one lanceolate projectile point. Twenty-six 50 x 50 cm test pits placed within a five m grid and three 1 x 1 m units were excavated. An additional 89 pieces of chipping debris, one biface and one uniface were collected and are indicative of a short-term lithic workshop (see report #25-2156).

25-2890 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Nichole Gillis
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Andover Park and Ride Lot Expansion Project, Andover, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Fieldwork consisted of a walkover/surface evaluation and subsurface testing. Twenty 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, producing modern glass bottle fragments from fill soils.

25-2891 Medina, Antonio, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey at the Mohawk State Forest, Charlemont, Massachusetts. 41 pages.

The work consisted of various utility and waste disposal improvements to the park including the installation of new buried water and electric lines, a well, various waste disposal facilities and a gravel access road. Background research indicated a high probability for the project area to contain buried historic features dating to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era and earlier, as well as the potential to contain buried Native American sites. A total of 56, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated. During the archaeological survey, the remains of two CCC-era structures were identified and documented. Construction plans were modified to avoid the structures and additional shovel test pits were excavated. Soil profiles showed several layers of fill spread throughout the project area and are indicative of the grading and landscaping efforts undertaken at Camp SP-6. Artifact concentrations were generally low except in the areas adjacent to the razed CCC era structures. All of the artifacts recovered dated to the 20th century. One quartzite flake was recovered from a fill layer at a depth of 41-50 cm below the ground surface.

25-2892 Daum, Randy C.
2008 Discovery and Investigation of a Late Seventeenth-Century Colonial Village Site: The Hatfield Old Farms Settlement. 75 pages.

Several local town histories mention a short-lived, fortified settlement that was established near Hatfield prior to 1689. Due to the fear and danger caused by King William's and Queen Anne's Wars, the isolated village, known then as "the Farms" and later as "Old Farms," was abandoned by 1704 and soon forgotten. Recently discovered 17th-century cultural debris scattered across a ten acre area raised the possibility that this was the site of the long-forgotten village. The project made use of documentary research, controlled surface collections, artifact analysis, geophysical

testing, and two excavation units that covered 2.5 square meters. An apparent hand-dug well and areas of brick debris were discovered during these two excavations; geophysical surveys also demonstrate that additional subsurface structural remains likely exist below the plow zone. The accumulated field data provide evidence that the site contained permanent pre-18th-century structures, while documentary sources offer proof that the site is indeed the location of the Old Farms settlement. Old Farms is a rare discovery since other known 17th-century settlements in the Connecticut River Valley have been disturbed by more recent development. As it has been used exclusively as an agricultural field since its abandonment, the Old Farms site has had little disturbance and therefore offers an archaeological snapshot of late 17th-century colonial life**.**

25-2893 Edens, Chris, James Foradas, Stephanie Reiss, and Greg Laden
1993 Archaeological Site Evaluation for Approximately 7.2 Miles of Transmission Line Right of Way in the Towns of Carver, Middleborough, and Rochester, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

Fifteen site examinations were undertaken. All fifteen sites produced prehistoric material. These sites were small and thin lithic scatters, probably representing resource processing and/or tool-kit maintenance at wetland edges. While most sites seemed to reflect single episodes of activity, several were probably occupied more than once. Among these sites was also a felsite chipping station. Only two of these sites were datable: the Susquehanna points in PSS1-4-1 put this site in the Late Archaic period, while the Small Stemmed point in PSS1-25-1a assigned it a Late Archaic to Early Woodland date. The site examination of PSS1-10-2 showed the site to be relatively large and dense, and composed of multiple artifact clusters. Individually, these sites did not contain information that was not better represented at other sites in southeastern Massachusetts, or in the Weweantic drainage. Collectively, however, the localities formed a sample of wetland sites that contributes to better understanding of wetland resource exploitation and regional adaptive patterns (see also reports #25-1163 and #25-1272).

25-2894 Doucette, Dianna L.
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Stossel Property Project Area, Wellfleet, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

The proposed project impact area consists of approximately 0.33 acres within the 1.4 acre lot. Twenty 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. The subsurface testing was completed along three linear transects with test pits placed at 7 and 10 m intervals from one another, and eight judgmentally placed test pits. Test pits were excavated to a depth of 1 m below surface through sandy wind-blown dune deposits. No cultural material was recovered.

25-2895 Elquist, Ora, and Suzanne G. Cherau
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Army National Guard Bourne, Braintree, Dorchester, Chicopee, Gardner, Melrose, Middleboro, and Ware Armory Facilities. Volume I: Bourne and Middleborough, 89 pages; Volume II: Braintree, Dorchester, and Melrose, 95 pages; Volume III: Chicopee, Gardner, and Ware, 109 pages.

Eight test pits were excavated within the Bourne Armory facility project area, 10 test pits were excavated within the Middleboro Armory facility project area, 24 test pits were excavated within the Chicopee Armory project area, 8 test pits were excavated within the Braintree Armory facility project area, 7 test pits were excavated within the Dorchester Armory facility project area, 4 test pits were excavated within the Melrose Armory facility project area, 7 test pits were excavated within the Gardner Armory project area, and 11 test pits were excavated within the Ware Armory project area. All test pits were 50 x 50 cm. Subsurface testing of the Chicopee Armory project area revealed that disturbance was largely confined to surface landscaping fill deposits and historic plowing. A single pre-contact archaeological deposit, the Chicopee Armory Site (19-HD-312), was identified during subsurface testing. Twelve pieces of pre-contact material from four test pits in plow zone and fill contexts consisted of 10 pieces of chert, quartzite and rhyolite debitage, a piece of fire-cracked rock and a grit-tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherd. Post-contact materials included fragments of coal ash, slag, window and bottle glass, whiteware, and unidentified mammal

bone recovered from plow zone and fill deposits. The Chicopee Armory Site is considered to be potentially significant. Although no significant archaeological resources were identified during subsurface testing of the Dorchester armory facility project area, because of the extreme compaction of fill deposits encountered at the Dorchester Armory project area, most test pits were unable to be excavated beyond 50 cm in depth. Historical maps indicate that the property currently occupied by the Dorchester Armory was situated on shoreline and/or swamp. It is possible that the fill deposits encountered at the Dorchester Armory are relatively thick and possibly cap intact sediments that could not be reached by hand excavation methods. Should intact sediments be present underneath the fill, there is potential for these sediments to contain archaeological deposits. It is recommended that any construction or improvements that would involve impacting soils in excess of 50 cm be coordinated with additional archaeological machine-assisted excavations to determine the presence of buried paloesols that could contain Native American resources. No archaeological resources were located and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Bourne, Middleborough, Braintree, Melrose, Gardner, and Ware armory project areas.

25-2896 Donta, Christopher L., and Timothy F. Barker
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Nickerson State Park Water System Improvements, Brewster, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

Archaeological reconnaissance and intensive surveys were conducted in the vicinity of Flax, Cliff, and Little Cliff Ponds, within Nickerson State Park. Background research identified four Native American sites within the immediate area, as well as high historic potential related to the early 17th-century settlement of Brewster. In total, 166 test pits along transects with 7.5 m intervals were utilized to test 19 different survey units. No Native American artifacts or features were encountered. A brick and concrete mortar campfire pit feature was identified in Survey Unit 8. The campfire pit may be associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps improvements to the park in the 1930s. No artifacts were recovered from testing in the vicinity of the feature.

25-2897 Flynn, Erin, and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, EBI Telecom Antenna, 57 Peck Street, Rehoboth, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

A total of 28, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the 60 square foot proposed cell tower area and along the proposed access/utility easement. No disturbance was noted during the intensive survey. Several stone walls crisscross and surround the project area. A stone-lined cellar and well, possibly dating to the 1600s according to archival research, are located adjacent to Peck Street, just south of the proposed access route/utility easement. One judgmental test pit was placed between the cellar hole and stone-lined well. This test pit yielded one piece of redware and one piece of flat glass, which likely indicates 17th or 18th century occupation.

25-2898 George, David R., William F. Keegan, Aaron Palermo, and Catherine M. Labadia
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of Proposed Optasite Cellular Telecommunications Facility 967-0018 off Stony Hill Road, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Following completion of background research and pedestrian survey, 44 shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m intervals. Each shovel test measured 50 cm square and extended to depths typically no greater than 55 cm, when sterile subsoil or large boulders were encountered. No cultural deposits were identified.

25-2899 Doucette, Dianna L., and Holly Herbster
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Manaquayak Preserve, West Tisbury, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

The project consists of the construction of an approximately 1,000 sq ft parking area and approximately 400 linear ft of universal accessible trail and the installation of two viewing benches within the existing land bank property around Ice (Old) House Pond. A total of 12, 50 x 50 cm test pits

were excavated. A total of 133 pieces of chipping debris, a Small Stemmed-like quartz projectile point, a quartz stemmed point, and a quartz biface were collected across more than 100 linear m and in both the trail and parking impact areas. While no features were identified the recovery of materials in all sections of the project corridor, as well as an existing foot trail between the project corridor and the pond suggests that additional deposits are likely located within the property. The Ice House Pond Site is potentially significant and avoidance is the preferred option.

25-2900 Robinson, David S.
2006 Marine Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, Hodge Boiler Works Marina Project, East Boston, Massachusetts. 7 pages.

Results from archival research and visual inspection of the intertidal portion of the project area at low tide were used to assess the archaeological sensitivity and ascertain land use. Archival research and field investigation indicate the area's natural (pre-1833) shoreline is obscured by artificial "made-land" the present configuration of which was established by the mid-19th century. Extending into the water from the made-land shore are the remains of piers repaired/rebuilt using increasingly modern construction materials over the course of their operational history. No significant archaeological deposits or structures were recorded or observed within the marine portion of the project area.

25-2901 Mair, A. Peter, II
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Worcester Road Area Sewer Extension Project, Webster, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

Subsurface testing included the excavation of 20, 50 x 50 cm test pits. No Native American cultural material was recovered and the low density of post-contact cultural material is not indicative of potentially significant archaeological resources.

25-2902 Claesson, Stefan
2008 Sustainable Development of Maritime Cultural Heritage in the Gulf of Maine. 346 pages.

In this study the principles of sustainable development and ecosystem-based management are applied to develop a conservation policy for maritime cultural heritage in the Gulf of Maine. This dissertation first examines the effectiveness of existing laws, policies and preservation programs available for the protection and conservation of maritime historical and archaeological resources in the region, and provides an assessment of the diversity and abundance of these resources. The principles of sustainability and ecosystem-based management, including inter- and intra-generational equity, precaution, system interconnectedness, and diversity, are applied to form a theoretical framework upon which policies and cultural resource management techniques are developed. To this end, the study identifies the cultural and economic values associated with maritime cultural heritage and the costs and benefits of conservation projects. Finally, policy recommendations are made regarding the governments' role and responsibility in protecting and managing the public interest in this cultural heritage: government should enact law that asserts public property ownership and protection of all maritime cultural resources in waters under U.S. federal jurisdiction, implement a regional governance structured based on the tenets of ecosystem-based management to manage and develop these resources effectively, and integrate valuation techniques in environmental and historic preservation regulatory procedures. Given these policy developments, governments can make informed decisions about the use of cultural resources, support coastal communities' development efforts, and identify the social and economic benefits of conservation projects.

25-2903 Herbster, Holly, and Nichole Gillis
2008 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Town of Halifax, Massachusetts. 317 pages.

The main goals of the town-wide survey were to: identify known and potential pre-contact and post-contact archaeological sites; develop town-wide archaeological sensitivity maps and an ac-

companying guide to understanding and using these maps; develop management recommendations for the protection of cultural resources and sensitive areas; and, present the information in a format that would be useful to state and local planning and review agencies. The reconnaissance survey included archival research, informant interviews, and field survey that allowed for the collection of information about known and potential archaeological resource areas. This information was then used to compile environmental and cultural contexts, and to develop predictive models for undocumented archaeological sites. The survey resulted in the documentation of 32 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (14 pre-contact and 18 post-contact sites). The predictive model developed for the survey indicates that Halifax contains a wide diversity of natural resources including extensive wetland networks, large areas of limited modern period development, and a documented human presence spanning at least 10,000 years.

25-2904 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Anna Graves
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Route 24 Interchange Improvements and Massachusetts Highway Department Assignment 36 and 36B, Freetown, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted for several alternatives and four wetland replacement areas for proposed Interchange 8 1/2. The intensive survey included research, informant interviews, and field investigations. Visual inspection and subsurface testing revealed evidence of past agricultural activity, including evidence of a plow zone in soil profiles, linear patterns of stone walls to define agricultural fields and numerous stone piles located in close proximity to these walls. There is also evidence of quarrying activity as well as a historic quarry. A total of 387, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, identifying two areas of pre-contact period activity and a post-contact home/farmstead. Rhyolite and quartz chipping debris recovered from the Green Briar Find Spot represents an isolated find. The Other Side of the Tracks Site represents a small, temporary campsite evidenced by quartz and rhyolite chipping debris and two quartz bifaces. Despite the small size and low artifact density the site is considered potentially significant and further investigations may shed light on the relationship between small upland sites and the more heavily utilized and occupied riverine environs. The Old House Site consists of a house foundation and possible outbuilding foundation. Subsurface investigations produced a significant amount of early 18th-century cultural material. More importantly, there is very little evidence of later post-contact cultural material. The Old House Site represents a rare, intact assemblage from the early to mid-18th century and could provide detailed information about an early 18th-century farmstead's processes and activities. The Old House Site and the Other Side of the Tracks Site are considered potentially significant and avoidance is recommended. If avoidance is not possible additional archaeological investigations at the site examination level are warranted.

25-2905 Robinson, David S.
2005 Northeast Gateway Energy Bridge Project Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey ROV Inspections of Potential Cultural Targets, Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

Remotely-operated vehicle technology was utilized to conduct underwater archaeological inspections of five remote sensing targets in Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts. Results from archaeological field investigations indicate three of the targets were natural features, one was a steel beam embedded in the seafloor, and one was the shipwreck of a modern fishing vessel.

25-2906 Doucette, Dianna L.
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Nobadeer Recreation Facility Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Subsurface testing with 95, 50 x 50 cm test pits in the 18 acre project area documented undisturbed soil horizons over the majority of the area. Test pits were excavated among seven 30 x 30 m blocks and one test pit array. A single pre-contact biface was recovered from a disturbed context along an existing roadway. This artifact (Nobadeer Recreational Facility Site, 19-NT-244) consists of a broken biface resembling a Brewerton type projectile point manufactured from chert,

diagnostic of the early Late Archaic Period, ca. 5000 to 4000 BP. One quartz drill-tip, broken in two, a quartz Snappit projectile point, diagnostic of the late Middle Archaic Period, and one quartz flake was recovered in the adjacent project area. The low density of Native American cultural material recovered suggests this area may have been used short-term as a hunting ground where some lithic manufacturing and/or maintenance took place.

25-2907 Herbster, Holly, and Brian Ó Donnchadha
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, The Fenn School, Concord, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Twenty-two 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated along two judgmental linear transects and as test pit arrays. The survey resulted in the identification of the Fenn Field Find Spot. Eight pieces of chipping debris representing three different lithic material types were collected over a 300 square m area almost entirely within A/topsoil horizons.

25-2908 Graves, Anna K., and Holly Herbster
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Cordage Seaport Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

Portions of the project area were included in a 1995 archaeological survey which resulted in the identification of the PCC and PCC Locus 1 Native American archaeological sites (see report #25-1576). The PCC Site (19-PL-787) was considered to be a potentially significant archaeological resource and avoidance and preservation were recommended for this site. The main goal of the intensive survey was to locate and identify significant archaeological deposits within the limited areas that had not been subjected to previous archaeological testing. Nineteen test pits were excavated. One isolated Native American deposit, the Cordage Seaport Find Spot, was identified within the project area. As part of the project review, a Site Avoidance and Protection Plan and Post-Discoveries Review Plan were prepared for the PCC Site.

25-2909 Doucette, Dianna L.
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mashpee Wampanoag Trust Parcels, Tribal Housing and Tribal Offices Project Areas, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe is proposing to take several parcels into trust, and propose to develop two lots for Tribal Housing consisting of approximately 55 acres, and one lot for Tribal Offices consisting of an impact area of approximately 12 acres. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. One hundred forty-six test pits were excavated within six 30 x 30 m blocks and along eight judgmental linear transects within the Tribal Housing parcel. Within the Tribal Offices parcel, 31 test pits were excavated within one testing block and along three judgmental transects. No cultural material was identified.

25-2910 Heitert, Kristen and Nichole Gillis
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Hersey House Rehabilitation and Hersey Barn Relocation Project, Hingham, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

A total of 44, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits spaced at 5 to 10 m intervals was excavated across the 3 acre project area using 11 transects and as three judgmentally placed test pits. The test pits were excavated to an average depth of 70 cm below surface (cmbs) with several test pits dug as deeply as 100 cmbs. Soil profiles typically consisted of between one and five distinct fill layers, overlying variably intact topsoil and subsoil horizons. Intact soil profiles were identified in the wooded northern portion of the property. A total of 1,104 pieces of mid-18th through late 20th-century domestic and architectural debris was recovered from 43 of the 44 test pits. The majority of the material was recovered from filled soil contexts and included a heavily mixed assemblage comprising bottle and window glass, ceramic sherds (redware, creamware, pearlware, porcelain, and whiteware), coal, slag, brick, mortar, and nails, and lower densities of pipe fragments and faunal material. The soil and artifact data recovered from the project area documents widespread land-

scape disturbance over the majority of the property. No evidence of former historic structures known to have existed on the property (i.e., the 19th-century Thaxter House or 18th-century blacksmith shop) was identified, and no intact or potentially significant pre- or post contact features or cultural material concentrations were present.

25-2911 Mair, A. Peter, II
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Neponset Street Water Treatment Facility, Canton, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

Thirty-one 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within one 30 x 30 m sampling block, along three linear transects, and at five judgmental locations. The investigation confirmed the presence of the previously recorded Fuller Street Site (19-NF-68) within the project area. Twenty-one of the thirty-one test pits yielded pre-contact chipping debris, a Rossville projectile point, and several biface fragments. Sufficient material was recovered from undisturbed subsoils to suggest the potential for subsurface features. The horizontal distribution of recovered material suggests a large site, at a minimum 80 m east/west by 30 m north/south. Based on the information recovered, the Fuller Road Site is considered a potentially significant archaeological resource that may provide information relative to past Native American activities in the Neponset River/Fowl Meadows area of Canton, in particular during the Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland periods.

25-2912 Leveillee, Alan, and Mark Lance
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Legacy Farm, Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

In total, 398 test pits were excavated in the 733 acre parcel. Of these, 42 contained pre-contact period cultural material and 34 contained post-contact period cultural material. Eleven Native American sites/find spots and four post-contact sites were identified. The Reservoir Ridge Site, the Christmas Tree Site, the Seat Ridge Site, the Flat Woods Site, and the Black Field Find Spot are not significant. The Cracked Rock Site overlooks a drop off with several large boulders creating overhangs. The site contains a moderate density assemblage of chipping debris in a crack in a ledge, with several possible rock shelter areas adjacent. The Boulder Point Site contains 12 pieces of relatively low grade quartz chipping debris recovered from a single test pit. The Tumbled Rocks Site is situated among a naturally formed tumble of ledge rock. A small opening among the rocks faces north and could have provided marginal shelter from the elements. No diagnostic material was discovered, but the quality of most of the pieces is similar to that of the Boulder Point and the Cracked Rock sites. The Verdant Pines Site is located in a planned open space area and resulted in the recovery of 39 pieces of cultural material, including Woodland Period ceramics. The Border Pot Rock Shelter Site assemblage includes 45 artifacts recovered from seven test pits and is temporally associated with the Middle Woodland Period. The Chopper Ridge Site is situated on a narrow elevated ridge surrounded by wetlands. Nineteen pieces of chipping debris were recovered. These sites will not be impacted by current development plans. The William Bixby Farmstead Site contains an assemblage of early to mid-19th-century artifacts. There appears to have been no further use past the mid-19th century, and the foundations are in good condition with almost no disturbance. The Benjamin Phipps Farmstead Site contains early to mid-19th-century artifacts. The structure and foundations were completely removed in the early 1970s, and all that remains is a scatter of artifacts. The Samuel Smith Farmstead Site contains early to mid-19th-century artifacts. The structure and foundations were completely removed at some point, and all that remains is a scatter of artifacts. The Legacy Farms Historic Trash Dump Site consists of surface and shallow deposits of debris from the late 19th to early 20th century. The four post-contact sites will not be impacted by development at the Legacy Farms project, as currently planned.

25-2913 Ritchie, Duncan
2008 Intensive Archaeological Survey, The Regency at Methuen Residential Community, Methuen, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted with 118, 50 x 50 cm test pits excavated within two 30 x 30 m

sampling blocks and along 16 judgmentally placed transects. Eleven judgmentally placed test pits were placed. No pre- or post-contact period archaeological sites were found during subsurface testing.

25-2914 Mair, A. Peter, II
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Route 28 at Reine's Corner Reconstruction, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Survey was conducted within a proposed 3,436 square foot wetland mitigation area adjacent to Bourne's Pond/Brook. Fieldwork consisted of a walkover/surface evaluation and subsurface testing. Seventeen 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, producing three quartzite flakes. Additional, close interval testing did not produce any additional cultural material.

25-2915 Ritchie, Duncan
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Revolutionary Training Field, Sudbury, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Archival research indicated there was some potential for the Revolutionary Training Field (SUD-HA-21) to contain remains of Revolutionary War period storehouses or warehouses located on or near the Training Field parcel in the late 18th to early 19th century. Fifty-two 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated across the project area at 10 m intervals using seven linear transects, and as one array and three judgmentally placed test pits. The test pits revealed plowed horizons underlain by intact subsoils. The southern and central portions of the project area yielded a low-density scatter of late 18th to 19th-century domestic debris consistent with the use of the parcel as agricultural lands throughout the post-contact period. None of the materials exhibited any identifiable horizontal or vertical patterning, and none were found in association with cultural features. The fact that the artifacts were recovered exclusively from plow zone contexts, indicate that the assemblage is best characterized as secondary deposition field scatter. A higher concentration of historic debris, including redware, creamware, brick, a glass button, and a ball clay pipe stem fragment, was found in the northern portion of the project area. Given the primarily late 18th-century temporal profile of the recovered domestic debris and the amount of architectural materials in the area, it could be argued that the assemblage is related to activities associated with the use, maintenance, and eventual relocation of one of the Revolutionary War-era storehouses reported to have stood in that location. No military-related artifacts, however, were found in any of the test pits and no structural remains of the storehouse were identified. As such, the assemblage cannot be conclusively associated with Revolutionary War period activity on the Training Field Site.

25-2916 Mair, A. Peter, II
2006 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, South Weymouth Naval Air Station/Route 3 Access, Rockland, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

Research and field investigations revealed that the majority of each access alternative traverses areas of low archaeological sensitivity because of existing environmental and topographic setting and/or prior disturbance associated with recent development of the general area. One small area of moderate/high sensitivity for pre-contact archaeological sites was identified.

25-2917 Dubell, Greg, Jonathan Patton, and Joe Bagley
2008 Results of Site Examination, Nichols House Museum, 55 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, MA. 17 pages.

Prior to the initiation of structural repairs to the rear courtyard and two outbuildings (laundry and woodshed) of the Nichols House Museum on Beacon Hill, an intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted. Two 1 x 1 m excavation units and one 50 x 50 cm shovel test pit were excavated to 80 cm below surface level. Three features relating to previous gardening and/or 1980s repairs of the woodshed, brick footings, and downspout were encountered in the excavation units. Artifacts included iron nails, fragmentary coarse and fine earthenwares, brick, coal, slag, and

glass. No significant historic or archaeological resources were recovered. This report includes two addenda analyzing the 2006 artifact assemblage and reporting on the 2008 archaeological monitoring.

25-2918 Ritchie, Duncan, and Anna Graves
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Independence Mall Expansion, Kingston, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

Twenty-five 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated along judgmentally placed transects and within a 15 m square sampling block in areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. No archaeological sites or other cultural resources were identified (see report #25-814 and 25-1137).

25-2919 Mair, A. Peter, II
2006 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, South Weymouth Naval Air Station/Trotter Road Access, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 57 pages.

A reconnaissance level archaeological survey was conducted along an approximately 800-foot-long corridor encompassing Trotter Road between the South Weymouth Naval Air Station and Route 18. Research and field investigations revealed that the project area has low archaeological sensitivity because of prior disturbance associated with recent development of the general area.

25-2920 Law, Heather, Guido Pezzarossi, and Stephen Mrozowski
2008 Archaeological Intensive Excavation, Hassanamesit Woods Property, The Sarah Boston Farmstead, Grafton, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

This report summarizes the results of archaeological investigations conducted at the Sarah Boston Farmstead (GRF-HA-26, also known as the Muckamaug Site). The site had previously been examined during an intensive survey conducted in 2005, and through documentary research that identified it as a parcel occupied by a succession of Nipmuc women. Seventeen 2 x 2 m units were excavated in 2006, and an additional seventeen 2 x 2 m units were excavated in 2007. In addition, ground penetrating radar was employed within the farmstead area to detect subsurface features, including the cellar hole that was the focus of the excavations. Historical materials recovered include architectural debris (nails, window glass), coarse and refined earthenwares, stonewares, and porcelain, vessel glass, clay pipes, buttons, and faunal remains, all of which provide insight into a Native American farmstead in late 18th/early 19th-century Central Massachusetts. The report contains analyses of all of the material culture, with particular emphasis on the ceramic and glass assemblage. In addition, a steatite bowl fragment recovered along with material culture of European origin is discussed in the report as an heirloom artifact. The report concludes with a discussion of Native negotiations of class through architecture and social space, foodways, and identity (see report #25-2391, 25-2565, and 25-2757).

25-2921 Duffin, Michael, and Deborah C. Cox
2006 Archeological Investigations, Highlands Center Utilities Upgrade, Cape Cod National Seashore, Truro, Massachusetts. 38 pages.

An intensive survey was completed within a 0.5 acre parcel within the former North Truro Air Force Station as part of a National Park Service water main relocation project. Twenty-five test pits were excavated along a linear transect and within a 30 x 30 m block. The survey documented modern period ground disturbance within most tested areas. No cultural materials were recovered.

25-2922 Doucette, Dianna L.
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Archaeological Site Examination, Kline Property Project Area, Truro, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

The property owner is planning the construction of a single family home on a 9.36 acre parcel of land bounded on the west by Cape Cod Bay. The proposed project impact area consists of ap-

proximately 0.73 acres within the lot. Twenty-four 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. The subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of 103 pieces of pre-contact Native American and post-contact Euro-American cultural material. The pre-contact material consists of lithic chipping debris, Native American clay pottery, one quartz scraper, one rhyolite biface, burnt rock, clam shell, and seeds within a concentrated area of 5 of the 24 test pits excavated. The cultural materials were collected between 0 and 40 cm below the ground surface (cmbs) in A/plow zone and B/subsoil strata. The Native American pre-contact cultural material was designated as the Kline Site. The site could not be avoided and an archaeological site examination was undertaken. Twenty 50 x 50 cm test pits and three 1 x 1 m units were excavated at the site. A total of 243 pieces of pre-contact Native American and post-contact Euro-American cultural material were recovered, including 48 pieces of lithic chipping debris (quartz, quartzite, argillite, and rhyolite), ten sherds of Native American clay pottery, one rhyolite Fox Creek projectile point, one rhyolite projectile point tip, one hornfels biface/blade base, one quartz scraper, and one Native flaked bottle glass scraper. Based on the presence/absence of cultural material, the horizontal boundaries of the Kline Site were determined to be approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west, or 225 square meters. Vertically, cultural material was found between 0 and 40 cmbs, the majority of which was recovered between 10 and 30 cmbs in the A/plow zone horizon. No cultural features were identified. The density of Native American cultural material within the 225 square m area, suggests that this area may have been used as a small, short-term campsite where lithic manufacturing and/or maintenance and food processing activities were taking place. The recovery of a Fox Creek stemmed point and pottery suggests that the site dates to at least the Middle Woodland Period, approximately 2,000 to 1,000 years before present. In addition, the recovery of a Native flaked piece of green bottle glass, suggests some occupation or visit to the site during the post-contact period. The location of the majority of these cultural materials in the plowzone indicates that the site is relatively shallow and that the integrity of the deposits is poor. The site examination collected sufficient information to answer basic questions about site size, age, and internal complexity. Because of a lack of features and radiocarbon-datable contexts and relatively low potential for finding such contexts based on the level of subsurface testing conducted, it did not appear that additional archaeological testing within the Kline Site will yield significant new classes of data. Upon completion of the site examination of the Kline Site, machine-assisted soil stripping was conducted and no subsoil features were identified.

25-2923 Flynn, Erin, and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Retreat at Union Pond, Wareham, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

Fifty-one, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the project area. A total of 269 pieces of post-contact refuse and three pieces of pre-contact cultural material (one quartz scraper and two pieces of quartz chipping debris) were recovered. One previously undocumented pre-contact site, the Union Pond Find Spot 1 (19-PL-1076), and one previously undocumented post-contact site, the Wright Homestead, were identified. The Wright Homestead Site consists of two stone foundations, located approximately 30 m apart. The post-contact Wright Homestead is already well documented, and has limited research potential.

25-2924 Donta, Christopher L., and F. Timothy Barker
2008 Phase I Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination Survey of the New Middle Line Road Housing Project, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

The project area consists of two locations: an approximately 21.4 acre area where the housing development is to be built, and a 90 m long realignment of Middle Line Road and its intersection with Tabor House Road. Background research indicated that two historic period Native American sites were located in the vicinity of the Middle Line Road realignment: the Indian Chapel Site (CHL-HA-6) and the Francis Family Wigwam Site (CHL-HA-7). The reconnaissance survey did not identify any clear indications of these sites within the proposed impact areas. During the Phase 1 survey, two Native American archaeological sites were identified: The Crow Feathers Native

American isolated find, located in the housing development area; and the Middle Line Road Native American Site, located in the area of the Middle Line Road realignment. The Crow Feathers Site consisted of a single quartz flake, and additional close interval testing did not identify any more artifacts. The Middle Line Road Native American Site included over 50 artifacts from three test units. The site examination survey identified a lithic reduction feature associated with over 500 lithic flakes, two cores, two hammerstones, and anvil stone. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were identified. The site is interpreted as a single episode of secondary lithic reduction with no associated structural feature.

25-2925 Lance, Mark, and Alan Leveillee
2008 Intensive (locational) Archaeological Survey, Stone Ridge Development, Milford, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

A total of 118, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated along judgmentally placed transects in areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity. Remains of two post-contact period farmsteads were found along the western edge of the project area along Deer Street. In addition, one dam and millrace complex and a possibly related mixed use industrial/residential complex were discovered on the south side of Wildcat Pond. Subsurface testing identified three pre-contact period Native American archaeological sites (Crystal Quarry Site, Small Pines Find Spot Site, and the Cheney Farmstead Site) and sampled the post-contact period farm and industrial complexes (Cheney Farmstead Site, Albee Farmstead Site, Shea/McDevitt Complex, and Wildcat Pond Dam and Millraces) within the project area. The Small Pines and Shea/McDevitt sites were not considered to be potentially significant cultural resources. The Crystal Quarry Site is a quartz extraction quarry containing dense concentrations of chipping debris. It has potential to expand knowledge of quartz extraction methodologies and pre-contact period use of space in related activities (reduction areas) and landscape features (marking boulders) related to the quarry extraction. The Cheney Farmstead is a multi-component site whose pre-contact period component is likely related to the Crystal Quarry Site. The post-contact period farmstead has been dated to the early 19th century and has good preservation of multiple foundations and features. It has potential to increase understanding of early 19th-century agricultural landscapes and domestic life. The Albee Farmstead Site contains early to mid-19th-century artifacts. There has been no further use past the mid-19th century, and the foundations are in good condition with almost no disturbance. The Albee Farmstead Site and the Wildcat Pond Dam and Mill Races Site will not be impacted by the construction at the Stone Ridge Development project as currently planned. The remaining dam and mill race features are elements of the retention and flow of water within Wildcat Pond and should be maintained.

25-2926 Herbster, Holly
2008 John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site, Archeological Overview and Assessment, John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

The Archeological Overview and Assessment (AOA) focused on two main research tasks; the collection and review of background historical and environmental information and the collection and analysis of archaeological data from the John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site and other archaeological sites in the vicinity. Archaeological testing included the excavation of four 50 x 50 cm test pits within the yard areas surrounding the house. The subsurface testing provided some important baseline information about the general soil stratigraphy in the front and backyard areas and provided an assemblage of artifacts that document the use of the property. The AOA produced important data that can be used to help direct and interpret future archaeological investigations and/or artifact finds at the site.

25-2927 Robinson, David S.
2007 Marine Archaeological Survey, Siasconset Beach Nourishment Project, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

The investigation consisted of archival research and marine geophysical (remote sensing) field survey along track lines spaced apart at a 50 foot interval. A geotechnical (vibratory coring) field

survey was conducted with samples recovered from 16 different locations within and in close proximity to Borrow Areas 1 and 2. Geophysical and geotechnical field surveys identified no targets/anomalies or buried geological features suggestive of archaeological deposits or potential paleosols (see report # 25-2932).

25-2928 Cherau, Suzanne, John Daly, and David S. Robinson
2008 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, New Street Development Project, East Boston, Massachusetts. 251 pages.

The proposed project consists of the redevelopment of a 3.93 acre waterfront parcel at 6-26 New Street. The project parcel currently contains a 9-story warehouse, a 5-story warehouse, a 3-story building, all attached, as well as accessory structures, dilapidated wharves and timber piers, concrete slabs, granite seawall, and a paved parking lot. The parcel was historically used for shipbuilding and repair, and later cold storage among other businesses. The reconnaissance survey consisted of research; a walkover of the project area and surrounding neighborhood. The reconnaissance survey identified one resource in the project area, the New Street Sea Wall, that is recommended as eligible for the National Register. Four resources – the Atlantic Works Boiler Shop; Atlantic Works Machine Shop; Atlantic Works Office Building; and the East Boston Dry Dock Company/Atlantic Works Railway Dry Docks Site – were previously recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These resources may be subject to visual impacts from the proposed project. One area, the Maverick-Border-Liverpool Street Block, may be eligible for the National Register but is on the perimeter of the project and is not recommended for further research. The reconnaissance survey for archaeological resources consisted of archival research and a walkover survey for both terrestrial and marine cultural deposits. The survey identified high sensitivity areas where potentially significant terrestrial archaeological resources may be present. These sensitive areas could contain the belowground remains of early to late 19th-century shipbuilding. There is also the potential for intact buried land surfaces that could contain evidence of Native American resource procurement and processing activities including a possible shell (oyster) midden situated below the historic and modern period fill deposits.

25-2929 Herbster, Holly
2008 Addendum to Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Martha's Vineyard Airport Improvement Program, West Tisbury and Edgartown, Massachusetts. 4 pages.

The current project was added to the overall project after completion of the 2003 survey (see report # 25-2402). Fifty-four test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals within the proposed project impact areas. No cultural materials were identified.

25-2930 Donta, Christopher, and Jennifer Wendt
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Site Examnation for the Deerfield Academy, Science, Math and Technology Building, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 167 pages.

An intact portion of a Native American archaeological site was uncovered on an open, level terrace. In the area of investigation, which included the excavation of 41 shovel test pits, three 1 x 1 m units, an exploratory trench 12 m x 50 cm, and four shovel test pits, pre-Contact Native American artifacts and features were found. Site examination testing included two 8 m x 50 cm long trenches, three 1 x 1 m units and six shovel test pits. This testing exposed a dense concentration of features and artifacts in a small area bounded by disturbance to the west, and a slope to the north. The site, which was named the Pocumtuck Meadows, represents an area of Native American settlement dating from the latter part of the Middle Woodland period. The truncated fire hearth and the storage pit date from this time period, along with some of the postmolds. The artifacts consist of a mix of Native American items and historic period artifacts, with the largest proportion represented by chert flakes, but also including rhyolite, quartz, and quartzite flakes. Sherds of Native pottery, along with fire-cracked rock, and a variety of stone tools, including projectile points, bifaces, cores, perforators, scraping tools, and a hammerstone were recovered. Organic remains and charcoal were also recovered from the storage pit and other features. The charcoal has been dated

to approximately 1,160 years in age. In addition to Native American artifacts, a number of historic period artifacts were also uncovered, including two pieces of kettle copper, two flakes of English ballast flint, olive-colored blown glass, several 18th-century ceramic types, and a large-bore clay pipe stem, along with later historic materials, which are distributed above the intact portions of the site and in areas of disturbance. Because the Pocumtuck Meadows Site still contains significant information related to the Native American occupation of Deerfield in the Woodland period, it was recommended that the proposed project be altered to avoid the site. Deerfield Academy complied with this request, altering the site plans to avoid the intact portions of the Pocumtuck Meadows Site.

25-2931 Heitert, Kristen
2008 Archeological Overview and Assessment, Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown, Massachusetts. 103 pages.

The Archeological Overview and Assessment of the Bunker Hill Monument encompassed the review of the documentation and associated artifact collections for the eight archaeological surveys projects that have been conducted on the monument property from 1980–2006, and resulted in the identification of a total 18 archaeological properties. Of those properties, six were recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register including the remains of the redoubt trench feature associated with the Battle of Bunker Hill Period of Significance (1775) and the monument foundation and associated structural elements and the remains of the Holmes hoisting apparatus, all of which are associated with the Commemorative Period of Significance (1825–1902). In consideration of the actual and potential contributions of archaeological research to a more substantive understanding of the history of the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Bunker Hill commemorative period, it is recommended that any future amendments to the existing National Register documentation for the Bunker Hill National Monument include post-contact period archaeology as an area of significance for the property under Criterion D. The report also provides an archaeological sensitivity map of the property for resources dating to both the Battle of Bunker Hill and Commemorative periods of significance, recommends more reliable geo-prospecting techniques as the most cost effective and least destructive method of archaeological research at the site (when the reliability and accuracy of the technology improves), and concludes with suggestions for public education opportunities using the archaeological data collected from the property to date.

25-2932 Robinson, David S.
2008 Siasconset Beach Protection Project, Supplemental Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Pilot Cobble Bottom Mitigation Area, Nantucket Shoals, Massachusetts. 25 pages.

The investigation consisted of a marine geophysical (remote sensing) field survey along track lines spaced apart at a 50 foot interval using differentially-corrected GPS, a marine magnetom, dual-frequency side scan sonar, and a sub-bottom profiler. No features in the sub-bottom data suggestive of archaeological deposits or potential paleosols were identified (see report #25-2927).

25-2933 Herbster, Holly
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Charlotte White and Main Road Development Project, Westport, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

The 40 acre property includes an historic cemetery that is partially bounded by stone walls. The survey, which included archival research, walkover survey, ground-penetrating radar, hand excavation, and machine-assisted stripping, verified the presence of eight individual grave shafts and a range of eight to thirteen individual burial plots within a 2,500 square foot area. The archival and historic data suggest that the cemetery was included within the Benjamin Howard property prior to 1870, and a burial ground referenced in two sets of deeds dating from 1877 and 1881 may be the same one located within the project parcel. Permanent preservation of the cemetery through a Preservation Restriction was achieved.

25-2934 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Matthew Kierstead
2007 Historic Structures Documentation, Fisherville Mill Project Area, Grafton, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

The mill is included in two National Register Historic Districts (Fisherville Historic District and Blackstone Canal Historic District) and reflects the Town of Grafton's development as a 19th-century industrial center. This area contains the dam and control gate remains, canal trench, mill structure remains, and two turbine pits (one of which is documented through oral tradition as possibly being the remains of Blackstone Canal Lock #30). The study also included a roughly one-quarter-mile long section of the canal. The current study concluded that the masonry and concrete turbine pits chamber at the Fisherville Mill appears to be a specialized waterpower structure dating from the ca. 1881 rebuilding of the mill. Both pits appear to have been built at the same time based on masonry characteristics. The stone blocks themselves appear to share some characteristics with those seen at other Blackstone Canal locks, however, those characteristics are not conclusive regarding origin. None of the walls in the turbine pits chamber appears to be an intact, in situ wall from Blackstone Canal Lock #30.

25-2935 Mair, A. Peter, II
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Phase 4H & 4I Chelmsford Lateral Sewer Project, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Fieldwork commenced with a walkover/surface evaluation of the various pump station and cross-country lateral areas. Subsurface testing included the excavation of 49, 50 x 50 cm test pits, distributed among seven proposed pump stations and three cross-country laterals. No evidence of archaeological sites was identified.

25-2936 Herbster, Holly
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sperling Property and Site Examination, Sperling Site, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

The intensive survey identified the Sperling Site which included chipped and ground stone tools and a gunflint in association with quartz chipping debris. The combined results of the two investigations indicated that the Sperling Site appears to be a short-term single component activity area.

25-2937 Doucette, Dianna L.
2008 Report Addendum, Phase I Archeological Survey for Province Lands Bike Path, Cape Cod National Seashore, Provincetown, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

A locational survey was conducted for a 3-mile section of the original bike path plan in 2006. The project redesign resulted in possible impacts to areas of both low and high archaeological sensitivity. Subsurface testing included the excavation of 48, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in 6 linear transects. No pre-contact cultural materials were recovered. Post-contact cultural material were limited to transfer print whiteware. Archaeological monitoring is recommended (see report #25-2723).

25-2938 Binzen, Timothy, Mitchell T. Mulholland, Sheila Charles, Chistopher Donta, and Kit Curran
2008 Community-Wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Kingston, Massachusetts. 222 pages, 4 folded maps (Appendix A-D), and map user's guide, 5 pages (Appendix E).

The project included background research, ranking of town lands into zones possessing low and high sensitivity to contain archaeological resources, a walkover inspection of selected archaeological sites and areas of high sensitivity, interviews, and integration of this information into thematic narratives of the town's past and development of an archaeological site protection plan for sensitive resource areas. The study found that Kingston contains many areas of high sensitivity for additional, unrecorded archaeological sites. Most of these areas have been subject to minimal disturbance, while some are known by artifact collections from agricultural areas and are partially

disturbed. The sites represent a vital part of the town's heritage, and have a high likelihood to contribute information of importance to archaeology. It is generally assumed that historical structures possess associated archaeological deposits, and should be considered as sites. It is recommended that the town adopt a bylaw and establish a system of review designed to require archaeological surveys of sensitive areas and to protect archaeological sites.

25-2939 Landon, David B.
2009 Archaeology of the African Meeting House: A Dig and Discover Project in Boston, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

This publication showcases the results of the 2005 archaeological data recovery at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill in Boston, in a full-color illustrated booklet written for the general reader. As part of the preparations by the Museum of African American History's celebration of the meeting house's bicentennial in 2006, in conjunction with the rehabilitation and restoration of the National Historic Landmark, archaeological excavations were undertaken in the backlot and alley of the meeting house. Excavations recovered over 38,000 artifacts and explored drains and a privy. The artifacts and features are interpreted to rediscover details about daily life for African Americans who lived in the neighborhood and who visited the meetinghouse. The booklet conveys the archaeological investigation processes from research to excavation to analysis to conservation, and highlights the way that archaeological interpretation created new stories about the past to achieve a connection to Boston's 19th-century free African American community. Eight main themes and 28 subtopics are explored in the booklet. These include: the historical and symbolic importance of the meeting house and the central role archaeological investigations since 1975 have served to foster the museum's mission; the methods and results of the 2005 investigations; how significant artifacts interpreted in their depositional and historical contexts convey meaningful stories; historical and biographical details of the property's occupants and their productive careers; African American foodways in Boston; health in an urban neighborhood; institutional symbols of community action for social and economic change towards equality for African Americans in educational opportunities and the military; and, ways to learn more about historical archaeology and the history of African Americans in Boston. (See also report #25-2830.)

25-2940 Chartier, Craig
2005 Intensive Archaeological Survey at the Westville Village Estates in Taunton, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

One hundred and forty-five 50 x 50 cm test pits (93 systematically placed along four transects in one 30 m block, 10 judgmental, and 42 arrays) were excavated in high potential areas on the west side of the Three Mile River on the property of the proposed residential subdivision. In total, 285 artifacts were recovered (29 ancient, 256 historical). One previously identified ancient site (19-BR-551) was investigated, yielding a limited amount of diagnostic ancient cultural material. Historical (early 19th- to 20th-century) field scatter was encountered in the majority of the test pits but no historical sites were identified. Due to very deep historical plowing and the low density of ancient cultural material recovered, site 19-BR-551 is not considered a significant archaeological resource.

25-2941 Medina, Antonio, Timothy L. Binzen, F. Timothy Barker, Jennifer Wendt, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2007 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Site Examination for the Relocation of Liberty Street, Greenbush Line Restoration Project, Braintree, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The intensive survey consisted of 18, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits within the proposed realignment of Liberty Street, in a paved parking lot at the southwest portion of the park and a grassy area facing Union Street. Subsurface testing produced a moderate volume of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts from historical fill deposits created during the re-deposition and re-grading of soils and landscaping in the park. The artifacts were likely related to the historical structures that formerly stood on the property, which included the Jonas Perkins Parsonage/Loud House and the Jonas Perkins

School. No structural or architectural features were encountered as a result of archaeological testing along the grassy portion of the project area facing Union Street. Excavation of test pits below the paved portion of the park exposed a two-course alignment of cobblestones that ran perpendicular to Liberty Street, possibly related to the Jonas Perkins Parsonage or an associated outbuilding. Granite stones were also uncovered and may have been related to an architectural structure(s). A site examination was performed using machine and hand-excavated exploratory trenches and test pits. Twelve 50 x 50 cm test pits and six trenches exposed more stone features (cobblestones), forming an alignment at the northern edge of the paved lot. This likely served as a border that marked the edge of a pre-existing driveway associated with the Perkins School. The granite stones uncovered are not associated with other architectural features, such as a foundation. No intact archaeological resources were identified and the stones uncovered appear to be within a disturbed context. (See also report #25-2686.)

25-2942 Barker, F. Timothy, Timothy L. Binzen, Christopher L. Donta, Mitchell T. Mulholland, Kimberly Kasper, Quentin Lewis, and Antonio Medina
2009 Archaeological Investigations at the Town Brook Site for the Hingham Underpass and Town Brook Culvert, Greenbush Line Restoration Project, Hingham, Massachusetts. 367 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted in areas identified by previous reconnaissance surveys prior to multiple undertakings related to the restoration of the Greenbush Line commuter rail. Small portions of the site were excavated at different times based on construction requirements and on damage to the site caused by a contractor, but excavations generally consisted of a combination of 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and 1 x 1 m excavation units. Subsurface testing resulted in the identification and analysis of the Town Brook site, which covered an approximately 336 m^2 area. Numerous site features and artifacts were associated with the pre-contact Native American occupations of the site area, which occurred during the Middle and Late Archaic periods and during the greater Woodland period as represented by a Meadowood point, a Greene point, and pottery. Many of the Native American artifacts were recovered from historical fill deposits. An occupation surface in one portion of the site appeared to be consistent with a wigwam-like structure. However, attributes of interior features and 17th century European artifacts in the associated artifact assemblage were interpreted as being more consistent with an "English wigwam," a form of temporary dwelling used during the initial English settlement of coastal Massachusetts in the early 17th century. It was difficult to discern between the Native American and European-American features at the site, a situation further complicated by the post-occupation admixture of Native American and European materials in fill deposits. All of the temporally diagnostic Native American artifacts pre-date the Contact period. A high water table at this site resulted in unusually good organic preservation, including wood discs, interpreted as parts of 17th-century drinking vessels, branches and stumps from clearing, bone (medium to large sized mammals including cattle), wood, and seeds. After its occupation in the 17th century, the site area was covered with deposits of fill and was partly buried during construction of the railroad in the 1840s. (See also reports #25-2354, 25-2248, 25-2249, 25-2686, 25-2694, and 25-2943.)

25-2943 Barker, F. Timothy, Timothy L. Binzen, Antonio Medina, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Jennifer Wendt
2008 Archaeological Investigations of Historical Resources For the Hingham Square Underpass, Greenbush Line Restoration Project: Underpass Site 1, Underpass Site 2, Thaxter's Bridge Wall Site, and Main Street Survey Area, Hingham, Massachusetts. 238 pages.

Subsurface testing consisting of 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in machine-excavated trenches concentrated exhibiting high likelihood to contain pre-contact Native American sites or historical sites. Intensive surveys identified the Underpass Historic Sites 1 (HIN-HA-22) and 2 (HIN-HA-23) and the Thaxter's Bridge Wall Site in Hingham. Phase 2 site examination surveys were completed at the Hingham Underpass 1 Site, which consisted mainly of a soil layer containing 17th- and 18th-century materials (Feature 40) overlying a dense deposit of cut wood vegetation. No additional survey is recommended. A Phase 2 site examination survey and a Phase 3 data recovery program were completed at the Hingham Underpass 2 Site, which consisted of a substantial, bur-

ied wooden structure. It was determined that the Hingham Underpass 2 site had been constructed for use as a vernacular well/water-house or springhouse built into the peaty bank against the northern side of Town Brook. The Thaxter's Bridge Wall Site, consisting of a stone masonry wall, represents a section of the western retaining wall of the bridge abutment for the historical Thaxter's Bridge. Excavation of the Thaxter's Bridge Wall Site determined its date of construction to the late 18th century. An intensive survey was conducted as required for the intersection of Main Street and the proposed underpass right-of-way. A machine-assisted exploratory trench was excavated on the western side of Main Street and no intact historical architectural features related to the location of the historical Broad Bridge were identified. (See also report #25-2714.)

25-2944 Barker, F. Timothy, Bruce Clouette, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Timothy L. Binzen
2009 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Cohasset Village Railroad Roundhouse Site, Greenbush Line Restoration Project, Cohasset, Massachusetts. 197 pages.

In 2004, archaeological investigations below the Cohasset Village municipal parking lot discovered the intact structural remains of the historical Old Colony Railroad's Cohasset steam locomotive servicing facility (COH-HA-7). The excavations revealed a turntable pit 16.99 m in diameter constructed with a substantial perimeter wall built of granite blocks. The adjacent roundhouse contained four bays and had overall dimensions of 30.48 x 18.9 m. The roundhouse and turntable in Cohasset were constructed in the late 19th century and serviced steam locomotives until the structures were demolished in the 1920s. South of the roundhouse, and next to a service track, stood the facility's water tower. A series of stone block footings for the water tower were identified during the archaeological excavations. The data recovery team excavated and documented all of the railroad features that were accessible beneath the parking lot. These archaeological remnants of Cohasset's railroad heritage are preserved at this location and will remain as an historical resource for posterity.

25-2945 Barker, F. Timothy, Timothy L. Binzen, Eric S. Johnson, Antonio Medina, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Jennifer Wendt
2004 Archaeological Investigations for the Greenbush Line Restoration Project, Foundry Pond Native American Site, Hingham, Massachusetts. 168 pages.

An intensive survey, site examination survey, and data recovery program were completed at the Foundry Pond Site, a rhyolite quarry site. Situated on a natural terrace adjacent to the Weir River, near a rhyolite outcrop and a potential fishweir, the portion of the site that was investigated measures approximately 3,080 m^2. Seventy-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, twelve 1 x 1 m excavation units, and five 2 x 2 m excavation units were completed. The presence of Neville-Variant, Brewerton, Small Triangle/Squibnocket, Fox Creek, possible Levanna projectile points, and decorated pottery sherds indicates a multi-component occupation of this site throughout the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland periods. With the exception of chert, raw materials were available on-site and imported from the Boston basin and beyond. The high degree of chipping debris concentrated around an apparent anvil stone, along with other tools that are pre-forms, whole, broken or unfinished, indicates that the Foundry Pond Site primarily served as a quarry, lithic reduction, and tool-manufacturing site. (See also reports #25-1859 and 25-2686.)

25-2946 Clements, Joyce M., and Jacob Freedman
2009 Phase I Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the SHELD Electrical Utility Line Expansion, South Hadley, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Researchers conducted documentary and field investigations for a proposed electrical transmission line expansion area, electrical pole locations, access roads, and staging areas, covering 6.1 acres. No professional excavations are reported from this vicinity, but a Native American Woodland period site (19-HS-220) is located within 200 m. Archaeologists excavated 64, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, judgmentally positioned along 2 staggered transects, at 10 m intervals on dry, flat terrain. Excavations produced modest quantities of historical material as well as three tiny trimming flakes

suggestive of an ancient Native American chipping station (the SHELD Findspot Site).

25-2947 Chartier, Craig
2006 Analysis of the Archaeological Collections of the Kingston Public Library Local History Room: Cram and Allerton Site Collections, Kingston, MA. 115 pages.

The Kingston Public Library Local History Room currently curates 4,321 artifacts from two archaeological collections: the Cram collection and the Allerton Site. The Cram collection contains artifacts gathered by amateur archaeologists Lester and Jon Cram from sites along the Smelt Pond area of Kingston, including the Resnick Site and the Williams site. The Cram collection, dating from possibly the Paleo-Indian period to the 17th century, represents a collection atypical of those usually amassed by amateur archaeologists. The collectors were careful and thorough in recovering a wide range of materials and objects. The Allerton Site (KIN-HA-19) is the remains of a mid-17th-century house built upon a Native American site (19-PL-118) and was excavated by James Deetz and Eric Ekholm in 1972. These collections were catalogued and analyzed to identify the sites, the types of artifacts, their temporal associations, the raw materials used, and any significant information trends in the collection.

25-2948 Robinson, David S., and David Trubey
2008 Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Weaver's Cove Energy Proposed Offshore Berth and Submarine PiP Transfer System, Fall River and Somerset, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

The archaeological investigation involved archival research, field survey to record marine geophysical and geotechnical data, and analysis and synthesis of the research and survey results to assess the project study area's archaeological sensitivity and determine presence/absence of pre- and post-contact period submerged archaeological deposits. The project area contains no previously identified significant archaeological properties and contains no evidence of contextually intact paleosols with pre-contact archaeological sensitivity. It does contain three post-contact remote sensing targets that are or have high potential to be post-contact period shipwrecks. The three post-contact targets are located outside the preferred locations all work areas as presently configured; however, establishment of a protective buffer zone around each of these targets to avoid project-related impacts from affecting the identified targets was recommended.

25-2949 Clark, Dylan, Erin Frey, Christina J. Hodge, and Indira Phukan
2005 Harvard Yard Archaeology Project: 2005 Survey and Excavation Report. 86 pages.

This project was initiated in September 2005 on the campus of Harvard University in Cambridge and designed as a field course in historical archaeology with the overlapping goals of investigating the history of the university and campus life with particular emphasis on material culture associated with the Harvard Indian College period (ca. 1655–1695) and mitigating the impact on cultural resources of planned construction near the west foundation of one of the earliest structures on the university campus. Nine 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated as well as five additional units that were opened adjacent to two early structures. Cultural material dating from the 17th through the 20th centuries was recovered from both loci. No artifacts or features have been conclusively linked to the Harvard Indian College.

25-2950 Sexton, Rachel
2000 Holden Chapel: An Archaeological Window into Harvard's Medical History. 87 pages.

The purpose of this undergraduate thesis was to compile and compare the data from the Holden Chapel dig to the history of the Medical School at Harvard Yard, Cambridge, and the general history of anatomy instruction. In 1999, renovation construction was halted after an archaeological feature containing human remains was exposed in the basement of the structure. Further investigation was warranted due to the nature of the archaeological find and the fact that no documentation indicating a basement to the structure exists. Three features in total were excavated with only one containing artifacts. Excavated in 14 levels, six of the levels yielded artifacts, including types such

as human and other faunal remains, ceramics, glass, architectural components, and various small finds. The deposits originate from the mid-19th century. Some human remains exhibit cut marks consistent with medical dissections; others were uncovered still articulated in situ. The archaeological assemblage speaks to the way the Harvard Medical School was established and maintained, as well as how 19th century medical instruction was conducted.

25-2951 Mair, A. Peter, II
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Willowbend Study Area, Slaymaker and Peck Properties, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

This survey consisted of background research, informant interviews, and field investigations. Evidence from known sites in the general area suggest that the project area has a high probability of containing pre-contact archaeological sites, and was also owned and occupied by Native American families between 1840 and 1929/30. A total of 168, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in moderate and high archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area, resulting in the identification of a number of loci of pre- and post-contact Native American cultural material that have been identified as the Maushop and Peck sites. Both sites are defined by a number of separate loci of both pre- and post-contact cultural material and further investigations would be required to address whether these loci represent individual sites or activity area of a much larger site.

25-2952 Donta, Christopher L., Patricia Mangan, Richard D. Holmes, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
1995 Archaeological Site Examination of the Cook-Newell-Freedley Marble, Saw and Grist Mills, West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, for the Main Alford Road Bridge Replacement Project. 43 pages.

This survey was conducted on two mill-related cultural features to be partially impacted by the replacement of the bridge. The survey included three backhoe-assisted trenches, 18, 50 x 50 cm hand-excavated shovel test pits, and mapping and photography across 0.158 acres. The project area was known as Freedleyville in the 19th century. The survey examined a raceway feature associated with the 19th-century Freedley Marble Mill and a foundation of the 18th-century Cook-Newell marble, saw and gristmill. The main structures of both mills are outside the project area. The early mill foundation was found to be largely intact and portions near the road/bridge were fully documented. A limited number of artifacts were found in association with the saw and gristmill. The raceway to the Marble Mill was explored on both sides of the road and was found to have been disturbed by past road construction activities. (See also report #25-2978.)

25-2953 Luhman, Hope, Mark E. Penney, Niels Rinehart, Roger Ciuffo, and Delland M. Gould
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey, 115kV K-163 Transmission Line Project. 267 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for an electrical transmission line improvement project in the towns of Amesbury, Groveland, Merrimac, and West Newbury. Proposed structure locations and laydown areas were tested with a total of 161, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. Historical period artifacts were found at six areas (typically brick fragments and small ceramic sherds dated from the early 19th century through 20th century). All artifact finds were either in disturbed contexts (e.g. plowzone/fill) or interpreted as isolated finds. A single above-ground historical period foundation (circa 1900) was also identified. This area was designated as the Bachelor Street-01 Site. (See also report #25-3151.)

25-2954 Harper, Ross, Mary Harper, Bruce Clouette, and Daniel Forrest
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for the Proposed New Westhampton Memorial Library Addition to Sylvester Judd, Jr., House, Westhampton, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

Archaeological survey was conducted for construction of a 40 x 100 ft library addition to the house structure. The testing included the excavation of 16, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. The survey determined that the house cellar/foundation was constructed using a splayed-foot construction

technique; i.e., the exterior subterranean foundation walls extend two feet outward from the cellar, graduated from top to bottom and angled downward from the cellar walls. This construction technique created stronger foundation walls and directed rainwater away from the cellar. It is recommended that the French drains necessary for the project be placed more than three feet away from the house to avoid impacting the splay-footed foundation/cellar walls. A total of 310 artifacts were recovered, primarily early to mid-19th-century domestic and architectural material. Members of the Judd family, though living in the rural periphery of the Middle Connecticut River Valley, clearly were sophisticated people of substantial social status. The light density of artifacts and pervasive ground disturbance in the area resulting from septic system installation indicate that further archaeological testing is unlikely to yield additional information.

25-2955 Cherau, Suzanne, and Ora Elquist
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Lower Waban Brook Remediation Project, Wellesley, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

The archaeological survey of an approximately 660 m stretch of the brook consisted of a walk-over/ground surface inspection and the excavation of 49, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 2.5 m, 5 m, and 10 m intervals along six judgmental transects, as three testing arrays, and as 10 judgmental test pits. Seventy-seven artifacts were recovered within disturbed/fill, plow zone, and intact A and B soil horizons. The survey resulted in the location and identification of one Native American cultural deposit, designated the Tee-5 Site (19-NF-705). Testing in this area recovered 10 pieces of chipping debris (two rhyolite, two chert, two hornfels, three quartz, and one quartzite) in six of the test pits. The types of lithic material suggest a probable Woodland period component, although an earlier Archaic period association cannot be discounted. The Tee-5 Site is not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological resource as close-interval testing did not recover any additional data classes, such as diagnostic stone tools and other artifact types or radiocarbon-datable feature contexts.

25-2956 Dudek, Martin G., and Barbara Donohue
2009 Archeological Reconnaissance Survey Report for National Grid's A127/B128 Reconductoring Project, Millbury, Auburn, Leicester and Worcester, Massachusetts. 224 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for approximately 9 miles of existing transmission lines within a corridor containing zones of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity. Three historical archaeological sites were identified in Millbury, including the Grafton Street Tower 567 Site (MLB-HA-30), the Greenwood Street Tower 544 Well Site (MLB-HA-29), and the Hawthorne Street Site (MLB-HA-31). A concrete-slab foundation was identified in Auburn, but is not considered to be significant. Archeological testing is recommended at the locations of six proposed replacement structures located in archeologically sensitive zones. (See also report #25-2956.)

25-2957 Ritchie, Duncan
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Ponkapoag Golf Course Restoration, Canton, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

Subsurface testing consisted of 62, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 10 m intervals along six judgmental transects, in two close-interval (2.5 m, 5 m) array patterns, and as four judgmental test pits. An assemblage of pre-contact Native American cultural material recovered from the reported location of Site 19-NF-220 consisted of two bifacial tool blade fragments and 111 pieces of Blue Hill rhyolite, Braintree Slate, and quartz and quartzite chipping debris. The chipping debris and bifacial tool blade fragments were clustered in two small concentrations, possibly lithic workshop loci where chipped-stone tools were made from rhyolite. A flake of Braintree Slate indicated that activities on this site included the manufacture of groundstone tools. A small amount of historical/modern period material found near Ponkapoag Brook most likely represents domestic refuse deposited in open fields in the 18th to 19th centuries. It cannot be definitively associated with the Ezekiel Fisher Mill Site (CAN-HA-8). No potentially significant cultural resources were found

within the proposed locations of the detention pond and drainage ditch or adjacent to the concrete/stone weir on Ponkapoag Brook. It is recommended that proposed golf course improvement activities, such as the borrow pit, avoid site 19-NF-220. (See also reports #25-708 and 25-1752.)

25-2958 Wheeler, Kathleen, Jacob Tumelaire, and Ellen Marlatt
2009 Results of Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase IB Intensive Site Locational Survey for Upgrade/Improvements of the Interceptor Sewer, Winchendon, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

The project area includes a proposed overland route approximately 122 m in length that will connect the sewer interceptor with an existing overland route along Millers River. The walkover survey confirmed the alignment for the interceptor traversed a wooded lot. Map review indicated that the area was not developed until the 1970s, so the project area was evaluated with low sensitivity for Euro-American archaeological resources. Archaeologists excavated 15, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits along the property boundary at 8 m intervals. No cultural material was collected.

25-2959 Baker, F. Timothy, Quentin Lewis, Timothy L. Binzen, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Site Examination Recordation of the Historic Resources for the Smith Road Bridge Replacement Project, Chester, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Mapping and photo-documentation were performed for historical resources that will be affected by the relocation of the bridge, including the remnants of the Stevens-Plunkett-Cook Mill (CHT-HA-03), the Stevens Sawmill, a house foundation at the Stevens Sawmill, and a Cribwork Dam, all contributing elements within the North Chester Historic District. Six 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated. Topsoil and fill deposits as well as two areas of surface collection produced an assemblage of 19th-century materials.

25-2960 Ritchie, Duncan
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Canton Water Main Upgrades, 92 Pleasant Street, Canton, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Research indicated that in addition to the Pachen Plain (19-NF-71) and Eliot School (19-NF-72) sites located directly northwest of the project area, other pre-contact Native American and post-contact period cultural resources were located in proximity to the project area. Subsurface testing within zones of high and moderate sensitivity was conducted with 37, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 10 m intervals along two judgmental transects, in two 5 m array patterns, and as one judgmental test pit. Two small, pre-contact Native American sites were identified during the intensive survey. Both consisted of isolated pieces of argillite chipping debris likely discarded during single events of stone tool manufacture or maintenance. Neither site is considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource. Post-contact period materials found in plow zone, landscaped soils, and fill contexts date to the 19th century and Early Modern period, during the construction and occupation of the Ward-Dorr-Endicott Estate and Roger Williams House (CAN.137), and likely represent domestic refuse.

25-2961 Binzen, Timothy L., Brian D. Jones, and Jennifer Wendt
2009 Archaeological Site Examination Surveys for the Dracut Expansion Project, Billerica and Tewksbury, Massachusetts: Shawsheen River Native American Site (19-MD-875), Saville Street Native American Site (19-MD-878). 74 pages.

Archaeological survey at the Shawsheen River Site (19-MD-875) in Billerica recovered approximately 600 pieces of gray rhyolite chipping debris, fragments of fire-cracked rock, and one partially finished Orient Fishtail projectile point. The site is significant as it has the potential to provide additional important data concerning Native American settlement, land use, and lithic material procurement and tool manufacture in the Shawsheen River drainage during the Transitional Archaic period. Archaeological survey at the Saville Street Site (19-MD-878) in Tewksbury re-

covered one Small Stemmed point, two Levanna points, two Triangular points, and fragments of Middle or Late Woodland undecorated pottery and fire-cracked rock. An assemblage of 370 pieces of rhyolite, chert, and quartzite chipping debris was recovered from stratified deposits. The site is significant because it possesses the potential to provide further information about pre-contact Native American settlement, land use, and subsistence strategies in the Concord River drainage during the greater Woodland period.

25-2962 George, David R., William F. Keegan, Aaron Palermo, and Catherine M. Labadia
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of Proposed Omnipoint Communications Cellular Telecommunications Facility at 106 Central Street, Wellesley, Massachusetts. 45 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed at the proposed facility, situated on the Wellesley College campus. It consisted of a 4.5 x 9 m lease area, which will be accessed by an existing gravel access road. Following completion of background research and pedestrian survey, subsurface testing of the areas of potential effect was undertaken. A total of 3, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals. Although several anthropogenic disturbances were observed, excavated test pits exhibited intact soil profiles. The well-drained soils contained within the project area graded from loamy to gravelly coarse sand. No cultural deposits or features were identified.

25-2963 Binzen, Timothy L., and Antonio Medina
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Wareham Sewage Improvements Program, Wareham, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted to assess the archaeological sensitivity of proposed work areas. A total of 32, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5 m in locations exhibiting high sensitivity. Previous disturbances were widespread. No Native American artifacts were recovered, and no significant historical deposits or features were encountered.

25-2964 Brett, William, and Gregory R. Dubell
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, Station, Lincoln, Massachusetts. 44 pages.

Subsurface testing consisted of two judgmental test pit transects, one block, and three judgmental test pits, for a total of 25, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. A low density of 20th-century cultural material was recovered from six of the 25 test pits, all from a plow zone stratum. As the cultural material was considered to be modern, it was not saved for cataloging and was discarded in the field. No cultural features or structures were observed.

25-2965 Robinson, David S., and David Trubey
2009 Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Hull Offshore Wind Project, Hull, Massachusetts. 163 pages.

The investigation involved archival research and field survey to record marine geophysical and geotechnical data within the 1,817 acre project area. The research and survey results were analyzed and synthesized to assess the archaeological sensitivity and presence/absence of pre- and post-contact period submerged archaeological deposits within the project area. It is concluded that the project area possesses a low archaeological sensitivity for containing submerged pre-contact archaeological deposits and a high archaeological sensitivity for containing submerged post-contact archaeological deposits. Additionally, no evidence of contextually intact paleosols with pre-contact archaeological sensitivity and no remote sensing evidence of post-contact period shipwrecks were identified within the project area.

25-2966 Herbster, Holly, Nichole Gillis, and Jennifer Bannister
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Town of Chatham, Chatham, Massachusetts. 256 pages.

The main goals of the community-wide survey were to identify known and potential pre-contact and post-contact archaeological sites; develop town-wide archaeological sensitivity maps and an accompanying guide to understanding and using these maps; develop management recommendations for the protection of cultural resources and sensitive areas; and present the information in a format that would be useful to state and local planning and review agencies. The survey included archival research, informant interviews, and walkover/drive-over field survey. The survey resulted in the documentation of 12 unrecorded archaeological sites (four pre-contact and eight post-contact). The predictive model indicates that Chatham contains a wide diversity of natural resources including extensive wetland networks, limited modern period development, and a documented human presence spanning at least 8,000 years. Management recommendations focus on a coordinated development review through local and regional planning agencies.

25-2967 Binzen, Timothy L.
2009 The Sanderson Tannery Historical Site at the Harvard Forest: An Archaeological and Historical Baseline, Petersham, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

This research project combined documentary research and comprehensive mapping (no subsurface testing was conducted). The tannery was established by John Sanderson, an eminent 19th-century figure in Worcester County, and was in operation from circa 1800-1880. The facilities were located along a stream, and are represented by stone masonry features that include the foundations of tannery structures, a dam, a headrace and tailrace, a wheel pit, and retaining walls. The tanner's house is represented by a cellar hole. The report provides a documentary profile of the Sanderson family and of the tannery operation, a review of the historical tanning process, detailed descriptions of the Sanderson tannery site features, and an analysis of operational dynamics and spatial organization at the tannery. Recommendations are offered for future archaeological and historical research directions, ecological considerations, and site preservation.

25-2968 Brett, William, and Gregory R. Dubell
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company, G-1L 2000 Integrity Project, Westport, Massachusetts. 52 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for a project that involves constructing 130 m of pipe to bypass a section that currently exists. This activity will require the use of temporary extra workspace on the east side of Route 195, adjacent to the existing pipeline encasement, measuring approximately 11 x 33 m. Two parallel, judgmental test pit transects were used as well as one additional judgmental test pit, placed between the test pit transects to provide further sampling of the limited workspace area. Two pieces of cultural material (quartz shatter) were recovered. During the laboratory processing of these materials, it was determined that the quartz had shattered naturally, and had not been culturally altered. The material was discarded before cataloging. The subsurface testing did not yield any cultural material and no archaeological sites were found.

25-2969 Davin, Ann K.
1992 Archaeological Investigations, Hathaway Pond Project Area, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

An archaeological survey resulted in the identification of Hathaway Pond I and Hathaway Pond II Native American archaeological sites. The Hathaway Pond I Site is situated on a level terrace overlooking Hathaway Pond. Diagnostic cultural material indicated that the site was reoccupied from the Late Paleo-Indian through Contact periods. The Hathaway Pond II Site yielded materials consistent with Middle Archaic through Late Woodland occupations. An array of bifacial tools (bifaces, scrapers, cobble tools) and an assortment of food processing and storage/trash features associated with each of these deposits reflect low intensity, periodic resource collection around this inland freshwater source on the Cape.

25-2970 Dubell, Gregory R.
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Pine

Hills Meter Station, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

An archaeological survey of the proposed project area was conducted on a currently undeveloped parcel adjacent to an existing right-of-way. The project proposes to construct a new, aboveground facility adjacent to the existing right-of-way, requiring a new impact area of approximately 0.4 acres. Fieldwork included a sensitivity assessment, walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 15, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along three linear transects at 10 m intervals. The survey did not identify any significant cultural resources.

25-2971 Ingham, Donna, and Duncan Ritchie
2006 Archaeological Site Examination, Clam Pudding Pond Farmstead Site, Pinehills Development Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 100 pages.

The Clam Pudding Pond Farmstead Site is located in the eastern portion of a 72 acre land parcel within the Pinehills Development Area. During subsurface testing, 59, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within a 5 m grid pattern to define the horizontal limits of the farmstead site. Sterile test pits and low-density, dispersed deposits of cultural material within a plow zone delineated the boundaries of the site. Six 1 x 1 m excavation units were placed in and adjacent to the cellar hole/foundation and other features or artifact concentrations to collect information about the farmhouse, several other features, and associated deposits of domestic refuse. Two distinct activities areas were identified. A previous intensive survey found a pre-contact Native American component dating to the Terminal Archaic through Early Woodland periods on the Farmstead Site. While activities associated with construction, occupation, and abandonment of the farmstead altered most of the pre-contact Native American components, they appear to have retained some integrity. The Clam Pudding Pond Farmstead Site is a well-preserved early rural farmstead, likely built and occupied from about 1820 to1860 and then abandoned. The Farmstead has the potential to yield information about past activity at this site, its former owner/occupants, and how Sandwich Road was used in the early to mid-19th century. (See also reports #25-2539 and 25-2972.)

25-2972 Ritchie, Duncan, Anna K. Graves, and Erin Kuns
2008 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Clam Pudding Pond Farmstead Site, Pinehills Development Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 298 pages.

Construction of the proposed development was considered to have an adverse effect on the Clam Pudding Pond Farmstead Site and a data recovery program was developed to mitigate the impact or adverse effect of proposed residential development on the site. Seventeen excavation units (12, 2 x 2 m and 5, 1 x 2 m) were completed, and more than 6,300 artifacts were recovered. Diagnostic Native American stone tools associated with Paleo-Indian, Middle Archaic, Late/Terminal Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods document activity on the site from about 11,000 to 450 years ago. The recovery of pre-contact cultural materials in re-deposited soils used to fill an outbuilding footing confirmed a hypothesis that historical period landscape modifications had also altered an older Native American component on the site. Analysis and interpretation of artifacts and features was carried out within the framework of two research contexts and sets of hypotheses. The results of this analysis contributed to current knowledge about late 18th- to mid-19th-century farmsteads in the rural interior of Plymouth County, where there has been little archaeological study of this kind of site. (See also reports #25-2539 and 25-2971.)

25-2973 Dudek, Martin G., and Barbara Donohue
2009 Archeological Reconnaissance Survey Report for National Grid's Z126 Project, Millbury and Auburn, Massachusetts. 143 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for approximately 7 miles of new transmission line within an existing right-of-way. Archaeological testing is recommended at the locations of proposed utility structures located in archaeologically sensitive zones. Protection and avoidance of two historical archeological sites identified in Millbury is also recommended and includes a stone-lined well near Greenwood Street and a stone foundation and well near I-90. (See also report #25-

3028.)

25-2974 Cherau, Suzanne, Jennifer Banister, A. Peter Mair, II, and Ben Ford
2008 Circumferential Transportation Improvements Urban Ring Corridor: Phase 2 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Supplemental Sensitivity Assessment of the Four Preliminary Build Alternatives, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Medford, and Somerville, Massachusetts. 242 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed for a multiphase initiative project in the greater Boston area, involving four preliminary build bus-way route alternatives that traverse more than 20 miles. Fieldwork was limited to a visual drive-over of the project corridor since most of the build alternatives consist of surface routes on existing city streets, highways, and abandoned and/or active railroad corridors. With few exceptions, these roadways and rail corridors are considered extensively disturbed and retain no archaeological sensitivity. Of the 43 originally proposed stations/stops, only four were identified as located in areas that have undergone little or no historical development through the years and may contain archaeological resources with good integrity. The tunnels including potential portals and underground station/stops are assigned moderate and high archaeological sensitivity for pre-contact through post-contact period resources. The proposed new route crossings at the Malden River (bridges) and Charles River (tunnel) may also require marine survey to identify any potential underwater archaeological sites. The additional research would be used to refine the horizontal extent and vertical depths of archaeologically sensitive strata within direct project impact areas.

25-2975 Binzen, Timothy L., Broughton Anderson, F. Timothy Barker, and Marcus Tate
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Rag Rock Mountain Storage and Distribution Project, Woburn, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Archaeological surveys consisted of 29, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were completed. One test pit produced an isolated find, a single piece of quartz chipping debris, providing evidence of Native American use of the hill. No other artifacts or features were recovered.

25-2976 Binzen, Timothy L., and Antonio Medina
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey, Dracut Sewer Expansion Program (Contracts 26, 26A, 27, & 30), Dracut and Methuen, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

The survey assessed the archaeological sensitivity of 11 cross-country sewer lines and three pumping stations. In total, 150, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5 m in locations exhibiting high sensitivity across 5 mi^2. The Lake Avenue Native American Site was identified in one proposed cross-country line. Nine pieces of quartz chipping debris and one rhyolite flake were recovered from four test pits. Since most of the artifacts came from disturbed, modern fill contexts associated with recent construction, the site was not considered significant and avoidance was not recommended. The historical period Broadway Road Outbuilding Foundation Site was identified next to a proposed pumping station. It consists of a stone foundation, wall, and depression that may be related to a historical farmstead or residence in the vicinity. Avoidance of the resource will be achieved through modification of the original design plan.

25-2977 Thompson, John, and Electa Kane Tritsch
2009 Report on Emergency Data Recovery, Dwight-Derby House Breezeway, Medfield, Massachusetts. 23 pages.

Extensive documentary, architectural, and archaeological research has been conducted for the Dwight-Derby House property, indicating that the structure incorporates two late 17th-century rooms as part of a largely 18th-century building with several 19th- and 20th-century alterations and additions. The house is connected to a 19th-century barn by what likely began as a 19th-century kitchen wing, altered in the 1950s with the pouring of a concrete floor and installation of screen walls as a breezeway or passageway. More in keeping with the original structure, the pas-

sageway was proposed to be replaced with a modern entry space that required removal of the concrete floor and excavation for footings. Excavation consisted of one 1.5 x 0.5 m, two 1 x 0.5 m, one 1.5 x 1.7 m, three 1 x 1.3 m, and one 1 x 1.8 m units. A well was identified under the concrete floor; other notable features include a builder's trench and a coal dust deposit. Domestic and architectural artifacts were found, as well as animal bones, shell, and floral specimens. Preservation of organic artifacts was notable – textile, paper, leather, and wood artifacts were found. Discrete activity areas (such as a children's play area and a garden) were identified, and datable deposits were related to historical households and changes to the structure. (See also reports # 25-1812 and 25-1974.)

25-2978 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn Hertz, Christopher L. Donta, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
1995 An Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Main Alford Road Bridge Replacement and Realignment Project, West Stockbridge, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for a project area on the Williams River of approximately 0.158 acres. To the north is a marble quarry and to the south is a late 19th-century marble mill. Adjacent to the project area on the northwest is a stone foundation of a mill dating from the late 18th to the early 20th century. On the northeast is a depression possibly related to a mill race and a 19th-century railroad right-of-way. The proposed project will impact the mill foundation and may impact the mill race to a marble mill located to the south of the project area. Eighteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated. A limited site examination of these two sites is recommended. (See also report #25-2952.)

25-2979 Doucette, Dianna L.
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Quaker Road Bikepath Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 123 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted using ground penetrating radar, subsurface testing, and machine-assisted soil stripping. The proposed bikepath runs along the eastern edge of the Quaker Cemetery. Ground penetrating radar survey identified several subsurface anomalies that resembled possible unmarked graves. Sixteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were placed within the approximately 5 m x 146 m area at intervals ranging from 8 to 10 m. Several of the test pits fell on anomalies identified during the ground penetrating radar survey, and others were located in between the anomalies. Six of the 16 test pits exhibited undisturbed soil profiles. In the remaining 10 test pits, disturbed soil profiles were displayed indicating anomalies or features, such as grave shafts, possible areas of the old meetinghouse, or trash middens. A moderate density of post-contact cultural material was recovered dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries, which is likely associated with the Euro-American community living in the vicinity of the Quaker Cemetery, or from the old town dump located to the south on Milk Street. The post-contact material does not suggest a strong association with the meetinghouse that dated from 1732 to 1792. In addition, two stone tools were recovered that are associated with Native American occupation on Nantucket. The machine-assisted archaeological stripping revealed several Quaker grave shafts, as well as a possible Native American feature, confirming that the Quaker graves extend to at least the edge of Quaker Road in the northeast section of the cemetery. Machine stripping was terminated once the grave shafts were exposed. Avoidance of the Quaker Road site is recommended.

25-2980 Gillis, Nichole, and Holly Herbster
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Little Neck Village, Marion, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of the approximately two acre Little Neck Village Senior Housing Project area. Portions of the project area were surveyed as part of a 1978 Brown University archaeological project that identified the Little Neck Shell Midden (19-PL-294) to the south of the current project. The survey included archival research, walkover survey, and the excavation of 48, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. Low densities of pre- and post-contact artifacts were recovered from within plowzone and disturbed soils across the majority of the project area. The materials

collected from the Little Neck II Site are consistent in both type and density to those collected during the 1978 survey. Based primarily on a lack of integrity, the Little Neck II Site was not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological deposit.

25-2981 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., Brian Ó Donnchadha, and Holly Herbster
2009 Green River Stabilization Project: Archaeological Burial Removal and Relocation of a Portion of the Green River Cemetery, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Erosion along the south bank of the Green River has resulted in the destabilization of a portion of the cemetery's eastern limits and the loss of several graves. Forty-nine individuals who died between 1848 and 2005 were removed and relocated from an approximate 1,000 m^2 area. The relocated interments were organized into eight family plots and included former Massachusetts Governor William Washburn and his wife. The cemetery is recorded as the location of the Petty's Plain Native American Burial Site (19-FR-332), however machine-assisted stripping within the excavation and re-interment areas did not locate any evidence of pre- or post-contact Native American activity or burial. (See also report #25-197.)

25-2982 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and Alan D. Leveillee
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Utility Pole Locations, I135S Power Transmission Line / Flagg Pond Substation No. 234, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed of 35 acres upon which the proposed four new utility poles are projected. Subsurface testing of planned utility pole locations in close proximity to the substation consisted of 17, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, and resulted in the recovery of mid-19th- through early 20th-century artifacts: brick fragments, coal and coal ash, glass shards, iron nails, and whiteware and yellow ware ceramic sherds. The low-density artifact recoveries reflect domestic refuse of the households present in the area during the 19th century, however are not a significant archaeological resource.

25-2983 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Maureen Manning, Jennifer Wendt, and Joannah L. Whitney
2005 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Cell Tower-Sage BS33XC088, New Salem, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed project area located at the southern end of Blueberry Hill Road, measuring approximately 9 acres. The parcel of land once included the town's poor farm and is on the northeast side of a high hill overlooking the Swift River Valley (Quabbin Reservoir). The project area includes a 23 x 23 m tower location and a 183 m long access road. The fieldwork included the excavation of 21, 40 x 40 cm shovel test pits placed at 7.5 m intervals. In addition, a 1 x 1.5 m trench was excavated to evaluate damage from the construction of the access road that was built prior to consulting the MHC. A structure that was once the main building of the poor farm still exists west of the project area. No archaeological sites associated with the poor farm were identified within the project area. Because burial grounds often are associated with poor farms, this possibility was included in the research. No evidence of a burial ground was found on the property.

25-2984 Herbster, Holly, and Dianna L. Doucette
2009 Archaeological Site Examination, Squibnocket Ridge Lot 15, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed as part of the planned construction of a single-family residence and associated utilities within a limited building envelope on an approximately 27 acre parcel of land. Limited archaeological testing was conducted within the building envelope in 1993 as part of an intensive archaeological survey of the Squibnocket Ridge subdivision. Although no cultural materials were during the intensive survey, significant cultural deposits including unmarked burials have been identified in other lots in similar environmental settings. The site examination included hand-excavated test pits and excavation units followed by machine-assisted

stripping of the entire building envelope. Seven pieces of quartz chipping debris and a bifacially flaked quartz fragment were collected during the hand testing. Five pre-contact period features were identified during the machine stripping and were likely created during short-term periods of use away from living areas. No potential human burial features were identified. (See also report #25-1314.)

25-2985 George, David R., William F. Keegan, and Catherine M. Labadia
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Cellular Telecommunications Facility at 509 Bedford Road, Concord, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

An archaeological survey of 0.0187 acres consisted of background research, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 27 auger tests were excavated at 8 m intervals throughout the proposed lease area and associated access road. Each auger test measured 10 cm in diameter and extended to depths of approximately 120 cm. The excavated auger tests exhibited disturbed soil profiles; only eight historical and modern artifacts were recovered. The results of the field effort indicate that the archaeological deposits lacked depositional integrity and research potential.

25-2986 Fairlie, Jennifer, Mitchell T. Mulholland, Richard Holmes, and Christopher L. Donta
2001 Archaeological Site Locational Survey and Monitoring Project for the Proposed Water Main, Canada Hill Road, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

An archaeological survey and monitoring of a water main trench and two residential lateral connections covered an area of approximately 200 m^2. The survey was conducted because there was concern that human burials associated with the Mackin Sand Bank Site (19-FR-12) (also known as Wissitinnewag) may extend into the area of the proposed water main. Three backhoe trenches and three 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in an unpaved area. Two utility trenches were observed in the backhoe trenches. Only historical artifacts were recovered from shovel test pits. Datable artifacts placed deposits within a time frame of circa 1820-1900. No Native American material was recovered. Upon completion of the survey it was concluded that westward extension of the Mackin's Sand Bank Site (19-FR-12) was not observed in the Canada Hill Road area.

25-2987 Binzen, Timothy L., and Antonio Medina
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Phase 11 (Eleven) of the Sewer Improvements Project, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted to obtain clearances for 12 proposed cross-country lines and seven pumping stations. The discovery of Native American sites necessitated design alternatives for three of the cross-country lines and for two of the pumping stations. Ultimately, 17 alternative cross-country lines were subject to reconnaissance, and 14 were tested, covering a combined area of approximately 2,000 acres. Twelve alternative pumping station locations were subject to reconnaissance, and eight were tested. In total, 117, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at intervals of 7.5 m, or at reduced intervals for verification shovel test pits. No historical resources were located; however, five well-preserved Native American sites were identified as being from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. This was notable because the survey units were very small and located within densely settled residential areas. The findings suggest a great diversity of sites await discovery by systematic survey of broader areas of Tewksbury.

25-2988 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Erin Flynn
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, River Run Wastewater Treatment Facility, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted within the 5 acre project area, including archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing consisting of 58, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits documented natural A and subsoil horizons over the tested portions of the project area. No cultural material was recovered from any of the test pits.

25-2989 Ritchie, Duncan, and Anna K. Graves
2008 Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Keith Farm Site, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 186 pages.

The proposed 10 lot residential subdivision is confined to an approximately 13 acre parcel of uplands within a larger 95 acre tract. The Keith Farm Site was identified during an intensive survey of the Lakeside Estates project area in 2005. In 2006, a site examination found two primary concentrations (Areas I, II) of cultural material and features in the northern and southern ends of the delineated site area. The site was found to contain evidence of occupation during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. A Middle to Late Woodland period component also appeared to be present on the site. The chipped-stone tool assemblage from the site consisted mostly of Middle Archaic and Late Archaic projectile points and bifacial tool blades, and Middle Woodland period tools. Two adjacent features found in Area II in the southern end of the site consisted of small hearth/fire pits with dense charcoal fill. A third feature in Area II was of uncertain origin and could be related to post-contact period activity. The various categories of information collected from the Keith Farm Site during the data recovery program contributed to a more detailed reconstruction of Native American settlement at this location and the resulting deposits of cultural materials, features and activity areas within it. (See also report #25-2682.)

25-2990 Dudek, Martin G.
2009 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Clarksburg State Park, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

The archaeological survey included 71, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated across 1.18 acres of archeologically sensitive areas. A low to moderate density of modern or historical artifacts was encountered. Most artifacts were related to use of the campground since becoming a state park in 1956. Two pieces of early, green free-blown glass were recovered from two test pits along the existing paved access road where utility lines are proposed. These fragments were recovered from fill or redeposited soils, but could be related to products from the Farmers Glass Factory dating circa 1814-1819, located near Mauserts Corner near the park.

25-2991 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., Michael J. Hubbard, and A. Peter Mair, II
2009 Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the Queset Commons Development and Site Examination of the Morse Pond Site (19-BR-480), Easton, Massachusetts. 122 pages.

Archaeological surveys of the previously documented Morse Pond Site (19-BR-480) were conducted within a planned mixed residential and commercial development on approximately 21 acres. Survey involved the excavation of 61, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, resulting in the recovery of pre-contact Native American and post-contact period cultural materials as well as materials dating from the 18th to the 20th century. Isolated or low densities of quartz flakes were recovered from disturbed or plowed stratigraphic contexts in association with 19th- through 20th-century refuse and do not represent significant cultural properties. Intensive archaeological investigation within the eastern project area also resulted in the identification of the Queset Site. The Queset Site is considered to be a significant cultural resource and site avoidance is recommended. Archaeological site examination of the Morse Pond Site (19-BR-480) was accomplished using 99, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and four 1 x 1 m excavation units. Subsurface testing produced an array of cultural materials including quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, bifaces and bifacial tool fragments, and projectile points and point fragments. The site appears to have been primarily a single-component Late Archaic Squibnocket Complex site encompassing an approximately 6,000 m^2 area of terrace edge along Morse Pond. Project redesign is recommended to avoid impacts on the Morse Pond Site. If avoidance is not feasible, then implementation of an archaeological data recovery program is recommended.

25-2992 Graves, Anna K., and Duncan Ritchie
2006 Archaeological Site Examination, North River Village 3 and North River Plano Sites, Marshfield and Pembroke, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

The proposed residential development is contained within a roughly 22 acre parcel. The North River Village 3 Site consists of a filled cellar hole for a small house or farmstead on Old Pembroke Road occupied in the late 17th to early 18th century. The 26, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and four 1 x 1 m excavation units placed on this site yielded over 700 pieces of post-contact cultural material. Over 50 pieces of chipping debris found in intact and modified soil horizons are associated with a pre-contact period Native American component on this site. An untyped lanceolate projectile point found in historical period cellarhole fill could be a late Paleo-Indian or Middle Woodland period artifact. Subsurface testing more accurately defined the portion of the North River Plano Site within the project area. This site covers an area of approximately 4,800 m^2 extending around three sides of a large glacial kettle hole. Forty-seven 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and four 1 x 1 m excavation units placed on the site yielded 415 pieces of pre-contact Native American cultural material. Post-contact period materials were found in small amounts in several test pits. The North River Village 3 Site contains well-preserved remains of an early historical period farmstead from the late 17th to mid-18th century. This site has a relatively limited occupation span estimated to range from circa 1680-1750, after which it was abandoned. No evidence of later 19th-century use was found. It has the potential to yield additional information about early Euro-American settlement in Marshfield and could also contribute to a better understanding of the establishment and use of Old Pembroke Road, a locally important roadway. The section of the North River Plano Site within the proposed development parcel for North River Village contains a high-density deposit of pre-contact period Native American cultural material. This site has been reported by avocational archaeologists to contain Late Paleo-Indian period material and is known to contain a Middle Archaic period component. It has the potential to yield additional information about methods of stone tool manufacture and the use of space within large encampment areas by Native American groups. It is also a potential source of information about aspects of pre-contact period settlement along the lower North River drainage, a core area of past Native American activity. Both the North River Village 3 and North River Plano sites are within a proposed residential development parcel with frontage along Old Pembroke Road. Both of these archaeological sites will also be impacted by the proposed improvements to Old Pembroke Road. Based on the results of the site examination, the North River Village 3 Site and North River Plano Site are both considered significant cultural resources and avoidance of the two delineated site areas and preservation in place is recommended. The project did not proceed, and the property was acquired for conservation.

25-2993 Mair, A. Peter, II
2004 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, CenTech Park East, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed for the proposed business park occupying approximately 69 acres in Shrewsbury and Grafton. The parcel has within its boundaries the 5 acre Hillcrest Cemetery associated with Grafton State Hospital. The cemetery will remain in the care and control of the Commonwealth and will not be developed. Archival research and field investigations consisting of walkover survey confirmed the location of a concrete reservoir formerly utilized to provide water to the Grafton State Hospital and a man-made pond and pump house foundation within the area of the parcel to be developed. Based on preliminary plans provided, the historical period reservoir and pump house foundation will be avoided. The survey also resulted in the identification of a number of areas of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity for both pre-contact Native American and post-contact historical sites. (See also reports #25-2994 and 25-2995.)

25-2994 Ritchie, Duncan
2008 Intensive Archaeological Survey, CenTech Park East, Shrewsbury and Grafton, Massachusetts. 104 pages.

An archaeological survey of the 69 acre project area was conducted after a previous survey delineated zones of high, moderate and low archaeological sensitivity. Archival research indicated the potential presence of small, temporary encampments used by Native Americans during the Middle

and Late Archaic periods. Archival research was also conducted on the known post-contact period resources (pond/dam, pump house, reservoir) associated with the former Grafton State Hospital complex and the M. Daly House. Walkover inspection of the project area refined the archaeological sensitivity rankings previously developed. Subsurface testing within zones of high and moderate sensitivity for both pre- and post-contact period archaeological sites consisted of 77, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 10 m intervals along eight judgmental transects. Suspected pre-contact Native American rock-shelter and boulder shelter sites and the known post-contact period structural features (pump house foundation) were investigated with 10, 50 x 50 cm judgmental test pits. The complex of post-contact period features including the dam, pond, concrete and fieldstone foundations, concrete reservoir, and a culvert feature associated with the former Grafton State Hospital complex were documented with scaled drawings and digital photographs. Three pre-contact sites were found near the stream and wetland environment in the southern part of the project area. The Green Hill Findspot 1, 2, and 3 sites all contained low-density deposits of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris. Fragments of a bifacial tool blade and projectile point, both of quartz, were found on the Green Hill Findspot 2 and 3 sites. The Green Hill Boulder Shelter Site consisted of 39 pieces of quartz and quartzite chipping debris found within a cluster of large glacial boulders about 25 m north of Green Street. The Green Hill 1, 2, and 3 sites and the Green Hill Boulder Shelter Site contain non-diagnostic chipping debris and chipped-stone tool fragments. Investigations of the dam, pond and pump house complex yielded information about the water supply facilities used to support the Grafton State Hospital complex during its operation in the late 19th to early 20th century. The pump house, dam/pond, and culvert feature will likely remain intact within a buffer zone along the wetland and stream environment in the southern end of the project area, affording protection to these sites. (See also reports #25-2993 and 25-2994.)

25-2995 Daly, John, and Matthew Kierstead
2009 Supplemental Historical Survey and Documentation, Grafton State Hospital Ice Pond Complex, Reservoir, Green Street Culvert, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. 170 pages.

An archaeological survey in 2008 investigated several suspected pre-contact Native American sites and known post-contact period features associated with the Grafton State Hospital in Shrewsbury and Grafton. As a result of the survey, it was requested that prudent and feasible alternatives for the project be considered that allow for avoidance of pre-contact sites. Additional information, in the form of an addendum report and historical documentation, was also requested so that the full significance of the Grafton State Hospital resources including the pond, dam, pump house foundation (now referred to as the Ice Pond Complex), the reservoir, and the Green Street culvert could be considered. The evaluation of these resources indicates that these sites were important infrastructure elements of the Grafton State Hospital complex and that their means of construction using patients as laborers was reflective of institutional beliefs concerning patient therapy. These resources are contributing elements within the Grafton State Hospital National Register Historic District. (See also reports #25-2993 and #25-2994.)

25-2996 Doucette, Dianna L., and Erin Flynn
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Hubline/East to West Expansion Project, Q-1 System, I-10 Extension, and NSTAR Alternative. 490 pages.

An archaeological survey located in Avon, Braintree, Canton, Holbrook, Randolph, Rehoboth, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, and Weymouth was conducted of the first 6.25 miles of the Q-1 System, 2.7 miles of the NSTAR Alternative, and the first 10 miles of the I-10 Extension, and the proposed aboveground facilities in the town of Rehoboth. Archival research, together with the presence of eight previously recorded sites within the project area as well as 54 sites located within one mile of the project facilities, indicated that the project area was sensitive to contain Native American cultural resources. In total, 1,375, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the archaeologically sensitive portions of the Q-1 System, NSTAR Alternative, and I-10 Extension, and an additional 203 test pits were excavated within the proposed Rehoboth compressor station project areas. The survey yielded areas of low-density scatters of chipping debris interpreted as episodes of lithic reduction and/or maintenance, as well as high-density areas of chipping de-

bris, features, and chipped stone tools. In total, 98 artifacts were recovered during the subsurface testing, including 84 pieces of pre-contact cultural material (chipping debris, bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, cores, choppers, and ground stone tool fragments), and 14 fragments of post-contact cultural material (glass, nails, ceramics, clay pipes, and mammal bone). Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of four pre-contact archaeological sites and 18 pre-contact findspots. Cultural material diagnostic of the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland time periods is included among the pre-contact assemblage. The majority of the post-contact materials consists of late 19th- and early 20th-century refuse from plowed fields. No post-contact sites were identified. Among the archaeological sites identified, Wardwell Road (Canton) and Three Swamp Brook (Avon) sites are potentially significant. Wardwell Road Site includes 14 pieces of chipping debris as well as one rhyolite biface stone tool and one groundstone tool, while Three Swamp Brook Site includes 18 pieces of chipping debris, predominantly quartz. Additional archaeological evaluation is recommended for these sites. The remaining two sites and the 18 findspots lack complexity and/or have limited research potential. However, some of the findspots did yield projectile points and stone tools, including one quartz Squibnocket projectile point from Q-1 Findspot 13, one argillite biface from Q-1 Findspot 16, an argillite Neville projectile point from NSTAR Alternative Findspot 2, and one rhyolite Levanna projectile point from I-10 Findspot 6. (See also reports #25-2997, 25-2998, 25-2999, and 25-3001.)

25-2997 Doucette, Dianna L., and Erin Flynn
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey East to West Hubline Expansion Project. 2 volumes. 469 pages.

An archaeological survey located in Attleboro, Avon, Bellingham, Bourne, Boxford, Braintree, Canton, Fall River, Franklin, Holbrook, Medway, Middleborough, Milford, Millis, Norfolk, Plymouth, Randolph, Rehoboth, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Weston, and Weymouth was conducted of 18 miles of the Q-1 System, 12 miles of the I-10 Extension, and facility construction workspace in Rehoboth and Boxford. Archival research, together with the presence of 12 previously recorded sites within the project area as well as 53 sites located within one mile of the project facilities, indicated that the project area was sensitive to contain Native American cultural resources. In total, 2,800, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the archaeologically sensitive portions of the Q-1 System and I-10 Extension, and an additional 343 test pits were excavated within the proposed Rehoboth and Boxford compressor station project areas. The survey yielded areas of low-density scatters of chipping debris interpreted as episodes of lithic reduction and/or maintenance, as well as high-density areas of chipping debris, chipped stone tools, and features. In total, 1,709 artifacts were recovered during the subsurface testing, including 1,300 pieces of pre-contact cultural material (chipping debris, bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, cores, choppers, and ground stone tool fragments), and 409 fragments of post-contact cultural material (glass, nails, ceramics, clay pipes, and mammal bone). Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of 20 pre-contact archaeological sites and 29 pre-contact findspots. Cultural material diagnostic of the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland time periods is included among the pre-contact assemblage. The majority of the post-contact materials consists of late 19th- and early 20th-century refuse from plowed fields. No post-contact sites were identified. Among the archaeological sites identified, the Pond Street (Franklin), Elm Street (Franklin), Shepards-Charles Loci 1 and 2 (Franklin), Populatic (Medway), Cifre Farm Locus 1 (Medway), Rockville Locus 3 (Norfolk), Cypress Lane (Walpole), Neponset River West (Walpole), Neponset River East (Walpole), Wardwell Road (Canton), and Three Swamp Brook (Avon) sites are potentially significant. Pond Street Site includes a high density of quartz chipping debris, bifacially-flaked tools, scrapers, and projectile points, including one quartz Squibnocket Triangle and one Levanna. At Elm Street Site, 98 pieces of quartz chipping debris were recovered along with three quartz bifacially-flaked tools and three quartz cores. The Shepards-Charles Locus 1 site includes a high density of chipping debris as well as five bifacially-flaked tools, one quartz core, two quartz hammerstones, and two quartz scrapers, while the Shepards-Charles Locus 2 site includes a high density of chipping debris along with three quartz cores, one worked rhyolite flake, and one unidentified quartz projectile point. Populatic Site included three Small Stemmed projectile points, and the Cifre Farm Locus 1 site included a high density of chipping debris and stone tools such as one abrader, one hammerstone,

one ulu knife, and three projectile points, as well as one piece of aboriginal pottery, in addition to two pre-contact cultural features with chipping debris and chipped-stone tools. Recovered at Cypress Lane Site was an argillite Stark projectile point. Additional archaeological evaluation is recommended for these sites. The remaining nine sites and the findspots lack complexity and/or have limited research potential. However, School Meadow Brook Site contained one argillite Orient Fishtail projectile point; one quartz Squibnocket projectile point was recovered from Q-1 Findspot 13; and one rhyolite Levanna projectile point was recovered at I-10 Findspot 6. (See also reports #25-2996, 25-2998, 25-2999, and 25-3001.)

25-2998 Doucette, Dianna L., and Erin Flynn
2008 Addendum Report: Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Hubline/East to West Expansion Project, Cross Country Portion of the I-10 Extension [(M.P.10.5 to M.P. 12.9) and the Q-1 System (M.P. 18.5 to M.P. 19.7)]. 206 pages.

An archaeological survey of 1.2 miles of the Q-1 System and 2.4 miles of the I-10 Extension in Canton and Stoughton included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Archival research, together with the presence of 23 pre-contact and two post-contact archaeological sites located within one mile of the project area, indicated that the project area was sensitive to contain Native American cultural resources. In total, 437, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the archaeologically sensitive portions of the I-10 Extension project area. Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of five pre-contact archaeological sites, two pre-contact findspots, and two post-contact sites. Cultural material diagnostic of the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods is included among the pre-contact assemblage. No cultural material was identified in test pits at Glen Echo Park Site, but at Cattle Well Site, nine earthenware ceramic sherds were recovered, which may represent refuse. The majority of the post-contact materials recovered consist of late 19th- and early 20th-century refuse from plowed fields. Among the archaeological sites identified, the Glen Echo Pond and the Glen Echo Boulevard 1, 2, and 3 sites are potentially significant. Glen Echo Pond Site contained a high density of chipping debris as well as one Levanna projectile point. The Glen Echo Boulevard 1 site yielded 12 pieces of chipping debris and one core, while the Glen Echo Boulevard 2 site contained 87 pieces of chipping debris along with one biface, and the Glen Echo Boulevard 3 site contained 152 pieces of chipping debris, three bifacially-flaked tools, one core, and two projectile points: one Neville and one Brewerton. Additional archaeological evaluation is recommended for these sites. The area around Glen Echo Pond in Canton may comprise an archaeological district. The area is also important to the Ponkapoag Tribe. The remaining sites and the findspots lack complexity (one rhyolite Brewerton drill was recovered at Findspot 1) and/or have limited research potential. (See also reports #25-2996, 25-2997, 25-2999, and 25-3001.)

25-2999 Doucette, Dianna L., Erin Flynn, and Gregory R. Dubell
2009 Addendum Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC., Hubline East to West Expansion Project Additional Testing. 82 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for revised facility areas in Braintree, Canton, Stoughton, and Weymouth. In total, 154, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within areas exhibiting archaeological sensitivity. The survey yielded areas of low-density scatters of chipping debris interpreted as episodes of lithic reduction and/or maintenance, as well as high-density areas of chipping debris, features, and chipped stone tools from two of the six areas. The two sites containing pre-contact cultural material include the Glen Echo Boulevard 4 Site in Stoughton, which yielded 37 pieces of chipping debris, two bifaces, and one projectile point midsection, and Commercial Street Site inWeymouth, which yielded 25 pieces of chipping debris and two projectile point fragments (tip and midsection). In addition, four of the six areas yielded a low density of post-contact cultural material (glass, nails, ceramics, clay pipes, and mammal bone). The majority of the post-contact material consists of late 19th- and early 20th-century trash from plowed fields. Subsurface testing identified two pre-contact archaeological sites. Glen Echo Boulevard 4 Site is potentially significant and additional archaeological evaluation is recommended. Commercial Street Site is not likely to contribute significant information. (See also reports #25-2996, 25-2997,

25-2998, and 25-3001.)

25-3000 Gillis, Nichole, and Dianna L. Doucette
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Norfolk Meter Station, Norfolk, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Fieldwork included a sensitivity assessment, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing in an approximately one acre area. Nine 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along two linear transects at 10 m intervals. No archaeological material was found.

25-3001 Doucette, Dianna L., Erin Flynn, and Gregory R. Dubell
2009 Archaeological Site Examinations, Wardwell Road, Three Swamp Brook, Glen Echo Pond, and Glen Echo Boulevard 1, 2, and 3 Sites, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC., Hubline/East to West Expansion Project. 286 pages.

Archaeological site examinations were conducted on six pre-contact sites along the I-10 Extension project in Avon, Canton, and Stoughton at the Wardwell Road (Canton), Three Swamp Brook (Avon), Glen Echo Pond (Stoughton), and Glen Echo Boulevard 1, 2, and 3 sites (Stoughton). Three Swamp Brook Site, however, was subsequently destroyed by the landowner and no further work was recommended. In total, 356, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and 22.5, 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated. Twenty-two excavation units and 136 test pits yielded pre-contact cultural material. The initial archaeological investigations at Three Swamp Brook Site and subsequent investigations at the Wardwell Road and Glen Echo Boulevard 1 and 2 sites indicated that the sites were likely single use, temporary sites used for stone tool maintenance and/or manufacture and possibly wetland resource procurement based on the lack of diagnostic artifacts and features. The Glen Echo Boulevard 3 Site yielded diagnostic artifacts of the Middle and Late Archaic periods and a pit feature which provided a Middle Archaic radiocarbon date (7,400 ± 60 B.P. [Beta-249684]). Glen Echo Pond Site contained diagnostic artifacts of the Middle and Late Archaic periods and the Late Woodland, as well as radiocarbon dates from the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods (3,550 ± 40 B.P. [Beta-249686], 1,320 ± 40 B.P. [Beta-249685], and 1,240 ± 40 B.P. [Beta-249687]). Based on the results of the archaeological investigations it is recommended that Wardwell Road, Three Swamp Brook, and the Glen Echo Boulevard 1 and 2 sites are not significant. The Glen Echo Boulevard 3 and Glen Echo Pond sites were found to contain a variety of cultural deposits and depositional integrity indicating a relatively high potential for these sites to contain significant new classes of archaeological data. The area around Glen Echo Pond in Canton may comprise an archaeological district. The area is also important to the Ponkapoag Tribe. (See also reports #25-2996, 25-2997, 25-2998, and 25-2999.)

25-3002 Banister, Jennifer, John Daly, and Suzanne G. Cherau
2009 Additional Archaeological Investigations: Survey, Documentation and Monitoring Upper Lake Dam Rehabilitation Project, Sandwich, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

Archaeological investigations on the Upper and Lower Shawme pond shorelines and the historical dam structure and spillway occurred to monitor and document any additional dam features that were exposed during the rehabilitation. Additional photographic and cartographic documentation was also conducted for archival purposes. The survey of the pond drawdown area did not identify any significant archaeological resources exposed along the shoreline. Several late 19th-/early 20th-century granite headstone bases were observed along the shoreline adjacent to the Old Town Cemetery. No actual headstones or evidence of earlier grave markers were observed in this area. The monitoring of the dam removal work documented a number of the historical dam's internal structural components, including a cast concrete gate structure (mid- to late 20th-century) and timber cribbing and sheet piling. Construction methods and materials documented during the construction indicate that this dam is possibly the original structure from the early 19th century. The other identified wood and earthen dam/ford structure in Upper Shawme Lake upstream of the dam may also date to the early to mid-19th century. This structure was left intact and will be resubmerged after completion of dam rehabilitation work. (See also report #25-2816.)

25-3003 Adams, Virginia H., Maureen A. Cavanaugh, Beth P. Miller, Stephen Mrozowski, and Catherine deJ. Vieth
1996 North-South Rail Link, Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville, Massachusetts, Cultural Resources Survey. 100 pages.

A reconnaissance archaeological and historical resources survey was conducted for proposed underground rail service between Boston's South and North Stations. The analysis of project impacts focused on those locations where the tunnel and stations interface with the surface. Five areas of archaeological sensitivity for ancient and historical period sites were identified and recommended for additional archaeological survey, including Northwest and Northeast Headhouses for Central Station (possible remnants of several historical buildings and the circa 1816 Central Wharf), Southwest Headhouse for Central Station (possible remnants of 18th-century wharves and early 19th-century warehouses, shipyards, and the Bulfinch buildings), Headhouse at Medford and North Washington Streets for North Station (possible intact ancient sites located below modern fill), and Headhouse at Merrimac, Portland, Friend, and Market Streets for North Station (possible mid-19th-century features associated with land use).

25-3004 Doucette, Dianna L.
2008 Technical Memorandum, Tom’s Neck Farm Subdivision, Lot 1 Access Road Improvements, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of an impact area of approximately 110 linear meters located on Chappaquidick Island, within a portion of the subdivision property that was not included in the initial intensive survey in 1999 and 2000. Twelve 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along one judgmental linear transect and as one judgmental test pit. Seven test pits yielded pre-contact cultural material, primarily chipping debris as well as one rhyolite core, one rhyolite uniface, one quartz scraper, and one quartzite projectile point tip. Two test pits yielded post-contact cultural material, presumably a result of post-depositional processes, including ceramic sherds dating from the late 18th century to 20th century and brick and bottle glass dating from the late 19th to early 20th century. (See also report #25-2177.)

25-3005 Binzen, Timothy L., and Antonio Medina
2009 Archaeological Phase 1B Intensive (Locational) Survey for Runway and Terminal Area Improvements and Fencing, Harlow Field/Marshfield Municipal Airport, Marshfield, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed where improvements and fencing are proposed at the airport, located within a Native American site area (19-PL-426) that was identified in the 1960s when a collector found artifacts during airport construction. A total of 117, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals in locations exhibiting archaeological sensitivity. Native American artifacts were recovered from all six of the survey units. The areas surrounding the positive test pits were designated as Loci 1-6 of Site 19-PL-426. In most cases in Loci 2-6, artifacts were recovered from fill deposits dating to airport construction, and no additional survey was recommended. In Locus 1, three adjacent test pits produced artifacts of quartz and argillite as well as a biface fragment from comparatively well-preserved topsoil and subsoil. Locus 1 is a potentially significant archaeological resource and a site examination was recommended. (See also report #25-2778.)

25-3006 Binzen, Timothy L.
2009 Archaeological Phase 2 Site Examination Survey for the Mount Holyoke College Boathouse Project, South Hadley, Massachusetts, Southern Locus of Native American Site 19-HS-75. 50 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted, consisting of 53, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 m in-

tervals and three 1 x 1 m excavation units. One central area of high artifact concentration was identified, consisting almost exclusively of chipping debris, with no temporally diagnostic artifacts. The predominant materials in the assemblage were chert and rhyolite, followed by lower quantities of more locally available quartz and quartzite. No conclusively Native American subsurface features were identified. However, three buried topsoil lenses were identified, one of which may be contemporaneous with at least one Native occupation. The great majority of artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. The Southern Locus was a fairly task-specific lithic workshop, although it was probably part of a much larger site. The research value of the Southern Locus itself was found to be low. (See also report #25-2596.)

25-3007 Dudek, Martin G., Barbara Donohue, and Douglas C. McVarish
2008 Summary Report for an Archeological Reconnaissance Survey and an Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Essex-Middlesex Project, Lynnfield, Saugus, and Wakefield, Massachusetts. 668 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted for a proposed 7.8 mile pipeline and included excavation of 854, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated within 18 high to moderate sensitivity zones. Twenty pre-contact archaeological sites were encountered and consist of nine previously undiscovered sites (19-ES-838, -839, -841, -842, and 19-MD-1058, -1059, -1060, -1061, and –1063), seven previously recorded sites (19-MD-731 and –732, and 19-ES-673, -674, -675, -688, and –831), and four findspots of one or more pre-contact artifacts (19-ES-840, -843, -844, and 19-MD-1062). Site examinations are recommended for 15 pre-contact archaeological sites (19-ES-673, -674, -675, -688, -838, -839, -841, -842, and 19-MD-731, -732, -1058, -1059, -1060, -1061, and –1063). Temporal components identified at one or more sites include the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland periods. Rhyolite predominates in the lithic assemblage from all sites. Avoidance of one pre-contact archaeological site (19-ES-831) is recommended. No additional archaeological work is recommended for the four findspots. Three historical archaeological sites, the Altamount Street Crossing Site, the North of Howard Street Site, and the North of Water Street Site, were identified and recommended for site examinations if avoidance is not feasible. (See also reports #25-1333, 25-1445, and 25-2542.)

25-3008 Herbster, Holly
2009 Addendum to Technical Report, Machine-Assisted Stripping and Archaeological Monitoring, MassHighway Route 6 Improvements, Bourne, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted of the recently constructed Route 6. In 2007 an intensive survey of the project area was completed; no cultural deposits were identified and no additional investigations were recommended. In 2008 cultural materials including two Late Woodland Period (Levanna) projectile points were observed in the project area during a tribal site visit. In consultation with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah and Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, it was requested that machine-assisted stripping and archaeological monitoring be completed within the approximately 500 linear meter section of the project area where cultural materials were observed on the ground surface and which was designated as the area of archaeological sensitivity. No cultural features or materials were observed. (See also report #25-2761.)

25-3009 Adams, Virginia H., Suzanne Cherau, Jennifer Banister, John J. Daly, Jenny R. Fields, and Quinn Stuart
2008 MBTA Green Line Extension Project, Historic and Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance Survey. 2 volumes. 713 pages.

Historical and archaeological surveys were completed for the proposed extension of service from Lechmere Station through Cambridge, Somerville, and Medford. Archaeological survey identified a total of five sensitive areas, associated with Alternatives 1 through 5, including: 1) Middlesex Canal (SMV-HA-1) stone bridge crossing in Somerville and Medford and the canal prism and tow

path in Medford; 2) mid- to late 19th-century worker housing on Joy Street in Somerville; 3) late 19th- to early 20th-century meat-packing plant factory complex in Somerville; 4) early to mid-19th-century Clark Bennett residence, outbuildings, and yard area in Somerville; and 5) late 19th-century dwelling (possible worker housing) on the subdivided Clark Bennett estate property in Somerville. No other areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified because of the presence of extensive fill and/or previously disturbed contexts.

25-3010 Donta, Christopher L., and F. Timothy Barker
2008 Archaeological Survey (Phase 1B) of the Kaufhold Parcel, Connecticut River Bank Stabilization Project, Gill, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

A plan for erosion control along a bank spanning 365 m in length along the Connecticut River called for the building of an access road, the placement of a machine staging area, and the alteration of the riverbank. Background research identified one Native American site in the project area, 19-FR-303, while several others were located in the immediate area. Subsurface testing consisted of 141, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 7.5 m intervals and five 1 x 1 m excavation units. Pre-contact Native American artifacts and subsurface cultural features were found concentrated in three locations at both the Kaufhold Parcel survey unit and the proposed northern access road. A fourth location was determined to be an isolated find. The sites that were identified include the North Split River Farm Site continuation and the Split River West and Split River Pond sites. None of the three include temporally diagnostic lithics, however the North Split River Farm Site did contain Native American pottery. A total of 177 Native American artifacts were recovered. (See also report #25-1104.)

25-3011 Dudek, Martin G., and Barbara Donohue
2009 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for National Grid's A127/B128 Reconductoring Project, Auburn, Leicester and Worcester, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

Archaeological testing along the nine mile powerline right-of-way, consisting of 45, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, was conducted for the locations of six replacement utility structures. Modern materials and a low density of historical artifacts were recovered. An isolated find of an 18th-century Chinese coin in Worcester may be related to adjacent 19th-century railroad work. No archaeological sites were identified. (See also report #25-2956.)

25-3012 Cherau, Suzanne, Matthew Kierstead, Jennifer Banister, and John Daly
2009 Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Historic and Archaeological Surveys, Eel River Headwaters Restoration Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 212 pages.

Archaeological surveys conducted in the area of a mill dam site included archival research, walk-over surveys, and sixteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 m intervals. These resulted in the identification of a significant historical cranberry bog landscape (PLY.919) of 38 acres that is a contributing element of the South Pond Village Historic District (PLY.Y). The cranberry bog complex includes Bogs 1 through 7 and associated features and structures as well as two additional contributing elements of the historic district, the R. Sampson House (PLY.1087), and the Cranberry Bog Screen House (PLY.1088) that will be indirectly (visual) impacted by the project. The surveys also resulted in the identification and evaluation of a significant historical water-powered industrial mill and dam site (Glendale Mill PLY-HA-19) located downstream from the bogs, which is also a contributing element of the South Pond Village Historic District. The site appears to have been used in the early 19th and perhaps late 18th century as a local sawmill, followed by adaptive re-use as a stave and cotton-batting mill in the mid- to late 19th century (See also report #25-3137.)

25-3013 Labadia, Catherine M., William F. Keegan, Kristen Keegan, Aaron Palermo, and David R. George
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Town of Stockbridge Water System Improvement Project, Stockbridge, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of the project area for a proposed water tank, equipment storage area, earthen berm, and piping corridor. The subsurface testing consisted of 94, 50 x 50 cm shovel tests excavated at 10 m intervals. Two test pits yielded a total of four chert flakes.

25-3014 Mair, A. Peter, II
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MassHighway Assignment 39, Brimbal Avenue Interchange Improvements, Beverly, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed improvements on Route 128. Thirty-two 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, excavated at 10 m intervals along four linear transects, did not produce any pre-contact cultural material or evidence of subsurface features. Walkover survey identified what appears to be a former homestead/farmstead (Dunham Road Site) that was razed when Route 128 was built or widened. Elements of the property include a dry-laid stone foundation, a cinderblock foundation, and what appear to be the remnants of stone walls. Visual inspection and subsurface testing indicate that the area around the foundations has been previously disturbed. Post-contact cultural material was limited to fragments of glass and ceramics with some pieces of brick and metal recovered from disturbed contexts, and is more indicative of sheet trash than midden deposits. Based on the paucity of cultural material, the absence of subsurface features, and the disturbed contexts of the project area, no further archaeological work is recommended.

25-3015 Stein, Ninian R.
2007 Native Peoples and Subsistence in Late Woodland and Early Contact Period Southern New England. 443 pages.

Using an intensive review of archaeological data as well and organic residue analyses, this dissertation tests the hypothesis that the majority of Native American groups in Southern New England practiced multiple subsistence strategies during the Late Woodland and Early Contact periods. The dissertation is divided into three sections. The first section is a re-examination of archaeological evidence for Late Woodland subsistence, including published reports, gray literature, and artifact collections. First creating a database of Late Woodland sites in Southern New England with either direct or indirect evidence for foraging and/or cultivation, the author then selected 30 of these sites which were scientifically excavated and documented, representing a range of subsistence strategies. The author additionally re-examined artifact collections from twelve of these sites spanning Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, using the criterion of presence in a pond core catchment area to facilitate leaf wax residue analysis. Drawing on stable isotope analyses for compound specific markers to identify maize leaf wax residues in pond sediments from Blood Pond in Dudley and Charlton, the second section explores preliminary results of leaf wax residue analysis, a new technique aimed at overcoming difficulties in analyses of subsistence as a result of poor preservation of maize kernels. The author concluded that leaf wax residues have promise but further testing is necessary to confirm their use in detecing maize in pond sediments.The third section considers issues underlying the debate over the extent and intensity of maize cultivation in Late Woodland New England through Contact Period texts and the cultivation/foraging and nature/culture dichotomies. Based on this detailed examination of existing archaeological data in the region, the preliminary leaf wax residue analysis results, and a careful reading of both Native and European Contact period texts about subsistence, it is argued that maize cultivation in Late Woodland Southern New England was limited to small spaces on the landscape, and where it occurred, it was always part of a mixed economy where foraging strategies were as significant a contribution to the diet as cultivation. Appendix 1 of the dissertation provides a table of Late Woodland archaeological sites in Southern New England with evidence for subsistence, including sites in Massachusetts in Acushnet, Canton, Chatham, Chicopee, Chilmark, Clinton, Concord, Deerfield, Dover, Gill, Greenfield, Kingston, Marshfield, Millbury, Montague, Nantucket, Norton, Palmer, Plymouth, Sutton, Uxbridge, and Wilbraham. Appendix 2 details the ownership history of the land around Blood Pond, in order to ascertain which farms surrounding the pond may have participated in maize production throughout the 19th century that could affect the pond sediment core and thus the leaf wax residue analysis results.

25-3016 Banister, Jennifer, and Suzanne Cherau
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fitchburg Commuter Rail Line Improvements Project, South Acton Station, Acton, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted consisting of archival research, a walkover/ground surface inspection, and subsurface testing in two areas totaling approximately 6,718 m^2. Twenty-four 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals within three judgmental transects. The survey identified previous cutting/grading and filling episodes. No intact soil strata were encountered. A low density of post-contact cultural material was recovered in the fill soils, along with modern debris. None of these items are potentially significant cultural deposits. They are most likely related to the documented 19th- and 20th-century landscape alterations for the railroad bed and station site. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

25-3017 Dudek, Martin G., Barbara Donohue, William J. Chadwick, and Thomas F. Mailhot
2009 Archeological Intensive Survey for the Route 2 Reconstruction at the Concord Rotary, Town of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 209 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted which included 159, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits across six archaeologically-sensitive areas, as well as ground penetrating radar in and around the Massachusetts Reformatory prison cemetery. The survey identified four archaeological sites, including an early 20th-century midden associated with prison worker housing and three fieldstone building foundations (Historic Sites 1, 2, and 3). A site examination is recommended for the Prison Worker Housing Midden, which consists of a refuse pit containing 12 bottles and other artifacts and food remains. Historic Site 1 consists of a stone-lined channel or foundation with two parallel walls spaced three feet apart, while Historic Sites 2 and 3 consist of fieldstone-lined cellar holes; avoidance of all three sites is recommended. Additionally, ground penetrating radar defined the limits of probable grave shafts within and around the cemetery, and a minimum buffer of 20 feet around the limits of the cemetery is recommended.

25-3018 Mair, A. Peter, II, Dianna L. Doucette, and Nichole Gillis
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Rosebrook Parcel, Wareham, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

An archaeological survey of 20 acres included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing, consisting of 50, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 10 m intervals, documented intact A and subsoil horizons over the majority of the tested portions. The majority of recovered cultural material (e.g., bottle glass and nail) was modern. One piece of precontact quartz chipping debris is interpreted as an isolated find that has limited research potential.

25-3019 Herbster, Holly
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resource Management Plan, Allen's Mill, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 139 pages.

An archaeological survey, consisting of archival research, a walkover survey, and 26, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 7.5 m intervals, was conducted of the approximately three-quarter acre property. The mill site dates to 1711 or earlier and mill operations occurred there until the 1950s. The cultural material recovered consists of high quantities of iron hardware and lower quantities of brick, glass, industrial waste, and whiteware. The aboveground structural remains and features associated with Allen's Mill have been well documented and possess a high degree of integrity. It is likely that the significant archaeological deposits associated with the construction, occupation, and abandonment of the grist and saw mills, together with the structural remains of the mills and the surrounding landscape, represent an archaeological site or district. (See also report #25-3063.)

25-3020 Banister, Jennifer, Kristen Heitert, and A. Peter Mair, II
2008 Massachusetts Highway Assignment 36C, Archaeological Site Examination, Old House Site, Route 24 Interchange Improvements, Freetown, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

Forty-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 5 m intervals within the proposed interchange and access roadway on Route 24. Thirty-five of the 45 test pits contained post-contact cultural material. Densities were highest around the house foundation, decreasing to the west and south. Once the site boundaries were established, three 2 x 1 m units were excavated in the location of a possible feature and around the house foundation; two 50 x 100 cm units were excavated inside the foundation; and one 1 x 1 m unit was excavated in an area that contained a historical shell deposit. The integrity of the main house and its surrounding landscape combined with the identification of at least one outbuilding of indeterminate function has the potential to provide information about a near-coastal farmstead during the second half of the 18th century. (See also reports #25-2575 and 25-2904.)

25-3021 Mair, A. Peter, II
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Reconstruction of Route I-93 and Route 110/113 (Methuen Rotary), Methuen, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted on approximately one-half acre that was identified as sensitive for pre-contact period sites. A walkover/surface evaluation suggested the area is disturbed as a result of construction associated with I-93 and the Methuen Rotary. Thirty-two 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals, producing a low density of post-contact and modern debris, limited to fragments of redware, creamware, glass, nail, brick, coal, slag, asphalt shingle, concrete, and asphalt, and associated with former standing structures within and adjacent to the existing rotary. All material was recovered from disturbed contexts.

25-3022 Gillis, Nichole A.
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, B154/C155S Electrical Transmission Line Shield Wire Replacement Project, Danvers, Peabody, and Salem, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

An archaeological survey including archival research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing was conducted of a project involving maintenance to 38 poles at 18 existing tower structure locations. In total, 133, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along three miles of the transmission lines. One previously documented pre-contact period site (Sumac Site in Danvers) and four previously undocumented, isolated pre-contact findspots (Findspots 1 through 4) were identified. Test pits excavated within the Sumac Site during the current investigation yielded 11 pieces of rhyolite chipping debris from fill and plow zone contexts. Both recent and early post-contact period cultural materials were identified in the same stratigraphic context as the pre-contact cultural materials. The moderate density of cultural material identified suggests that the site may represent one or more lithic workshops. The cultural material from the four findspots represents stone tool-related activities, such as stone tool resharpening or maintenance.

25-3023 Barker, F. Timothy, and Timothy L. Binzen
2009 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Lower Riverside Park, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 78 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted, consisting of background research, a field assessment, and subsurface testing. Four 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were hand-excavated and five machine-assisted exploratory trenches were completed. Evidence of the 19th-century Glasgow Mill Gashouse was identified in the form of foundation remains. The research value of this resource was low due to disturbance associated with the demolition of the building. Mapping was performed for the existing section of the South Hadley Canal, near the proposed viewing platform. Construction of the platform will not affect the canal. The undertakings related to the park will not impact any significant archaeological resources.

25-3024 Binzen, Timothy L.
2009 Archaeological Phase 2 Site Examination Survey at the Mariamante Native American Site (19-FR-268), Gill, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

Seventy-seven 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and six 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated at 5 m intervals on approximately 10 acres. The assemblage of Native American artifacts, recovered from both plow zone and subsoil, consists mainly of chipping debris of chert, rhyolite, quartzite, and quartz; projectile points include an Orient point and a Small Stemmed point. Point base fragments, stone tools, cores, and pottery fragments were also recovered. The five features uncovered consisted of anomalous soil stains, consistent with postmolds or hearth remnants. The most significant feature, Feature 5, appears to be a large, deep pit, as wide as three m across and at least 110 cm deep, with multiple lenses of fill and a large amount of charcoal. Feature artifacts included chert, rhyolite, and quartz chipping debris, in addition to pottery. A radiocarbon assay on a sample (Beta-248847) obtained in close association with pottery produced a conventional radiocarbon age of 2,120 ± 40 B.P., associating the feature with an occupation near the end of the Early Woodland period or the beginning of the Middle Woodland period. Avoidance and permanent preservation of this area, as well as a surrounding buffer zone of at least 25 feet, is recommended; if not feasible, a data recovery program is recommended. (See also report #25-2697.)

25-3025 Dudek, Martin G., and Deena L. Duranleau
2009 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Evergreen Wireless Telecommunications Antenna Monopole Facility, Natick, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

The archaeological survey tested the proposed location of the monopole facility, access drive, and underground utility easement. Sixteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in the form of one block, one transect, and three judgmental test pits. No cultural material was recovered.

25-3026 Donohue, Barbara, and Craig Chartier
2009 Results of an Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey at Bicknell Road, Weymouth, Massachusetts. 171 pages.

The archaeological survey conducted consisted of documentary research, informant interviews, two ground penetrating radar surveys, and the excavation of 64, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 m intervals within a 1.18 acre project area. The purpose of the survey was to determine if the project area had been associated with the 17th-century settlement of Wessagusset as well as to determine the validity of a story associated with the residence on the property – that seven skulls, five of which were embedded in the foundation wall of the house, found when building the house, belonged to a "settler's tomb." Only three historical period artifacts, all ceramic sherds, were recovered from the field testing, suggesting that the project area witnessed little historical period activity. A ground penetrating radar survey in the area of the field testing revealed one anomaly that when ground-truthed proved to be a naturally occurring concentration of rock. A second ground penetrating radar survey along the basement wall of the house identified five anomalies in the foundation wall. It is recommended that an archaeological historical site form be completed for the house to provide protection against future development until such time as the validity of the oral history can be determined.

25-3027 Doucette, Dianna L.
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Town of Chatham Sanitary Sewer Extension Project, Pump Station #43 Project Area, Chatham, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

An archaeological survey conducted of the approximately 325 m^2 project area, part of the Water Pollution Control Facility, included archival research, a walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. Ten 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along two judgmental transects. A low density of post-contact cultural material was recovered, including six pieces of modern bottle glass and a machine-cut nail. This material was recovered from the A/topsoil horizon and was likely discarded

by nearby residents.

25-3028 Dudek, Martin G., and Barbara Donohue
2009 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for National Grid's Z126 Transmission Line Project, Millbury and Auburn, Massachusetts. 162 pages.

Archaeological testing consisted of 305 shovel test pits measuring 50 x 50 cm, excavated at 5 m intervals for the locations of new utility structures for the approximately seven miles of proposed transmission line. Two pre-contact findspots of stone chipping debris were identified in Millbury. Historical and modern artifacts were recovered in low to moderate densities, with moderate densities of historical artifacts from disturbed contexts. Two previously identified historical archeological sites in Millbury, a stone-lined well near Greenwood Street and a stone foundation and well near I-90, are recommended for protection and avoidance. (See also report #25-2973.)

25-3029 Gillis, Nichole, and Kristen Heitert
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Gillett Cigar Factory and Warehouse Relocation Project Area, Southwick, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed in the 1.9 acre project area, currently home to the Roger Moore House, a two-story structure built in 1751. Twenty 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along seven linear transects and revealed both plowed and disturbed surficial soil profiles underlain by intact subsoils and shallow bedrock. A total of 507 pieces of domestic and structural material was recovered from plow zone and fill contexts, including redware, whiteware, domestic stoneware, window and bottle glass, wire, and machine-cut nails. The diffuse distribution and lack of any associated structural, landscape, or household features suggests that the assemblage is best characterized as yard/field scatter with no locational or associative integrity.

25-3030 Donta, Christopher L., and F. Timothy Barker
2009 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Deerfield Fire District Improvements, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

Archaeological research was conducted at four proposed impact locations: 1) a new water tank on a hill within the Pocumtuck Range, north of Pine Nook Road; 2) a pipeline crossing of Route 5 and 10 on the north side of Memorial Street; 3) a 675 m water main with fire hydrants along Mill Village Road; and 4) a meter manhole on Lower Road in the north part of Deerfield. In total, 62, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals in two survey units determined to have high archaeological potential. A small number of historical period artifacts were found in plowed or otherwise disturbed soils, typical of domestic occupation or agricultural activities.

25-3031 Waller, Joseph N., Jr.
2009 Intensive Archaeological Investigation, United Teen Equality Center, Former St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Lowell, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

Machine-assisted archaeological testing was conducted within the building expansion footprint. The Reverend Daniel Dorchester reported in 1866 that several Native American graves were disturbed during construction of St. Paul's church. Machine-assisted topsoil removal demonstrated that the previous construction, the cutting and grading of original topsoils, and subsequent filling have largely impacted the building expansion area. Documented cultural resources were limited to a remnant brick walkway and a mortared brick well coincident with the Methodist's 19th-century use of the property. No Native American cultural materials or human remains were observed or recovered from site area fills and no Native American cultural features were witnessed in remnant intact soils.

25-3032 Cherau, Suzanne, Kirk Van Dyke, and Gregory R. Dubell
2009 Summary Report, J-2 Loop Project, Medford and Somerville, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

Archaeological monitoring and documentation were completed on the section of proposed pipeline route identified as having moderate sensitivity to contain possible structural remains and associated cultural strata and deposits associated with a 19th-century bridge crossing over the Middlesex Canal. The construction monitoring took place along a span of approximately 225 linear feet, and resulted in the identification of suspected canal features associated with the documented Temple Street canal bridge crossing. These features were only visible in the south wall of the construction pipeline trench and include soil strata and stonework indicative of a portion of the canal tow path, canal prism and associated clay puddling, and the western bridge abutment (possibly also the eastern bridge abutment). These remains had been severely truncated by the construction of modern utility easements and the asphalt road bed construction. They were fully documented in the pipeline construction trench during the archaeological monitoring. A stone culvert was also identified during construction of the pipeline trench in Somerville. The stone culvert is not a significant archaeological resource and no further archaeological investigations were conducted. (See also report #25-2878.)

25-3033 Ritchie, Duncan, and Kirk Van Dyke
2002 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Cobbler's Knoll Residential Subdivision, Mendon, Massachusetts. 121 pages.

Subsurface testing consisting of 105, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 10 m intervals was conducted on a suspected Native American rockshelter site, three historical period boulder quarries, and a historical/modern period farmstead. Two pre-contact Native American sites were found adjacent to wetlands flanking Muddy Brook. The Purple Mushroom Site contains low-density deposits of argillite, chert, quartz, rhyolite, and quartzite chipping debris. The Cobbler's Knoll Locus 1 Site is an isolated findspot consisting of two pieces of quartz chipping debris found near wetlands along Muddy Brook. The Muddy Brook Mill Site consists of a fieldstone foundation for a mill and a long ditch or tailrace with fieldstone gates. Based on a historical map, this rural industrial complex (the Olney Cook complex) appears to be of 19th-century construction, including a house, barn, and outbuilding used as a cobbler's shop. A cut granite and fieldstone foundation for a second barn is also located within the farmstead. Subsurface testing of the house revealed an archaeological component containing early to mid-19th-century cultural material (ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and structural materials). The Cobbler's Knoll Boulder Quarry Sites 1-3 are large granite boulders with drill holes and other evidence of quarrying.

25-3034 Cassedy, Daniel, Marvin Brown, Mechelle Kerns Nocerito, and Edward Morin
2010 Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance Study, City of Peabody, Goldthwaite Brook Flood Mitigation Project, Peabody, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The study within this 60,000 ft^2 corridor included documentary and background research as well as visual inspection. No subsurface investigations were conducted. The setting of the project suggests a high potential for prehistoric and contact-period Native American land use. In addition, background data indicate that this area was the location of 17th- and 18th-century residential settlement and industries, including gristmills, saw mills, and early tanneries. Three separate sections within the overall corridor have been identified where there is potential for archaeological sites to be found.

25-3035 Ritchie, Duncan
2009 Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey, Road and Trail Improvements, Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge, Sudbury and Maynard, Massachusetts. 297 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted consisting of archival research and subsurface testing, involving the excavation of 190, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 8 m intervals. The survey identified six pre-contact archaeological site areas, three of which contained sites (Puffer Pond, Site 34-1, Site 35-1/Puffer Beach) first identified in a 1986 survey of the former Sudbury Training Annex. Cultural materials recovered from these sites included diagnostic projectile points, bifacial tool blades, ceramic sherds, more than 300 pieces of chipping debris (quartz, rhyolite, mylonite, chert,

quartzite, argillite), and burnt rock fragments. The Craven Lane Loci 1, 2, and 3 sites consist of previously unknown findspots of pre-contact Native American cultural material (chipping debris). The temporal/cultural affiliation of these sites is unknown. These loci are not considered significant cultural resources, given their limited contents and potential to yield additional information. The Puffer Pond Site (l9-MD-657) is a large area with evidence of occupation during the Middle/Late Archaic to Woodland periods. This site contains hearth fire pits and lithic workshops indicative of a range of on-site activities including resource processing, cooking, heating, and stone tool manufacture. Site 34-1 (19-MD-654) consists of deposits of pre-contact Native American cultural material, such as bifacial tool blades and chipping debris, as well as hearth fire pit and lithic workshop features. Ceramic sherds indicate an Early to Middle Woodland period affiliation for this site. Middle and Late Archaic period components including pre-contact Native American cultural materials and a hearth fire pit feature are associated with the Puffer Beach Site (19-MD-652). Post-contact materials were found in all parts of the project area, mostly in small amounts within plow zone contexts not associated with specific sites. (See also report #25-2732.)

25-3036 Dudek, Martin G., and Deena L. Duranleau
2009 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Telecommunications Antenna Monopole Facility, Littleton, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

The archaeological survey tested the proposed location of the monopole facility, access drive, and underground utility easement. A total of 14, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in the form of one block, one transect, and four judgmental test pits were excavated. Modern and historical materials were recovered from landscaping fill at one test location. No archaeological sites were identified. (See also report #25-2080.)

25-3037 Doucette, Dianna L., Holly Herbster, and Kristen Heitert
2010 Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey, Parker River Utility Project, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Newbury, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

An archaeological survey on Plum Island was conducted for the proposed construction of a new 214 m utility line for the United States Fish & Wildlife Service. Consultation and archival research were conducted for this project, along with subsurface testing consisting of 31, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated along three judgmental transects at 8 m intervals. One test pit yielded post-contact cultural material consisting of a brick fragment and a piece of coal slag. All material was recovered from disturbed contexts. (See also reports #25-289 and 25-384.)

25-3038 Ritchie, Duncan
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Faulkner Homestead, Acton, Massachusetts. 130 pages.

An archaeological survey conducted of the project area included archival research, walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. Archival testing revealed one previously documented pre-contact Native American site (19-MD-147), a findspot of a single ground-stone tool (adze or celt), located north of the property. During the walkover inspection, four granite boulders potentially used as a source of building material were found near the southern boundary of the property. A large fieldstone barn foundation with a rectangular addition or ell is located along the western edge of the property. Ninety 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated during fieldwork, in two 30 x 30 m sampling blocks (at 15 m intervals), along nine judgmentally placed transects (at 10 m intervals), and as 14 judgmental test pits. A number of features and subsurface archaeological deposits associated with post-contact occupation of the Faulkner Homestead property were identified. The small boulder quarries (Faulkner Estates Boulder Quarry sites) should be protected as elements of the farmstead landscape and for their value in interpreting the land use history of the property. Fragments of European flint were found in a fill deposit above what may be a fieldstone floor within the barn ell. High and moderate density deposits of 18th- and 19th-century domestic refuse are located near the exterior kitchen door on the north side of the Jones-Faulkner House and parts

of the slope above High Street. The archaeological deposits are a potentially significant source of information about the foodways/diet, use of yard space in close proximity to the house, and types of ceramics and glassware used by occupants of the property. It is recommended that the sewer line be run from the northeast corner of the ell at the west end of the house (1774 ell) rather than from the kitchen area to minimize impact to archaeological deposits. The remainder of the proposed sewer line will be placed at the base of the slope along High Street where there will be no impact to archaeological resources.

25-3039 Ritchie, Duncan
2009 Town Wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Acton, Massachusetts. 240 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed to identify pre-contact and post-contact archaeological sites, develop town wide archaeological sensitivity maps, develop management recommendations for the protection of cultural resources and archaeologically sensitive areas, and develop predictive models for undocumented archaeological sites. There were 18 previously recorded pre-contact period sites and five previously recorded post-contact sites in the town of Acton. The survey included archival research, informant interviews, and walkover field survey, resulting in the documentation of one new, previously unrecorded pre-contact Native American site and documentation of 25 previously unrecorded post-contact period sites. The pre-contact period site, the Great Road Condominium/Nagog Brook Site, is a single-artifact findspot consisting of a surface find of a grooved, groundstone plummet. Management recommendations developed from the survey focus on a coordinated development review of future projects through regional and local planning agencies. Partnerships with both preservation and conservation advocacy groups, Native Americans, land owners, and the general public are suggested as ways in which Acton can help to document, protect, and preserve important cultural resources.

25-3040 Binzen, Timothy L., F. Timothy Barker, Kathryn Curran, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2009 Archaeological Predictive Modeling Analysis for the Greater Springfield Reliability Project, 345-kV System and Additional 115-kV Segments, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

This project includes the rebuilding of existing overhead transmission and distribution lines and the construction of underground networks in Agawam, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Springfield, West Springfield, and Wilbraham. Because this study is being conducted at an early, conceptual phase of the overall project, its findings are preliminary and are not equivalent to a Phase 1A Reconnaissance survey, to be conducted once design plans and work areas are more fully developed. Rather, the present study is intended to assist in planning by showing which parts of the project are most likely to contain unrecorded archaeological resources (either pre-contact Native American or historical), and which areas are of lesser concern because of low sensitivity. This information will help indicate the necessity for future archaeological survey and testing in specific locations, and will assist in the future evaluation of design alternatives. (See also reports #25-3053, 25-3054, 25-3056, and 25-3057.)

25-3041 Duffin, Michael, and Holly Herbster
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Chasin Property, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

An archaeological survey of the 60 acre project area on Chappaquiddick Island consisted of archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. One hundred and ninety-six 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated across seven building envelopes and associated access/utility easements, resulting in the documentation of two isolated deposits of lithic chipping debris (Quammox Findspots 1 and 2) and low to moderate densities of 19th-century domestic and structural field trash.

25-3042 Donta, Christopher L., and F. Timothy Barker
2009 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Southwest Area Wastewater Improve-

ments Project, Agawam, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Archaeological testing was completed at three of five proposed impact areas, on Barry Street, Pine Street, and White Fox Road. Two additional locations were not tested because the project proponents were denied access. Eighteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals in the three survey units. A small number of historical artifacts were recovered, consisting mainly of glass sherds, along with some metal fragments and ceramic sherds. All of the finds came from fill. (See also report #25-178.)

25-3043 Waller, Joseph N., Jr.
2009 Supplemental Archaeological Data Recovery, Kensington Court at Lakeville Station Project, Lakeville, Massachusetts. 316 pages.

Archaeological monitoring of machine-assisted soil removal within the 13.44 acres of the Riverside Park Archaeological District resulted in the exposure of 147 cultural features associated with six loci of Native American activity. Data recovery within each of these loci, the previously recorded Riverside 2 and 4 sites as well as the newly recorded Riverside 9, 10, 11, and 12 sites, demonstrated that the greater Riverside Park Archaeological District hosted a range of Native American site types. Excavated features included storage pits, refuse pits, fire pits, and hearths. At the Riverside 11 Site, cremated human cranial fragments and pieces of long bones were contained within Feature R11-31, evidently used as a burial plot following its use as a storage pit. Wood charcoal from the feature yielded a radiocarbon date of 950 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-247963). The Riverside 2 Site is interpreted as a place of resource acquisition, exploitation, and processing resulting from a series of overlapping occupations dating to the Late/Transitional Archaic period. The Riverside 4 Site was a locus of domestic processing and camping contrasted with an area of food storage with Transitional Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland occupations. Riverside 9 represents a temporary campsite likely created during the Late Archaic as people traveled between resource extraction zones or habitation areas along the Nemasket River. The Riverside 10 and Riverside 12 sites were similar low-density deposits of cultural materials and features resulting from short duration camping episodes. The Riverside 11 Site is interpreted as a concentration of early Late Woodland food storage. (See also reports #25-1039, 25-2111, 25-2387, 25-2429, and 25-2695.)

25-3044 Gillis, Nichole, Kristen Heitert, Mark Lance, and Alan Leveillee
2009 Archaeological Site Examination, Crystal Quarry Site and Cheney Farmstead Site, Stone Ridge Development, Milford, Massachusetts. 183 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted on one pre-contact Native American site and one historical site, both identified during intensive survey in 2008. Seventy-four 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and three 1 x 1 m excavation units were completed at the Crystal Quarry Site, which was likely used for quarrying to extract high-quality siliceous mineral quartz and for subsequent manufacture of stone tools in workshops around the source area. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate occupations during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Fifty 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits (at 5 m intervals), nine 1 x 1 m excavation units, one 0.5 x 1 m excavation unit, and two 50 x 50 cm excavation units were completed at the Cheney Farmstead Site, encompassing the domestic core of the larger Cheney farm complex and including the Cheney house, a cellar outbuilding, a barn, and a fieldstone well. Three animal pens are located outside of the domestic core, along the periphery of the farm complex. Land record, census, and probate data for the property suggest the site was used for small- to moderate-scale subsistence farming from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century. (See also report #25-2925.)

25-3045 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Erin Flynn
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fair Havens Rest Home, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted within 4.8 acres where construction of a new building is

proposed to replace the existing Fair Havens Rest Home (MID.181). The survey included research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing consisting of 45, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated within two 30 x 30 m blocks, one sampling cluster, along three judgmental transects, and as two judgmental test pits. Two concrete footings, most likely sheds or garden beds, were located in the northern portion of the project area. A small amount of post-contact cultural material recovered is suggestive of field scatter.

25-3046 Clements, Joyce M.
2010 Archaeological Mitigation at the Huguenot Fort Site (OXF-HA-1), Oxford, Massachusetts. 15 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted prior to construction of an interpretive sign at the fort's entrance. Two 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated to sterile subsoil at the locations of the sign support posts. No archaeological features or artifact deposits were found (See also reports #25-578 and 25-977).

25-3047 Donta, Christopher L., F. Timothy Barker, and Jennifer Wendt
2008 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) and Site Examination Surveys for the Proposed Phase 6 Sewer Expansion Project, Part Two, Raynham, Massachusetts. 95 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted within 11 survey units, including subsurface testing of a total of 43, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 7.5 m intervals. Five survey units contained small amounts of European-American artifacts recovered from plow zone or fill contexts. A pre-contact Native American site was identified and was designated as the Dean Street 1 Site, containing four quartz flakes and one piece of quartz shatter. A second pre-contact Native American site, the Dean Street 2 Site, is a small area containing a scatter of lithics, associated with a single possible burn feature. (See also report #25-2800.)

25-3048 Beranek, Christa M., and Katie L. Kosack
2009 Collections Inventory of the Roland Robbins Archaeological Collection from the Hancock-Clarke House, Lexington, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

In order to preserve the house of Lexington's 18th-century ministers and their families, the Lexington Historical Society purchased it and moved it across the street in 1896. In the 1960s, they acquired the house's original site and arranged for excavations by Roland Wells Robbins prior to moving the house back to its traditional location. Robbins relocated the foundation of the house and also discovered four previously unknown cellar holes, in addition to the two filled cellars associated with the existing building. Three of the newly discovered cellar holes contained rich deposits of artifacts manufactured in the 1720s through the early 1740s, the time that the Hancock family occupied the property. The three filled cellars probably represent the foundations of earlier buildings, filled shortly after the move to the new house. The collection contains a full range of domestic material culture, but is particularly noteworthy for its assemblage of personal adornment items, marked smoking pipes, redware vessels, tin-glazed wares, and early white slip-dipped stoneware. The other cellar holes were filled in the 19th century. As a high-style, relatively elite dwelling in a rural area, the site and collection can address the spread of practices associated with gentility and refinement into rural Massachusetts and the ways in which elite goods and social practices were or were not adapted and adopted in a minister's household in a rural setting.

25-3049 Binzen, Timothy L., F. Timothy Barker, Kathryn Curran, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2007 Archaeological Predictive Modeling Study for the Springfield Area 115-kV Projects, Agawam, Chicopee, Ludlow, Springfield and West Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

The present study is intended to assist in planning by showing which parts of the study area are most likely to contain unrecorded archaeological resources (both pre-contact Native American and historical), and which areas are of lesser concern because of low sensitivity. Undeveloped portions

of both the East and West Project study areas possess moderate to high sensitivity to contain unrecorded or significant Native American archaeological resources. The report includes a table listing the survey unit numbers and their overall archaeological sensitivity rating. This information will help indicate the necessity for future archaeological survey and testing in specific locations, and will assist in the future evaluation of design alternatives.

25-3050 Doucette, Dianna L.
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Wellfleet Water System Expansion Project Area, Wellfleet, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted prior to the expansion of a water system within and peripheral to the town center, including the installation of water mains and extensions beneath existing paved roads, a storage tank and associated access road and line off Long Pond Road and to Lawrence Road respectively, and a well and associated building and access road off Old King's Highway. The survey consisted of archival research, walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. Fifty-eight 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along three judgmental transects, within one testing block, and within one modified test pit array consisting of five test pits spaced at 7.5 m intervals. One silver quarter was recovered from test pit TB-8, dating to 1951.

25-3051 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Erin Flynn
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Cranberry Bog, Wareham, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

An archaeological survey including archival research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing was conducted of the 8.9 acre project area. Archival research revealed information about prior disturbances in the project area. Subsurface testing, consisting of 24, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, documented intact A and subsoil horizons over the majority of the tested portions of the project area. No cultural materials or evidence of subsurface features were identified.

25-3052 Banister, Jennifer, and A. Peter Mair, II
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Whittier Bridge/I-95 Improvement Project, Salisbury, Amesbury, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

An archaeological survey including archival research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing was conducted of the proposed 4.25 linear mile project area. Forty 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals within three archaeologically sensitive portions of the right-of-way. No pre-contact cultural materials or subsurface features were encountered. Subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of a low density of post-contact material indicative of randomly deposited field trash that is not considered significant.

25-3053 Binzen, Timothy L., Kathryn Curran, Antonio Medina, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2010 Archaeological Phase 1A Reconnaissance and Phase 1B Intensive (Locational) Survey for a Proposed Wetland Mitigation Area in Agawam, Greater Springfield Reliability Project (GSRP). 52 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted for a 5 acre parcel of land that will be transformed into a new wetland. After completing background research and a walkover survey of the project area, subsurface testing was conducted. Eighty-nine 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, laid out in a 15 m interval grid pattern, were completed. A 20th-century fencing staple was the only artifact collected at the site. (See also reports #25-3040, 25-3054, 25-3056, and 25-3057.)

25-3054 Binzen, Timothy L., Kathryn Curran, Meghan Borowiec, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2010 Archaeological Phase 1A Reconnaissance and Phase 1B Intensive (Locational) Survey for a Proposed Wetland Mitigation Area in Agawam, Agawam to West Springfield Circuit Separation Project (AWS). 57 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted for a one acre parcel of land that will be transformed into a new wetland. After completing background research and a walkover survey of the project area, subsurface testing was conducted. Twenty-four 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were placed throughout the agricultural field at 7.5 m intervals. No cultural materials were recovered. (See also reports #25-3040, 25-3053, 25-3056, and 25-3057.)

25-3055 Heitert, Kristen
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Aberjona River Flood Control Project, Project Elements #2, #4, and #8, Winchester, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed of Project Element #2 (Waterfield Road to Bacon Street), Project Element #4 (Mt. Vernon Street Bridge), and Project Element #8 (Swanton Street Bridge). Twenty 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated using two judgmental test pits and four linear transects with test pits spaced at 10 m intervals. The testing revealed soil profiles consisting entirely of fill within all of the test pits. The soil profiles are attributable to a range of wide-scale landscape alterations during the late 19th century, 1930s, and 1940s. The filling episodes have effectively destroyed the integrity of any relict landscape surfaces pre-dating the mid-19th century, and the fill contained no artifact or structural data that might provide new information about the chronology, scale, or function of the landscape alterations.

25-3056 Binzen, Timothy L., F. Timothy Barker, Antonio Medina, and Kathryn Curran
2010 Agawam to West Springfield Circuit Separation Project (AWS) (1311/1412 Line Separation) Phase 1 Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey Testing of Right-Of-Way (ROW) and Potential Off-ROW Access Roads, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 119 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of the existing overhead power line right-of-way (ROW) between the Agawam substation and the West Springfield substation, as well as eleven potential off-ROW access roads. Within the ROW, ten units were subject to reconnaissance survey, while intensive testing was conducted in eight of the survey units. The testing identified three previously undocumented Native American sites in Agawam (Walnut Street Site, Heron Site, and Westfield River Site) and an additional portion of the previously documented Agawam Meadow Site (19-HD-269). Each of the four sites offers evidence of Native American settlement along the Westfield River, and site examination survey is recommended for all four sites. Additionally, fourteen potential off-ROW access roads were subject to reconnaissance survey, while intensive testing was conducted in five of the off-ROW access road survey units. No significant archaeological resources were identified within any of the access road survey units; however, two of the potential roads are located in direct proximity to the Agawam Meadow Site and the Westfield River Site. Site examination survey is recommended for those two locations. (See also reports #25-3040, 25-3053, 25-3054, and 25-3057.)

25-3057 Binzen, Timothy L., Antonio Medina, and Kathryn Curran
2010 Greater Springfield Reliability Project (GSRP), Preferred Alternative Archaeological Phase 1A Reconnaissance & Phase 1B Intensive (Locational) Survey. 171 pages.

The 24 mile “Preferred Route/Alternative” follows right-of-way in the towns of Agawam, Chicopee, Ludlow, and West Springfield. Archaeological predictive model studies were previously reported for the project area. Archaeological survey included walkover inspection and subsurface testing of sixty units exhibiting archaeological sensitivity. Approximately 1,140, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals. In total, 15 previously unrecorded Native American sites were identified, ranging in size and complexity from isolated find-spots to large, multi-component settlement locations. Avoidance or site examination survey is recommended for ten of the sites (AG-1, AG-2, AG-17, AG-18, WS-19, WS-21, CH-28, CH-31, CH-39, and LU-45). AG-1 and AG-2 contained primarily chipping debris and likely represent small seasonal camps used for tool production and/or food processing. The Native American artifacts at AG-17 included one quartzite flake and one quartz flake, and the small, circular feature stains recovered possibly represent postmolds associated with a Native American campsite. AG-18 represents a

large, complex site containing multiple components of occupation, which span a period of at least 7,000 years. The site consisted of 656 Native American artifacts (including chipping debris, tool fragments, steatite vessel fragments, and two Brewerton projectile points) as well as 11 Native American features representing possible storage pits, fire pits, postmolds, and lithic workshop areas. At WS-19 and WS-21, chipping debris and fire-cracked rocks were recovered along with a number of cultural features, likely representing Native American seasonal campsites. CH-28 consisted of lithic chipping debris and a possible pit feature, representing a small, temporary campsite; CH-31 consisted of a small sherd of pottery, a quartz scraper, and a chert Rossville projectile point, suggesting Early Woodland occupation; and CH-39 included chipping debris, a projectile point, and a drill fragment, as well as six Native American features, indicating a likely seasonal campsite. At LU-45, chipping debris, flakes, one core, one ground stone tool, and three pieces of Native American pottery were recovered, along with two Native American features consistent with a burn episode. (See also reports #25-3040, 25-3053, 25-3054, and 25-3056.)

25-3058 Doucette, Dianna L., and A. Peter Mair, II
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, A.D. Makepeace Preserve River Run: Phase III Project Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

An archaeological survey of the 176.7 acre parcel included archival research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing. Archival research indicated that the project area had a strong potential to contain pre-contact Native American archaeological sites, given the reported presence of four sites adjacent to and within two miles of the project area. In total, 497, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within 17, 30 x 30 m blocks and along 18 judgmentally placed transects; three judgmental test pits were additionally placed around a bottle dump identified in Parcel 10. Recovered post-contact material came from the bottle dump and consists of a ceramic button, earthenware and stoneware ceramic sherds, an unidentified piece of brass, a screw, a horseshoe, 12 wire and machine-cut nails, a staple, an unidentified iron fragment, 11 pieces of glass, and five bottles.

25-3059 Donta, Christopher L., and F. Timothy Barker
2009 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Community Boathouse Project, Northampton, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Background research and subsurface testing were conducted in a three acre area adjacent to the Connecticut River and Damon Road. No recorded sites exist in the project area, although Native American site 19-HS-115 is located across the street, and a house was noted to have been standing in the property as recently as the last few years. Substantial areas of disturbance were evident, in the form of former road layouts, paved parking areas, underground utilities, bulldozed areas, and standing structures. The subsurface testing, consisting of 22, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 7.5 m intervals, recovered three flakes of quartz, quartzite, and chert, two of which were in disturbed soils. Historical period artifacts were recovered from fill contexts and included of a mix of domestic and architectural items of the 19th and 20th centuries.

25-3060 Donta, Christopher L., and F. Timothy Barker
2009 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Ponkapoag Camp Improvements Project, Randolph, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted for proposed improvements to an existing one acre camping facility adjacent to Ponkapoag Pond. Background research identified several Native American sites within the general vicinity, including one site, 19-NF-519, which includes the project area, based on information provided by a local collector. Twenty-three 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals to test impact areas for a pavilion structure, four tent platforms, and general use of the surrounding area. One Native American artifact was recovered, a quartz triangular point of uncertain age, from disturbed soils, where a razed building once stood.

25-3061 Holmes, Richard D., Carolyn D. Hertz, and Mitchell T. Mulholland

2009 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Piccadilly Mill Open Space Community, Westborough, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the project area overlooking the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District. Within the project area is site 19-WR-499, a Native American site associated with Cedar Swamp, but no additional Native American material was found during this survey. In total, 155, 40 x 40 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 8 m intervals across 108 acres. One of the sewer easements passes through the 19th- to 20th-century Dea Tidd–William Morse farmstead that is now in ruins. A possible stone and wood cesspool bordering the project area was observed in Survey Unit 2; this structure and the adjacent remains in Open Space 5 should be avoided. A stone retaining wall and two potential building sites were observed in Survey Unit 3; the wall should be avoided, but upon further inspection it does not appear that structures existed at either potential building site. Quartz fragments were recovered in the Grindstone Court area and a site form was completed for this findspot.

25-3062 Herbster, Holly
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Apponegansett Meeting House Improvements Project, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted ahead of proposed improvements to the property, including the construction of a composting toilet and a new gatepost along the existing cemetery fence. The survey included archival research, walkover survey, and subsurface testing, which consisted of five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and one 140 x 80 cm excavation unit. No evidence of pre-contact period land use or activity was recorded. The recovered artifact assemblage consisted of low densities of structural materials collected adjacent to the meetinghouse in the topsoil and within modern disturbance fills.

25-3063 Herbster, Holly
2010 Addendum to Technical Report, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Allen's Mill Fence Installation, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

The archaeological survey conducted included an archaeological sensitivity assessment, subsurface testing and field mapping, and laboratory processing and analysis. Eighteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at each fence post location, spaced at approximately 8 m intervals across a three-quarter acre area. Sixty-eight pieces of cultural material were recovered from 15 of the 18 test pits, consisting primarily of low densities of 19th- and 20th-century structural and domestic materials. No potentially significant archaeological deposits were identified. (See also report #25-3019.)

25-3064 Hoffman, Curtiss
2009 Middleborough Little League Site (19-PL-520), Archaeological Intensive Survey Interim Report and Permit Renewal Request. 101 pages.

Previous excavations at the site have concentrated on the third, highest terrace above the Nemasket River. This report documents survey work done on the first terrace, closest to the river, during the summer of 2009. Excavation of 35, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 10 m intervals revealed 34 features, 716 lithic artifacts, 318 pieces of debitage, 482 historical period artifacts, 734 pieces of charcoal, two pieces of turtle bone, one piece of partially charred wood, and 2,404 pieces of fire-cracked rock. In general, the types of activities identified on the third terrace were comparable with those identified on the first, interpreted as the collection of materials for use and redistribution in ceremonies – red hematite, black graphite, and yellow limonite paintstones, polished pebbles mostly of quartz, quartz crystals, and pendants. Evidence indicates a higher emphasis on the processing of vegetal foods on the first terrace, and a higher emphasis on the processing of hides and lithic reduction on the third. Preliminary analysis of the cultural material suggests site occupation from the Middle Archaic to the Early Woodland periods, and additional excavations are pro-

posed for the summer of 2010. (See also reports #25-1829, 25-1907, 25-2009, 25-2521, 25-2780, and 25-3138.)

25-3065 Robinson, David S., and Justin M. Bailey
2008 Remote Sensing Archaeological Survey, Great Harbor, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. 149 pages.

An archaeological survey of the proposed improvement areas in the navigation channel and at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's docking facilities in Falmouth was conducted to identify and document any remote sensing anomalies with potential to be significant archaeological deposits (i.e., shipwrecks), or intact paleosols with archaeological sensitivity containing pre-contact archaeological deposits. The survey consisted of archival research and field investigation using differential GPS, high-frequency side-scan sonar, a cesium-vapor marine magnetometer, CHIRP and "boomer" sub-bottom profilers, and a single beam fathometer to acquire data within the proposed "Nearshore" and "Offshore" portions of the project area along a series of parallel primary survey track lines spaced 50 feet apart. No anomalies, buried geological features, archaeological deposits, or potential paleosols were identified in the 65 acre survey.

25-3066 Binzen, Timothy L., Kathryn Curran, and F. Timothy Barker
2010 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Echo Village/Hatfield Common Development, Hatfield, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for a proposed condominium development within the project area containing the previously documented Native American site 19-HS-270. Local informants also described unmarked Native American burials that were uncovered in close proximity to the project area in the early 20th century. One hundred and fifty-one 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 15 m intervals in a 9.35 acre agricultural field. Forty-five Native American artifacts were recovered from 16 test pits, concentrated in two sections of the project area, now called the southern locus and central locus of 19-HS-270. Five Native American cultural features were also identified; three small hearths and two pit features. In total, 794 Euro-American artifacts were collected from the plow zone, but no cultural features were identified. To protect what remains of Native American site 19-HS-270, it is recommended that the southern locus be avoided during construction, and a 50 foot buffer zone be established.

25-3067 Binzen, Timothy L., Antonio Medina, Marni Blake Walter, and Kathryn Curran
2010 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Tri-Town Water Treatment Plant Project, Braintree, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted to assess the sensitivity of the nine acre construction site. Seventy-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals in locations exhibiting high sensitivity. Native American artifacts were recovered in four loci, designated collectively as the King Hill Road Native American Site. Twenty-eight gray rhyolite flakes, seven quartz flakes, a rhyolite biface/knife, and a rhyolite projectile point distal fragment were collected from 20 test pits. Both of the rhyolite tools as well as 14 flakes were recovered from undisturbed subsoil. Historical European-American use of the project area is evidenced in two former granite quarries and (possibly) related remnant stone walls; architectural features suggest that the project area was once the site of a granite quarrying complex.

25-3068 Binzen, Timothy L., and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2010 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for a Conduit Trench and Historical Pathway, Emily Dickinson Museum Property, Amherst, Massachusetts. 68 pages.

The archaeological survey conducted consisted of the excavation of a narrow trench to contain a conduit linking the two main structures on the museum property (the Dickinson Homestead and the Evergreens). The survey focused on determining the potential impacts of the proposed conduit

on potential archaeological features, and attempted to locate a historical pathway. Initially, 11, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals, along with four 0.50 x 2 m exploratory trenches. A second round of testing consisted of 12, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. A low volume of artifacts recovered consisted of fragments of brick, glass, nails, redware and whiteware. If the proposed southern alternative fiber-optic trench route were chosen for construction, no significant archaeological deposits or features would be impacted, and a known domestic midden area and the historical pathway would be avoided. (See also report #25-2436.)

25-3069 Dudek, Martin G.
2010 Archeological Site Examination for the Populatic Pond Site (19-NF-183), Norfolk Landing Subdivision, Norfolk County, Norfolk, Massachusetts. 121 pages.

The archaeological survey investigated 10 loci/site areas identified as containing pre-contact Native American artifacts by a previous intensive survey. Ninety-eight 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 m intervals and three 1 x 1 m excavation units were completed across 15 acres. In total, 1,258 pre-contact Native American artifacts were recovered, including Stark projectile points and/or Stark argillite preforms, Attleboro Red Felsite and quartzite, and quartz Small Stemmed points. Other tools included a rhyolite lanceolate, a quartz triangular point, biface fragments, preforms, edge tools, and utilized flakes. The Populatic Pond Site has multiple components and may have been occupied during different seasons throughout the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Portions of the site have been looted and disturbed; however, more intact areas are extant that contain calcined bone and features. Charcoal from one small pit feature was dated to 4,280 ± 80 B.P (GX-32434). (See also reports #25-2631 and 25-2997.)

25-3070 Smith, Leith, Christa M. Beranek, and John Steinberg
2010 Archaeological Site Examination of the Field East of the Grapery/Greenhouse, Drive Circle, Straight Walk, and South Lawn at Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts. 144 pages.

A landscape restoration plan for the 45 acre historical estate in Waltham and Watertown recommended archaeological investigations to identify the location, character, and integrity of Gore-period features that could potentially be included in restoration efforts. Investigations began in 2004, focusing on landscape elements including the carriage drive, carriage house foundation, greenhouse, vegetable and flower gardens, and the site of the grapery/fruit wall. The 2008 investigations focused on the new site of the carriage house and on lesser-known elements of the estate that functioned in the daily running of Gore's farm. Transects of staggered 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5, 10, and 20 m intervals, along with 1 x 1 m excavation units and trenches, were employed. Investigation of the drive circle north of the mansion showed the centrally-located well to have a wide builder's trench of large cobblestones covered at the ground surface by a hard-packed layer of silty sand with gravel and clay, potentially to prevent contaminants in the immediate vicinity from entering the water. Identified by subsurface testing and ground penetrating radar was a well access walk that joined a straight-edged carriage drive south of the well. Also revealed was a possible square fieldstone feature that surrounds the well. The bedding of Gore's historically documented straight walk east of the library was also found. Examination of the south lawn revealed much of the area to have been plowed in the past and to have been subjected to fertilizing during the Gore period. A number of Gore-period and non Gore-period features were identified, including two dry wells, drainage pipes, post holes, buried fieldstones of unknown association, a deposit of reddened soil and stones of unknown function, golfing features associated with the use of the property during the 1920s, and a possible cellar or cesspool filled with Gore-period masonry from late 19th-century cellar and chimney alterations. Investigation of a known cistern revealed similar surface treatment to the drive circle well. An EM-31 conductivity meter survey identified a zone of the south lawn that appears to be the site of numerous anomalies, possibly related to the house's heating, cooling, or water systems. Recommendations specific to each area consist of examining the square feature surrounding the well in the drive circle and determining the nature of the drive bedding that adjoins the well access walk, exploring the east end of the straight walk to determine the nature of the feature at that location, further investigating the south lawn cellar or cesspool fea-

ture to determine its function and age, and testing several other south lawn features to determine age and function. (See also reports #25-2717, 25-2823, and 25-2845.)

25-3071 Dudek, Martin G.
2010 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Telecommunications Antenna Monopole Facility, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

Archaeological testing consisted of a block of five shovel test pits and 10 judgmental test pits, all 50 x 50 cm, at the proposed location of the monopole facility, access drive, and utility easement. A low to moderate density of modern or historical materials was encountered in the plow zone, fill layers, and the upper B horizon. Available historical and oral information indicates that the project area was once used as a piggery for the Town Farm and for cornfields and composting after 1932. Although no evidence for historical structures was identified, oral history indicates there was a chicken coop and that horses were buried in the field circa 1930s-1940s.

25-3072 Parno, Travis
2010 Report of Archaeological Testing at the Fairbanks House Property, Dedham, Massachusetts. 127 pages.

The central goal of the archaeological assessment was to investigate an area of land for which grading and paving was planned as part of a driveway expansion. A secondary goal of the project was to explore other areas of the property that had been identified as containing cultural material by both geophysical and documentary surveys. The excavation targeted two main areas: the strip of land directly adjacent to the western edge of the existing driveway, and an area to the north of the house which geophysical survey identified as potentially significant. Seventeen excavation units ranging in size from 1 x 1 m to 1.5 x 1 m were placed across the property. The artifacts recovered from the fieldwork date predominantly from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century. Test excavations revealed two major structural features. The first was a subterranean feature at the northern end of the driveway, a portion of which is covered by a gas line and the existing driveway. The grading and paving necessary to expand the driveway would not negatively impact the feature; in fact, the asphalt would seal the feature, protecting it from disturbance. No other significant cultural material was found in the impacted area. Efforts to ground-truth the 2003 geophysical survey proved successful, as the second major feature, a cobble-floored outbuilding, was uncovered approximately 8 m north of the house. A number of other, smaller features were discovered at various locations around the property, including a shallow, circular posthole, two lenses of ash (probably evidence of the scattering of furnace refuse), and two clay-filled features of uncertain function. The results from the 2009 excavation season provide evidence of land use, outbuilding construction, and consumption practices at the Fairbanks House in the 19th and 20th centuries. (See also reports #25-850 and 25-1139.)

25-3073 Lynch, Kerry J., and Timothy L. Binzen
2010 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Dracut Sewer Expansion Program (Contract 28/Broadway II Pumping Station), Dracut, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted for the proposed location of a pumping station to evaluate the potential to contain archaeological resources. Six 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals. No artifacts or features were recovered.

25-3074 Donta, Christopher L., and Antonio Medina
2010 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Regatta Point, Quinsigamond State Park Improvements Project, Worcester, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted in the project area that is considered to have potential to contain Native American sites. The survey identified heavy disturbance due to prior construction, underground utilities, and paving. Subsurface testing consisted of 47, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits placed in areas of possible undisturbed ground at 7.5 m intervals across the 25 acre project area.

One shovel test pit produced Native American artifacts, and a nearby surface find of debitage was also noted; together these were designated as Quinsigamond Island Native American Site. A scatter of historical period materials was also noted.

25-3075 Doucette, Dianna L.
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Culvert Replacement Project and Archaeological Site Examination, Lee Baldwin Trail Site, Brewster, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

Archaeological investigations were completed for a project involving the replacement of a failing culvert at Route 6A, the improvement of an existing boardwalk, and the construction of a new section of boardwalk and observation platform on an uplands parcel adjacent to the wetlands and the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History. Eight 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along one transect at 5 and 8 m intervals, yielding low- to moderate-density scatters of chipping debris, stone tools, and burned bone. These finds were interpreted as a short-term campsite where episodes of lithic reduction and/or maintenance were taking place along with specialized activities for processing specific resources. Additional testing of this potential site included 45, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and four 1 x 1 m excavation units. Post-contact cultural material, consisting of one piece of bottle glass and two fragments of rusted iron, was recovered from the plow zone in one of the test pits. Twenty of the 45 test pits and all four of the 1 x 1 m units yielded pre-contact cultural material, consisting of 90 pieces of chipping debris, five projectile points (one rhyolite Snappit point, one quartz Small Stemmed point fragment, one quartz Squibnocket Triangle, and two quartz projectile point tips), two rhyolite bifaces, one quartz biface, three quartz cores, one rhyolite scraper, one perforated antler bone tool or pendant, one piece of red ocher, and one piece of calcined (burned) bone. In addition, two cultural features were identified in intact soils, one of which yielded an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 4,430 ± 40 B.P., falling within the late Middle Archaic and early Late Archaic period range. (See also report #25-3076.)

25-3076 Doucette, Dianna L.
2010 Technical Report Addendum, Additional Site Examination Testing at the Lee Baldwin Trail Site, Brewster, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

Eleven 50 x 50 cm judgmental test pits and one 1 x 1 m excavation unit were placed in the exact locations where the footings for the new viewing platform will be placed. Three of the test pits as well as the 1 x 1 m unit yielded pre-contact cultural material, including eight pieces of chipping debris, three projectile points (one quartz Squibnocket triangle and two quartz projectile point tips), and one rhyolite scraper. (See also report #25-3075.)

25-3077 Doucette, Dianna L., and Nichole Gillis
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MassHighway Assignment 10, Cliff Road Multiuse Path Extension Project Area, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted using a combination of archival research, walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing consisting of 55, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, excavated along six linear transects, as one judgmental test pit, and within three arrays, documented disturbed soil horizons over the majority of the project area. A range of post-contact cultural material was identified from fill contexts including mixed recent (e.g., plastic, bottle glass, asphalt, tinfoil, and Styrofoam) and historical (e.g., brick, shell, window and bottle glass, coal, ceramics, metal fragments, nails, a glass insulator, pipe stems, a gun flint, and bone) materials. The fill deposits containing a mixture of recent and historical artifacts are likely related to recent road construction, utility installations, and landscaping events.

25-3078 Johnson, Katharine M., and Christa M. Beranek
2010 Documentary Research and Archaeological Investigations at the Waite-Kirby-Potter Site, Westport, Massachusetts. 130 pages.

Research on the Waite-Kirby-Potter house included mapping historical resources visible on the

surface and excavating a total of 25 shovel test pits (50 x 50 cm) and excavation units (1 x 1 m) near the house foundations. The visible historical features include elements associated with the former “stone ender” house type (the standing stone end and chimney, an adjacent brick chimney, and a stone-lined cellar hole), stone walls, a 19th-century barn foundation, a family cemetery, and the standing Restcome Potter house. The excavations uncovered a clean gravel work yard in front of the stone end house and sheet trash scatters with artifacts from the mid-18th to early 20th centuries behind and west of the house, as well as the remains of post holes for an agricultural outbuilding or fence at the edge of the near-by agricultural field. A primary trash deposit from a space within the chimney complex was probably deposited circa 1860 and contained numerous ceramic vessels and glass bottles. Several of the ceramic vessels date to the previous century and had been curated for some time before being discarded. Test pits around the foundations of the western addition to the stone ender uncovered stone foundations and sill supports intact immediately beneath the modern ground surface.

25-3079 Cherau, Suzanne, Jennifer Banister, and John Daly
2009 Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Historic and Archaeological Surveys, Town Brook Restoration Project, Plymco and Off-Billington Street Dams, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 190 pages.

Historical and archaeological surveys were completed for the proposed project, consisting of extensive archival research using town histories and records, historical maps, and land evidence and probate records to assist in the location, identification, and evaluation of significant historic and archaeological resources. Field survey consisted of a walkover with close ground surface inspection, followed by existing conditions photography, total station mapping, and subsurface testing (50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 10 m intervals along judgmental transects; three machine-assisted trenches). The combined surveys determined that direct project impact areas at the Plymco Dam and Mill Site and the Off-Billington Dam and Mill Site encompass a portion of the Town Brook National Register district. Archaeological resources identified within the Off-Billington Dam and Mill Site consist of cultural material and structural remains, including a circa 1901 annealing oven brick floor and firebox, associated with the Plymouth Mills period of site occupation (circa 1844–1926). The archaeological testing along the east side of the brook in this part of the project area also identified a segment of wood pipe that appears to extend both north and south from the survey trench. The pipe is interpreted as the remains of the documented 1797 wooden aqueduct for the Plymouth Water Supply System Aqueduct (PLY-HA-27).

25-3080 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Route 18 Reconstruction, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 112 pages.

An archaeological survey including archival research and a walkover inspection was to identify undisturbed areas of potentially significant archaeological resources. The majority of disturbance associated with the proposed project is within previously disturbed soils and will have no impact on potential resources. The potential for encountering significant archaeological deposits between 8 and 18 feet below existing surface is unknown.

25-3081 Waller, Joseph N., Jr.
2010 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Holyoke Appleton Street Area (Drainage Area 13), Sewer Separation Project, Holyoke, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed for proposed sewer and drainage lines located beneath existing streets or alleyways with a long history of prior use, in order to evaluate the potential for the project area to contain unmarked burial sites. A Native American burial ground (19-HD-55) was discovered in the 19th century in the vicinity of the project area, reportedly containing 20 skeletons along with Native American artifacts such as stone and copper projectile points, stone pipes and tubes, copper beads, and shell beads. The proposed project will be limited to areas of urbanized development, where subterranean utilities and the construction of nearby mills, apart-

ments, businesses, and rail lines have effectively remodeled the original landscape, impacting the subsurface integrity of Drainage Area 13.

25-3082 Harper, Mary, Timothy Ives, Bruce Clouette, and Ross Harper
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Replacement of Bridge S-22-005 Routes 202/10 over Johnson Brook, Southwick, MA. 67 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of a 3,080 ft^2 proposed wetland replication area. Six 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals. Two of the pits contained no artifacts; the remaining four pits contained only small amounts of modern material. A kaolin pipe stem fragment was recovered on the ground surface in a gravel drive west of the proposed area; it may be associated with field scatter or refuse disposal from the circa 1785 Robert Forward House across the street.

25-3083 Dudek, Martin G., and Barbara Donohue
2010 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Parkway Rehabilitation Project, Princeton and Westminster, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

The archaeological testing for the proposed roadway improvements consisted of six auger tests and seven 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. No archaeological sites were identified. Fill was encountered at all test locations, with natural strata identified at several historical trail crossings below fill. Low densities of historical or modern materials were recovered from fill.

25-3084 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and A. Peter Mair, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination, Route 79 Relocation Project, Lakeville, Massachusetts. 200 pages.

Archaeological surveys within the project area included subsurface testing consisting of a total of 252, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and 13, 1 x 1 m excavation units. Testing documented seven discrete loci of pre-contact Native American activity designated as the Quelle 1, Quelle 2, Leonard 1, Leonard 2, Ridge 1, and Ridge 2 sites, and Route 79 Findspot. The Leonard 2 Site and the Route 79 Findspot were each characterized as a tight cluster of isolated or low-density quartz or rhyolite stone flakes. The Quelle 1 Site produced a concentration of chert, rhyolite, and quartzite chipping debris underlying 19th- to 20th-century fill deposits. The Quelle 2 Site is a Native American activity area containing a low-density deposit of chipping debris. The Ridge 1 Site is a moderately small, temporary encampment dating to the Early Woodland period. Cultural materials recovered from the site include the base to a discarded projectile point and an argillite knife blade in association with a dense deposit of chert and rhyolite chipping debris. The Ridge 1 Site activities appear to have been focused on a central campfire. The Ridge 2 Site appears to have been the result of multiple, overlapping occupations focused along the margins of a wetland. The Leonard 1 Site dates to the Late/Transitional Archaic period, with cultural material including primarily rhyolite debitage recovered in association with a food processing station/cookfire.

25-3085 Ritchie, Duncan
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Wampanoag Estates, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

An archaeological survey of the project area included archival research, walkover inspection, and subsurface testing. One Native American archaeological resource, the Cajewaters Site (19-PL-370), was reported to be in or adjacent to the project area. During a walkover inspection, two pieces of quartz chipping debris and a bifacial tool blade fragment of rhyolite were found on the surface. Forty-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals along nine judgmental transects and as five judgmental test pits. Fifty-six pieces of pre-contact Native American cultural material were found during the intensive survey, primarily chipping debris of quartz, rhyolite, jasper, hornfels, and chert. A projectile point tip fragment made of white quartz may be part of a Small Stemmed point. A portion of a feature exposed in one test pit may be the remains

of a small pre-contact Native American fire pit. Post-contact period cultural materials (ceramic sherds, brick, nails, window glass) found during subsurface testing represent domestic refuse deposited in areas that were likely open fields or plowed in the mid- to late 19th century to early modern period. Three historical period sites discovered during the survey, including two post-contact period dam features (Wampanoag Estates Dam 1 and 2 sites) and a small boulder quarry (Wampanoag Estates Boulder Quarry Site), are not considered to be potentially significant cultural resources.

25-3086 Medina, Antonio, and Timothy L. Binzen
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for Highway Reconstruction and Related Undertakings, Route 116, Amherst, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Archaeological testing was completed for proposed work areas associated with improvements along both sides of Route 116. Thirteen survey units were investigated, and 330, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals. The Route 116 Native American Findspot, consisting of an isolated chert flake, was recorded. A cellar hole representing a late 19th-century house was identified but is not considered a significant resource.

25-3087 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Nichole Gillis
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Alewife Greenway Corridor Improvement Project, Arlington, Cambridge, and Somerville, Massachusetts. 180 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed for the proposed project area where two Native American sites, 19-MD-262 and 19-MD-264, have been previously recorded. The potential for recovery of intact significant archaeological resources was expected to be low because of extensive prior disturbance, with the possible exception of two areas at the northern end of the project area. Twenty-four 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within one 30 x 30 m sampling block, along two 10 m transects, and as four judgmental test pits. Eight soil cores were also taken, revealing multiple sequences of disturbed fill and wetland soils to depths of 100 cm below surface. Pre-contact, contact, and modern cultural material recovered from fill contexts lacked integrity.

25-3088 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Addendum to Technical Report, I-95/I-93/University Avenue/Dedham Street Interchange, Canton, Dedham, Norwood, and Westwood, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

A walkover survey and a drive by were conducted to evaluate existing conditions and the potential for archaeological resources. All areas were assessed as disturbed, having little or no potential for intact archaeological sites with the exception of one detention basin location. Subsurface testing, consisting of 17, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated within three linear transects, produced a low-density scatter of post-contact and modern cultural material from A horizon soils and fill contexts. Three pieces of pre-contact chipping debris, named Dedham Street Findspot #1, were also recovered from A horizon soils, in association with post-contact material.

25-3089 Harper, Mary, Timothy Ives, Bruce Clouette, and Ross Harper
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the West Street (Route 183) Roadway Reclamation Project, Lenox, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of a 3,750 ft^2 proposed wetland-replication area. Six 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals; four of the six pits had stratigraphically intact soils. One pit close to the road edge was disturbed, and the sixth pit was abandoned due to the appearance of water just below the duff layer. The only two artifacts found were a piece of asphalt and a fragment of modern bottle glass; both were discarded as modern trash.

25-3090 Banister, Jennifer, John Daly, Erin Timms, and Suzanne Cherau
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination, Wilson Mill Site (BED-HA-1), Wilson Mill Dam Rehabilitation Project, Bedford, Massachusetts. 111 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted for the dam rehabilitation project area, which includes the previously recorded Wilson Mill Site. The archaeological investigations consisted of archival research and field investigations, including a walkover survey and subsurface testing. The walkover survey was used to obtain information about the physical layout and configuration of visible structural remains of the remnant mill building(s) and waterpower infrastructure. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 14, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and six 1 x 1 m excavation units. The investigations identified the presence of masonry structural remains that are commensurate with the documentary evidence for the 19th- and early 20th-century mill operations at the site. There was no archaeological evidence of the documented 17th- and 18th-century mill occupation in the testable portion of the site. The recovered cultural material assemblage dates primarily from the 19th and 20th centuries.

25-3091 Herbster, Holly, and Kristen Jeremiah
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Plimoth Plantation Visitor Walkway, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted involving the construction of an approximately 650 linear foot walkway between the Wampanoag Homesite and Carriage House Craft Center. A portion of the previously recorded Plimoth Plantation Spring Site (19-PL-522) was identified within the Homesite, approximately 20 meters from the current project area. Sixteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the project corridor, producing low densities of chipping debris, shell, and Native American ceramics primarily within disturbed A and slopewash soils. Within judgmental test pit 1, a small, possible pit feature was located, containing fourteen pieces of chipping debris, suggesting a potentially significant archaeological deposit.

25-3092 Waller, Joseph N., Jr.
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Pentucket Bank Branch Project Area, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed for the project area, located within the historical boundaries of the Haverhill Asylum and Town Farm (HVR-HA-1) and situated adjacent to the existing Glynn Memorial Nursing Home (HVR.1028) historical property. Twenty-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals, resulting in the recovery of 19th- and 20th-century cultural materials including brick fragments, nails, window glass and container glass shards, ceramic sherds, coal fragments, animal bones, and smoking pipe bowl and stem fragments from redeposited fill and/or plow zone soil contexts. Artifacts contained within the plow zone represent incidental discards by asylum inmates that were subsequently incorporated within the farm fields or backyards of the almshouse.

25-3093 Vitelli, Giovanna
2009 Equilibrium, Well-Being, and Exchange: The Basis of Algonquian Mortuary Practice in Seventeenth Century Southern New England. 336 pages.

This dissertation is a comprehensive critique and reassessment of the mortuary archaeology from Algonquian 17th-century southern New England, as well as a critical reassessment of related primary ethnographic sources. An innovative methodology is created in order to adopt ways of entering into past Native existence and philosophies that can accord with the way contemporary Native Americans are accessing their own past, and can contribute to a reintegration of mortuary studies into current archaeological research on past belief and identity. The thesis discusses the connections between the collective knowledge archive required for the maintenance and regeneration of past religious practice, and the knowledge sources used in the construction and maintenance of identity. Traditional philosophies are identified through the prevailing metaphors found in ethnography and anthropological analogy, and are equated with religious belief as expressed through everyday life and death practices. The overarching belief that shapes collective perceptions of the world is recognized through metaphorical constructs as the desire for universal equilibrium and its

correlate, well-being, which is managed through practices of redistribution and exchange. An increasing interest in the regeneration of well-being in the 17th century is connected to the negative impact of colonialism on Native lifeways; practices are increasingly elaborated and channeled towards potential sources of "wisdom" and well-being in the afterworld. Intensified connections are created to ancestors as counterparties in a multi-generational exchange cycle through the selection of valued community members to represent the group, individuals whose bodily integrity is as carefully curated in death as in life, as they seek to engender a cycle of obligations that will produce a return of wisdom and well-being for the future health of the community. Throughout the 17th century, traditional strategies to engender well-being are continually reassessed and reworked, with Protestant practices influencing not only Indians but also their close kin in independent settlements. Religious syncretism is examined across the cultural spectrum and into the 18th century, and mixed mortuary practices that highlight the increasing divisions between Indian and English performance of faith are identified through extensive reinterpretations of documentary sources and material culture. Archaeological evidence for mortuary practices is based on burial sites throughout southern New England; those in Massachusetts are located in the Boston, Middleboro, New Bedford, Newton, Plymouth, Swansea, Wareham, Wellfleet, and Winthrop.

25-3094 Harper, Mary, Timothy Ives, Bruce Clouette, and Ross Harper
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, East Street and Housatonic Street Multi-Use Path Project, Lenox, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

Forty-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in the proposed path area at 7.5 and 10 m intervals. Most of the pits encountered relatively intact soil profiles, but pockets of disturbed and filled areas were observed, along with small amounts of modern trash. Two whiteware sherds and a curved glass fragment evidenced a small, late 19th- to 20th-century locus, but these artifacts were found in a disturbed context. A single chert flake was found. An array of four test pits around this findspot produced no additional cultural material, despite the presence of intact soil sequences.

25-3095 Chartier, Craig, and Lauren Cook
2010 Final Report for the Intensive Survey Testing at 176 Sandwich Street in Plymouth, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted for condominium construction on a 4.3 acre parcel which lies within the Wellingsly Historic District (PLY.M). Forty-seven 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated and 781 artifacts (771 historical and 10 prehistoric) were recovered. Historical period artifacts include ceramics, glass, machine-cut nails, charcoal, faunal remains, one piece of English flint, and a latten spoon handle. This historical cultural material associated with the George Fuller Homesite was recovered from fill deposits and is not considered potentially significant. Prehistoric artifacts were limited to one fragment of a Levanna type projectile point, eight rhyolite flakes and flake fragments, and one piece of quartz shatter, all from fill and all associated with machine-cut nails. The prehistoric site, designated the Holmes Point Site, was identified as a short-term, limited activity site.

25-3096 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Charlotte Furnace Solar Project, Wareham, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

An archaeological survey including archival research and subsurface testing was conducted within the 50 acre project area. Subsurface testing, consisting of 120, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, documented a fairly consistent soil profile across the entire project area. Two pieces of pre-contact chipping debris were recovered from two test pits from B horizon soils. Subsequent testing did not produce any additional cultural material.

25-3097 Donta, Christopher L., and F. Timothy Barker
2007 Archaeological Site Locational Survey for the Ashfield Historical Society Museum, Ash-

field, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted ahead of proposed renovations to the museum building, including installing a foundation under a privy at the rear of the building. Excavations were conducted around all sides of the building and in the privy, totaling 15 judgmental test pits, one 1 x 1 m excavation unit, and one 2 x 0.5 m trench. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found. European-American diagnostic artifacts are dated to the period from 1850 to 1950; low to moderate amounts of architectural related artifacts were found scattered around the front and sides of the house, and higher concentrations of domestic artifacts were identified in excavations at a dooryard to the rear of the east side of the house and at the rear of the building. Excavation beneath the floor of a two-story privy addition to the rear of the structure yielded late 19th- and 20th-century artifacts related to that portion of the house.

25-3098 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Forestdale Village, Sandwich, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

One hundred and seventy-two 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the archaeologically sensitive portions of approximately 43 acres. The subsurface investigations resulted in the recovery of a low density of historical period material indicative of field trash that was randomly deposited.

25-3099 Duranleau, Deena L., and Martin G. Dudek
2010 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Telecommunications Antenna Monopole Facility, Canton, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

Archaeological testing consisted of a block of five shovel test pits and six judgmental test pits (50 x 50 cm) at the proposed location of the monopole facility, access drive, and utility easement. Modern refuse was recovered from a series of fill layers in the test pits, indicating previous soil removal, truncation of substrata, and grading due to the construction of the adjacent railroad track and nearby industrial complex.

25-3100 Harper, Mary, Timothy Ives, Bruce Clouette, and Ross Harper
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the Reconstruction of Route 10/202 (College Highway), Southwick, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of a 27,650 ft^2 proposed detention basin area, as part of the reconstruction of a 1.5 linear mile portion of Route 10/202. Twenty 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals. Small amounts of modern artifacts (asphalt, bottle glass, plastic and styrofoam) were found in five test pits. Stratigraphic profiles indicate fill deposited over natural strata in most (12) of the pits. It would appear that the original ground surface of the proposed detention basin was lower than its current grade, and was filled to current grade, perhaps as part of previous road construction.

25-3101 Chartier, Craig, and Barbara Donohue
2010 Report on Site Examination Testing at the Samuel Fuller Homesite, Tall Timbers Estates, Kingston, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 261 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted across the 167 acre project area prior to residential subdivision development at the site, one of three contemporaneously occupied homesites dating to the middle to late 19th century. In total, 153, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in a grid pattern, followed by the excavation of three trenches and six 1 x 1 m excavation units. Pre-contact cultural material was recovered from several contexts, all believed to have come from one site with scattered material. The pre-contact site, Cranberry Bog Road Site, was determined to be a low-density lithic scatter likely resulting from short-term occupation, possibly during the Middle

Archaic period. Historical cultural material consisted of ceramics, faunal remains, and household architectural material. No outbuildings were identified. While it was difficult to attribute various deposits to time periods, there appears to be spatial patterning of subsurface artifacts and features across the site. Further investigations at the site have the potential to yield significant information regarding the lives of individuals living at a low economic level throughout much of the 19th century.

25-3102 Dudek, Martin G., Barbara Donohue, and Thomas P. Mailhot
2010 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey, Telecommunications Antenna Facility, Wakefield, Massachusetts. 95 pages.

The project area is immediately adjacent to the Montrose Terrace Site (19-MD-732), a multicomponent site with occupations from the Late and/or Transitional Archaic, Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods. Fourteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated, consisting of a block of five test pits at the proposed 20 x 20 ft lease area, seven test pits at 5 m intervals along the proposed access road, and two judgmental test pits. While portions of the project area were disturbed with truncated soil horizons and re-deposited soil, intact B horizon subsoil with pre-contact artifacts was present along portions of the proposed access road and roadway turn-around. In total, 54 rhyolite flakes, five pieces of shatter (one quartz, four rhyolite), and one piece of Woodland period grit-tempered pottery were recovered.

25-3103 Cherau, Suzanne, Jennifer Banister, and Matthew Kierstead
2009 Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey/Site Examination, Rockport Commuter Rail Station Improvement Project, Rockport, Massachusetts. 121 pages.

A historical architectural survey and an archaeological survey were conducted for the project area, consisting of extensive archival research using Boston and Maine Railroad records, town histories, and historical maps to assist in the location, identification, and evaluation of potentially significant historical and archaeological resources. Field survey consisted of a walkover with close ground surface inspection, followed by existing conditions photography and subsurface testing (three machine-assisted trenches). Archaeological resources identified include the belowground remains of a small surviving portion of the 19th-century turntable pit and the surviving portion (about one-half) of the boiler house foundation that functioned at the Rockport Station Site from circa 1870 to 1900. These structures appear to have been either severely impacted or destroyed by the construction of the 20th-century (extant) Rockport Station commuter rail platform and tracks.

25-3104 Herbster, Holly
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, AFCEE/MMR Wind Turbine Project, Bourne, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted within an 8 acre parcel where construction is proposed for up to four wind turbines. A walkover inspection of the project area determined the exact areas for subsurface testing. Fifty 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals and in four test pit blocks within the project area. No archaeological deposits were identified.

25-3105 Laskoski, Gregg, and Gregory R. Dubell
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Needham Ground Bed Project, Needham, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

An archaeological survey including archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing was conducted for the proposed installation of a new ground bed. Thirty-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in linear transects at 10 m intervals, resulting in the identification of small amounts of post-contact material including ceramic and glass from plow zone contexts. Pre-contact material was limited to a single piece of rhyolite chipping debris. Additional test pits ar-

rayed around this pit did not contain any additional cultural materials, suggesting the chipping debris may be an isolated find (Findspot 1).

25-3106 Binzen, Timothy L., and Antonio Medina
2003 Archaeological Site Examination Surveys for the Little Bay Multi-use Trail, Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted at three pre-contact sites recorded during previous Phase I survey at the site of a proposed multi-use trail on Sconticut Neck. The Taber's Brook Site produced 24 lithic artifacts from locations where quartz tools were used. Evidence suggests that a short-term seasonal encampment occurred at the site during the Woodland period. Locus A of the Nasketucket River Site produced 36 lithic artifacts, and Locus B produced 33 lithic artifacts, from small lithic work stations located away from the central portion of the site. The Little Bay Site produced 590 lithic artifacts, including quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, edge tools, biface fragments and Small and Large Triangle projectile points. Pit features and postmolds suggest that a habitation structure was located at the site, where a long-term Late Woodland occupation occurred in proximity to resources for fishing, hunting, and the processing of wild plant foods. The sample obtained from the northern section of the Little Bay Site reduced the future research potential of the part of the site affected by the proposed trail. (See also report #25-2430.)

25-3107 Gould, Donna Rae
2009 Contested Places: The History and Meaning of Hassanamisco. 331 pages.

This dissertation focuses on a cultural landscape in southern New England: the Hassanamisco Reservation and Cisco Homestead in Grafton, Massachusetts. I demonstrate how this place is a significant location to be studied and recognized as a cultural landscape important to the region's history. The focal point of this dissertation is the transformation of this place between the 1860s and 1930 from a domestic landscape to a tribal reservation that today symbolizes the continued presence of Nipmuc people. This transformation was the result of decisions and actions by the homestead's occupants, the Cisco family, dating back to the late 1850s (when this parcel became the final piece of Nipmuc land in Grafton). In addition to the importance of this land base as a symbol of the continued presence of Nipmuc people, the Cisco Homestead is also an important historical structure, believed to be the oldest surviving timber-framed house built for and continuously occupied by Native Americans in the region. The research for this dissertation was conducted within the framework of an interdisciplinary ethnohistorical approach, integrating anthropology, documentary research, architectural history, archaeological investigations, and oral history. This study also provides an example of a Native scholar reappropriating her past, correcting misconceptions about Native people, and beginning a dialogue about a cultural landscape in southern New England that can serve as a model for how to investigate similar places. As an example of a reappropriation of my tribe's past and present, this study reaffirms that Native voices can be more powerful and influential than ever. The representation of non-Western cultures through the writing of anthropological and historical texts and how these acts constitute power relations that mirror those that have defined the colonial and neo-colonial relations between peoples are also important concepts of this study, as well as the issue of authenticity and who decides what a "real" Indian is. Studies such as this, which reflect on the history and meaning of contested places (and, by association, the contested people associated with them), address issues that help us better understand the cultural, identity, and heritage differences that exist in today's more globalized world.

25-3108 Dimmick, Frederica R.
2010 Archaeological Investigations at Bearberry Hill, Truro, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

To aid in directing Bearberry Hill trails hikers to a specific destination, low profile signs along the trail with numbers have been placed to correspond with a visitor pamphlet. Subsurface investigations at the locations of each trail sign consisted of 12, 40 x 40 cm shovel test pits and one 30 x 30 cm shovel test pit, for a total of 13 units. Ten units were devoid of artifacts and features; three

units produced a small assemblage of artifacts. One very thin cortical flake of quartzite was recovered, offering a small suggestion of Native cultural activity at Bearberry Hill. The low density of historical period artifacts includes structural materials such as iron nails and a screw, as well as road construction material.

25-3109 Doucette, Dianna L., Gregg Laskoski, and Erin Flynn
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Buffumville Lake, Charlton, Massachusetts. 189 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of 100 acres within an Army Corps of Engineers New England District flood control project area. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. In total, 493, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along 35 transects, within seven blocks, as four judgmental test pits, and along 13 arrays. The excavations resulted in the identification of seven pre-contact archaeological sites (Buffumville Recreation Area Loci 1–5, A.F. Putnam, and South Fork sites) and four pre-contact findspots (Buffumville Recreation Area Findspots 1–4). The Buffumville Recreation Area Locus 1 Site contained chipping debris, one quartz scraper, and two Small Stemmed projectile points, suggesting occupation of this stone tool maintenance and food processing site during the Late Archaic to Early Woodland periods. At Buffumville Recreation Area Locus 2, a lower density of lithic materials suggests a small-sized campsite, while the slightly U-shaped quartzite biface recovered suggests Middle Archaic period occupation. Quartz and quartzite chipping debris were recovered at Buffumville Recreation Area Locus 3, indicating a brief span of stone tool maintenance. A Brewerton projectile point preform, dating to the Late Archaic Period, was recovered alongside chipping debris at another site of stone tool maintenance, Buffumville Recreation Area Locus 4. At Buffumville Recreation Area Locus 5, a cultural feature along with 10 pieces of quartz chipping debris and one quartz biface indicate site activities of stone tool maintenance and food processing. Quartz chipping debris and one quartz biface at the A.F. Putnam Site suggest a small Native American campsite. The South Fork Site contained 44 pieces of chipping debris, one quartz scraper, four bifaces, one Vosburg-type projectile point preform, one quartzite Neville projectile point, and one granitic nutting stone. Charcoal from Feature 1 yielded an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 3,840 ± 40 B.P (Beta-273944). The recovered materials and feature at the South Forks Site suggest occupation during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, with activities including stone tool manufacture and maintenance as well as food processing. Additional evaluation of each site is recommended to determine significance. All four of the findspots contain a low density of cultural material, lack complexity, and have limited research potential. (See also reports #25-646, 25-1358, and 25-2083.)

25-3110 Cox, J. Lee, Jr.
2010 Phase 1 & 1B Underwater Archaeological Investigations, South Terminal Marine Infrastructure Park, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

A remote-sensing marine archaeological survey was conducted of the sub-tidal portions of the proposed project area, involving the use of side scan sonar, sub bottom sonar, and a magnetometer. Analysis of the remote sensing data identified 29 magnetic and/or acoustic targets in the project area. Only one target, a combined magnetic/acoustic target, M4/S5, was considered to be significant, located close to the center of the project area. Characteristics of the magnetic and acoustic signatures of the target were suggestive of a shipwreck and additional Phase 1B archaeological investigations were recommended. No additional investigations were recommended at the other remote sensing target locations. Follow up Phase 1B investigations confirmed the source of the remote sensing target M4/S5 was a wooden hull vessel, likely a sailing ship dating to the late 19th/early 20th century. Only the bottom of the hull remains; divers recorded an approximately 89 x 30 ft intact section.

25-3111 Ritchie, Duncan
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Nantucket Disc Golf Project, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of the proposed project area within the South Pasture section of the Nantucket State Forest. Subsurface testing, consisting of 96, 50 x 50 cm judgmental test pits, was completed at proposed locations of tee pads, disc golf baskets, and signposts. The survey resulted in the identification of one pre-contact Native American archaeological site (South Pasture Site), investigated with an array of four test pits at 2.5 m intervals. The South Pasture Site consisted of an isolated findspot of a hornfels Levanna-type projectile point, diagnostic of the Late Woodland period. The survey also yielded a small sample of post-contact to modern period materials (brick, nail, bottle glass) that are not considered significant, probably deposited in the project area when it was open land under agricultural land use/cultivation.

25-3112 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Fitchburg Commuter Rail Extension Project, Fitchburg and Westminster, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The majority of the project area is located in previously disturbed areas including the existing railroad bed and an operating sand and gravel pit. Subsurface testing consisted of fifteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated within three transects and as one judgmental test pit. No cultural material was identified.

25-3113 Chartier, Craig, and John Pretola
2010 Final Report for the Intensive Survey Testing at the New Generation Wind Project in Bourne, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted on 140 of the 403.5 acres associated with the proposed construction of seven 100 m tall renewable energy wind turbines and associated infrastructure on the north side of the Cape Cod Canal. In total, 349, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in four 60 x 60 m blocks and five transects, at 8 m intervals. No cultural material was recovered. Two historical period roadways were encountered, consisting of parallel tire ruts averaging 1.5 m apart. The roadways are believed to be associated with lumbering of the area. Two large glacial erratics were encountered within or adjacent to areas of proposed impact. No cultural significance is ascribed to the erratics by the Mashpee, Aquinnah, or Herring Pond Native individuals interviewed.

25-3114 Doucette, Dianna L.
2010 Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for a Proposed Water Line, North Attleborough National Fish Hatchery, North Attleborough, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed construction of a new 600 m waterline for the United States Fish & Wildlife Service. Seventy-eight, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 8 m intervals along three transects and within two test pit arrays. Of these, three test pits yielded pre-contact cultural material and five test pits yielded post-contact cultural material. Recovered pre-contact cultural material consists of two quartz flakes, six rhyolite flakes, and one quartz scraper. A low density of post-contact cultural material was also identified within the A_1 and fill layers in the disturbed portion of the project area, including bottle glass, whiteware, brick, and a wire nail. Two findspots of pre-contact activity were identified consisting of a low density of chipping debris and one stone tool (Findspots 1 and 2). These findings have been interpreted as isolated episodes of stone tool maintenance.

25-3115 Doucette, Dianna L., Erin Flynn, Gregg Laskoski, and Kathleen A. Atwood
2010 Archaeological Site Examination, Hodges Village Dam, Oxford, Massachusetts. 262 pages.

Archaeological investigations consisted of evaluations conducted on eight pre-contact sites (Stumpy Pond Sites 1, 2, 3, and 4, Yellow Trail, Black Racer, Hodges Rockshelter, and the River Terrace Site), and five post-contact sites (HS-1a: Hodges Ice House/ Carriage House, HS-4: Jason Brown Cellar Hole, HS-15: Kidder Cellar Hole, HS-16: H.P. Foundation, and HS-6: Charlton Road Bridge Abutments). The 13 sites were identified during reconnaissance and intensive sur-

veys in 1995. In total, 256, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, one 1 x 0.5 m excavation unit, and 15, 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated among the 13 sites. Overall, seven of the pre-contact sites (the Black Racer, Hodges Rockshelter, Yellow Trail, River Terrace, Stumpy Pond 2, 3, and 4 sites), and four of the post-contact sites (HS-1a: Hodges Ice House/ Carriage House, HS-15: Kidder Cellar Hole, HS-16: H.P. Foundation, and HS-6: Charlton Road Bridge Abutments) did not yield significant information to warrant further investigations. The Stumpy Pond 1 Site finds included chert, quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite chipping debris, as well as a pit feature containing charcoal, which yielded a Late Archaic period radiocarbon date of 3,860 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-271385). The diversity in raw materials and the presence of a pit feature suggest that a range of activities took place at this site. The Jasper Brown Cellar Hole Site, part of the 19th-century Brown farm estate, consists of a cellar hole for a small outbuilding, with the presence of features such as a builder's trench and a canine burial. The archaeological investigations additionally revealed a previously undocumented intact pre-contact occupation below and around the cellar hole, dating to the Late Archaic period, based on the recovered rhyolite Brewerton projectile point, as well as the charcoal radiocarbon-dated to 3,730 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-271384). (See also reports #25-541, 25-1443, and 25-2106.)

25-3116 Donta, Christopher L., Jennifer Wendt, and Antonio Medina
2010 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Bement Dormitory Project, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed for the proposed construction of a dormitory building, removal of three existing structures, and other associated land surface alterations on the campus of the Bement School. The subsurface testing, consisting of 12, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, documented 19th and 20th century fill soils in the area proposed for the dormitory. The fills are interpreted as being related to a historical house that was moved to this location in 1967, and a modern house constructed in 1979, as well as agricultural activities conducted in the area. Intact soils were identified below the fills in the western portion of the dormitory footprint, but no artifacts or features were found in these intact soils. Soils to the south in the proposed detention basin were found to be largely intact soils, but also without any cultural materials. The test pits excavated to the west of the Stebbins house were found to be entirely disturbed to 80 cm. Despite the high potential to contain both Native American sites and historical period sites, no archaeological sites were found.

25-3117 Steinberg, John, Christa M. Beranek, John Schoenfelder, and Kathryn A. Catlin
2010 Loring-Greenough House North Yard Archaeogeophysics, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

The survey was carried out using ground penetrating radar systems with a 500 MHz antenna over a 28 x 26 m grid immediately northeast of the Loring-Greenough house in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston. Three major anomalies were identified. These anomalies have not been ground truthed, but they appear to be archaeological features. First, there is a builder's trench just north of the house. Second, there could be three east-west garden paths or other landscape features about 30 cm below the surface crossing the entire length of the survey grid. Third, there could be a buried foundation or cellar hole 110 cm below the ground surface and 20 m north of the house.

25-3118 Mair, A. Peter, II
2009 Archaeological Site Examination, Fuller Street Site (19-NF-68), Neponset Street Water Treatment Facility, Canton, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed to determine the horizontal boundaries and location of concentrations of cultural materials or features within the Fuller Street Site. Fieldwork included the excavation of 85, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits within a 10 x 10 m grid and five 1 x 1 m excavation units placed in areas to further investigate suspected features and higher artifact concentrations. The site is approximately 5,650 m^2 in size, as defined by natural features and/or sterile test pits. The categories of Native American cultural material include projectile points (Rossville and

Small Stemmed), bifacial tool blades, pottery sherds, and concentrations of burnt and fire-cracked rock indicating that activities such as hunting and constructing hearth/fire pit features for cooking, heat, or other purposes were undertaken by the site's occupants. The distribution of cultural material and features suggest three loci of activity at the site, including good examples of lithic workshops of specific raw materials from source areas, both local (Blue Hills for rhyolite and hornfels) and more distant (jasper). Hearth features dating to the Late/Transitional Archaic period, diagnostic artifacts (Rossville projectile points), and a pit feature dating to the Middle/Late Woodland period indicate that the Fuller Street Site is the result of multiple occupations. Based on the evidence gathered to date, the Late/Transitional Archaic period component may be characterized as a number of short-term occupations focused on the production and maintenance of lithic tools. The Middle/Late Woodland occupation of the site may have been for a longer period, based on the presence of a pit feature suggesting storage or trash, and pottery sherds suggesting storage and/or cooking. A number of lithic tools, primarily scrapers, suggest that support activities were also taking place at the site. (See also report #25-2911.)

25-3119 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2010 An Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Telecommunications Antenna Monopole Facility, 521 Great Road, Littleton, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

The archaeological survey tested the proposed location of the monopole facility, access drive, and underground utility easement. Twenty-one 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in the form of a 24 x 24 m block, a transect of six test pits at 10 m intervals, and one judgmental test pit. No archaeological sites were identified.

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25-3120 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Princeton Road Bridge (S-25-006) Replacement Project, Sterling, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed bridge replacement on a 0.3 acre parcel within the historical agricultural landscape of the Stillwater Farm/Redding Chandler Farm. Eighteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within one 30 x 30 m block, as three judgmental test pits, and as one array of three test pits, revealing inconsistent soil profiles, suggesting prior disturbance or reworking of the soils. A low density of post-contact materials was recovered from eight test pits, including brick fragments, redware, glass, nail, and plastic. A low density of quartz chipping debris and field shatter was also recovered in direct association with post-contact materials.

25-3121 Donta, Christopher L., F. Timothy Barker, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2010 Phase I Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination Survey of the Brush Hill Road and Blue Hills Avenue Archaeological Sites, for the Proposed Neponset River Esplanade, Boston and Milton, Massachusetts. 120 pages.

The Phase 1 testing, consisting of 83, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, identified two archaeological sites in the eastern portion of the project area: the Brush Hill Road Native American Site and the Blue Hill Avenue Site. The Brush Hill Road Site consists of 37 pieces of rhyolite and argillite debitage from nine test pits along 110 m of riverfront soils. The Blue Hill Avenue Site consists of both a Native American component and a historical period component. Seven Native American artifacts were found in five test pits. Historical items were concentrated in three test pits, dating to the early to mid-18th century. An additional Phase 1 survey was conducted for a possible realignment to avoid the Blue Hill Avenue Site, and resulted in further finds of Native American artifacts, including two rhyolite triangular projectile points. An avoidance route was recommended around the western portion of the site. The additional Phase 1 survey and the site examination survey together consisted of the excavation of 73, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, four 1 x 1 m excavation units, and one 2 x 0.5 m trench. The site examination of the Blue Hill Avenue Site identified additional Native American artifacts in the central locus, but all in disturbed contexts. Historical features

were identified, including a stone foundation, builder's trench, and fill soils. A concentration of artifacts confirms a mid- to late 18th-century site, which may be the location of a mill or associated outbuilding. The site examination of the Brush Hill Road Site defined a concentration in the central locus, which included a hearth feature and postmold. Both sites can be avoided by rerouting the original proposed project route.

25-3122 Donta, Christopher L., C. Broughton Anderson, F. Timothy Barker, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2010 Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Three Options for the Neponset River Greenway, Mattapan and Milton, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

This project included archaeological background research and a field survey of three proposed pathway options. Several historical foundations were identified, and while no Native American sites were found, there remains a high potential for the site to contain Native American sites, if free from prior ground disturbance. Historical site potential is highest at the western and eastern ends of the project area, where mills, rail lines, and stations and associated outbuilding remains might be encountered. Historical maps indicate other areas may also contain structural evidence of 18th- and 19th-century industrial and domestic sites.

25-3123 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Ashby West Road Bridge Replacement, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

An archaeological survey focused on proposed slope work on the east side of Ashby West Road that will extend beyond the existing disturbed areas. Ten 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within two linear transects and as three judgmental test pits. Subsurface testing produced three pieces of glass from slope wash and fill deposits, as well as one piece of plastic.

25-3124 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Site 4 at Mashpee Transfer Station and Landfill Property, Mashpee Watershed Nitrogen Management Planning Study, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for a new wastewater treatment and effluent disposal facility on an approximately 10 acre parcel of land. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing in project impact areas with moderate archaeological sensitivity. During subsurface testing, 52, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within three 30 x 30 m blocks and along one judgmental linear transect. No cultural material was identified.

25-3125 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Wankinco Cranberry Bog Expansion, Carver, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

An archaeological survey including archival research and subsurface testing was conducted of the proposed project located on 25 acres of wooded uplands. Subsurface testing consisted of 120, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, excavated within five 30 x 30 m blocks, six transects, and two arrays. Seventeen pieces of chipping debris, a Stark-like projectile point, and one piece of charcoal were recovered from six test pits at the northern end of the project area. Two findspots identified during field investigations lack sufficient density of material to warrant further investigation. The Wankinco Bog Site is considered a potentially significant archaeological resource. The vertical distribution of cultural material exhibits good separation between the quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, with the later concentration dating to the Middle Archaic period.

25-3126 Flynn, Erin, and Suzanne Cherau
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, A-127/B-128W Transmission Line Reconductoring Project, Massachusetts Portion, Franklin and Worcester Counties, Massachusetts. 289

pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the Massachusetts portion of the proposed project, crossing through the towns of Colrain, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Heath, New Salem, Rowe, and Wendell in Franklin County; and in the towns of Barre, Leicester, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Rutland, and Spencer in Worcester County. The survey consisted of an initial sensitivity assessment of project work areas where ground disturbances are planned, followed by subsurface testing in sensitive work areas. In total, 253, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within 12, 30 x 30 m blocks, nine arrays, 12 transects, and eight grid test pits. The survey resulted in the identification of low densities of late 19th- and early 20th-century domestic sheet refuse discarded in plowed fields at eight structure locations in the towns of Barre, Colrain, Greenfield, Paxton, Rowe, and Spencer. Stone walls identified within work areas around Structures 22, 36, 383, and the Paxton Laydown area have been previously disturbed and are in generally poor condition, although these walls will be avoided and protected during construction activities. The survey also identified three areas of pre-contact period Native American occupation in Barre, Greenfield, and Spencer. The Structure 146 Findspot in Greenfield consists of two pieces of chipping debris (quartz, rhyolite) and the Structure 447 Findspot in Spencer consists of an isolated quartz flake, both indicating the presence of stone tool manufacturing/maintenance activities. The Structure 383 Site in Barre is identified as a small camp affiliated with late Paleo-Indian period occupation, based on a radiocarbon date of 8,910 ± 40 B.P. obtained from charcoal (Beta-282453). Munsungan chert chipping debris and charcoal were recovered from intact A and B soil horizons, despite the presence of disturbed soils in the immediate area. The site retains sufficient integrity and content, including the likelihood of cultural features such as hearths and fire pits and diagnostic artifact assemblages.

25-3127 Mailhot, Thomas P.
2010 Farmstead and Household Archaeology at the Barrett Farm, Concord, Massachusetts. 107 pages.

In this thesis, changes in the landscape across the farmstead are examined and related to changes in the household during the 1850s and 1860s. Although the Barrett family had a long and prosperous tradition of farming in Concord, this changed at the end of the 19th century, as the farm was reduced in size and the operation reduced in scale. The majority of artifacts and data recovered from an excavation in 2007 dealt with the 19th-century occupation of the farmstead. Changes in the household and across the farmstead in the 19th century can be seen archaeologically through the formation of features, including a ceramic midden behind the collapsed east ell. Changes in the landscape are linked to specific households. The economic factors affecting the 19th-century households are examined. The archaeological evidence, supported by documents, helps show how external pressures shaped the landscape of a New England farmstead. (See also report #25-2882.)

25-3128 Donta, Christopher L., F. Timothy Barker, and Antonio Medina
2010 Archaeological Site Examination Survey for the Proposed Eustis Street Firehouse Restoration, Boston, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Proposed restoration of the standing brick structure in Roxbury, which dates from the mid-19th century, includes impacts around the existing foundation and portions of the historic Eustis Street cemetery. Because prior excavation had identified unmarked burials, testing designed to look for grave shafts and disarticulated remains in areas of proposed impact was employed. Eight 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated around the north, east, and south sides of the structure, and additional machine-assisted trenching was conducted to the rear (east) of the building, where an addition is proposed. Trenching identified several features, including the brick foundation piers for a 19th-century addition, a large pit, and two grave shafts. Several disarticulated remains were recovered to the north and west of the firehouse, all in disturbed contexts. Native American artifacts recovered included worked rhyolite, flakes of chert and quartz, and four sherds of Native American pottery, designated the Eustis Native American Site.

25-3129 Flynn, Erin, and Suzanne Cherau
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, E205W Reconductoring and Shield Wire Replacement Project, Massachusetts Portion, Rowe, Massachusetts. 97 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the 5.6 mile project. The survey resulted in the identification of five foundations and 11 stone walls. None of the foundations are located in project construction work areas; they will be protected by the placement of high visibility barriers (e.g., orange construction fencing) during the contractor access to the replacement pole and wire work areas. The visible stone walls will also be avoided during vehicular and equipment access for the project. Forty-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated during the survey as five test pit arrays, two linear transects, and two judgmental test pits. No artifacts were recovered during the survey.

25-3130 Levin, Ellen, and Thomas Mahlstedt
1990 Middlesex Fells Reservation Historic Land-Use Study. 94 pages.

This study of the 2,060 acres of land in Malden, Medford, Melrose, Stoneham, and Winchester marks the first step in developing a comprehensive cultural resources management program for the reservation. Tracing the land-use history of the metropolitan park, the report highlights the importance of the mill industry, agriculture, and quarrying in the economic history of the Fells, and delineates relevant, historical properties and structures. While a systematic historical archaeological survey has not been conducted on the reservation, a preliminary inventory is provided, which lists the 41 known historic sites (primarily located in Stoneham). A base map provides overlays of these known historical sites and of potential historical sites, identifying sensitive areas. This document is the first step in accumulating, synthesizing, and interpreting the historical record in order to provide information regarding the reservation's historical significance. Further archaeological surveys are recommended to verify the presence or absence of pre-contact and historical sites identified during the historical land-use survey.

25-3131 Mailhot, Thomas P., and Martin G. Dudek
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archeological Survey at the Proposed Site of a 150-Foot Monopole Telecommunications Antenna, Scituate, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

The archaeological survey tested the proposed location of the monopole facility, access drive, and utility shed/turn around area. A total of 15, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, in the form of one block, one transect, and one judgmental test pit, were excavated at 10 m intervals. Test pits encountered natural or plowed stratigraphy. Recovered cultural material consisted of two pieces of machine-made bottle glass from one test pit.

25-3132 Herbster, Holly
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Shay Property, Assessors Parcel 11-25.2, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted for the development of a single-family dwelling and associated access utilities within a 2.05 acre lot. The survey included background research, a walk-over survey, and subsurface testing, consisting of 15, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 and 10 m intervals. The survey identified one Native American archaeological deposit, the Shay Findspot, consisting of a low-density deposit of quartz chipping debris. No diagnostic tools or cultural features were identified. The recovered artifact assemblage is indicative of stone tool maintenance and short-term activities associated with hunting and/or gathering.

25-3133 Leveillee, Alan, and Kristen Jeremiah
2010 Intensive (Locational) Survey and Archaeological Site Examination, Transflo Project Area, Westborough, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Two archaeological surveys were conducted at sites Cedar Swamp 1, Cedar Swamp 2, and Cedar Swamp 24, within the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District. Seventy 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were placed in two transect lines at 10 m intervals, and five 1 x 1 m excavation units were placed in areas yielding moderate to high densities of pre-contact materials. The pre-contact assemblage, recovered from 20 of the test pits and all five excavation units, includes 546 pieces of chipping debris (quartz, rhyolite, quartzite, and argillite), two rhyolite bifacially-flaked tools, one quartz scraper, two quartzite Brewerton-eared projectile points, calcined bone, and a single fragment of pre-contact period ceramics. Post-contact material, one nail, was retrieved from natural A horizon soil in one test pit. The project area contains significant archaeological resources comprised of multiple components dating from the Laurentian Tradition of the Late Archaic to the Woodland Period. (See also report #25-1519.)

25-3134 Gillis, Nichole, and Dianna L. Doucette
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Hampden County Reliability Project, New England Power Company d/b/a National Grid, Palmer, Monson, and Hampden, Massachusetts. 172 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of the proposed right-of-way expansion areas, equipment staging/laydown areas, and a new substation and access road. In total, 840, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and six 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated. Nine previously undocumented pre-contact period archaeological sites and two pre-contact period findspots were identified. Five of the sites and the two findspots are located in Monson, while the remaining four sites are located in Hampden. The sites include isolated projectile points and chipping debris, lithic manufacture locations, and probable camp sites. Most sites were located near tributary streams or wetlands, though two small sites were identified in upland/mountainous locales. Only two diagnostic artifacts were recovered: a Small Stemmed projectile point at the Stebbins Road Wetlands Site in Monson, and a Brewerton Corner-Notched projectile point from the Wilbraham Foothills Site in Hampden. Four of the identified pre-contact sites are significant resources, the Hunter Hill Road Site in Monson, the Chicopee Brook Wetland Site 2 in Monson, the Stebbins Road Wetlands Site in Monson, and the East Brook Site in Hampden. Avoidance of these sites is recommended. The remaining five pre-contact archaeological sites (Chicopee Brook Wetland Site 1, Waid Road Site, Big Brook Hill Site, Mount Vision Overlook Site, and Wilbraham Foothills Site) and two findspots (Findspots 1 and 2) contained a low density of cultural material, lacked integrity or complexity, and possessed limited research potential. No further archaeological investigation is recommended for these sites.

25-3135 Banister, Jennifer, John Daly, and Suzanne Cherau
2010 Historic and Archaeological Intensive Survey, Jones River Restoration, Wapping Road Dam Removal, Kingston, Massachusetts. 247 pages.

The subsurface testing consisted of 12, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated along two transects at 5 m intervals. Previously obtained ground penetrating radar data indicates the probable location of a raceway for a suspected gristmill in this area, and deep fill deposits in several test pits supports this. The disturbances are likely due in large part to road construction and/or bridge construction, industrial and post-abandonment filling of the presumed gristmill raceway, and the construction of the extant Mayflower Worsted Company Dam in the early 20th century.

25-3136 Harper, Mary, Timothy Ives, Bruce Clouette, and Ross Harper
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Nemasket River Drainage Improvement Project, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of three proposed detention-basin areas on the west side of the Nemasket River. As part of this project, the existing concrete-block retaining wall immediately adjacent to the fish ladder just north of Wareham Street will be replaced. Subsurface testing consisted of 86, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 5 m intervals. All three areas were highly disturbed and comprised of fill interspersed with modern refuse. The base of one Orient-like point

was recovered in Area 1, a quartz Levanna was found in Area 2, and in Area 3, five lithic flakes and a biface fragment were found. Although it is possible that the lithic artifacts may be associated with pre-contact sites outside of the project area, the three detention-basin areas are so disturbed that there is little if any possibility for intact pre-contact site remnants to be present within them.

25-3137 Daly, John, and Suzanne Cherau
2010 Supplemental Report, Eel River Headwaters Restoration Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 153 pages.

The report contains the results and interpretations of the archaeological monitoring for the Saw Mill Dam and includes the suggested public education interpretive text for the Cranberry Bog Complex and the Saw Mill Dam. The archaeological investigations documented aspects of the Saw Mill Dam's internal construction and uncovered evidence in the form of buried structural features of earlier dams and associated industrial campaigns at the site. The Saw Mill Dam was probably a late 19th-century structure containing the remains of two possible earlier dam structures. The presence of early 19th-century waterpower infrastructure contained within the Saw Mill Dam confirms that dam structures may be significant historic resources in the present landscape, but as a record of a continuum of industrial activities at the site. Archaeological recording of the dam's internal structure allows for a more precise analysis of site chronologies and construction activities than visual and documentary evidence alone. (See also report #25-3012.)

25-3138 Hoffman, Curtiss
2010 Middleborough Little League Site (19-PL-520), 2010 Archaeological Intensive Survey Interim Report and Permit Renewal Request, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 138 pages.

This report describes the preliminary results of an ongoing archaeological intensive survey undertaken on the first terrace above the Nemasket River during the 2010 field season. It details the research design, sampling strategy, field methodology, and field results, and provides preliminary conclusions. The 2010 season included excavation of 41, 50 x 50 cm test pits and recovered a total of 1,002 lithic artifacts, 677 pieces of debitage, 8,656 fire-burnt rocks, 2,597 pieces of organic material, and 1,104 post-contact period artifacts. It identified 35 cultural features. The main activities in the excavated portion of the site are interpreted as the manufacture and storage of items for ceremonial purposes, food and hide processing, and tool-making. The report compares results from the first and third terraces and concludes that there is substantial continuity between the two areas, though the chronological range on the first terrace may be more constrained.. (See also reports #25-1829, 25-1907, 25-2009, 25-2521, 25-2780, and 25-3064.)

25-3139 Harmon, James M.
2010 Archeological Investigation at the Hovagimian Barn Stow-Hardy House, Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, Massachusetts. 28 pages.

The report summarizes the results of an archaeological investigation conducted within the interior of the small, 20th-century structure. Three 1 x 1 m excavation units were placed at impact areas in the floor of the barn, associated with the installation of new vertical supports for an overlying floor. The units were found to contain a large amount of mid-20th-century cultural material, primarily flat glass, vessel glass, and nails; each unit also contained a feature associated with earlier supports that had been located in the same areas. The entire area of potential effect for the project was archaeologically excavated.

25-3140 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2010 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Summit Area Enhancement Project, Princeton, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

The archaeological testing consisted of 43, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated within project work areas including the proposed parking lot expansion, proposed handicap accessible lot, and

proposed summit observation tower. Fill layers were encountered at a number of test locations, with natural strata identified below fill. Bedrock or large boulders were encountered in every pit, ranging in depth from 12 to 64 cm. Historical or modern materials were recovered primarily from fill although small amounts of historical materials were also recovered from natural strata. While no archeological sites were identified by the testing, protection of survey markers or inscriptions within or adjacent to the proposed improvements is recommended.

25-3141 Chartier, Craig, and John Pretola
2010 Final Report for the Intensive Survey Testing at the Cronin Parcel, Farrington Road, Dennis, Massachusetts. 49 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted on a piece of property proposed to be subdivided into a cluster development. Testing was limited to two areas of previously identified high potential: a section of the proposed roadway measuring 50 x 6 m, and the eastern portion of Lot 7, which totaled approximately 0.08 acres. Extensive disturbance was found along the proposed roadway. This disturbance can be attributed to earlier plans, dating back to the 1920s, to subdivide this parcel and construct an access road. Eight 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated with no cultural material being recovered.

25-3142 Wheeler, Kathleen, and Anthony Booth
2009 Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Reverend John Hale House, Beverly, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

A limited archaeological survey revealed a mix of 18th- through 20th-century artifacts that provides little new information about the inhabitants of the Hale House. The house dates to 1694 originally, with additions made in 1745 and in the 20th century. Archaeologists excavated two 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and one 60 x 40 cm test pit in the front (north) yard along the proposed route of a perimeter drain, as well as a small 30 x 25 cm test hole at the doorstep. A relatively small number of artifacts were found, primarily architectural debris relating to the 350 years of construction and maintenance of the 1745 ell addition. Although the stratigraphy shows cultural layering, pre-1745 strata are almost sterile.

25-3143 Fitzell, Sean, Susan Hathaway, and Cynthia Auman
2002 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Sagamore Hill Antenna Complex, Hamilton, Massachusetts, and Eagle Hill Antenna Facility, Ipswich, Massachusetts. 136 pages.

As part of ongoing cultural resources management work at Hanscom Air Force Base, recent archaeological surveys have been conducted in Hamilton and Ipswich. Investigation of the Sagamore Hill Antenna Complex (Hamilton) was based upon an earlier assessment of the property conducted in 1994. The survey included background research, a surface inspection/pedestrian survey, and a limited program of subsurface testing, resulting in the identification of nine areas exhibiting moderate probability for the location of historical period resources. Previously recorded historical properties in the vicinity include HAM-HA-1 and HAM.905. Four of the nine areas also contained moderate probability for the location of prehistoric resources. The gravesite of a Native American is located just outside the south boundary of the property. A 100 ft buffer zone was established around the grave. The current survey focused on the nine moderate probability areas identified during the 1994 assessment, designated Areas A-I. Sixty 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 20 m intervals, along transects spaced at 25 m. All nine areas exhibited a combination of intact soils and some soil disturbance. Four of the nine testing areas each contained one test pit with artifacts (totaling five flakes). These finds constitute a prehistoric archaeological site, 19-ES-745, characterized as a short-term resource foray area of unknown temporal period. No previous archaeological assessment of the 65 acre Ipswich Property (Eagle Hill Antenna Facility) has occurred. The current survey focused on high probability areas and resulted in the excavation of 108, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, including 11 radials, excavated at 20 m intervals. The survey revealed that previous construction and improvements had disturbed many portions of the property. A total of 27 test pits contained artifacts in both the plow zone and intact sub-plow zone hori-

zons. Of these, 24 constituted prehistoric and historical site 19-ES-744. Site 19-ES-744 included a prehistoric component consisting of a small lithic scatter of 53 flakes, which likely represent knapping debris associated with resource foray and not habitation. The historical period component consisted mostly of small fragments of glass and shell, with limited quantities of whiteware, porcelain, and redware sherds. This material was likely deposited in the early 20th century. The low numbers of artifacts and lack of diversity suggest that the artifacts were a secondary deposit. (See also reports #25-1409 and 25-3144.)

25-3144 Donohue, Barbara
2004 Archaeological Sites Record Notebook for Hanscom Air Force Base, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 28 pages.
Donohue, Barbara
2007 Update of Archaeological Sites Record Notebook for Hanscom Air Force Base, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 6 pages.
Dudek, Martin G.
2010 Hanscom Air Force Base Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. 7 pages.

As a result of eight archaeological surveys conducted within Hanscom Air Force Base since 1993, two prehistoric and two historical period sites have been identified. In 1998, historical site LEX-HA-9 was identified on the main base during an intensive survey, consisting of a short-term use dump dating from the 1910s to the 1930s. A 2003 specialized metal detector survey identified one historical site associated with the Battle of April 19, 1775, whose limits were defined during additional archaeological and geophysical surveys in 2004 and 2005. No further artifacts were recovered during the 2005 investigations, but the results suggested that features associated with the 18th-century Thomas Nelson Farm Site (19-MD-347/LEX-HA-6) were located within both Hanscom Air Force Base and Minute Man National Historical Park. In Hamilton, a 2001 intensive survey at the Sagamore Hill Antenna Complex identified one prehistoric site (19-ES-745) consisting of five flakes, characterized as a short-term resources foray area. Another 2001 intensive survey in Ipswich, at the Eagle Hill Antenna Facility, identified Site 19-ES-744, containing both prehistoric and historical period materials. Surveys in Bedford, Scituate, and Sudbury did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites. The Notebooks and the Cultural Resources Management Plan describe the inaccuracies that were discovered in the 2002 archaeological catalogue for the sites in Hamilton and Ipswich and how these were rectified in 2003, including cataloging historical period artifacts that had not been previously recorded, revising incorrect prehistoric flake categorization, and revising incorrect paper tags for artifact bags. (See also reports #25-1409, 25-3143, and 25-3145.)

25-3145 Donohue, Barbara
2010 Results of Research Conducted on the Thomas Nelson Farm Site (19-MD-347/LEX-HA-6) in Hanscom Air Force Base, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

A 3.1 acre parcel of land in Lexington within the western portion of Hanscom Air Force Base (HAFB), which had not been included in a previous specialized archaeological survey in 2007, was transferred to Minute Man National Park (MIMA). The area was considered to have high potential for battlefield debris as well as high potential for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. Prior to the property transfer a specialized archaeological survey was conducted on the parcel that included documentary research, metal detector and magnetometer surveys, and an archaeological field investigation. Documentary research for the specialized archaeological survey revealed that the area under study or a significant section of it might hold an association with the Thomas Nelson, Sr. Farm Site (19-MD-347/LEX-HA-6). It was determined that significant landscape features possibly associated with the Battle of April 19, 1775, as well as vestiges of historical land use practices, may still exist within both the parcel being transferred to MIMA and in HAFB. The 2009 survey consisted of documentary research into primary and secondary sources and a field walkover at both HAFB and MIMA. As a result of the survey, four landscape features associated with the Thomas Nelson Farm Site, one landscape feature belonging to either Nelson or his neighbor, and two that post date Nelson's farm have been identified in HAFB. Within the par-

cel transferred to MIMA, 10 landscape features associated with the site, one landscape feature suspected to belong to either Nelson or his neighbor, and two that post date Nelson's farm have been identified. (See also reports #25-750, 25-2768, and 25-3144.)

25-3146 Stephens, Sarah Ann
2010 Modest Ministers or Posh Preachers? A Study of the Personal Adornment Collection of the Hancock-Clarke House, Lexington, Massachusetts. 135 pages.

This thesis focuses on identity and presentation and their balance with growing consumerism in a heavily religious society, in order to determine how two influential ministers, Reverends John Hancock and Jonas Clarke, were utilizing adornment and clothing throughout the 18th century. Were they displaying their power and high status through fashionable accessories or were they maintaining a modest appearance to set an example of piousness and humility for the community? Roland Wells Robbins excavated the Hancock-Clarke House site for the Lexington Historical Society in 1965-1966; however no analysis was conducted on the artifacts at that time. Fifty-four personal adornment artifacts were separated from the entire assemblage for this analysis. Each artifact was analyzed based on design and style, and the objects were dated to determine to which family they belonged. When available, documentary evidence of purchasing patterns and individual preferences was used for comparison and reference. A comparison to the tin-glaze ceramic assemblage from the excavation was conducted, as was a comparison to a high-status household's adornment collection from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The analysis determined that the Hancocks and Clarkes were not using adornment as a method of displaying their power and status in the community. Instead, they created several public identities with their adornment to maintain leadership among various groups. When preaching, they were very humble and modest, choosing muted styles when possible and rejecting excessive fashion. When among other social groups, they recognized the power of fashion and adornment. These men were maintaining a balance between piety and presentation to represent themselves and their communities.

25-3147 Kosack, Katie L.
2010 Entertaining, Dining, and Novel Drinking: Rural Gentility and the Reverend John Hancock's Household, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1700-1750. 128 pages.

In early 18th-century Massachusetts, the rise of refined behavior paralleled the expansion of colonial markets and consumer choice. Objects related to the refined consumption of food and drink took center stage in the transformation of colonial entertaining. The availability of new foodstuffs and the associated equipage transformed sociability and the meaning of eating and drinking. These changes coupled with the high level of social mobility meant that performances with novel objects became dynamic symbols of one's social status. By examining the archaeological material from the Hancock-Clarke House excavation in 1966, specifically artifact classes including ceramic tableware, glass tableware, and assorted metal cutlery, this thesis explores how Reverend John Hancock, minister of Lexington, expressed his social status through refined entertaining. Ultimately, this research provides evidence that spiritual leaders of communities adopted the social protocols of polite society and used new status-laden goods. Genteel entertaining was a social strategy that allowed ministers to perform and solidify their social status and position in the secular community. Reverend Hancock's profession and education offered a certain level of status; however, specialized objects for entertaining suggest that Hancock was also incorporating many of the new mannerly and novel consumption protocols that became part and parcel of gentility. Reverend Hancock, as the spiritual leader of Lexington, experienced a status transformation during the first half of the 18th century, as he was economically middling but culturally elite. In many ways the social role and high level of cultural capital that ministers assumed required that they also assume polite ways of entertaining and living as a way of signaling and performing their high level of social status to those around them.

25-3148 Way, Michael A.
2010 Beef, Mutton, Pork, and a Taste Of Turtle: Zooarchaeology and Nineteenth-Century African American Foodways at the Boston-Higgenbotham House, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 159 pages.

In 1774, nearly ten years before slavery was abolished in Massachusetts, an emancipated African American weaver named Seneca Boston purchased a tract of land in the Newtown section of Nantucket. It is here that over the next thirty years Seneca Boston and his Wampanoag wife, Thankful Micah, would build a house, now known as the Boston-Higgenbotham House, and raise six children. The Boston-Higgenbotham House was home to the descendants of Seneca Boston and Thankful Micah for over one hundred years. Throughout the 19th century a vibrant and active African American community was developing in Newtown, and several generations of the Boston family played an integral role in this community's development. This thesis utilizes foodways as an entrée into the lives of these individuals through a zooarchaeological analysis of faunal remains deposited as trash from the meals they consumed. Focusing specifically on the animal components of their diets, this thesis considers the role that the foods they consumed may have played in constructing, reconstructing, and negotiating social and economic statuses and ethnicity and in challenging racist stereotypes and ideologies.

25-3149 Allard, Amelie
2010 Foodways, Commensality and Nipmuc Identity: An Analysis of Faunal Remains from Sarah Boston's Farmstead, Grafton, Massachusetts, 1790-1840. 136 pages.

The Sarah Boston Farmstead site consists of the remains of a late 18th- to early 19th-century Nipmuc household. The head of the household, Sarah Boston Phillips, was the fourth of four generations of Nipmuc women to inherit and settle on the Muckamaug parcel, the tract of land that was allotted to the family in 1728. Previous studies have suggested that Sarah Boston's house may have served as a locus for the creation of a Native, Nipmuc identity, as well as a gathering place for the members of the community wherein they could eat, drink, and converse about their daily lives and concerns. Through the analysis of faunal remains recovered on the site, this thesis aims not only to provide rare information on Nipmuc diet and foodways during this period, but also explore whether the faunal remains support the idea of the site as a place of communal gathering. This study further considers the historical context and ramifications of the adoption of animal husbandry by Native people of New England in general and by the inhabitants of the site in particular, and argues that raising livestock was for Native Americans a politically and culturally charged decision influenced by a number of interrelated historical circumstances, such as the pressures of land encroachment and missionary agendas, the cycle of debt, land sale, and indentured servitude, and intermarriages between Native women and African American men. This leads to the examination of the relationship between food, foodways, and the process of identity formation, and considers the ways in which food and related daily practices communicate Nipmuc identity on the site.

25-3150 Ferguson, Kelly A.
2010 A Macrobotanical Analysis of Native American Maize Agriculture at the Smith's Point Site. 119 pages.

The Smith's Point Site was a seasonally inhabited Native American encampment in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, occupied from the Middle Woodland through the early Colonial periods. Excavations at the site in the early 1990s yielded the remains of a multi-component site including both an agricultural field and an adjacent living area. The macrobotanical remains from the agricultural and living area features were examined for this thesis in order to investigate subsistence practices at the site. The findings show that Native Americans actively shaped these ecological niches for purposes such as maintaining and improving their subsistence base. These landscape management activities included field burning and maize agriculture. The macrobotanical data also lend insights into social dynamics at the site, specifically women's roles in shaping these landscapes. As women were the primary inhabitants, farmers, wild plant managers, and shellfishers at the site, their cumulative niche-construction activities not only nourished the community but also made a measurable impact upon the landscape and indicate horticultural innovation over time. Lastly, the use of radiocarbon dating on charred maize and bayberry remains from the agricultural field helped to pinpoint landscape management events at the site. The results suggest a Middle Wood-

land landscape-clearing event that enriched soil fertility and promoted wild edible plant growth. Agricultural remains dating to the 17th century suggest inhabitants expanded subsistence practices at Smith's Point over time, adding agriculture to their well-established seasonal round.

25-3151 Luhman, Hope E., and Mark E. Penney
2010 Supplemental Archaeological Field Investigation, 115kV K-163 Transmission Line Project, Towns of Groveland, West Newbury, Merrimac, and Amesbury, Essex County, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

A supplemental archaeological field investigation was conducted for an electrical transmission line improvement project, in response to a request by the Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Office. In the initial reconnaissance and intensive survey report, the project area was tested with a total of 161, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, and no pre-contact archaeological deposits were located. However, historical period artifacts were found in six areas. All artifact finds were either in disturbed contexts or interpreted as isolated finds. For the supplemental investigation, a total of 33, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated, and no cultural material was found. (See also report #25-2953.)

25-3152 Donta, Christopher L.
2009 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Lot 25 Housing Project, First Discovery Road, Truro, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Twelve 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated to test an area of impact measuring 0.63 acres. No Native American artifacts or features were encountered. No historical features were found, other than disturbance related to an abandoned roadcut, and recent period artifacts that likely date from use of the project area for outdoor gathering.

25-3153 Gillis, Nichole, and Gregory R. Dubell
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Archaeological Site Examination, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, Northampton Expansion Project, Southwick, Massachusetts. 212 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted for the proposed project involving construction of a new natural gas compressor station and pipeline connection within a 5.3 acre parcel and 0.31 acre easement. The survey resulted in the identification of one multi-component archaeological site, designated the Edwin Newton Farmstead Site. The site consists of a post-contact period fieldstone house foundation and associated cultural material, and two pre-contact loci (Pre-contact Loci 1 and 2). The remainder of the project area contained a low density of domestic and structural refuse from plow zone contexts. Both the pre- and post-contact components of the Edwin Newton Farmstead Site contained sufficient data in undisturbed contexts to be considered potentially significant archaeological resources. A portion of the site could not be avoided and an archaeological site examination was undertaken within the impact area. Pre-contact Locus 1 of the Edwin Newton Farmstead Site consists of 45 pieces of chipping debris and an Otter Creek projectile point and likely represents a single, short-term episode of late stage tool manufacture and maintenance during the early Late Archaic period. Pre-contact Locus 2 of the Edwin Newton Farmstead Site consists of one piece of rhyolite, one piece of quartz, and three pieces of quartzite chipping debris. The post-contact component of the Edwin Newton Farmstead Site is represented by an H-shaped, dry-laid fieldstone foundation, demolition debris from two possible outbuildings, and a relatively small post-contact period cultural material assemblage. The Edwin Newton Farmstead Site is considered to be a potentially significant archaeological resource given its association with the rural settlement of Southwick. The domestic core of the Edwin Newton Farmstead Site east of the current access road, including the house foundation, will not be impacted during construction.

25-3154 Pendery, Steven R.
2009 Archeological Testing for Museum Fire Suppression Water Line and Condensing Unit Pads,

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Saugus, Massachusetts. 21 pages.

A project involving the installation of a fire suppression system for the recently rehabilitated museum requires construction of four-inch water lines, crossing about 15 m from the street to the building at a depth of about two m. In addition, three 1 x 1 m excavations at a depth of 10 cm from the surface are required for the emplacement of condensing unit pads immediately west of the museum annex. A ground penetrating radar survey was conducted of the project area in an attempt to locate existing disturbances to use as a corridor for the water line and to evaluate the general integrity of the area. No disturbances were found except for an existing water line; however, the immediate area west of the building and an area with tree root disturbance were detected, so the line will extend through that area. Two 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated to the east and west of the tree disturbance. Most deposits, including the earliest, contained a mixture of pre-contact lithics and late 19th- and early 20th- century artifacts.

25-3155 Skinas, David C.
2000 Intensive Archeological Investigation of the Damde Meadows Wetland Restoration Project at World's End, Hingham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

An archaeological survey for the proposed installation of culverts in two earthen dikes was conducted, consisting of three 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and six auger cores, as well as a ground penetrating radar study of the outer dike. No cultural material was recovered and it was determined that the project as currently designed will not adversely effect any element of the 17th-century earthen dike. All ground disturbance through the outer dike will be contained within early 20th-century fill material only.

25-3156 Shaw, Leslie C., with contributions by Mitchell T. Mulholland, Tonya Largy, and Robert Hasenstab
2000 The Fox Run 3 Site: Woodland Period Adaptations on Cape Cod. 177 pages.

An archaeological excavation was conducted at the Fox Run 3 Site (19-BN-286), a prehistoric shell midden located on a protected terrace near Shoestring Bay in Mashpee. The first stage in the excavation involved two 50 cm wide trenches in the center of the site to provide long, continuous profiles. Adjacent to the two trenches, 2 x 2 m squares were excavated using an alternate-square technique. The first occupation of the site occurred during the Early Woodland period, based on non-shell deposits located below the midden, including side-notched, Small Stemmed, and Rossville lithic bifaces, rolled copper beads, and grit-tempered ceramics. A pit feature radiocarbon-dated to 2,400 ± 150 B.P (Beta-31992). contained a cache of pigment stones, deer antler, and a complete ceramic vessel. One human burial, left unexcavated, likely dates to this early occupation as well. The majority of the cultural deposits at the site are associated with the Middle Woodland period. Three Fox Creek Lanceolate and 71 triangular points were recovered from clearly Middle Woodland contexts. The Middle and Late Woodland strata include 41 features and both shell-bearing and non-shell layers. The site was occupied during the late fall through early spring, with occupants exploiting terrestrial species (predominantly deer), small anadromous fish, and shellfish. The combination of good stratigraphy, excellent preservation of organic materials, and the large artifact assemblage makes the Fox Run 3 Site an important cultural resource in the study of regional prehistory. It is recommended that the area of the Early Woodland component (the area most likely to contain human burials) be protected with a buffer area; no further archaeological treatment is recommended to the north of the burial area. (See also reports #25-821 and 25-2338.)

25-3157 Herbster, Holly, and Dianna Doucette
2006 A Cultural and Archaeological Context for the Peace Haven Site (19-BR-108), Freetown, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

The 20 acre Peace Haven Site (19-BR-108) is located just north of the Fall River town line on the eastern bank of the lower Taunton River, The site was utilized by Native Americans for more than

10,000 years, with the earliest component dating to the Early Archaic period and the most extensive occupation during the Middle Archaic period. Freetown and Fall River residents have identified this site and the surrounding sites in the area as a priority heritage landscape. The goals of this project were to gather background information about the Peace Haven Site and its surrounding area, assess the relationship of the Peace Haven Site to other archaeological resources in the vicinity, assess the site's National Register eligibility, and update the MHC site form. The Peace Haven Site, and possibly the cluster of smaller sites that surround it, appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district.

25-3158 Handsman, Russell G.
2010 First Whalers: Wampanoag Indian Communities and the New Bedford Whaling Industry, 1825-1925. 168 pages.

Historical studies of the whaling industry in New England assume that native whalers dramatically decreased in number throughout the 18th century. In this research report, the author rejects this notion by extensively researching 19th-century Wampanoag whalers based in New Bedford, tracing individuals through crew lists, diaries, journals, and ledgers to document their continued participation in the industry into the early 20th century. Close analysis of whaler lists allows for the study of Native communities at sea, as well as the tracing of Wampanoag individuals' movements between ancestral communities and New Bedford. The author concludes that in the first half of the 19th century, relatively large numbers of Wampanoag individuals were whalers based in New Bedford. Little evidence suggests that an Indian enclave or community existed in New Bedford, suggesting the maintenance of close ties with ancestral homelands. In the second half of the 19th century, the rise of industrialization and urbanization created increased worldwide demand for whale-based lubricants and illuminants, necessitating longer whaling voyages and larger ships. This shift in voyage length likely led to more permanent Wampanoag households within New Bedford, which were clustered together in neighborhoods but were never exclusively Indian enclaves. The author suggests that this trend indicates that ancestral communities, homelands, and histories "back home" were still the core of these individuals' cultural identities, even when they lived in New Bedford. By the early 20th century, as New Bedford's economy shifted from its reliance on whaling, the "urban Indians" of New Bedford more often were occupied as farmers and laborers than whalers. In his conclusion, the author presents four core ideas about whaling that were enriched, challenged, or transformed by his study: 1) the long history of Wampanoag Indian whaling took place within an ancient world of social and cultural landscapes; 2) the history of Wampanoag Indian whaling needs to be a profoundly historical enterprise; 3) as a group, whalers of color may not have had common or similar experiences despite being assigned a shared, race-based identity; and 4) ancestral place and community are key concepts in exploring the lives and experiences of Indian whalers.

25-3159 Kirakosian, Katharine V., Angela M. Labrador, and Siobhan M. Hart
2011 Summary Report on 2008 Archaeological Investigations, Eaglebrook Area D Site (19-FR-415), Deerfield, Massachusetts. 141 pages.

During the 2008 field season, students and teaching staff conducted archaeological reconnaissance at the site as a continuation of professional testing conducted in 2006 and 2007. In total, 42 test units of varying sizes were excavated within the project area, totaling 24.55 m^2. Twenty features and over 15,500 individual artifacts were documented through excavation and soil flotation. Documented features included two refuse pits with associated postmolds, two refuse pits without postmolds, one possible postmold, the base of a fire hearth, and 11 unexcavated features of varying size. Flotation samples from two refuse pits with associated postmolds were analyzed by an archaeobotanist. Feature soils contained a range of artifacts, including cut brass, fire-cracked and reddened rock, glass trade beads, Native American ceramics, white clay pipe fragments, animal and fish bones, freshwater and marine shell, charred flora (including maize), lithic debitage, one flaked biface, and one piece of wampum. The 2008 findings support previous conclusions that a significant number of subsurface features are intact in the project area. The pattern of large, circular features in close proximity across the project area suggests there was an intense period of oc-

cupation(s) at this site, which necessitated varied resource storage and processing. The site's artifacts could be broadly grouped into two different occupational periods: Native American presence during the late 16th to mid-17th centuries, and an agricultural component consistent with other European-American sites of the late 18th to mid-20th centuries. (See also report #25-2773.)

25-3160 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2011 An Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Relocation of the Caesar Robbins House in the Town of Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

Archaeological testing within the relocation area consisted of 38, 50 x 50 cm test pits at 5 m intervals. Excavations led to the identification of a former roadbed, parking lot disturbance, and a former agricultural field, with a mix of 18th- to 20th-century artifacts recovered primarily from the plowzone or fill. The materials represent field trash and modern activities. A Native American site, the Robbins House North Locus Site, was discovered on the northern edge of the project area. The site consists of a low density (eight artifacts) of quartz and rhyolite debitage and a quartz core, with seven artifacts recovered from the plowzone and one rhyolite flake from the B horizon. The site appears to continue into wetlands north and west of the project area.

25-3161 Donohue, Barbara
2011 Archaeological Monitoring Report of Construction Activities at the Eustis Street Firehouse, Roxbury, Massachusetts. 29 pages.

As a result of a site examination archaeological survey for construction activities associated with the restoration of the Eustis Street Firehouse in the Roxbury neighborhood of Boston, two grave shafts as well as the articulated remains of three unmarked burials were revealed. The firehouse, constructed in 1859, is located within the original boundaries of the Eliot Burying Ground dating to 1630. One of the recommendations of the site examination was that an archaeologist be present to monitor construction-related excavations associated with the proposed project. Archaeological monitoring revealed 11 features associated with the burial ground and former activities associated with the firehouse, four of which may be associated with intact human burials. It is recommended that the locations of all features associated with unmarked human burials and those features that cover the possible burials be mapped on the final project plans so that their location will be protected in perpetuity. (See also report #25-3128.)

25-3162 Blancke, Shirley B.
2011 A Report on the H.C. Wheeler Collection of Native American Artifacts, Concord Museum, Concord, MA. 13 pages.

A research project was aimed at identifying the provenience of a 19th-century collection of Native American artifacts attributed only to an "H.C. Wheeler" that were allegedly surface collected from sites near the Concord River. Through genealogical research as well as contact with current Wheeler family members, it was possible to associate the collection with H.C. Wheeler who lived at the Thoreau (Birthplace) Farm from 1883 to 1915 and was known to be an avid collector. The collection is comprised of 725 stone artifacts, only 92 of which can be linked to the Thoreau Farm specifically. These 92 artifacts include a wide range of projectile points from the Middle and Late Archaic periods as well as the Early and Middle Woodland periods, suggesting the presence of multiple short-term camps of hunter-gatherer peoples over thousands of years. Although three ancient Native American sites have been identified within one mile of the Thoreau Farm (19-MD-472, 19-MD-86, and 19-MD-87), the provenance of the collection can neither be confidently established at any of these sites nor on any specific area within the farm land itself.

25-3163 Lavin, Lucianne
2011 Mohicans Past & Present: A Study of Cultural Survival. 38 pages.

Located at the Stockbridge Mission House, artifacts collected from Stockbridge Mohicans living in Wisconsin between 1929 and 1937 along with associated documents show that although they

had been Christianized, victimized, and precariously depopulated through European diseases, poverty, and warfare over the past 300 years, the Mohicans remained a tribal community throughout the historical period. They achieved this through adherence to core cultural and spiritual traditions and strong leadership that focused tribal members on several key survival strategies, which allowed the Mohican people to remain together physically and politically. Their story is one of courage and persistence in the face of seemingly unbeatable odds.

25-3164 Cox, J. Lee, Jr., Joel I. Klein, T. Arron Kotlensky, and Douglas C. McVarish
2011 Phase II Investigation of Target M4/S5, Proposed South Terminal Marine Infrastructure Park, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

Underwater archaeological investigation of a shipwreck located within sub-tidal areas of the New Bedford Harbor, combined with documentary research, assisted in establishing the identity of the wreck. The wreck has been confirmed as the *Thomas H. Lawrence*, a three-masted schooner constructed in Boston in 1891, retrofitted in 1939 and abandoned in New Bedford Harbor in 1940. The abandoned vessel burned and sank in 1941 at the foot of Potamska Street in New Bedford. Data collected from the underwater investigation and through historical research was used to evaluate the significance of the wreck. The archaeological research potential of the *Thomas H. Lawrence* wreck site is very limited. In addition to the vessel having burned prior to sinking, the site's integrity has been seriously diminished by dredging activities and the effects of ice and storms in New Bedford harbor. No evidence was found suggesting the *Thomas H. Lawrence* was associated with a significant event.

25-3165 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and Michael J. Hubbard
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Brewster Wind Energy Turbine A, Brewster, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Archaeological investigation of the sensitivity of the project area concluded that Wind Turbine A is situated within an environmental and geographic setting known to correlate with Native American site locales. Excavation of 20, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits within the approximately two acre area did not yield any cultural materials or locate any cultural features.

25-3166 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Zoia Property, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

The archaeological survey consisted of 40, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated within the proposed 1.8 acre project area. The subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of 162 pieces of cultural material, including 129 historical and modern period artifacts and 33 pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris. No artifact concentrations or cultural features were identified. The cultural materials were collected in disturbed A/landscaped soils and in fill deposits. The lack of site integrity combined with a lack of diagnostic tools or features limits the information potential of the site.

25-3167 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2011 Archeological Monitoring for Percolation Tests for Proposed Septic System Improvements at the Codman Estate, 34 Codman Road, Town of Lincoln, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Archaeological testing for a proposed septic system involved excavation of five backhoe trenches for geotechnical and percolation data. Archeological monitoring and documentation of the trench excavation identified artificial terrace landscaping at the two trench locations south of the 18th-century Codman House, soil truncation at two trench locations in a field east of the house, and several feet of historic fill east of the house. The historic fill was associated with brick and mortar rubble from a demolition event, possibly chimney replacement.

25-3168 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., Michael J. Hubbard, and Alan Leveillee
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, South Hadley Landfill Expansion Project, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 81 pages.

An archaeological survey of the 21 acre expansion area included background research and the excavation of 109, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in areas assessed as having moderate to high sensitivity for containing archaeological resources. No cultural materials were identified.

25-3169 Robinson, David S.
2010 Marine Archaeological Documentation and Assessment, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, Unanticipated Shipwreck Discovery, New Bedford Upper Harbor, Acushnet, Massachusetts. 167 pages.

In response to the discovery of an unanticipated shipwreck, a marine archaeological investigation was undertaken. This investigation involved performing a marine remote sensing field survey to assess site integrity and identify additional shipwreck elements potentially still lying on the harbor floor, the subsequent recovery of identified additional shipwreck elements, the documentation and analysis of hull timbers and artifacts recovered from the site, and archival research to identify the wreck. The study resulted in the identification, recovery, and documentation of the ship's remains, and the assessment that the site lacked contextual integrity. The recovered hull components and artifacts were determined to be either too degraded and/or too contaminated to be conserved and curated. Archival research in combination with the analysis of the remote sensing survey and archaeological data suggests that the wreck dates from the late 18th century and likely represents the remains of a once-common class of ship, the 100-ton inter-colonial-West Indies merchant vessel. The discovered ship remains appear to be those of a vessel that was abandoned at the end of its service life and left derelict on the eastern edge of the Acushnet River.

25-3170 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2011 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Site of a Telecommunications Monopole Facility, 59 Thresher Road, Town of Hardwick, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

The archaeological survey tested the proposed location of the monopole facility, access drive, and underground utility easement. The excavations included 15, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, consisting of a 30 m block of nine test pits at 10 m intervals and 6 judgmental test pits. No cultural material was recovered.

25-3171 Cook, Lauren J.
2011 Archaeological Monitoring, 73 Ocean Grove Ave., Swansea, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted to identify archaeological resources, specifically potential ancient Native American burials, within the project area for a proposed cellular telecommunications compound. The excavations monitored included the 7 x 7.5 m tower foundation area and a 50 x 1.5 m utility trench. Plans were prepared showing the locations and depths of features, and representative profiles (the west and south walls of the compound and tower excavations, and the south side of the trench) were prepared. Soil profiles indicated that the area was intensively disturbed by the construction of a parking area in the 1980s. In all, 11 features were recorded in the footprint of the compound, and three in the utility trench. Six features were interpreted as planting holes, which exhibited irregular morphology and various fills around clearly identifiable root casts. Four features were identified as filled disturbances associated with the construction of the parking lot and landscaping activities in the adjacent verge. The latter features contained diagnostic material, including beer bottle fragments, candy wrappers, ice cream bar wrappers, and asphalt fragments, all dating to the second half of the 20th century. The final feature was initially identified as a possible posthole, but proved to be a geophysical test boring that was drilled as part of the present project. Three additional features were encountered during the excavation of a utility

trench on the property. Two of these were pipe trenches leading from the Legion Hall to a nearby leach field; the third was a filled trench, possibly associated with the leach field itself. No significant archaeological features or deposits were noted. All material and features recovered dated to the mid- to late 20th century.

25-3172 Barnes, Ruth Carol
1972 Bear Swamp 2, A Preliminary Report. 559 pages.

Archaeological excavations at the Bear Swamp 2 Site (19-BR-119) in Berkley, Massachusetts, occurred ahead of highway reconstruction-related activities in 1970. The site was located in what was then an abandoned field about 400 ft long and 230 ft wide, and the surrounding area was known to have been heavily occupied in the ancient period, with previously documented Native American sites nearby including the Late Archaic Bear Swamp 1 Site and, Sweets Knoll, an Early Woodland site. Based on the lack of pottery and shells in the artifact assemblage, the site was thought to represent a Late Archaic single-component campsite. The archaeological food remains, including bird and animal bones, nuts, and seeds, indicate that the site may have been used as a camp during fall and winter hunting expeditions. The recovery of a variety of projectile point types, including triangular points, long, slender stemmed point, and short, stubby stemmed points suggests that the site might have been occupied on at least three separate occasions, although temporal overlap between some of these tool types was recognized. Other lithic artifacts from the site included quartz knives, atlatl weights, hammerstones, paint cups, and gouges. The only features at the site that could potentially provide insight into the housing at the site were reddened areas, which may represent house floors, and deep pits which could potentially have been used as shelters. Excavations also resulted in the discovery of charcoal pit features, hearth features, and garbage pits. In terms of the spatial occupation of the site, the first group to come to Bear Swamp may have camped near its bank and used triangular points and atlatl weights; over time this group may have discovered better resources on the hillside and experimented with slightly modified stone tools in order to better exploit these resources.

25-3173 Laskoski, Gregg, and Holly Herbster
2011 Intensive (Locational) Survey, Industrial Tower & Wireless Upton Cell Tower, Upton, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

An archaeological survey of the 4,096 ft^2 monopole tower compound and an approximately 100-foot-long access roadway involved the excavation of 31, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. No cultural materials were identified.

25-3174 Herbster, Holly
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Osprey Ridge Residential Parcel, Assessors Map 35, Lot 17-2, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of the approximately 13,500 ft^2 parcel in the Squibnocket Ridge section of Chilmark. Two previously identified Native American archaeological sites (19-DK-61 and 19-DK-93) are located within and/or adjacent to the property, and unmarked human burials have been identified in adjacent areas. Seventeen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated, followed by machine-assisted topsoil stripping across all proposed impact areas. A low density of chipping debris, a single biface, and shell fragments were collected in addition to the identification and mapping of 20 cultural features. No feature excavation was conducted. The Native American deposits are all likely associated with the previously identified Hornblower I and/or Hornblower Shellheap Sites.

25-3175 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and Alan Leveillee
2011 Cultural Resources Review and Assessment, USDA-NRCS Cape Cod Improvement Projects, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. 107 pages.

An archaeological assessment survey was conducted for the 19 proposed stormwater management,

five salt marsh restoration, and five fish passage improvement projects in Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, and Wellfleet, Massachusetts. This survey included cultural resource database and literature review and site visits to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed work areas. The Bay Street and Little River Road (Barnstable); Barley Neck Road, Gilman Lane, and Quanset Pond Landing (Orleans); Ellis Road (Eastham); and Saint's Landing and Paine's Creek Road (Brewster) practices are located in areas assessed as archaeologically sensitive. Archaeological monitoring of construction was recommended at each of these practices. The Holway Axe Factory is located in Bourne within an area of 17th-century Native American occupation and late 17th- through early 20th-century occupation and industrial activity. Intensive archaeological survey, including documentary research and subsurface testing along the proposed fishway, was recommended. The Santuit Pond practice is located along the southern impoundment of Santuit Pond in Mashpee. The site assessment visit and walkover established that 19th-and 20th-century cultural features are located within the planned improvement area. Historical features may be significant, and additional documentary research and detailed mapping and photo-documentation of the structural features were recommended.

25-3176 Donta, Christopher L., Marni Blake Walter, F. Timothy Barker, Antonio Medina, and Broughton Anderson
2011 Archaeological Reconnaissance, Intensive (Locational), and Site Examination Surveys for Lattice Structure Replacements in Peru, Windsor, Plainfield, Ashfield, Amherst, and Granby, Massachusetts. 177 pages.

Background research and surveys identified 15 areas of archaeological potential out of 39 replacement locations. Subsequent subsurface testing was conducted at the 15 locations in Windsor, Plainfield, Ashfield, and Amherst, resulting in the identification of one archaeological site in Amherst. Testing at Strong Street Native American Site resulted in the excavation of 43, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and one 1 x 1 m excavation unit across the site. Artifacts found consist primarily of chert and quartz chipping debris, associated with a burn feature radiocarbon dated to 1750 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-289041), in the Middle Woodland period. This site appears to be a small, perhaps seasonal campsite where Native Americans engaged in subsistence related activities such as tool sharpening, hunting, and food preparation.

25-3177 Doucette, Dianna L.
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Spring Street Access Road Project Area, Carver, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted along a proposed access road measuring 900 ft long by 60 ft wide. Thirty-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along three judgmental transects and within three test pit arrays. Subsurface testing yielded historical cultural material from two test pits and pre-contact cultural material from one test pit. Historical cultural material included window and bottle glass, brick fragments, earthenware, and nails. One piece of chipping debris was recovered from the B_2 soil horizon, designated Findspot 1. No additional cultural material was recovered. The isolated piece of chipping debris likely represents stone tool resharpening or manufacturing of an expedient tool such as a scraper or knife.

25-3178 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2011 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for National Grid's E157 Transmission Line Project, Westborough, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Archaeological survey consisted of the excavation of 35, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 10 m intervals and two judgmental test pits for proposed work areas. Only isolated historical and modern artifacts were recovered. No archaeological sites were identified.

25-3179 Flynn, Erin, and Holly Herbster
2011 Intensive (Locational) Survey, New Telecommunications Facility (BN537/Crescent Farm), Haverhill, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

The proposed project will include the construction of an approximately 125 ft monopole tower within a 75 x 75 ft enclosure. The project will also include the construction of an approximately 1,800 ft access easement and approximately 1,010 ft underground utility corridor. Twenty-five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated along four linear transects at 10 m intervals. No archaeological deposits were identified.

25-3180 Smith, Leith
2011 Report on the Archaeological Site Examination of the Cistern Room, Furnace Room, and Blower Unit Locations in the Mansion House Cellar at Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

A landscape and structural restoration plan for the 45 acre historic estate recommended archaeological investigations to identify the location, character, and integrity of Gore-period features that could potentially be included in restoration efforts. Recommendations included investigation of the mansion's extensive cellar, better understanding the functioning of cellar spaces, and identifying sources of moisture that needed to be addressed as part of the restoration work. Cellar investigations began in 2008 and focused on the cistern room, new furnace locations in the furnace room, and heating blower unit locations in the servant's food preparation room, the cellar under the east entryway, and under the library. Work in the cistern room revealed the former presence of a marble tile floor 50 cm below the present floor surface, suggesting this room may have functioned as a dairy during the Gore period. The floor was removed and replaced by sand and gravel fill possibly to alleviate moisture problems due to fluctuating levels of ground water. Opening of one excavation unit in the servant's food preparation room revealed intact brick flooring that likely dates to the Gore period or earlier. Investigations in the furnace room found that the two brick pavements likely date to the Gore period and to the later 19th century respectively, and artifact-bearing deposits that contain construction/demolition rubble, ceramics, and glass of the pre-Gore and Gore periods. Work in the cellar under the east entryway found a Gore or pre-Gore period floor surface consisting of 3 cm of dark brown loam as well as a stone-lined passage that may have carried air to a late 19th-century furnace and possibly to a Gore-period chimney. Opening of one unit in the cellar under the library revealed a brick floor and brick partition wall that date to the pre-Gore or Gore period. Future work on a room-by-room basis will focus on developing a better understanding of these deposits and features. (See also reports #25-2717, 25-2823, 25-2845, 25-3070, and 25-3185.)

25-3181 Elquist, Ora, and A. Peter Mair, II
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Uxbridge High School, Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 109 pages.

The archaeological survey conducted included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. The excavation consisted of 202, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits along 17 judgmental linear transects, six 30 x 30 m blocks, six test pit arrays, and six judgmental test pits. Archival research revealed that the project area is in close proximity to the previously documented and significant ancient Lavallee Site 2 (19-WR-880), and the historic Blackstone Canal and associated historical features. The proposed area of project impacts will not have an effect on either of these resources. Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of four findspots. Findspot 1 consists of an isolated unidentified rhyolite projectile point fragment and Findspot 2 consists of four pieces of quartz and quartzite chipping debris recovered from a single test pit. Findspots 3 and 4 each consist of one piece of quartz chipping debris. The recovered Native American materials may represent brief visits to the uplands west of the Blackstone River for resource procurement by occupants of the nearby Lavallee Site 2. Activities associated with these brief visits include hunting forays as evidenced by the projectile point fragment find, and brief episodes of stone tool manufacture and/or maintenance represented by the chipping debris. (See also report #25-3183).

25-3182 Ritchie, Duncan
2011 Intensive Archaeological Survey, T-Mobile 2G Telecommunications Facility, Site No. 4BS-0442-I NSTAR, Wayland, Massachusetts. 69 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of the 3 x 200 ft utility and access easement as well as the 13 x 23 ft equipment lease area. The project area was close to but outside of the eastern boundary of the Wayland Center Railroad Complex (WAY-HA-4), located where the Boston & Maine Railroad easement reaches the west edge of Millbrook Road. Archival research indicated the project area is within a core area of Native American settlement centered on the Sudbury River and Mill Brook. A local informant identified three structures that were formerly located near the project area in the first quarter of the 20th century, including a crossing tender's shanty located adjacent to Millbrook Road, a grain company building on a siding directly east of Millbrook Road and north of the project area, and a small wood frame hand car house on the southern side of the Boston & Maine Railroad easement. Based on a walkover inspection, the Boston & Maine Railroad easement was built on artificial fill, but a majority of the project area had some potential to contain intact natural subsoil horizons under deposits of fill. Subsurface testing consisted of 11, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 10 m intervals along a single judgmental transect. Sixty-nine artifacts recovered from test pits consisted of coal, coal ash, clinker/coke, ceramic sherds (redware, creamware, whiteware), clear or aqua colored bottle glass, and structural materials (brick, window glass, iron wire, bolt, nail).

25-3183 Banister, Jennifer Bonner, and A. Peter Mair, II
2007 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Blackstone River Bikeway, Section 2, and Archaeological Site Examinations, River Road Site 1, River Road Site 2, Lavallee Site 1, and Lavallee Site 2, Millville and Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 126 pages.

Archaeological surveys resulted in the identification of Native American archaeological sites named River Road 1&2 Site (19-WR-896) and Lavallee Sites 1 & 2 (19-WR-897 and –880, respectively). A site examination investigation was completed for each of the sites. These investigations resulted in the collection of 2,547 pieces of chipping debris, 33 chipped-stone tools (13 projectile points, 12 bifaces, one scraper, four cores, three worked flakes), four steatite sherds, seven fire-cracked rock, one granitic cobble, one quartz cobble, one graphite raw material, 10 calcined bone, one fish vertebrae, four shell, and charcoal. One definitive cultural feature was also identified, which yielded an Early Woodland radiocarbon date of 1,850 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-225494) and a Late Woodland radiocarbon date of 920 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-225495). The majority of the cultural material was recovered in intact, well-drained soils. The River Road Site and the Lavallee Site 2 contained significant evidence to yield information about cultural continuity, settlement patterns, and subsistence practices spanning the Late Archaic to Late Woodland time periods. Based on the amount of chipping debris recovered, lithic manufacturing appears to be the predominant activity at these sites. Evidence of features consisting of charcoal smearing, reddened soils, and the presence of calcined bone and fire-cracked rock further suggests a more intensive use of the sites beyond stone tool production.

25-3184 Mulholland, Mitchell T., and Margaret Kelly
2011 Archaeological Consultation for the Massachusetts Town Commons Preservation Initiative. 165 pages.

The Town Commons Preservation Initiative was sponsored by the Department of Conservation and Recreation to provide information to municipalities useful in planning for future use of and construction on town commons. The project provided technical assistance to communities to assess the historic potential of commons, assess their condition, threats, and pressures, and to establish methodologies for repairing, restoring, preserving, and revitalizing commons. This document presents the result of the archaeological component of the project. The project evaluated 26 town commons for their potential to contain archaeological sites (some in more detail than others), and made recommendations for avoiding inappropriate impacts to site. The town commons that were evaluated include Acushnet, Ashby, Brimfield, Cambridge, Douglas, Fitchburg, Framingham, Haverhill, Lawrence, Leominster, Lexington, Ludlow, North Andover, Northbridge, Northfield, Norton, Salem, Shirley, Springfield, Sturbridge, Taunton, Wareham, West Bridgewater, Westfield, Whitman, and Yarmouth. The study involved background research, interviews and a walkover in-

spection.

25-3185 Beranek, Christa M., J.N. Leith Smith, and John M. Steinberg
2011 Data Recovery Excavations of the Carriage House, Greenhouse, and Greenhouse/Carriage House Well at Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts. 222 pages.

Excavations and ground penetrating radar survey at Gore Place examined the original 1793 carriage house site, the 1806 greenhouse, and the greenhouse/carriage house well, all associated with Christopher and Rebecca Gore. The carriage house was moved in 1968, and its cellar was filled at that time. Mechanical removal of the fill in a portion of the carriage house cellar revealed that the lower portion of at least the rear (north) foundation wall is well preserved along with the cellar floor. Documentary evidence indicated that the carriage house cellar had been used for manure (compost) preparation, while the first floor was used to house horses and to store gardening tools and firewood. Four 1 x 1 m excavation units set into the cellar floor revealed no evidence of its former use for manure production (such as organic staining), indicating that it had been thoroughly cleaned. The artifacts present in the floor units represent a considerable time period from that of the Gores through the early 20th century. The majority of objects date to the Gore period, and the wide variety may reflect the incorporation of refuse into manure production. Investigations north of the structure showed that some of the soil in the parking lot constituting the western portion of Gore's vegetable garden was removed and replaced with a uniform mixture of sand and gravel, probably at the time the carriage house was moved. While the gravel is at least 2 m deep close to the carriage house foundation, its depth lessens with distance northward, as indicated by soil profiles from shovel testing in 2004. Early 19th-century maps indicated that the greenhouse was roughly 18 m long and up to 6.5 m wide with a small extension on the west end. Thirteen contiguous 2 x 2 m excavation units were excavated at the west end, uncovering the trapezoidal brick floor of the extension and an associated stone drain; ground surfaces contemporary with the greenhouse; post holes for a fence that separated the greenhouse area from the carriage house; layers relating to the greenhouse's destruction (early 1840s); and, later landscaping features including a stone wall and two drains. Documentary, archaeological, and geophysical data suggest that the greenhouse was a formal space intended to grow and display exotic plants and that it was built in the relatively new lean-to style, with a tall back wall and short front wall. The artifact assemblage includes architectural elements, tools and small finds related to the greenhouse operation (including the remains of at least 149 planting pots), and bone stockpiled for soil enrichment. The greenhouse was constructed by the Gores during a period of intense interest in agricultural experimentation by members of the Massachusetts commercial and political elite. Scholars have argued that these men used the positive associations of agriculture to offset some of the contemporary negative connotations of commerce. This report examines the greenhouse as a space for the display of exotic plants in the context of this scientific agricultural movement and posits that Rebecca Gore may have played a significant role in managing it. (See also reports #25-2717, 25-2823, 25-2845, 25-3070, and 25-3180.)

25-3186 Ritchie, Duncan, and Matthew Kierstead
2009 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Graniteville Woods Subdivision, Westford, Massachusetts. 185 pages.

An archaeological survey of the approximately 104 acre project area included archival research on both ancient and historical period settlement/land use and a walkover inspection to evaluate its archaeological sensitivity. Photo-documentation of two standing residential structures scheduled for demolition (WSR.343, WSR.344) on North Main Street within the Graniteville Area (WSR.F) was also carried out. Four previously recorded historic granite quarries (Samuel Fletcher Quarry [WSR.901], Benjamin Palmer Quarry [WSR.929], William Reed Quarry, and David Reed Quarry) are within or adjacent to the project area. The 31 previously unrecorded granite quarries and related features identified in this survey are within three clusters or groups. Archival research indicated that much of the project area was used for granite quarrying on Snake Meadow Hill from the early 19th century to the first half of the 20th century. Features associated with this activity include quarry pits, waste/grout piles, derrick or engine bases, iron anchor pins, trim shed sites, earth

fill and granite block ramps, and haul roads. The area also contains zones of high and moderate sensitivity for Native American archaeological resources, including a potential rockshelter, as well as unrecorded Native American sites such as single findspots of chipped-stone tools and small or moderate-sized temporary campsites.

25-3187 Parno, Travis
2011 Report of the Second Season of Archaeological Testing at the Fairbanks House Property, 511 East Street, Dedham, Massachusetts. 229 pages.

In May 2010, a second season of archaeological assessment was conducted at the Fairbanks House property, with the central goal of investigating a cobble-floored feature that was identified during the 2009 field season. The investigation focused on an area approximately 8 m north of the Fairbanks House (c.1641) where previous excavation of three test units had located portions of a cobble floor and stone foundation. Seventeen test units ranging in size from 1 x 1 m to 1 x 3 m (a total excavation area of 44m^2) were excavated according to natural stratigraphic layers. Excavation was terminated either at the feature's cobble floor or at the underlying subsoil. The more than 20,000 artifacts recovered from the fieldwork date predominantly from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Included within the assemblage were ceramic, glass, metal, and composite/organic/mineral/stone/synthetic artifacts. Excavations revealed a substantial structural feature, tentatively identified as a barn based on its large size (measuring approximately 7.25 m x 6.75 m), constructed with a robust stone foundation and a floor of densely packed cobbles. A thick layer of furnace refuse and artifacts covering the floor and foundation was probably deposited or moved there following the deconstruction of the building's superstructure. A thin slot trench was excavated between the house and the feature (centered on an 18th-century door at the back of the house), but no path or architecture connecting the two structures was found. Based on archaeological and documentary evidence, the barn was constructed sometime in the late 18th century and was used until its destruction in the mid-19th century (between 1842 and 1870), after which the area was filled with domestic refuse. An interpretive sign could be placed near the current barn foundation outline to explain the findings and their significance for Fairbanks House visitors. (See also reports #25-850, 25-1139, and 25-3072.)

25-3188 Curran, Kathryn, F. Timothy Barker, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2011 Archaeological Phase 1A Reconnaissance and Phase 1B Intensive (Locational) Survey for Lucia Lumber Equipment and Material Storage Yard in Agawam, Agawam to West Springfield Circuit Separation Project. 51 pages.

Archaeological surveys were conducted to assess a 0.9 acre parcel of land to be used as an equipment and storage area during construction of electrical transmission line upgrades. After completing background research and a walkover of the project area, subsurface testing was conducted in undisturbed portions of the property. Twelve 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated to the depth of culturally sterile soil. No cultural materials were found.

25-3189 Mair, A. Peter, II
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Kenneth F. Burns Memorial Bridge Replacement, Shrewsbury and Worcester, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

Subsurface testing, consisting of four 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in an ca. 10,000 ft^2 area on Ramshorn Island produced only modern artifacts in fill deposits. (See also report #25-3190.)

25-3190 Robinson, David S., and Jeffrey D. Gardner
2011 Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Kenneth F. Burns Memorial (Route 9) Bridge Replacement Project Over Lake Quinsigamond, Shrewsbury and Worcester, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

A marine archaeological survey of the underwater portion of the proposed bridge replacement involved research, marine remote sensing survey, and a visual/tactile survey by an archaeological

diver to identify submerged archaeological deposits within the underwater project area. As a result of the survey, the anticipated underwater project area was assessed to be situated within a region that possesses high archaeological sensitivity for containing submerged archaeological deposits; however, the area contains no previously identified archaeological deposits. Comprehensive survey coverage revealed that the majority of the underwater area was disturbed/buried as a result of impacts related to the construction and partial destruction of an earthen causeway across the lake that preceded the current bridge. The surveyed area included one sidescan sonar target and 28 magnetic anomalies, none of which were interpreted to be potentially significant. (See also report #25-3189.)

25-3191 Elam, Jenifer C., Suzanne G. Cherau, Laura J. Kline, and Virginia H. Adams
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Historic Architecture Survey, Proposed US Attleboro Army Reserve Center, North Attleborough, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

Archival research and field survey of the 27 acre project area were conducted, including a walk-over survey which determined that severe earthmoving disturbances had occurred in the northern two-thirds of the project parcels. Subsurface testing was conducted in the form of thirty 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits placed at 10 m intervals along judgmental transects and as judgmental test pits. No cultural material was recovered.

25-3192 Mair, A. Peter, II
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Plymouth Municipal Airport Runway Extension Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 104 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted within three areas of proposed improvements in sensitive areas as determined in a reconnaissance survey conducted across the entire 700 acre airport parcel in 2003. During the survey, 102, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals using nine test pit transects and six judgmental test pits. The low density of historical material found was interpreted as field trash. (See also reports #25-1321 and 25-2370.)

25-3193 Herbster, Holly
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Delano Trust Property, 10 State Road, Tisbury, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The Vincent Site (19-DK-21) is located within and/or in proximity to the Delano Trust Property. The Vincent Site was partially excavated by William Ritchie in 1966 and contains Late Archaic through Late Woodland deposits indicative of a seasonal habitation site. An archaeological survey was completed on the adjacent State Road parcel in 2007 and additional information was collected about the Vincent Site. The survey included machine-assisted removal of several feet of sand fill and hand excavation of 11, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 m intervals. Subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of 698 pieces of highly fragmented Native American and historical period cultural material collected from both previously disturbed soil contexts, and from intact shell midden deposits and subsoils. One Late Woodland Levanna fragment and a pottery sherd were collected in addition to historical and modern materials. The midden materials were interpreted as components of the Vincent Site. (See also report #25-2742.)

25-3194 Chartier, Craig S.
2011 Wareham Townwide Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey Planning and Review Process Project, Wareham, Massachusetts. 3 volumes. 300 pages.

The archaeological survey had three main objectives: 1) to define areas of archaeological and historical sensitivity; 2) to develop a town-wide archaeological map and user's guide; and 3) to develop a town-wide by-law amendment and establish a review process for the Wareham Historical Commission. The town was evaluated for its archaeological sensitivity and each area was ranked as to the likelihood and types of archaeological sites potentially present. Three areas containing significant archaeological sites and the potential for other significant sites were recommended for

the creation of archaeological districts. Six other areas having a high ancient period archaeological sensitivity (due to topographic features and proximity to known archaeological sites) were designated as areas of concern where future development and impact should be closely monitored. Fifteen additional sites were identified, additional information was gathered from collector research on two sites, and three ancient and three historical period local cores were identified.

25-3195 Chartier, Craig S.
2011 Final Report on the Intensive Survey Fieldwork at the Maple Grove Residential Subdivision and the Site Examination at the Lot 7 Site in Wareham, Massachusetts. 95 pages.

Archaeological testing in the proposed project area consisted of 99, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits (71 systematically placed 10 m apart along two transects, and 28 placed 5 m cardinally in seven array brackets). The project area is situated on an elevated terrace overlooking the Weweantic River. Ruins including a mill, dam, and cooper shop foundations that are associated with the Kinney and Morse saw mill (1829-1919) are located within the 100 ft wetland buffer zone along the edge of the river within the project area. These ruins will not be impacted by the proposed development. A total of 172 artifacts were recovered and three Native American sites, the Lot 7, 8, and 9/10 Sites, were identified. Artifacts recovered consisted of six pieces of chipping debris, one core fragment, ten shatter fragments, and one green rhyolite projectile point midsection, with a possible hearth also identified in association with this midsection at the Lot 7 Site. Two of the sites (the Lot 8 and Lot 9/10 Sites) were determined to consist of low-density lithic scatters. One historical site was identified, the Kinney and Morse House and Mill Site, consisting of a refuse disposal area and potential house site and the associated Kinney and Morse Stave Mill. Historical artifacts recovered date the site to the late 19th century. Site examination testing at the Lot 7 Site yielded evidence of a small fire-cracked rock hearth and associated fire-cracked rock dump pile. Artifacts recovered included lithic debitage, one steatite bowl rim sherd, and one rolled copper bead. The Lot 7 Site is believed to date to the Transitional Archaic period and likely served as a resource procurement camp associated with the larger Conant's Hill Site (19-PL-189), located to the south. (See also report #25-3194.)

25-3196 Lynch, Kerry J., Christopher L. Donta, Garry Kozak, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2009 Maritime Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Salem Port Expansion Project, Salem, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

A shoreline walkover, background research, and an underwater remote sensing survey were conducted for the proposed dredging area planned for the submerged portion of the project. The remote sensing survey, consisting of a side-scan sonar and a sub-bottom profiler, located 32 side-scan sonar anomalies and 2 sub-bottom anomalies that required visual and subsurface inspection. Historical maps show a series of wharves and shoreline development including shipyards and tanneries at the foot of Blaney Street beginning in 1680. Long wharves extending into the harbor at this location are present in the late 18th century and continue to be extant into the early 20th century. The sub-bottom results revealed a layer at approximately 2 m below the sea floor that could be a buried, paleo-sediment horizon that may contain embedded ancient Native American archaeological sites. The topography of the submerged project area, including the degree of slope, slope orientation, proximity to a water source, proximity to subsistence resources and proximity to known Native American sites, is consistent with a predictive model of high archaeological sensitivity. Field investigations of the side-scan sonar targets revealed evidence of a possibly intact wharf structure and a debris field of historical artifacts within the survey area. Vibratory cores were collected to investigate the sub-bottom anomalies and the buried horizon. Analysis of the cores revealed a potential pre-contact archaeological deposit, also with buried terrestrial sediment. (See also reports #25-3197 and 25-3198.)

25-3197 Lynch, Kerry J., Sheila Charles, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2010 Archaeological Phase 2 Site Examination of Three Maritime Sites, Salem Port Expansion Project, Salem, Massachusetts. 201 pages.

Further archaeological investigation was conducted for three locations within the proposed port expansion impact area. Two areas of potential historical significance were identified, along with intact terrestrial sediments of potential ancient Native American significance. The historically sensitive areas consisted of a series of parallel timbers visible on the sea floor that were likely the intact remains of a wharf, as well as a concentration of historical artifacts that included a piece of ship structure, 'a wooden knee'. The wharf timbers were mapped using a total station and three excavation trenches were used to investigate these features. Five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at and surrounding the wooden ship's knee. Intact timbers associated with the 18th-century Ingersoll/Allen/Orne/Webb Wharf were identified, intersecting joinery was recorded, and a light density of historical and modern artifacts was recovered from the wharf area. Testing at the location of the ship's knee determined there was no associated ship structure embedded in the marine sediment and the artifact was part of a debris scatter. Buried, intact, submerged terrestrial sediments indicating a low energy, fresh water deposit and adjacent organic horizon were recognized in vibratory cores collected during the initial survey. Embedded in the organic horizon and the sediment above it were charcoal fragments, charred seeds, and laminated shell hash. Twenty-nine vibratory cores were collected to test the area around the buried organic horizon with associated charcoal and ecofacts, and to determine the extent of the buried terrestrial deposits. One vibratory core, T-60, contained two chert micro flakes (pressure flaking/sharpening debitage). These flakes were recovered from an aeolian horizon that underlies a peat deposit/buried A-horizon. Both the aeolian deposit containing the flakes and the overlying peat horizon have been dated using Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS). A charcoal fragment from the aeolian deposit containing the flakes was AMS dated to 5750 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-279745). A charcoal fragment from the peat horizon was AMS dated to 4490 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-279746). Charcoal, charred and uncharred organics, and a charred insect gall were also recovered from the aeolian horizon. Charcoal, seeds, and shell were recovered from multiple surrounding vibratory cores. The vicinity of vibratory core T-60 contains significant Late Archaic period Native American archaeological resources. (See also reports #25-3196 and 25-3198.)

25-3198 Lynch, Kerry J.
2010 New England Terrestrial Settlement in a Submerged Context: Moving Pre-Contact Archaeology into the Twenty-First Century. 224 pages.

Human occupation of the New England region during the early Holocene has long been established archaeologically. However, the data exist almost solely from terrestrial sites. Vast portions of land once available to early occupants for resource procurement and living surfaces are now submerged. Underwater ancient period sites embedded in these submerged landforms contribute to a holistic understanding of New England's cultural history. Examination of current archaeological procedures reveals that the archaeological standards, practices, and theories commonly employed in terrestrial archaeology are largely not being extended past the coastline into the underwater environment. This is due, in part, to the past history of professional skepticism regarding the preservation and accessibility of now submerged terrestrial archaeological deposits. A report of global, submerged, terrestrial archaeology projects that show submerged, intact resources challenges this skepticism. A detailed review of underwater surveys in Boston Harbor and Salem Harbor, designed to predict, locate, and investigate submerged pre-contact sites, were used as a case study to argue that these resources deserve the same rigorous methods as terrestrial archaeological resources. Post-glacial deposition may act as an agent of preservation in New England waters, and past concerns of transgressive erosion are discussed in light of current geophysical research. (See also reports #25-2860, 25-3196, and 25-3197.)

25-3199 Harper, Mary G.
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Additional Work, Nemasket River Drainage Improvements, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of two proposed detention-basin areas on the west side of the Nemasket River, supplementing an intensive survey of three detention-basin areas in 2010. Twenty-seven 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals. Both areas were

highly disturbed, characterized by fill levels comprised of late historical period material culture intermixed with modern refuse. In Area 5, at the end of Mayflower Avenue, three quartz flakes and one argillite flake were found in a disturbed fill context in association with modern trash. A small portion of Area 5 on the southern edge contained intact soil horizons, but test pits there were sterile. In Area 6, off of East Main Street, four quartz flakes were found in disturbed fill contexts with late historical material, industrial debris, and modern refuse. All of Area 6 was pervasively disturbed. (See also report #25-3136.)

25-3200 Mair, A. Peter, II
2008 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MassHighway Assign Number 4, Route 24 Detention Basin, Freetown, Massachusetts. 12 pages.

Supplemental subsurface investigations were conducted for three proposed detention basins. Forty-nine 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals, arranged within each of three detention basins. The testing recovered two fragments of historical period ceramics from the plowzone of an abandoned field in Detention Basin 10. An accumulation of cut granite near Detention Basin 1 appeared to be the result of deposition of spoil materials from construction of Route 24. (See also reports #25-2575, 25-2904, and 25-3020).

25-3201 Lynch, Kerry J., and F. Timothy Barker
2010 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Archaeological Monitoring For Four Department of Conservation and Recreation Facilities in Boston, Easton, Falmouth, and Topsfield, Massachusetts. 111 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted at three state facilities for proposed waterless toilet systems installation, drainage pipe installations, and landscape grading, and archaeological monitoring of a machine excavated utility trench was conducted at the Bradley Palmer State Park in Topsfield. In the Boston project area on Lovell's Island, four 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 5 m intervals, resulting in the recovery of building material related to the military occupation of Fort Standish discovered in disturbed soils. Eight 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in two locations in a campground in Falmouth. At one location, the northern end of the campground, test pits were placed at 7.5 m intervals, where a total of two Native American rhyolite flakes were recovered from undisturbed B-horizon subsoil in a single shovel test pit. Two Native American quartz flakes and mid-20th-century construction materials were recovered from a disturbed context in a second test pit. In the second location, at the southern end of the campground, test pits were placed at 4 m and 7.5 m intervals. One Native American rhyolite flake was recovered from undisturbed subsoil. A total of eight 50 x 120 cm slit trenches were excavated around the Wilbur House at Borderland State Park in Easton. Native American quartz flakes, a quartz core, and a quartz biface fragment were recovered from undisturbed soil in a single trench located on the south side of the house. A builder's trench feature relating to the initial construction of the Wilbur House was recognized in Trenches 7 and 8 on the west half of the original house. A stone-lined, cobble feature was recorded on the west side. Stone walls were recorded, as was a cellar hole and foundation to the south of the Wilbur House. Monitoring of the electrical trench at Bradley Palmer State Park in Topsfield began at the foundation of the Palmer mansion, and continued for the length of the trench through the front yard and beyond for a total of 110 m west of the mansion. Only one brick fragment was noted from a section of the trench 43 m west of the mansion. No additional artifacts and no subsurface cultural features were identified in the eastern half of the electrical trench within 110 m west of the mansion. The western and southern half of the electrical trench, as it follows the edge of the entrance drive from the mansion through graded and landscaped sloping topography, was determined to have a low potential for archaeological resources due to the early 19th-century construction of the road.

25-3202 Donta, Christopher, Mitchell Mulholland, Sheila Charles, and Brian Jones
2011 Community-Wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Groton, Massachusetts. 197 pages.

The project was conducted for the purpose of identifying previously recorded and possible archaeological resource areas within the town. Data produced by this survey were integrated into a proposed archaeological site protection plan for Groton. The project included five aspects: 1) background research; 2) ranking of town lands into zones possessing low and high potential to contain archaeological resources based on topography, water sources, soils, and previously recorded sites; 3) a walkover inspection of selected archaeological sites and areas of high potential; 4) interviews with local informants and town personnel; and 5) integration of this information into thematic narratives of the town's past and development of an archaeological site protection plan for sensitive resource areas. Groton contains many areas of high potential for additional, unrecorded Native American and historical archaeological sites. Most of these areas have been subject to minimal disturbance. Some sites were indentified through artifacts collected from agricultural areas and are partially disturbed. When the survey began, three Native American sites and 16 historic sites in Groton were recorded at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. During the course of the project, nine additional Native American sites and 41 historical sites were added to the state inventory. The sites represent a vital part of the town's heritage and have a high likelihood to contribute information of importance to archaeology and history.

25-3203 Rainey, Mary Lynne, and Donna Ingham
2006 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Nantucket High School Staff Housing Project Area, and Archaeological Site Examination, Proposed Nantucket High School Staff Housing Project Area, The Dwelling Site, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 184 pages.

Archaeological surveys were completed for a proposed housing development on a 1.25 acre parcel. In total, 28, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were distributed among three transects, one 30 x 30 m block, and one 5 m array. Subsurface testing resulted in the identification of the Seaweed Reed Site consisting of four flakes (felsite, quartz, and rhyolite), a piece of calcined bone, and one quartzite Orient Fishtail projectile point. No pre-contact features were identified. This site is likely associated with generalized use of Nantucket's central outwash plains area as a hunting territory in the Late/Transitional Archaic periods, similar to a number of sites identified throughout the region. The limited information content, lack of integrity, and spatial extent of the Seaweed Reed Site suggested that additional archaeological investigation would not result in the recovery of important information. Following subsurface testing, machine stripping resulted in the identification of features associated with an 18th-century Native American Dwelling Site used by one or more members of the late 17th- through 18th-century Miacomet Praying Indian Village. Archival research was unsuccessful in linking the Dwelling Site property to an individual Native American or family. The Dwelling Site included a portion of a *wetu* (wigwam) floor with a central hearth (Feature 2) and a small animal bone refuse pit. The *wetu* and refuse pit were considered related based on proximity, domestic functional relationships, and the recovery of 18th-century artifacts. The site examination identified additional features associated with the *wetu*, including exterior cooking hearths, postmolds, and wood plank stains. A rectangular area of gray soil characteristic in appearance to modern backdirt was embedded into a thin layer of Pennsylvania sedge. Designated Feature 2E, the deposit was interpreted as a floor mat or insulation under a platform bed within the *wetu.* However, radiocarbon dating determined that the sedge was modern (0 B.P., BETA-192283). Whether Feature 2E was a modern geotechnical test location might be determined from review of pre-construction engineering records. A long, irregularly shaped, dark soil stain, around 15 m long x 1.5 to 3 m wide, was interpreted to be a possible *nushwetu* (longhouse) or meetinghouse (Feature 5). Data to support those interpretations were limited and ambiguous. No hand testing was conducted in that location prior to machine stripping. No graphic representation of the soil strata above the feature was presented. The narrative description is that the soils ranged from compact, oxidized and mottled, to loose and mottled with complex patterns of postmolds. Feature 5 consisted of homogenous dark soil. Small patches of gray soil similar to the Feature 2E deposit of modern sedge were noted during clearing. Small clay tobacco pipe fragments, presumably historical kaolin tobacco pipe fragments, were the most frequent artifact observed during troweling of Feature 5. Animal bones, ceramics, tobacco pipe fragments, and glass were observed in the general area during machine stripping. After the soil stripping, two 1 x 1 m units were systematically excavated within Feature 5 that yielded aboriginal pottery, argillite and quartz chipping debris,

clay tobacco pipe fragments, European ceramics that may date from the 17th or 18th century (buff-bodied coarse earthenware, Delft) and that do date from the later 18th and 19th century (pearlware, whiteware), a machine-cut nail, and coal, brick, bone, shell, seeds, and charcoal. The immediate perimeter of Feature 5 had many postmolds in widely variable soil contexts, but because of the complexities of the site and time limitations, all of the postmolds were not mapped. Six postmolds arranged in two rows circa 1 m to 0.75 m wide were mapped immediately southwest of Feature 5, in an area that measured circa 1.5 x 0.75 m. Further southwest, four roughly square soil stains were considered to be the possible remains of large structure supports. Another alternative interpretation of Feature 5 is that the irregularly shaped soil stain parallel to a 2004 water utility trench and Cow Pond Lane may have been recently created by the utility excavations or road maintenance that disturbed complex features and deposits associated with the 18th-century Indian houselot. That scenario could account for the anomalous mid-19th-century artifacts (coal and whiteware) within and below the feature, the soil descriptions that suggest disturbance, and the small patches of gray soil similar to Feature 2E. In totality, the Dwelling Site exhibits integrity and provides important information about foodways, material culture, feature technology, domestic spatial arrangement, and architecture of 18th-century Native Americans on Nantucket, and provides useful information to advance methodologies to investigate and interpret historical Native American habitation sites in New England.

25-3204 Beebe, Tyler, Kelly Ferguson, and Emily Pierce
2011 The Harvard Yard Archaeology Project, 2007 and 2009 Field Seasons, Survey and Excavation Report. 253 pages.

The second and third seasons of Harvard Yard Archaeology Project (HYAP) occurred during the fall of 2007 and the summer and fall of 2009 on the campus of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The HYAP field site was excavated by students enrolled in the course *Anthropology 1130: The Archaeology of Harvard Yard*. The course was designed by faculty of the Department of Anthropology and curatorial staff of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology as a methods course in historical archaeology with the goals of 1) investigating the history of the university and campus life with particular emphasis on material culture associated with the Harvard Indian College period (c.1655–1695); 2) teaching the basic methods of historical and public archaeology; 3) investigating and documenting subsurface resources to better take care of them; and, 4) teaching about the stewardship of resources and archaeological collections. In 2007, 21, 1 x 1 m test units were excavated in two areas of the "Old Yard." Seven units were excavated to the north of the known location of the Old College, and the remaining 14 units were placed between the known location of the Old College and the conjectured location of the Indian College. In 2009, 10, 1 x 1 m test units were excavated at the conjectured location of the Indian College. Cultural material was recovered from all loci of both excavations, dating from the 17th through the 20th centuries. The HYAP team recorded a major trench feature in 2009 that may be linked to the Harvard Indian College. (See also report #25-2949.)

25-3205 Cherau, Suzanne, and John Daly
2011 Historic Properties Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Green River Ecosystem Restoration Project, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 388 pages.

Archival research included a review of available literature and historical maps related to the dams and associated mill complexes. Field survey consisted of a walkover followed by photography, recording, and mapping. The survey identified moderate and high sensitivity areas for Native American and European-American resources. The types of expected Native American resources include stone and wood stake fishweirs at the natural bends and fall lines of the river, as well as dugout canoes and evidence of habitation and resource processing sites on the shorelines. At the Mill Street Dam, expected resources consist of mill remains, including structures and artifacts in the riverbank and former mill yards. At the Wiley & Russell Dam, expected resources consist of mill building foundations, waterpower infrastructure, and timber crib dam remains.

25-3206 Adams, Virginia H., Suzanne Cherau, Jennifer Banister, John J. Daly, Carey Jones, Jenny Fields

Scofield, and Quinn Stuart
2011 Updated MBTA Green Line Extension Project, Historic and Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Historic Resources Intensive Survey, Cambridge, Medford, and Somerville, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 1,050 pages.

The archaeological survey identified a total of five sensitive areas where potentially significant archaeological resources could be located. These sensitive areas include: 1) historic Middlesex Canal (SMV-HA-1) stone bridge crossing, canal prism, and tow path within and adjacent to the Lowell Line ROW in Medford; 2) mid- to late 19th-century worker housing on Joy Street in Somerville; 3) late 19th- to early 20th-century meat-packing plant complex off Somerville Avenue in Somerville; 4) early/mid-19th-century Clark Bennett residence, outbuildings, and yard area on Prospect Street in Somerville; and, 5) late 19th-century dwelling on the subdivided Clark Bennett estate property on Prospect Street in Somerville. Two areas were identified as having moderate sensitivity: mid- to late 19th-century worker housing on Joy Street in Somerville near the proposed Washington Street Station, and potential for buried intact ground surfaces that could contain Native American sites in the Maintenance Facility Option L area. Subsequent analyses provided updated assessments for these project elements as having no/low archaeological sensitivity. (See also report #25-3009.)

25-3207 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Feature Excavation, Barnes 51 Witchwood Lane Property, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

Nine 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated. The survey identified an intact shell midden deposit over a 15 m linear area in addition to 452 pieces of cultural material (rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, chert, and jasper lithic debitage and tool fragments; animal bone; fire-cracked rock; and several historical and modern materials). Archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal within the building envelope identified at least 20 features, including several features that were considered to be possible human burials. The features contained high densities of lithic debitage, Native pottery fragments, and calcined bone, in addition to fire-cracked rock, charred floral materials, and chipped and ground stone tools. Diagnostic Jack's Reef, Brewerton, and Small Stemmed projectiles points were collected in addition to a single charred maize kernel. No definitive human skeletal remains were identified in these features. Several projectile point types (Brewerton, Small Stemmed) that are usually indicative of the earlier Late Archaic Period (5,000 – 3,000 B.P.) were also identified. These tool types have also been found at several sites in the Squibnocket Ridge section of Chilmark that also contain Woodland Period features and deposits, suggesting continuity in the creation and use of coastal sites over several millennia. The limited excavation makes it difficult to make more conclusive interpretations, however the pattern of deposits at the site resembles that seen elsewhere in Edgartown and at other island coastal locations. The collective assemblage, designated as the Witchwood Site, appears to represent a habitation site that may also have been utilized for ceremonial purposes. The diagnostic materials suggest that the site was occupied during the Middle and/or Late Woodland Periods and possibly also in the Late Archaic Period.

25-3208 Dubell, Gregory R.
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, I-2L System Launcher Facility, Canton, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

An archaeological survey including archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing was conducted for the proposed installation of a new natural gas launcher facility. Fifteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in linear transects at 10 m intervals, resulting in small amounts of modern material including plastic flagging tape, asphalt, and bottle glass from fill contexts. Disturbances associated with previous pipeline construction activities were noted throughout the project area.

25-3209 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn

2011 Machine-Assisted Stripping and Archaeological Monitoring, Squibnocket Ridge Lot 4 Building Envelope, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

An archaeological survey within the 32,800 ft^2 building envelope and ancillary impact areas was completed in 1993 and resulted in the documentation of the Lot 4 Site (19-DK-137), which consisted of seven pieces of chipping debris collected from topsoils within the building envelope. The recent machine-assisted stripping exposed 17 potential features; 14 of these are likely postholes and small trash or storage pits, previous testing units, and/or modern disturbance. The placement of the intensive survey pits in the central portion of the building envelope was sufficient to identify cultural deposits within the building envelope, and while none of the cultural features were identified during the survey, the same limited lithic material pattern was observed across the entire building envelope during the machine-stripping. Three of the 17 features (Features 2, 3, and 14) were consistent in shape and size with burial pits located in other sections of Squibnocket Ridge. This archaeological interpretation is based on surface morphology alone, since no excavation into the features took place. Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah Tribal Historic Preservation Officer staff observed these features and agreed that they were consistent with unmarked burial pits. Based on previous archaeological research across Squibnocket Ridge and elsewhere in Chilmark and Aquinnah, these features were probably created during short-term periods of use in proximity to living areas. It is likely that the present-day Lot 4 area was part of a larger Native American settlement area that has been documented within the nearby Lots 5, 6, 11, and 13 (19-DK-138, -143, -144). The Lot 4 area appears to have been utilized for specific activities that did not include food processing or tool production. These activities may or may not have been associated with ceremonial activities including human burials. (See also reports #25-1314, 25-2057, 25-2157, 25-2360, and 25-2984.)

25-3210 Cherau, Suzanne, John Daly, and Matthew Kierstead
2011 Historic and Archaeological Intensive Surveys, Taunton State Hospital Dam Removal, Taunton, Massachusetts. 319 pages.

Historic and archaeological surveys of the approximately 5 acre project area consisted of archival research and fieldwork to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties. Field survey included photography, mapping, and subsurface testing. The testing consisted of 33, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 5 and 10 m intervals and judgmental test pits in proposed access roads on either side of the current spillway/river channel. This testing resulted in the collection of 972 artifacts from topsoils and fill deposits. All but two of the items are temporally associated with the 19th- and 20th-century mill and state hospital. Two quartz flakes were recovered from fill deposits on either side of the spillway. Because of a lack of meaningful context, they are not considered significant resources but they attest to the presence of pre-contact period Native Americans in the Mill River drainage. The surveys also resulted in the identification of the 19th-century Hopewell Mills Archaeological Site, including remnants of a boiler house, wheel house, turbine wheel pit, gate house, and the earthen dam structure that may contain components of its original 1818 structure below the grade of the existing structure.

25-3211 Keim, Alexander
2010 “Very sacred to me are the memories that cluster around my old home…”: Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment at the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House, Lynn, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

At the request of the Longyear Museum, an on-site archaeological consultation and assessment of a partially demolished domed subsurface brick and mortar feature was conducted. The purposes of this study were to identify and record this feature, and to assess its potential archaeological and historical significance. This consultation included visual inspection of the feature and surrounding area, limited excavation, background research, and the preparation of a report. The subsurface feature was most likely a cesspool system, the construction of which coincided with the construction of the house in 1871.

25-3212 Keim, Alexander

2010 Report for Archaeological Excavation at Pleasant St, Boston, Massachusetts. 14 pages.

The standing two-story Federal Style residence located in the Dorchester section of Boston is thought to date to 1804, built at least partially upon the foundations of an earlier structure possibly dating to 1636. Current renovation and restoration efforts entailed excavating a large portion of the front yard. A team of professional archaeologists and preservationists conducted a two-day exploratory and salvage archaeological excavation. Using heavy construction equipment, the team removed a large amount of material to the base of the extant foundation wall. The results of the excavation suggest that there are no 17th- or 18th-century materials present at the front of the house, as pre-19th-century contexts were removed during the construction of the standing structure.

25-3213 Harper, Mary, Ross Harper, Bruce Clouette, Timothy Ives, and Brian Jones
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Replacement of Bridge S-03-004, Routes 8 and 57 over the West Branch of the Farmington River, Sandisfield, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of a proposed underground electrical conduit alignment on the property of the Humphrey-Daniels House (SAN.9), a two-story stone Greek Revival-style house built circa 1830-1840. The house is immediately adjacent to Bridge S-03-004, a badly deteriorated bridge over the Farmington River that is scheduled for replacement. Particular care is being taken to protect and preserve the integrity and setting of the Humphrey-Daniels House, at the southwest corner of the bridge. As part of this effort and at the request of the owner, an overhead electrical service line between North Main Street and the house will be buried along a 75 ft conduit traversing the side and front yards of the house. Based on the conduit's location adjacent to the historic house, it was determined that the conduit installation may affect archaeological deposits. Eight 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at approximately 5 m intervals. Several fill-soil strata were visible, and the resulting assemblage of artifacts predominantly dates to the first occupation period of the house, ca. 1830-1850. Testing of alternative conduit lines about 4 m north and south found similar stratigraphy and contemporaneous artifacts, but in slightly lower numbers. In total, 330 artifacts were recovered, including ceramics, bottle glass, window glass, nails, bone and personal items such as glass buttons, kaolin tobacco pipe fragments, a slate pencil, and a clay marble. The artifacts represent household refuse that was redeposited, probably from a midden elsewhere on the property, likely the rear of the house, to the front and side yards as part of landscaping activities from 1840 to 1850. Although the deposits may be informative, their integrity has been impacted by their removal from their original location(s) and redeposition in the front and side yards.

25-3214 Donta, Christopher L., Marni Blake Walter, and F. Timothy Barker
2011 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for H-Frame Structure Replacements along the 1512 Line in Southwick, Granville, Russell, and Blandford, Massachusetts. 196 pages.

Background research and reconnaissance surveys identified 21 areas of archaeological potential out of 47 H-Frame structure replacement locations. In addition, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer representatives requested that five additional areas be tested. Twenty-seven of the 47 replacement locations were tested, with excavations consisting of 208, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and one 1 x 1 m excavation unit. Of the 27 locations tested, two contained Native American artifacts, and one contained a historic period site. One of the Native American sites, in Southwick, was found to be an isolated artifact findspot. The Teaberry Native American Site in Blandford contained chert and quartz flakes and a hearth feature. The historical site in Southwick includes a house foundation and well, and appears to date from circa 1770-1800, based on an abundance of creamware, pearlware, and Jackfield type ceramics.

25-3215 Banister, Jennifer, Suzanne Cherau, and Nichole Gillis
2011 Archaeological Intensive Survey and Site Examination Investigations, Natick Soldier Systems Center, Five Acres, Natick SSC Site Locus 1 and Locus 3, Natick, Massachusetts. 143 pages.

The intensive survey resulted in the identification of three previously undocumented Native American archaeological sites designated Natick SSC Site Locus 1, Locus 2, and Locus 3. Of these three loci, Locus 1 and Locus 3 were considered potentially significant, and subsequent site examinations were conducted. The Locus 1 site examination consisted of the excavation of 38, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 and 10 m intervals within a coordinate grid as well as five 1 x 1 m excavation units. This testing resulted in the recovery of an additional 419 pieces of chipping debris for a total of 518 pieces of rhyolite, chert, quartzite, hornfels, and unidentified metamorphic chipping debris and one quartzite biface. No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were identified at Locus 1. The Locus 3 site examination consisted of the excavation of 25, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at 5 and 10 m intervals within a coordinate grid as well as two 1 x 1 m excavation units. This testing resulted in the recovery of an additional 81 pieces of chipping debris for a total of 110 pieces of rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, and argillite chipping debris along with one quartz biface, one piece of fire-cracked rock, one quartz Small Stemmed projectile point, two pieces of calcined mammal bone, and one quartz core. Based on the recovered cultural material assemblage, Locus 1 and Locus 3 are interpreted as areas where chipped stone tool manufacture and maintenance were the primary activities. The presence of calcined bone and a Small Stemmed projectile point at Locus 3 suggests resource procurement, processing, and consumption activities. Locus 3 was tentatively identified as dating to the Late Archaic Period, based on the recovery of the Small Stemmed point type. Both sites appear to represent small, limited duration occupations consisting mostly of chipping debris, possibly at the periphery of a larger base camp on the shores of Lake Cochituate.

25-3216 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2011 Archeological Intensive Survey for the 43L6 River Crossing Project, Haverhill, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

Archaeological testing consisted of 16, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits for two proposed utility structures on either side of the Merrimack River. Test pits were excavated at each pole and anchor location, for a total of eight test pits per structure. The south side of the Merrimack River is the location of a reported multi-component pre-contact site identified as the Walker Camp “C” (19-ES-551). Twenty pieces of lithic debitage (rhyolite, quartz and quartzite), two pieces of grit-tempered pottery, and 43 pieces of fire-affected rock were recovered from seven of eight test pits. A feature consisting of a dark stain with charcoal was also identified. The site continues outside of the project lease area. Portions of the project lease area have been filled by an adjacent road or previously disturbed; however, testing revealed intact stratigraphy at seven of eight test pits. A site examination is recommended for the portion of the Walker Camp “C” site within the project area. On the north side of the Merrimack River all eight test pits encountered deep fill and disturbance related to former use of this area for dumping.

25-3217 Dudek, Martin G.
2011 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Site of a Telecommunications Monopole Facility, Lot “E,” 0 Industrial Way, Rockland, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

The archaeological survey tested the proposed location of the monopole facility, access drive, and underground utility easement. Eleven 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated, consisting of five test pits in the lease area and six test pits at 10 m intervals for the access road/utility easement. No cultural material was recovered and no archaeological sites were identified.

25-3218 Herbster, Holly
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Set-Off Lot 232, Map 12, Parcel 38, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed of an approximately three acre parcel off Moshop Trail where proposed construction includes a single-family residence and associated utilities. A total of 22, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits was excavated and resulted in the identification of a bermed feature, one piece of quartz shatter, ten mammal bone fragments, nine probable nail/hardware frag-

ments, and three redware ceramic vessel sherds, designated as the Set-Off Lot 232/233 Site. The map and background review did not identify any known structures or homesteads in the area of the feature, and the site was not identified in land records. The materials collected in the field are indicative of a Wampanoag site. The feature may be associated with a Wampanoag homestead, or may have served another function. More definitive interpretations are not possible given that the majority of the feature is located outside of the project area and that testing within the small section of the feature within the project area did not produce temporally diagnostic artifacts.

25-3219 Flynt, William A.
2011 A Dendrochronology Study of Select Timbers Excavated from the Town Dock, Boston, Massachusetts. 19 pages.

A dendrochronological examination was conducted of 11 sections of water-logged timbers from archaeological excavations adjacent to the north wall of Faneuil Hall in downtown Boston. A bandsaw was used to extract 1 inch to 2 inch wide samples of each timber, resulting in the identification of nine of the 11 samples as hemlock containing sufficient ring counts for dating. These nine samples exhibit varying ring growth, suggesting that the timbers did not necessarily come from the same tree stand. Timber samples are usually compared to each other as well as against one or more dated regional master chronologies of the same species. The samples were compared to hemlock data from eastern New York, western Massachusetts, and southern Vermont, with limited results. The samples were then compared to a more local hemlock master chronology associated with several early buildings in Gloucester and Beverly, which resulted in good correlations for a number of the samples. As a result, seven of the samples were assigned dates (1628, 1680, 1693, 1700, 1700, 1703, and 1708) which should each be considered a *terminus post quem*. The majority of the dated material clusters around the turn of the 18th century, suggesting that the wooden structure that the samples were taken from may have been a later addition or repair to the Town Dock, likely between 1710 and 1720.

25-3220 Leach, Peter A., Joel I. Klein, William Chadwick, and Martin A. Dudek
2010 Assessment of Prehistoric Archaeological Site Potential, Subtidal Portions of the Proposed South Terminal Marine Infrastructure Park, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

A marine archaeological assessment including remote sensing and a coring survey was conducted for the subtidal portions of the proposed 19.95 acre project area. In total, 69 individual seismic profiles were analyzed and five vibracores were selected. Vibracore analysis and interpretation of sediments resulted in the identification of an intact, buried, and submerged paleosol in Vibracore NB-VC-04, and a truncated B horizon in Vibracore NB-VC-05. The paleosol is located in the south/southwestern portion of the proposed turning basin. Resultant sieving, floatation, and detailed analysis of resulting sorted sediments under magnification did not identify any cultural materials. However, the paleosol is well preserved and provided a radiocarbon date of 2660 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-285531). The paleosol represents a paleolandscape that would have been available for human use at a lower stand of sea level, giving it moderate archaeological potential for submerged ancient sites. (See also report #25-3221.)

25-3221 Leach, Peter A., Joel I. Klein, William Chadwick, and Martin A. Dudek
2010 Assessment of Archaeological Site Potential, Intertidal Portions of the Proposed South Terminal Marine Infrastructure Park, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 206 pages.

An archaeological assessment consisting of a hand auguring survey was conducted of the intertidal portions of the proposed 19.95 acre project area. Analysis of 116 gouge augers and five geotechnical boring logs from within the project area resulted in the conclusion that the intertidal area has low archaeological potential. No evidence for preserved, buried upland landscapes was identified, nor were any ancient period cultural materials recovered. The high-energy environment, historical period disturbance on adjacent upland areas, lack of evidence for buried upland landscapes, and augur refusal on lag deposits and eroded coarse outwash and till indicate that the area has been reworked by marine processes resulting in erosion of former upland landscapes and any archaeo-

logical sites context. Approximately 50 ft outside the proposed project area is an isolated area of high sedimentologic preservation which has moderate archaeological potential. Resultant sieving of the preserved upland soils below the peat deposits resulted in the recovery of small fragments of industrial material, the majority of which comprised industrial slag.

25-3222 Flynn, Erin, and Holly Herbster
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, New Telecommunications Facility (MA1178-S/Clapboardtree Street), Westwood, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

The proposed new cell tower development will include the construction of a 98 ft monopole tower within a 30 x 36 ft enclosure, a 40 ft long access easement, and a 60 ft underground utility corridor. Nine 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the project area. A low density of mid- to late 19th-century domestic refuse/field trash was collected in disturbed and plowzone soils.

25-3223 Donta, Christopher L.
2011 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Limited Intensive (Locational) Survey for Chang Farms Well Construction, Whately, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

Background research and an archaeological survey were conducted of two well banks that had already been constructed on either side of River Road, followed by limited testing in the area of the constructed western well bank. Prior testing for an outfall pipe adjacent to the eastern well bank made this area less likely to contain archaeological sites. Twelve 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were completed in agricultural areas along the western edge of the Connecticut River terrace landform, adjacent to a large wetland area at the base of a higher terrace. No Native American artifacts or features were found in this area, despite several recorded sites known in the immediate vicinity. Recent trash associated with the current use of the farm fields was noted, such as plastic cellophane and tarp fragments. Older materials such as brick, coal, bottle glass, and some ceramics were also noted on the ground surface. Testing produced only four artifacts from the subsurface, in plowed contexts, including one piece of clear bottle glass, two fragments of salt-glazed stoneware with lead-glazed interior, and one piece of late 18th-century slipware.

25-3224 Dudek, Martin G., Deena L. Duranleau, and Eric C. Metzger
2011 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Orchard Estates Subdivision, 167 School Street, Seekonk, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

The project area includes the Cyril Read farmhouse (SEE.20) and is within the northern limits of the Read Farm Site (19-BR-75). Intensive survey testing consisted of 150, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, with 134 test pits excavated at 10 m intervals along transects spaced 10 m apart across the 3.2 acre parcel. An additional 16 test pits were excavated at 5 m intervals around test pits with lithic tools and at a small quartz debitage concentration. The parcel has been in agricultural use for many years. Landscape alteration, plowing, and recent percolation tests have had a negative effect on the integrity of the site. Native American lithics (quartz, rhyolite, quartzite, hornfels and argillite) were recovered in low densities across the project area but primarily from the plowzone, with few artifacts recovered from intact natural substrata. No features were identified. Historical period artifacts associated with the Cyril Read farmhouse predominately came from disturbed strata near the house or from the plowzone.

25-3225 Mair, A. Peter, II
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Rowley Water Treatment Plant, Rowley, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

An archaeological survey consisting of research, field investigations and laboratory analysis was conducted. Research did not identify any recorded archaeological sites in the project area though Pingree Farm Road is identified on early maps. A field review resulted in locating a dry-laid stone foundation and the excavation of 62, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. Subsurface testing revealed

highly disturbed soil profiles of fills and reworked soils. Cultural material was limited to a low density of historical period and modern artifacts from around the foundation. Subsequent research failed to produce any information on the foundation, and field investigations indicated that the site is disturbed through intentional filling of the cellar hole with upper courses of the foundation and materials from adjacent areas.

25-3226 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Higgins-Wallen Property, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed of the six acre Higgins-Wallen property, including two adjacent lots proposed for single-family residences. In total, 40, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the impact areas. The Higgins-Wallen Findspot was identified as a low-density deposit of quartz chipping debris. A possible gravestone was also identified between two large erratics by Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah Tribal Historic Preservation Officer staff. At the request of the tribe, the stone feature was avoided and no subsurface testing was completed in the immediate vicinity.

25-3227 Mair, A. Peter, II
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Anderson Memorial Bridge Rehabilitation, Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts. 119 pages.

Subsurface testing consisted of 41, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in the northwest quadrant of the project area where landscaping, construction staging, and drainage improvements are proposed. In addition to hand testing, one machine trench (part of the geophysical survey) exposed numerous fill layers, groundwater at 2.7 m below surface, and at a depth of 3 m a blue/gray lens of fine silt and organic materials.

25-3228 Descoteaux, Kate Ryan
2011 Creating a Community: A Study of Boston's 19th-Century African American Population. 125 pages.

Boston's African Meeting House is one of the oldest and most significant African American churches in the country. Middle-class African Americans created a thriving community on Beacon Hill where businesses flourished, children were educated, and revolutionary social changes were made. In an effort to understand how this community was created and sustained, the material culture from a privy on the site was examined. Ceramics along with a small sample of glass and other artifacts linked consumer choice with the creation and negotiation of a middle-class, African American identity.

25-3229 Herbster, Holly, and Gregg Laskoski
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, NSTAR Line 322 Structures Replacement Project, Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, Massachusetts. 186 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed of the proposed project corridor in Plymouth, Sandwich, and Bourne. In total, 226, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within four archaeologically sensitive portions. These test pits resulted in the recovery of 1,604 pieces of cultural material within three Native American findspots and two previously identified sites (Federal Pond and Town Line), as well as historical period non-site deposits. Two of the findspots were comprised of a single piece of chipping debris; one findspot within the Massachusetts Military Reservation/Camp Edwards consisted of a Stark projectile point. Cultural materials collected at the Federal Pond Site in Plymouth include 10 pieces of quartz, jasper, chert, rhyolite, and metamorphic and igneous chipping debris and seven calcined bone fragments. These materials, together with the deposits identified as part of the same site within the adjacent NSTAR corridor, represent a potentially significant archaeological site that may date to the Middle Archaic Period. Native American cultural materials located at the Town Line Site in Sandwich consist of 1,405 artifacts including

1,356 pieces of lithic chipping debris, 17 bifaces, seven projectile points/fragments, 7 chipped and groundstone tool fragments, four pieces of aboriginal ceramic, a steatite vessel sherd, and several pieces of charcoal, animal bone, and shell. Diagnostic artifacts include Brewerton and Levanna projectile points and, together with the clay pottery and steatite, suggest that the site was utilized during the Late Archaic and Woodland Periods.

25-3230 Ritchie, Duncan
2011 Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey, White Pond Road Parking Lot, Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge, Stow, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

An archaeological identification survey was conducted within the proposed location of a parking lot and other amenities in an approximately one acre area. Two known archaeological sites (19-MD-656, 19-MD-649) were located near the project area adjacent to the Assabet River. However, no evidence of Native American activity was found during fieldwork for this survey. The project area also contained a known historical period site. Site 4 and 5/Wolcott House (STW-HA-9) was identified in a prior archaeological survey of the former Fort Devens Sudbury Training Annex. Site 4 consists of two fieldstone and concrete foundations (house, garage) and a filled well located at the base of a low knoll. Site 5 is located on the crest of a low knoll and consists of a single unmortared fieldstone foundation capped with poured concrete that likely supported a small house. During the survey, 66, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 8 m intervals. This sampling yielded an assemblage of historical period cultural materials consisting mostly of ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and structural materials. The ceramic sherds and bottle glass are primarily of mid-19th-century to early modern period manufacture and represent domestic refuse associated with occupation of the structures on Site 4 and 5/Wolcott House by members of the Wolcott and Waugh families. A few ceramic sherds with manufacture date ranges in the early to mid-18th century may be from an older dwelling or farmstead located outside the project area. All of these cultural materials were distributed in a low-density scatter typical of domestic refuse discarded as field trash.

25-3231 Harper, Ross K., and Bruce Clouette
2011 Site Examination Survey, Hancock Shaker Village Trustees' Office and Store, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

An archaeological survey was conducted of the area to be impacted by proposed drainage improvements and foundation repairs to the Trustees' Office and Store Building within Hancock Shaker Village (HSV). The Trustees' Office was built in 1813; it was doubled in size in 1852 and the orientation was changed from facing north toward Route 20, to the west, where a carriage road led from the building entrance to Route 20. The Trustees' Office was the locus of several important functions for the Shaker community. Business with non-Shakers, from the "The World," was conducted at the office for goods and services exchange, and visitors purchased Shaker-made items here. Village guests also dined and lodged at the office. The Shakers who served as Trustees lived in the building, where, in addition to business with "The World," they managed the village's property and investments. The building was in use by the Shakers until 1959. Scholarly research undertaken as part of the survey summarized the history of HSV, the Trustees' Office and Store, archaeological studies of Shaker sites, household archaeology and architecture, and Federal-period archaeological house-lot studies. The project area of the proposed drainage improvements included the immediate perimeter of the building, where regrading and drainage pipes will be used to direct water away from the building, and brick-wall buckling will be remediated. Thirteen 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits consistently demonstrated soils comprised of deep fill, cellar ejecta, and building debris (nails, brick, mortar, and stone) dating from the 1813 original building construction and later expansions and modifications. These deep layers of fill may in part be related to the Shakers' use of massive cut-stone blocks for the foundation, which would have required teams of oxen and ramps and extensive modification of the house lot area to accommodate draft animals, sledges and workers. The land around the office may also have originally been much lower, sloped down toward Shaker Brook, and was extensively filled in when the office was constructed. The artifact assemblage was dominated by a scatter of architectural elements associated with the building

construction and remodeling episodes, such as nails, brick, mortar, and window glass. Only a very small amount of domestic artifacts was found—primarily refined tablewares such as creamware, pearlware and whiteware—indicating that refuse was not deposited in the immediate vicinity of the office and store. This is consistent with the changing rural lifeways of 19th-century Massachusetts, where the "slovenly" countryside was no longer acceptable and it also reflects the junction of the office as the meeting place for commerce and hospitality between Shakers and the outside community. The office needed to be a welcoming, clean, attractive place. Interestingly, it appears that while meals were cooked and consumed on site, food-processing and storage were not part of the site activities, as archaeological evidence for the latter is completely lacking. Test pits placed next to the foundation walls showed that the below-grade foundation/cellar walls were not built using the "splayed-foot" construction technique which has been found at other 18th- and early 19th-century houses in New England, particularly at very sturdy, heavy buildings like the office. The splayed-foot construction technique involved buttressing the outside cellar/foundation walls below grade by corbelling fieldstone outward from the top to bottom. This technique strengthened the cellar/foundation walls and directed rainwater away from the cellar interior, important for preventing the spoiling of stored foodstuffs. In contrast, the exterior foundation/cellar walls of the original Trustees' Office are vertical and straight on the exterior, with no outward splayed-foot or dripstones to support the walls and direct water away from the foundation. Based on the test pit soil profiles it is clear that the entire lot around the Trustees' Office is manmade, and was likely constructed when the original 1813 building and the 1852 addition were built. That the Shakers built such a solid base for their buildings and went to such great efforts to modify the landscape around it says much of their world view. The Trustees' Office, like many other building at HSV, was built to last far beyond the lifetimes of the builders.

25-3232 George, David R., William F. Keegan, Aaron Palermo, and Catherine M. Labadia
2011 Orcutts Field Site Examination Associated with a Proposed Cellular Telecommunications Facility at 62 Park Street, Oxford, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

An examination of the Orcutts Field Site (19-WR-431) was completed as part of an archaeological investigation for a proposed cellular tower located on residential property near Lowe's Pond. The project area consisted of a 30 x 30 m lease area and an associated access road that measured 6 m in width and 45 m in length. A total of 28, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 m intervals throughout the lease area and access road. In addition, a single 1 x 1 m unit was excavated in close proximity to the previously identified Orcutts Field Site. The shovel testing resulted in the recovery of a single machine cut nail. The excavation of the unit resulted in the collection of seven historical period artifacts (2 brick fragments, 3 machine cut nails, and 2 glass shards) and five ancient period artifacts (3 chert thinning flakes, 1 argillite thinning flake, and a single nondiagnostic chert projectile point/knife tip). All of the artifacts were collected from the topsoil and lacked stratigraphic integrity. (See also report #25-578.)

25-3233 Donta, Christopher L., and F. Timothy Barker
2011 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey 2010 Work Areas, Turners Falls Municipal Airport, Montague, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted for a portion of the runway reconstruction project, consisting of 169, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in the four designated areas. Two Native American sites were identified during the testing. The Industrial Boulevard Site was found in Area 1. A quartz Small Stemmed projectile point was recovered from the subsoil. In addition, a bifacially worked milk quartz scraper and a flake of the same material with cortex were recovered from the plow zone at the site. Area 3 contained the Duneside Native American Site. The Duneside Site contained concentrations of quartzite, quartz, and chert chipping debris in the plow zone, but mainly from the B-horizon subsoil, as well as a grooved plummet. A feature tentatively identified as a Native American hearth was found within the main locus of the site. The feature contained a quartz Small Stemmed projectile point base. (See also reports #25-851, 25-2330, 25-2582, and 25-2786.)

25-3234 Donta, Christopher L., Marni Blake Walter, Broughton Anderson, Antonio Medina, and F. Timothy Barker
2011 Phase I Additional Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination Survey of the Starch Factory Historic Archaeological Site for the Proposed Neponset Greenway, Boston and Milton, Massachusetts. 103 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted for a proposed multi-use pathway along the Neponset River between Mattapan and Milton Village. Several alternative routes were proposed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation. Initial testing consisted of 217, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in six survey units along both sides of the river. Three archaeological sites were identified: the Tileston structure historical site, the Starch Factory historical site, and the Black Locust Native American Site. The Tileston structure site is related to the late 18th-and 19th-century industrial development on the north side of the Neponset River, but it is unknown whether this was an industrial outbuilding or a domestic structure. The Black Locust Site lacks temporally diagnostic artifact types, but is likely related to Native American use of the Neponset River as a transportation corridor. Additional documentary research and subsurface testing (29, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, one 50 cm x 2 m trench, one 1 x 1 m excavation unit, and one 1 x 1.5 m excavation unit) at the Starch Factory details its use as a mill prior to the production of starch and its association with the Liversidge family of Dorchester, identifies some of the construction techniques in the building, and documents artifacts associated with the building and its occupants.

25-3235 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, OpenCape Fiber Optic Network, Cape Cod Canal Crossing, Bourne, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

The archaeological survey was conducted within a proposed 900 m^2 directional drill impact area between Scusset Road and the Cape Cod Canal. In total, 22, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the project area, resulting in the collection of a low density of historical and modern materials, along with a nondiagnostic quartz biface fragment. The biface provides additional documentation of the use of the former Scusset River area by Native Americans.

25-3236 Herbster, Holly
2011 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Town of Mashpee, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 195 pages.

The main goals of this survey were to identify known and potential archaeological sites in Mashpee; develop town-wide archaeological sensitivity maps and an accompanying guide to understanding and using these maps; develop management recommendations for the protection of cultural resources and sensitive areas; and present the information in a format that would be useful to state and local planning and review agencies. The survey included archival research, informant interviews, and field survey that allowed for the collection of information about known and potential archaeological resource areas. Ancient period archaeological sensitivity is highest along the major wetland margins, including those associated with Popponesset Bay, the majority of the town's kettle ponds, and in proximity to smaller streams, swamps, and ponds. Historical period sensitivity is highest in the areas of documented Native American homesteads, institutional and civic meeting areas, and along established transportation corridors where activities have been documented from the mid-17th century to the present.

25-3237 Herbster, Holly, Dianna L. Doucette, and Kristen Heitert
2010 Archaeological Overview, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley, and Ipswich, Massachusetts, Essex County. 192 pages.

The overview and assessment survey included archival research and a walkover survey focused on collecting information about previously identified archaeological sites in the project vicinity, as well as the history of the lands that comprise the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The data were used to refine the archaeological sensitivity ranking developed by previous surveys,

to produce a predictive model of the types and locations of expected sites, and to produce an archaeological sensitivity map of the NWR. Seventeen Native American sites (Late Archaic to Middle Woodland) and 29 European-American sites (17th to 20th century) have previously been identified within the Parker River NWR. The ancient sites consist of shell middens, fishing/hunting camps, villages, burials, and lithic workshops. The historical sites include 19th- and 20th-century hunting camps, dwellings, seasonal farmsteads, shipwrecks, and a grain mill. Zones of high sensitivity include known and/or documented historic and archaeological sites and their proximate areas. Moderate sensitivity zones include areas with no known sites, limited levels of disturbance, and similar environmental attributes to those within known site areas, as well as areas where previous archaeological studies have predicted that cultural resources could be present. Zones of low sensitivity include areas known or likely to have been extensively disturbed by development or other types of modern land use, as well as areas with unfavorable environmental attributes such as poorly drained upland areas or permanent waterbodies. (See also reports #25-289 and 25-384.)

25-3238 Donta, Christopher L., Marni Blake Walter, and F. Timothy Barker
2011 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for H-Frame Structure Replacements on the 1371 Line in Lee, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

Background research and reconnaissance surveys identified ten areas of archaeological potential out of the 20 replacement locations. Subsequent subsurface testing, consisting of 62, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, resulted in the identification of one historical period site, the Wood Mill Site, located along the north side of Washington Mountain Road. The site was the location of a saw and cider mill in the 19th century.

25-3239 Donta, Christopher L., Marni Blake Walter, and F. Timothy Barker
2011 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for H-Frame Structure Replacements Along the 1421 Line in Blandford, Otis, Becket, and Lee, Massachusetts. 198 pages.

Background research and reconnaissance surveys identified 22 areas of archaeological potential out of 65 replacement and access road locations. In addition, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) monitors requested eight additional areas be tested. In total, 30 of the 65 replacement locations were tested, including eight recommended by a THPO monitor. Subsequent subsurface testing consisted of 155, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. Of the 30 locations tested, three contained historical period archaeological sites, four additional locations contained historical period artifacts but were not classified as sites, and one contained an isolated Native American artifact. The historical sites include two late 19th-century domestic sites in Otis (the Lee-Westfield Road and Hugins sites) and one early 20th-century railroad depot in Otis (the Huckleberry Depot Site).

25-3240 Dudek, Martin G., and Frederick Sutherland
2011 Archeological Investigation for the Lucy Mead Tomb Restoration Project, King Street Old Burying Grounds, Littleton, Massachusetts. 242 pages.

A data recovery excavation was conducted of a vandalized early 19th- century tomb at the Old Burying Ground. The tomb, based on an inscription on the slate door, was believed to be the resting place of Lucy Kimball Mead (d. 1821). The tomb had been vandalized in the mid-20th century, leaving scattered coffin fragments, human bones, and 20th-century refuse throughout the interior. The 3.65 x 2.75 m tomb was mapped, excavated and fine-screened using a 50 cm grid. Over 11,000 fragments of wood, human and animal bone, and artifacts were recovered and catalogued. Special analysis was conducted on osteological remains, coffin hardware and coffin wood, and textiles and clothing-related artifacts. Based on this work it appears that the tomb was used at least three times for interments: Lucy Kimball Mead in 1822; a child, possibly Sherman Dix Mead (d. 1833); and later an elderly man, possibly Benjamin Kimball (d. 1858). Lucy’s remains and the child’s remains were largely absent. Documentary research suggests that they were reburied at Westlawn Cemetery in a family plot.

25-3241 Bruchac, Margaret M.
2007 Historical Erasure and Cultural Recovery: Indigenous People in the Connecticut River Valley. 337 pages.

This work explores the impact of the "vanishing Indian" paradigm on historical, museological, and anthropological interpretations of Native American Indian peoples along the *Quinneticook* –the middle Connecticut River Valley of west-central Massachusetts. The 17th-century documentation of the region's Agawam, Nonotuck, Pocumtuck, Quaboag, Sokoki, and Woronoco people is surprisingly dense, but their presence after that time is poorly understood. Sophisticated systems for reckoning and maintaining Indigenous governance, trade, kin relations, and inter-tribal alliances, and various means of preserving localized knowledges, were in operation long before colonial settlement, and survived after colonization. The records of this activity and the movements of Native families to other locales were obscured, during the 19th century, by local White historians. Accurate understandings of local Native histories have subsequently been difficult to reconstruct, given the lack of ethnographic information in Euro-American records, the flawed representations of Native people and events in local town histories, and the failure to recognize the lineal descendants of middle Connecticut River Valley Native families among today's Western Abenaki populations. The "invisibilizing" of the valley's Native peoples is a trick of misdirection, caused, in part, by the research interests of three local collectors: geologist Edward Hitchcock, Jr. of Amherst College, antiquarian George Sheldon of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, and zoologist Harris Hawthorne Wilder of Smith College. These men unearthed numerous Native individuals from local gravesites and amassed thousands of artifacts, portraying the skeletal remains of dead Indians as "real," while representing their descendants as "unreal" remnants of the presumably more authentic Native past. This project, therefore, discusses the ways in which local Native histories and oral traditions were marginalized, ignored, or colonized, at the same time that Native bodies were being exoticized, fetishized, and commodified. One means of decolonizing the valley's Native history is a four-part process that: first, reveals the discursive processes that disconnected living Native peoples from their own histories; second, investigates the physical interferences of archaeological collectors; third, articulates the persistence of Native families over time by linking oral traditions, family names, and material evidence; and fourth, begins to repair some of the damage done by restoring and repatriating the scattered archaeological collections. To illustrate the impact of misrepresentation on local Native histories, this dissertation discusses the appearances, in various documents over time, of one local Native family lineage (from Shattoockquis to Sadochques to Msadoques to Sadoques), and their repeated efforts to make their presence known to Deerfield historians. This case study directs attention to some of the Indigenous knowledges and territorial understandings that could be used to construct more accurate regional narratives. In sum, this work aims to demonstrate how decolonizing methodologies can reveal heretofore missing connections, while establishing a more equitable social venue within which the real work of restorative history can begin.

25-3242 Duranleau, Deena L.
2009 Flexible Sedentism: The Subsistence and Settlement Strategies of the Pre-Contact Residents of Coastal New England and New York. 224 pages.

This dissertation utilizes an often-overlooked resource in developing a regional database of archaeological sites. The so-called "gray literature" produced by cultural resource management firms working in southern coastal New England and New York offers a wealth of site-based data. When thousands of these sites are brought together and compared synchronically and diachronically, it is possible to make assertions about the habitation patterns of the pre-contact residents of coastal southern New England and New York. By focusing on Late Archaic and Late Woodland Period short-term, seasonal, and flexible sedentary sites, this study offers a broad-based, multi-level analysis of subsistence and settlement patterns both across the region and through time. An important finding is the overall homogeneity across the region and through time in the archaeological evidence left behind of the Native inhabitants of this coastal zone. This finding comes from a detailed analysis of the types of activities occurring at each site, as represented in the archaeological record, which reveals similar types of activities occurring at sites across the coastal region,

and as a result of comparisons of the amount of site re-use through time. These findings support an hypothesis that the archaeological record for southern coastal New England and New York is characterized by long-term continuity. The homogeneity in habitation pattern across the region and between the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods is evidence that this pattern of repeated reoccupation of sites for generations was a successful coastal strategy. One result of this stable habitation pattern is that at certain sites or groups of sites, Native inhabitants remained year-round, a strategy of flexible sedentism.

25-3243 Keim, Alexander, and Jennifer Wildt
2009 “Let us organize to re-establish the contact between the land and the people.”: Archaeological Excavation Report for the Wakefield Summer Archaeological Institute, 2009, Milton, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted in the summer of 2009 at the 22 acre Wakefield Estate. Graduate students led local high school students in excavations with the goals of ground-truthing results of a 2008 geophysical survey as well as producing a comprehensive archaeological management program for the estate. Two areas were selected for investigation, one east of the farmhouse near the visible foundations of a 19th-century barn (Barn Foundation Area) and one northwest of the farmhouse near a chicken coop (Chicken Coop Area). Eight 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were dug in the Barn Foundation Area and nine 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were dug in the Chicken Coop Area. Material recovered from the shovel test pits dates from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. The assemblage is dominated by coal and coal by-products but also includes significant numbers of glass, metal, and earthenware ceramics. Shovel Test Pit 1 confirmed the presence of cobble flooring associated with the 19th-century barn, and a feature discovered near the barn foundation contained a significant quantity of ash and coal by-products, suggesting it might have been deliberately filled in order to dispose of waste from a coal-burning stove or furnace. While the artifacts recovered from the Barn Foundation Area were primarily architectural, the artifacts near the Chicken Coop Area represented more of a domestic assemblage. The excavations overall, exhibiting limited evidence for intensive land use and broad disposal activities, confirmed that the ground surface of the estate was kept very clean. Possible horticultural activities in the early 20th century may have involved clearing, leveling, and/or filling, offering one explanation for the paucity of early 19th-century materials. (See also report #25-3244.)

25-3244 Keim, Alexander
2010 The Landscape and Inhabitants of the Wakefield Estate in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries: Archaeological Excavation Report for the Wakefield Summer Archaeological Institute 2010, Milton, Massachusetts. 225 pages.

Archaeological investigations were continued in the summer of 2010 at the 22 acre Wakefield Estate. Graduate students led local high school students in excavations with the goals of continuing to ground-truth results of a 2008 geophysical survey as well as producing a comprehensive archaeological management program for the estate. The fieldwork continued excavations around the Barn Foundation Area and began excavations around a stone retaining wall west of the farmhouse. Fourteen shovel test pits of various sizes were excavated, resulting in the recovery of early 19th-century to mid-20th-century materials, primarily glass, metals, and ceramics. Test pits excavated in the Barn Foundation Area revealed a large deposit of cobble-sized stones with interspersed artifacts. The deposit was likely created in the mid-19th century but it is unclear whether the stones are the result of a land-clearing event or whether they came from the demolition of a cobble feature. Another test pit in the Barn Foundation Area revealed a large deposit of items pertaining to clothing, personal adornment, consumption and personal health. A variety of buttons, beads, buckles, fasteners, snaps, and jewelry were recovered, as well as a crucifix, a rosary fragment, and a shamrock tie clip or lapel pin. Documentary records indicate that these household objects might have belonged the Burns family, Irish tenant farmers who occupied the estate around 1920. The material culture associated with this occupation suggests that the Burns family, likely a working class family with children, felt strongly about their Irish Catholic heritage. Excavations near the retaining wall to the west of the farmhouse were conducted to determine the use of the land be-

tween the retaining wall and the farmhouse, the potential presence of outbuildings in this space, and the date of the retaining wall construction. Maps indicate that the complex of stone walls to the west of the farmhouse was altered between 1865 and 1937. The recovery of materials dating to the turn of the 20th century from the base of the wall indicates that around that time, a sloped area of the yard was landscaped into two terraced areas on either side of the retaining wall, which was originally a freestanding stone wall. These activities were likely part of a large-scale land clearing and movement episode, possibly related to horticultural activities, which occurred in the early 20th century. (See also report #25-3243.)

25-3245 Gillis, Nichole A.
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, A-127/B-128W Transmission Line Reconductoring Project, Hardwick Laydown, Hardwick, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Archival research, a site visit, and subsurface testing were conducted for the approximately 1 acre proposed grading area. There are no recorded or documented sites within the proposed area. Subsurface testing consisted of 25, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated within one 30 x 30 m block and along three linear transects at 10 m intervals. Mostly intact soil profiles were observed within the project area. A low density of 20th-century refuse, recovered from plowed and fill soil contexts, is not considered a potentially significant archaeological deposit.

25-3246 Ritchie, Duncan
2011 Intensive Archaeological Survey, 15 Great Road Development, Littleton, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

An archaeological survey of the project area was conducted near Nagog Pond along the east side of Great Road (Route 2A). Archival research indicated that the project area had the potential to contain evidence of Ancient period Native American activity. This activity was expected to range from low-density scatters of chipping debris or isolated chipped stone tools to small or moderate sized temporary encampments. The Christian Indian settlement of Nashoba was located on or near Nagog Pond in the mid-17th century. Eight historic architectural resources (ACT.23 - ACT.30) consisting of standing 18th- and 19th-century structures are within one half mile of the project area. A late 19th-century to Early Modern period granite quarrying complex (Acorn Park Quarries, ACT-HA-1) is south and east of the project area in Acton. Subsurface testing consisted of 78, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits excavated at 10 m intervals along three judgmental transects, in three 30 x 30 m sampling blocks, and as one judgmental test pit. A small amount of historical period cultural material was found in test pits placed within the open fields in the southern part of the project area and next to a small granite block feature. This material consists of ceramic sherds and structural materials (brick, nails, window glass, hardware). The ceramic sherds (whiteware, redware) date from the 19th to the 20th century, and this cultural material represents domestic refuse discarded in the open fields when they were in active agricultural use.

25-3247 Mair, A. Peter, II
2010 Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey, Worcester Regional Airport Vegetation Management Program, Leicester and Worcester, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

One potentially significant archaeological site (LEI-HA-5) falls within the study area in Leicester, and many historical period residences were once located in the project area. The archaeological survey resulted in assigning general sensitivity rankings of low, moderate, and high to specific areas within the study area. Field review of each of the 42 vegetation management areas identified potential archaeological resources in seven areas in the form of stone walls, foundations, or cellar holes. These areas were mapped on project plans with notes outlining measures to avoid impacting these features.

25-3248 Mulholland, Mitchell T., and Meghan Borowiec
2009 Archaeological Monitoring of the Memorial to the Founders of Watertown Improvements, Watertown, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

Archaeological monitoring and limited intensive survey were conducted at the location of the renovations planned for the Saltonstall Monument, located just north of the Charles River. Built in 1931 and dedicated on the 300th anniversary of the founding of Watertown, the Founders Memorial consists of a large bronze statute of Sir Richard Saltonstall and two bronze bas-reliefs. The survey consisted of the excavation of 4, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at the location of proposed dogwood tree planting. The artifacts recovered were associated with artificial fill, probably brought to the site from another location. While the fill contained 19th-century artifacts, such as glazed redware, square cut nails, green glass, possible utilized bone, and a "Peter Dorni" pipe stem fragment, it also contained modern trash. One test pit contained a rhyolite flake, possibly of Native American origin.

25-3249 Herbster, Holly
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Tisbury Water Works Redevelopment, Tisbury, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

An archaeological survey was completed for the proposed restoration of the "Spring House" within the Tisbury Water Works. The Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, includes a less than one acre parcel of land within which the archaeological testing occurred. The Tashmoo Springs Site (19-DK-109), located nearby is recorded as a large artifact collecting area where materials dated to the Middle and Late Archaic periods have been identified. In total, 21, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated within the septic tank and water line impact areas. Thirty-five pieces of lithic chipping debris were collected in low densities from disturbed/fill soils with the exception of one flake collected in natural subsoil. Historical/Modern period materials were collected in low densities across all sections of the project area and are likely associated with the operation and use of the facility from the late 19th century through the present day. A buried stone drainage feature (Feature 1) was identified along a small portion of the existing Water Works access road in an area where the road cuts through a steep slope.

25-3250 Ritchie, Duncan
2010 Townwide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Westford, Massachusetts. 514 pages.

Primary objectives of the project were to identify patterns of ancient and historical period settlement and land use and to determine known and probable locations of archaeological resources associated with these patterns. Using written and cartographic materials, investigations by avocational and professional archaeologists, and research by local historians, it was possible to document important cultural resources and predict the types of archaeological sites potentially located throughout the town. The results of archival research were used to develop predictive models and archaeological sensitivity maps for known and expected ancient and historical period cultural resources. Other products of the reconnaissance survey included a guide to understanding and using the sensitivity maps, and management recommendations for the protection of cultural resources and archaeologically sensitive areas in the town. Zones of sensitivity for ancient Native American sites are clustered along the tributary stream and wetland network formed mostly by Stony, Nashoba, Beaver, Snake Meadow, and Tadmuck brooks. The margins of the larger water bodies such as Forge, Long Sought For, Keyes, Heart, and Burges ponds with unaltered land, some smaller ponds, and wooded wetlands also contain zones of sensitivity for ancient period Native American cultural resources. Zones of sensitivity for historical period archaeological resources related to past industrial development are primarily along sections of Stony Brook in Forge Village, Graniteville, Westford Depot and Brookside. Other zones of sensitivity for historical period cultural resources are along the older streets and roads where there is intact land containing late 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century farmsteads, houses, stores, taverns, and artisan/craftsmen shops. A total of 10 previously unrecorded ancient period Native American archaeological sites were identified during the survey. The 55 unrecorded or under-documented historical period European-American sites identified in the survey reflect many aspects of the town's historical period development. The reconnaissance survey report is intended to serve as a guide for Westford to take an active role in

managing its cultural resources. It was recommended that the town develop local review for proposed development of remaining archaeologically sensitive open land and developed areas containing known cultural resources. An archaeological site protection program could be formalized in a town bylaw, the purpose of which would be to protect the archaeological resources of the town and provide a means for coordinated review of proposed development through town boards and commissions.

25-3251 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archeological Survey at the Proposed Site of a 100-ft Uni-Pole Telecommunications Antenna, Duxbury, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

The archaeological survey consisted of 15, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, consisting of a block of five test pits and 10 judgmentally placed test pits. One ancient period Native American archaeological site was identified, the Elm Street site, which consists of a lithic workshop with 198 pieces of rhyolite chipping debris flakes and a preform. Additional pieces of rhyolite, quartz, and argillite chipping debris were recovered from several other test pits.

25-3252 Gillis, Nichole, and Holly Herbster
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Moon Island Wind Turbine Project, Quincy, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

The project will include the construction and installation of a monopole tower within a 300 x 400 ft clearing and a 400 ft utility corridor. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. In total 30, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated, resulting in the recovery of low densities of primarily 20th-century refuse from plowed contexts.

25-3253 Waller, Joseph N. Jr., and Gregg Laskoski
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Lower SEMA 345 kV Transmission Project, Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, Massachusetts. 107 pages.

Archaeological investigation of the proposed transmission line in Barnstable, Bourne, Carver, Plymouth, and Sandwich involved the excavation of 1,249, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. Test pits were organized within four 30 x 30 m sampling blocks, 30 linear test pit transects, and three sampling arrays. Transect testing involved the excavation of a test pit every 10 m in areas of proposed ground disturbance or tree clearing. Archaeological testing resulted in the identification of the Federal Pond Native American Site in Plymouth. Ancient period Native American cultural materials including quartz, argillite, and rhyolite chipping debris, a quartz scraping tool, and a Middle Archaic Neville-Variant type projectile point.

25-3254 Cherau, Suzanne G., and Nichole Gillis
2011 Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey, Proposed Visitor Facilities, Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge, Devens (Harvard), Massachusetts. 118 pages.

The project area encompassed approximately six acres on a wooded terrace overlooking the Nashua River to the west, as well as an adjoining area of riverbank south of Hospital Road on the former Main Post of Fort Devens. There were no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area, although archaeological inventory surveys in 1993 and 1995 assigned archaeological sensitivity to the central wooded portion of the project area, as well as areas to the south along the river corridor. The 2011 archaeological survey consisted of archival research and subsurface testing within approximately one acre of the project area. Subsurface testing in the form of 67, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits was conducted in wooded areas and adjacent to the river. The recovery of historical period artifacts in plowzone and disturbed/fill soils contexts were interpreted as refuse discarded during agricultural activities (plowing) associated with nearby documented 19th-century home and farmstead occupations. The provenience of many of these materials in fill/disturbed contexts suggests that re-deposition occurred during 20th-century military activities. None of the materials were found in association with any structural remains or other features such

as cellar holes, refuse pits, privies, or wells.

25-3255 Lynch, Kerry J., and Kathryn Curran
2012 Report Addendum for Potential Ceremonial Areas Identified by the Narragansett and Wampanoag (Aquinnah) Indian Tribes for the Agawam to West Springfield Circuit Separation Project (AG-WS) (1311/1412 Line Separation), Phase 1 Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 47 pages.

Supplemental testing in Agawam and West Springfield included the excavation of 18, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits at proposed structure locations, crane pads, and an access road at the Agawam Substation; two machine-excavated 4 x 4 m excavation units at proposed structure locations in the vicinity of the Walnut Street Site (19-HD-332); nine machine excavated 4 x 4 m excavation units, six associated 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, and one vibratory core at proposed structure locations along the south bank of the Westfield River in the vicinity of the Heron Meadow (19-HD-330), Agawam Meadow (19-HD-269), and Westfield River (19-HD-331) sites; one machine excavated soil berm and two associated 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits near the Heron Meadow Site; and archaeological monitoring of drilling operations at eight proposed structure locations on Bondi's Island in West Springfield. A small density of historical period artifacts was recovered from fill deposits in the shovel test pits excavated at the Agawam Substation, the soil (fill) berm, and from four 4 x 4 m units. Ancient period Native American artifacts were recovered from one 4 x 4 m unit at the Walnut Street Site, two 4 x 4 m units adjacent to the Heron Meadow Site, and one 4 x 4 m unit adjacent to the Agawam Meadow Site. A possible ancient period Native American posthole feature was recorded in the 4 x 4 m unit adjacent to the Heron Meadow Site. A truncated, possible hearth and a small pit feature were recorded in the 4 x 4 m unit adjacent to the Agawam Meadow Site. (See also report #25-3054 and 25-3056.)

25-3256 Dudek, Martin G., Barbara Donohue, and Thomas P. Mailhot
2012 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the I-93 Tri-Town Interchange Project (EOEA #14159) in the Towns of Andover, Methuen, Tewksbury and Wilmington, Essex and Middlesex Counties, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

The archaeological survey involved a reconnaissance walkover and the excavation of 322, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits within the project's area of potential effect. Two ancient period Native American archaeological sites were identified. The County-Line Site (19-ES-860) is located at the Essex-Middlesex county line (town lines of Andover and Wilmington), with 36 rhyolite flakes, one quartz flake, and six pieces of fire-cracked rock recovered from nine test pits. The Spicket River Canal Site is located in Methuen east of I-93 and west of the Spicket River canal, with ten rhyolite flakes, one quartzite flake, and a piece of fire-cracked rock recovered from two test pits.

25-3257 Gillis, Nichole, and Alan Leveillee
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, SunGen Andover Solar Project Area, Andover, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

An archaeological survey of the project area included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing of the construction footprint. In total, 120, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within archaeologically sensitive areas, within eight 30 x 30 m blocks and along four linear transects. Mostly intact soil profiles were observed in the western portion of the project area, while a mix of intact, graded, and filled soil profiles were observed within all other block and transect test pits. The intensive survey identified a 20th-century concrete and cinder block foundation and low densities of 20th-century refuse from disturbed soil contexts.

25-3258 Mastone, Victor T., Craig Brown, and Christopher Maio
2011 Chelsea Creek – First Naval Engagement of the American Revolution, Chelsea, East Boston, Revere, and Winthrop, Massachusetts. 228 pages.

Overshadowed by the iconic battles at Concord/Lexington and Bunker Hill, the Battle of Chelsea

Creek (1775) is often overlooked as part of the siege of Boston. This multi-disciplinary study involved evaluation of documentary records, reconstruction of the historic landscape, a military terrain analysis known as KOCOA (Key or Decisive Terrain; Observation and Fields of Fire; Cover and Concealment; Obstacles; and Avenues of Approach and Withdrawl), and a preliminary field investigation. The primary historical sources contained a number of time cues and locational information that initially permitted only a general reconstruction of the battle, making it difficult to identify the defining features on the actual battlefield. A high resolution Geographic Information Systems (GIS) dataset and Citation Data Model of the temporal and spatial features associated with the Battle of Chelsea Creek and the 1775 Boston landscape were developed, and base-level and battlefield maps were produced. By joining the battle narrative with a military terrain analysis, the authors were able to identify the likely location of key features on the geo-referenced, reconstructed 1775 landscape. This application provided a clearer understanding of how the physical landscape influenced the battle, as well as valuable insights into battlefield events and preservation. Six core areas within the battlefield study area were visually inspected and three areas were identified as having potential for site preservation and more intensive investigation: Crooked Creek engagement area; Mill Hill/Chelsea Neck engagement area; and Winnisimmet Ferry Landing with HMS *Diana* grounding site. Field investigations verified that the majority of the battlefield has been heavily impacted by urban development. More detailed topographic and land use analyses coupled with additional ground-truthing, intensive archeological sampling, and geophysical surveys within core areas were recommended.

25-3259 Donta, Christopher L.
2008 The Northwoods Site (19-BR-611): A Small Stemmed Tradition Camp in Taunton, Massachusetts. 200 pages.

A data recovery program consisted of 81 shovel test pits, two 10 m x 50 cm trenches, one 6 m x 50 cm trench, one 4 m x 50 cm trench, one 2 m x 50 cm trench, 17, 1 x 1 m units, and four 50 cm x 1 m units. The 81 shovel test pits, in combination with the 56 shovel test pits previously excavated at the site, covered most of the site at a 4 m grid interval. Ten features were identified and excavated, consisting of six burn related features and four chipping stations. Seven of the features were either associated with Small Stemmed projectile points, or were found in very close proximity to Small Stemmed points. Two of these also contained Small Triangle (i.e., Squibnocket) points. All four of the chipping station features contained Small Stemmed points. Radiocarbon dates from three of the hearths fall into the ranges of 5610-5320 B.P. (Beta 208624), 5450-4790 B.P. (Beta 208625), and 3230-2840 B.P. (Beta 208626), within the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Pollen core data illustrated the presence of an oak-pine forest during the Late Archaic period, followed by an increase in fire activity in the Early Woodland. Faunal material from the site indicated deer hunting and the exploitation of wetland game such as turtle. Two Brewerton points were also found at the site. The excavations recovered a total of 16,732 artifacts, raising the total from the site to 18,049 for all three phases of the project. (See also report #25-2534.)

25-3260 Dudek, Martin G., and Thomas P. Mailhot
2012 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the 90 Pine Street (Assessor's Parcel 28.2) Property, Town of Douglas, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 91 pages.

The purpose of this survey was to identify whether the 55 m x 30 m project area may contain unmarked graves. The project area is associated with a ca. 1794 to 1856 Quaker meetinghouse and is adjacent to the walled Chase Family Cemetery. Testing consisted of a grid of 41 test pits set 5 m apart in transects 8 m apart, and 8 judgmentally placed test pits (all 50 x 50 m). Soil cores were taken at 1 m intervals between test pits along transects. Four test pits were expanded into trenches to investigate soil anomalies. An isolated quartz flake was recovered from one test pit. Archaeological testing also identified an area approximately 16 x 16 m where brick and mortar fragments, window glass and wrought nails were recovered near a stack of quarried stone blocks. This area likely contains the site of the former Quaker meetinghouse, a potentially significant site, and avoidance or additional archaeological documentation is recommended. Three possible grave loca-

tions have been identified, and are avoidable. Testing around one headstone suggested that it was displaced. Testing at the other headstone identified a probable grave shaft, with a second granite marker adjacent, also associated with a probable grave shaft. These two probable graves are located outside the limit of work. Another possible grave shaft has been identified near the Chase Family Cemetery. Additional unmarked graves are possible within the surveyed area.

25-3261 Kelly, Margaret, and Timothy L. Binzen
2002 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Stabilization and Restoration of Buildings 5/6, 11 and 19 and Damage Assessment for a Utilities Trench at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Springfield, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted to assess archaeological sensitivity at Buildings 5/6, 11 and 19 at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site. The potential for Native American archaeological resources is considered to be low. However, the potential for historical archaeological deposits and features is considered high in the lawn areas adjacent to Buildings 5/6 and 11 and beneath the pavement adjacent to the north, east, and south sides of Building 19. It is expected that archaeological testing could provide evidence of military activities, arms manufacturing, and domestic and recreational activities associated with military officers and their families. In 1863, construction activities near the western end of Building 19 uncovered unmarked historical human burials, and additional human remains could still be located beneath the pavement. A damage assessment was conducted for a 455 ft backhoe trench located on the south side of the parade ground. Twelve features were recorded, consisting generally of small trenches for utilities. Two noteworthy historical features were revealed by the backhoe trench, including a buried brick and mortar walkway and a brick and mortar dry well.

25-3262 Mulholland, Mitchell T.
2012 Archaeological Monitoring of a Pollen/Peat Core on Calf Island, Boston Harbor, Boston, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

A pollen/peat core was extracted by a team of forest biologists from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Because Calf Island contains known archaeological sites, and comes under federal and state jurisdiction, the Massachusetts Historical Commission requested archaeological monitoring to assure that sites were not impacted by the extraction of the 10 cm core. The location of the pollen/peat core was carefully selected to maximize peat and pollen recovery, and to avoid impacts to nearby archaeological sites. Located just to the south of site 19-SU-16, the core was inserted in poorly drained, wet ground, in an area unlikely to contain significant archaeological sites. Results of the core indicate that the location chosen was wetland when Native Americans were in occupation. A radiocarbon date, sediment rates, and peaks in charcoal to pollen ratios suggest Native American activities on the island occurred between approximately 925 to 650 years before present, and from 275 to 460 years before present.

25-3263 Gillis, Nichole, and Alan Leveillee
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey B154N/C155N Transmission Line Project, Boxford, North Andover, Middleton, North Reading, Peabody, and Danvers, Massachusetts. 106 pages.

Subsurface testing of 147, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits was completed at eight proposed pole structure replacement locations and at or near locations where 15 archaeological sites are reported. Native American cultural material was recovered at three previously identified archaeological site locations including the Dirt Jump Site (19-ES-798) and the South Bend/Tall Pine Site (19-ES-799) in Peabody, and the Dark Pond Site (19-ES-803) in Middleton. The Dirt Jump Site is affiliated with the Late Archaic period based on the recovery of a Brewerton Eared projectile point. The South Bend/Tall Pine Site dates from the Middle Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods and is characterized by chipping debris and a range of Native American artifacts including pottery and diagnostic stone tools (Neville, Brewerton Eared, Small Stemmed, and Meadowood). The Dark Pond Site was occupied from the Late Archaic through the Transitional Archaic periods and

is characterized by a lithic assemblage that includes chipping debris and diagnostic stone tools (Brewerton Corner-Notched, Wayland Notched, and Susquehanna).

25-3264 Medina, Antonio, Timothy Binzen, Peggy Kelly, C. Broughton Anderson, F. Timothy Barker, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2011 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Data Recovery for Proposed Construction at Building 11 and New Duct Bank Northeast of Building 14 of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Springfield, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Constructed as an arsenal in 1807, Building 11 is the oldest standing structure at the Armory. Excavation of shovel test pits and 1 x 1 m units in the grassy areas outside of the structure revealed 80 to 150 cm of historical fill containing architectural debris and19th-century ceramics, clay smoking pipes, buttons, and coins. Also recovered were several large whole gunflints, many broken gunflints, and pieces of flint flakes and shatter. Several quartz flakes, presumed to be Native American, were also encountered in the historical fill material. Monitoring of construction activities at the basement level resulted in the discovery of an almost intact, brick paved floor, which extends across the entire basement. Two nearby structures dating to the 1840s contain the same brick paved basement floor. Excavation exposed the remains of two pier footings. It was observed that the original support columns were built upon brick footings based on large recycled stone grinding wheels, probably used in the nearby water shops during the early days of the Armory and discarded after they were worn beyond use. No further survey is recommended.

25-3265 Doucette, Dianna L., and Nichole Gillis
2012 Archaeological Site Examinations, Hunter Hill Road, Chicopee Brook Wetland Site 2, Stebbins Road Wetlands, and East Brook Sites, Monson and Hampden, Massachusetts. 137 pages.

In total, 38, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and 11, 1 x 1 m units were excavated. The Hunter Hill Road Site likely represents a temporary campsite and consists of a low density of chipping debris, one Brewerton projectile point preform and a pottery sherd. The Chicopee Brook Wetland Site 2 was a campsite that may have been utilized repeatedly. It is characterized by chipping debris and several tools including bifaces, projectile points, a scraper and a utilized flake. The site contained two Neville projectile points, diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period. The Stebbins Road Wetland Site, a possible seasonal campsite, is characterized by diagnostic projectile points, chipping debris, several types of stone tools, calcined bone and charcoal. Two projectile points, including a quartzite Squibnocket Triangle and quartz Small Stemmed are diagnostic of the Late Archaic period. The East Brook Site consists of a low density of chipping debris consistent with a single, brief occupation episode and possibly wetland resource procurement. (See also report #25-3134.)

25-3266 Doucette, Dianna L.
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mashpee Pow Wow Road, Mashpee, Massachusetts. 63 pages.

The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe is proposing to build a new road around a gravel and grass area that is used for the Tribe’s annual Powwow. The proposed road will be approximately 244 m long by 9 m wide. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that may be affected by project construction. During subsurface testing, 26, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals along one judgmental linear transect. No cultural material was identified.

25-3267 Volmar, Michael A.
1994 Archaeological Site Locational Survey at the Herman Melville House, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Historical documents reviewed suggest the land has been farmed since it was cleared in the 1780s. Thirty six shovel test pits were excavated and the plowed portions of the project area were surface collected. One lithic flake of green-grey chert and several quartz chunks were recovered. Histori-

cal materials recovered included plain and transfer-printed whiteware (1820-1900), Chinese export porcelain (1800-1835), late industrial porcelains, cut nails, and a Buddha effigy. The majority of the remaining material was 20th-century sheet refuse. No further survey is recommended. (See also report #25-1278 and 25-1609.)

25-3268 Curran, Kathryn, F. Timothy Barker, Antonio Medina, Brian Jones, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2011 Archaeological Phase 2 Site Examination Studies of the Walnut Street (19-HD-332), Heron (19-HD-330), Agawam Meadow (19-HD-269), and Westfield River (19-HD-331) Native American Sites in Agawam, Massachusetts. 305 pages.

At the Walnut Street Native American site (19-HD-332), 12 m^2 were excavated. Eighteen Native American artifacts were recovered, the majority from the plowzone. The only diagnostic artifact, a piece of steatite, dates from the Late Transitional Archaic to Late Woodland periods (ca. 3,500-2,500 B.P.). The Heron Meadow (19-HD-330), Agawam Meadow (19-HD-269) and Westfield River (19-HD-331) Native American sites are contiguous from west to east. Some 3,841 artifacts were collected from the three sites: 3,641 of Native American manufacture and 200 from the historical period. At Heron Meadow (19-HD-330) and Agawam Meadow (19-HD-269), artifacts were associated with feature soils, while at the Westfield River site (19-HD-331) artifacts were more often recovered from alluvium and plowzone deposits. Temporally diagnostic lithics were sparse. A Levanna point (1,300-350 B.P.) was recovered from the Agawam Meadow Site (19-HD-269). Steatite (3,500 – 2,500 B.P.) was collected from multiple sites. Three distinct pottery vessels were identified at the Heron Meadow Site (19-HD-330). Two of the vessels share attributes with the Windsor Tradition and date from the late Middle Woodland to Late Woodland period. The third vessel had Windsor traits, but could not be conclusively typed. The artifact assemblage from the three sites in Agawam Meadows points to a Late Transitional Archaic to Late Woodland occupation, between 3,500-350 B.P. Some 29 cultural features were identified, including hearths, storage pits, food processing areas, midden/buried A-deposits, and postmolds. Floral analysis of the features suggests that occupation at Agawam Meadows occurred in late summer or fall. (See also report #25-2270, 25-2869, and 25-3056.)

25-3269 Herbster, Holly, and Nichole A. Gillis
2012 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Myles Standish Industrial Park Expansion Project Area, Taunton, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

The proposed 220 acre Myles Standish Industrial Park Expansion and Life Science Center project involves the phased redevelopment of the former World War II Camp Myles Standish and the Paul A. Devers State School (MHC TAU.AH). The property also includes the 19th-century Harvey Burial Ground (TAU.829). The archaeological reconnaissance survey resulted in the collection of archival and documentary background on historical period land use history and a comprehensive evaluation of existing conditions. While large portions of the project area have been extensively developed and were ranked as having a low archaeological sensitivity, limited areas of moderate and high sensitivity were identified. These areas could contain archaeological deposits associated with ancient Native American land use, 18th- and 19th-century agricultural and residential land use, and/or World War II-era military land use.

25-3270 Doucette, Dianna L.
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Westborough Retirement Community, Westborough, Massachusetts. 106 pages.

The proposed undertaking includes five acres of uplands and five acres of wetlands. The property contains an existing 1790s residence called the J. Warren House. Of the 60 test pits excavated, 16 yielded ancient Native American cultural material, including 19 pieces of debitage and two stone tools that were likely used for scraping or chopping. The J. Warren Site can be interpreted as a Native American site where episodes of stone tool manufacturing and/or maintenance took place, along with other activities such as subsistence processing, based on the two scrapers recovered.

The majority of the deposits consist of quartz and quartzite chipping debris. There were no diagnostic Native American artifacts recovered or cultural features identified during the intensive survey. In addition, 114 pieces of historical material were recovered from the plowzone, including glass, nails, ceramics, and coal ash. The historical material is most likely associated with the existing residence, some of which could date back to the 1790s occupation. Test pits excavated around the existing structure did not reveal any historical features. The J. Warren Site is likely associated with sites within the adjacent Cedar Swamp Archaeological District; however, given the low density of material combined with the fact that the majority was recovered from the plowzone, the site does not appear to exhibit good integrity.

25-3271 Elam, Jenifer, and Kristen Heitert
2012 Phillips House Landscape Restoration Project, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey/Site Examination, Salem, Massachusetts. 188 pages.

A total of 19, 50 x 50 cm test pits, one 0.5 x 1 m excavation unit, and two 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated in the yard area between the main house and carriage barn. The excavations resulted in the recovery of 4,034, 17th- through 20th-century artifacts, and the identification of several landscape features dating to the 20th-century period of significance for the property, including structural elements associated with a former wooden fence line and shed, a posthole associated with a former clothesline, and a buried asphalt walkway. The testing also identified a buried topsoil stratum dating to the 18th century as well as what appears to be a fieldstone foundation segment. While not of immediate interpretive interest to the museum, this data suggests that the 18th-century archeological signature of the property survives substantially intact and has the potential to provide important information about the early occupational history of the parcel.

25-3272 Donta, Christopher L., Sheila Charles, and F. Timothy Barker
2011 Archaeological Assessment for the Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements Project, Newburyport, Massachusetts. 123 pages.

Prompted by the find of intact wharfage dating from the late 18th or early 19th century, an assessment of archaeological features was completed. Background research documents construction stages of Coombs' Wharf, and details about the life of Philip Coombs. Recommendations were made for archaeological monitoring of the construction phase in order to identify and document features associated with Coombs' Wharf, as well as later structures on the created landform. The monitoring documented two sections of an intact, masonry wharf bulkhead wall from the second half of the 19th-century Coombs' Wharf. Monitoring further documented evidence for the locations of timber cribbing and a timber bulkhead wall that were associated with the 18th-century Coombs' Wharf structure. Dendrochronology of the bulkhead timbers points to dates of either ca. 1760 or 1800. Sections of foundation walls and a concrete pad of a late 19th-century sawing and planing mill building were documented during utilities excavations in the central portion of the project area. The excavations for utilities recorded cellar hole fill deposits indicating an 18th- and 19th-century structure, which may have been the dwelling of Philip Coombs referred to in the inventory upon his death in 1757. Monitoring in this area consequently recorded foundations indicating the presence of a later 19th-century structure built over the remains of the earlier structure and identified as the "I. Poor" store on the 1872 and later maps.

25-3273 Manning Sterling, Elise H.
2012 Samuel Harrison Homestead, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

Reverend Samuel Harrison, an African American clergyman, and shoemaker by trade, was a significant voice in the American Abolitionist Movement. A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Samuel Harrison Homestead lot focused on potentially significant deposits located in the vicinity of the extant house foundation and attached workshop footprint, which could be impacted by planned restoration work. The archaeological survey entailed the excavation of a total of 8.65 m^2, including 3, 1 x 1 m units, 1, 1.5 x 1 m unit, 1, 1.5 m x 50 cm unit, 1, 85 x 50 cm unit, 1, 75 x 75 cm unit, and 14, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. The excavations identified the presence of

several deposits, features, and structural elements, as well as areas of disturbance. Six of the eight identified features were associated with the workshop, located in the east yard, providing important details about this no longer extant addition. The site's artifact assemblage included structural debris (window glass, nails, brick, metal pipes, faucets, and doorknobs), ceramic and glass tableware, and personal items (buttons, pins, jewelry, marbles, and toys). The assemblage allows for a general interpretation of domestic activities at the site, and general preferences of the Harrison family throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries.

25-3274 Elam, Jenifer, and Kristen Heitert
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey/Site Examination, Stone Ridge Development, Shea-McDevitt Complex, Milford, Massachusetts. 104 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted at the Shea-McDevitt Complex (MIL-HA-25). The excavation focused on the east-facing poured concrete stairway and eastern walls of Foundation 1 of the residential complex, and the adjacent historical roadway and retaining walls. A total of 27, 50 x50 cm shovel test pits and two excavation units were excavated, and resulted in the recovery of 2,037 pieces of historical cultural material. The assemblage was comprised of mid-19th- to mid-20th-century architectural and domestic debris, including ceramics (whiteware, yellow ware, pearlware, American stoneware, redware, and ironstone), window, bottle, and tableware glass, machine cut and wire nails, whole and partial bricks, and coal. Elements of an earlier, truncated stair entry were also identified. The recovered data corroborate the documented occupation of the house, first occupied by Dominick McDevitt ca. 1851, then by Timothy Shea in 1898, and then the complete abandonment of the site by the Shea family ca. 1950. (See also report #25-2925 and 25-3044.)

25-3275 Ritchie, Duncan
2011 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Plymouth Rock Studios, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Archaeologists surveyed a proposed access road, shared use pathway, and approximately 2,500 foot long section of sewer. Subsurface testing included 155, 50 x 50 cm test pits placed at 10 m intervals along 16 judgmentally placed transects. Five judgmental test pits were also excavated. No artifacts were found.

25-3276 Ritchie, Duncan
2012 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Graniteville Woods Rockshelter Site within the Graniteville Woods Subdivision, Westford, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

The location of the Graniteville Woods Rockshelter Site (19-MD-1107) was first identified during a prior archaeological reconnaissance survey of the project area. Archival research indicated that the project area contains historical period granite quarries and associated features, some of which are contributing elements to the Graniteville National Register District. A systematic inspection of the Graniteville Rockshelter Site resulted in the identification of fragmented human skeletal remains within a narrow crevice at the rear of the rockshelter site. Forensic analysis of the bone fragments determined they were from a Native American individual, most likely a child less than five years in age. The bone fragments had been subjected to cremation before being placed in the rockshelter as part of a burial or mortuary practice. Subsurface testing of the Graniteville Woods Rockshelter Site was done with five judgmentally placed 50 x 50 cm test pits, and did not yield any additional human remains or other potentially significant Native American cultural materials or features. Based on the presence of human remains and its function as a Native American burial place, the Graniteville Woods Rockshelter Site was considered to be a significant cultural resource. The Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs requested that the remains be reinterred at a location outside the project impact area, within an area proposed for conservation, and a preservation restriction. (See also report #25-3186.)

25-3277 Carvino, Frank M.

2008 From Coast to Consumer: The Archaeology of Smuggling in Eighteenth-Century New England. 128 pages.

For the 18th-century consumer, purchasing smuggled goods was one way to circumvent rules and taxes. This thesis argues that smuggling and its socioeconomic implications can be detected in the archaeological record. Seldom examined before, artifacts uncovered in a context related to smuggling may help deepen particular site interpretations. Information drawn from the artifacts recovered at the Narbonne House, located in Salem, Massachusetts, as well as other 18th-century New England sites provide the context for this research. In most cases, while these sites listed specific artifacts uncovered, they did not address smuggling. Considering the various taxes and trade laws of the period, non-English wares should not be archaeologically visible. The fact that these goods are visible requires a more thorough understanding of their potential origins. This thesis adds to the overall understanding of smuggling in relation to the archaeological record. (See also report #25-548, 25-1357, 25-1366, 25-2054, and 25-2587.)

25-3278 Doucette, Dianna L.
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Kidder Property, Chappaquiddick Island, Edgartown, Massachusetts. 87 pages.

Archaeological investigations were conducted on a 20 acre project area. The survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that could be affected by the project. Of the 110, 50 x 50 cm test pits excavated, 43 yielded ancient Native American cultural material, including 302 pieces of chipping debris (rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, argillite, and shale), two scrapers (rhyolite and quartz), one rhyolite biface/chopper, one rhyolite utilized flake, and one rhyolite serrated Brewerton projectile point, diagnostic of the Late Archaic period. In addition, 91 pieces of clam shell were recovered. Historical cultural material recovered in four of the test pits consists of low densities of domestic and structural sheet refuse, including 12 pieces of unidentified oxidized metal, four pieces of clear flat glass, three brick fragments, one copper bullet, one piece of transfer-print whiteware, and one piece of coal. The collection of cultural materials, consisting of chipping debris, stone tools, and shell, have been designated as the Kidder Site (19-DK-269). The ancient Native American cultural materials suggest that stone tool manufacturing and/or maintenance activities were taking place at the site during the Late Archaic period, along with food processing. Seventeen percent of the deposits found within the Kidder Property project area extend below historical period plowing and pasturing soil strata. These deposits have good physical integrity and could yield important information relating to Native American settlement and subsistence patterns on Chappaquiddick Island during the Late Archaic period.

25-3279 Chartier, Craig S., and Lauren Cook
2011 Intensive Survey Testing at the Taylor Bray Farm in Yarmouth, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

Testing was conducted on 11 of 23 acres. A total of 226 test pits were excavated, and roughly half contained cultural material. Two historical period sites were identified: the Richard and Ruth Taylor Homesite (YAR-HA-5) (ca. 1640-1780) and the Samuel and Lucretia Taylor Homesite (YAR-HA-6) (ca. 1780 to present.). Five ancient sites were identified, including the Knoll Site (19-BN-946) (a low density scatter of lithics and one piece of shell-tempered pottery); the Bray Farm Site (19-BN-951) (a low density lithic scatter); the Locus 1 Site (19-BN-947) (a concentration of fire-cracked rock and debitage that was concentrated in one test pit); the Locus 2 Site (19-BN-948) (a large area of lithic scatter and one Small Stemmed point), and the Locus 3 Site (19-BN-945) (a large area of lithic scatter where two postmolds, one possible pit, one piece of grit-tempered pottery, and Small Stemmed, Rossville, Atlantic, and a possible English flint Levanna points were found). The last two sites are believed to represent possible residential base camps or Late Woodland/historical period horticultural sites. Because the Locus 1, Locus 2, Locus 3, and Richard and Ruth Taylor Homesite sites are in areas that may be subjected to potential impacts, these sites are recommended for further testing.

25-3280 Mair, A. Peter, II
2012 Site Examination of the Queset Site (19-BR-649), Queset Commons Project, Easton, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

A site examination was undertaken using 63, 50 x 50 cm test pits and five 1 x 1 m excavation units. Site examination testing produced an array of cultural materials, including quartz and rhyolite chipping debris, bifaces and bifacial tool fragments, projectile points and point fragments, and a large, deep pit feature containing a large amount of rhyolite chipping debris and a radiocarbon date of 4,430±30 B.P. (Beta 318504). The Queset Site appears to be a single component campsite, encompassing two separate loci within an approximately 1,805 m^2 area of terrace edge along Morse Pond. Based on the presence of numerous Squibnocket Triangle projectile points and the radiocarbon date, the period of occupation was during the Late Archaic Squibnocket Complex. The recovery of a rhyolite Neville projectile point from a questionable stratigraphic context and a broken biface of rhyolite resembling a Susquehanna point (suggesting Middle Archaic and Transitional Archaic occupations) cannot be used to assign additional temporal periods at the site. Together with the Morse Pond Site (19-BR-480), the Queset Site has contributed to understanding Native American activities within this area of the Taunton River drainage. (See also report #25-2991.)

25-3281 Ritchie, Duncan
2011 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Lakeview Estates, Bellingham, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted within the proposed 63.4 acre project. Previous archaeological investigations identified nine ancient Native American archaeological sites in or near the project area. Site E-1 (19-NF-230), first identified during an intensive archaeological survey of the Shores at Silver Lake development in 1986, was known to be within the project area. A walkover survey confirmed that Site E-1 was intact and in good condition. A total of 121, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. These test pits were placed at 10 m intervals along 13 judgmentally oriented transects and at 7.5 m offset spacing within three 30 x 30 m sampling blocks. A single judgmental test pit was used to investigate a specific archaeologically sensitive location within the project area. Three array patterns with four 50 x 50 cm test pits placed at 2.5 m intervals in the cardinal directions were used to investigate findspots of ancient Native American cultural material. Subsurface testing identified four other ancient Native American sites in the Lakeview Estates project area. The Lakeview Estates Locus 1, 2, and 3 sites (19-NF-718, 19-NF-719, and 19-NF-720) consisted of small amounts of quartz chipping debris. The Lakeview Estates Locus 4 Site (19-NF-721) appears to be a small temporary camp, possibly dating to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period (ca. 4,500 to 2,500 years ago), based on a quartz Small Stemmed point and a projectile point pre-form. (See also report #25-777 and 24-1383.)

25-3282 McManamon, Francis P. (Editor)
2011 Chapters in the Archeology of Cape Cod, IV: Faunal Analysis and Metallurgical Analysis from the Cape Cod National Seashore Archaeological Survey. 80 pages.

Between 1979 and 1985 the National Park Service conducted an archaeological survey of the Cape Cod National Seashore area, identifying many ancient and historical period sites. This report describes and interprets faunal remains and metal artifacts found in some of the Native American sites discovered in the Nauset Harbor area (19-BN-308 and others), near Wellfleet Harbor (19-BN-387), and at High Head (19-BN-415 and 19-BN-481), in Eastham, Wellfleet, and Truro, respectively. Faunal analysis includes burial and midden contexts and examines seasonality, subsistence, and butchery practices. Metallurgical analysis is used to examine a rolled copper bead and piece of copper sheet metal to further understand Native American trade. (See also report #25-298, 25-616, and 25-717).

25-3283 Flynn, Erin, and Holly Herbster
2012 Intensive (Locational) Survey, Industrial Communications, Braley Road Cell Tower (MA-110223), Freetown, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The proposed project involves the construction of a new, 315 ft guyed communications tower enclosed within a 32,000 ft^2 fenced compound. The project will also include the construction of an approximately 900 ft long access road. A total of 23, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the project area. The testing was completed along one linear transfect with 12 test pits placed at varied intervals to avoid disturbance, six judgmental test pits, and one five-pit array. No cultural materials were recovered.

25-3284 Donta, Christopher, Barbara Donohue, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2011 City-Wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Newton, Massachusetts. 390 pages. Volume II: Users Guide to Archaeological Sensitivity Maps, City of Newton, Massachusetts. 8 pages. Volume III: City of Newton City-Wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Public Education Report. 63 pages.

The project included background research, development of a model for archaeological sensitivity, a walkover inspection of selected archaeological sites and areas of high sensitivity, interviews, and integration of this information into thematic narratives of the town's past. The information gathered was used to develop an archaeological site protection plan. The study found that although Newton is densely settled, it still contains areas of high sensitivity for unrecorded archaeological sites, particularly with respect to sites of the historical period. Newly identified sites include nine Native American archaeological sites, and an additional 56 historical period sites. This is an addition of 65 new archaeological sites to the state archaeological records for the City of Newton. Native American sites in Newton are known from the Middle Archaic period (ca. 8,000 years ago) up to contact with European settlers. A wide range of historical sites are also now recorded, including domestic, industrial, and civic sites dating primarily from the 18th and 19th centuries. Further research could lead to the recording of numerous additional sites. The archaeological sites represent a vital part of the city's heritage. It is generally assumed that historical structures possess associated archaeological deposits, and should be considered as sites. It is recommended that the city adopt an ordinance and establish a system of review designed to require archaeological surveys of sensitive areas and to protect archaeological sites.

25-3285 Pezzarossi, Guido
2008 Consumption as Social Camouflage: "Mimicry" and Nipmuc Survival Strategies in the Colonial World. 152 pages.

This thesis serves as an interpretation of a Nipmuc family's history, informed by the historical archaeology of the Sarah Boston Farmstead site in Grafton, Massachusetts. The research agenda for this interpretation is two-fold: The exploration of the dialectical relationship between Nipmuc cultural persistence and continuity while engaging "European" material culture, and a nuanced analysis of Native consumption patterns of mass produced material culture in a rural New England context. The primary goal of this project is to examine issues surrounding Native engagement and consumption of mass produced material culture, and to offer a critique of the notion that Native consumption of mass produced goods entails a "loss" of culture and Native identity. The secondary theme develops as an extension of the first anthropological goal, and looks to archaeologically explore issues surrounding how the consumption of mass produced material culture can serve to push class boundaries as part of a survival strategy by engaging material expressions of class and the fluid boundaries they produce. It is argued that the ultimate goal of such a consumer endeavor may lie in alleviating inequality, oppression, and marginalization. The Sarah Boston Farmstead ceramic assemblage is used as a case study in the exploration of the nuances of just such a strategy of Native resistance and survival in the colonial world. (See also report #25-2391, 25-2565, 25-2757, and 25-2920.)

25-3286 Donta, Christopher L., Marni Blake Walter, and F. Timothy Barker
2012 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for the Redevelopment of Ludlow Mills, Ludlow, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

A survey was conducted at the location of an existing mill complex, and on adjacent undeveloped woodlands for proposed construction. In total, 141 shovel test pits were excavated. Two ancient Native American sites were identified: the Chicopee River Terrace Site (19-HD-349) and the Ludlow Mills Site (19-HD-348). The Chicopee River Terrace Site consisted of a small amount of quartz chipping debris and a Native American hearth feature containing fragments of bone. The Ludlow Mills Site contained a Native American hearth feature within an undisturbed subsoil context, and had associated chipping debris in the overlying fill and plowzone. These sites have the potential to contain additional diagnostic artifacts and cultural features in undisturbed contexts.

25-3287 Johnson, Eric S.
2011 Ancient Winters: The Archaeology of the Flagg Swamp Rockshelter, Marlborough, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The archaeological research described in this public booklet was completed in several stages between 1978 and 1982, on a site known as the Flagg Swamp Rockshelter (19-MD-445). It contained artifacts that dated from more than 4,000 years ago, with high quality preservation of animal bone. Studying the bones from the rockshelter gave archaeologists important clues about what people ate, how they found food in the surrounding area, and the seasons during which they occupied the site. The rockshelter was not a year-round residence; it was a cold-season home. By excavating and studying the Flagg Swamp Rockshelter, archaeologists learned how people kept warm, dry, and well-fed through the coldest months of the year. (See also report #25-232, 25-233, and 25-485.)

25-3288 Johnson, Eric S.
2012 Roads, Rails, and Trails: Transportation-Related Archaeology in Massachusetts. 58 pages.

This public booklet contains a series of descriptions of notable sites that have been studied in advance of a variety of transportation construction projects including roads, railways, and bike paths. The sites described in this booklet range over several thousand years and include ancient Native American settlements, dwellings, and workshops, Colonial period homes, urban and rural taverns, and 19th-century factories and businesses. The sites include the Route 495 project sites (Mansfield, Norton, Taunton, Raynham, and Bridgewater), the Annasnappet Pond Sites (Carver), the Oak Knoll Site (Lincoln), the Hartford Avenue Rockshelter (Uxbridge), the Foundry Pond Site (Hingham), the Franklin County Bikeway Site (Deerfield), the Polpis Road Bicycle Path Sites (Nantucket), the Metropolitan Railroad Site (Roxbury), the Highland Foundry Site (Roxbury), the Sampson's Tavern Site (Lakeville), the Kingsley Tavern Site (Royalston), and the Big Dig project sites (Boston).

25-3289 Jones, Brian, Timothy Binzen, Christopher Donta, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2011 The Indian Crossing Site in Chicopee, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

This public booklet examines the Indian Crossing Site (19-HD-1), located on a small island at the confluence of the Chicopee and Connecticut Rivers. It was one of the first sites in the region to be excavated with modern scientific methods in advance of a highway project. During the course of the work, more than 200, 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated. About 750 Native American pottery fragments, over 2,000 stone artifacts (most chipping debris), and 2,000 burned stones from cooking features were carefully exposed, documented, and collected. Fifty wood charcoal samples were saved for future radiocarbon dating and about 500 soil samples were collected. This booklet discusses Native American technologies, including pottery manufacture, stone tool making, and cooking methods, during a time of transition from hunting and gathering to farming and agriculture. (See also report #25-45.)

25-3290 Dudek, Martin G.
2012 Archeological Site Examination for the I-93 Tri-Town Interchange Project (EOEA #14159), Andover and Wilmington, Middlesex and Essex Counties, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

The site examination was conducted for the County-Line Site (19-ES-860), and involved the excavation of 35, 50 x 50 cm test pits and two 1 x 1 m excavation units across a 45 x 30 m area. The site boundaries were defined as 30 x 15 m. In all, 59 rhyolite flakes, two quartz flakes, one chert-like flake, and six pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered from all phases of work. Only four artifacts were recovered from the B horizon; the remainder of the ancient artifacts came from A horizon soils mixed with historical materials or from disturbed contexts. No features, diagnostic tools, faunal or floral remains, or significant artifact concentrations were identified. (See also report #25-3256.)

25-3291 Elam, Jenifer, and Holly Herbster
2012 Archeological Survey, Old King's Highway, North Union Field Well Construction Program, Water and Electric Utility Installation, Towns of Provincetown and Truro, Cape Cod National Seashore, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. 64 pages.

The archaeological project area consists of an approximately 2,300 ft linear section of an unpaved roadway known as the Old King's Highway, which may be an historic Cape Cod feature. The project area is partially situated within the Cape Cod National Seashore, and the archeological survey was conducted only within the portion of the project area located on land owned by the National Park Service. The goal of the survey was to identify archaeological resources within the project area including the original Old King's Highway. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 15, 50 x 50 cm test pits and five machine-assisted trenches were placed within the project corridor. No potentially significant archeological deposits or features were identified. While some of, or the entire project corridor may have been utilized as a transportation corridor prior to its appearance on an 1880 atlas map, no archival or archaeological evidence of the original Old King's Highway was identified.

25-3292 Waller, Joseph N., Jr.
2012 Archaeological Site Examination, Federal Pond Archaeological Site (19-PL-1156), Lower SEMA 345 kV Transmission Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 104 pages.

Site examination involved the excavation of 172, 50 x 50 cm test pits and seven 1 x 1 m excavation units. Two distinct loci were identified. Federal Pond Locus 1 is located west of Federal Pond. Locus 1 is interpreted as a series of overlapping hunting and processing camps dating to the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Early or Middle Woodland periods. Recovered cultural materials include rhyolite, quartz, felsite, and argillite chipping debris, bifacially flaked tools and tool fragments, projectile points or fragments, and a ceramic vessel sherd. Samples from a pit feature within Locus 1 produced a radiocarbon age of 8,260±40 B.P. (318503). Federal Pond Locus 2 is located approximately 270 m east of Federal Pond. Recovered cultural materials included rhyolite, quartz, felsite, and argillite chipping debris. Locus 2 is interpreted as a location of stone tool maintenance or manufacture, and similarities in lithic materials between Loci 1 and 2 suggest the site is Archaic in age. (See also report #25-3229 and 25-3253.)

25-3293 Dudek, Martin G.
2012 Archaeological Site Examination for the 43L6 Line River Crossing Project (MHC #RC.41133) in the Town of Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts. 121 pages.

Site examination testing consisted of 16, 50 x 50 cm test pits and three 1 x 1 m excavation units. The project area is within a multi-component ancient and historical Native American site identified as the Walker Camp "C" site (19-ES-551), recorded by avocational archeologist Frederick Luce ca. 1914-1940s. Testing was conducted at 5 m intervals, with adjustments to avoid disturbed areas. The site had been plowed but otherwise exhibits good integrity. Two pit features, probable hearths consisting of dark stains with charcoal and fire-cracked rock, were excavated. Feature 1 produced a radiocarbon date of 410 $\pm$ 30 B.P. (Beta-311809) on charcoal recovered from the same level as a quartz Small Stemmed point. Two broken, side notched points (possibly Early Woodland Meadowood points), two bifacial and three unifacial tools, five cores, four cobble tools, 260 pieces of lithic debitage (rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, schist, chert-like, hornfels-like and unidenti-

fied), 34 pieces of grit-tempered pottery, and 439 pieces of fire affected rock were recovered from the site examination. Based on prior discoveries at the site, occupations span the Middle Archaic through the historical period. (See also report #25-3216.)

25-3294 Chartier, Craig, and Frank M. Carvino
2012 Intensive Survey Testing at Lot 76 Chequessett Yacht and Country Club in Wellfleet, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

Testing was conducted on a 1.148 acre parcel. A total of 44 test pits were excavated, and cultural material was recovered from approximately half of them. The Baker House Site (WLF-HA-34) was identified through an interview with a local resident. This historical site consists of two filled depressions (possibly cellar holes), a yard scatter, and possible fill deposits. Recovered artifacts consisted of architectural and household cultural material dating to the first half of the 19th century.

25-3295 Gillis, Nichole A., and Dianna L. Docuette
2012 Intensive (Locational) Survey, New England Power Company Y151 Transmission Line Reconductoring Project, Tewksbury, Andover, Dracut, and Methuen, Massachusetts. 168 pages.

This intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 869 test pits was excavated. The 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated as 33 arrays at pole structures, six judgmental test pits, one 10 x 10 m block, and as 74 linear transects. Seventeen additional arrays were completed around selected test pits where cultural material was identified. One previously documented ancient archaeological site (Bartlett Brook Site [19-MD-984]) and four previously undocumented Ancient period findspots (Find Spot 1 [19-MD-864], Find Spot 2 [19-MD-863], Find Spot 3 [19-MD-862], and Pride Rock Find Spot [19-MD-861]) were identified. The four findspots are located in Andover, south of the Merrimack River. Each findspot contained one to three pieces of chipping debris, and the Pride Rock Find Spot also contained one unifacially worked flake. The Bartlett Brook Site is located in Dracut, and contained 20 pieces of chipping debris from 13 test pits. No diagnostic ancient artifacts or tools were recovered, and no features were identified. The Bartlett Brook Site and four findspots contained a low density of cultural material, lacked complexity, and possessed limited research potential. The intensive survey identified generally low densities of primarily 19th- to 20th-century domestic and structural refuse. The generally diffuse distribution of the materials, combined with the lack of any associated structural, landscape, or household features, suggests field scatter with no locational or associative integrity.

25-3296 Pendery, Steven R.
2012 Monitoring and Testing of Gore Place North Porch Demolition, September 27 and October 3, 1989. 19 pages.

This study presents the results of a volunteer documentation project in response to the demolition and reconstruction of the west side of the north porch. Fieldwork involved monitoring and documenting demolition activity and excavating a single 50 x 50 cm test pit against the west side of the north porch to evaluate possible archaeological impacts. A vaulted brick buttress and vertical brick wall system was interpreted to be part of the 1805-1806 porch construction intended for structural and hydraulic support. (See also report #25-2717, 25-2823, 25-2845, 25-3070, 25-3180, and 25-385.)

25-3297 Keim, Alexander D.
2012 In Search of “A Large Pretentious Building of Two Stories”: Report for Sanford Tavern Archaeological Excavation and Education Project 2011. 53 pages.

As part of an educational project, students led by a team of educators, volunteers, and professionals excavated six 50 x 50 cm test pits at the Sanford Tavern Site (HW-HA-1) in Hawley. The site is a 24 m2 area on which historical sources indicate that a tavern operated between 1800 and 1840.

Five of the test pits were placed at irregular intervals (based on surface conditions) along a 22 m transect, with the final test pit located in the interior of the foundation of an addition. Significant artifacts recovered include ceramics and faunal remains possibly related to the preparation and serving of food at the tavern, and architectural debris likely related to the dismantling and abandonment of the tavern after 1840. No material culture related to the consumption of alcohol was recovered, which may be a result of local alcohol prohibition enacted in the early 1830s. This survey found very good preservation conditions at the site.

25-3298 Mair, A. Peter, II
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Wetland Replication Area, Plymouth Municipal Airport Runway Extension Project, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 106 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted in Plymouth and Carver within the area of impact for a proposed wetland replication area. During the intensive survey, 115, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, distributed among two sampling blocks, four transects at 10 m intervals, two test pit arrays, and one judgmental test pit. Seven pieces of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris were recovered from five tests. This material has been organized into two findspots that demonstrate an ancient Native American presence in the general area. However, the materials are widely dispersed, exhibiting low densities. (See also report #25-2370.)

25-3299 Ritchie, Duncan
2012 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Carey's Flowers Cell Tower, South Hadley, Massachusetts. 55 pages.

A walkover inspection revealed that most of the proposed location for the 50 x 50 ft^2 lease area and cell tower/monopole was not archaeologically sensitive due to previous disturbance and alteration. A total of 13, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated at 5 m intervals along three judgmentally oriented transects within the project area. Soil profiles observed in these test pits had evidence of past disturbance and use for composting and the greenhouse.

25-3300 Mair, A. Peter, II
2012 Supplemental Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Kenneth F. Burns Memorial Bridge Replacement, Shrewsbury and Worcester, Massachusetts. 11 pages.

Subsurface testing produced modern cultural material from fill contexts. Test pit profiles suggest that the original soils within the project area were most likely stripped away prior to depositing fill materials to create the current topography and setting, which is a parking area. (See also report #25-3189, 25-3190, and 25-3301.)

25-3301 Robinson, David S.
2012 Supplemental Report, Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Kenneth F. Burns (Route 9) Bridge Replacement Project, 231/249 Lake Avenue Staging Area, Worcester, Massachusetts. 82 pages.

The survey area is located on the western shore of Lake Quinsigamond. Although no submerged archaeological properties were identified in a previous survey, the area is near the Dugout Canoe Site (19-WR-700), an area that contained three dugout canoes, or "mishoonash." Work included remote sensing (magnetometry, bathymetry, and side scan sonar) and archaeological diver survey of the project area. Comprehensive high-resolution survey coverage was obtained throughout the survey area. No archaeological deposits or bottom features associated with submerged cultural resources were observed. (See also report #25-3189, 25-3190, and 25-3300.)

25-3302 Doucette, Dianna L., Nichole A. Gillis, and Jenifer Elam
2012 Intensive (Locational) Survey, New England Power Company S145/T146 Transmission Line Reconductoring Project, Tewksbury, Andover, Wilmington, and North Reading, Massachusetts. 228 pages.

This intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing on 9.3 miles of transmission lines. A total of 784 test pits were excavated within the area of potential effect. The testing identified six ancient sites (Great Swamp #2 [19-MD-1135], Heather Row [19-MD-1134], Bligh Site [19-MD-1133], Pinnacle Brook #1 [19-MD-1132], Pinnacle Brook #2 [19-MD-1131], and Pinnacle Street [19-MD-1142]), two ancient findspots (Find Spots 2 and 3), and two historical sites (Roadside Towers [TEW-HA-3] and Cutbank [TEW-HA-4]) in Tewksbury; one ancient site (Shawsheen Overlook [19-ES-865]) in Andover; and four ancient sites (Martins Brook [19-MD-1136], Rat Snake [19-MD-1137], Secret Garden [19-MD1141], and North Reading Municipal Station [19-MD-1140]) and one ancient findspot (Find Spot 1) in North Reading. Among the archaeological sites identified, nine contain potentially significant cultural resources that could contribute additional information to the archaeological record of the Shawsheen and Ipswich River basins in northeastern Massachusetts: Bligh Street Site, Pinnacle Brook #1 Site, Pinnacle Brook #2 Site, Pinnacle Street Site, Shawsheen Overlook Site, Martins Brook Site, Rat Snake Site, Secret Garden Site, and the North Reading Municipal Station Site. (See also report #25-3303.)

25-3303 Doucette, Dianna L.
2012 Archaeological Site Examination, Bligh Street, Pinnacle Brook #1, Pinnacle Brook #2, Pinnacle Street, Martins Brook, Rat Snake, Secret Garden, and North Reading Municipal Station Sites, New England Power Company S145/T146 Transmission Line Reconductoring Project, Tewksbury and North Reading, Massachusetts. 232 pages.

This archaeological site examination evaluated eight ancient sites. In total, 227, 50 x 50 cm test pits, 13, 1 x 1 m excavation units, and three 1 x 3 m excavation units were excavated. Overall, 86 test pits and all of the excavation units contained cultural materials. These materials consist of 3,068 pieces of chipping debris (rhyolite, quartz, slate, argillite, quartzite, hornfels, basalt, feldspar, and chert), 33 chipped-stone tools (11 projectile points, 19 bifaces, 2 scrapers, 1 uniface), two hammerstones, two anvil stones, and 14 pieces of fire-cracked rock, as well as organic material and one piece of calcined mammal bone. In addition, 10 cultural features were identified. The Bligh Street, Pinnacle Street, Secret Garden, and North Reading Municipal Station sites yielded moderate to high densities of cultural material as well as cultural features. Charcoal samples obtained from features at these sites yielded uncalibrated radiocarbon dates of 4440±30 B.P. (Bligh Street [Beta 326630]), 7440±40 B.P. (Pinnacle Street [Beta 326631]), 4750±30 B.P. (Secret Garden [Beta 327422]), and 600±30 B.P. (North Reading Municipal Station [Beta 327172]). The remaining four sites (Pinnacle Brook #1, Pinnacle Brook #2, Martins Brook, and Rat Snake) appear to be short term use sites for stone tool manufacture. Charcoal from a feature at the Pinnacle Brook #2 Site yielded an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 2510 ± 30 B.P. (Beta 326629). (See also report #25-3302.)

25-3304 Herbster, Holly
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Rose Meadow - Lot 4, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 48 pages.

The planned development includes construction on approximately 0.25 acres within a 1.35 acre lot. The intensive survey included background research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 25, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, resulting in the recovery of 241 cultural materials including 222 pieces of chipping debris, three chipped stone tool fragments, a cobble fragment, six brick fragments, five pieces of glass, and two charcoal fragments. The cultural deposits that comprise the Rose Meadow Site (19-DK-270) represent a potentially significant archaeological resource. The density of recovered materials and the identification of chipped stone tools and tool fragments indicate that stone tool manufacture and maintenance occurred on the site, and that the site may have been used for other activities such as food preparation and/or processing.

25-3305 Harper, Ross K., Bruce Clouette, and Brian D. Jones
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Park and Ride Lot Improvements,

Northampton, MA. 66 pages.

An intensive survey was conducted at a proposed park and ride facility at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center. A total of 56 shovel test pits were excavated across three areas of potential effect at 10 m intervals. The majority of the test pits were disturbed. In 17 of the test pits asphalt was discovered, likely reflecting remnants of earlier hospital roadways. A total of 48 artifacts were recovered, including clear glass, slag, brick, linoleum fragments, and one piece of whiteware. The artifacts came from disturbed contexts, and likely represent a combination of field scatter and the early 20th-century hospital occupation. Two Native American lithic artifacts were found; however, they were recovered from a disturbed context. One round, concrete feature, about 1 m in diameter, and a 1 x1 m concrete feature were identified and may relate to Quonset huts.

25-3306 Donta, Christopher L., Marni Blake Walter, and F. Timothy Barker
2012 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for Structure Replacements on the Northeast Utilities 312 Line, Montague to Plainfield, Massachusetts. 243 pages.

Archaeological reconnaissance and intensive surveys were conducted in western Massachusetts for the replacement of electrical transmission line structures in the towns of Montague, Deerfield, Shelburne, Conway, Ashfield, and Plainfield, Massachusetts. Background research and reconnaissance surveys identified 20 areas of archaeological potential out of 28 replacement locations and 11 areas of access road improvements. Testing was conducted in 31 areas, resulting in the excavation of 226, 50 x 50 cm test pits and the identification of two Native American sites. The Wills Hill 2 Site (19-FR-435) in Montague contained quartz and chert flakes as well as a hammerstone. The Arthurs Seat Site (19-FR-434) in Deerfield contained quartz debitage from three test pits.

25-3307 Doucette, Dianna L., and Jenifer Elam
2012 Intensive (Locational) Survey, NSTAR Electric Lines 118-119 (115 kV) Transmission Lines Upgrade Project, Barnstable, Yarmouth, and Dennis, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. 154 pages.

A total of 701, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Seventy two yielded cultural material. In total, 69 pieces of debitage, five projectile points, two bifacially worked tools, two cores, one scraper, one uniface, and one blank of raw material were recovered. Three of the projectile points (Burwell, Squibnocket Triangle, and Wayland Notched types) are diagnostic of the Late and Transitional Archaic periods (ca. 5,000 to 2,700 years ago). The majority of the ancient material was recovered from seven sites. In addition, ten findspots were identified, as well as a low density of historical material culture. No features were exposed. The Muddy Pond (19-BN-968, Yarmouth), Greenough Pond (19-BN-967, Yarmouth), Mill Pond (19-BN-966, Yarmouth), Mayfair Road (19-BN-965, Yarmouth), Flax Pond 2 (19-BN-964, Dennis), Flax Pond 1 (19-BN-963, Dennis), and Clay Pond (19-BN-962, Dennis) sites contain potentially significant cultural resources that could contribute additional information to the archaeological record of Cape Cod. The remaining ten findspots lack complexity and have limited research potential.

25-3308 Kotlensky, T. Arron, and Joel I. Klein
2012 Cultural Resources Background Study and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment, South Terminal Marine Infrastructure Park, City of New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 115 pages.

The archaeological sensitivity assessment focused on a 103 acre study area along the Acushnet River estuary. The assessment included background and archival research, site visitation, and conditions photography. The site of the former Potomska Mills is located in the approximate center of the study area. Four historic textile mill sites were within the study area between the mid-19th century and present. At least 29 residential structures were once located within the study area but were subsequently demolished. Twenty-three of these residences were company-owned houses associated with the Acushnet Mills. The locations of the former residences and their associated yard areas together constitute an area of archeological sensitivity called the Acushnet Mills Workers'

Housing site (NBE-HA-14).

25-3309 Doucette, Dianna L., and Jennifer Ort
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey of the EBI Sharon Cell Tower, Sharon, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Eighteen 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals along judgmental linear transects. No cultural material was identified.

25-3310 Ritchie, Duncan, and Katie Miller
2012 Intensive Archaeological and Reconnaissance Architectural Survey, Proposed US Army Reserve Center, Raynham, Massachusetts. 24 pages.

The proposed US Army Reserve Center project area consisted of 35 acres in close proximity to the Taunton River. Four above-ground architectural resources were identified consisting of a winery building, garage, caretaker's residence, and a lean-to shed all built around 1961. Limited subsurface testing in the project area identified two pieces of quartz chipping debris, now designated the Church Street Site (19-BR-656). Two sherds of plain and blue transfer printed whiteware were found in test pits in the plowzone.

25-3311 Leveillee, Alan, and Michael Duffin
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Tobey Road Retail Development, Wareham, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

Subsurface archaeological testing of a 26 acre parcel included the excavation of 113, 50 x 50 cm test pits, and one 1 x 1 m excavation unit. The survey resulted in the recovery of 99 pieces of cultural material, which constitute the Strow's Folly Site (19-PL-1161). The Strow's Folly Site consists of low to moderate densities of ancient cultural materials present in three spatially separate loci. Locus 1 was created during a short-term encampment during the Woodland period (3,000-500 years ago), as indicated by the presence of pottery. Locus 2 is located to the northwest, and the presence of a Small Stemmed point indicates the site was used between the Late Archaic and Woodland periods (4,000-2,000 years ago). Locus 3 is in the northeast corner of the project area. While no temporal diagnostics were recovered from Locus 3, the rhyolite and quartz flakes found are consistent with those recovered from Locus 1 and Locus 2. All three site loci likely result from relatively short-duration occupations. They were created by Native American hunters and gatherers who focused resource procurement logistical camps along the slightly elevated vantage points provided by high ground overlooking the brook.

25-3312 Ritchie, Duncan
2011 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Program on the Puffer Pond Site (19-MD-657) and Site 34-1 (19-MD-654) for Road and Trail Improvements, Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge, Sudbury and Maynard, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 677 pages.

The data recovery program involved two significant Native American archaeological sites (Puffer Pond Site and Site 34-1) that were first identified in a 1985 survey. Based on the results of a Phase I survey, these three sites were multi-component and were repeatedly occupied from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods. Subsurface testing consisted of 28 excavation units totaling 43 sq m at the Puffer Pond Site, and 37 excavation units totaling 103 sq m at Site 34-1. A majority of both sites will be preserved. The Puffer Pond Site included a dense deposit of rhyolite and quartzite chipping debris, and a deep pit feature from the Middle Archaic period, radiocarbon dated to 7,330 ± 40 years B.P. (Beta 288788). Another Middle Archaic concentration contained a Neville point and preforms for Stark points made from mylonite. A Late Archaic component of this site included Squibnocket Triangle and Small Stemmed points and a pit feature radiocarbon dated to 3,880 ± 60 years B.P. (Beta 288787). On Site 34-1, a small, dense cluster of Middle Archaic material included Neville points, bifacial preforms, and more than 1,000 pieces of distinctive rhyolite chipping debris. A sequence of Late Archaic activity was represented by Brewerton, Squibnocket

Triangle, and Small Stemmed points. A deep Terminal Archaic pit feature was radiocarbon dated to 2,630 ± 50 years B.P. (Beta 289764). Features within an important Early to Middle Woodland component yielded radiocarbon dates of 1,890 ± 40 years B.P. (Beta 289762) and 1,660 ± 30 years B.P.(Beta 289763). The Woodland period was represented by ceramic vessels with cord marked surfaces and dentate and rocker stamped decoration, and a substantial amount of chert debitage. (See also report #25-655 and 25-3035.)

25-3313 Gillis, Nichole A., and Alan Leveillee
2012 Archaeological Data Recovery TRANSFLO Project Area, Westborough, Massachusetts. 376 pages.

An archaeological data recovery program was completed within the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District at Cedar Swamp 1 (19-WR-417), Cedar Swamp 2 (19-WR-419), and Cedar Swamp 24 (19-WR-434). A total of 112 m^2 was excavated. In total, 8,801 artifacts were recovered, including 8,767 pieces of Native American cultural material and 34 pieces of historical cultural material. The majority of the cultural assemblage consisted of chipping debris, though a large number of stone tools, Native American pottery sherds, and fire-cracked rock were also recovered. The assemblage also contained 1,221 pieces of organic material, including calcined bone, floral materials, and charcoal. Eleven cultural features were identified. Three features produced Early Woodland period radiocarbon dates (2490±40 [Beta 293463], 2480±40 [Beta 293462], and 2370±40 B.P. [Beta 293461]), and one feature produced a Middle Woodland period radiocarbon date (1190±30 B.P. [Beta 293459]). Five Native American features were refuse pits that date to the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland periods. Also identified was an Early Woodland hearth, an ephemeral hearth, a postmold within a refuse pit, and a lithic cache. The central island in the swamp was occupied between approximately 8,000 and 1,000 B.P., spanning the Middle Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods. Archaic and Woodland populations repeatedly utilized the site for domestic and subsistence-related activities targeting a wide range of lithic, faunal, and floral resources available within the wetland and adjacent upland environment. The cultural material and feature assemblages indicate site occupation was most intensive from the Late Archaic through the Early Woodland periods. (See also report #25-1519 and 25-3133.)

25-3314 Leveillee, Alan, and Erin Flynn
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Line D-21 Transmission ROW, Fall River, Massachusetts. 123 pages.

The project will include reconductoring and pole replacement along the 4.2 mile existing line. In total, 190, 50 x 50 cm test pits and one 1 x 1 m excavation unit were excavated. One Native American site and two findspots were identified. A single piece of argillite chipping debris was recovered from Find Spot 1, representing an isolated find that is not considered potentially significant. Find Spot 2 consisted of a low density of cultural materials from disturbed contexts: a fill lens associated with the installation of the existing pole. The Praying Mantis Site (19-BR-657) consists of a moderate density of lithic cultural materials from intact soil strata. The assemblage includes two argillite Small Stemmed projectile points diagnostic of the Late Archaic period, as well as rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, argillite, and jasper chipping debris that appears to have had an associated feature.

25-3315 Herbster, Holly, and Gregg Laskoski
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Stage Coach Residences, Barnstable, Massachusetts. 50 pages.

New construction is planned on 2.5 acres of a 6.9 acre parcel in the village of Centerville. The project will include the demolition of a condemned and abandoned cottage residence. A total of 30, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the proposed project impact areas. No cultural materials were recovered.

25-3316 Donta, Christopher L., F. Timothy Barker, and Kerry Lynch

2012 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Dracut Sewer Expansion Program (Contract 31), Dracut, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The proposed locations of two pumping stations and a cross-country section of pipe were evaluated. A predictive model based on site location criteria was used to assess Native American site sensitivity, and historical documents were used to evaluate the potential for historical resources. A total of 53, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in the three survey units. No Native American or historical period sites were identified. A small number of historical artifacts were found as field scatter in an agricultural field.

25-3317 Lynch, Kerry J.
2012 Report Addendum for Potential Ceremonial Areas Identified By The Narragansett and Wampanoag (Aquinnah) Indian Tribes For The Greater Springfield Reliability Project (GSRP) Phase 1B Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

Previous intensive survey and site examinations were conducted along a 24 mile right of way in Agawam, West Springfield, Springfield, Chicopee, and Ludlow. This report addendum is the result of additional testing completed at the request of Native American Tribes consulting on the project. Following completion of the site examinations, a walkover with Native American representatives took place, and concerns regarding undiscovered resources, possible burial locations, and ceremonial areas were expressed. Additional testing included the excavation of 220, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits along the transmission corridor. Three Native American sites in West Springfield were identified and recommended for avoidance or site examination. These were designated the Brooks Place Native American Site (19-HD-351), the Piper Road Native American Site (19-HD-352), and the Riverdale Street Native American Site (19-HD-353). In total, 61 artifacts were recovered and consisted of quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, and chert flakes, two quartz bifacial performs, 12 pieces of pottery, and 16 pieces of fire-cracked rock. (See also report #25-3040, 25-3053, 25-3054, 25-3056, and 25-3057.)

25-3318 Smith, J.N. Leith
2012 Archaeological Site Examination of the Pump Room in the Mansion House Cellar, Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

A landscape and structural restoration plan for Gore Place recommended archaeological investigations to identify the location, character, and integrity of Gore-period (1806-1822) features. Previous work in the cistern room revealed a Gore-period dairy. Continued investigations focused on the pump room immediately south of the dairy to determine if a subfloor cistern or well that provided water for the wall-mounted pump was present. The room as a whole was determined to have had a brick floor that was doubled in thickness, potentially around 1816 when the laundry was installed on the first floor and the house was winterized. A series of drains was in the western third of the room, but all had been removed with the exception of the lead pipe for the pump that was installed in the 1830s to 1840s. A Gore-period brick drain was also present under the floor, but was mostly removed, probably to combat moisture problems. Another brick drain was not deeply buried, and probably dates to the late 19th century. No evidence of a subfloor cistern or well was found to be present in the pump room. Future archaeological work in the cellar will continue to be performed on a room by room basis. (See also report #25-2717, 25-2823, 25-2845, 25-3070, 25-3180, 25-3185.)

25-3319 Heitert, Kristen, and Ora Elquist
2012 Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site Archeological Overview and Assessment, Brookline, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 147 pages.

An archaeological overview and assessment included archival research, a walkover survey, ancient and historical cultural context development, the summary and critical evaluation of previous archaeological surveys, the production of archaeological sensitivity maps, National Register of

Historic Places eligibility determinations for known sites, and the development of recommendations for future research. The assessment encompassed the review of the documentation and associated artifact collections for the nine archaeological research and survey projects that have been conducted at the park from 1991 to 2011, and resulted in the identification of a total of five historical period sites. These sites include the Boylston House Site, the Olmsted Barn Site, the Olmsted Offices Site, the Olmsted House Site, and the Original Barn Location Site. (See also report #25-1640, 25-2535, 25-2536, 25-2806, and 25-3320.)

25-3320 Gillis, Nichole A., and Kristen Heitert
2012 Archeological Assessment for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site Elm Tree Project Area, Brookline, Massachusetts. 182 pages.

The archeological compliance work was conducted in advance of the removal of an elm tree root system. Subsurface testing included 15, 1 x 1 m excavation units in the south lawn, in the location of the proposed tree removal which found deep landscape fill deposits up to 1 m below surface. Additionally, a ceramic pipe and pipe trench were identified. Based on historical property maps, it appears that the landscaping fill and ceramic drainage pipe all were laid down before 1895, during the Olmsted occupation. A total of 2,198 pieces of historical period cultural material was recovered consisting of a range of structural, domestic, and personal items from fill contexts dating between the 18th and 19th centuries. While the earlier ceramic types may have originated from one of the18th-century occupations of the property, their recovery from thoroughly mixed fill contexts effectively precludes their interpretive potential or significance. The composition of the identified fill deposits suggests that drainage concerns prompted the landscaping episode. (See also report #25-1640, 25-2535, 25-2536, 25-2806, and 25-3319.)

25-3321 Doucette, Dianna L.
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, EBI West Tisbury Cell Tower, West Tisbury, Massachusetts. 53 pages.

Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 23, 50 x 50 cm test pits and resulted in the recovery of 17 pieces of cultural material from four test pits, including 1 quartz flake, 1 piece of window glass, 3 brick fragments, 1 piece of redware, and 11 fragments of calcined animal bone exhibiting butcher marks. The single quartz flake was designated as the West Tisbury Cell Find Spot. It was an isolated find associated with stone tool maintenance, and provides additional documentation of the use of the West Tisbury interior. The low density of historical period materials is consistent with the documented historical use of the general project area for agricultural activities, and does not appear to represent concentrated activity.

25-3322 Flynn, Erin, and Holly Herbster
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Industrial Communications, ITW Falmouth Cell Tower, Old Meeting House Road (MA-10120), Falmouth, Massachusetts. 56 pages.

A survey was completed of the areas where direct impacts are proposed, including the 10,000 ft^2 fenced cell tower compound and 540 foot-long access road. A total of 20, 50 x 50 cm test pits was excavated within these areas. No cultural materials were recovered and no archaeological deposits were identified.

25-3323 Jones, Brian D.
2012 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys, Proposed Hangar Expansion, Mansfield Municipal Airport, 265 Fruit Street, Mansfield, Massachusetts. 20 pages.

A reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted of a 2.65 acre area on which the construction of four new hangars and a storm water basin is proposed. The survey assessed a 1.2 acre portion as apparently intact and sensitive for the recovery of cultural material associated with Site 19-BR-1, an ancient Native American site recorded within the airport. The remainder of the area was demonstrated to be pervasively disturbed. An intensive (locational) survey was conducted, consist-

ing of 22 shovel test pits placed in sensitive areas at approximately 10 m intervals. With a single exception, all of the test pits were in disturbed locations. The testing indicated that approximately 0.4 acres of the apparently sensitive area were comprised of unanticipated wetland sediments. No artifacts were found.

25-3324 Robinson, David S.
2007 Supplemental Report, Northeast Gateway Energy Bridge Deepwater Port, Marine Mammal Acoustic Monitoring and Response Plan – Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts, Marine Archaeological Assessment Survey of Acoustic Receiver Study Areas (AB-3, AB-5, and AB-6, and MARU-3, MARU-4, MARU-12, MARU-13, MARU-14, MARU-15, and MARU-16). 30 pages.

This report summarizes the results of an archaeological assessment survey in an area several miles west of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary's boundaries in Massachusetts Bay. This assessment evaluates an area of potential effect surrounding each of 11, 500 x 1,000 m proposed acoustic monitoring buoy sites. Investigation focused on identifying potential historic submerged archaeological deposits including shipwrecks, which, because of their location embedded in or on the seafloor, stand the greatest chance of being impacted by the installation and maintenance of the proposed buoys. Survey included magnetometry and side scan sonar. No anomalies or targets were found to be suggestive of archaeological deposits or archaeologically sensitive buried geological features within the study area. (See also report #25-2865, 25-2876, and 25-2905.)

25-3325 Mailhot, Thomas P., and Barbara Donohue
2012 An Archaeological Intensive Survey for the Foundation Renovations of the Cadman-White-Handy House in the Town of Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 149 pages.

Archaeological testing consisted of thirteen 50 x 50 cm test pits around the perimeter of the house, one south of the house, and one north of the house. Soil probing was carried out with a one inch soil probe, and two of the test pits were expanded to 1 m x 50 cm test trenches to better identify two possible features. An historical walkway with a possible reused lye leaching stone was identified on the north side of the house. The walkway was documented and test pits excavated beneath it. A total of 3,013 modern or historical artifacts and 21 Native American artifacts (19 in fill horizons) were recovered. Historical artifacts appear to be the result of yard refuse that had been redistributed from its original location or integrated into layers of fill. One Native American site of an unknown period, the Handy House Find Spot (19-BR-655), was recorded. This site consisted of a quartz flake and an argillite flake in a truncated B horizon. Three historical features were recorded, including a midden and two stone features (WSP-HA-44). (See also report #25-3326.)

25-3326 Mailhot, Thomas P.
2013 An Archaeological Intensive Survey for the Proposed Building Foundation at the Cadman-White-Handy House Property in the Town of Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 156 pages.

Archaeological testing consisted of a total of 37, 50 x 50 cm test pits. In 2011, a geophysical survey, including electromagnetic survey, a magnetic survey, a soil moisture survey, and a limited ground penetrating radar, was conducted. The results of this intensive survey are compared to the results of the geophysical survey. A total of 3,241 modern or historical artifacts and one historical feature (a cobbled surface) were identified. This feature, located in the eastern tree line, is a possible walkway through the historic garden. In addition, a 1 x 1 m excavation unit was placed on a historical feature, the Handy House Midden, which was located during an earlier survey. This excavation unit contained 2,867 artifacts and was determined to be the result of secondary deposition. Based on the artifacts recovered, the primary deposition appears to be mid- to late 19th century, with the secondary deposition taking place in the early to mid-20th century. Between this survey and the last survey, all of the Handy House Midden soil was removed, with 2,125 total artifacts recovered from the feature alone. Additional evidence of a Native American site, the Handy House Lithic Site (19-BR-655), was recorded. This low density site, which consisted of 18 pieces of quartz and argillite debitage, was located in the northwest section of the 2.2 acre property. This

site could be the remnants of a small campsite or low-density lithic workshop. (See also report #25-3325.)

25-3327 Weiss Belding, Meredith
1975 Archaeological Investigations at Chesterwood. 107 pages.

A rubbish dump dating to approximately 1900-1940 was discovered at Chesterwood in Stockbridge, home of the sculptor Daniel Chester French. Artifacts typical of the turn of the 20th century and later were recovered at the site, and are analyzed in this report. Most of the artifacts were made of glass and metal and represented domestic kitchen items. Interpretations, made using advertisements from popular magazines and trade catalogues dating from 1890 to 1960, indicated that the majority of artifacts in the dump were representative of the 30 year period from 1920-1950. Use of this site as a test site for future archaeological investigations is discussed in this report. (See also report #25-1830, 25-3328, 25-3329, and 25-3336.)

25-3328 Parker, Scott K.
1987 Chesterwood, Phase II Dump Site Investigation, Phase I Parking Lot and Meadowlark Surveys. 9 pages.

This excavation included two shovel test surveys and one limited excavation survey of a purported Daniel Chester French-era dump at Chesterwood in Stockbridge. Test surveys yielded no significant cultural material or structural evidence. The excavation of a 10 x 2.5 ft trench and a 5 x 5 ft trench yielded household items including bottle glass, metal, and ceramics (predominately whiteware and ironstone). In addition, limited amounts of sculpting material, including re-bar, wire, and plaster, were identified. A sample of the artifacts was kept. A circular feature was identified, containing plaster-stained earth, large pieces of plaster, re-bar, and wire, however was determined to be a deposition of plaster molding, insignificant in terms of identifiable Daniel Chester French sculpture. The site was almost exclusively used as a domestic dump, with no other concentrated evidence of sculpting. (See also report #25-1830, 25-3327, 25-3329 and 25-3336.)

25-3329 Sternerup, Lani S.
1997 The 1997 Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Studio Drainage Correction Project at Chesterwood, Stockbridge, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

This survey included four test units placed in the interior of the studio basement and three test units placed around the exterior of the studio. Excavations focused on a clay chute, used by Daniel Chester French to dispose of sculpture materials such as clay from his casting room, which was directly above it. It was believed that this chute was mainly used to recycle clay and materials used during the sculptural process and therefore this area was potentially telling of French's artistic process. A total of 479 artifacts were recovered, concentrated at the clay chute. Household items (ceramics, glass, bottle caps, etc.), architectural materials (brick, nails, and mortar), plumbing, and other artifacts were recovered. However, of note were the 41 artifacts that were classified as artistic materials, including clay, wire armatures, wooden armature fragments, oil canvas cloth, and plaster. Artistic materials were only uncovered from the test units located in the interior of the studio basement. (See also report #25-1830, 25-3327, 25-3328 and 25-3336.)

25-3330 Dudek, Martin G.
2012 Archeological Site Examination for the Upton Chamber Masonry Rehabilitation and Drainage Improvement Project, 18 Elm Street (Assessor's Parcel 28), Town of Upton, Worcester County, Massachusetts. 254 pages.

This site examination consisted of five, 1 x 1 m excavation units for a stone structure known as the Upton Chamber (UPT-HA-15). Since 1893 the Upton Chamber has been the focus of speculative claims about its builders, its age, and its function. In 1955 the chamber and its entrance were excavated, uncovering a wooden floor with corroded nails and a small, lead glazed ceramic fragment. Deed research indicates the property was owned by a tanner whose business was discontinued by

1879. The 2011 site examination sought to identify whether intact cultural strata were present. The testing did not encounter any intact strata within the flooded interior of the chamber's entrance, although lead glazed redware was recovered in disturbed strata within the chamber's passageway. The area immediately outside of the chamber's entrance also consisted of recent (post-1955) soil and rock accumulation. Outside the chamber's entrance, intact strata were identified, but with little cultural material. Optically stimulated luminescence dating by the United States Geological Survey of a sediment sample from behind a boulder in the chamber passageway yielded a minimum age of between 1664 A.D. and 1632 A.D. The age estimate is provisional, as the method is experimental and not yet verified as to precision and reliability. No conclusive evidence for an ancient origin of the Upton Chamber has been identified. Various ideas on the function of the chamber are discussed, including possible agrarian use as an ice house or root cellar, and possible use as a shelter of refuge for Native Americans or settlers during times of colonial or inter-tribal warfare.

25-3331 Chartier, Craig S.
2004 Analysis and Cataloging of the Prehistoric Archaeological Collection of the Mattapoisett Historical Society. 93 pages.

The archaeological collections consist of five assemblages from known locations and one large, mounted assemblage with no known proveniences. The five documented assemblages were surface collected from Mattapoisett (general), Aptucxet Trading Post in Bourne, North Rochester Indian Camp Site on Wallen Place, Rochester (general), and Aucoot Cove in Mattapoisett. The collections were analyzed to identify sites present in the collection, types of artifacts and their temporal associations, significant trends in the collection, and research potential. The collection consists primarily of lithic tools (points and bifaces) manufactured from quartz, quartzite, argillite, and rhyolite. The assemblage is biased by the preferences of the collectors, but still yields research potential.

25-3332 Brown, Craig J.
2012 The Battle of Chelsea Creek, May 27-28, 1775: KOCOA Military Terrain Analysis Applied to Heavily Urbanized and Coastal Marine Environments, Boston, Chelsea, and Revere, Massachusetts. 143 pages.

Conflict Archaeology is a sub-discipline of archaeology evolving out of the realization that battles are not the only form of military endeavor. KOCOA (Key or Decisive Terrain; Observation and Fields of Fire; Cover and Concealment; Obstacles; and Avenues of Approach and Withdrawal) is a form of military terrain analysis used in defining battlefield boundaries and interpreting battlefield archaeological remains. The National Park Service requires the application of military terrain analysis in locating boundaries and evaluating the preservation potential of historical battlefields as part of the American Battlefield Protection Program. To date, military terrain analysis has mostly been applied to terrestrial battlefields that are already at least partially preserved or are otherwise relatively undisturbed. There have been few applications of military terrain analysis to urbanized sites or to coastal or riverine sites where naval engagements have taken place. This thesis tests the applicability and utility of military terrain analysis in urban coastal environments through the examination of the Battle of Chelsea Creek, an important but little known battle between American Provincial Militia and British naval forces on May 27-28, 1775, on the outskirts of Boston. (See also report #25-3258.)

25-3333 Dudek, Martin G., and Alan F. Smith
2013 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Douglas Wind Farm Project, Douglas, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

This survey included 165, 50 x 50 cm test pits. Four archeological sites were identified in the project area, consisting of three stone structures and a rockshelter. The stone structures were built of angular fieldstone, with baked earth remaining in Structure 1. Stone Structures 1 and 2 consist of U-shaped stacks, possibly stone chimneys. Stone Structure 3 consists of a stacked stone pile associated with hand molded bricks. Judgmentally placed test pits at Stone Structure 1 did not recover

cultural material, while testing at Stone Structure 2 identified charcoal-rich features associated with a green siltstone celt, a quartz bifacial tool, and a wrought/cut nail fragment. All three stone structures are considered to be potentially significant archaeological sites that might be related to the historical Nipmuc occupation of the Lake Chaubunagungamaug area; or might be dwelling locations related to the use of the Douglas Woods area for timber related products that included cedar shingles, hoops, and barrel staves supplied to Boston in the 18th century. A bedrock outcrop with several arranged rocks or short stacks,which may be of cultural significance, was also identified. At the Rockshelter Site, a quartzite corner-notched point fragment and large biface fragment were recovered, as well as a quartz edge tool and shatter. The site is considered to be potentially significant. An old logging road with associated dumping is not potentially significant. An avoidance and protection plan is recommended for Stone Structures 1, 2, and 3 (DOU-HA-26, DOU-HA-27, and DOU-HA-28) and the Rockshelter Site (19-WR-901), to protect these potentially significant sites during construction.

25-3334 Harper, Ross, Bruce Clouette, and Brian D. Jones
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Proposed Traffic and Roadway Improvements, Sutton Street, Northbridge, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

A survey was conducted along a 2.1 mile portion of Sutton Street. Three areas were determined to have moderate to high archaeological potential: two 19th-century stone foundations, and a 7,500 ft^2 wetland replication area. Twenty-three shovel test pits were placed in the three sensitive areas. Only two artifacts—a whiteware sherd and nail fragment—were found in the wetland replication area. No additional work is recommended at this locus. Documentary research indicated that the larger of the two stone foundations likely represents the remains of the 19th-century Dudley Cider Mill (NBD-HA-50). Testing inside and outside of this foundation found 19th-century artifacts that were more structural than domestic. Iron barrel hoops and curved glass support the site's function as a cider mill. The portion of this site that will be impacted by the project is extensively disturbed. The smaller foundation represents the 19th-century Dickey/Mason house (NBD-HA-51), the modest home of a laborer, which then served as a tenant house. The small area between the foundation and roadside that will be impacted has been previously disturbed.

25-3335 Dudek, Martin G.
2013 Archeological Monitoring Report on the Drilling of Geothermal Wells for the Boston Architectural College's Urban Sustainability Initiative Renovation Project, Public Alley #444, Back Bay, Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

The project area is located within the Back Bay National Register Historic District. The deeply buried remains of Native American wooden fishweirs are a contributing element of the historic district. The project area consisted of tidal flats in 1871, but by 1882 the flats had been filled in and the present-day streets laid out. Archaeological monitoring of the drilling of eight geothermal wells to depths of 40 to 50 ft below grade was conducted. The monitoring identified natural organic clay-silt deposits below historic fill, at depths varying from 16 ft to over 30 ft below grade. Peat rootlets and sporadic woody root or splintered wood fragments were encountered, but none appeared to be culturally modified. Sand and gravel deposits were encountered below the organic clay-silt deposits, not the marine clays conducive for preservation of wood stakes seen at the Boston fishweirs. Based on the results of the monitoring, the project area consisted of marshes and mudflats prior to 19th-century filling, but evidence for fishweirs was not present at the well locations.

25-3336 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Joannah Whitney, Christopher Donta, Richard Douglas Holmes, and Carolyn Hertz
2013 An Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Sewer Extension and Improvement Project, Chesterwood Museum, Stockbridge, Massachusetts. 72 pages.

An archaeological investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed sewer upgrade at Mead-

owlark Cottage, formerly Daniel Chester French's "Little Studio." The building is a contributing structure to the Chesterwood National Historic Landmark. The survey consisted of background research, a field reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. Testing consisted of the excavation of two 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits, and four 50 cm x 1 m trenches. The survey revealed an existing stone entrance walkway, which is partially made up of broken stones that may have been cast-offs from French's sculpting activities before his death in 1931. Recovered artifacts and many redistributed fill layers were associated with construction of the cottage in 1911, and related sewer facilities that impact much of the proposed construction area. Artifacts are associated with later use of the cottage as a guest house, and construction of the sewer facilities. (See also report #25-1830, 25-3327, 25-3328 and 25-3329.)

25-3337 Jones, Brian, and Bruce Clouette
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Investigation, Taunton Municipal Airport Improvement Project, Westcoat Drive, Taunton, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

The survey included 182 shovel test pits at 10 m intervals across five acres. One test pit contained an abundance of early 20th-century domestic refuse. Further testing suggested that this material reflects a single episode of dumping. Two locations contained Native American artifacts. The first location produced a single mudstone flake from a topsoil context. Four additional test pits placed around this location produced no additional Native American material, thus this location is not considered significant and no further testing is recommended here. The second location produced a single quartz artifact from the topsoil. Two of seven additional test pits around this findspot also produced single quartz artifacts from the topsoil. The site, designated 400-Taun1 (19-BR-660), was very small and did not contain a significant quantity of artifacts. (See also report #25-1841.)

25-3338 Senulis, John, and Charlotte W. Thomson
1978 Field Research and Excavation, Sanitary Sewer Construction, Town of Williamsburg, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

A previous survey at this location identified a 19th-century trash deposit excavated at Test Pit #9. The purpose of further research and possible salvage operations was to recover a statistically valid sample of artifacts from the site to determine if the refuse was deposited by occupants of the Hayden Cotton Mill tenement houses. Shovel test pits sampled each meter out from the original test pit. This work was discontinued when it became evident through surface examination of the surrounding area that the refuse was more broadly distributed than had been previously noticed. Of the 19 test pits excavated, 13 were positive for historical artifacts. However, association with the Hayden Cotton Mill tenements is in doubt. An alternative explanation, based on surface survey, interviews, examination of town records, and site inspection upstream and across the river, is that dump refuse from the known dump across the river was redeposited as a result of erosion and numerous floods that have occurred in the Mill River during the last 100 years. (See also report #25-66.)

25-3339 Donta, Christopher L., and Marni Blake Walter
2012 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve Headquarters Area Improvements, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Background research, reconnaissance, and a site locational survey were conducted. A total of 83 test pits were excavated. Native American artifacts were found in two locations within the project area. There was one isolated find of Native American artifacts from disturbed fill soils along the proposed pathway north of the visitor center, and one area of intact Native American site deposits was identified. Six test pits along the proposed lighting corridor to the boat house contained Native American artifacts. While two test pits contained only single artifacts from fill deposits, four test pits contained Native American artifacts from intact subsoil. Additional undisturbed cultural resources associated with the Waquoit Bay Site likely exist in and around the proposed lighting line, and would be endangered by the proposed impacts. In total, 22 artifacts were collected, in-

cluding a rhyolite lanceolate point, 18 quartz flakes, 2 rhyolite flakes, and a quartzite flake, along with fragments of shell, designed the Waquoit Bay Native American site (19-BR-802).

25-3340 Santoro, Linda, and Christa M. Beranek
2013 Archaeological Investigations of the Rear Ell and Terrace at the Munroe Tavern, Lexington, Massachusetts. 187 pages.

Excavations at the 18th-century Munroe Tavern tested the area under an 1860s ell. In total, 34, 1 x 1 m units, one 1 m x 50 cm unit, and three 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated. The work uncovered several features that date prior to the construction of the 1860s ell, but no primary trash deposits from the tavern period. These include the builder's trench for the 1770s well, large post-holes that may have supported the well house, and a disturbed deposit of building stones. Monitoring revealed the foundation wall of a cellar, probably from the 18th or early 19th century. This feature is preserved in place and was minimally affected by construction. The most intact features, dating from the time when the building was owned by William H. Munroe, were the foundation of the 1860s ell and a custom built brick plumbing system that was integral to the ell foundation. This system carried wastewater from the house and fresh water from the well through an indoor brick privy trough, located in a back corner of the ell. The water-flow acted as a flushing mechanism for the privy, which then drained to a cesspool. Systems like this were built at a number of Massachusetts houses in the 1850s and 1860s, and represent state of the art domestic technology of the time period. This report also includes a summary and analysis of Roland Wells Robbins' excavation in the 1980s and of the artifact collection recovered by Don Matson in 1998.

25-3341 Mair, A. Peter, II
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, A.D. Makepeace Phase C2 Development, Cranberry Bog and By-Pass Canal, Plymouth and Wareham, Massachusetts. 112 pages.

The development includes the creation of a series of cranberry bogs, a by-pass canal, and a soil blending facility in the vicinity of Frogfoot Brook. The intensive survey included archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing. A total of 594, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Given the uneven nature of the terrain, the majority of test pits were excavated along judgmentally placed transects providing even coverage over the project area. Eleven pieces of chipping debris and one piece of unworked flint were recovered from isolated test pits representing five findspots. The isolated nature of the finds and the absence of any evidence of subsurface features indicate that this material represents isolated finds.

25-3342 Jones, Brian, Ross Harper, and Mary G. Harper
2013 Intensive (Locational) Survey of Seven Impact Areas for Runway 6-24 Extension, Wetland Replication/Restoration, and Turtle Habitat Enhancement and Site Examination of Loci 7, 8, 9 and 10, Improvements to George D. Harlow Field/Marshfield Municipal Airport, Marshfield, Massachusetts. 495 pages.

Seven areas of potential affect, totaling 25.9 acres, are in proximity to known loci of the Native American site 19-PL-426. Previous reconnaissance and intensive (locational) surveys identified intact loci associated with the site. A total of 454 shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals, identifying four new Native American archaeological loci, numbered 7 through 10 (19-PL-1167, 19-PL-1170, 19-PL-1169, 19-PL-1168, respectively). An additional 202 shovel test pits were placed at 5 m intervals, as were 9, 1 x 1 m excavation units, within the identified loci. The testing produced 3,911 lithics, 84 faunal remains, and 242 historical artifacts. Thirty diagnostic projectile points date from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Identified projectile point types include Bifurcate-based, Neville, Stark, possible Merrimack, Wading River, Rossville, and possible Madison, in addition to untyped Small Stemmed forms. The most abundant of these types likely date to the Early Woodland period. Three of the four loci have the potential to provide additional important information about Native American lifeways. Two historical components were also identified within Locus 9. A concentration of domestic artifacts, dated to around 1750-1775,

suggests that a house stood nearby. A possible small historical hunting camp is suggested by European flint, a cut brass button, and red earthenware. (See also report #25-2778 and 25-3005.)

25-3343 Cassedy, Daniel, Kimberly Morrell, Thomas Kutys, Matt Jorgenson, and Edward Morin
2013 Archeological Investigations in Support of the Transportation and Information Hub Project, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 687 pages.

This investigation was initiated by plans to install a below-grade stairway on the northern side of Faneuil Hall. The footprint of the archaeological investigation was located immediately adjacent to the north wall of the 1805 Faneuil Hall addition. The investigation encountered successive layers of fill ranging from the end of the 17th century through the 20th century, containing more than 7,000 artifacts. A triangular biface from the Late Woodland period and several other potentially ancient artifacts were recovered from within historical contexts. The collected material is generally associated with domestic or residential use, although several objects related to Boston's manufacturing and maritime history were also recovered. Artifact analysis, coupled with the results of specialized studies (dendrochronological, macrobotanical, palynological, archaeoentomological, and faunal), identified discrete strata generated through privy content disposal, as well as through more generalized filling activities. Toward the base of the excavations, archaeologists exposed a stratum that contained at least four horizontal layers of hewn hemlock timbers, with each layer stacked perpendicular to the layer below. Dendrochronological analysis of sampled logs dates the timber between 1628 and 1708. This date, in concert with an associated artifact assemblage, suggests that the grillage is likely an element of the Town Wharf, built in the Town Cove in 1711. (See also report #25-3219.)

25-3344 Doucette, Dianna L.
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Attleboro Landfill Expansion, Seekonk, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

The project consists of four acres of undeveloped woodlands situated north of the Ten Mile River. Subsurface testing, consisting of 65, 50 x 50 cm test pits, found one quartz Squibnocket Triangle projectile point in the plowzone between 10 and 20 cm below surface. The Squibnocket Triangle is diagnostic of the Late Archaic period (5,000 – 3,000 B.P.). The findspot was designated as the Attleboro Landfill Find Spot 1 (19-BR-662). The artifact indicates the site was briefly occupied during the Late Archaic period for small scale hunting activities.

25-3345 Doucette, Dianna L.
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Kingston Water Treatment Facility, Kingston, Massachusetts. 51 pages.

In total, 30, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated in the two acre project area and no artifacts were found.

25-3346 Flynn, Erin, and Alan Leveillee
2012 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, D-21 Transmission Line, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 71 pages.

The intensive (locational) archaeological survey extended 1.2 miles, from the Fall River/Dartmouth municipal line east into Dartmouth to the High Hill Road substation. In total 57, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the project area. Cultural material was recovered from 7 of the 57 test pits. This includes 5 test pits containing historical and modern cultural material, and 2 test pits containing Native American cultural material. Two findspots were identified during the intensive survey. Find Spot 1 consisted of one piece of argillite and one piece of quartz chipping debris. Find Spot 2 consisted of an isolated piece of quartz shatter.

25-3347 Hoffman, Curtiss

2012 Middleborough Little League Site (19-PL-520), 2012 Site Examination Management Summary and Permit Renewal Request. 27 pages.

The 2012 season was undertaken as a field school through Bridgewater State University. The goal was to investigate a number of features discovered during the 2010/2011 field seasons. A total of 14 features were investigated by expanding the original 50 x 50 cm test pits to 1 x 1 m units. A total of 44,775 Native American artifacts and 696 historical artifacts were recovered from the site. Most of the diagnostic artifacts are indicative of a Late to Transitional Archaic occupation (Small Stemmed Points, Squibnocket Triangle, Atlantic Point). Two new feature types were encountered: a possible house floor (Feature 175/195) and a hearth (Feature 187.1). This report provides preliminary results and requests a renewal of the permit from the State Archaeologist to continue the site examination. (See also report #25-1829, 25-1907, 25-2009, 25-2521, 25-2780, 25-3064, and 25-3138.)

25-3348 Mailhot, Thomas P., and Barbara Donohue
2013 Archaeological Intensive Survey for the Proposed New French Drains at the Heard House in the Town of Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts. 152 pages.

Archaeological testing consisted of 21 test pits. In total, 1,422 artifacts were recovered, including 53 Native American artifacts. Lithics recovered from intact subsoil include rhyolite, felsite, and quartz debitage, a rhyolite scraper, and a rhyolite projectile point tip. The site is located southeast of the location of the Ipswich Cove Archaeological Site (19-ES-853). Similar lithics, including rhyolite and quartz, suggest that the two sites are probably related. The results of the Ipswich Cove survey are compared to the findings at the Heard House, and the original avocational report for the Ipswich Cove site is included as an appendix. Lithics recovered in natural context were compared to lithics found in intact subsoils at the Ipswich Cove Site. (See also report #25-3351.)

25-3349 Mrozowski, Stephen, and Joseph M. Bagley
2012 Intensive Archaeological Survey, Men's Comfort Station on Boston Common, Boston, MA. 80 pages.

The intensive survey included background research, a walkover examination of the project area, and19, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. This survey identified no intact archaeological deposits; however, evidence of Native American and historical archaeological deposits and extensive filling and re-deposition episodes were identified. Ancient artifacts include 91 pieces of Braintree Slate, Blue Hills Rhyolite, and Boston Basin argillite chipping debris. These materials have been identified as the Ridge Hill Site (19-SU-111). Historical artifacts were predominantly 18th- and 19th-century domestic refuse, likely deposited as fill on the Boston Common, and included a single piece of 17th-century Borderware found in a disturbed context with a plastic bottle cap. Because of extensive ground disturbance, likely dating to the Olmsted firm's improvements to the Common ca. 1913, the project area no longer has archaeological integrity.

25-3350 Bagley, Joseph M.
2013 Cultural Continuity in a Nipmuc Landscape. 104 pages.

This thesis examines the lithic and knapped glass assemblage from the 2005-2012 field seasons at the Sarah Boston site in Hassanamesit Woods in Grafton. This site is associated with a multigenerational Nipmuc family living at the site from the late 18th through early 19th centuries. In total, 163 lithic artifacts, primarily quartz flakes and cores, were found throughout the site with concentrations north of a house foundation associated with the Nipmuc family. Reworked gunflints and worked glass were examined as examples of lithic practice associated with artifacts that are conclusively datable to the period after European arrival. Presence of quartz artifacts in an undisturbed B-horizon demonstrates a much-earlier Native component to the site. Lithics and ground stone tools present in the later, intact midden deposit demonstrate that the Nipmuc family interacted with these materials. It is likely that some portion of flakes, as well as reworked gunflints, and knapped glass were actively used, and perhaps produced, by the occupants of the house. This

thesis concludes that the practice of knapping persisted on this site into the 19th century, indicating a cultural continuity of Nipmuc cultural practices and identity in addition to the adoption of European-produced materials. (See also report #25-1665, 25-2391, 25-2565, 25-2611, 25-2757, 25-2920, 25-3107, and 25-3285.)

25-3351 Mailhot, Thomas P.
2013 Artifact Analysis and Re-Cataloguing of the Ipswich Cove Site (19-ES-853) Collection Located at the Heard House in the Town of Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts. 124 pages.

In 2007, an avocational archaeological excavation was carried out at the Heard House Museum property. A total of 13 test pits were excavated, and 1,005 artifacts recovered initially, including 264 Native American and 741 historical artifacts. The site was called the Ipswich Cove Archaeological Site (19-ES-853). The majority of the ancient artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts and included a hornfels Neville-Variant, a rhyolite Mansion Inn blade (Watertown variety), and Native American pottery. The initial survey may have identified a small lithic workshop in undisturbed context. Lithics recovered from the workshop include quartz, rhyolite, hornfels, felsite, and chert. Additional Native American tools recovered include a graver, a spokeshave, a wedge, a whetstone, and a number of scrapers. A short avocational report is with the artifacts at the Ipswich Museum, and a copy is included as an appendix in this report. The artifacts were reorganized, re-analyzed and re-cataloged. The initial test pit descriptions were expanded based on the analysis, with diagnostic artifact types added to the description. The possible lithic workshop was compared to artifacts found at the Heard House in 2012. The Ipswich Cove Site is multicomponent, featuring artifacts from the Late Archaic, Transitional Archaic, Early Woodland, and historical periods, with a possible Paleoindian component. (See also report #25-3348.)

25-3352 Robinson, David S., and Christopher F. Wright
2013 Supplemental Marine Archaeological Investigations, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, Dredge Area P and Dredge Area H, Acushnet River, Acushnet and New Bedford, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

The supplemental survey of Area P was undertaken after the discovery in 2009 of the remains of a late 18th- to early 19th-century sailing vessel within a portion of the Upper Harbor that had been previously surveyed. The 2012 marine survey of Dredge Area P consisted of geophysical survey (side scan sonar and magnetometry), visual/tactile inspection of targets identified through geophysical survey, and visual/tactile inspections of sediments to locate the margin of the buried paleo-channel observed in subbottom data acquired on the eastern side of the Dredge Area P survey area. The submerged or buried paleo-landforms are considered to have archaeological sensitivity for containing ancient submerged cultural resources; however, it appears that they lie below the shallow depth of dredging, and no further supplemental marine archaeological investigation of Dredge Area P is recommended. The investigation in Dredge Area H consisted of a bathymetric survey with comparison to 2007 post-dredge survey data; the purpose of the comparison was to evaluate net accretion or erosion in a previously dredged portion of the site. Analysis on Dredge Area H indicates sediment accumulation that ultimately serves to protect any archaeologically sensitive buried paleo-channel features that could be present.

25-3353 Leveillee, Alan, and Phillip Mendenhall
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Harrison Boulevard Substation, Avon, Massachusetts. 43 pages.

Subsurface testing within two testing blocks (30 x 30 m), each consisting of 13, 50 x 50 cm test pits a transect of 12 test pits found no artifacts.

25-3354 Doucette, Dianna L.
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, EBI Sharon-Knollwood Cell Tower, Sharon, Massachusetts. 70 pages.

Subsurface testing within a 3,575 ft^2 fenced compound and within a 25 ft x 220 ft utility and access easement included 72, 50 x 50 cm test pits. In total, 21 of the 72 test pits yielded ancient cultural material, two yielded ancient and historical material, and one test pit yielded historical material. Three historical artifacts (flat glass, whiteware, and coal) and 92 ancient artifacts were recovered (including 79 pieces of chipping debris, three projectile points, two lithic cores, two hammerstones, two pieces of calcined bone, and four fragments of charcoal). The survey identified two previously undocumented ancient sites, the Knollwood Cemetery Site (19-NF-731) and the Knollwood Ledge Site (19-NF-730). The Knollwood Cemetery Site included chipping debris, two Stark type projectile points, a hammerstone, charcoal, and animal bone, indicating Middle Archaic site occupation. Cultural materials from the Knollwood Ledge Site include chipping debris, a Neville type projectile point, and a hammerstone, also indicating a Middle Archaic period occupation of the site.

25-3355 Donta, Christopher L., Marni Blake Walter, and F. Timothy Barker
2013 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for the Norwood Municipal Light Department 115kV Replacement Project, Norwood, Massachusetts. 120 pages.

Archaeological reconnaissance and intensive surveys were conducted in Sharon and Norwood, along 5.1 km of existing electrical transmission right-of-way. Two Native American archaeological sites were identified. The Edge Hill Road Native American Site (19-NF-732, Sharon) contained one piece of hornfels and one piece of quartz debitage from two test pits. The Ponkapoag Bog Native American Site (19-NF-733, Norwood) contained 20 pieces of quartz debitage, one flake of rhyolite, and two pieces of fire-cracked rock from seven different test pits.

25-3356 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Archaeological Testing at Maynard Street Sanitary Sewer Extension, Arlington, Massachusetts. 10 pages.

Due to potential sensitivity of the project area, which is adjacent to the Mystic River, one test pit was excavated to make sure the project would not impact below ground resources. This report presents the results of the archaeological testing. No ancient artifacts, features, or sites were located during the test. Modern period artifacts were recovered from a re-deposited fill level in the test pit.

25-3357 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Archaeological Testing for Relocation and Reconstruction of Brookwood Farm Barn at Brookwood Farm, 11 Blue Hill River Road, Canton, MA. 9 pages.

A number of ancient sites are located within a one-mile radius of the property. Considering the potential for sensitive resources in this area, two test pits were placed in the locations sited for the barn relocation. Both test pits were excavated to a sterile glacial level (approximately 55 cm in depth), and both contained recent historical period artifacts (modern brick, nail, bottle glass, and plastic). This area has a long history of agricultural use, and the proposed barn location was subject to development and mechanical disturbance.

25-3358 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Site Visit and Recordation, Fort Phoenix National Historic Site, Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 9 pages.

This report represents the results of an archaeological site visit after a metal detector find. The artifact was uncovered, documented, identified, and covered again. It was determined to be a large piece of earth-moving machinery used to create the beach in the 1960s. (See also report #25-1496, 25-2191, and 25-2289.)

25-3359 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Archaeological Monitoring During Clivus Installation on Washburn Island, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 8 pages.

Previous archaeological field work in 2009 led to a recommendation that the proposed Clivus system be limited to a certain area. Due to the sensitivity of the project area, back hoe operations were monitored during the installation with no observed significant discovery. (See also report #25-904 and 25-3201.)

25-3360 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Archaeological Testing for Proposed Campground, Peddock's Island, Hull, MA. 25 pages.

The results of a walkover survey located seven archaeological features associated with the military use of the island. Between 1898 and 1902 the proposed campground area on Peddock's Island was stripped of vegetation, graded, and impacted in preparation for the construction of several batteries between. In 1908, water service was established through a conduit from Nut Island, the Fire Tower was built, and associated utilities were dug. From the archaeological data, it is apparent that another grading episode occurred at this time, and the surface was prepared with a thin level of gravel, possibly for drainage purpose, before capping the utility system with clay. One cultural feature (excluding the water pipe) was located during the archaeological testing. The feature appeared to be a floor or a truncated foundation; bullet casings or cartridges, two machine cut nails, and mortar were associated. The site area has been fenced off and will be avoided. (See also report #25-101, 25-2477, and 25-2480.)

25-3361 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Archaeological Testing for Percolation Tests for Proposed Septic System Replacement, Bradley Palmer State Park, Whitehead House, 290 Linebrook Road, Ipswich, MA. 11 pages.

Archaeological testing and monitoring of backhoe operations were conducted. Five test pits were located in the areas sited for percolation testing. All five test pits were excavated to a sterile glacial level (approximately 50 cm in depth) and all five contained a few historical artifacts, representing modern field scatter. Plow scars in the test pit profiles revealed the past agricultural use of the property. During the machine excavation of percolation pits, two artifacts were uncovered (a plastic game piece and a white ball clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment).

25-3362 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Archaeological Testing at the MWRA Spot Pond Covered Storage Facility, Stoneham, MA. 10 pages.

Three test pits were excavated and contained cut nail fragments, glass, and a terracotta flower pot fragment.

25-3363 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Results of the Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Watertown Riverfront Park Restoration Project, Watertown, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

The survey consisted of 2, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. Soil coring was also undertaken. One test pit had artificial fill, which appears to be dredged soil from the Charles River. One small, disturbed ancient fire pit containing cobbles and pink/beige volcanic flakes was located during the testing (Perkins Site, 19-MD-1146). This feature was exposed but not fully excavated. The feature was only a few inches below ground surface, in a previously graded area. Three intact historical features (historical walls, seawalls, and retaining walls) were located and documented.

25-3364 Berkland, Ellen P.
2011 Archaeological Locational Survey for the Neponset River Canoe Launch Improvement and Educational Signs, Boston, Milton, Canton, Quincy. 12 pages.

Archaeological testing was limited to Boston (Mattapan) and Milton. Four test pits were excavated, all of which were disturbed. Two ancient artifacts were recovered (grey felsite flake and

Saugus red jasper debitage) from a fill context, and many modern or historical artifacts were recovered from all four test pits (including creamware, plastic, brick, bottle glass, etc).

25-3365 Dudek, Martin G., Barbara Donohue, and Eric C. Metzger
2013 Archeological Intensive Survey for the Blackstone River Bikeway in Millbury, Sutton, Grafton, Northbridge, Uxbridge, and Blackstone, Massachusetts. 290 pages.

Intensive survey testing consisted of 476, 50 x 50 cm test pits excavated in 24 archeologically sensitive areas. Two historical archeological sites were identified in Millbury: the First Unitarian Church Site (MLB-HA-32, 1888-1922), and the Colonel A. H. Waters Atlanta Mills/Armory (MLB-HA-5, ca. 1808 to the late 19th century). MLB-HA-5 is considered to be potentially significant, as the armory was a major supplier to the federal military from 1808 through the Civil War. The First Unitarian Church site consists of demolition rubble and is not considered to be potentially significant. Five ancient sites and two findspots were also identified. Goat Hill Locus 1 (19-WR-905) produced a quartz Small Stemmed point, a quartzite scraper, and 18 pieces of quartzite, granite, and argillite/slate debitage. Goat Hill Locus 2 (19-WR-906) produced a quartz biface and eight pieces of debitage of rhyolite and quartz. The U3 Esker Site (19-WR-907) produced a quartzite Brewerton Eared-Notched point (Late Archaic period), 9 chert flakes, 27 pieces of quartz debitage, and a granite hammerstone. These sites exhibit good integrity and are likely to extend beyond the tested limits. The remaining ancient sites had low density of artifacts and/or disturbance. These include the Riverbend Site (19-WR- 903), the G3-15 Findspot (19-WR-904), U4 Findspot (19-WR-908), and the U4 Substation Site (19-WR-909). (See also report #25-3183.)

25-3366 Cherau, Suzanne, Jenifer Elam, and Jennifer Banister
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Stoughton and Whittenton Alternatives, South Coast Rail Project, Easton, Raynham, Taunton, Freetown, Fall River, New Bedford, Massachusetts. 499 pages.

The testing consisted of excavating 599, 50 x 50 cm test pits and 6 machine-assisted trenches, and resulted in the identification of 16 archaeological sites (five of which are within the Lower Taunton River Basin archaeological district) in Easton (Easton Village Railroad Station Site [EST-HA-28], Skunk Trapper Site [19-BR-677], Saws Wood Site [19-BR-676]), Raynham (King Philip Street Site [19-BR-672], Chickering Road Site [19BR-674], East Britannia Street Site [19-BR-673], Mel's Diner Site [19-BR-672], Pine Crest Site [19-BR-671], ATV Trail Site [19-BR-670]), Taunton (Cedar Swamp Site [19-BR-669]), Freetown (Landowner's Folly Site [19-BR-668], Quartz Vein Site [19-BR-667], Circling Hawk Site [19-BR-666]), and Fall River (Cold Toad Site [19-BR-665], Overlook Site North [19-BR-664], Overlook Site South [19-BR-663]). For the Braley Cemetery in Freetown (FRE.823), the intensive survey ascertained the modern boundaries of the cemetery and determined that the cemetery was in existence prior to the construction of the railroad line.

25-3367 Cherau, Suzanne G., and John Daly
2012 Salem Intermodal Station Project, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey/Site Examination, Salem, Massachusetts. 156 pages.

An intensive archaeological survey/site examination consisted of archival research, a walkover survey, and subsurface testing (five machine-assisted trenches). The Salem North River Railroad Roundhouse Site (SAL-HA-25)included subsurface structural components (masonry foundation walls, brick and concrete work floors, brick inspection pit, wood and metal rail supports and track) and associated utilities (steam and water pipes, valve control) of the documented 1888 Boston and Maine Railroad roundhouse and turntable. Other components of the documented 19th-century railroad maintenance facility likely survive in the site area, including the remains of the first railroad engine house and turntable, which were destroyed by fire in 1887 along with a water tank, sand shed, coal bunker, and coaling tower. (See also report #25-3460.)

25-3368 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Melissa Wales, Christopher Donta, Richard Douglas Holmes, and Caro-

lyn Hertz
2013 An Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for a State Police Communication Antenna in Northampton, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

Six 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated in an 18 m^2 area. The survey observed substantial redistributed fill interpreted as having been associated with construction of a State Police barracks in 1931, a leach field, and a parking lot for abandoned vehicles. Two 19th- to 20th-century historical artifacts were found, possibly associated with a 19th-century residence that once stood on the site.

25-3369 Flynn, Erin, and Holly Herbster
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Industrial Communications, ITW Mattapoisett Cell Tower, Marion Road (Route 6), Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. 54 pages.

A total of 9, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, but no artifacts were found.

25-3370 Dudek, Martin G., James A. Chiarelli, and Thomas P. Mailhot
2009 Archeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Baldwin Pond Water Treatment Facility, Town of Wayland, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 90 pages.

Numerous historical and modern artifacts were recovered from 21 of the 24, 50 x 50 cm test pits. Historical artifacts include 18th- and early 19th-century domestic ceramics, glassware, tobacco pipe fragments and architectural brick, window glass, and wrought or cut nails. One quartzite flake was recovered from fill. Most historical artifacts were recovered from re-deposited soil layers. Extensive filling and disturbance was noted throughout the project area.

25-3371 Robinson, David S., and Christopher F. Wright
2011 Supplemental Marine Archaeological Survey, New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site, Dredge Areas N, O, K, and L, Acushnet River, Acushnet and New Bedford, Massachusetts. 197 pages.

Supplemental survey using an improved and expanded suite of marine archaeological remote sensing and data processing technologies, as well as a more conservative survey transect spacing than was employed during the original 1999 survey were employed. A total of 84 sidescan sonar contacts and 138 magnetic anomalies were recorded. Four clusters of these contacts and anomalies identified as potential submerged cultural resources were subjected to systematic visual inspection and further characterization using a surface-deployed, Global Positioning System guided, video hydro-probe. Advancement of 73 probes at the four target areas revealed them to be naturally occurring deposits of shell, gravel, and/or cobbles. A buried relict paleo-channel feature identified in the Dredge Area L sub-bottom profiler data below the anticipated dredging's depth of impacts was confirmed. This paleo-channel feature was expected to extend through Dredge Areas K, O, and N, as well; however, organic-rich gaseous sediments in these areas prevented acquisition of sub-bottom profiler data within them. Post-dredge (i.e., after gaseous sediments are removed) sub-bottom profiler resurvey of areas K, O, and N, and video hydro-probe ground-truthing of sub-bottom reflectors was recommended to further map and characterize the location, extent, and nature of the buried paleo-channel and its archaeologically sensitive intact margins in these three dredge areas.

25-3372 Chartier, Craig S.
2009 Site Examination Fieldwork at the Second Meeting House Site in Duxbury, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 171 pages.

Site examination was conducted to determine if it is the location of the Second Meeting House of Duxbury (1708-1785). A ground penetrating radar survey was conducted, but did not reveal cultural anomalies. A total of 64.25 m^2 were excavated in a combination of shovel tests and excavation units. A total of 6,856 ancient and historical artifacts were recovered. A Native American site was identified (19-PL-1158) with artifacts dating from the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland pe-

riods, consisting of chipping debris and tools made of quartz, rhyolite, argillite, chert, quartzite, Saugus jasper, and Attleboro red felsite. Tools include an Orient Fishtail point, scrapers, a Small Stemmed point, and a Fox Creek lanceolate point. Historical artifacts consisted of predominately 18th-century architectural remains (bricks, mortar, nails, and flat glass), 18th- and 19th-century ceramics, and small finds. Based on distribution of architectural artifacts it is believed that the Second Meeting House (DUX-HA-8) was wooden, earthfast construction, with brick underpinning and diamond shaped window panes set in lead kames. Non-architectural historical artifacts date to a period consistent with the Second Meeting House.

25-3373 Pendery, Steven R.
2012 Archaeological Testing at the Nichols House Museum. 37 pages.

Two 1 x 1 m units were excavated inside and adjacent to the porch vestibule of the Nichols House Museum on Beacon Hill, Boston. The excavations were conducted in 1989. Each of the two units revealed stratified deposits, which contained early 19th-century artifacts associated with architectural remains seemingly derived from construction of the porch vestibule. The archaeological evidence supports a construction date for the porch in the 1830s.

25-3374 Leveillee, Alan
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Line 109 Structure Replacement Project, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

A total of 99, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated in the 10 mile electrical transmission right-of-way. Six fragments of possible quartz shatter were found exposed along the access road. A single rhyolite biface was found on the surface along the access road. A low density of chipping debris was identified during subsurface testing; subsequent additional testing included ten test pits surrounding the initial find. The site is designated the West of the Wall Site (19-BR-678). The Native American cultural materials recovered from the West of the Wall Site are limited to chipping debris recovered predominately from within disturbed contexts.

25-3375 Leveillee, Alan, and Mark Lance
2010 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, New England East-West Solution Transmission Projects Right of Way, Line 366, Millbury, Sutton, Northbridge, and Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 192 pages.

The survey included approximately 19 miles of the Massachusetts section of the right of way. In total, 591 shovel test pits were excavated, resulting in the discovery of 28 previously unreported archaeological sites (14 ancient, 13 historical, 1 multi-component) and 27 areas of interest or concern to Native American Tribal Representatives. Nine of the archaeological sites are potentially significant and recommended for site examination investigations. This includes 7 ancient sites (Crystal Pond [19-WR-893], Sleepy Turtle [19-WR-892], Wetland Ridge [19-WR-886], Wasp Hill [19-WR-883], Flat Rock Hill [19-WR-884], Blackstone Hill [19-WR-881], and Sands of the Blackstone [19-WR-882]), one historical site (Richardson Street Foundation [UXB-HA-68]), and one multi-component site (Purgatory Pines [19-WR-888; SUT-HA-35]). (See also report #25-3376.)

25-3376 Leveillee, Alan, and Deborah C. Cox
2012 Archaeological Site Examination, New England East-West Solution Interstate Reliability Project 366 (MA) Line, Millbury, Sutton, Northbridge, Douglas, and Uxbridge, Massachusetts. 219 pages.

Previous archaeological survey along the 15.4 mile project area identified nine archaeological sites that were subject to site examination. Among the eight ancient sites, most represent short duration, limited activity, and generally low density Late Archaic hunting-related campsites created between 5,000 and 3,000 B.P. Most of the sites have low complexity, limited in range of material and some have a relative lack of overall integrity: these include the Crystal Pond (19-WR-893), Sleepy Tur-

tle (19-WR-892), Purgatory Quartz Quarry (19-WR-890), Purgatory Pines (19-WR-888), Wasp Hill (19-WR-883), Flat Rock (19-WR-884), and Blackstone Hill (19-WR-881) sites. The Richardson Street Foundation Site (SUT-HA-35) is the stone foundation of a former ice house that dates from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The Sands of the Blackstone Site (19-WR-882) is a Paleoindian site. The stone tool assemblage, range of lithic materials, and the site's complexity may change current ideas on Paleoindian lifeways. (See also report #25-3375.)

25-3377 Banister, Jennifer, and John Daly
2013 Wilson Mill Dam Rehabilitation, Archaeological Construction Monitoring, Bedford, Massachusetts. 46 pages.

Archaeological monitoring of construction work associated with the rehabilitation of the Wilson Mill Site (BED-HA-1) was conducted. These areas were not accessible for conventional archaeological investigations at the time of the 2010 intensive survey/site examination. The site and the related Wilson Mill Dam/Old Burlington Road Bridge (BED.931) are contributing elements within the Historic Wilson-Old Burlington Road Historic District (BED.K). The mill site is documented to have been occupied from the late 17th through early the 20th centuries for a variety of operations (sawmill, gristmill, paper mill, and cider mill). Archaeological monitoring of the existing dam, culverts, and mill building foundation provided new data that informed the understanding of site modifications during the first half of the 20th century. Excavations at the dam and Vine Brook/Secondary Channel Culvert provided data relating to construction materials and techniques. Diversion of the stream and excavations around the east and west channel foundation walls revealed additional information regarding the construction of these structures and a possible flow control structure. Cast and wrought iron artifacts (including a strap hinge, T-shaped joinery brace, and masonry tie-back) were recovered. Site features uncovered during construction monitoring provide more specific indications of the historical footprint of the 1847 mill, while also indicating that substantial modifications of the dam and foundation infrastructure occurred in the early 20th century. (See report #25-3090.)

25-3378 Cherau, Suzanne, and John Daly
2013 Phase IA Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Red Brook Headwaters Restoration, Wareham, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

The reconnaissance survey was conducted in advance of the restoration of the Red Brook headwaters in Wareham and Plymouth. The project focuses on more than 200 acres including the "Century Bog," an active cranberry bog. Archival research and a field walkover were used to locate and identify previously recorded and visible historical and archaeological resources and sensitive areas within the project area. The Century Bog appears to possess historical significance for its association with the early development of cranberry agriculture in Wareham. However, the continuous use of the bog has resulted in 20th-century modifications to its components. The survey also identified archaeologically sensitive areas for both Native American resources and documented late 19th- through mid-20th-century cranberry workers' housing (shanties and the "boss" house). The cranberry industry is significant to industry and agriculture in Wareham, and as such any potential archaeological resources related to this type of land use and settlement could contribute important local/regional information.

25-3379 Seasholes, Nancy S., Timothy L. Binzen, Kathryn Curran, Kerry Lynch, Mitchell T. Mulholland, and Steven R. Pendery
2008 Archeological Overview and Assessment of the Boston Harbor Islands National Park Area. 2 Volumes. 1,000 pages.

Background research was performed to create an inventory of ancient and historical archaeological resources and to identify previously unrecorded sites. Many sites were visited to refine locational data and to evaluate current site conditions. The archaeological record of the islands consists of many known Native American sites, which reflect occupations that occurred during the Middle and Late Archaic periods and evidently increased as coastal areas were settled more intensively

during the greater Woodland period. Documentary and archaeological evidence indicates that Native American settlement also occurred during the early historical period (A.D. 1500 – 1620). During King Philip's War (A.D. 1675 – 1676), many Native Americans were incarcerated on some of the islands. The study also identifies numerous historical archeological sites relating to private residences; use of natural resources; navigational aids, lifesaving institutions, and associated cemeteries; military resources; resorts and recreation; industry; and waste disposal. Emphasis is given in the study to the 18 islands to which the National Park Service has given priority because they contain resources that may be threatened by erosion, development, or other factors. Recommendations are provided for future archaeological resource management and research priorities.

25-3380 Robinson, David S.
2010 Marine Archaeological Underwater Pre-Dredge Visual Assessment Survey, Sengekontacket Pond Inside Channel Dredging Project (EOEA #14413; MHC #RC.46295), Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. 35 pages.

A pre-dredge visual underwater survey of the proposed 100 ft wide, approximately 1.25 mile long project area was completed in response to the concerns of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) that ancient Native American archaeological deposits could be present within and impacted by the proposed dredging project, which would deepen the currently maintained channel depth. The survey involved a systematic visual examination of the salt pond floor. The survey was accomplished by towing an underwater archaeologist equipped with an underwater video camera behind the survey vessel along a series of six survey lines spaced 20 feet apart. This diving mode enabled communications with Tribal monitors onboard the survey vessel. Based on the prior disturbances to the salt pond floor within the project area from multiple previous episodes of channel maintenance dredging, no submerged cultural resources or bottom features of potential archaeological interest were observed. (See also report #25-3381.)

25-3381 Robinson, David S.
2012 Marine Archaeological Underwater Post-Dredge Visual Assessment Survey, Sengekontacket Pond Inside Channel Dredging Project (EOEA #14413; MHC #RC.46295), Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. 31 pages.

A post-dredge visual underwater survey of the proposed 100 ft wide, approximately 1.25 mile long project area was completed in response to the concerns of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) that ancient Native American archaeological deposits could be present within and impacted by the proposed dredging project, which would deepen the currently maintained channel depth. The post-dredge survey involved a systematic visual examination of the salt pond floor within the dredged area. The survey was accomplished by towing an underwater archaeologist equipped with an underwater video camera behind the survey vessel along a series of three survey lines. This diving mode enabled communications with the Tribal monitor onboard the survey vessel. No submerged cultural resources or bottom features of potential archaeological interest were observed. (See also report #25-3380.)

25-3382 Robinson, David S., Joseph Cozzi, and Christopher F. Wright
2012 Marine Archaeological Remote Sensing Reconnaissance Survey, Martha's Vineyard Hybrid Cable Project (EEA# 14755), Falmouth to Tisbury, Massachusetts. 151 pages.

The project in Vineyard Sound between Falmouth and Tisbury was survey with a total of 17 side scan sonar targets, and 32 magnetic anomalies were identified, none of which were interpreted to be archaeological deposits.

25-3383 Robinson, David S.
2011 Marine Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, NSTAR Gas New Bedford Harbor Inner and Outer Boat Slips RAA2 Remediation Project (EOEA#13067), New Bedford, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

A submerged area approximately 400 ft long and between 45 and 120 ft wide was survey. Environmental and historical/archaeological literature, high-resolution (i.e., 500 kHz) side scan sonar data, and 147 core logs from previous programs of geotechnical sampling were examined. The side scan sonar data recorded a flat and featureless harbor floor with only a few displaced granite blocks from the adjacent bulkhead and isolated modern refuse on it. Review of core logs indicated a sediment regime dominated by silts and finer sands to coarser sands and gravel that are consistent with the sediments of a marine/estuarine environment and lacked any evidence of cultural material or archaeologically sensitive terrestrial paleosols.

25-3384 Herbster, Holly, and Kristen Heitert
2011 Phase IA Archeological Background Research and Sensitivity Assessment, Herring River Tidal Restoration Project, Cape Cod National Seashore, Towns of Wellfleet and Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. 101 pages.

A combination of archival research and a reconnaissance surface survey was used to document known archaeological resources and plot areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological sensitivity.

25-3385 Flynn, Erin, and Holly Herbster
2013 Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey MAARNG UTES and RTI Areas, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. 79 pages.

Two parcels in Bourne and Sandwich, 56 acres and 58 acres, were determined to have low archaeological sensitivity.

25-3386 Elam, Jenifer, and Suzanne G. Cherau
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Army National Guard Facility, Newburyport Facility, Newburyport, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

Subsurface testing was limited to a total of 11 test pits, 9 of which were positive for late 18th- and early 19th-century material recovered from fill soils, which also contained 20th-century debris.

25-3387 Elam, Jenifer, and Suzanne G. Cherau
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Northampton (Florence) Facility, Agawam Armory, and Springfield Armory, Northampton, Agawam, and Springfield, Massachusetts. 165 pages.

Subsurface testing consisted of 184, 50 x 50 cm test pits. Three ancient sites were recorded. The Trail End Site (19-HS-355) on the Northampton Armory property consisted of two pieces of quartz chipping debris. The Picnic Site (19-HD-354) at the Agawam facility yielded chert and ryholite chipping debris and an Orient Fishtail point, indicative of a Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland occupation. The Skate Park Site (19-HS-355) yielded six pieces of quartzite and chert chipping debris.

25-3388 Herbster, Holly
2013 Addendum to Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Set-Off Lot 232, Map 12, Parcel 38, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 6 pages.

This survey follows the 2011 intensive survey. Subsurface testing consisted of 10, 50 x 50 cm test pits within a proposed 800 ft long alternative driveway corridor. No archaeological deposits were identified. (See also report #25-3218.)

25-3389 Chartier, Craig, and Frank Carvino
2013 Intensive Survey Fieldwork at 52 and 78 Coles Pond Road, Dennis, Massachusetts. 40 pages.

A total of 18, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated, but no artifacts were recovered.

25-3390 Chartier, Craig, and Joyce Clements
2013 Intensive Survey Fieldwork at the Proposed West Brookfield Solar Farm, West Brookfield, Massachusetts. 37 pages.

Intensive survey testing was conducted on 18 acres. Background research included interviewing local collectors, residents, and members of the West Brookfield Historical Commission and the Quaboag Historical Society to determine if any previously collected artifacts came from the project area. The Quaboag Historical Society could not identify if projectile points they have on display came from the project area. An iron hatchet head is on display in the museum, reportedly associated with the 1707 "Haymaker Massacre." Records indicate that it was found adjacent to the project area behind the ca. 1850s house. Two stone gouges on display were also found nearby, but not in the project area. A total of 171, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated, but no artifacts were recovered.

25-3391 Arbuthnot, Michael, and Scott Wolter
2013 Nomans Land Stone Site Examination, Nomans Land Island, Chilmark, Massachusetts. 18 pages.

In 1926, a large black rock ("Nomans Land Stone") inscribed with Latin letters and Roman numerals was noticed on the southwestern beach of Nomans Land Island in Dukes County, Massachusetts. Efforts to decipher the inscription concluded that the first two lines read "Leif Eriksson, MI" (the Roman numeral for 1001). The modified stone has been uncritically cited as evidence of Vinland as documented in the Norse sagas, although the inscription is an early 20th-century hoax. Although Nomans Land Stone was submerged at the time of examination, rough measurements were taken and the presence of the inscription was confirmed.

25-3392 Lynch, Kerry J., and F. Timothy Barker
2013 Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination Survey for the Wilbur Farmhouse, Borderland State Park, Easton, Massachusetts. 102 pages.

. Previous survey on the property identified Native American cultural material, as well as historical features associated with the construction of the Wilbur Farmhouse, ca. 1786, and development of the farm. A total of 7.5 m^2 was tested. Two building phases of the kitchen ell were identified. The first construction phase included a fully enclosed ell, with a possible open or three sided structure attached to its rear wall. This section was enclosed later in a second construction phase, perhaps in the 20th century. The artifacts and stratigraphy suggest the original ell was constructed around the turn of the 19th century. Diagnostic ceramics included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, redware, and yellow ware. Buttons and marbles were used to date stratigraphic levels, establishing a chronology for the ell. A stone lined well is located at the northeastern corner of the original house. The east sill of the ell sits directly on the well shaft stones, and the portion under the existing ell is intact. (See also report #25-3201.)

25-3393 Lynch, Kerry J., and F. Timothy Barker
2013 Archaeological Phase I Intensive (Locational) Survey for Green River Soil/Sediment Remediation and Port-A-Dam Installation, Berkshire Gas Company, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 96 pages.

A diverse array of manufacturing enterprises was operated by multiple tenants in an historical industrial building on the river shore. The original enterprise was a foundry, constructed ca. 1823. The area was tested with a 50 cm x 2 m trench. The Greenfield Steel Stamp Works operated on the site between 1926 and 1992. A total of 21 test pits were excavated on the south shore, producing a few historical artifacts and a single piece of quartz chipping debris. A stone feature with associated industrial fill is interpreted as a retaining wall. Fill deposits near the stone feature contained evidence of 20th-century steel stamp and tap and die industries. Excavation was limited in depth due

to concreted deposits, and sterile soil was not reached. Deposits pre-dating the steel stamp industry are likely present under the cemented deposits near the stone feature. The proposed disturbance for soil remediation on the south shore will not impact any intact archaeological resources, and no further survey is recommended. The area adjacent to the steel stamp building contains an historical stone feature and deposits relating to the industrial use of the property.

25-3394 Lynch, Donta, Christopher L., F. Timothy Barker, Steven Pendery, and Sheila Charles
2013 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Hall and Calista Properties, Kingston, Massachusetts. 146 pages.

The Calista parcel contains Bradford's Wharf, visible at low tide, which was built by Ellis Bradford in the early 19th century, and is one of only a few such relatively intact wharves along the Jones River. A 19th-20th century vessel was found in this survey, and potential exists for additional submerged resources in the vicinity of the wharf. Native American sites were found on both parcels. The Halls Swamp Site (19-PL-1067) contained Native American artifacts in over 90% of the test units, reflecting a dense occupation. Artifacts indicate that it was occupied repeatedly, from 8,000-7,000 years ago, from 5,000-4,000 years ago, and from 2,500-1,500 years ago. Projectile points include Neville, Small Stemmed, Wading River, and Cape Stemmed. Tools include a scraper, a perforating tool, and a pounding stone. Intact features include two hearths. The Spring Street Site (19-PL-118) contained Native American artifacts from 8,000-7,000 years ago, with a larger overlying Woodland period component (3,000-500 years ago). A Wading River projectile point was recovered, and a pit feature containing numerous Native American ceramic sherds was also identified. Both sites appear to be dense and largely intact, with features found in both locations.

25-3395 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Myles Standish Industrial Park Expansion Project Area and Site Examination, Watson Pond Site, Taunton, Massachusetts. 184 pages.

The proposed project involves redevelopment of the former Paul A. Devers State School/Camp Myles Standish in Taunton, MA. Survey included reconnaissance and intensive investigations across the 220 acre project area and site examination at the Watson Pond Site. It also included delineation study of the Harvey Burial Ground (TAU-HA-33; TAU.829), a 19th-century family burial ground. Native American artifacts were documented in four discrete areas. Low density artifact findspots included the Myles Standish Find Spot 1 (19-BR-679) and Find Spot 2 (19-BR-680) sites, and moderate density deposits were at the Camp Myles Standish-Watson Pond Site (19-BR-681). The sites do not represent potentially significant archaeological deposits. The intensive survey and site examination testing at the Watson Pond Site (19-BR-681) resulted in chipping debris, chipped stone tools, and tool fragments representing an occupation range that could span 8,000 to 1,000 years before present, as well as low densities of floral and faunal material. While the internal configuration of the Harvey Burial Ground is unknown, the existing fence line delineates the cemetery and should be used as the physical boundary.

25-3396 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2013 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Assessment Survey, Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan, Foxborough, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

The Town of Foxborough is undertaking a multi-phase study to determine the viability of current wastewater disposal practices and future needs. The survey included archival research, a walkover inspection of the project parcels, and limited subsurface testing to identify intact versus disturbed soils within four parcels (#8- Foxborough Hospital; #9- North Street; #11- Oak Street; and #14- Spring Street). Each of the four project parcels contains areas of high, moderate, and low sensitivity, but all retain the potential for intact archaeological sites to be present. As part of the assessment, one previously unidentified Native American site was identified in the North Street parcel, characterized by five pieces of chipping debris (rhyolite, quartzite, quartz, and Lynn volcanic rhyolite). Potential exists for historical features within the Oak Street parcel, including the possibility

for features related to the 18th-century National Register-listed site of the Stoughtonham Furnace complex. The Spring Street parcel has potential for historical archaeological deposits pertaining to 19th-century residences and associated outbuildings. An intensive (locational) archaeological survey is recommended for all areas of high and moderate archaeological sensitivity.

25-3397 Doucette, Dianna L.
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Red Gate Farm-Lots 6 and 8, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. 60 pages.

The Lot 6 parcel contains the previously identified Red Gate Farm Site (19-DK-250). A total of 12, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, followed by archaeological monitoring of the machine-assisted removal of topsoils within four 10 x 3 ft trenches. Artifacts include two projectile points, 144 pieces of chipping debris (quartz, rhyolite, hornfels, chalcedony, jasper, and quartzite), two stone net sinkers, one sherd of Native American pottery, one biface fragment, one digging tool/hoe, one piece of calcined animal bone, and 53 fragments of shell. The projectile points include one rhyolite Brewerton point and one argillite Small Stemmed point. Four test pits were placed in Lot 8, one of which yielded a quartzite flake, a rhyolite Jack's Reef projectile point, a piece of charcoal, and a piece of light green glass. The presence of ancient and historical cultural material in the same contexts indicates the site may have been occupied during the Middle Woodland period and again during the historical period.

25-3398 Elquist, Ora, and Suzanne G. Cherau
2009 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Massachusetts Army National Guard Facilities, Framingham Armory and Westfield (Barnes Airforce Base) Facility, Framingham and Westfield, Massachusetts. 84 pages.

Subsurface testing was conducted in the form of 7, 50 x 50 cm test pits excavated along two linear judgmental transects at 10 m intervals, and 1 judgmental test pit within the Framingham Armory project area. At Westfield, 24, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated along one 30 x 30 m block and three linear judgmental transects at 10 m intervals. The testing within the Framingham Armory revealed extensive and deep fill deposits, while soils at the Westfield facility exhibited evidence of past plowing activity. At Framingham, no artifacts were found. At Westfield, late 19th- to 20th-century field trash was found.

25-3399 Jones, Brian, Bruce Clouette, and Mary Harper
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Replacement of Bridge S-03-005 (07F), Clark Road Extension over the West Branch of the Farmington River, Sandisfield, Massachusetts. 92 pages.

Two areas on opposite sides of the west branch of the Farmington River were tested. One 1,750 ft^2 area near a standing 19th-century house yielded late historical and modern refuse. A 14,000 ft^2 area produced 600 artifacts from 27 shovel test pits placed at 5 m intervals. The assemblage includes a combination of late 18th- and early 19th-century domestic and architectural artifacts, as well as slag and iron shoeing nails. Many artifacts are burned or melted. Documentary research indicates the area was the site of the 1812-1830s Mills Brothers triphammer shop and associated dwelling house. All of the artifacts were found in disturbed contexts, most from a large area from which all natural soil horizons had been removed before deep layers of artifact-laden fill were deposited.

25-3400 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Timms
2012 Intensive Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Gallops Island Remediation, MCP Phase II Investigation Project Area, Boston, Massachusetts. 89 pages.

An archaeological and disturbance assessment and archaeological investigations were conducted as part of the ongoing remediation of hazardous materials on Gallops Island, part of the Boston Harbor Islands Archaeological District, and a component of the Boston Harbor Islands National

Park Area. The review of historical documents and maps provides a general chronological background for historical period land use on Gallops Island. This chronology includes documentation of several building demolition efforts. Previous archaeological studies were focused on specific sections of the island with limited below ground excavation. These focused studies, coupled with documented structural demolition and debris removal and prior hazardous waste clean-up, make it difficult to tie below ground archaeological deposits to specific historical features or periods of use. Three pieces of chipping debris were collected in disturbed soils on the western side of the island. Above ground structural remains are visible in some areas, and one potentially intact section of a stone floor was identified, in addition to the documentation of previous demolition and remediation activities.

25-3401 Doolittle, Jim
2013 Ground Penetrating Radar Report in Support of Eight Cultural Resource Projects in Connecticut and Massachusetts. 34 pages.

Ground penetrating radar was used at the Albany Road Burying Ground in Deerfield, MA. The Old Burying Ground (DEE.801) was primarily used in the 18th to early 19th centuries. More than 493 gravestones have been recorded, but it is suspected that early grave markers have been lost. The purpose of this survey was to search for unmarked graves, potentially including those of Native Americans, African slaves, and transients, as well as to examine a mound purported to be a mass grave, which may contain as many as 48 settlers killed in the 1704 French and Indian raid. The results of the ground penetrating radar survey provide no reflection patterns that are indicative of a mass grave, but instead illustrate undisturbed surface soils signifying no excavation was present at the mound. Throughout the rest of the burying ground, several reflectors appear at uniform depths or in linear patterns (especially those with east-west orientation) that are indicative of potential unmarked graves.

25-3402 Mulholland, Mitchell T.
2013 Archaeological Study of the Deerfield and Berkshire Segments
Mahican-Mohawk Trail, Deerfield to Williamstown, Massachusetts. 116 pages

This study, begun in 1998 and updated in 2013, presents the archaeological sensitivity of locations for the proposed Mahican-Mohawk Trail. Two segments are considered: the Deerfield Segment (Deerfield, Conway, Shelburne, Charlemont), and the Berkshire Segment (Florida, Savoy, North Adams, Williamstown). This report provides an overview of the past Native American and historical environment, and concludes that the trail passes through a landscape that has been occupied for the past 12,000 years. Several historical and Native American sites are located either within or immediately adjacent to the various proposed trail routes. It is recommended that these sites be avoided during placement of the final trail. To avoid vandalism, site locations should not be disclosed to the general public. The final route should stay within existing trails, abandoned railroads, existing roads, or disturbed areas. For any trail routes that are not within previously disturbed areas, an archaeological survey is recommended. A version of this report prepared for the public does not include archaeological site locations.

25-3403 Donohue, Barbara
2013 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Fidelity Bank Branch Project Millbury, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

Archaeological monitoring for construction related activities at the location of the Asa Waters Armory Site (MLB-HA-05) revealed a landscape with considerable fill dating to the 20th century. Located beneath approximately 1.8 m of fill was an intact section of a dry-laid stone wall. A brick and iron feature adjacent to the bottom of the east side of the wall was located on a buried A soil horizon. Excavated to approximately 2.4 m below ground surface, natural soils were not revealed on the west side of the dry-laid stone wall, the former location of a mid-19th-century mill pond. Various features associated with the water powered system of the armory site had been previously documented as part of the archaeological survey for the Blackstone Bikeway Project. (See also re-

port #25-3365.)

25-3404 Leveillee, Alan, and Duncan Ritchie
2012 Intensive (locational) Archaeological Survey S8 Clearance Correction Project Structures 83 and 84, Archaeological Site Examination, The Riverwest Site, Berkley and Dighton, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

An archaeological survey included the excavation of 27, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. Of the test pits, 25 contained cultural material that included 92 Native American artifacts and 34 historical period artifacts. The assemblage indicated occupation during the Early and Late Archaic periods. The site was designated the Riverwest Site (19-BR-683). Archaeological site examination survey was conducted with 60, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and two 1 x 1 m excavation units. The 129 Native American artifacts collected during the site examination include chipping debris (n=115); projectile points and point fragments (n=6); bifacial flaked tool fragments (n=4); a single hammer stone; and one sample of charcoal recovered from a feature. The range of stone tool types is limited to isolated examples of projectile points, preforms, and small biface fragments, indicating that the site was used as a camp by hunters. Charcoal from a truncated feature was radiocarbon dated to 3920±30 years B.P (Beta 336200)., supporting the conclusion that the site was most frequently occupied during the Late Archaic period.

25-3405 Stewart, Joshua L., and David B. Landon
2013 Archaeological Site Examination of the Westport Town Farm, Westport, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

Archaeological testing was conducted around the foundations of the house and in other areas that were to be affected by the construction work. Initial testing included an electromagnetic soil resistivity survey along the south façade of the building. Informed by this survey, 20, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and 5, 1 m excavation units were excavated. No additional structures were located, nor did the excavations discover any discrete concentrations of artifacts that would have indicated a midden or other refuse dump. Personal adornment artifacts identified types of residents and their patterns of thrift-based clothing retention. The arms and ammunition artifacts suggest change in population at the Town Farm around the early 1900s. Historical landscape features included a walkway, a retaining wall, and an embankment feature. The site was an institution from 1824 to 1954, and previously a private home from 1732 to 1824.

25-3406 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, MAARNG Central Impact Area Groundwater Treatment System, Camp Edwards, Bourne, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

A total of 120, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. A single rhyolite Squibnocket Triangle point was found, designated as the Burgoyne Road Find Spot (19-BN-969).

25-3407 Ritchie, Duncan
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Pinehills PRD VI Development Area, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 105 pages.

An intensive survey was completed within the 69.4 acre project area, which is in proximity to a small cluster of documented sites along the Eel River. A total of 150, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. Six small sites or loci of Native American cultural material, designated as Pine Hill Lookout Loci 1-6 (19-PL-1176, 19-PL-1175, 19-PL-1174, 19-PL-1173, 19-PL-1172, 19-PL-1171, respectively) were identified. These sites all appear to mark small, temporary camps and consisted of small, low density deposits of cultural materials. Five sites (Pine Hill Lookout Loci 2-6) contained only nondiagnostic pieces of quartz, quartzite, and argillite chipping debris. Pine Hill Lookout Locus 1 consisted of an isolated Small Stemmed projectile point that indicates the Late to Terminal Archaic period. These sites provide new information about Native American settlement patterns in the Manomet and Pine Hills section of Plymouth.

25-3408 Mendenhall, Phillip A., and Alan Leveillee
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, NSTAR 111 Transmission Line, Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 143 pages.

An approximately 10 mile segment in Dartmouth and New Bedford was tested with 123, 50 x 50 cm test pits. One Native American site, the Cold Brook Lane Site (19-BR-687), and three findspots (each with less than 5 pieces of cultural material) were identified. Find Spot 1 and Find Spot 2 each contained one piece of quartz chipping debris. Find Spot 3 contained one piece of rhyolite chipping debris in a modern fill context. The Cold Brook Lane Site consisted of 32 lithic artifacts, including one unifacially flaked piece of quartz, one rhyolite flake, and 30 pieces of quartz debitage.

25-3409 Jones, Brian, and Mary G. Harper
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Reconstruction of Route 187, Drainage Line, MassDOT Project No. 604446, Westfield, Massachusetts. 74 pages.

A proposed 470 m long drainage line from Little River Road (Route 187) through an agricultural field to the Westfield River was tested with 96 shovel test pits spaced along both sides of an existing drain line at 10 m intervals. A single shovel test yielded a Native American artifact: a quartzite flake knife from the plowzone. Eight additional test pits around this findspot did not find additional Native American material. The flake knife appears to be an isolated find. Fifty of the 104 test pits were sterile or contained only modern refuse. Fifty-three pits produced a small assemblage of 19th-century field scatter, typical of backlot field-manuring activities likely associated with the house lots of farming families along Little River Road.

25-3410 Ritchie, Duncan
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey for MIT Lincoln Laboratory's Southwest Lab Project on Behalf of Hanscom Air Force Base, Lexington, Massachusetts. 93 pages.

A four acre area situated on Katahdin Hill was tested with a total of 99, 50 x 50 cm test pits. One small site was identified by three pieces of chipping debris (rhyolite and unidentified igneous rock) and designated the Katahdin Hill Site (19-MD-1147). This site is a small, temporary camp that provided new information about settlement patterns in the upper Shawsheen and Concord River drainages. The only historical artifact was a single sherd of whiteware or ironstone.

25-3411 Herbster, Holly, and Gregg Laskoski
2013 Addendum to Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, NSTAR Line 322 Structures Replacement Project, Plymouth and Barnstable Counties. 28 pages.

Supplemental archaeological investigations were completed in Plymouth, Sandwich, and Bourne. Previous archaeological survey of the proposed project corridor in 2011 resulted in the documentation of three findspots and two ancient sites. The two sites were designated as part of the previously recorded Federal Pond Site (19-PL-1156), located in Plymouth, and the Town Line Site (19-BN-943), located in Sandwich. Consultation with the Mashpee Wampanoag and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah Tribal Historic Preservation Offices resulted in a request by the tribes for additional archaeological investigations, including excavation and monitoring at both site areas. Supplemental testing included the placement of two 1 x1 m excavation units at the Federal Pond Site and four 1 x 1 m units at the Town Line Site. At the Federal Pond Site, four pieces of chipping debris (3 rhyolite, 1 quartzite) were collected. At the Town Line Site, artifacts included 1,024 pieces of chipping debris, 15 bifaces, and 7 complete or partial projectile points in addition to a uniface, a drill, a hammerstone, a manuport, and 6 pieces of fire-cracked rock. (See also report #25-3229).

25-3412 Harper, Ross Kenneth
1999 To Render the God of the Water Propitious: Hunting and Human-Animal Relations in the

Northeast Woodlands. 468 pages.

Through a holistic and regional approach, this dissertation presents a comprehensive account of hunting and human-animal relations among historical Northeast Woodland peoples. Major issues that are addressed include animals as key components of Woodland Indian lifecycles and everyday life; the technical and spiritual aspects of game animal hunting and processing; and the retention of Native hunting related behavior in the face of the cultural changes brought about by European colonization. Also discussed is the similarity of hunting behaviors and belief systems among Native groups across the Northeast. It is proposed that the shared hunting related techniques, beliefs, and material culture associated with Native American cultures in the region comprise a Northeast Woodlands Hunting Complex.

25-3413 Parno, Travis Gordon
2013 "With the Quiet Sturdy Strength of the Folk of an Older Time": An Archaeological Approach to Time, Place-Making, and Heritage Construction at the Fairbanks House, Dedham, Massachusetts. 2 volumes. 629 pages.

Historic houses function as the stages for, and central figures in, processes of place making and heritage construction. In this dissertation, I offer the case site of the Fairbanks House (completed in 1641) in Dedham as the subject of my investigation into these issues. Touted as the oldest timber frame house in North America, the Fairbanks House is widely regarded as a significant example of early Colonial period architecture in the United States; it has operated as a house museum since it was purchased by the Fairbanks Family in America, Inc., stewardship group in 1904. This study expands beyond antiquity to include all eight generations of Fairbanks families who lived on the property. I argue that longevity and a durational perspective that links the past with the present are equally vital to peoples' understanding and appreciation. I trace the biography of the Fairbanks House from its creation in the early 17th century to its current use as a heritage site. This perspective emphasizes the continued saliency of accumulated individual decisions and actions, reified by both material culture and immaterial processes such as tradition and memory. I use archaeological, architectural, documentary, and oral sources to reconstruct the landscape of the Fairbanks farm, and I demonstrate how residents made day-to-day choices, such as land purchases or neighborly socializing, to improve their socio-economic standing and establish a future for their children. In doing so for eight generations, they established a legacy that was celebrated beginning in the 19th century, when Fairbanks women living in the house promoted their family's history through storytelling and published media. These processes of heritage construction remain continuous and personal, as shown by the results of an ethnographic study that I designed, which reveals that Fairbanks House museum visitors define historicity not through specifics about the Fairbanks family but through their own narratives based on their engagement with the site's material culture. In addition to providing an important example of how generations of modestly successful New England farmers adapted their surroundings to fit their values and goals, this study positions local house museums as dynamic spaces for creative, personal engagements with the past. (See also report #25-850, 25-1139, 25-3072, and 25-3187.)

25-3414 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Martha's Vineyard Museum Marine Hospital, Tisbury, Massachusetts. 119 pages.

The museum is planning the restoration and reuse of the historic Marine Hospital property on Vineyard Haven Harbor. The property includes two standing structures: a ca 1854 brick building, originally used as a lighthouse (TIS.141), and a larger wooden hospital building (TIS.136), built in 1885 and attached to the brick structure. A total of 60 test pits were excavated. Cultural materials were collected in 54 of the 60 test pits. An ancient site, designated the Lagoon Pond Bluff Site (19-DK-274), was identified extending across the majority of the project area. Subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of 1,402 Native American artifacts and 543 historical artifacts. Cultural materials, including chipped and ground stone tools, lithic chipping debris, Native American pottery, and food remains such as shell midden deposits, were identified across the level terrace that

comprises the majority of the property. Historical and modern period construction and land use have disturbed the upper levels of the site deposits; however, in many areas buried intact soils contain undisturbed site deposits, including features such as trash middens and small pits. Diagnostic materials collected during the survey, including a possible Susquehanna style projectile and pottery, suggest that the site may have been utilized from the Late Archaic through the Woodland period.

25-3415 Ritchie, Duncan, and Phillip Mendenhall
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination, Fiskdale Road /Route 148 Bridge (B-26-002) Project (604175) MassDOT Assignment #07, Contract No.62358 Statewide Open Services, Brookfield, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

Within the project area is a dry-laid stone foundation, which historical maps suggest is part of a 19th-century farmstead owned by Michael Smith. Field investigations for the intensive survey included 45, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. The site examination consisted of the excavation of four 1 x 1 m units and recordation of the fieldstone foundation. The foundation may be a section of a larger, older barn foundation that was modified in the early 20th century for use as a footing to support a garage and boathouse. A total of 589 historical period artifacts dating from the mid- to late 19th century to the modern period were found, including structural materials, bottle glass, ceramics, and tobacco pipe fragments. The highest density of artifacts was from units near the foundation, designated the Michael Smith Homestead Site (BKF-HA-6). Ancient artifacts were limited to two pieces of chipping debris (quartzite and quartz), which were found in modern fill deposits.

25-3416 Flynn, Erin, and A. Peter Mair, II
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Rehabilitation of Tiffany Street, Attleboro, Massachusetts. 76 pages.

The survey included 10, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. Historical period cultural material was collected from three test pits and included whiteware, a machine cut nail, coal, and bottle glass. One piece of quartz and one piece of quartzite raw material are interpreted as non-cultural inclusions in road fill deposits. Several stone and soil piles are located within the project area. Although it appears that these surface accumulations of stone and soil may be the result of more recent dumping episodes, they were also identified by the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah as of possible Native ceremonial use. Each of the piles was investigated with a single 50 x 50 cm test pit. These pits exposed loose, unconsolidated soils containing loose stone, asphalt, concrete, and plastic over B horizon soils. This additional information confirms that these piles are the result of historical dumping.

25-3417 Barber, Russell Jeffrey
1979 Human Ecology and the Estuarine Ecosystem: Prehistoric Exploitation in the Merrimack Valley. 4 volumes. 695 pages.

Using general ecological theory, models were presented in this dissertation for subsistence and settlement in temperate estuarine zones by hunter-gatherers. Hypotheses were generated and tested, using archaeological data from the Merrimack River/Estuary of northeastern Massachusetts. Survey and excavation were undertaken in the course of testing these hypotheses, and the results of this field work were presented and interpreted. The structure of the estuarine ecosystem favored specialized foraging, with most subsistence coming from only a few sources. Further, it favored seasonal exploitation and heavy utilization of permanently resident species and transient species in the lower estuary. Other topics addressed include a tentative explanation for basic differences between estuarine adaptations on the northeastern and northwestern coasts of North America, the development and testing of hypotheses regarding trade (developed out of theory from economic geography), description and assessment of the use of moisture and subsurface interface radar for the investigation of ancient archaeological sites, and the development and application of technical means of molluscan analysis to derive paleo-ecological information.

25-3418 Pendery, Steven
2013 Archaeology at the Dorchester Pottery Works, 105 Victory Road, Dorchester, Massachusetts. 65 pages.

Dorchester Pottery Works (BOS-HA-157) was established by George Henderson in 1895. Although there are collections of products and tools from the site in private and public collections, excavations revealed a better approximation of the relative quantities of wares produced and how they were manufactured. Archaeological monitoring included the former location of the main production building and portions of the Henderson house. Archaeological excavation focused on an area acquired by a retail store for expansion towards the north, impacting a 1910 storehouse built by Henderson. Plaster molds, stoneware, kiln furniture, iron fittings, and other objects were recovered from the excavations.

25-3419 Mair, A. Peter, II, and Jennifer Ort
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Mohegan Sun Massachusetts, Palmer, Massachusetts. 83 pages.

The survey on approximately 150 acres included research and field investigations, consisting of the excavation of 127, 50 x 50 cm test pits. No cultural material was recovered.

25-3420 Clements, Joyce M.
2013 Archeological Investigations, Proposed Rehabilitation of the Nauset Bike Trail, Eastham, Massachusetts. 80 pages.

The survey included documentary and contextual research, as well as the excavation of 349 shovel test pits within two transects located on the north and south of the existing bikepath. Archaeologists recovered 146 pieces of debitage (88 rhyolite, 40 quartz, and 18 quartzite flakes), 54 historical ceramic sherds, 35 glass fragments, 63 brick fragments, 3 pieces of coal, 1 horseshoe, 33 nails, and 504 shell fragments. One potential feature was identified, consisting of a concentration of shell in a semi-circular soil stain within the subsoil matrix.

25-3421 Mair, A. Peter, II, Suzanne G. Cherau, and Erin Timms
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey and Site Examination, North East Fitzwilliam Road Bridge (R-12-004) Project (604175), Royalston, Massachusetts.152 pages.

A review of historical maps identified the location of a 19th-century saw and turning mill. To record the historic mill, 210 points were collected on visible structural features and elevations. Subsurface testing included 40, 50 x 50 cm shovel test and a 1 x 2 m trench. Located near the waterwheel, this trench exposed a cobble floor and dry laid stone foundation. In total, 1,055 historical artifacts were recovered, with densities highest within and around the mill complex. A number of turning knives in the assemblage suggest the shaping of raw materials for finished products. The mill complex, designated the Newton-Davis Mill Site (ROY-HA-27) contributes to understanding broad trends of the sawmilling industry in northern Worcester County and its association with the furniture making industry in nearby Gardner.

25-3422 Curran, Kathryn, Antonio Medina, F. Timothy Barker, Brian Jones, and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2013 Results of a Phase 1A Archaeological Reconnaissance, Phase 1B Intensive (Locational) Survey, Four Phase 2 Site Examinations, and Two Archaeological Site Avoidance and Protection Plans for Proposed Off-ROW Access Roads, Switching Stations and Substations for the Greater Springfield Reliability Project (GSRP) in the Towns of Agawam, Springfield, West Springfield, Chicopee, and Ludlow, Hampden County, Massachusetts. 313 pages.

Five Native American sites and one historical site were found during intensive survey. Site examinations were conducted at four Native American sites. Two of the sites are in Agawam: AR-AG-01 (19-HD-319), a Late Archaic through Late Woodland period village site; and AR-AG-19 (19-HD-315), a lithic scatter dating to the Late Archaic period. Two sites are in Chicopee: AR-CH-03

(19-HD-326), two lithic debitage concentrations with distinct raw material types that represent separate episodes of tool manufacture; and the Fairmont Switching Station (19-HD-350) with Middle Archaic and Woodland period occupations. AR-AG-08 (19-HD-345), a small Middle Archaic campsite in Agawam and the Pendleton Historic Site (CHI-HA-03), the remnants of an early 19th-century outbuilding foundation in Chicopee were avoided. Intensive survey testing consisted of 348 shovel tests. Site examination testing at the four Native American sites included 164 shovel tests, 13, 1 x 1 m test units, and 1, 1 x 1.5 m unit for a total of 55.25 m^2.

25-3423 Hodge, Christina J.
2013 Akin House Archaeology Project, 2008 and 2009 Summary Report. 267 pages.

Archaeological site examinations were conducted at the ca. 1762 Elihu Akin House in South Dartmouth. A total of 6,973 artifacts were recovered in 2008. In 2009, work focused on characterizing and testing contexts in the east and north yard areas, including a barn foundation in the north yard. A total of 3,820 artifacts and fragments were recovered in 2009, raising the two-year total to 10,793 artifacts. Scattered secondary refuse from the late 18th through 20th centuries, as well as 20th-century features, were identified and sampled in both seasons. Archaeology characterized one known 20th-century midden and three newly discovered 20th-century middens; the site of a pre-20th-century outbuilding in the east yard; a supposed defunct cellar entrance; a late 20th-century drainage feature; a well; and a 19th- to 20th-century barn foundation and former outbuilding/coal shed in the north yard. Earlier 19th- and late 18th-century artifacts were recovered at the eastern edge of the cleared yard area. The overgrown eastern portions of the yard (not yet sampled or surveyed) have the highest potential for significant features and contexts dating before the late 19th century. (See also report #25-2870.)

25-3424 Mulholland, Mitchell T., Quentin Lewis, Christopher Donta, Richard D. Holmes, and Carolyn Hertz
2013 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Proposed UMass Tractor and Hay Storage Facility, Deerfield, Massachusetts. 66 pages.

A walkover inspection of the proposed tractor repair facility was conducted, and revealed that much of the area of construction has been disturbed by a slurry pond, observed bulldozing, gravel access roads, and a beetle colony used by the University of Massachusetts Amherst Department of Veterinary Science. The beetle colony was determined to be a health hazard to the field crew and was not tested. The pond area and surrounding gravel road are disturbed by construction, and have no archaeological potential. An undisturbed area was predicted near the beetle colony where the hay barn is proposed to be constructed. This area was surveyed with 8, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits revealing construction disturbance throughout.

25-3425 Dudek, Martin G., Barbara Donohue, Bonnie L. Locking, and Michael Roberts
2013 Summary Report for 15 Archeological Site Examinations, and Additional Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Essex-Middlesex Project, Lynnfield, Saugus, and Wakefield, Massachusetts. 317 pages.

Site examinations were conducted for a total of 15 ancient sites and one historical site, for a total of 705, 50 x 50 cm test pits, 32 excavation units, and one trench. Two other historic sites in Saugus **(**the North of Howard Street [SAU-HA-19] and the Altamount Avenue Historic sites [SAU-HA-18]) were investigated through documentary research. More than 7,000 ancient artifacts were recovered from the site examinations. The majority of the artifacts (about 6,500) consisted of rhyolite debitage. Diagnostic points include Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland point types. Charcoal from a hearth feature at the Montrose Terrace Site was AMS dated to 530 ± 40 B.P. (Beta 237908), a Late Woodland designation. Charcoal from a hearth feature at the Camp Curtis Guild 28/Carney Road Site was AMS dated to 3210 ± 40 B.P. (Beta 237907), a Late Archaic designation. Site types range from small activity areas to multi-component campsites with lithic workshops. The sites reveal recurrent habitation patterns along the Saugus River in Saugus and Wakefield and Cedar Swamp in Lynnfield, as well as exploitation

of Lynn volcanic sources for tool production. Ten ancient sites were considered significant: the Breakheart #1 (19-ES-673), Water Street Overlook (19-ES-675), and Dry Pond North Locus (19-ES-838) sites in Saugus; the Montrose Terrace (19-MD-732), Briarwood South (19-MD-1060), and Vocational School (19-MD-1061) sites in Wakefield; and the Goodby (19-ES-688), Camp Curtis Guild 26 (19-ES-831), Camp Curtis Guild 27 (19-ES-839), and Camp Curtis Guild 28/Carney Road (19-ES-841) sites in Lynnfield. The North of Howard Street and the Altamount Avenue Historic sites retain stone walls and other features. Six ancient sites and an historical component at one site had limited research value and disturbance. Additional intensive survey testing was conducted with a total of 15, 50 x 50 cm test pits for a proposed rectifier and ground bed. No cultural material was recovered. (See also report #25-1333, 25-1445, 25-2524, and 25-3007.)

25-3426 Ritchie, Duncan, and Jenifer Elam
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Clinton Landfill Remedial Cover, Clinton, Massachusetts. 73 pages.

Subsurface testing included 22, 50 x 50 cm test pits. A soil anomaly consisting of a lens of oxidized subsoil with charcoal fragments was identified; however, no ancient cultural material was found in or around it, and sampling around the anomaly did not reveal additional evidence of the feature. A few pieces of historical period cultural material were found (brick, nail, pearlware, coal, and bottle glass), likely domestic refuse disposed in land under agricultural use, or more recent landfill. Machine assisted soil stripping was then conducted. In addition to the oxidized soil feature identified in the prior survey, six other similar anomalies with burnt, stained soil and charcoal found through soil stripping were excavated and recorded. No cultural materials were found during soil stripping or in association with these oxidized subsoil anomalies. They were not the locations of unmarked burials, and most likely resulted from past removal and burning of tree stumps during forest clearing and agricultural land use from the 18th century to modern period.

25-3427 Sportman, Sarah, and Kristen Heitert
2013 Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm Drainage and Water Supply Project, Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Newbury, Massachusetts. 253 pages.

Archaeological investigations were completed throughout the domestic core of the property, as well as along the main entry drive and surrounding farm fields.
The subsurface testing comprised 120, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and 6 excavation units, and resulted in the recovery of a total of 6,537 ancient and historical period artifacts. A broad cross-section of soil contexts were encountered that reflect the many construction, renovation, landscaping, and grading episodes that characterize the landscape history of the property. This includes landscaping fill likely associated with Edward H. Little's alterations to the property in 1861; a deeply buried pit feature located immediately west of the tenant house, which may date to the early Peirce tenure (ca. 1651–1711); and a concentration of ancient materials along the east elevation of the main house (including 109 Native pottery sherds, a biface fragment, a thumbnail scraper, and chipping debris). Subsurface testing at the visitor center and gravel drive identified foundation elements associated with the previously recorded granary structure. Survey along the main entry drive, the circular drive and farm road, the extant barn, and in the main and tenant house cellars documented a combination of intact and disturbed soil horizons but no interpretively significant artifact deposits or features. (See also report #25-1248, 25-1249, 25-1250, 25-1251, 25-1252, 25-1367, 25-1404, 25-1790, 25-1818, 25-2052, 25-2119, 25-2438, and 25-2810.)

25-3428 Donta, Christopher L., Jennifer Wendt, F. Timothy Barker, and Antonio Medina
2013 Archaeological Intensive (Locational) and Site Examination Surveys of the Muttock-Pauwating Native American Site, 19-PL-292, Middleborough, Massachusetts. 418 pages.

Background research for a proposed 26 acre housing development identified three recorded Native American sites within the project area: the Muttock-Pauwating Site (19-PL-292), the Nemasket River Site (19-PL-421), and the Wood Site (19-PL-726). Limited excavations conducted by local archaeology enthusiasts from the 1930s through the 1960s produced artifacts from the Early Ar-

chaic through Woodland periods. Intensive subsurface testing included 64 test pits and a 1 x 1 m unit, yielding 1,717 Native American artifacts, which included 644 pieces of pottery. Also found were 24 features from 22 different test units. Large, intact pit features, hearths, and ceramic deposits were documented, along with postmolds and associated dense artifact scatters. Subsequent site examination research included the excavation of 161 test pits and 17, 1 x 1 m units. Another 6,641 Native American artifacts were recovered from the site, raising the total from the two projects to 8,358 artifacts. In addition, the project resulted in the further documentation of 50 features from seven proposed house lots, including multiple living surfaces and hearths, numerous postmolds and pit features, and a human burial. The artifacts include diagnostic projectile points of the Neville, Amoskeag, Stark, Small Stemmed, Small Triangle, Brewerton, Atlantic, Susquehanna Broad, Rossville, and Large Triangle types, as well as numerous sherds of decorated pottery. Floral analysis provided evidence of maize horticulture. The artifacts and features attest to habitation of the site from the Middle Archaic period into the Woodland period, as recent as 500 years ago. The Muttock-Pauwating Site contains a high density of artifacts in association with a variety of intact features. The density of features may be of great interest in assessing the question of mobile lifeways among Native Americans of southern New England. The Muttock-Pauwating Site maybe the best preserved Native American village site along the entire Nemasket River.

25-3429 Hutchins, Karen Anne
2013 In Pursuit of Full Freedom: An Archaeological and Historical Study of the Free African American Community at Parting Ways, Massachusetts, 1779-1900. 613 pages.

African Americans living in the small community of Parting Ways, near Plymouth, Massachusetts, realized their newly achieved independence through the construction of homeplace using the material culture of respectability and socioeconomic integration into the community. This dissertation expands upon a previous study of this community, which identified evidence that the former slaves retained African cultural traditions, to analyze material evidence of consumption and subsistence. This study reveals that African Americans living at Parting Ways crafted identities that emphasized independence, refinement, and respectability, despite living in a society that stereotyped African Americans as dependent members incapable of full social participation. The archaeological data comes from five seasons of excavation, 1975 – 1978 and 1989, on the properties of two African American families who lived at Parting Ways. I situate the artifacts together with deed, probate, court, town, and census records to construct a detailed historical context in which to interpret the material practice of daily life, identity creation, and community formation. Paternalism and dependence, features of slavery in New England, continued after emancipation, and were seen at Parting Ways through the actions of town leaders who permitted the families to build houses on public lands and also assumed legal and financial guardianship of the families. Within their homes, however, the families participated in the material culture of respectability through the rituals of tea drinking, refined dining, formal clothing, and the use of orthodox medicines. The records reveal that they also participated actively in the town's economic life by exchanging their manual labor for livestock products, such as cattle heads and feet. Through their household goods, their customs, and their labor, these families embodied respectability, integrated themselves into the community, and constructed a homeplace—a place of refuge, family building, and identity formation. At Parting Ways, African Americans worked to negate the implications of their continued dependence on town leaders by developing individual personas that espoused the values of independence, freedom, refinement, and family unity and in so doing defined their own participation in Plymouth, and American, society.

25-3430 Doucette, Dianna L.
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Madaket Wastewater Treatment Facility, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 77 pages.

Subsurface testing of 124, 50 x 50 cm test pits documented undisturbed and disturbed soil horizons within the 25 acre project area, relatively little cultural material, and no subsurface or above ground features. A total of 42 artifacts were recovered, including ceramic sherds, nails, shell, white clay smoking pipe fragments, clam shell, and burned bone. The majority of the material

came from fill contexts. The generally diffuse distribution of the cultural material assemblage from road fill contexts, combined with the lack of any associated structural, landscape, or household features, suggests that it is best characterized as yard or field scatter. Fill deposits in the project area contained a mixture of recent and historical cultural materials. Analysis of the soil profiles and cultural material suggests that these fill deposits are likely related to road construction as well as more isolated utility installations, driveway construction, and landscaping events.

25-3431 Doucette, Dianna L., and Jenifer Elam
Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Y-177 Transmission Line Refurbishment Project, Rowe, Heath, Colrain, and Greenfield, Massachusetts. 166 pages.

The intensive survey consisted of an initial sensitivity assessment followed by subsurface testing. A total of 777, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. An assemblage of historical cultural material was recovered, consisting of bottle glass, brick, ammunition shell casings, ceramic sherds, window glass, nails, and miscellaneous hardware, characterized as field scatter. Nine stone walls made of dry-laid fieldstone were also documented, but lack association with other structural features in their vicinities. The survey identified two areas with ancient Native American material: Find Spot 1 (in Colrain) and the Short Corn Site (in Greenfield). Find Spot 1 consists of an isolated utilized quartz flake. The Short Corn Site yielded six pieces of quartz chipping debris, five of which were recovered from the plowzone, along with brick and ceramic fragments.

25-3432 Mair, A. Peter, II
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Sackett Brook Restoration/Gravesleigh Pond Dam Removal, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 99 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted in the Canoe Meadows Wildlife Sanctuary. Several Native American sites are recorded near the project area, including an historical period Native American cemetery. Subsurface testing included 93, 50 x 50 cm test pits. Additionally, after East Pond was drained, the newly exposed surface was inspected for evidence of submerged archaeological sites. The inspection did not identify any archaeological sites. Ancient chipping debris was recovered from 10 test pits in the sediment reuse area, designated the Sackett Brook Site (19-BK-197). The recovered lithic material (including a utilized flake and unifacial tool) suggests lithic manufacture and heat treatment. The presence of chert chipping debris in undisturbed subsoils indicates there is a potential for intact features. The dark gray chert is similar to Onondaga chert, possibly from the upper Hudson River Valley, suggesting interaction between groups in the Pittsfield and eastern New York areas. (See also report #25-576.)

25-3433 Dubell, Gregory R.
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, LLC, Methuen Compressor Station, Methuen, Massachusetts. 75 pages.

The project area is 5.11 acres in Methuen. Fieldwork consisted of a walkover/surface evaluation and subsurface testing. Fifty-two 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, producing a low density of historical/modern debris associated with a modern greenhouse complex.

25-3434 Daly, John, and Jennifer Banister
2013 Section 106 Mitigation Measures, Taunton State Hospital Dam Removal, Taunton, Massachusetts. 110 pages.

Photographic documentation of the Taunton State Hospital Dam and archaeological monitoring during the drawdown and construction were conducted. The archaeological monitoring resulted in the recordation and interpretation of substantial structural remains associated with the water control and power generation of the former Hopewell Mills Site. These resources include the gatehouse and penstock, wheelhouse and boiler house, spillway, and location of the 1818 dam.

25-3435 Dubell, Gregory R., and Ora Elquist

2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Tiverton Power Associates Pipeline Replacement Project, Millville, Massachusetts. 61 pages.

An intensive survey of the 20 x 20 ft workspace was performed, and eight test pits were excavated along two parallel, judgmentally placed test pit transects. No cultural materials were found.

25-3436 Cherau, Suzanne, John Daly, and David S. Robinson
2013 Historic and Archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys, Former Gloucester Gas Light Company Manufactured Gas Plant, Massachusetts Contingency Plan Remediation Project, Gloucester, Massachusetts. 319 pages.

The reconnaissance survey consisted of archival research and a walkover/existing conditions assessment (terrestrial and marine). The historic resources survey identified two resources, the Granite Wharves and Burnham's Marine Railway (GLO.939, GLO.1340, and GLO.1341) that contribute to the significance of the Gloucester Harbor Area (GLO.AU). The archaeological resources survey was conducted for both upland and marine (near and off-shore) areas. For the upland areas, archaeological sensitivity was assigned to the 1868 (and possibly earlier) seawalls and the adjacent, proposed source excavation areas for the new seawalls and backfill on two of the project lots. The historic seawalls, or "Granite Wharves," were identified as a contributing resource to the Gloucester Harbor Area. Monitoring during the construction related removal of the seawalls was recommended. The survey also identified the potential presence of one charted shipwreck of unknown origin in the underwater project area, as well as the submerged portions of the Burnham's Marine Railway. Further marine archaeological survey consisting of close-interval, high-resolution side scan sonar survey, sub-surface probing, and archaeological diver-based non-disturbance visual examination and hand-measuring were recommended.

25-3437 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., and Suzanne G. Cherau
2011 Cultural Resources Overview Study, Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, Twelve Refuge Divisions in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. 2 volumes. 858 pages.

The overview study includes 12 divisions located in the Connecticut River drainage of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, representing a total of 32,958.35 acres of refuge owned lands. The seven refuge divisions in Massachusetts are Honey Pot Wetlands (Westfield), Mount Tom (Holyoke), Mill River (Northampton), Fort River Grasslands (Hadley), Mount Toby (Sunderland), Third Island (Deerfield), and Mackin (Wissatinnewag) [Greenfield]). These lands are predominantly undeveloped woodland and wetland areas that border the Connecticut River and its tributaries. The overview contains paleo-environmental, geomorphological, ancient, and historical contexts. Paleo-environmental summaries specific to each of the seven divisions are also provided, along with information about known cultural resources. Based on this information, archaeological predictive models for ancient and historical archaeological site locations were developed. No new fieldwork was conducted as part of this study. The Massachusetts divisions include six previously recorded sites: three in Greenfield (19-FR-46, 19-FR-12, and 19-FR-95) and three in Hadley (19-HS-130, 19-HS-144, and 19-HS-145). Three newly identified historical sites include the location of a World War II B-17 airplane crash (FWS #SOC-001) on Mount Tom in Holyoke, and a potential farmstead and sawmill within the Fort River division in Hadley. Archaeologically sensitive areas were determined for all of the Massachusetts divisions in accordance with local and regional predictive models.

25-3438 Leveillee, Alan, and Erin Flynn
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Line D-21 Transmission ROW, Site Examination of the Praying Mantis Site, Fall River, Massachusetts. 98 pages.

During the intensive survey along a 4.2 mile long right of way, a total of 190, 50 x 50 cm test pits and 1, 1 x 1 m excavation unit were excavated within the project's area of potential effect. One potentially significant ancient site (the Praying Mantis Site) was identified. The assemblage collected

from the site during the intensive survey included two argillite Small Stemmed projectile points, diagnostic of the Late Archaic period, as well as rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, argillite, and jasper chipping debris, which appear to have had an associated feature. An archaeological site examination survey included the excavation of 23, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits and 2, 1 x 1 m excavation units. The ancient materials collected during the site examination include 62 pieces of chipping debris (rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, argillite, and granite, one quartz biface fragment, one reworked rhyolite Stark projectile point, and one quartz Small Stemmed projectile). Feature 1 yielded an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 4190 ± 30 B.P. (Beta 341124), dating to the Late Archaic period. The site represents a temporary campsite for stone tool maintenance and resource collection during the Late Archaic period. Given the low density of material and the extent of the testing, additional investigation of the site was not expected to provide new information. The Praying Mantis Site was not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (See also report #25-3314.)

25-3439 Lynch, Kerry J., and Mitchell T. Mulholland
2008 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey for the Residential Subdivision, Ponterril Outdoor Recreational Area, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 94 pages.

The survey identified nine archaeological sites and findspots. In total, 93 shovel test pits were excavated. Survey Unit 1 contained three ancient sites and one historical site. They are the Boathouse Findspot (19-BK-198), which yielded one quartzite flake from fill; the Lakeview Site (19-BK-192), which yielded chert, quartz, and hornfels flakes; the Lakeview 2 (PIT-HA-11), which yielded 19th- to 20th-century artifacts; and the Ponterril 2 Site (19-BK-196), which yielded chert and hornfels flakes. Survey Unit 2, which is a terraced slope located east of Survey Unit 1, contained five ancient sites or findspots. They are the Ponterril 1 Site (19-BK-195), which yielded quartz flakes; the Chapel Site (19-BK-191), which yielded quartz flakes; the Maplewood Site (19-BK-193), which yielded quartz flakes; the Maplewood 2 Findspot (19-BK-199), which yielded one quartz flake; and the Merrill Site (19-BK-194), which yielded chert, quartz, quartzite, slate, and chalcedony flakes. Four features were recorded at the Merrill site, consisting of soil stains, charcoal concentrations, and postmolds.

25-3440 Herbster, Holly, and Michael Hubbard
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Falmouth Wastewater Management Treatment Plan, Site 7, Falmouth, Massachusetts. 62 pages.

The proposed project involves the construction of two new sand beds and the construction of an approximately 12 ft wide and 675 ft long access road connecting to existing facilities. Fifty-two 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated within the area of potential effect. One isolated, Brewerton style, Late Archaic projectile point was recovered.

25-3441 Donta, Christopher L., Antonio Medina, and F. Timothy Barker
2012 Phase I Archaeological Intensive (Locational) Survey and Phase II Archaeological Site Examination Survey of the UMass Boston Field Station, Nantucket, Massachusetts. 194 pages.

Archaeological site intensive, site examination, and impact stripping surveys were conducted at the UMass Field Station on Nantucket Harbor. Based primarily on prior surveys at the Field Station selected portions of the property were tested, then the entire project impacts were stripped. Testing identified multiple features. The landform around the main house contained multiple midden deposits, postmolds, and pits, as well as an occupation level and a human burial. To the south, a large human burial pit, a midden, and a fire hearth were found. Carbonized maize kernels were found in two features at the Open House Site (i.e. a locus of the Nantucket Field Station Site, 19-NT-116). A probable historical era drainage feature was found in the proposed leach bed near Polpis Road. The recovery of Small Stemmed points suggests a Late Archaic component; the Woodland materials are predominant, consisting of mainly rhyolite debitage, with Rossville and Levanna projectile points, pottery, and a small number of other lithic tools, such as a rhyolite perforator and a bifacial knife. The artifacts recovered from the portions of the survey that overlapped

with the Open House Site consisted of all Late Woodland materials, confirmed using two radiocarbon dates. The identification of numerous features, dense deposits of artifacts, and faunal material leads to a recommendation of continued attention in planning any future soil disturbance at the field station. At least four human burial locations are now known at the property, and there are likely more to be identified. The field station is a sensitive cultural area, frequented by Native Americans for at least 8,000 years. (See also report #25-241 and 25-245.)

25-3442 Banister, Jennifer, and Holly Herbster
2013 Archeological Investigations, Farwell Jones Septic and Stow House Waterline, Minute Man National Historical Park, NRAP Project No. MIMA 2012 C, Concord, Massachusetts. 99 pages.

Investigations at the Farwell Jones and Stow House at Minute Man National Historic Park in Concord included 58, 50 x 50 cm test pits, resulting in the recovery of approximately 2,500 artifacts. At the direction of the National Park Service, only 400 artifacts were cataloged with the collection and associated documentation, and the remaining uncataloged artifacts returned upon completion of the project. One Late Archaic, quartz, Small Stemmed projectile point was identified and called the Farwell Jones Find Spot (19-MD-1150). It is considered to be an isolated Native American artifact deposit. The Historical period materials represent more than 300 years of use of this property by local residents and farmers, but do not represent a distinct archeological site. Foundations 1 and 2 are surface features that were identified as components of the property prior to the archeological survey; Foundation 1 may also contain buried cobble flooring. These features may represent potentially significant historical and/or archeological features, but additional testing would be necessary to determine their eligibility. Alternate routes for the proposed water line were identified and tested during the fieldwork so that the two foundations would not be impacted by the new construction.

25-3443 Banister, Jennifer, and Holly Herbster
2013 Archeological Investigations, Burke House New Gas Line, Minute Man National Historical Park, NRAP Project No. MIMA 2012 D, Concord, Massachusetts. 133 pages.

Archaeological investigations were completed for the proposed Burke House New Gas Line in Concord. In 2010, National Park Service archaeologists excavated nine shovel test pits on the north side of the Burke House, where the gas line was initially proposed. Archaeological deposits were identified, and the corridor was eliminated from further consideration. The current project included subsurface testing in the relocated gas line area, as well as the incorporation of the 2010 investigation into the results and analyses. This project includes 31, 50 x 50 cm test pits and two 1 x 1 m units. A total of 1,174 artifacts were collected. The historical archeological assemblage represents a long period of land use and includes domestic and structural materials from the 18th century through the modern period. No archeological features associated with the historical period use of the site were identified. The ancient materials included 58 pieces of Native American pottery, 4 pieces of chipping debris, and an incomplete quartzite projectile point. A possible ancient hearth feature was also identified. The pottery sherds, many with an incised chevron decoration, and a Jack's Reef Corner Notched projectile point, suggest a Middle to Late Woodland period date for the Burke House Site (19-MD-1149).

25-3444 Doucette, Dianna L.
2013 Addendum to the Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey Technical Report for the EBI West Tisbury Cell Tower: Results of the Subsurface Testing for the West Tisbury 2 Cell Tower, West Tisbury, Massachusetts. 13 pages.

An intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed West Tisbury 2 Cell Tower project area in West Tisbury, Massachusetts. Field investigations involved the excavation of 12, 50 x 50 cm test pits. The subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of a single quartz flake. A test pit array placed at 2.5 m intervals around the findspot did not yield any additional cultural material. This deposit, designated as the West Tisbury Cell 2 Find Spot, was an isolated find likely representing stone tool maintenance. (See also report #25-3321.)

25-3445 Garman, James C.
1990 Archaeological Site Locational Survey at the Jones Library/Strong House, Amherst, Massachusetts. 22 pages.

Subsurface archaeological testing was conducted within a construction easement granted to the Jones Library by the Amherst Historical Society. The survey attempted to locate features associated with the Strong House or with properties once standing on the lot now occupied by the Jones Library. Although distinct features were not encountered, test trenching revealed evidence of an early 19th-century scatter of sheet refuse probably created by occupants of the Strong House. Stratigraphic profiles from excavation units provided insight into the cutting and filling of the library lot during the building's construction in 1927. (See also report #25-3446.)

25-3446 Jones, Brian D.
2013 An Educational Archaeology Program at the Strong House, Amherst Historical Society and Museum, Amherst, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

This report summarizes an archaeology educational outreach program conducted in 2011 at the 18th-century Strong House, the location of the Amherst Historical Society and Museum. The program included a limited subsurface investigation of three portions of the Strong House yard. The program was held in one hour sessions that included a brief introduction to the site's history and excavation methods, a hands-on excavation opportunity for participants, and a discussion of finds. Five 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits were excavated, resulting in the recovery of 902 artifacts. The mean date of the diagnostic ceramic materials is 1805, indicating that most were discarded at the turn of the 19th century, primarily in the east side yard and between the north ells. The finds document episodes of house renovation and upkeep, as well as changing patterns of household waste discard during the early 19th century by one of the area's most prominent families. (See also report #25-3445.)

25-3447 Barker, F. Timothy, Antonio Medina, and Steven Pendery
2013 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Monitoring for the Springfield Technical Community College Central Plant Design/Build Project, Decentralization of HVAC Systems, Springfield, Massachusetts. 88 pages.

A reconnaissance survey and monitoring project at Springfield Technical Community College included buildings associated with the Springfield Armory National Historic Site. The survey was conducted between Buildings 20/25 and 27, and along the northern sides of Buildings 2, 13, and 17. Background research indicated that the greatest potential for historical archaeological resources was located in the section of machine trench excavated beneath an existing parking lot between Buildings 20/25 and 27. Monitoring at this location identified portions of two 20th-century concrete foundation walls. The foundation walls represent two structures: an electric locomotive shed, extant from 1918 to 1939, and Building 30, which stood on the same location from 1939 to 1957.

25-3448 Lynch, Daniel J.
2013 Ground Penetrating Radar Investigations at the East Parish Burial Ground, Newton, Massachusetts.165 pages.

A ground penetrating radar survey was conducted on the East Parish Burial Grounds. The purpose of the geophysical study was to identify locations of potential unmarked human burials outside of the cemetery fence, in a public area along Centre Street known as Loring Park. An additional survey was conducted within the burial grounds to determine the location of the original 17th-century meetinghouse, which is reputed to be inside of the East Parish Burial Ground fence, and is memorialized with a large, white marble obelisk known as the First Settlers Monument. The survey identified a total of 74 anomalies that can be tested further using subsurface methods. In the Loring Park survey area, 30 anomalies had the potential to be unmarked burials. At the meetinghouse

area, near the First Settlers Monument, 41 anomalies have the potential to be burials. Three anomalies in the meetinghouse area have potential to be architectural remains associated with the original Newton Meeting House. An archaeological field survey is recommended to determine the nature of the anomalies.

25-3449 Chartier, Craig S.
2010 Report on the Archaeological Collections from the C-07 Harlow Old Fort House Cellar, Plymouth, MA. 95 pages.

This report summarizes and analyzes previous excavation at the Harlow Old Fort House (PLY-HA-49; 19-PL-1013) in Plymouth. The collections were originally excavated by James Deetz in 1960 (designated then as site C-7), though no formal report was written and no field notes are known to exist. Now housed at Plimoth Plantation, the collections resulted from the excavation of a cellar hole in the Harlow House and included ceramics, faunal remains, glass, metal, and lithics (two pieces of burned English flint and a rhyolite Levanna projectile point). Additional information from the more recent 2006 excavation was also considered. Artifacts range from the late 17th century through the 19th century. The earliest artifacts are likely the result of gradual accumulation, while the 19th-century artifacts were more likely the result of episodic disposal in the cellar over a short period of time. (See also report #25-2647.)

25-3450 Banister, Jennifer, and Joseph N. Waller, Jr.
2013 Historic Cemetery Delineation, Berry Farm Cemetery, Riding Academy Preserve Project Area, North Andover, Massachusetts. 67 pages.

An historical cemetery delineation was conducted at the Berry Farm Cemetery in North Andover. The Berry Farm Cemetery was in use from 1764 to 1875, and is bound by a partial split-rail fence. Burial markers include slate, marble, and rough cut fieldstones. A mini-excavator equipped with a flat bladed scraping edge removed topsoils along the cemetery's northwest, west, and southwest sides in search for unmarked graves. Topsoil removal demonstrated that the cemetery was established atop a rise elevated above a surrounding wetland. No unmarked graves or other human burial related features were identified outside the limits of the fenced enclosure.

25-3451 Donohue, Barbara, and Michael E. Roberts
2013 Part I of an Archaeological Site Examination of the Pondville Mill Site, Auburn, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

Documentary research and a physical inspection of the Pondville Mill complex (AUB-HA-2) was conducted. This investigation was undertaken to assess the site prior to new dam construction. Documentary research revealed that the site followed a pattern of development typical of New England water power sites. No innovations were incorporated into the mill and research did not identify the potential for unique features. Physical inspection in the company of a specialist in water power sites did not identify any important innovations at the site and disclosed that little of the early mill structure remains, probably as a result of rebuilding and expansion throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The principal value of the site is in its interpretive potential.

25-3452 Banister, Jennifer, and Dianna L. Doucette
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Angier Elementary School, Newton, Massachusetts. 85 pages.

Two known archaeological sites are on the property and adjacent playground to the west, including the Native American Waban Playground Site (19-MD-1124) and the historical period Waban Poor House Site (NWT-HA-36). The archaeological testing was conducted in the playing field west of the Angier Elementary School and in the front yard spaces. Twenty-five 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. The recovered artifact assemblage consists of a low density of primarily 19th-century domestic and architectural debris, recovered entirely from fill deposits. Any remnants of the 1837 Waban Almshouse were likely removed, or are located under the existing school and

parking lot.

25-3453 Gillis, Nichole A.
2013 Archaeological Data Recovery, South Bend/Tall Pine and Dark Pond Sites, Peabody and Middleton, Massachusetts. 310 pages.

Archaeological data recovery programs were completed for the South Bend/Tall Pine Site (19-ES-799) in Peabody and the Dark Pond Site (19-ES-803) in Middleton. Twenty-eight, 2 x 2 m units were excavated within the South Bend/Tall Pine Site. Five 2 x 2 m units were excavated within the Dark Pond Site. At the South Bend/Tall Pine Site, there is evidence for occupation spanning the Middle Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods, with intense occupation during the Late and Transitional Archaic periods. The cultural assemblage likely represents a residential campsite occupied by a moderately mobile group who pursued hunting, gathering, woodworking, lithic reduction, tool manufacture and maintenance, and resource processing and consumption, and targeted a wide range of locally available lithic, faunal, and floral resources. In contrast, the Dark Pond Site was exclusively utilized during the Late and Transitional Archaic periods. The range of activities is more limited and represents a special purpose campsite occupied by a highly mobile group engaged in hunting and tool manufacture and maintenance. While the archaeological data indicate that the upper Ipswich River drainage was occupied by Native American groups from the Early Archaic through the Woodland periods, the data from the South Bend/Tall Pine and Dark Pond sites suggest that the landscape was intensively utilized during the Late and Transitional Archaic periods. (See also report #25-3263.)

25-3454 Leveillee, Alan, Michael Duffin, and Jennifer Ort
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Archaeological Site Examination, Strow's Folly Site, Tobey Road Retail Development, Wareham, Massachusetts. 86 pages.

The intensive survey on a 26 acre parcel resulted in the recovery of 99 pieces of ancient artifacts in three discreet loci, collectively designated the Strow's Folly Site (19-PL-1161). Archaeological site examination focused on these three loci. Strow's Folly (locus) 1 and Strow's Folly (locus) 2 are small, low density scatters of chipping debris with isolated tool fragments, created during short duration occupations by Late Archaic to Early Woodland hunters and gatherers who camped on the elevated ridges in proximity to the brook. Strow's Folly (locus) 3 is spatially, temporally, and by type, functionally related to both Strow's Folly loci 1 and 2. It is distinguished from them, however, by yielding more material culture. (See also report #25-3311.)

25-3455 Mailhot, Thomas P., and Eric Gradoia
2013 An Archaeological Intensive Survey for the Proposed Handicap Accessible Ramp at the Cadman-White-Handy House Property in the Town of Westport, Bristol County, Massachusetts. 42 pages.

During the replacement of shingles on the north side of the house, a ghost outline of a former structure was noticed. Archaeological remains of this structure may have been present at the location of a proposed handicap accessible ramp. The archaeological survey consisted of monitoring while topsoil and recent fill was removed with a mini-excavator, then hand excavating three test pits. A total of 98 ancient and historical artifacts were recovered, and three possible historical features were identified. Two features were probable early stone drainage features, which may have been connected to each other in the past. The third feature is an incomplete rectangular outline of stones that may have been part of the foundation for the former structure. The archaeological excavation showed that the structure did not have a basement, and was probably built on dry-laid fieldstones. An examination of the house's architectural history, and the style of the ell based on the archaeological findings, provided a possible date for the structure between 1785 and 1812. (See also report #25-3325 and 25-3326.)

25-3456 Bower, Beth, and Duncan Ritchie
1975 Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at the African Meeting House, Boston, Mass.

May-June 1975. 14 pages.

Excavation began at the African Meetinghouse on Beacon Hill in 1975 at the request of the Museum of African American History (then known as the Museum of Afro-American History). Excavations were conducted in the backyard, which is approximately 15 x 6 m. The primary purpose of the excavation was to aid the restoration architect in dating structural changes made in and around the meetinghouse. A second purpose of the excavation was to recover information concerning the material culture of the free Black community on the north side of Beacon Hill in the 19th century. Two test trenches were excavated; however, further excavation was suspended until scaffolding was removed from the building to allow further access. Four features were identified, including a small pit, a trench, a drainage box, and a drain. At the time of this report, only a small fraction of artifact bags had been processed. This represented 6,100 historical artifacts, 4,000 of which were ceramics including redware, tin glazed, creamware, pearlware, Jackfield, yellow ware, stoneware, and porcelain. Artifacts including a child's mug, writing slate, and toys could be associated with the school located at the meetinghouse. An analysis of the 900 pieces of bone from the site could prove valuable information on the foodways of the community. (See also report #25-868, 25-1130, and 25-2501.)

25-3457 Marten, Catherine
1987 Foodways Research Project, in Conjunction with Analysis of Archaeological Investigations Conducted on the Site of the African Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts: A Survey of Available Data. 23 pages.

This report gathers and examines data to look at where people in Boston in the first half of the 19th century got their food--specifically meat--and how this relates to the African Meeting House. The history of Boston markets, livestock, and garbage disposal are examined through reference to primary documents.

25-3458 Law, Heather B.
2008 Daily Negotiations and the Creation of an Alternative Discourse: The Legacy of a Colonial Nipmuc Farmstead. 129 pages.

This thesis combines archival and material evidence to examine the structural restraints employed by Colonial forces to administer the lives of Nipmuc Indians living in Grafton and the steps taken by several Nipmuc individuals to counter those restraints. Through the use of documentary analysis I construct a picture of the elements of control, both governmental and social, that categorized and marginalized Nipmuc people, especially women, living in Grafton during the 19th century. A combination of archival and material evidence examined the practices used by four generations of Nipmuc women to maintain their autonomy in the face of governmental attempts to structure their lives. In analyzing both the structures of Colonial restraint as well as Native opportunities for agency, a more thorough understanding of this history will prove useful in the study of historical archaeology in New England and contemporary politics alike. (See also report #25-1665, 25-2391, 25-2565, 25-2611, 25-2757, 25-2920, 25-3107, 25-3285, and 25-3350.)

25-3459 Bulger, Teresa Dujnic, and David Landon
2013 Scrubbing the Whitewash from New England History: Citizenship, Race and Gender in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Nantucket. 148 pages. Volume II: Seneca Boston-Florence Higginbotham House Site Examination Summary and Management Recommendations. 11 pages. Volume III: Boston-Higginbotham House Artifact Summary. 71 pages.

This three item compilation includes a dissertation, a summary and management memorandum, and an artifact catalogue. The house is significant for its association with a series of prominent African American families during the late 18th through 20th centuries, and the archaeological record at the site contributes important information to understand the growth and development of the African American community on Nantucket. The testing involved the excavation of 12.95 m^2 in 12 excavation units and eight shovel test pits, placed around the house and three outbuildings stand-

ing on the property. Most artifacts and features dated to the 19th and 20th centuries. Three lithic flakes of an undescribed material were found in a historical period depositional context. Few 18th-century artifacts were recovered; however, several deeply buried features, including two postholes, could date to that period. Additional 18th-century deposits are most likely to exist in the northern part of the property, behind the house and between the cottage and the eastern property line. The dissertation by Bulger examines how racial ideologies have historically been entangled with discourses on citizenship and gender difference in the United States. The separate site examination summary and management memorandum by Bulger and Landon provides archaeological management and site sensitivity recommendations, and includes an archaeological sensitivity map of the property. An artifact summary (catalogue) is separately bound. (See also report #25-3148.)

25-3460 Cherau, Suzanne, John Daly, and Erin Timms
2013 Salem Intermodal Station Project, Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Salem North River Railroad Roundhouse Site (MHC #SAL.HA.25), Salem, Massachusetts. 196 pages.

An archaeological data recovery program was conducted for the Salem North River Railroad Roundhouse Site (SAL.HA.25). The site contained the well preserved architectural remains of the Boston and Maine Railroad's 1888 locomotive maintenance facility, and the possible remains of an earlier engine servicing complex built by either the Essex or Eastern Railroads. The research design addressed the roundhouse site's historical land uses and periods of occupancy, engineering and architectural design, and material culture. The field investigations (machine stripping and targeted feature excavations) exposed the 1888, 12-stall roundhouse brick and masonry foundation, including brick inspection pits, brick foundation ells and concrete floor additions, and the associated masonry turntable pit foundation with center pivot base support. The structural remains of several iterations of masonry water tank supports and a sand shed were also identified, along with water and drainage infrastructure. Artifacts included domestic/personal items, structural materials, and industrial-railroad items. No archaeological data relating to the earliest railroad engine servicing facility was identified, but documentary research was able to identify its construction date of ca. 1851 by the Essex Railroad. The identified architectural remains of the second engine servicing facility at the site, constructed in 1888 by Boston and Maine Railroad, provided a large volume of data concerning structural modifications and additions to the roundhouse and turntable, as well as their adaptive use in the 1940s and 1950s when the Boston and Maine Railroad was transitioning from steam to diesel motive power. (See also report #25-3367.)

25-3461 Waller, Joseph N., Jr., Brian Ó Donnchadha, Holly Herbster, and Ora Elquist
2013 Green River Stabilization Project, Archaeological Burial Removal and Relocation of a Portion of the Green River Cemetery and Green River Cemetery Landslide Mitigation Project, Greenfield, Massachusetts. 17 pages.

Erosion along the riverbanks destabilized portions of the terrace edges occupied by the Green River Cemetery. In 2006, a slide along the northern side of the cemetery resulted in the exposure of several gravestone bases. Archaeological excavation and monitoring were completed to recover and relocate human remains from 49 graves—including former Massachusetts Governor William Washburn and his wife—from an approximately 10,800 ft^2 area. The fieldwork also included testing in the relocation area due to the previously recorded Petty's Plain Native American Burial Site (19-FR-332). No ancient archaeological deposits were identified. In 2012, another landslide occurred along the eastern side of the cemetery. The cemetery is proposing to stabilize the slope. Hand testing followed by machine-assisted removal of topsoils and archaeological monitoring occurred in the proposed staging area at the top of the slope and along the edge of the maintained cemetery grounds. One possible ancient feature was identified in the proposed staging area, but was not excavated because no subsurface impacts were planned for that area. (See also report #25-2728 and 25-2981.)

25-3462 Ritchie, Duncan, Peter Leach, Michael Hubbard, and Joseph Waller
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Wayland Department of Public Works Building, Wayland, Massachusetts. 114 pages.

The survey was conducted on a six acre project area. It is within a known area of Native American settlement, an area of continuous historical use from the mid-17th century to the 20th century adjoinging two transportation corridors (Old County Road and the Boston Post Road). Consultation included a landscape survey. Stone features identified by this survey were photographed and mapped. A ground penetrating radar survey included 42 judgmentally placed transect lines. Subsurface testing consisted of 43, 50 x 50 cm test pits. Judgmental test pits were excavated in a small zone of archaeological sensitivity and on four anomalies identified in the remote sensing survey. Historical ceramic and glass sherds, metal artifacts, and faunal remains represent low density domestic refuse from nearby houses or farmsteads deposited in the project area, and are not associated with a specific site. Two small Native American sites, designated as Wayland DPW 1 Site and Wayland DPW 2 Site, were found within the project area. The Wayland DPW 1 Site consists of a low density deposit of rhyolite chipping debris. The Wayland DPW 2 Site is an isolated findspot of a tip fragment of a quartz projectile point. These sites appear to mark small, temporary camps or activity areas.

25-3463 Miller, Aaron F.
2013 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at the Sanford Tavern Site, Hawley, MA. 132 pages.

In 2011 and 2012, a survey of a portion of the Hawley Old Town Common focused on the Sanford Tavern site, a dwelling, tavern, and shop operated by William Sanford and family from 1798-1840. In 2011, excavation consisted of 8, 50 x 50 cm test pits and 1, 1 x 1m excavation unit. Extant foundations were visible for the primary tavern structure as well as outbuildings. In 2012, the survey was expanded to an additional 5, 50 x 50cm test pits. More than 1,500 artifacts were found, nearly all of which dated from the period of operation of the Sanford Tavern. These offer insight into the operation of a tavern in an upland community in early 19th-century Massachusetts, the trade networks that supplied ceramics and glassware to communities like Hawley, and the changing patterns of consumption in the period.

25-3464 Sportman, Sarah, Michael Hubbard, and Holly Herbster
2014 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Industrial Communications, ITW Plymouth Cell Tower (Center Hill Road), Plymouth, Massachusetts. 58 pages.

The proposed project involves the construction of a new 135 ft monopole communications tower enclosed within a 5,250 ft^2 fenced compound, and an approximately 760 ft long access road. A total of 31, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. A single piece of quartz chipping debris was identified on the surface, and two pieces of quartz chipping debris, a possible quartz Small Stemmed preform, and a felsite projectile point base or preform were collected in topsoil horizons in the test pit array placed around the surface find. No cultural features or soil anomalies were noted in association with these materials, designated as the Sassafras Find Spot. A small number of historical artifacts were recovered from topsoils. The site appears to be small and likely concentrated around the initial findspot.

25-3465 Banister, Jennifer, and Suzanne Cherau
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Parcel 10 Development Project, Boston (Roxbury), Massachusetts. 122 pages.

A survey for a portion of the Parcel 10 Development project area was conducted to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological deposits in the back lots of four former 19th-century domestic and/or commercial buildings. The field investigations consisted of hand- and machine-assisted subsurface testing within the 8 x 35 m sensitive area in the paved parking lot. A total of 9 test pits were excavated, resulting in the recovery of 196 historical cultural materials, entirely in fill deposits, and the identification of two brick features (chambers). The size, depth, configuration, and relative location to the former buildings indicate that these brick features were likely related to late 19th- to early 20th-century sanitation/drainage infrastructure for the historic lot. Their exact construction date is unknown, but they could have been built when the no-longer-extant

brick buildings were constructed between 1890 and 1895. The buildings were demolished in 1988, and the presence of a possible 1977 dollar coin indicates that at least one of the chambers was likely filled around the same time. Modern disturbances in the project area compromised any meaningful stratigraphy.

25-3466 Curran, Kathryn
2013 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Survey at the New Beacon Location, the New T-Hangar Location, the Shifted Parallel Taxiway/Main Apron/Runway Tie-In, and the North Development Area at the Turners Falls Municipal Airport, Montague, Franklin County, Massachusetts. 118 pages.

Archaeologists excavated 292, 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits in four areas in Montague to survey a new airport beacon location, the site of additional T-Hangars, the impact area for a shift in the parallel taxiway, main apron, and runway tie-in, and a potential development area. Field staff collected 11 Native American artifacts, including one white quartzite and three tan argillite flakes, from fill deposits in the new beacon location, one white quartz flake from fill deposits at the T-Hangars, and two quartz flakes and four pieces of quartz angular debris from intact subsoil deposits in a 15 x 4 m portion of the north development area. In addition, the 29 modern historic artifacts recovered included three pieces of glass from fill deposits in the parallel taxiway, as well as ten asphalt chunks, five red brick, four pieces of slag, two orange brick, two porcelain, two glass, and one coal fragment from fill deposits and a modern dump in the north development. The report describes eight prior archaeological surveys completed at the airport. The document also provides detailed maps and aerial photographs to summarize landscape development, land use, and property history from the 18th century through the present day. Archaeological sites at this location span Paleoindian through 19th-century occupations. (See also report #25-851, 25-2330, 25-2447, 25-2582, 25-2786, 25-2788, and 25-3233.)

25-3467 Sportman, Sarah P., and Kristen Heitert
2013 Report Addendum, Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm Drainage and Water Supply Project, Archaeological Monitoring, Newbury, Massachusetts. 36 pages.

The soil profiles observed corroborated the results of the intensive archaeological survey and verified that no significant cultural features or artifact deposits were located within the construction impact areas. Several additional soil contexts associated with late 19th-century landscape alterations were identified during the work and have been included in a revised soil context inventory. A single historical period trench feature (Feature 2) was identified and is interpreted as part of a former cesspool, likely dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. Grading activities at the west yard of the tenant house were shallower than proposed, and Feature 1 (a ca. 1651-1711 Peirce-era pit) remains deeply buried. During the ground disturbing activities, portions of the previously identified scullery floor immediately north of the main house and the granary foundation remains west of the visitors' center were partially re-exposed; work plans were immediately altered to preserve the remains of these shallowly buried structural remains. Future ground disturbing work in these areas should take into account the locations and shallow depths of these features to ensure their continued preservation. (See also report #25-1248, 25-1249, 25-1250, 25-1251, 25-1252, 25-1367, 25-1404, 25-1790, 25-1818, 25-2052, 25-2119, 25-2438, 25-2810, and 25-3427.)

25-3468 Herbster, Holly, and Michael Duffin
2014 Archaeological Effects Assessment, MassBroadband 123 Project, Western MA Regional Police Academy, Building 11 Site (SPR.71), Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Springfield, Massachusetts. 26 pages.

Construction trenching next to Building 11 at the Springfield Armory occurred prior to archaeological review, so the effects assessment included archival research, a ground penetrating radar survey, monitoring of trench fill re-excavation, screening all excavated soil, and documenting the exposed trench walls and floor. No potentially significant features were identified. A complete French blonde gunflint was recovered in disturbed soils, and is likely associated with the use of

Building 11 as an armory between 1807 and 1880. (See also report #25-3261, 25-3264, 25-3387, and 25-3447.)

25-3469 Medina, Antonio, and Christopher M. Douyard
2014 Summary of the Phase 1A Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Monitoring for the Springfield Technical Community College Repair of Buried Condensate Line Between Buildings 19 and 28, Springfield, Massachusetts. 27 pages.

Emergency monitoring was conducted for machine trenching to replace a condensate line utility between Buildings 28 and 19. The new route lay in a disturbed area. No artifacts were recovered.

25-3470 Herbster, Holly, and Erin Flynn
2014 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, NSTAR Line 112 Tower Replacement Project, Acushnet, Rochester, and Wareham, Massachusetts. 232 pages.

A sensitivity assessment was completed for the NSTAR Line 112 rights-of-way 140 and 143. A total of 136, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated and 126 pieces of cultural material were collected, including 92 ancient artifacts. Six ancient sites were identified. The Wheldon Find Spot in Acushnet consisted of four pieces of quartz and quartzite chipping debris. The High Street Find Spot in Rochester consisted of six pieces of quartz chipping debris. The Belanger Street Site in Acushnet and the Mattapoisett River Bluff Locus 1, 2, and 3 sites in Rochester were recommended as potentially significant sites. A total of 6, 2 x 2 m excavation units were excavated around the leg of each existing structure at these four sites. The combined results of the intensive survey and supplemental testing determined that lithic types and artifacts are similar to one another and consist of moderate densities of chipping debris (mostly quartz and rhyolite). The Mattapoisett River Bluff Loci sites included a Late Archaic, quartz Squibnocket Triangle projectile point and charcoal fragments, as well as shellfish fragments and calcined and unburnt animal bone, suggesting that food preparation occurred at the sites. Features at these sites include a possible hearth and possible postmold.

25-3471 Doucette, Dianna L., and Nichole A. Gillis
2013 Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey, Meditech Office Building, Freetown, Massachusetts. 106 pages.

A survey was conducted within a 24 acre area located in the Freetown and Fall River Archaeological District study area, also referred to as the Peace Haven area. The area includes 9 known Native American sites that were utilized repeatedly over the past 10,000 years. A total of 220, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated. The ancient assemblage consists of 480 artifacts, including chipping debris, projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, utilized flakes, cores, calcined bone, and fire-cracked rock fragments, as well as single examples of a preform blank, uniface, grinding stone, graphite, and pestle. Three ancient features that were identified are likely hearths and a storage pit. The ancient cultural deposits are fairly contiguous, likely associated with the previously identified sites in the area, and reflect Native American occupation during the Middle Archaic through the Transitional Archaic periods. Cultural materials were recovered from meaningful contexts and reflect in situ site activities during multiple occupations that were designated the Peace Haven 3 Site (19-BR-690). The historical cultural assemblage consists of 112 artifacts, including ceramics, glass, metal, ash, coal, and slag. The ceramic assemblage dates mostly from 1762 to 1830. The historical material consists of a low density scatter recovered from plowed field and fill contexts. (See also report #25-3157.)

25-3472 Décima, Elena B., and Martin G. Dudek
2014 Archeological Intensive Survey of the Charles River Crossing for the Framingham Extension Relief Gravity Sewer Project, Wellesley-Dover, Massachusetts, MWRA Contract #5322. 46 pages.

The archeological survey was conducted north of Cheney Bridge in Wellesley and Dover. Histori-

cally, Native American stone fishweirs were noted within the Charles River both upriver and downriver from the project area. A total of 11, 50 x 50 cm test pits were excavated, with five test pits on the east and west riverbanks, and six test pits excavated at the bottom of the Charles River following coffer dam installation and dewatering. No artifacts were recovered from the testing on the river banks, although a concentration of cobbles was noted in one test pit. Several historic 19th- or 20th-century ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts and a piece of rhyolite shatter of unclear cultural association were recovered from test pits on the river floor. Several metal and glass artifacts were recovered from the river bottom, as well as a shaped wood timber fragment with wrought or cut nails. Monitoring of machine-excavated trenches at the shore of the river bank identified a loose layer of stones within the upper stratum. Artifacts from the stratum included lead glazed redware, leather scraps, possibly from shoe-production upriver, and six stick fragments with cut-and-snap breaks suggestive of metal blade cuts. No cultural features were identified within the river, and the loose layer of stones on the river bank appears to date from historical times.

25-3473 Dudek, Martin G.
2014 Reconnaissance Survey for the NSTAR Electric Switching Station Facility, 63 Canton Street, Sharon, Massachusetts. 59 pages.

The project area is located adjacent to wetlands associated with Beaver Brook. The reconnaissance survey involved research and a field assessment, with 31 soil cores (0.75 in diameter) taken at 10 m intervals to ascertain whether the location has been disturbed or filled. Soil survey maps and coring reveal previous excavation and grading, with truncated substrata.

25-3474 Mrozowski, Stephen A., and John W. Kelley
1999 Archaeological Investigations at the Old Manse, Concord, Massachusetts. 108 pages.

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations conducted at the Old Manse in Concord between 1994 and 1998. A total of seven 1 x 1 m excavation units were placed in the yard area. They revealed concentrations of 18th- and 19th-century cultural materials including pit-like features and post-holes, and evidence of 18th-century landscape and architectural changes. Ancient artifacts included lithic debitage found across the site, and a Levanna point associated with the Late Woodland period. Also discovered in this area were the remains of an ancient hearth with a radiocarbon date of 1400 ± 90 B.P. (Beta 89263), indicating a Middle Woodland occupation. Excavations at three corners of the Old Manse for dry-well/drainage upgrades produced domestic debris, such as glassware and ceramics, as well as structural materials, such as window glass nails, and fragments of plaster, that are likely associated with the 1780-1810 renovations. Excavations were also conducted at the hay shed that abutted the western side of the Old Manse. These investigations unearthed cultural materials from the late 18th and 19th centuries. A total of two 6 x 6 m excavation units were used to examine the area below the hay shed and a separate, small foundation that was thought to be an earlier privy. The excavation within the foundation is suggestive not of a privy, but rather a small kitchen dairy or root cellar, filled with secondary construction deposits. The hay shed area was used as a secondary domestic refuse disposal site for most of the 19th century, containing ceramics and charred structural debris. Finally, excavations in the area of the former barn uncovered artifacts that represented fill from the 1920s and 1930s. A nearby outbuilding was identified as a tool and tack storage area. Site folklore indicated a “cherished cow” was buried on the property, and the recovery of a cowbell, crucifix, green glazed redware, and a harness in the shape of a cross lends credibility to that story. (See also report #25-2091.)

25-3475 Beranek, Christa M.
2014 Site Examination of the Durant-Kendrick House, Newton, Massachusetts. 228 pages.

A ground penetrating radar survey and a site examination excavation were conducted. The 1734 house sits on a roughly two acre parcel that was once the core of a larger farm. The radar survey and subsurface testing showed that archaeological features on the property are well preserved.

Buried 18th-century ground surfaces were found on all sides of the house, consisting primarily of rubble associated with the construction of the house. Many of the test excavations encountered concentrations of historical artifacts in intact soil layers, with most dating from the mid-18th through the 20th centuries. One unit encountered a 1770s sheet midden behind the house; much more of this deposit might be preserved below the current yard surface. Features that were identified include a sunken, brick floored dairy (1830s to 1875), a well, cobble edging along the driveway, a structural posthole, possibly from an earlier barn, and several trash deposits originating from different households acrossthe late 18th to late 19th centuries. The most significant feature, the dairy, was built in the house's ell during the tenure of the Kendrick family, and was filled after a structure fire. Its remains consisted of a 1.9 x 3.2 m, sunken, dry-laid brick floor surrounded by fieldstone walls. It is similar to dairies excavated at the Narbonne House in Salem and the Paine-Dodge House in Ipswich. Fragments of packaged and preserved food containers in the fill provide evidence of the shift away from home production as the area changed from agricultural to suburban in nature. The excavations also provided information about the landscape around the house and changes to the house itself.

25-3476 Doucette, Dianna L., and Ann K. Davin
2013 Archaeological Site Examination and Data Recovery Program, Orchard Cove Site (19-NF-265), Canton, Massachusetts. 376 pages.

The project area encompassed 38 acres. A total of 164, 50 x 50 cm test pits and 20, 1 x 1 m units were excavated during the site examination, which resulted in the identification of four major areas of Native American activity. Diagnostic material included Middle and Late Archaic projectile points and several Woodland period ceramic fragments. Data recovery focused on the four activity areas. Approximately five percent of the site area was investigated overall. The lithic assemblage included 8,165 artifacts, the majority of which were chipping debris, and 160 items consisted of bifacially chipped tools, tool fragments, ground and rough stone tools, and unifacial tools. Diagnostic projectile points include 3 Neville, 1 Stark, 1 Brewerton, 3 Squibnocket Triangle, 19 Small Stemmed, 2 Orient Fishtail, and 1 Mansion Inn blade. Twenty-four features were identified as storage pits, fire hearths, living surfaces, postmolds, and stone concentrations indicating possible structures. Of particular interest was a concentration of cobbles that formed a rectangular to oval outline. A concentration of smaller courses of stone and faire-cracked rock yielded a radiocarbon date of 5130±100 B.P. (Beta 49837). That feature was identified as a possible sweat lodge or habitation structure. Nine other radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal associated with features range from 3800±80 B.P. (Beta 50660) to 490 ± 80 B.P. (Beta 50755). The latter date was obtained from a shallow pit containing redware, whiteware, brick, glass, and charcoal, as well as two pieces of chipping debris, and was possibly associated with an early occupation of the nearby Ponkapoag "Praying Indian" plantation. Trace element analysis performed on lithic material confirmed a preliminary visual analysis of the lithic materials, indicating that they were volcanic in origin with source areas in the Blue Hills area and the Lynn-Mattapan formations. Results of palynological analysis of the soil under the stone feature were consistent with the agricultural use of the property since at least the late 18th century. The combined archaeological data indicated the area was occupied by Native Americans during the Middle Archaic Period, intensely re-utilized during the Late Archaic Period, for short term utilization during the Early and Middle Woodland periods, and again during the historical period. (See also report #25-1053.)

25-3477 Lynch, Kerry J., and F. Timothy Barker
2013 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Intensive (Locational) Surveys for the Removal of the Barstow's Pond Dam, Taunton, Massachusetts. 100 pages.

A total of 30 shovel test pits were excavated. The testing recorded one ancient site, designated the Cotley River Site (29-BR-693), that consisted of one quartz core, quartz chipping debris, and one possible argillite Rossville projectile point. The Barstow's Pond dam and the visible remains of an historic sawmill associated with the dam were also mapped, and designated the Barstow's Pond Mill Site (TAU-HA-67). The mill complex includes stone foundations, an earthen and timber dam, tail race, wheel pit, and wooden mill wheel. The sawmill dates to at least the end of the 18th cen-

tury, when it was owned by Joseph Dean. Dean was a direct descendant of Walter Dean, one of the original settlers of Taunton in 1638. Archaeological resources associated with the historic industry and complex may be intact underground within a portion of the project area.

25-3478 Begley, William, Joseph N. Waller Jr., and Suzanne Cherau
2013 Archaeological Investigations, Hanover Marketplace Project Area, Area 1 Site (19-PL-749) and Area 2 Site (19-PL-750), Hanover, Massachusetts. 280 pages.

Archaeological site examinations of the Area 1 (19-PL-749) and Area 2 (19-PL-750) sites and archaeological data recovery at the Area 1 Site were conducted within the Hanover Marketplace. Archaeological excavation recovered a range of Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Transitional Archaic, and Middle Woodland period Native American cultural materials that included lithic chipping debris, a stone pestle, drills, atlatl weights, a stone weight, bifaces and bifacial tools and tool fragments, clay pot sherds, paintstone, and various projectile points including bifurcate based, Neville, Stark, Brewerton Eared, Small Stemmed, Susquehanna Broad/Wayland notched, Orient Fishtails, and a Jack's Reef Corner Notched point. Numerous Native American cultural features were identified, including refuse pits, stone platforms/hearths, and lithic workshops. Cultural features were radiocarbon dated to the Middle Archaic (7740 ± 150 B.P. [Beta 60199]) and Late Archaic (4600 ± 90 B.P. [Beta 63082], 3540 ± 80 B.P. [Beta 55006], 3510 ± 90 B.P. [Beta 67934], and 3290 ± 80 B.P. [Beta 55004]) periods. Specialized laboratory analyses included petrographic thin sectioning and trace element analysis of selected lithic specimens using x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy. Lithic materials were variable, consisting mainly of felsites (Hingham Red, Sally Rock, Saugus "jasper," Mattapan, Attleboro Red, Blue Hills, and Lynn Volcanic) and quartz, with lesser amounts of argillite, quartzite, slate (Braintree slate, arkose, slate), chert, chalcedony, jasper, and unidentified materials. The correlation of locally derived lithic materials and Small Stemmed lithic tradition artifacts suggest that the Late Archaic occupants of the site engaged in a central based wandering settlement system that extended from Hanover northward to Boston Harbor. Early and Middle Archaic projectile points and lithic materials indicate that the territorial range of the Early and Middle Archaic occupants of the site extended from the Boston Basin to Northshore Massachusetts. Transitional Archaic period projectile points were manufactured out of several varieties of felsite. The recovery of several felsite varieties is suggestive of a generally mobile settlement system.