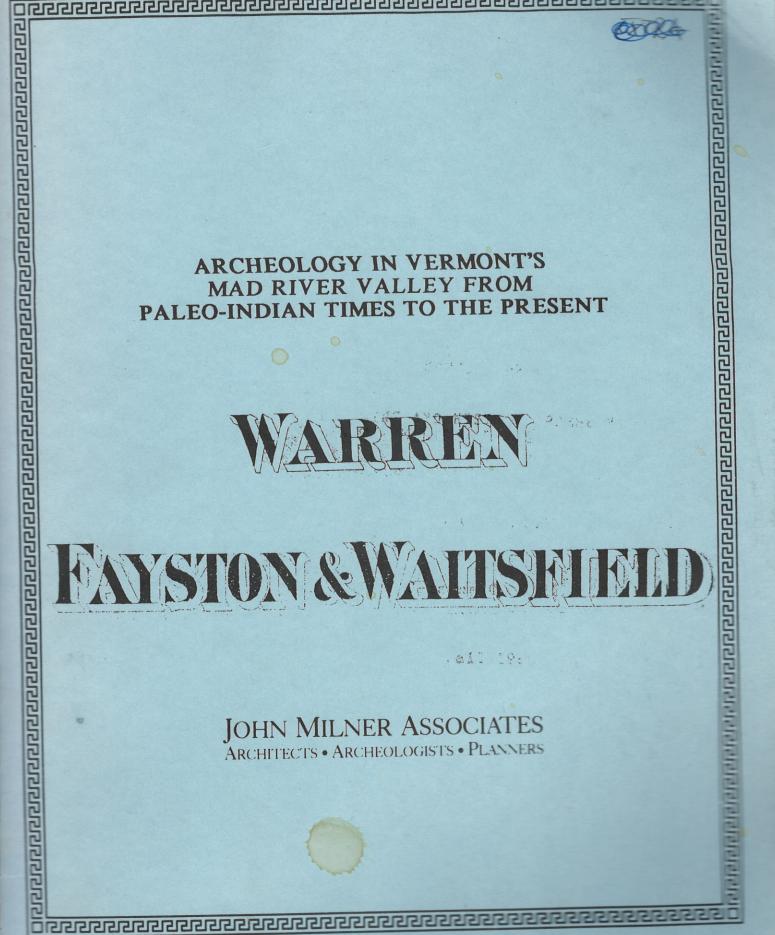
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# ARCHEOLOGY IN VERMONT'S MAD RIVER VALLEY FROM PALEO-INDIAN TIMES TO THE PRESENT

prepared for

Mad River Valley Planning District P.O. Box 471 Waitsfield, VT 05673

by

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\*\* Site locations are confidential in accordance with 1 V.S.A. Section 317 (20) and, thus, are not provided in this version of the report. This information is available to the sites' property owners and for planning purposes.

### **ABSTRACT**

This study assesses Mad River Valley's archeological potential. The boundaries of the towns of Warren, Waitsfield and Fayston correspond to the valley perimeter, making the area a logical unit for the study of both prehistoric and historic archeological sites. This project took place in August 1989 and included a thorough background research, limited field survey and testing, as well as analysis of environmental variables influencing the locations and characteristics of archeological sites. Three resource priority areas (one in each town), identified by the Mad River Valley Planning District, were evaluated. Two previously reported prehistoric sites were investigated and five historic sites were recorded for the first time. A total of 51 references to potential archeological sites were also identified during the course of the study.

The results of this work suggest that numerous industrial archeological sites can be inventoried in any subsequent studies. Furthermore, prehistoric site potential spans the Paleo-Indian through Woodland/Contact periods (nearly 12,000 years). Though riverine sites may have been washed away or buried by fluvial action, upland campsites or special purpose sites are likely to have been preserved as well as ancient sites on high terraces once bordering Late Pleistocene shoreline margins of Lake Vermont 13,000 - 12,500 years ago. Although the study did not investigate historic architecture, one category of abundant sites warranting thematic investigation includes school houses.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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\*\* Site locations are confidential in accordance with 1 V.S.A. Section 317 (20) and, thus, are not provided in this version of the report. This information is available to the sites' property owners and for planning purposes.

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### NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The purpose of this study is to provide the Mad River Valley Planning District and valley residents with a thorough assessment of archeological resources of cultural, scientific, educational and exhibition value worthy of future planning consideration. The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation has delegated administration of federal, state and private historic preservation grants to the Mad River Valley Planning District, and encourages working together to identify, evaluate and preserve important historic and archeological sites. The Planning District's Certified Local Government status gives Mad River Valley residents an advantage in the historic preservation planning process, and the ability to directly participate in both short-term and long-term preservation strategies.

The types of information reviewed here incorporate a variety of different perspectives and approaches to valley history and prehistory. For example, one amusing account discovered while undertaking background research relates a local myth about a treasure buried by the Spanish Legions near the forks of Shepard's Brook. This treasure could only be unearthed if the excavators dug silently in the dead of night: unfortunately these treasure hunters could not contain their excitement at its discovery and a loud exclamation caused the treasure to slip away (Child 1889:280). This story may have little basis in ethnohistoric fact since the Spanish explored areas considerably farther to the south. Another account, however, describes the discovery of European trade goods perhaps interred in a 16th or 17th century Native American grave (Hemenway 1882:777-778). This account, one more likely to have some basis in fact, was investigated during the field survey in the vicinity of an archeological site designated VT-WA-39 (or F.S.-7 (WA) in Waitsfield.

Gazetteers and local historical records provide overlapping sequences of mill ownership, facilitating an estimate of the duration of time various mills operated as well as the types and quantities of manufactured goods produced. National Register of Historic Places documentation describes historic buildings and structures whose sites are undoubtedly rich in historic archeological deposits: these deposits could shed light on changes in site function, in technology, and ultimately in community social structure over time. Lastly, conversations with people knowledgeable about the history, archeology and geology of Mad River Valley led to specific sites or answered questions about puzzling historical references and immeasurably helped this research.

The results point to concentrations of mill sites documenting the industrial roots of the town centers of Warren and Waitsfield. Residential and commercial historic archeological sites are also likely to exist in these centers and may warrant National Register of Historic Places recognition in the context of existing historic districts. Archeological sites related to Vermont's agricultural heritage demonstrate traditions that are perpetuated by modern generations of farm families in the valley. Lumbering and recreational uses of the valley further characterize the roots of the local economy. Shifting patterns of land use provide information about areas where well-preserved archeological sites remain. In addition, historical patterns of change may provide insight for predicting future developmental threats to the preservation of important archeological resources.

Early settlement in the valley by Native American populations can only be estimated by analogy to other areas of Vermont where archeological site research is further along. Consultation with local avocational archeologists reveals that

very little artifact collecting has been done here to date, suggesting that some existing sites may be fairly undisturbed by earlier collecting activities. Whether or not the dearth of archeological sites reported by avocational archeologists actually reflects low site frequency in this area is difficult to determine. Based upon the recent research and field reconnaissance, it is likely that few sites within the upper stratum of cultivated floodplain areas are preserved, given recent scouring and deposition by Mad River. Numerous locations favorable for prehistoric Native American habitation existed in the valley, but it will become a matter of investing sufficient time into reconnaissance and field testing to find and study these important and fragile remains.

Based upon the enthusiastic reception the researchers received from residents, landowners, volunteers, planners, and historians, Mad River archeological and historical sites are in competent hands. The level of interest in understanding and preserving Mad River Valley's cultural heritage is manifest in the number of talented individuals who banded together to coordinate the bicentennial festivities in Warren over Labor Day weekend, 1989. Implementation of the recommendations contained in this report will result in successful consideration of the Mad River Valley's archeological resources during future planning activities. Ultimately, tangible benefits to the communities will include increased educational opportunities for school children, expanded tourism capitalizing upon sites or collections with exhibition value, and a bank of protected cultural resources which hold research potential for issues ranging from local historical interests to more far-reaching anthropological concerns.

## 1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Under the aegis of the Mad River Valley Planning District, this archeological study of Vermont's Mad River Valley assessed site potential within the towns of Warren, Waitsfield and Fayston. While previous studies have emphasized the identification of historic period remains, especially buildings, bridges and other structures of architectural value, here the potential presence or absence of archeological sites from both the historic and prehistoric eras has been evaluated. The results suggest that Mad River Valley is rich in archeological resources ranging from those created by early hunter-gatherer and later horticultural Native American populations who settled the valley, to colonial and early industrial developments following the European conquest of the New World.

This summary provides a synopsis of the study undertaken for management purposes. The detailed study in its entirety is discussed and illustrated in Parts 1.1 to 1.4 which follow. This four-phase study includes: an assessment involving review and synthesis of background data; field reconnaissance and testing; analysis of artifacts, historical and environmental data; and lastly, report preparation and final presentation of project results to the three communities forming the study area.

After preliminary project coordination, local research and field work took place from August 8-25, 1989. Joseph Schuldenrein, Ph.D., served as Project Manager and Anne S. Dowd acted as the Principal Investigator responsible for coordinating and directing all phases of the project. Mary Beth Trubitt, Project Archeologist, and Peter Kahn, Archeological Technician, were responsible for the background research, field reconnaissance and testing. Four volunteers from the

International Conservation Intern Program and members of the Mad River Valley Rural Resource Commission Subcommittee on Historic Resources enthusiastically aided the field effort. Subsequently, the Principal Investigator and Project Archeologist analyzed field data, synthesized background information and collaborated on writing the final report (for the researchers' credentials, see Appendix A). Daniel G. Roberts, Vice President and Director of Cultural Resources at John Milner Associates, Inc., provided administrative and editorial assistance.

### 1.1 Assessment

Files at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation in Montpelier show six entries listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within the confines of Mad River Valley. Also, nine historic archeological sites and two prehistoric find spots within the project area are recorded on site maps at the Division which comprise the Vermont Archeological Inventory. Limited work by professional archeologists in the valley to date explains the small number of archeological sites recorded.

State and local libraries, and historical societies also furnished background information establishing the baseline for research, thus serving as resources for identifying possible archeological site locations. Numerous informants knowledgeable about Mad River Valley's history, particularly the history of mill and dam sites surrounding Warren and Waitsfield village centers, were interviewed to gather data pertaining to historic site locations and functions. Over fifty potential archeological sites attesting to the importance of water-powered

industry and several possible loci of prehistoric habitation were identified during this phase.

### 1.2 Field Work

Three resource priority areas, one in each town, were selected from those identified by Brian Shupe, District Planner (Appendix B) based upon data classifying outstanding rural resource areas presented in the Mad River Valley Rural Resource Protection Plan (Farley et al. 1988). Each of these three areas, measuring one kilometer square, were evaluated in the field using pedestrian surface reconnaissance combined with limited subsurface testing. Although no new sites were inventoried within the boundaries of these areas, numerous loci which appear favorable for historic or prehistoric use were identified and relevant environmental data on ground disturbance, vegetation and geomorphology were collected. Information on these environmental variables is useful for building and refining models of early settlement.

Additionally, two prehistoric find spots currently listed on the Vermont Archeological Inventory for the town of Waitsfield, F.S.-7 (WA) and F.S.-11 (WA), were tested in order to investigate the size and duration of possible prehistoric habitation in these areas. Although the presence of prehistoric cultural material was not confirmed, testing at F.S.-7 (WA) revealed deposits associated with a standing Cooper's Shop (ca. AD 1870) and limited remains on the site of the Samuel Barnard house. Several other historic sites were recorded in the course of field work: a mill site and a possible cellar hole were identified along Lincoln Brook in Warren, a talc mine was identified in Fayston, and a tannery dam was identified in Waitsfield (Appendix B).

### 1.3 Analysis

Artifacts excavated from F.S.-7 (WA) (recorded as VT-WA-39 in this report) were analyzed to confirm the structure's date of construction and use as an outbuilding on a historic farmstead in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Evidence gleaned from documentary and oral historical sources demonstrate that fast-moving streams flowing into the Mad River were prime sources of water power for small industry during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In many cases manufacturing wood products went hand-in-hand with larger lumbering operations in the Valley.

The predictive model for prehistoric occupation presented in the Mad River Valley Rural Resource Protection Plan is grounded in regional analyses of environmental variables such as topographic elevation, proximity to water and soil type. It suggests that the Mad River floodplain is an area with high potential for prehistoric sites (Farley et al. 1988). In the floodplain, upper alluvial sediments are of recent origin, the result of accelerated soil erosion and deposition brought about by manmade changes to the landscape (for example, lumbering activities) during historic times. These upper layers of the floodplain are thus not expected to contain primary deposition; however, based upon the ages of nearby floodplains and on the relationships between archeological remains and geography in western Vermont and eastern New York, prehistoric archeological deposits may be buried by up to two to three meters of recent sediments.

Another approach for postulating the presence and age of archeological remains is the geological record of retreats of the Terminal Pleistocene glaciers -- the rise and subsidence of land forms in abandoned Lake Vermont, the Champlain Sea

and isolated proglacial basins, culminating in the emergence of new drainages and floodplains. The glaciers retreated to the north of the St. Lawrence Valley around 12,500 years ago and staged a minor readvance 2000 years later. Until 7000 years ago a series of landscape adjustments occurred, accommodating shifts in lake level, rises in surfaces by geologic rebounding and the formation of present drainage patterns. These events should lead archeologists to look for Paleo-Indian, Early and possibly Middle Archaic sites along higher remnant terraces (at elevations above 700 feet above sea level) in Mad River Valley, rather than in the present floodplain. Preliminary indications are that sites dating to the Late Archaic (ca. 5000 BP) and subsequent periods may be contained within the contemporary alluvial deposits, except for upland campsites or special purpose sites.

### 1.4 Results

Building on the tenets enumerated in the Mad River Valley Resource Protection Plan, this report documents project goals, methods and results in accordance with the "Guidelines for Archeological Studies in Vermont" (Peebles 1989). Furthermore, an educational slide show will be presented to the residents of the three communities encompassed by this study. These different presentation formats are aimed at effectively communicating both the project conclusions and the short- and long-term recommendations for protecting the archeological heritage of the Mad River Valley. A general description of the types of archeological sites found in Vermont and the issues pertaining to their identification and protection may be found in Appendix C.

In summary, archival and literature research, informant interviews environmental data collection necessary for determining archeological site potential within the project area were conducted during the course of the study. Resource priority areas were identified in each town and evaluated using a methodology combining reconnaissance surface survey with limited subsurface shovel testing. Potential site locations were investigated and sites recorded using the Vermont Archeological Inventory site survey forms. During the project's analytical phase, models of historic and prehistoric occupation in Mad River Valley were refined and developed, as were recommendations for future archeological evaluation and protection. inventory, These models recommendations will serve as the basis for future archeological research and historic preservation activities, enabling the residents of Mad River Valley to reap long-term educational and cultural benefits from a more complete understanding of the valley's significant archeological record.

### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Project Area Description

Located in central Vermont, the Mad River Valley contains a serpentine, sometimes turbulent river bordered by steep mountains. Not surprisingly, these precipitous vertical drops have created some of New England's most challenging ski slopes. Predominantly rural and known for breathtaking scenery, the towns in Mad River Valley have recently seen a gradual surge in population as a result of opportunities linked to recreational development. Though the heyday of the water-powered mill industry has now passed, much of the late 18th and 19th century residential architecture, and many working farms, have survived. As a result, major historic districts encompassing the centers of Warren and Waitsfield and several individual properties, including the remaining covered bridges in the valley, have been nominated to, or are considered eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

The valley's topographic boundaries, coinciding with the outer perimeter of the towns of Warren, Waitsfield and Fayston (likewise encompassed by the Mad River Valley Planning District) make it an ideal geographic unit for the study of both Euro-american and Native American settlement. Elevations of the mountains surrounding the Mad River drainage have always formed a natural barrier. For this reason, this study and any projects that follow should continue to use the valley unit as a frame of reference. The environmental diversity found here make it a microcosm of the types of settlement found in many parts of rural Vermont.

Mad River undoubtedly got its name from the fierce floods that are periodically unleashed downstream. Various historic land clearing activities have decreased

the slopes' water retention compared with those in more uniformly forested environments. As two important categories of sites are generally located adjacent to rushing streams or along the Mad River itself, both the preservation of mill ruins and various prehistoric habitations are linked to valley hydrology. This factor makes protection of surviving archeological sites all the more crucial.

### 2.2 Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to synthesize all available data on the archeological potential of Mad River Valley, and in so doing lay the groundwork for future surveys to inventory sites in a comprehensive manner. Data compilation began with the archeological sensitivity map (prepared by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation) accompanying the Mad River Valley Resource Protection Plan (Farley et al. 1988) and site distribution information on file at the Division. Supplementing this database, information from primary and secondary oral and written sources was reviewed to structure an analysis of site distributions by type and by period of occupation. These expected distributions can be used to formulate settlement models for future hypothesis testing.

The field effort, necessarily limited by the restricted scale of the project, included surface walkovers and subsurface shovel testing to gain information on soils and environmental characteristics, and to help verify the presence or absence of sites in specific areas considered to have high potential. No testing was conducted within Warren Village proper. Here, visual evidence corroborated ample historical information, suggesting that conditions for the preservation of archeological deposits are favorable and that such significant deposits, if present, may warrant future protection as contributing elements due to their

association with National Register properties. Here, intact archeological deposits may also be individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register for the information they contain.

Survey priorities were modified to include the evaluation of resource zones that have not received much attention in the past. Three resource priority areas identified by the Mad River Valley Planning District and two recorded artifact findspots were investigated (Appendix B). The spectrum of environmental zones covered during the fieldwork phase allowed the fulfillment of the goal of characterizing archeological potential by preparing a map identifying cultural resources in the project area and describing zones of differential sensitivity.

### 2.3 Schedule, Conditions and Methodology

On August 8, 1989 a meeting was held to launch this study. In attendance were: Brian Shupe, District Planner; Giovanna Peebles, State Archeologist; Jenny Duel and Mary Gow, Warren residents; and consultants Anne S. Dowd and Joseph Schuldenrein. During this meeting, key goals were reviewed, as were various approaches for integrating this study with the communities' historic preservation programs. Assessment, field survey, analysis and report preparation followed during the month of August and into early September. The field survey was conducted during a period when weather was favorable for excavation; however, lush vegetational undergrowth made identification of features such as mill foundations quite challenging. Future archeological surveys might be planned to take advantage of improved visibility during the fall season.

Subsurface shovel test pits measured 50 centimeters square and extended to sterile substrate (i.e. soils or bedrock which do not contain cultural artifacts). All excavated soils, with the exception of those removed using a 4" soil corer, were screened though 1/4" mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded by provenience units to document their location and depth. Stratigraphic observations for the purpose of understanding site formation processes were initially made by linking shovel test pit observations with topographic details. Field notes and photographs supplement the site forms.

Artifacts and related site information have been evaluated in the context of local and regional research priorities. Collections have been catalogued and processed in accordance with the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation's "Guidelines for Archeological Studies In Vermont" (Peebles 1989). Field and laboratory methods adhere to current professional standards.

### 2.4 Disposition of Data

Arrangements have been made for the curation of the collection resulting from this study at the University of Vermont in Burlington. This repository should provide a safe and accessible facility for future scholars interested in studying these archeological materials. As the artifacts and ecofacts were recovered from private land, the landowners have been contacted to request that they allow disposition of artifacts at the University of Vermont. Landowners are welcome to donate archeological materials to the State of Vermont for permanent caretaking.

### 3.0 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

### 3.1 Environmental Background

Vermont is situated approximately halfway between the equator and the North Pole, squarely in the North Temperate zone. Average annual temperatures range from 38-46 degrees F (3-8 degrees C). Rainfall averages 34" (864 mm.) in the western and central parts of Vermont to 40" (1,016 mm.) in the northern and central mountain regions. The longest growing seasons are found in Champlain Valley (150 days) and the Connecticut River Valley (120 days). In the mountainous areas, precipitation averages 10' (3.048 m.) per annum, generally resulting in ample snow coverage to support the ski industry.

The Appalachian Mountain System encompasses the Green Mountains, including Mad River Valley. Mount Waitsfield (elevation 1676'), Scrag Mountain (elevation 2911'), and Burnt Mountain are high peaks in the Northfield Mountains running north-south along the eastern edge of the project area. Sugarloaf Mountain (elevation 2115'), Doubletop Mountain (elevation 1833'), Lincoln Mountain, Mount Ellen (elevation 4083'), and Stark Mountain (elevation 3662') form the western divide. Mount Ellen, with a peak elevation of 4083 feet above sea level, is the highest in the Valley, and one of the four highest peaks in Vermont. An informant, Mr. Rupert Blair (personal communication 1989), reports a cave near the top of Doubletop Mountain.

The Green Mountains are composed of schists, slates, granites, gneisses and sandstones. A bedrock of schist, a foliated metamorphic rock containing granular white quartz and other trace minerals, characterizes the underlying Stowe geological formation in the Mad River Valley. In some areas, veins of steatite

and talc may have been quarried prehistorically by native people. One talc mine used during the historic period has been identified in this study. Other types of stone used by Native Americans include quartz, quartzite, chert, jasper, rhyolite, slate and argillite. Based on existing preliminary information, none of these rocks occur in Mad River Valley except for quartzite and quartz cobbles in the stream beds and glacial deposits on the Valley slopes. Stone for tool making was most likely obtained from the Champlain Valley. As more prehistoric sites are found, specific information on types and sources of rock used in the Valley by prehistoric inhabitants can be studied.

Prime agricultural soils abound in floodplain zones and on some of the higher terraces. A number of studies have demonstrated a high correlation between prime agricultural soils and prehistoric and historic habitation sites (Ward 1965; Woods 1987:280-281).

Washington County contains the upper reaches of the Winooski River, an east-west corridor through which people traveling from the Connecticut River Valley to the Lake Champlain-Hudson River Valley on the west passed. Numerous headwater streams flow into the Mad River as it winds downstream to the Winooski. From the point at which Mad River flows into Warren (1238' above sea level) to where it exits Warren and enters Waitsfield to the north (620' above sea level), the Mad River drops approximately 600' in elevation over a twelve mile distance.

One calamity that had serious environmental effects in Mad River Valley was the well-documented 1927 flood. This deluge resulted in the death of sixty people and millions of dollars worth of damage. Many mills and dams were washed away

at this time, and prehistoric sites may also have been scoured away in places. Flash floods are one result of deforestation because water is no longer retained by the soil effectively. Cronon (1983:125), writing about changes wrought in Vermont's ecology by the colonists, states: "In the long run, however, even though more water entered drainage systems as a result of deforestation, its irregular and more rapid runoff left the countryside drier at most seasons of the year than it had been before." That agricultural and lumbering activities have had serious impacts on the valley's hydrology is corroborated by long-time residents who remember when streams and rivers were much higher. Some streams that no longer appear navigable may have been during prehistoric times. Now, in contrast to the 19th century, about sixty percent of Mad River Valley is forested. Evergreens such as pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, and deciduous species like maple, elm, birch, beech, oak, ash, cherry and butternut dominate the landscape.

### 3.2 A Review of Vermont Prehistory

Prior to Euroamerican settlement of Vermont and the Mad River Valley, Native Americans inhabited the area for thousands of years. At the time of contact, bands of western Abenakis inhabited what is now Vermont. Our knowledge of Abenakis comes from ethnohistoric records of early chroniclers and settlers and from archeological investigations, but information about earlier Native American groups must be gleaned solely through archeological methods. The following summary of Vermont prehistory is based on William Haviland and Marjory Power's 1981 work, *The Original Vermonters*, *Native Inhabitants, Past and Present*, as well as on a review article by Peter Thomas (1980) on Vermont archeology.

During the Wisconsin glaciation, New England was covered by the Laurentide glacier, which in Vermont began to retreat and melt about 13,000 years ago. Meltwater formed large lakes in the Champlain and Connecticut valleys, termed Lake Vermont and Lake Hitchcock, respectively, as well as smaller lakes in the upland valleys between them. These lakes had relatively low biotic productivity and little in the way of edible resources to attract early inhabitants. By 12,500 years ago, glacial ice had moved north of the St. Lawrence Valley, releasing the waters of Lake Vermont. Rising sea levels from the increased meltwater caused flooding in the St. Lawrence and Champlain valleys and created a marine Champlain Sea which reached its maximum extent about 12,000 years ago. It is after this date that prehistoric peoples first began to venture north into Vermont. The Paleo-Indian period (10,000 - 7,500 B.C.) in Vermont is known mainly by isolated finds of distinctive fluted projectile points. Paleo-Indian point finds in the Champlain Valley appear to have strong associations with the Champlain Sea (Loring 1980). A fluted point found in the project area, known as the "Moretown point" (Fowler 1954), provides direct evidence for the presence of Paleo-Indians in the Mad River Valley.

The best-known Paleo-Indian site in Vermont is the Reagen site, located on a bluff above the Missisquoi River in the Champlain Valley. Here chert, rhyolite, and jasper flakes and tools were found, along with charcoal and fire-cracked rock in hearth features. Both fluted and nonfluted projectile points were found at this site, the nonfluted points resembling late Paleo-Indian Plano points found in the western United States. Although no radiocarbon dates were obtained from this site, Haviland and Power (1981) estimate that the Reagen site is later than 9300 B.C. and may date to a period around 8000 B.C. The environment at this time

was a park-tundra environment with scattered growths of spruce, fir, larch, and birch that would have supported fauna such as caribou and mastodon. The marine resources of the Champlain Sea may also have acted as an attraction for Paleo-Indian groups.

The millennia between the Paleo-Indian period and the Late Archaic period are poorly known in Vermont. Especially controversial is whether there was continuous occupation from Paleo-Indian times through the Early and Middle Archaic periods in Vermont, or whether the area was depopulated between about 7500-5000 B.C. Haviland and Power (1981) support the population hiatus hypothesis. They suggest that Paleo-Indian populations followed the marine resources north and east after the decline of the Champlain Sea by 7400 B.C. In addition, environmental changes caused lowered productivity and diversity in forests, and extinctions of mammals such as the mastodon after about 7200 B.C. made the Vermont area less desirable for settlement. On the other hand, Thomas (1980) notes that points similar in style to those found in the Early and Middle Archaic in southern New England are found in collections from Vermont. In fact, recent work at the John's Bridge Site (VT-FR-69) in northwestern Vermont reported by Thomas and Robinson (1983) identified a new point type, the Swanton Corner Notched, which may be a precursor to the Brewerton series.

After about 6000 to 5000 B.C., the climate changed to one that was slightly warmer and dryer than today, and the forests in Vermont resembled those further south, with more hardwood and nut trees. The Late Archaic period (4000-1000 B.C.) was a time of reoccupation or increased occupation of the region. This period in Vermont is best known by sites such as Ketcham's Island on Otter Creek. This

site, as well as others in the area such as the Donovan site, Rivers site, Auclair site and Ewing site, belong to the Late Archaic period known as the Vergennes Archaic, which lasted from approximately 4000 - 2500 B.C. At these sites, stone tools including chipped stone projectile points, ground slate points and atlatl weights, plummets, gouges, celts, and adzes have been found, as well as structures and burial features. The tool assemblages indicate that the inhabitants engaged in hunting and processing of animal hides and meat, gathering of wild plant products and foods, fishing, and heavy woodworking. This hunting-gathering-fishing subsistence pattern established in the Archaic proved to be very successful, and continued to form the basis of Native American subsistence in Vermont until historic times.

After the Vergennes Archaic in Vermont there is a transitional period marked by influences from southern New England and New York, and from the Great Lakes region. Influences from southern New England and New York are seen specifically in projectile point types. Following the Vergennes Archaic small, narrow-bladed side-notched point styles, Normanskill-like points similar to those found in New York, broad-bladed point styles, and points resembling those of the Orient phase in southern New England are all found in Vermont. The points are made of local stone, arguing for diffusion of styles rather than migrations of peoples. Influences from the Great Lakes region are seen in the appearance of burial treatment resembling that of the Glacial Kame burial cult ca. 1000 B.C. Cremation burials with red ochre were found in a gravel deposit at the Isle La Motte site in Vermont; the accompanying copper artifacts are one example of the ideas and artifacts travelling by an east-west exchange network along the St. Lawrence River.

In the succeeding Woodland period (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600), the hunting-fishing-gathering subsistence pattern continues, but is supplemented with maize (corn) cultivation after A.D. 1000. Technological innovations marking this period include pottery and the bow and arrow. The Early Woodland period is known primarily by data from cemetery sites rather than from habitation sites in Vermont. A continuation of midwestern influences on burial treatment is seen in the presence of cremation burials, use of red ochre, and Adena-type artifacts included with the interments. Many of the artifacts found are made of non-local raw materials, including copper from the Lake Superior area, stone from New York and Ohio, and shell from the Atlantic Ocean, indicating interaction with other groups. Adena-type points are found on these Early Woodland sites, made both from local and non-local stone.

The best known Middle Woodland period site in Vermont is the Winooski site, a habitation site located near Burlington (Power and Peterson 1984). This large site is located on a floodplain, with access to fish as well as land mammals, and nuts and seeds for gathering. Two major occupations were identified at the Winooski site, one dating to A.D. 60-350 and a more intensive one dating to A.D. 500-1000. These occupations correlate with two pottery types found at the site. Although corn-beans-squash horticulture is found among the Iroquoian populations in New York by A.D. 1100, corn horticulture is not found in Vermont until later. The Late Woodland Donohue site in Vermont, dating from A.D. 1470 to the seventeenth century, has evidence of corn horticulture; corn cobs and fragments were found in the floral samples from the site, and large globular storage pits were found at this site. The hunting-fishing-gathering subsistence pattern continues; corn horticulture in Vermont was not so much a radical change in

subsistence as an addition or supplement. During the Middle and Late Woodland periods, in addition to small special purpose camp sites, there were large village sites, arguing for larger population aggregates than are found earlier.

The Native American populations encountered by the first Europeans in Vermont in the seventeenth century were western Abenakis, who lived in large palisaded villages and practiced corn horticulture supplemented heavily by hunting, gathering, and fishing. The seasonal round consisted of wintering in the villages, followed in early spring by dispersal of small family groups to the upland hunting territories for hunting. Spring was the time for maple sugaring and fishing, and by late April or May people again congregated in the villages for the planting of corn. During the summer the fields were tended and some fishing and hunting took place. In the late summer, green corn was harvested, and nuts, acorns and berries were collected. The fall was again a time of movement to upland hunting camps to hunt deer, moose, and furbearing mammals before wintering in the villages.

Although trading posts and forts were established by the Europeans in the seventeenth century, it was only in the second half of the eighteenth century that significant numbers of Euro-American settlers came into Vermont. By that time, however, native populations had been decimated by a series of epidemics, especially smallpox epidemics, which took their toll throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The fur trading industry also served to disrupt native culture by making people dependent on European goods and by involving the Abenakis in trade wars between the French and English. By the mid-1700s, the fur

trade had exhausted the supply of furbearing mammals in Vermont, and sale of land by Abenakis opened the way to European settlement of the territory.

### 4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research for the Mad River Archeological Heritage Study included examination of National Register of Historic Places nominations (completed or in process), town histories, historic maps and photographs of the valley, and inquiries of area residents. Information on the historic resources of the area was more accessible and widespread than information on local prehistoric resources.

### 4.1 Existing Site Information

Research into existing archeological sites in the project area began with an examination of existing National Register documents. Six properties are listed in or eligible to the National Register for Washington County, Vermont. Waitsfield properties include the Joslin Farm (listed 10/27/88), Great Eddy Covered Bridge (9/6/74), Pine Brook Covered Bridge (6/13/74), and Waitsfield Village Historic District (8/11/83). Warren properties include the Warren Covered Bridge (8/7/74) and Warren Village Historic District (Visser and Wolfe 1989). The Warren Village and the Stoddard Austin Complex in Waitsfield are listed on the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation Historic Sites and the Structures Survey for Washington County.

The site files of the Vermont State Archeological Inventory were examined for recorded sites within the project area. The two sites recorded are prehistoric artifact "findspots" in Waitsfield (see Appendix B). Site F.S.-7 (WA) is a Paleo-Indian projectile point find recorded south of Moretown during the Vermont Fluted Point Survey conducted by Stephen Loring (Loring 1980). Site F.S.-11 (WA) is an isolated chert projectile point find recorded for Waitsfield, across Mad

River from F.S.-7 (WA). In both cases, the artifacts were found some time ago and precise site location information is not available.

Nine historic archeological sites have been recorded to date for Mad River Valley. The Rice Blast Furnace, designated VT-WA-25 in the Vermont Archeological Inventory, is on the Waitsfield quadrangle. The following sites were identified as part of archeological studies of the Green Mountain National Forest. On the Lincoln quadrangle, seven historic sites have been recorded: VT-WA-12, a sugar house, recorded in 1979; VT-WA-13, a farmstead and bridge abutment, recorded in 1981; and VT-WA-14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 (Hank's Brook #1, 2, 3, 4, and 12), recorded in 1985. A historic cellar hole and barn foundation site (Mills Brook Cellar Hole, VT-WA-11) was recorded on the Warren quadrangle in 1980 (Mires and Mires 1980).

In addition, a general literature review was performed for the project area and vicinity to gather information about the types of prehistoric Native American sites known and the number of surveys which have taken place to date. Sources consulted include Frink (1986, 1989), as well as Thomas and Kochen (1986) which document negative evidence with regard to prehistoric resources. This literature review confirmed the initial impression that few archeological surveys in the area have taken place to date. As a result there is much to be done to confirm archeological site presence or absence in the Mad River Valley and its environs.

### 4.2 Archival Information

A review of archival information focused on the identification and location of historic mill sites. The historic occupation of the valley began in the early

nineteenth century with small farmsteads, but subsistence farming was soon supplemented with commercial operations such as grist mills and lumber mills, which utilized water power from the many creeks and brooks in the valley. Many of the mills in Mad River Valley involved wood or wood products manufacturing, reflecting the historic importance of the timber resources in this area.

Water-powered mills were a common sight in colonial New England, utilizing the many rivers and streams in this area for power. In order to regulate the water flow and create a head, or difference in stream elevation above the water wheel, dams were built and millponds created (Zimiles and Zimiles 1973). Dams were made of logs, stone, or cement. A surviving example of a dam made of horizontal logs was recorded in Waitsfield during the course of this study (VT-WA-42 or MR 23). Early New England mills usually had a ditch or pipe, termed a millrace or penstock, that channeled water from the millpond to the waterwheel. Waterwheels were of several types, including the overshot wheel, the breast wheel, and the undershot wheel, depending on whether water hit the top, middle, or bottom of the wheel. While overshot and breast wheels were used in conjunction with dams, undershot wheels were often used in streams without dams. Turbines, invented in 1827, were more efficient than waterwheels and less susceptible to freezing, and so replaced waterwheels in many mills by the middle of the nineteenth century (Zimiles and Zimiles 1973). Steam and gasoline-powered mills became common by the turn-of-the-century, supplanting water-powered mills.

Archival sources for Mad River Valley mills include Child's Gazetteer of Washington County, Vermont (1889), Beers' Atlas of Washington County, Vermont (1873), Blair's "History of Warren" (1967), Jones' History of the Town of Waitsfield Vermont, 1782-1908

(1909), and a collection of photographs in memory of Ralph Spaulding in the Warren Library. These sources were used to identify former mill locations that may now exist as archeological sites, as well as types of products manufactured and sequences of owners and events characterizing the mill's success or failure. Sources such as Beers' Atlas (1873) provided locational information, while Child's Gazetteer (1889) provided more comprehensive data on ownership and production. Without further research it is difficult to characterize how reliable these sources are, but they provide the background for the historical segments of this assessment. In some cases, different sources may reference the same mill site, with changing ownership and different recording times leading to multiple names for the same property. Any individuals with additional data on these sites are welcome to contact one of the sponsoring organizations.

A detailed inventory of mill sites organized by town is provided as Appendix D at the end of this report. This information is summarized in this section and in Table 2. Temporary identification numbers for this project have been assigned to each potential site (prefixed by MR); Vermont Archeological Inventory site numbers may be assigned at a later date to those sites verified by Phase I field reconnaissance.

Table 2 summarizes the archival research on mills done in the course of this archeological assessment for the Mad River Valley. A total of 51 potential mill sites were documented, 9 in Fayston, 14 in Waitsfield, and 28 in Warren. According to the historic documents, these mill sites operated variously as saw, shingle, or clapboard mills, sash and door factories, grist or cider mills, or mills for the manufacture of wooden household items such as butter tubs, bobbins,

wooden bowls, chair stock, clothespins, pail and hoe handles, and rollingpins. A glance at Table 1 shows the importance of the lumber industry in Mad River Valley, as most of the components identified for the mills were saw mills, clapboard mills, or shingle mills, providing cut lumber and construction supplies for both local and regional use. The manufacture of wooden household items was an important mill function, particularly in Warren, where 8 mills specialized in wooden ware manufacture. Less commonly, mills operated as wool carding mills or fulling works to process woolen cloth, tanneries or mills for grinding tanning bark, starch factories, carriage shops, and blacksmith shops or iron foundries.

Many of the mills were rebuilt or renovated for different functions at some point in their existence. The A. A. Parsons Clapboard Mill (MR 34) in Warren, for instance, was originally built as a water-powered clothespin factory in 1878 by Erastus Butterfield, but was purchased by A. A. Parsons in 1886 or 1887 and converted for sawing clapboards. During the 1940s, the mill was run by Bowen and Hunter as a steam-powered bobbin mill. The documentary evidence indicates that some mills were constructed for multiple functions, such as the Palmer Brothers Grist and Saw Mills (MR 10) in Waitsfield, or the Bradley Brothers Shingle, Bobbin, and Clapboard Mill (MR 26) in Warren Village, also called the Warren Wooden Bowl and Chair Stock Factory. Occasionally, a water-powered mill would provide power to another shop in addition to the main mill; the Cardell and Bragg Saw Mill (MR 28) in Warren Village also powered the D. C. Geer Carriage, Casket and Furniture Shop (MR 30).

The earliest documented mill in Mad River Valley is the Israel Ward Saw Mill (MR 37) in Warren, built in 1805 according to Blair (1967:19). Other early sites are:

a blacksmith shop built in 1809 (or in 1845) and later occupied by the Bradley Brothers Shingle, Bobbin, and Clapboard Mill (MR 26) in Warren; the Van Deusen Saw Mill (MR 41) in Warren, built in 1815; and the Ashbal Miner Grist Mill (MR 45) in Warren Village, built in 1823. Most of the mills recorded were operating during the period from the 1870s to the 1890s, although this conclusion may be biased because the two main archival sources were written in 1873 and 1889. Further documentary research is needed to amplify the early period in Mad River Valley's industrial development.

Archival research indicated that several of the mill sites were casualties of either fire or flood, and sometimes both. Mills that were burned were often rebuilt, such as the Cardell Saw Mill (MR 28), the Lyford Tub Factory (MR 29), and the Banister Blacksmith Shop (MR 31), all in Warren. Flooding was also a serious problem. The 1927 flood was particularly destructive of property in Mad River Valley, and several mills were washed away during this flood, including the Parker Mills (MR 24 and 24), the Bradley Brothers Mill (MR 26), and the Stetson and Son Saw and Cider Mill (MR 36), all in Warren. Mills on Mad River were harder hit than mills on the smaller creeks. Unlike burning, flooding usually spelled the end for a mill, because not only would the mill structure and equipment be damaged, but the mill dam would be washed away. The dam was so important to the mill operation that it was often more durably constructed than the mill itself (Zimiles and Zimiles 1973:7).

Most of the documentary references to mills were not field-checked as part of this study. In the instances where field reconnaissance took place or where information from informants was provided, there is no standing architecture remaining to document these mill sites. Fire or flooding at a mill would reduce the chance of intact architecture; however, foundation remains and remains of dams or millraces may be present at these sites. Mill equipment made of iron or steel such as turbines, shafts, and gearing, or the large millstones from grist mills, may also mark the presence of mill sites. For those mills not well-documented in the archival sources, foundation remains, equipment debris, and subsurface deposits supply our only information on the size and layout of the mill, time frame of operations, and types of products manufactured.

The archival information provided in Appendix D and summarized in Tables 1 and 2 indicates that there were numerous mills operating in Mad River Valley in the nineteenth century. Although evidence for standing architectural remains is sparse, some of these mills may be preserved as archeological sites. In many cases, however, further research is needed to assess the historical and archeological potential of these mill sites. The following categories of recommendations are made for the mill sites found in the archival sources.

I. Further archival research and field verification are needed to evaluate significance of the following mill sites:

MR 6 E. Ainsworth Clapboard Mill, Fayston MR 8 L. R(obinson?) and Son Clapboard Mill, Fayston Palmer Brothers' Grist and Saw Mills, Waitsfield MR 10 MR 11 M. L. Richardson Saw Mill, Waitsfield MR 12 Fred Parker Shingle Mill, Waitsfield MR 15 James S. Newcomb Carriage Shop, Waitsfield MR 16 Grist and Cider Mill, Waitsfield MR 17 Saw Mill, Waitsfield Clapboard and Grist Mills, Waitsfield MR 18 MR 19 Saw Mill, Waitsfield MR 20 (Poland?) Saw Mill, Waitsfield MR 21 B. Waits Saw Mill, Waitsfield Joel Skinner Saw Mill, Waitsfield MR 22 MR 25 Parker Clapboard Mill, Warren [foundations

apparently presentl

| MR 26 | Bradley Brothers' Shingle, Bobbin, and Clapboard |
|-------|--|
|       | Mill, Warren [foundations apparently present]    |
| MR 31 | George Banister Blacksmith Shop, Warren          |
| MR 34 | A. A. Parsons Clapboard Mill, Warren             |
| MR 35 | B. F. Shaw Carriage Shop, Warren                 |
| MR 36 | Stetson and Son Saw and Cider Mill, Warren       |
| MR 39 | H. W. Austin Clapboard and Saw Mills, Warren     |
| MR 47 | Sterling and Adams Mill, Warren                  |
| MR 51 | Goodale and Neil Mill, Warren                    |

II. No mill site found on field reconnaissance, but further archival research and field survey may locate sites of the following mills:

| MR | 5  | Edgar A. Davis Clapboard Mill, Fayston          |
|----|----|---|
| MR | 7  | N. Boyce Saw Mill, Fayston                      |
| MR | 9  | Shingle Mill, Fayston                           |
| MR | 43 | South Hollow Mill/Will Thayer's Mill(?), Warren |

III. Archival, informant, and/or field reconnaissance information indicate remains are unlikely to be preserved at the following mill sites:

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MR 2 C. D. Billings and Son Clapboard Mill, Fayston
MR 24 Plyna Parker Saw and Shingle Mill, Warren
MR 30 D. C. Geer Carriage, Casket, and Furniture Shop,
Warren
MR 44 La Due Tannery, Warren
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 $\,$  IV. Field reconnaissance indicates an archeological site at locations of the following mill sites:

| MK | 23 | Log Dam, waitsfield [log dam recorded and assigned site #  |
|----|----|--|
|    |    | VT-WA-42, no associated tannery mill located]              |
| MR | 28 | E. Cardell Saw Mill, Warren [Warren Village                |
|    |    | National Register Nomination, site #59]                    |
| MR | 29 | H. W. Lyford Tub Factory, Warren [Warren Village           |
|    |    | National Register Nomination]                              |
| MR | 32 | Sylvester Banister Grist Mill, Warren [Warren              |
|    |    | Village National Register Nomination, site #12]            |
| MR | 33 | Walter A. Bagley Cooper Shop, Warren [Warren               |
|    |    | Village National Register Nomination, site #3]             |
| MR | 49 | W. A. Bagley Clothespin Factory and Saw Mill,              |
|    | •  | Warren [cellar foundation recorded and assigned site # VT- |
|    |    | WA-41, no mill remains found]                              |
| MR | 50 | Daniel Ralph Mill, Warren [mill remains recorded and       |
|    | •• | assigned site # VT-WA-43]                                  |
|    |    | 400131104 0100 11 11 111 1101                              |

V. Archival information provides neither map location nor sufficient information for field verification of the following mills:

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S. J. Dana Shingle Mill, Fayston
MR 1
          John A. Grandfield Saw Mills, Fayston
MR 3
MR 4
          C. M. and M. L. Richardson Clapboard Mill, Fayston
MR 13
          Elmer O. Trask Saw and Shingle Mill, Waitsfield
          George W. Olmstead Butter Tub Shop, Waitsfield
MR 14
MR 27
          F. A. Allen Saw and Clapboard Mill, Warren
MR 37
          Israel Ward Saw Mill, Warren
MR 38
          Mills Brook Mill, Warren
MR 40
          Billings Mill, Warren
MR 41
          Van Deusen Mill, Warren
MR 42
          East Warren Cider Mill, Warren
MR 45
          Ashbal Miner Grist Mill, Warren
MR 46
          Ordway and Tyler Mill, Warren
MR 48
          Benjamin Vale Mill, Warren
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Small saw mills were probably a common sight on farms in nineteenth-century Mad River Valley, much like the maple sugaring operations in evidence today. Many of the larger operations employed up to twenty-five workers, and produced wood products, flour and cornmeal, cider, and cloth products. The larger mills were built and operated, bought and sold by the local industrialists of Warren, Waitsfield, and Fayston with such regularity that the same sites changed names, machinery, and usages frequently.

Some of the references to mills gleaned from the archival sources may duplicate the same mill site. Thorough research into the location and ownership changes of these mill sites, involving title searches of specific properties, examination of census data and business directories, and examination of available maps and photographs is needed for more complete clarification. Archeological field survey is necessary in particular to verify the locations and functions of potential mill sites identified during archival research. Assessing the historical significance of the mill sites identified by this study can only be accomplished by the location and field reconnaissance of individual sites. Although the flood of 1927 washed away many standing mill structures, subsurface archeological

deposits may contain information on the layout, period of usage, and products manufactured at these early industrial sites.

Mills are just one class of historic sites present in Mad River Valley. Other historic sites not researched as part of this study include houses, farm buildings, bridges, schoolhouses, and quarries and mines. The National Register nominations of Warren Village and the Village of Waitsfield have focused on residential and commercial buildings within these villages. Suggestions for thematic studies in Mad River Valley include industrial sites such as mines and quarries, and educational facilities such as schoolhouses. While the focus here has been on mills because of their large number and importance to the local economy, research into other types of historic and prehistoric sites should prove fruitful as well.

#### 4.3 Informant Information

As part of this assessment, local residents and scholars knowledgeable about historical events or sites and prehistoric artifact findspots were interviewed. In a number of cases, individuals made suggestions that were helpful in the course of carrying out this project. In others, subsequent researchers may follow up the comments received about possible site locations. People who were contacted include: Rupert Blair, Ruth Greenslit, Kit Hartshorn, Bill Rogers, Clesson Eurich, Arthur Williams, Fletcher Joslin, Emma Ford, Florence Folson, Reba Hall, David Lacy, Mary Gow, and Jenny Duel. Everyone was extremely generous with their time and information.

Rupert Blair spoke with the project team on August 15, 1989, and referred to his mother's history of Warren in the town library (Blair 1967). He also noted Kit Hartshorn's work on Warren's history, praising it for thoroughness. Among other things, he mentioned that the old stage coach road was originally constructed to "...avoid Indians on the main river," he discussed a number of the mills in the center of town that are also described in various gazetteers, and noted that a former surveyor from Rochester, John Paul, is knowledgeable about the logging industry in Granville. Mr. Blair also mentioned that International Paper once owned the Green Mountain National Forest lands and that evidently there is a cave on Doubletop Mountain. Caves were often used as temporary shelters both historically and prehistorically.

Arthur Williams referred the project team to a number of other people, including Willis Bragg, a selectman in Fayston, Albert Palmer, Clesson Eurich and Leonard Robinson. A conversation with Willis Bragg revealed that William Storey Rogers had a number of projectile points in his collection. Mr. Rogers' collection once included a large black flint projectile point, 2 1/2" long with a narrow base which is reputedly of local origin. Unfortunately, he no longer has the point in his possession. Mr. Rogers believes several areas in the Valley were utilized prehistorically. These include possible winter camp grounds in Moretown, an area tested as part of this project on Maynard's Farm across from the Church of Holy Blood (though Mr. Rogers identifies the artifact found there as a stone axe), ledges in Moretown, and locales that he considers likely habitation sites on his farm. Mr. Rogers said that Peter Goodyear from Moretown also collects artifacts from prehistoric Native American sites; however, Mr. Goodyear was out of state when attempts were made to reach him.

Clesson Eurich was interviewed on August 17, 1989. He said that the "old battlegrounds" in Fayston (currently near condominiums and a ski resort) contain a site that yielded many prehistoric artifacts when plowed. He points out that A. Baird's mill still operates and that across from Baird's mill where an auto repair shop is presently, a dam washed out last year. The associated mill was destroyed in the 1927 flood. It was repaired and then washed away again in 1938. The Moriardy Mill, once quite large, is gone and a ski club is now in its place. At one time, all the grain in the valley was ground there. Mr. Eurich has in his possession an old road map showing redesigned Route 100 with not only land takings but also structures identified. Through Warren, the old Route 100 corresponds with the main street along which the principal structures of the town are aligned, now identified in the Warren Village Historic District documentation as Town Highway 4.

According to discussions with Leonard Robinson, a steam-powered sawmill was once situated in East Warren along Plunkton Road near Kathleen Storey's residence, which is on a lake (see prior reference to MR 41). Both the Robinson's and Donaldson's barns were constructed using boards sawed at this mill.

Kit Hartshorn spent time in the field with the project team on August 16, 1989. She pointed out the location of Dan Ralph's mill and the mill on Lincoln Brook (MR 49 and 50, discussed earlier in the text and included in Appendix D). She displayed her collection of mill photographs, spoke of their historical contexts and graciously provided a xeroxed map by Roy Parsons depicting Warren mill locations (see Figure 3). A book of Ms. Hartshorn's photographs is on file in

the Warren Library. Kit Hartshorn is an excellent source of information for anyone interested in the industrial and commercial history of Warren.

Reba Hall related information about Mad River Barn, presently owned by Betsy Pratt, off Route 17. Projectile points allegedly were found in the beams of the barn. This is near the spot where Mr. Eurich speaks of a prehistoric site at the "battlegrounds." Ms. Hall also has a map of old mill sites, but due to time constraints, this source could not be consulted.

Fletcher Joslin notes that there was a big steam mill behind Mad River Barn. Mr. Joslin also knows of an area where prehistoric materials have been found in Waitsfield on the east side of the river. Mr. Joslin obviously has a strong interest in Waitsfield mills and history. For this reason, it was unfortunate that time did not permit further consultation with him.

Dr. David Lacey, the Green Mountain National Forest staff archeologist, noted that a number of historic sites recorded for National Forest lands document uplands use. He and his staff helped with this study by verifying Vermont Division for Historic Preservation site inventory records.

### 5.0 FIELD RESULTS

The field work portion of this project encompassed limited testing of known prehistoric Native American artifact findspots in addition to pedestrian surface reconnaissance of three resource priority areas (RPAs) in order to assess their potential for containing archeological sites. Two prehistoric find spots (F.S.-7 (WA) and F.S.-11 (WA)), both in Waitsfield, were briefly tested to determine if additional cultural material or evidence of past activity could be identified. In both cases, no additional prehistoric artifacts were found. At F.S. 7 (WA), however, two historic components were recorded. One consists of a standing structure (Cooper's Shop) and associated subsurface remains, and the other consists of possible subsurface remains at the site of the Samuel Barnard house. These were recorded and assigned site number VT-WA-39.

Pedestrian surface reconnaissance of three one kilometer square areas was undertaken, one in each town. The primary purpose was to evaluate the potential of these areas for containing prehistoric and historic sites in terms of environmental variables such as topography and distance to water, as well as recent development or disturbance. Limited shovel testing was undertaken as part of the reconnaissance. No new sites were recorded within the pedestrian reconnaissance areas; however, several new historic archeological sites were recorded outside their boundaries. A mill site (Daniel Ralph Mill, VT-WA-43 or MR 50) and a cellar hole possibly associated with a former mill site (Bagley Clothespin Factory and Saw Mill, VT-WA-41 or MR 49) were recorded on Lincoln Brook in Warren. A historic talc mine was recorded in Fayston (VT-WA-40). A log dam (VT-WA-42 or MR 23), probably associated with a tannery mill at one time, was recorded on an unnamed brook east of Mad River in Waitsfield.

## 5.1 Site Testing: F.S.-11 (WA)

F.S.-11 (WA), originally recorded in 1987, is a projectile point findspot on the farm of Mr. Evert Maynard of Moretown, Vermont (Appendix E). Mr. Maynard and an Extension Agent from Connecticut were walking fields some 35 years ago and found a reddish chert projectile point in a field near a stream and a brook. The Extension Agent kept the find. The Vermont Archeological Inventory site form indicated that the artifact was found on a terrace above the west bank of Mad River, south of a small unnamed brook at the Moretown/Waitsfield town line. Mr. Maynard described the findspot location more precisely as the flat pasture area south of the brook and farm road, and near the bank of the spring. During the initial field reconnaissance, a possible stone net sinker was found on the surface, on the slope to the northeast of the testing grid.

Testing methods included the excavation of a grid of shovel test pits, placed 8 meters apart (methodology is based upon Peebles 1989), on the top of this terrace (Figures 1a and 1b). The grid was established from north and east baselines, and a total of 16 shovel test pits were excavated. The shovel test pits, measuring 50 x 50 centimeters square, were excavated in the northwest quadrants of the testing grid (ie., at grid coordinates NO/EO, a 50 x 50 centimeter shovel test pit was excavated with its northwest corner at gridpoint N1/EO). No lithic artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel test pits, but a bone (mammal tooth) fragment and one piece of charcoal were recovered from the upper zone of shovel test pit N8/E8 (Appendix F). A soil anomaly at the topsoil/subsoil transition was recorded as Feature 1 in shovel test pit N24/EO. Feature 1 is probably non-cultural in origin, as its partial excavation did not reveal any associated artifacts (Plate 1).

In addition to the 16 shovel test pits excavated in the grid framework, four additional shovel test pits were excavated. A shovel test pit was excavated at N48/E24 (northwest quadrant), closer to the farm road and brook to the north along the slope. No cultural artifacts were found in this unit. Because Evert Maynard further described the location of the original find spot as behind the ledge in the pasture on top of the terrace, three additional shovel test pits were excavated at NO/W72, NO/W80, and S8/W72. No artifacts were found in any of these shovel test pits. Bedrock was encountered at about 15 centimeters below surface in unit S8/W72, indicating the shallower soil cover and poorer drainage in this area as compared to the grid area.

Soil profiles, generally of the north wall, were recorded for each shovel test pit excavated (Appendix G). In general, the soil profiles in the 16 test pits in the grid area showed silty loam topsoils overlying fine and coarse sands. The three test pits further west (NO/W72, NO/W80, S8/W72) contained silty clay soils instead of sandy soils. Soil augering was undertaken in NO/EO, N8/E8, N16/E16, N48/E24, NO/E72 and NO/W80 in order to obtain additional soil data. A transition from sand to dark grayish brown gley was found at a depth of between 106 and 135 centimeters below surface. The soil profiles from the test pits indicate old floodplain deposits on this terrace. No buried cultural midden was found in the test pits or cores.

The area of the findspot at F.S.-11 (WA) was thoroughly tested with a total of 20 shovel test pits, and although one feature was identified, it probably is natural in origin, as no artifacts were found within the excavated portion. Therefore, it is concluded from information within the zone tested that F.S.-11

(WA) was an isolated projectile point find rather than a prehistoric encampment site. No site number was assigned; however, other areas nearby may yet prove to be loci of prehistoric settlement (see discussion in conclusions).

### 5.2 Site Testing: F.S.-7 (WA)

F.S.-7 (WA), also recorded as VT-WA-39, is a Paleo-Indian projectile point findspot, recorded during the Vermont Fluted Point Survey conducted by Stephen Loring (1980). This spear point, originally mentioned in an article on fluted projectile points from Massachusetts (Fowler 1954), is described as a fluted projectile point of black flint, found on a ridge southeast of Swamp Brook and one and one-half miles south of Moretown, Vermont. This places the find over the Waitsfield town line, on the east side of Mad River. The Vermont Archeological Inventory site form records a conversation with Dr. Peter A. Thomas of the University of Vermont wherein the projectile point is described as having been found during construction of a small carpenter shop located northwest of a barn. The shop was built in the early nineteenth century.

The location of F.S.-7 (WA) appears to be on the property of George and Dorothy Carpenter of the Carpenter Farm Inn (Appendix E). The small building in question is a storage building on the northeast side of North Road, northwest of a large barn. A cooper shop is recorded on the Beers (1873) map at this location. Mr. Carpenter confirmed that this building was originally used as a cooper shop, and still retained the slats at the ceiling from which buckets and tubs were hung. Mr. Carpenter related the story that an Indian buried with a tomahawk was found when the building was constructed in the 1870s, but did not know anything about the ancient projectile point recorded for this area. The information about the

burial and the tomahawk is noteworthy, because of archival information on a similar find on the property of Samuel Barnard. Barnard's house is recorded near this location on Jones' (1909) map, while the 1873 Beers map records the cooper shop and the G. Olmstead house here. The following reference is recorded by Hemenway (1882: 777-778):

In 1808, Samuel Barnard, while at work in his sugar-place, found a two-gallon brass kettle turned upside down on a rock.... Another was found not long after on the lot lying east of Mr. Barnard's, and not very far from the stop where the first one was found. In 1822, as Ebenezer Barnard (son of Samuel), and Rufus Childs, were clearing a part of this same sugar-place, they found a gun and pistol, tomahawk, and about a quart of beads, made of something resembling brown earthen ware.... The gun was found sticking out of the ground, and in digging to see if some chief had been buried there, the pistol and beads were found at a depth of about 2 feet.

Still unclear is how many sites and what specific locations are referred to by this story of guns, tomahawks, and beads; by Mr. Carpenter's information about a burial with tomahawk at the cooper shop; and by the Paleo-Indian projectile point in the museum in Massachusetts that originally came from south of Moretown, Vermont.

Testing of F.S.-7 (WA) proceeded with the excavation of a total of five shovel test pits around the standing cooper shop (Plates 2 and 3; Figure 2). The testable area around the cooper shop is constricted by an addition onto the front of the shop, by the cutting of a road and driveway, by a steeply sloping bank on the north side, and by machinery stored around the building. These factors served to limit the available testing locales. Two shovel test pits were excavated to the northwest of the building, one to the south, one to the southeast, and one on the east side of the shed. No prehistoric Native American artifacts were encountered, but historic debris was found in all units. These historic

materials, all found in the upper 15-25 centimeters of excavations, consisted of recent glass, metal and plastic associated with the current use of the building, as well as square cut nails and earthenware fragments associated with the cooper shop. Shovel test pits were excavated to a depth of between 45 and 75 centimeters below surface.

Soil profiles revealed a very dark brown, silt loam humus zone from the ground surface to 10-15 centimeters below surface, underlain by a thin zone of grayish brown silt loam in some shovel test pits, and a subsoil of dark yellowish brown, silty clay to sandy silt, with gravels and large rocks present. These soil profiles show normal soil development in this area, and do not indicate that the area around the cooper shop had been extensively altered by construction. A cellar had not been dug for this building, but instead the foundation walls at the west and north sides of the building were built at ground level, while on the east side, the original surface was apparently graded for the foundation wall placement. Mr. Carpenter noted that any artifacts found during construction of the cooper shop should be close to the ground surface, since when he put the addition onto the front of the building, he needed to cut into the high (east) side only minimally. Any artifacts would probably have been found on the east side of the building.

Although no cultural materials pertaining to Native American site use were found during the testing of F.S.-7 (WA), the cooper shop itself was recorded and assigned site number VT-WA-39 (Plates 2 and 3). This building consists of a clapboard structure on a foundation of stone and concrete, with two windows on the west side, one on the north, and a door on the east side. A chimney is

located on the east side of the building. The structure originally measured 6.2  $\times$  4.9 meters, with an addition 1.3 meters wide on the south (front) side. This addition, added by Mr. Carpenter to facilitate equipment storage, has vertical planking construction and garage-type doors on the front. The original plank flooring was removed at the time of the addition, and galvanized roofing has also been added.

In addition to the cooper shop, the site of the Samuel Barnard homestead was recorded and also designated VT-WA-39 (Plate 4). This house was once located to the southeast of the heifer barn now located in the pasture behind Carpenter's barn. The house itself was taken down by Carpenter when it began falling down and became unsafe. According to Mr. Carpenter, the Samuel Barnard house was a mirror image of the John Barnard house across the river (Plate 5). At present, equipment is stored in the area to the southeast of the heifer barn; the only indication of the house now visible is a small amount of brick rubble. No subsurface testing was conducted in this area.

No further information could be obtained on the site of the brass kettle find or where guns, beads, and a tomahawk were found at Barnard's sugaring place. Mr. Carpenter did not know where Barnard's sugaring place was, but did describe an old sugaring place to the east of the Samuel Barnard site. This sugaring shack was moved by Carpenter and his father years ago. All that remains in the area now is a small stone and brick construction (Plate 6). A walkover of this area revealed the presence of several small springs in the pasture areas, as well as an area of rock ledges or outcrops on the west-facing hillside to the south of the sugar shack remains. When asked about the Swamp Brook referred to by Fowler

(1954), Mr. Carpenter said he was not aware of a Swamp Brook in Waitsfield but suggested that the upper reaches of the unnamed brook running north of the cooper shop had springs and small brooks that make the hillside swampy. Nonetheless, native peoples may have camped on lands near these springs, perhaps in the shelter of the rock ledges on the hillside.

## 5.3 Pedestrian Surface Reconnaissance: RPA #1, Warren

Resource Priority Area (RPA) #1 is a 1 kilometer square encompassing a segment of the Mad River at Warren Falls and the hillsides on the east and west side of the river (Appendix B). An unnamed brook flows into the river on the east. Several areas here appear to have good potential for prehistoric native settlement. First, the Warren Falls area itself has a variety of environmental characteristics that make it a high sensitivity area for prehistoric sites. There is high land on both sides of the river at the falls, and a brook enters the river just below the falls. The lands to the east of the falls and to the south of the brook confluence were walked. A rock outcrop or ledge was found along the east bank of Mad River above the falls. Since this appeared to be a potential site locale, two shovel test pits were excavated, but these failed to locate any prehistoric artifacts. Another area that appeared to have good site potential is the high ground at the confluence of the unnamed brook and Mad River. Although no artifacts were observed during a surface walkover, this area warrants more intensive examination in future Phase I investigations.

The unnamed brook was walked to the southeast, away from the river. The area of highest prehistoric archeological site potential on the south side of the brook is between about 1100' and 1300' elevation where rock outcrops and ledges on the

hillside are found fairly close to the brook. Some of these larger ledges look like good locales for prehistoric camp sites, and are good candidates for future investigation. The north side of the brook was also investigated. Although the slope on this side is more gradual, there is also more surface water. No ledges or rockshelters were seen on this side, and therefore the potential for prehistoric archeological sites appears lower.

The pedestrian surface reconnaissance included the west side of Mad River as well, which incorporates part of the Green Mountain National Forest. Some of this land has been cleared, leveled, and planted in pine trees. At Warren Falls, there is high ground on the west side of the river that drops off sharply. Areas above the falls have more gradual access to the river and for this reason may have greater potential for containing prehistoric sites. North of the boundary of pedestrian reconnaissance on the west side of the river there is an area with rock outcrops and ledges that may also have good potential for the presence of prehistoric sites.

During the background research phase, it was noted that the Roy Parsons map (n.d.) showed Will Thayer's Mill (possibly MR 43) on an unnamed brook ("near Goldie Taylor's house") near the confluence with Mad River (Figure 3). The brook confluence area was walked but no mill remains were found. Along Mad River itself, there is an area with piled rock on both sides of the river, possibly cultural in origin, but so little remains that the site was difficult to assess. Perhaps a dam was once at this location behind the house marked on the Beers (1873) map as the C. Moore house (Plate 7). In addition, there is a large metal gear shaft located near the shovel test pits at the ledge above Warren Falls.

This may have washed here in high water, as no structural remains were seen nearby. It is not known to what extent flooding along Mad River has affected the archeological sites in this area.

In summary, RPA #1 contains several zones with high prehistoric site potential. The Warren Falls area and confluence of the unnamed brook may have been visited in prehistoric times much as it is visited today, as evidenced by recent campfire locations near the falls. Although the confluence area has been affected by construction related to Route 100 and by housing along the road, there are high areas along this brook, close to water and protected by ledges, that appear to retain undisturbed characteristics and should be considered as potential preservation priority areas.

# 5.4 Pedestrian Surface Reconnaissance: RPA #2, Fayston

The Fayston resource priority area (RPA) is a 1 kilometer square in the German Flats along Slide Brook (Appendix B). German Flats is a low-lying area to the west of Slide Brook that has become more developed with residential housing in the last twenty years. Although the confluence of Slide Brook and Lockwood Brook has environmental characteristics that would have contributed to high archeological sensitivity, the area is now developed. A shingle mill (MR 9) recorded on the Beers (1873) map was apparently located at this confluence, but no mill remains were found in the course of the reconnaissance.

One section of this resource priority area, currently undeveloped, seems especially noteworthy as a potential prehistoric Native American site. It is a high, flat ridge east of Slide Brook at the confluence area, and west of a

depression that presently has several farm ponds and may have supported an intermittent stream in the past. One shovel test pit excavated on this ridgetop yielded no evidence of prehistoric use. However, the height of the ridgetop, its proximity to water sources, and its undeveloped state contribute to consideration of this ridge as an archeologically sensitive location warranting further investigation.

South of this ridgetop, the reconnaissance concentrated on a high hillside on the eastern side of Slide Brook. This area is presently mixed woodland and pasture, and is used for maple sugar harvesting. The slope is fairly gradual on this side of the river, and no rock outcrops or ledges were noted; this hillslope does not appear to be an area of high archeological sensitivity. No shovel tests were excavated here. On the west side of Slide Brook, there is a broad expanse of low-lying wooded land. This side of the brook appears to have lower site potential because of the low elevation and susceptibility to flooding.

RPA #2 in Fayston is an area that is now being developed because of its location and even terrain. Because of this development, prehistoric and historic archeological sites, if present, may be affected, and the area should be systematically investigated. However, prehistoric settlement may have been seasonally limited by high water and flooding. The high ridgetop and terrace to the east of Slide Brook have the greatest potential for containing sites. These areas are close to water sources for prehistoric habitation, but high enough to minimize flood risk. Some site potential may also lie in the eastern edge of the resource priority area on the steeper, west-facing hillsides, but these hillsides are archeologically less sensitive and less likely to be developed.

# 5.5 Pedestrian Surface Reconnaissance: RPA #3, Waitsfield

RPA #3 is located in the floodplain, terraces, and steeper hillsides on the eastern side of Mad River in Waitsfield (Appendix B). The floodplain area is presently extensively farmed, mostly in corn. At the time of the reconnaissance, the fields were in crops, and surface investigation was not possible. Early histories record that the floodplain of Mad River Valley was used for hunting and transportation by Native Americans at the period of initial contact with Euro-Americans. Prehistoric utilization of the river resources by Native Americans may extend over a period of thousands of years, and include hunting and gathering of food resources and habitation, as well as agricultural use in late prehistoric times. Prehistoric sites may be found by further investigation of the floodplain, which optimally should be investigated for surficial site evidence in the spring between initial plowing and the planting of crops.

A transect of four auger probes was placed in the floodplain to obtain geomorphological information. The transect was placed at the western edge of the first terrace of Mad River, on the edge of a cornfield located west of North Road. Four core holes were spaced eight meters apart along east-west Transect A. Soils were stratified riverine deposits ranging from a dark brown very fine sandy, or slightly clayey, silt between 0-29 cm (the plowzone), to a dark yellowish brown gravely fine to medium gravely sand grading to cleaner and lighter sand with larger gravel inclusions between 29-80 cm. In cores #2, #3, and #4 some semi-lithified iron oxide concentrations were present, just above contact with impenetrable gravels, which occurred at 65-80 cm below the surface.

Because the valley bottoms may have been extensively altered by flooding (such as in the flood of 1927 or of 1938), the potential for intact prehistoric sites is greater on the higher terraces. Today, settlement in this area is concentrated along the 700' elevation on the east side of the floodplain. Especially favorable are the locales where small creeks and brooks cut through the terrace into the floodplain. These areas too should be systematically investigated. The unnamed brook on the south side of the area was walked, and it may hold high archeological potential.

The steep hillsides to the east of this terrace are another locale where high site potential exists. The higher slopes should have rock outcrops or ledges, such as those on the hillsides at the Carpenter Farm, that may have served as protected and sheltered locations for prehistoric settlement. Currently, these steep hillsides are not highly suitable for modern residential development.

RPA #3 in Waitsfield encompasses a cross section of the types of environments in the Mad River Valley. The floodplain to the east of the river is used extensively for farming today, but the deposition or scouring actions of floodwaters may have affected potential archeological sites in this zone. The seasonal risk of flooding may have discouraged year-round settlement, but the fertile floodplain soils may have attracted prehistoric agriculturalists. Greater site potential is projected for the terraces above the floodplain. There are several flat terrace areas in this study unit that combine favorable environmental factors such as proximity to water sources and lowered flood risk with level, west-facing aspects. Finally, the steep hillsides above the terrace and floodplain zones have high potential for containing sites in or near rock

ledges and shelters. This upland zone provides areas for protected and sheltered settlement or seasonal encampments as well as proximity to upland food resources, contributing to high site potential.

#### 5.6 Other Sites Recorded

Several additional sites were recorded during the field reconnaissance in Mad River Valley. These include a historic talc mine in Fayston, a historic dam site in Waitsfield, and two mill sites along the Lincoln Brook (Appendix B). The talc mine, VT-WA-40, located on the Waitsfield quadrangle, is in North Fayston, north of Shepard's Brook and close to the Waitsfield town line. The Beers' (1873) map shows a soapstone resource or quarry at or close to this location. Soapstone or steatite is a compact or massive form of talc. The talc mine was utilized historically, and additional documentary research might pinpoint the period of use and the reasons for abandonment. The mine presently consists of a large shaft or adit in the side of a hillside. The north face is an extensive wall of talc (Plate 8); at the south end, the shaft tunnels below the ground surface. On the east side there is a secondary shaft, partially tunneled into the hillside (Plate 9). Remains of metal machinery are present in this tunnel and several smaller pits are located in the area. Remains of associated buildings are also present in the area in the form of concrete pads and wood building ruins to one side of the main shaft.

In addition to noting the historic utilization of talc resources, a pedestrian reconnaissance of the area was undertaken to assess prehistoric site potential. Throughout much of prehistory, soapstone was an important natural resource used extensively by native people for the manufacture of cooking pots, as well as for

ceremonial purposes. Thus, the talc outcrops in this area may have been used prehistorically, although no evidence of this was observed during the short site visit. Because of the intermittent creek nearby, the talc resources, and the presence of sheltered rock outcrops and ledges both to the east and south of the talc mine, this area has a high potential for containing prehistoric settlement and/or quarrying activity sites.

During the reconnaissance of RPA #3 in Waitsfield, a historic dam (VT-WA-42 or MR 23) was recorded, located outside the area. This dam was apparently associated with a tannery, according to local residents. A log dam is recorded on the Jones (1909) map of Waitsfield, but no tannery is noted. The site, as recorded, consists of a dam constructed across the unnamed brook on the south edge of RPA #4 (Plate 10). The brook cuts through rock outcrops, creating steep-sided cliffs on both sides. The dam itself was constructed of seven horizontal logs, braced from the back, creating a pond upstream and a waterfall at the dam. No associated buildings were found during a reconnaissance of the area around the dam, but further investigation may locate associated mill remains.

A mill site (VT-WA-43 or MR 50), identified by Kit Hartshorn (personal communication 1989) as a lumber mill built by Daniel Ralph, was recorded on Lincoln Brook in Warren. This site presently consists of a stone wall or foundation on the north bank of the brook (Plate 11). A barn now stands to the north of the wall. The period of use of this mill is unknown, as is the extent of associated archeological deposits. Further investigation of this area is warranted.

Another mill site located on Lincoln Brook, to the east of MR 50, is the W. A. Bagley Clothespin Factory and Saw Mill (VT-WA-41 or MR 49). At this site, no mill remains were found near the brook itself, but a cellar hole foundation was recorded to the north of the brook (Plate 12). The cellar hole was apparently exposed during recent clearing and bulldozing of the area, and is now filled with logs and brush. The foundation remains are of a small two-room structure; part of the wooded superstructure remains near one corner. This cellar hole foundation may be the remains of a building associated with the mill on Lincoln Brook; because the land between the foundation and the creek has been disturbed, it is not known whether a mill was originally present at this location. Further investigation of this area is warranted.

### 6.0 CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Project Research

This study lays the groundwork for a broad-based inventory of archeological sites. By thoroughly reviewing archival sources, looking at prehistoric and historic site distributions in the area, and evaluating the environmental characteristics combined with the principal historic events, a framework for expected site sensitivity has been developed. Simply stated it is expected that prehistoric sites are located on level, well-drained soils near water or other strategic resources. The settlement model, presented in the Rural Resource Protection Plan (Farley et al. 1988), may be modified slightly to account for the severity of destruction during the 1927 flood.

It is expected that the floodplain sensitivity was to some extent lessened by attendant river scouring; however, the degree to which archeological sites were preserved or destroyed can only realistically be assessed using deep machine-excavated trenches. Areas also considered highly sensitive for prehistoric resources are high terraces (700' above sea level) which command a view of the valley, and loci adjacent to major river confluences. Similar areas on lesser confluences are likely to exhibit moderate sensitivity. Thus, the areas in the vicinity of F.S.-7 (WA) and F.S.-11 (WA) testing may warrant further investigation at some point in the future. In addition, outcrops of steatite and talc may have been exploited for raw materials by prehistoric native peoples, and rock ledges may have functioned as temporary shelters for campsites. Further research may confirm the likelihood that use of the upland regions of Mad River Valley was seasonal in nature.

Historical research demonstrates that, particularly during the 18th and 19th centuries, greater aggregation into villages took place. Clusters of residential and commercial properties occur in areas with characteristics advantageous for generating water power. Field checking and limited archeological testing of the mill sites identified in Section 4.0 at the Phase I level is likely to produce an index of areas highly sensitive for historic 18th and 19th century industrial resources. Due to the sheer quantity of data for these colonial time periods, presentation of a settlement model was not attempted.

Configurations of standing architecture already nominated or considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts contain potentially significant historic archeological sites or districts. It may be useful in some cases to simultaneously evaluate archeological significance and architectural significance in accordance with the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The mill industry, while dealt a crushing environmental blow by the 1927 flood and an economic blow by the 1929 depression, nevertheless represents an important period in the valley's history, marking the transition from water to steam-power in the 1890s after the Civil War. Other site types, for example school houses, both standing and ruined, deserve assessment to determine whether or not site preservation and available archival data indicate this category to be worthy of more intensive thematic study. Agricultural traditions may be explored in the context for historic agricultural resources recently developed by Vermont's Division for Historic Preservation (1989). Exploration along back roads revealed that numerous structural foundations are still visible in pastures where

vegetation is low. Changing agricultural land-use patterns can be more completely understood through mapping and analyzing farmstead sites such as these. Although in this study mill sites were emphasized, there are many other categories of commercial, residential, civic and agricultural sites, to name a few, that should also receive attention.

### 6.2 Project Recommendations

Based upon the findings of this archeological assessment of the Mad River Valley and conversations with community members, town selectmen, Brian Shupe of the Mad River Valley Planning District, members of the Certified Local Government Commission and Division for Historic Preservation staff, including Giovanna Peebles, State Archaeologist, a series of short and long term recommendations follow. In essence, the planning objectives that the Mad River Valley Planning District and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation seek to achieve are:

- 1. An inventory of archeological sites over fifty years old.
- 2. An evaluation of site significance in accordance with the criteria for listing sites on the Vermont State Register or the National Register of Historic Places (in exceptional cases, National Landmark status may be sought).
- 3. Development of preservation strategies to protect sites that hold the most research, educational, interpretive and cultural value (cf. 36 CFR Pt. 800).

A phased approach will allow communities in the valley to take into consideration special characteristics of New England archeological sites, such as the fact that

their general lack of visible surface remains complicates the inventory process. In addition, an evaluation of their relative importance ought to be based upon comparative regional historic and prehistoric contexts.

Compiling available background information on Mad River Valley archeology and producing a planning document is an impressive first step for the Mad River Valley Planning District. Future work should extend the scope and depth of the research completed to date to produce more detailed information on historic sites, to obtain more reports of prehistoric artifact finds, and to begin the process of systematically comparing sites found through archival and oral sources with field reconnaissance data. Field work directed by professional archeologists may show that some well-documented sites are poorly preserved, while other sites not featured prominently in the historical record may yet be discovered. Survey and excavation requirements could be incorporated into town reviews in advance of granting construction or quarrying permits, in this way automatically prioritizing archeologically sensitive areas subject to imminent development. Each small archeological survey that takes place will ultimately contribute to a broader understanding of the valley proper and will lessen the chances that a rare, irreplaceable, archeological site of state, national or even international significance is inadvertently destroyed.

As sites are discovered, their locations mapped, and inventory forms completed, progress will be made in the first of the historic preservation program's objectives -- Phase I site inventory. Periodically, comprehensive Phase I projects encompassing all of the Mad River Valley Planning District should be initiated to capitalize on the value of a natural study unit for synthesizing

data brought to light by isolated smaller inventory projects (such as those undertaken in response to Act 250 regulations) and providing an appropriate context for new analytical directions in archeological research.

Phase II site excavation for the purpose of evaluating a single site or district's significance by identifying the dates of occupation and the range of activities that took place there generally culminates in a determination of eligibility or ineligibility for listing in the State and National Registers. These studies fulfill the second goal -- site evaluation in accordance with the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

Large-scale Phase III excavations are usually undertaken to resolve complex research questions or to mitigate potential effects to site integrity. Intensive Phase III excavations to augment a protection strategy fulfill the third goal -- site/data preservation. Such excavations are sufficiently extensive to demonstrate to the public at large the cultural value of the site's archeological data and possible interpretive or educational benefits.

Protection of our irreplaceable archeological heritage is an important and feasible community goal -- one which will result in a heightened appreciation for and understanding of the cultural landscape that makes Mad River Valley such a special environment in which to live. There are a myriad of different activities useful for developing and implementing Mad River Valley's archeological preservation program. For example, public educational outlets can disseminate results of archeological research (Appendix H). Archeological site inventory, evaluation and protection measures and strongly crafted policy statements about

the value of archeological resources to the communities can be incorporated into the three individual town plans. In addition, local historical societies can broaden their charters to promote awareness of archeological site preservation, as well as the preservation of historic architecture, and Native Americans can identify areas especially important in their cultural traditions.

Besides members of the Mad River Valley Planning District and its subcommittees, community participants may include members of civic organizations, professional historians or archeologists, historical or archeological society members, (for example, members of the Vermont Historical Society and Vermont Archeological Society), Native American tribal members, teachers, students, Conservation Commission members, environmentalists and others. Professional participation at the State or regional level may include staff from the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, the Green Mountain National Forest, archeological consultants and university professors.

Given that some phases of site evaluation are labor-intensive, outside funding sources could be tapped. Examples include Act 200 Special Planning grants; Housing and Conservation Trust Funds; Third Century Fund and other Vermont or regional grant foundations; philanthropic support provided by groups like the Nature Conservancy; and private donations. The Mad River Valley Planning District's excellent track record would likely make the organization a good candidate for these and other grants. Creative approaches to making survey and excavation phases less costly might include teams incorporating professional archeologists and trained volunteers. The Drake Site excavations in New Hampshire presently employ this approach (Gary Hume personal communication 1990).

This assessment is the first of a series of steps in Mad River Valley's archeological program. Valley residents can look forward to an exciting period of discovery as various constituencies combine forces to explore Mad River's cultural heritage. Ultimately a picture of life in the Valley will emerge that spans ancient Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland settlement to much later historic industrial developments, illustrating processes of long-term cultural adaptation and change.

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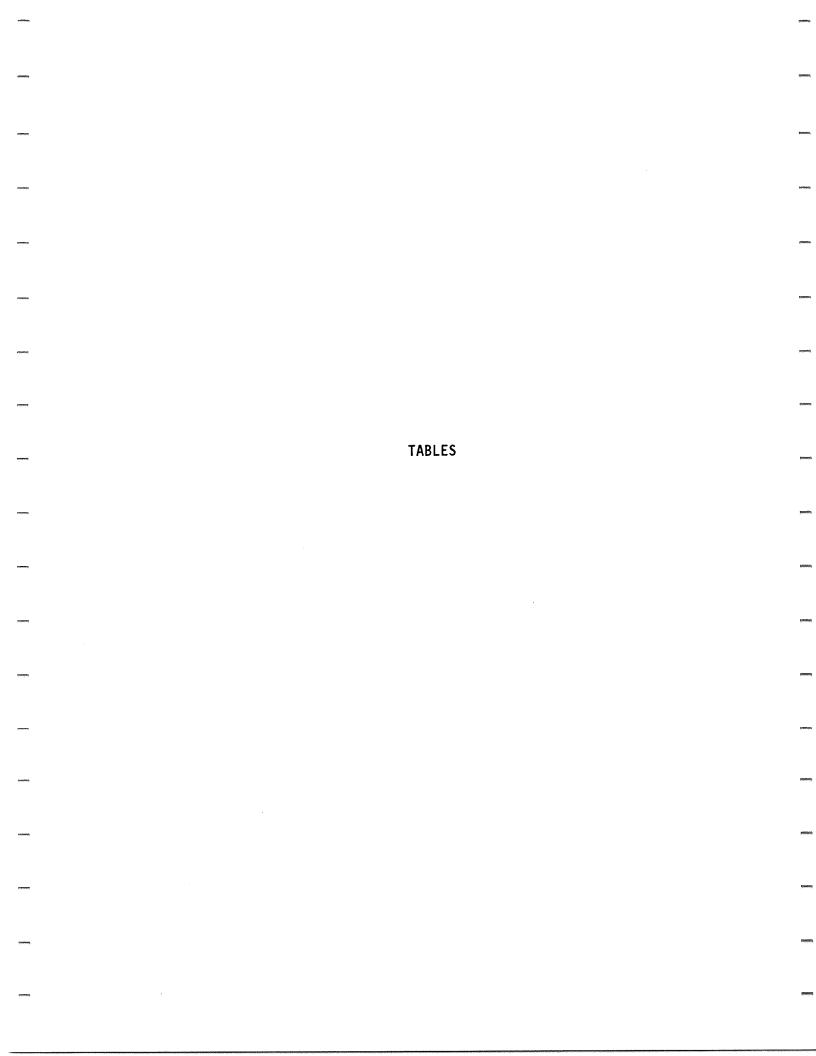
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Zimiles, Martha and Murray Zimiles

1973 Early American Mills. Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., New York.



Summary of Potential Historic Mill Sites and Component Functions. Table 1.

| Id. | Mill Name,<br>Location                            | shingle Mill | Clapboard Mill | saw Mill<br>Grist Mill | Cider Mill | Wool Carding | Lsnnery | Fulling Works | Mooden Ware | Carriage Shop | Blacksmith sh. | Starch Factory |   | Time Frame   |
|-----|---|--------------|----------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|---------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------|
| MR1 | S. J. Dana Mill<br>Mill Brook, Fayston            | ×            | ×              |                        |            |              | ×       |               | L           |               |                |                |   | ca. 1880s    |
| MR2 | C. D. Billings & Son Mill<br>Shepard Br., Fayston |              | ×              |                        |            |              |         |               |             |               |                |                | O | ca. 1864-90s |
| MR3 | J. A. Grandfield Mills<br>Shepard Br., Fayston    |              | ×              | ×                      |            |              |         |               |             |               |                |                | П | 1886-1890s   |
| MR4 | C.M./M.L. Richardson Mill<br>Mill Brook, Fayston  |              | ×              |                        |            |              |         |               |             |               |                |                | O | ca. 1880s?   |
| MR5 | E. A. Davis Mill<br>N. Fayston                    |              | ×              |                        |            |              |         |               |             |               |                |                | т | 1874-1890s   |
| MR6 | E. Ainsworth Mill<br>Mill Brook, Fayston          |              | ×              |                        |            |              |         |               |             |               |                |                | O | ca. 1870s    |
| MR7 | N. Boyce Mill<br>Deer Brook, Fayston              |              |                | ×                      |            |              |         |               |             |               |                |                | O | ca. 1870s    |
| MR8 | L. R(obinson?) & Son Mill<br>Mill Brook, Fayston  |              | ×              |                        |            |              |         |               |             |               |                |                | O | ca. 1870s    |
| MR9 | (J. J. Chase?) Mill<br>Slide Brook, Fayston       | ×            |                |                        |            |              |         |               |             |               |                |                | O | ca. 1870s    |

Table 1. (continued)

1870s-1900s 1870s-1900s 1874-1890s? Time Frame 1870s-1927 1870s-1927 1809/45? -1927 ca. 1909 1909 ca. 1909 ca. Sash/Door Fact. Starch Factory × Blacksmith sh. × × Carriage Shop × Wooden Ware Enlling Works X? Tannery Mool Carding Cider Mill Grist Mill × × Saw Mill X Clapboard Mill × × × × × Shingle Mill High Bridge Br., Waitsfld. Freeman Br., Warren Vill "Spauldings Br.," Waitsf Shepard Br., Waitsfield Mad R., Warren Village Pine Brook, Waitsfield Mad R., Warren Village T. D. Poland(?) Mill Mad R., Irasville Clay Brook, Warren Bradley Bros. Mill F. A. Allen Mill (continued) J. Skinner Mill P. Parker Mill P. Parker Mill B. Waits Mill Mill Name, Location Saw Mill Log Dam Table 1. MR25 MR26 MR27 MR22 MR23 MR24 MR20 MR19 MR21 Id. No.

Table 1. (continued)

| Id.  | Mill Name,<br>Location                            | Shingle Mill | Clapboard Mill | Saw Mill | Grist Mill<br>Cider Mill | Wool Carding | Таппету | Englind Works | Mooden Ware | Carriage Shop | Blacksmith sh. | Зтагср Растогу | Sash/Door Fact. | Time Frame   |
|------|---|--------------|----------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------|---------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| MR28 | Cardell and Bragg Mill<br>Warren Village          |              |                | ×        |                          |              |         |               |             |               |                |                |                 | 1870s-20th c |
| MR29 | H. W. Lyford Factory<br>Freeman Br., Warren Vill. |              |                |          |                          |              |         |               | ×           | X?            |                |                | ×               | 1838-1890s   |
| MR30 | D. C. Geer Shop<br>Mad R., Warren Village         |              |                |          |                          |              |         |               | ×           | ×             | •              |                |                 | 1862-1890s   |
| MR31 | G. Banister Blacksmithy<br>Mad R., Warren Village |              |                | ×        |                          |              | ×       |               |             |               | ×              |                |                 | 1870s-20th c |
| MR32 | S. Banister Mill<br>Mad R., Warren Village        |              |                |          | ×                        |              |         |               |             |               |                |                |                 | 1830s-1890s  |
| MR33 | W. A. Bagley Shop<br>Bradley Br., Warren          |              | X?             |          |                          |              |         |               | ×           |               |                |                |                 | 1870s-1890s? |
| MR34 | A. A. Parsons Mill<br>Lincoln Br., Warren         | X?           | ×              |          |                          |              |         |               | ×           |               |                |                |                 | 1878-20th c  |
| MR35 | B. F. Shaw Shop<br>Warren Village                 |              |                | ×        |                          |              |         |               | ×           | ×             |                |                |                 | 1872-1890s?  |
| MR36 | Stetson & Son Mill<br>Stetson Hollow, Warren      |              |                | ×        | ×                        |              |         |               | ×           |               |                |                |                 | 1870s-1927   |

Blacksmith sh. Carriage Shop Mooden Ware Enlling Works Tannery × Moor Carding Cider Mill × Grist Mill × X X × × Saw Mill X? Clapboard Mill × Shingle Mill Freeman Br., Warren Vill East Warren Cider Mill E. Warren Billings Mill Lincoln Br.?, Warren South Hollow, Warren Stetson Br., Warren H. W. Austin Mills Mills Brook Mill Mills Br., Warren Pike Hill, Warren South Hollow Mill (continued) H. Ladue Tannery Van Deusen Mill Warren Village A. Miner Mill I. Ward Mill Mill Name, Location Warren Table 1. **MR45 MR42 MR43 MR44** MR38 MR39 MR40 MR41 MR37 Id. No.

1805-1870s?

post-1873?

ca. 1870s

post-1873?

ca. 1815

? date

? date

ca. 1870s

ca. 1823

Time Frame

Sash/Door Fact.

Starch Factory

Table 1. (continued)

| Time Frame             | ca. 1835                                    | 1826-1870s?                                  | ? date                            | ca. 1870s   | ? date                               | ; date                                     |   |                   |
|------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| Sash/Door Fact.        |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 007   | H                 |
| Starch Factory         |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 0 11 1  | 7                 |
| Blacksmith sh.         |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 7 7 0   | က                 |
| Carriage Shop          |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 3 1 0   | 4                 |
| Mooden Ware            |   |  |                                   | ×   |                                      |  | 0 1 8   | ğ                 |
| Enlling Works          |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 0 1 0   | Н                 |
| Таплету                |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 722   | S                 |
| Wool Carding           |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 0 1 0   | Н                 |
| cider Mill             |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 000   | 4                 |
| Grist Mill             |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 5 m 0   | 2                 |
| Saw Mill               | X?  | X?   | X ?                               | ×   | ×                                    | ×  | 2<br>18<br>18                                     | 28                |
| Clapboard Mill         |   |  |                                   |   |                                      |  | 7 1 8   | 16                |
| spingle Mill           |   | X?   |                                   |   |                                      |  | 004   | ω                 |
| Mill Name,<br>Location | Ordway and Tyler Mill<br>Clay Brook, Warren | Sterling and Adams Mill<br>Mad River, Warren | B. Vale Mill<br>Mad River, Warren | <pre>W. A. Bagley(?) Mill Lincoln Br., Warren</pre> | D. Ralph Mill<br>Lincoln Br., Warren | Goodale and Neil Mill<br>Mad River, Warren | COMPONENTS:<br>Fayston:<br>Waitsfield:<br>Warren: | Total Components: |
| Id.                    | MR46  | MR47   | MR48                              | MR49  | MR50                                 | MR51                                       |   |                   |

Potential Historic Mill Sites in Fayston, Based on Archival Information. Table 2a.

| Project<br>Number | Property<br>Name                                 | Property<br>Location                 | Other Owners   | Other Functions                               | Time Frame | Sources                             |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------|-------------------------------------|
| MR 1              | S. J. Dana<br>Shingle Mill                       | Mill Brook,<br>Fayston               | I. Richardson<br>(builder)   | clapboard sawmill<br>grinding tan bark        | ca. 1880s  | Child 1889                          |
| MR 2              | <pre>C. D. Billings and Son Clapboard Mill</pre> | "Road 32,"<br>Mill Brook,<br>Fayston |  | Zachery's Tavern                              | 1864-1890s | Beers 1873<br>Child 1889<br>B. Hyde |
| MR 3              | J. A. Grandfield Shepard Brook,<br>Saw Mill      | l Shepard Brook<br>N. Fayston        | J.   |   | 1886-1890s | child 1889                          |
| MR 4              | C. M. and M. L.<br>Richardson<br>Clapboard Mill  | Mill Brook,<br>Fayston               | <pre>I. Richardson, W. S. Rich (builders)</pre>                              |   | ca. 1880s? | Child 1889                          |
| MR 5              | E. A. Davis<br>Clapboard Mill                    | N. Fayston                           | on site of earlier E. A<br>O. Davis Clapboard Saw<br>Deer Brook (Beers 1873) | ier E. A. and<br>ard Saw Mill on<br>rs 1873)? | 1874-1890s | Child 1889                          |
| MR 6              | E. Ainsworth<br>Clapboard Mill                   | Mill Brook,<br>Fayston               |  |   | ca. 1870s  | Beers 1873                          |
| MR 7              | N. Boyce<br>Saw Mill                             | Deer Brook,<br>N. Fayston            |  |   | ca. 1870s  | Beers 1873                          |
| MR 8              | L. R. and Son<br>Clapboard Mill                  | Mill Brook,<br>Fayston               | L. Robinson<br>owner?  |   | ca. 1870s  | Beers 1873                          |
| MR 9              | Shingle Mill                                     | Slide Brook,<br>Fayston              | J. J. Chase<br>owner?  |   | ca. 1870s  | Beers 1873                          |

Table 2b. Potential Historic Mill Sites in Waitsfield, Based on Archival Information.

| Project<br>Number | Property<br>Name                                   | Property<br>Location                   | Other Owners Other Functions   | Time Frame Sources                        | Ø                    |
|-------------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------|
| MR 10             | Palmer Bros.<br>Grist and<br>Saw Mills             | Village of<br>Waitsfield?              | same as grist/cider & saw mills<br>on Mad R. in Waitsfield Village<br>on Beers (1873) map?   | 1870s-80s? Child 1                        | 1889                 |
| MR 11             | M. L. Richardson Mill Brook<br>Saw Mill Waitsfield | Mill Brook,<br>Waitsfield              | <ul><li>I. Richardson</li><li>(builder),</li><li>I. E. Richardson?,</li><li>Green?</li></ul> | 1870s-1900s Beers 1<br>Child 1<br>Jones 1 | 1873<br>1889<br>1909 |
| MR 12             | F. Parker<br>Shingle Mill                          | Irasville                              | wool carding<br>mill<br>Parker & Son Tannery?<br>Nichols Fulling Works?                      | 1880s Child 1                             | 1889                 |
| MR 13             | E. O. Trask<br>Saw and<br>Shingle Mill             | N. Waitsfield                          |  | 1882-1890s? Child 1                       | 1889                 |
| MR 14             | G. W. Olmstead<br>Butter Tub<br>Shop               | Village of<br>Waitsfield               |  | 1884-1890s? Child 1                       | 1889                 |
| MR 15             | J. S. Newcomb<br>Carriage Shop                     | Village of<br>Waitsfield,<br>on Mad R. |  | 1870s-1900s Beers 1<br>Child 1<br>Jones 1 | 1873<br>1889<br>1909 |
| MR 16             | Grist and<br>Cider Mill                            | Village of<br>Waitsfield               | same as Palmer Mills (MR 10)?  | ca. 1870s Beers 1                         | 1873                 |
| MR 17             | Saw Mill   | Village of<br>Waitsfield               | same as Palmer Mills (MR 10)?  | ca. 1870s- Beers 1<br>1900s Jones 1       | 1873<br>1909         |

Table 2b. (continued)

| Project<br>Number | Property<br>Name             | Property<br>Location Other Owners                        | Other Functions                  | Time Frame          | Sources                  |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| MR 18             | Clapboard and<br>Grist Mills | Shepard Brook, E. Parker?<br>Waitsfield                  | Starch Factory?                  | ca. 1870s-<br>1900s | Beers 1873<br>Jones 1909 |
| MR 19             | Saw Mill                     | Shepard Brook, C. Matthew?<br>Waitsfield                 |                                  | ca. 1870s-<br>1900s | Beers 1873<br>Jones 1909 |
| MR 20             | T. D. Poland?<br>Saw Mill    | Mad River, J. S. Poland?<br>S of Irasville               | iron foundry?                    | ca. 1870s-<br>1900s | Beers 1873<br>Jones 1909 |
| MR 21             | B. Waits<br>Saw Mill         | "Shermans or<br>Clay Brook"<br>[High Bridge<br>Brook] in |                                  | ca. 1909            | Jones 1909               |
| MR 22             | J. Skinner<br>Saw Mill       | Pine Brook,<br>Waitsfield                                |                                  | ca. 1909            | Jones 1909               |
| MR 23             | Log Dam                      | "Spauldings<br>Brook",<br>Waitsfield                     | associated with<br>tannery site? | ca. 1909            | Jones 1909               |

Potential Historic Mill Sites in Warren, Based on Archival Information. Table 2c.

| Project<br>Number | Property<br>Name   | Property<br>Location                               | Other Owners  | Other Functions  | Time Frame            | Sources  |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| MR 24             | P. Parker<br>Saw and<br>Shingle Mill   | Mad River,<br>Warren<br>Village                    | S. Austin   | Clapboard/<br>Saw Mill   | 1870s-1927            | Beers 1873<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                     |
| MR 25             | P. Parker<br>Clapboard<br>Mill   | Mad River<br>& Freeman<br>Brook, Warren<br>Village | W. Cardell<br>R. C. Perkins?                                      | Starch Factory<br>Clapboard Mill?  | 1870s-1927            | Beers 1873<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                     |
| MR 26             | Bradley Bros. Mad<br>Shingle, Bobbin Warr<br>and Clapboard Vill<br>Mill ("Warren<br>Wooden Bowl and<br>Chair Stock Factory") | Mad River,<br>Warren<br>Village                    | C. Sargent<br>T. Heyward<br>Hemmingway Bros                       | blacksmith shop<br>wooden bowl/<br>hoe handle shop<br>Bros. wooden bowl/<br>chair stock mill | 1809/45?<br>-1927     | Beers 1873<br>Hemenway<br>1882<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967 |
| MR 27             | F. A. Allen<br>Saw and<br>Clapboard Mill   | Clay Brook,<br>Warren                              |   |  | 1874-1890s?           | Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                                   |
| MR 28             | E. Cardell<br>and G. Bragg<br>Saw Mill   | Warren<br>Village                                  | leased to F. A. Alle<br>Cooperative Creamery<br>H. W. Brooks Mill | A. Allen<br>Yreamery<br>Mill   | 1870s-<br>mid-20th c. | Beers 1873<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                     |
| MR 29             | <pre>H. W. Lyford Tub Factory (clothespin, pail handle, &amp; tub manuf.)</pre>  | S of Freeman<br>Brook in<br>Warren<br>Village      | H. Sterling   | sash & door<br>factory, carriage<br>shop   | 1838-1890s            | Beers 1873<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                     |

Table 2c. (continued)

| Project<br>Number | Property<br>Name   | Property<br>Location            | Other Owners Othe   | Other Functions  | Time Frame            | Sources  |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| MR 30             | D. C. Geer<br>Carriage,<br>Casket, and<br>Furniture Shop | Mad River,<br>Warren<br>Village | powered by the Cardell<br>Bragg mill<br>Cota House now stands   | ll &<br> s on site   | 1862-1890s            | Beers 1873<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                     |
| MR 31             | G. Banister<br>Blacksmith<br>Shop                        | Mad River,<br>Warren<br>Village | W. Cardell, Keith & Son tanne<br>Benway & Wakefield, Palmer<br>& Wakefield, blacksmith shop<br>H. W. Brooks sawmill | Son tannery<br>Palmer<br>mith shop                                       | 1870s-<br>mid-20th c. | Beers 1873<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                     |
| MR 32             | S. Banister<br>Grist Mill                                | Mad River,<br>Warren<br>Village | Kimball & Parker<br>(builders)  |  | 1830s-1890s           | Beers 1873<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                     |
| MR 33             | W. A. Bagley<br>Cooper Shop<br>(Butter Tub<br>Factory)   | Bradley Br.,<br>Warren          | G. S. Hanks roll clot   | rollingpin,<br>clothespin,<br>clapboard mill                             | 1870s-90s?            | Beers 1873<br>Hemenway<br>1882<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967 |
| MR 34             | A. A. Parsons<br>Clapboard Mill                          | Lincoln Br.,<br>Warren          | E. Butterfield clot<br>C. A. Hart<br>H. D. Wakefield clap<br>C. Miller<br>Parker & Ford<br>Bowen & Hunter bobb      | <pre>clothespin fact.     " clapboard mill     "     " bobbin mill</pre> | 1878-mid<br>-20th c.  | Child 1889<br>Blair 1967<br>Parsons nd                     |
| MR 35             | B. F. Shaw<br>Carriage Shop                              | Warren<br>Village               | G. Hanks (builder)<br>P. Parker butt  | r)<br>butter tub fact.   | 1872-1890s?           | Child 1889<br>Blair 1967                                   |

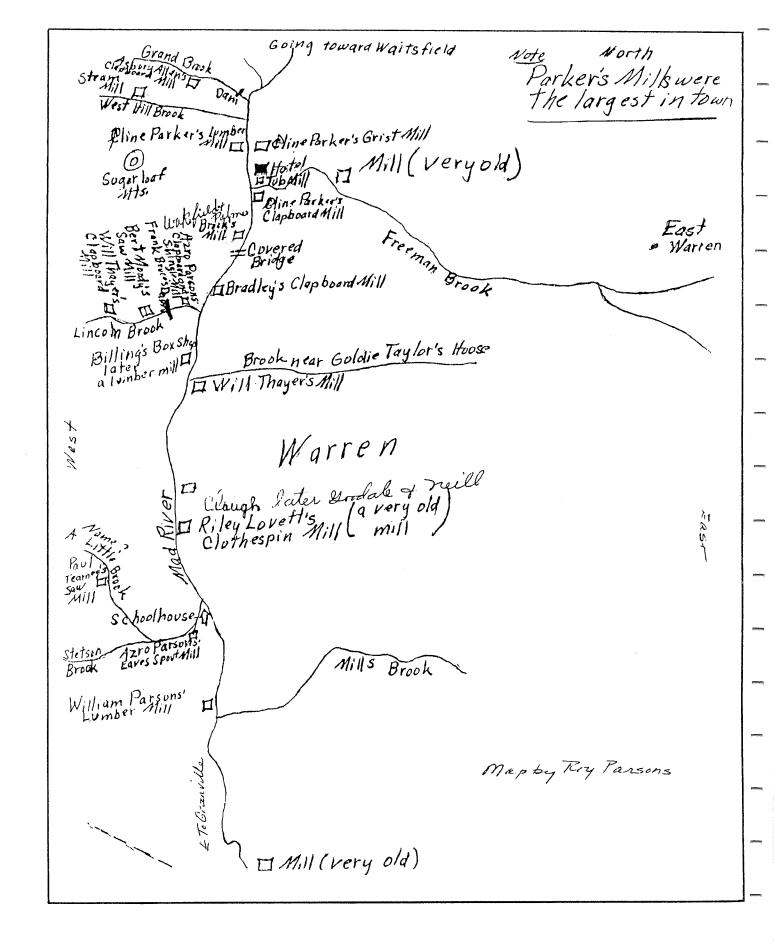
Table 2c. (continued)

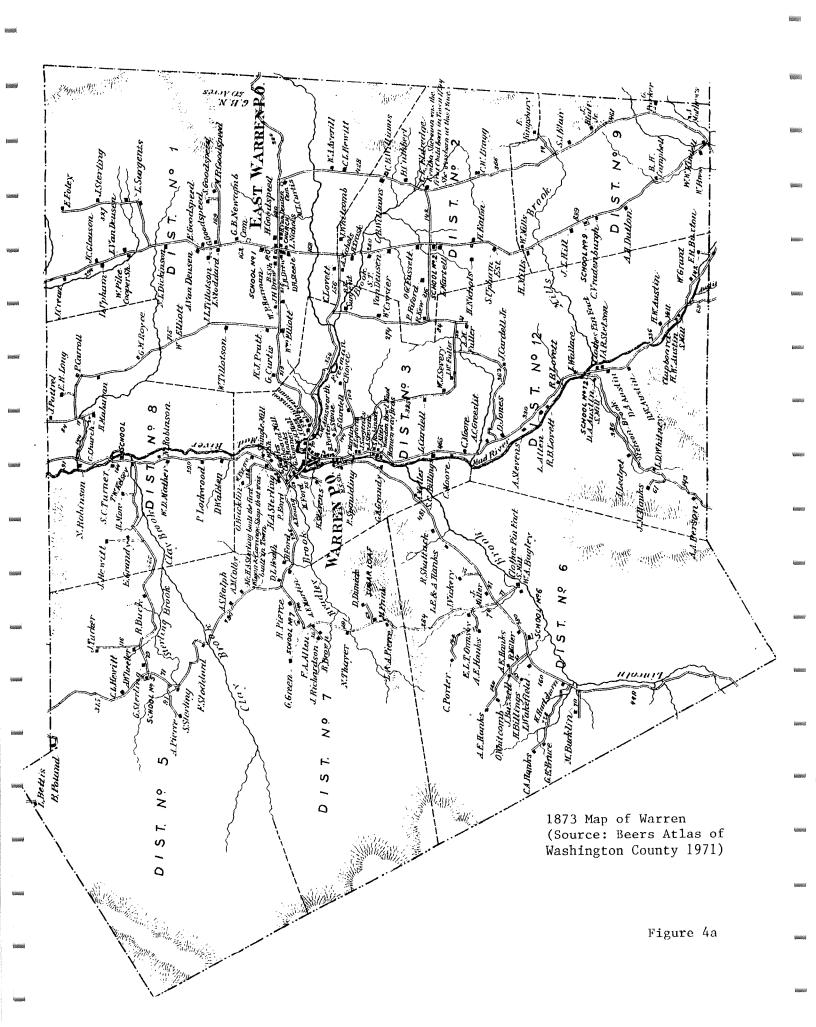
| Project<br>Number | Property<br>Name                           | Property<br>Location                                  | Other Owners                                  | Other Functions                                   | Time Range           | Sources  |
|-------------------|--|---|---|---|----------------------|--|
| MR 36             | Stetson & Son<br>Saw/Cider Mill            | Mad River<br>and Stetson<br>(Hollow)<br>Brook, Warren | J. A.<br>D. A.                                | R. Stetson? clothespin fact.?<br>Austin? sawmill? | ;<br>1870s?-<br>1927 | Beers 1973<br>Hemenway<br>1882<br>Child 1889<br>Blair 1967 |
| MR 37             | I. Ward<br>Saw Mill                        | Pike Hill,<br>Warren                                  | Mr. Mills                                     |   | 1805-1870s?          | Blair 1967   |
| MR 38             | Mills Brook<br>Mill                        | Mills Brook,<br>Warren                                | Mr. Mills                                     |   | post-1873?           | Blair 1967   |
| MR 39             | H. W. Austin<br>Clapboard<br>and Saw Mills | Mad R. and<br>Stetson Br.,<br>Warren                  |   |   | ca. 1870s            | Beers 1873<br>Hemenway<br>1882<br>Blair 1967               |
| MR 40             | Billings<br>Mill                           | Lincoln<br>Brook?,<br>Warren                          | related to S. C. Bil.<br>on Beers (1973) map? | <pre>c. Billings house 3) map?</pre>              | post-1873?           | Blair 1967   |
| MR 41             | Van Deusen<br>Mill                         | Warren  | Larry & Turgeon                               | saw mill  | ca. 1815             | Blair 1967   |
| MR 42             | East Warren<br>Cider Mill                  | East<br>Warren  | N. Dickenson<br>J. Mobus                      |   | <i>ر</i> ٠٠          | Blair 1967   |
| MR 43             | South Hollow<br>Saw Mill                   | South<br>Hollow                                       | W. Bagley?<br>W. Thayer                       | clapboard mill?<br>saw mill                       | ٠٠                   | Hemenway<br>1882<br>Blair 1967                             |

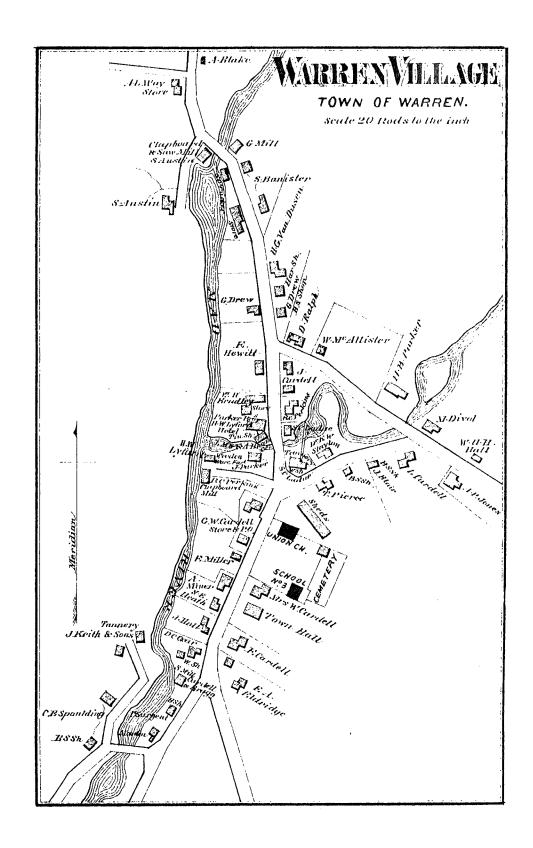
Table 2c. (continued)

| Project<br>Number | Property<br>Name                                   | Property<br>Location                   | Other Owners Other Functions                              | Time Frame           | Sources                    |
|-------------------|--|--|---|----------------------|----------------------------|
| MR 44             | H. Ladue<br>Tannery                                | Warren<br>Village                      | S. C. Ladue Tannery and Wood Shop                         | ca. 1870s            | Beers 1873<br>Blair 1967   |
| MR 45             | A. Miner<br>Grist Mill                             | Freeman<br>Brook,<br>Warren<br>Village | [related to the site of the Banister Grist Mill (MR 32)?] | <b>ca.</b> 1823      | Blair 1967                 |
| MR 46             | Ordway and<br>Tyler Mill                           | Clay Brook,<br>Warren                  |   | ca. 1835             | Blair 1967                 |
| MR 47             | Sterling<br>and Adams<br>Mill                      | Mad River,<br>Warren                   | <pre>H. A. Sterling? shingle mill &amp;  wood shop?</pre> | ca. 1826<br>- 1870s? | Beers 1873<br>Blair 1967   |
| MR 48             | B. Vale<br>Mill                                    | Mad River,<br>Warren                   |   | ۰۰                   | Blair 1967                 |
| MR 49             | W. A. Bagley?<br>Clothespin<br>Factory/Saw<br>Mill | Lincoln<br>Brook,<br>Warren            |   | ca. 1870s            | Beers 1873                 |
| MR 50             | D. Ralph<br>Mill                                   | Lincoln<br>Brook,<br>Warren            |   | <i>د.</i><br>×       | K. Hartshorn               |
| MR 51             | Goodale<br>and Neil<br>Lumber Mill                 | Mad River,<br>Warren                   | formerly Clough's Mill                                    | ۷٠                   | R. Greenslit<br>Parsons nd |

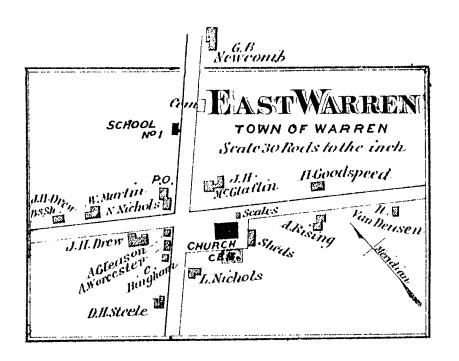
FIGURES



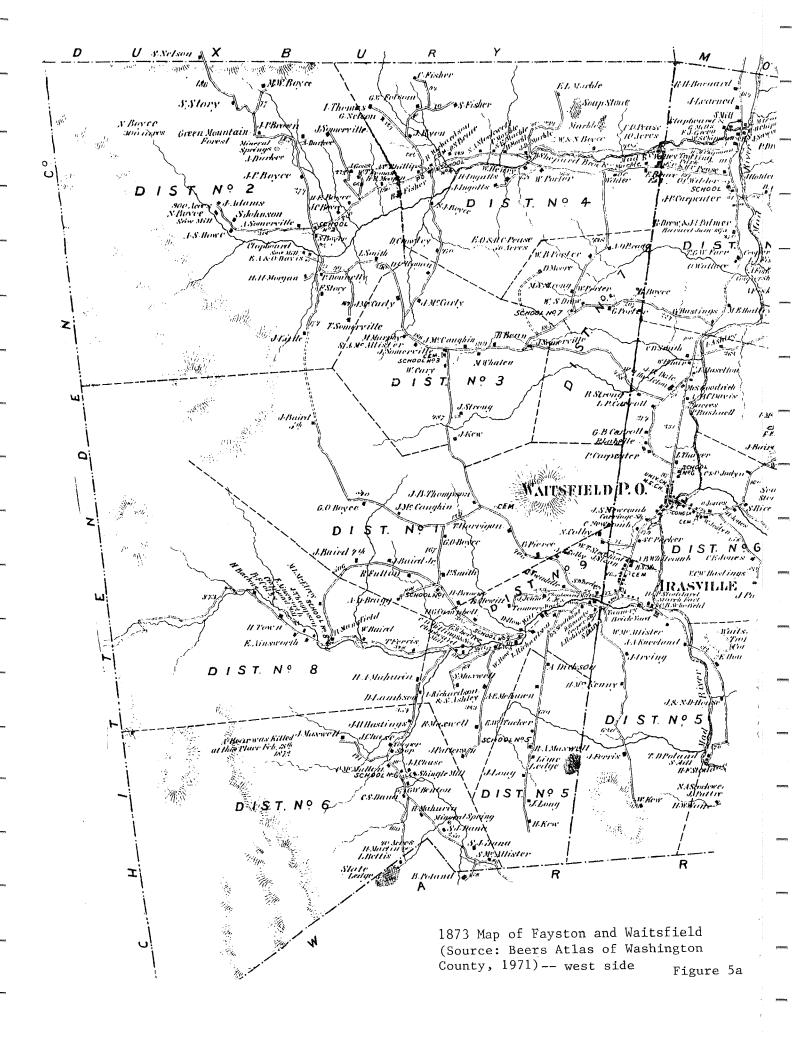


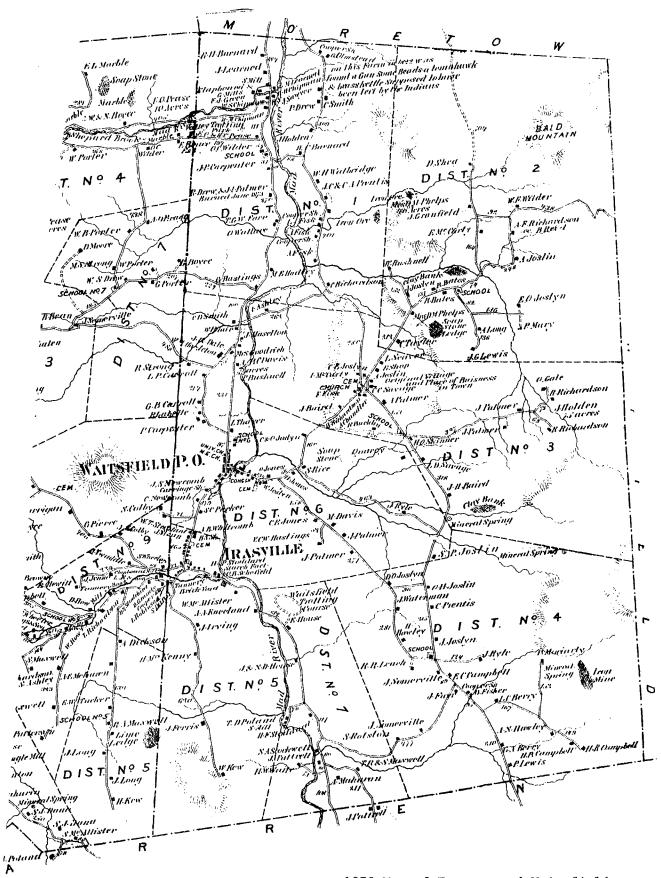


1873 Map of Warren Village (Source: Beers Atlas of Washington County, 1971)

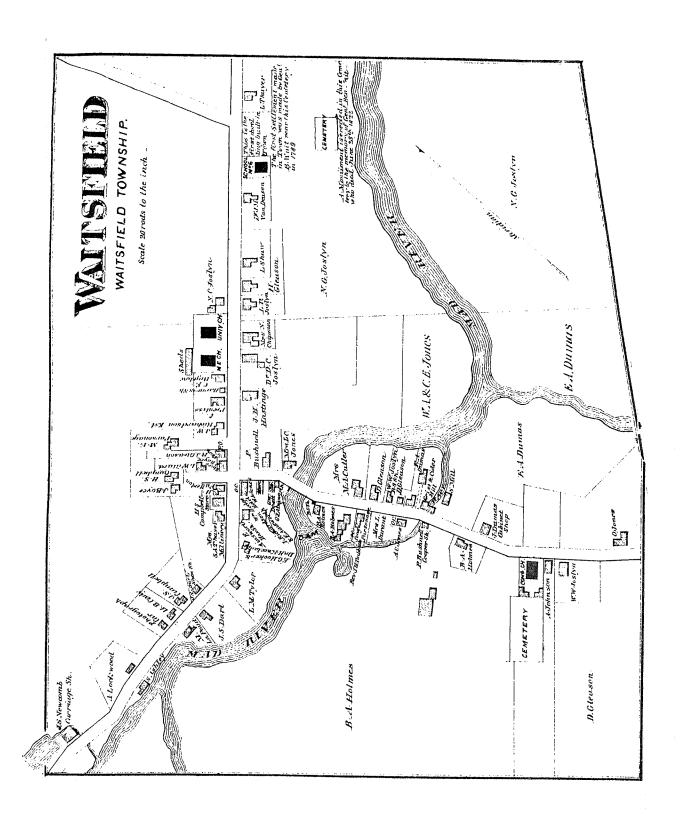


1873 Map of East Warren Village (Source: Beers Atlas of Washington County, 1971)





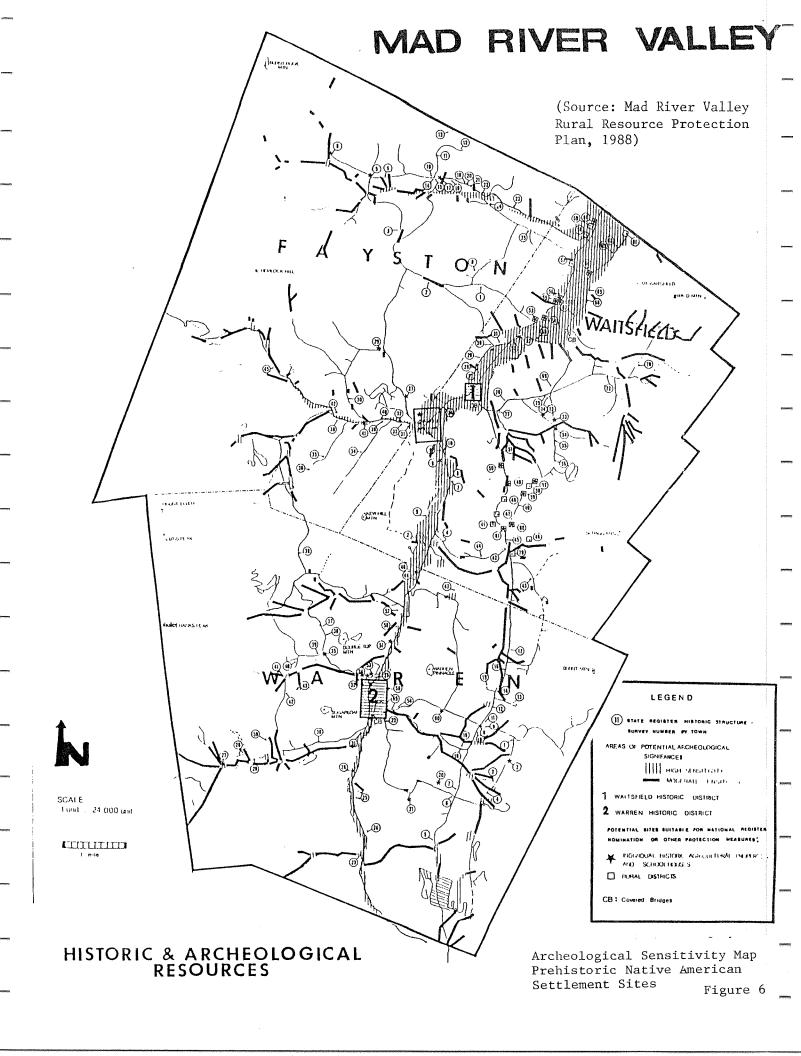
1873 Map of Fayston and Waitsfield (Source: Beers Atlas of Washington County, 1971) -- east side



1873 Map of Waitsfield Village (Source: Beers Atlas of Washington County, 1971)



1873 Map of Irasville (Source: Beers Atlas of Washington County, 1971)



PLATES



Plate 1. Southeast View of Feature 1, Maynard Farm, F.S.-11 (WA), Unit N24/EO, Waitsfield.

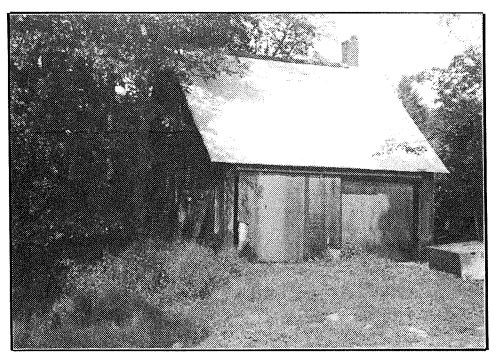


Plate 2. Northeast View of Cooper's Shop, Carpenter Farm Inn, VT-WA-39, Waitsfield.

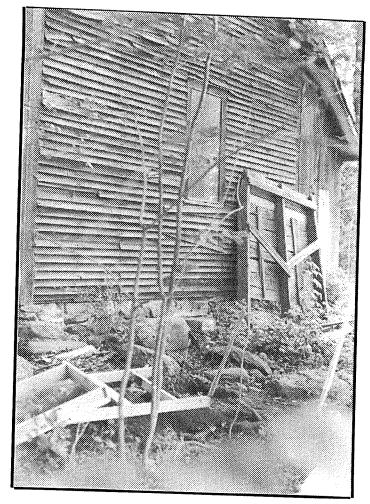


Plate 3. Southeast View of Cooper's Shop and STP #1, Carpenter Farm Inn, VT-WA-39.

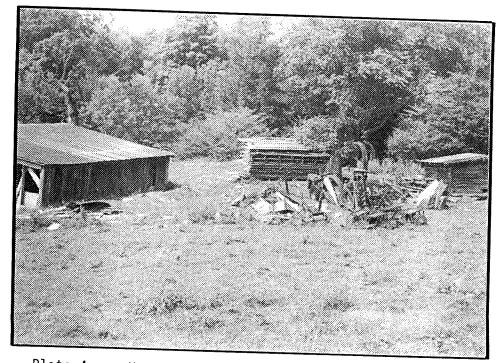


Plate 4. Northwest View of Site of S. Barnard House, Carpenter Farm Inn.

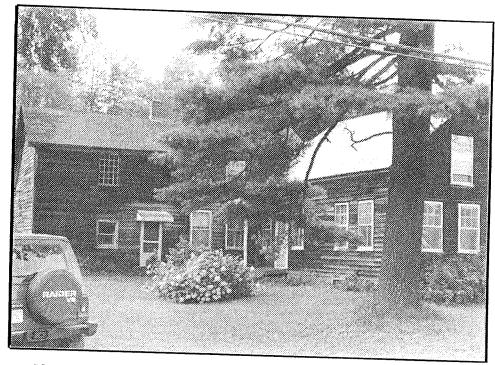


Plate 5. West View of J. Barnard House, Across River from Site of S. Barnard House, Waitsfield.

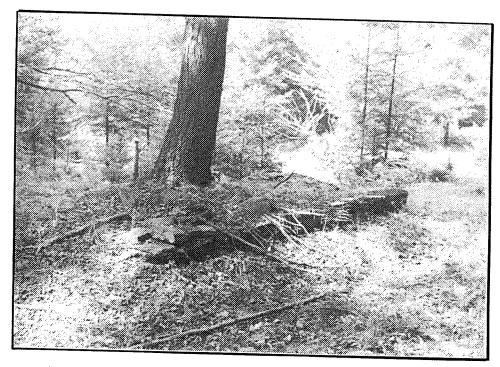


Plate 6. West View Sugaring Place Remains, Carpenter Farm Inn.

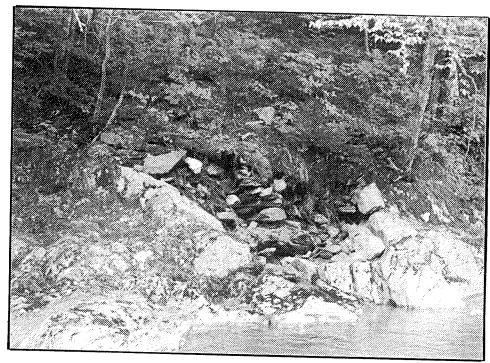


Plate 7. Northwest View of Possible Dam Piling on Mad River, Behind C. Moore House, RPA #1, Warren.

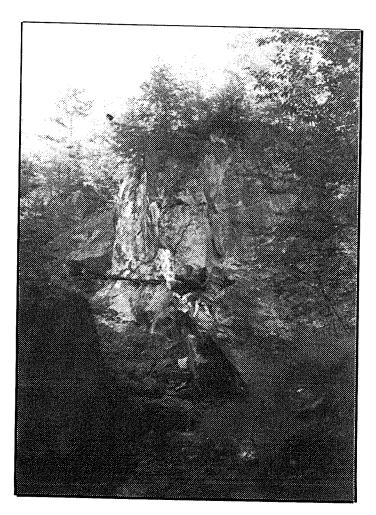


Plate 8. North View of Talc Mine Near Shepard's Creek, VT-WA-40, Fayston.

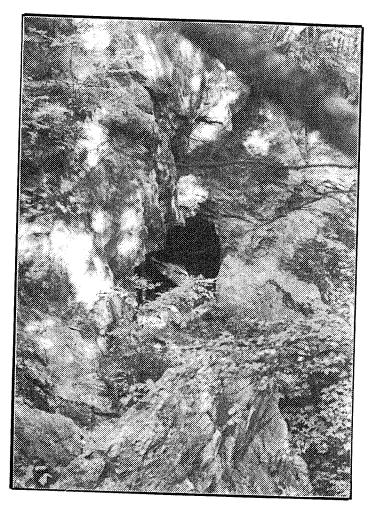


Plate 9. East View of Mine Tunnel at Talc Mine Near Shepard's Creek, VT-WA-40.



Plate 10. East View of Tannery Log Dam, VT-WA-42 or MR 23, Waitsfield.



Plate 11. East View of Daniel Ralph's Lumber Mill, VT-WA-43 or MR 50, Warren.

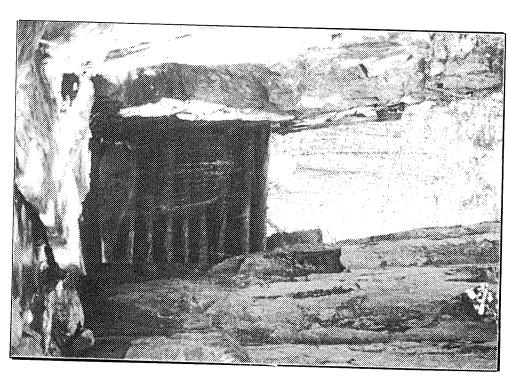


Plate 12. South View of Bagley Clothespin Factory and Saw Mill, FT-WA-41 or MR 49, Warren.

Appendix A: Professional Qualifications

# ANNE S. DOWD

Principal Archeologist/Project Manager John Milner Associates, Inc. 126 Post Road, Suite D Cos Cob Station Greenwich, CT 06807 (203) 661-9840

### **EDUCATION**

| B.A.    | Colgate University | Prehistory and Fine Arts | 1979         |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| M.A.    | Yale University    | Anthropology             | 1983         |
| Ph.D.   | Brown University   | Anthropology             | 1987-present |
| Program |                    |                          |              |

# **FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS**

| 1982      | Augusta G. Hazard Archeological Research Fellowship, Yale University   |
|-----------|--|
| 1982      | Williams Fellowship, Yale University                                   |
| 1982      | Grant-in-Aid, Cornell University Field School                          |
| 1982-1983 | National Resource Fellowship (Title VI), Yale University               |
| 1989      | Historic Preservation Award, Rhode Island Department of Transportation |

### **APPOINTMENTS**

| 1984-1986 | Board of Trustees, Theatre-by-the-Sea Performing Arts Foundation, Ltd. |
|-----------|--|
| 1986-1989 | Committee on Public Archeology, Society for American Archeology.       |
| 1987      | Adjunct Faculty, Department of Art, University of Rhode Island         |
| 1988      | Adjunct Faculty, Department of Art, University of Connecticut          |

# FIELD AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE

### North America

1980-1984 Archeologist, Public Archeology Survey Team, Storrs, Connecticut.

Connecticut River Archeological Program: Survey and testing of historic and prehistoric sites along the Connecticut River drainage in the towns of Haddam, East Haddam, Woodstock and Old Lyme.

Eastern Highlands Water Power Survey: Identification of mill and dam sites for the purpose of studying 18th century industrial development along the Thames drainage in eastern Connecticut.

Survey and Planning Project: Phase II evaluations of the Selden Island, Broder Point and Loc-tite sites in Old Lyme, Connecticut.

U.S. Navy Housing Project: Phase II survey of the Perkins Homestead in Groton, Connecticut.

Mashantucket Pequot Ethnoarcheology Project: Survey of the Pequot burial ground in Ledyard, Connecticut.

- Field Archeologist, Historical Preservation Commission, Providence, Rhode Island. Excavated a 17th century Narragansett Indian burial ground.
- Field Archeologist, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, New Jersey. Phase III excavations at the Abbott Farm Complex.
- 1984-1988 Principal Historic/Archeological Planner
  Department of Transportation, Providence, Rhode Island

Directed and developed the Cultural Resource Management Program which included all archeological and architectural surveys performed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Acted as liaison with other state and federal agencies as well as members of the general public involved with historic preservation issues. Supervised the preparation of documentation for Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. The Cultural Resource Management Program included the following major projects and numerous smaller projects:

Memorial Boulevard Extension Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (Cultural Resources Assessment)

River Relocation Project (Phase III HABS/HAER documentation-Relocation of Historic Structure)

Route 6 Upgrade Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Phase I and II Cultural Resources Surveys)

Route I-895 Final Environmental Impact Statement (Phase II Archeological Survey)

East Providence Industrial Highway Environmental Assessment (Phase II Archeological Survey)

Quonset Point/Davisville Environmental Assessment (Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I Survey)

Route 138, Jamestown Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Phase I-III Archeological Survey and Excavation)

Newport Circulator Environmental Assessment (Phase I Survey)

Route 4 Extension Design Study (Phase III Archeological Excavation)

Route 24 Safety Improvement Project (Phase I-II Archeological Survey)

Reconstruction of Snake Hill Road (Phase I-II Archeological Survey)

Reconstruction of Route 44 (Phase II Cultural Resources Survey)

Woonsocket Industrial Highway Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Phase I-II Cultural Resources Survey)

Reconstruction of Route 102 (Phase III Archeological Excavation)

Replacement of the Berkeley/Martin Street Bridges (Phase I Archeological Survey)

Bellevue Avenue 3R Project (Phase III Mitigation)

Reconstruction of Route 138 (Phase I-II Cultural Resources Survey)

Reconstruction of Shannock Road (Phase I Archeological Survey)

Blackstone River Bicycle Path Feasibility/Design Study (Phase I Archeological Survey)

Reconstruction of Routes 1/4 (Phase I-II Cultural Resources Survey)

Replacement of Albion Bridges (Phase III HABS/HAER Documentation)

Route 295/146 Interchange (Phase III - Relocation of Historic Structure)

Historic Bridge Inventory (Phase I-II Survey and Evaluation)

1985-1986 Consultant, IBM Poughkeepsie North 100 Project, Dutchess County, New York. Phase I and Phase II excavations along the Hudson River.

# <u>Mesoamerica</u>

- 1977 Research Assistant, Foundation for Latin American Anthropological Research, Guatemala City, Guatemala. Researched the iconography of Maya polychrome vessels. Lectured on the Classic Maya civilization.
- 1978 Cartographer, Astroarcheological Research Project, Honduras and Guatemala.

  Mapped astronomical and architectural alignments at the sites of Copan,

  Quirigua, Seibal, Tikal and Uaxactun.
- 1979-1981 Assistant Archeologist, Proyecto Arqueologico Copan, Copan, Honduras.

Participated in a project to record the corpus of Classic Maya stelae. Reconstructed the architectural relief sculpture on Temple XVIII.

Supervised the cataloguing of sculpture fragments from the CV-36 architectural complex.

Trained staff in scientific illustration conventions and techniques.

Excavated architectural features in the Sepulturas elite residential zone.

1985 Consultant, Proyecto El Cajon, Comayagua, Honduras. Iconographic study of sculptured jade artifacts from the site of Salitron Viejo.

### South America

Laboratory Assistant, Programa de Antropologia para el Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador. Analyzed Balao and Tiaone ceramics for a preliminary study of prehistoric and protohistoric settlement in the Esmeraldes region.

# Europe

- Institute d'Archeologie Mediterraneene, Aix-en-Provence, France. Studied La Bourse site, the ancient port of Marseille occupied during the Phoenician, Greek and Roman periods. Illustrated Greek and Roman artifacts and sculpture fragments.
- 1982 Cornell Field School, Rome, Italy. Program entitled "Illustrating Archeology" included surveying instruction and illustration techniques for architectural remains, artifacts, site maps and publication processes.

### REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

- 1981 Phase II Archeological Survey of the U.S. Navy Housing Project, Groton, CT: Archeology Research Monograph #22 (co-author), Public Archeology Survey Team, Storrs, CT.
- "La Decoracion del Templo XVIII." Introduccion a la Arqueologia de Copan, Honduras: Tomos I-III (edited by Claude Baudez) Proyecto Arqueologico Copan II:447-473. Honduras, C.A.
- 1984 Final Section 4(f) Statement for the Memorial Boulevard Extension Project in Providence, Rhode Island. Department of Transportation, Providence, RI.
- 1985 Bibliography of Regional Surveys for Cultural Resource Management in Rhode Island (co-author). 1st edition. Department of Transportation, Providence, RI.
- "Carved Ball-Game Yoke with Skeletal Face," "Ball-game Palma," "Standing Warrior with Trophy Head," "Tripod Grindstone." *Pre-Colombian Art of Mexico and Central America*, (edited by George Kubler) Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven, CT.
- "Prehistoric Ceramics in Rhode Island: An Overview." Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Connecticut, 49:71-79. Bethlehem, CT.
- 1986 Preliminary Case Report for the Woonsocket Industrial Highway/Route 99.

  Department of Transportation, Providence, RI.

- 1986 "Final 4(f) Evaluation" Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Woonsocket Industrial Highway/Route 99. Department of Transportation, Providence, RI.
- 1986 "Smithfield Road Historic District" (co-author), National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.
- 1986 Bibliography of Regional Surveys for Cultural Resource Management in Rhode Island (co-author). 2nd edition. Department of Transportation, Providence, RI.
- 1987 "World War I Monument." Historic American Buildings Survey. Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
- 1989 "The Greatest Spirit and Activity Prevailed": Water-Powered Industry in Killingly, Connecticut (co-author). John Milner Associates/GeoArch Consultants. West Chester, PA.

# **PRESENTATIONS**

- 1985 "Prehistoric Ceramics in Rhode Island: An Overview." Presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Association 25th Annual Conference, Lake Placid, New York.
- 1986 "The Rhode Island Department of Transportation's Cultural Resource Management Program." Presented at the Rhode Island Archeological Council Annual Meeting, Providence, Rhode Island.
- "Archeology in East Greenwich." Presented at the East Greenwich Free Library, East Greenwich, Rhode Island.
- 1987 "Archeology in North Kingstown." Presented at North Kingstown Free Library, North Kingstown, Rhode Island.
- "Recent Cultural Resources Projects Conducted by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation." Presented at the Rhode Island Archeological Council Annual Meeting, Bristol, Rhode Island.
- 1988 "Rhode Island's Earliest Americans: Archeological Excavations Conducted by the Department of Transportation." Presented at the Quarterly Meeting of the Narragansett Archeological Society, Providence, Rhode Island.
- "Archeology in the Fast Lane: What the Department of Transportation's Excavations have told us about Rhode Island History." Presented at Cranston Leisure Learning Center, Cranston, Rhode Island.
- "Ancient Life at the Joyner Site in Rhode Island." Presented at the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Bristol, Rhode Island.

- 1989 "Historic Sites Archeology: Some Examples from New England." Presented at the 25th Aniversary Meeting of the New England Antiquities Research Association in Keene, New Hampshire.
- 1990 "Historical Perspective on Industrial Archeological Sites in Killingly, Connecticut." Presented at the Third Annual Conference on New England Industrial Archeology in Plymouth, New Hampshire.

#### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Anthropological Association
American Institute of Archeology
Archeological Society of Connecticut
Association for Field Archeology
Association of Transportation Archeologists
Conference on New England Archeology
Massachusetts Archeological Society
Professional Archeologists of New York City
Rhode Island Archeological Council
Society for American Archeology

#### **LANGUAGES**

Spanish and French; APL, SAS and BASIC computer programming languages

### MARY BETH D. TRUBITT

Project Archeologist John Milner Associates, Inc. 309 N. Matlack Street West Chester, PA 19380 (215) 436-9000

Anthropology

1989

Northwestern University, University Scholar

### **EDUCATION**

M.A.

|            | n College, Phi Beta Kappa  | Anthropology/Sociology                           | 1989       |  |  |
|------------|--|--|------------|--|--|
| EXPERIENCE |  |  |            |  |  |
| 1989       | Northwestern Archeological Field School. Teaching assistant/field supervisor for field school excavations at a site in Lake County, Illinois.  |  |            |  |  |
| 1985-88    | Tennessee Division of Archeology, Nashvill participated in field testing and excavation, preparation. Responsible for test editing, d for publication series. Analyzed historic and to preparation of technical reports. | labwork, and report rafting and manuscript layer | out        |  |  |
| 1985       | Barcon, Inc., LaVergne, TN. Participated in Percy Priest Reservoir area.   | n site location survey in the                    |            |  |  |
| 1985       | Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc., Nashv<br>Phase II testing project in western Tenness  |  | r          |  |  |
| 1985       | Caracol Project, University of Central Floric<br>and project artist at Classic Maya site of Ca   | •  |            |  |  |
| 1983-84    | Enarco, Inc., Indianapolis, IN. As office ma responsible for editing of technical manuals mechanical plans, and supervision of drafting  | , drafting of structural and                     |            |  |  |
| 1982       | Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge, survey and testing project in southern Arka   |  | ite        |  |  |
| 1982       | Grand River Consultants, Inc., Grand Junct<br>Phase II site testing project in Fort Carson,  |  | ı on       |  |  |
| 1981-82    | Heartfield, Price & Greene, Inc., LA. Field excavation projects in Mississippi, Louisian   | •  | and        |  |  |
| 1981       | Environmental Consultants, Inc., Dallas, TX<br>II Testing project in advance of reservoir co<br>Texas.   |  | i <b>e</b> |  |  |

| 1980-81 | Public Archeology Survey Team, Inc., Storrs, CT. Crewperson for site survey and testing projects along Connecticut River drainage in Connecticut.      |
|---------|--|
| 1980    | Corozal Postclassic Project, University of Pennsylvania. Excavation, site mapping, and lab supervision at Postclassic Maya site of Santa Rita, Belize. |
| 1979    | Ban Chiang Project, University of Pennsylvania. As lab worker, participated in artifact analysis, reconstruction and photography.                      |
| 1979    | Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas. Archeological Field School.   |

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

| 1989 | "Late Prehistoric Warfare in the Southeast: A Critique of the Resource Competition Hypothesis." Unpublished M.A. Qualifying Paper, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. |
|------|---|
| 1988 | "Analysis of Ceramic Artifacts from the Gordontown Site (40DV6)." In <u>The Gordontown Site</u> , ed. by J.B. Broster. Tennessee Division of Archeology, Report of Investigations, in preparation.          |
| 1988 | "Historic Artifact Analysis." In <u>Excavations at Fort Southwest Point</u> , ed. by S.D. Smith. Tennessee Division of Archeology, Research Series, in preparation.   |
| 1981 | "Heat Treatment of Lithic Raw Materials: Archeological Detection and Technological Interpretation." Unpublished B.A. thesis, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.          |

#### Spires, D. L. and M.B.D. Trubitt

1987 "Bone Artifacts." In <u>Archeological Investigations at 40WM51, a</u>

<u>Multicomponent Site in Williamson County, Tennessee</u>, ed. by R.L. Jolley.

Tennessee Division of Archeology, Report of Investigations, in preparation.

Mainfort, R.C., C. Kuttruff, and M.B.D. Trubitt (editors)

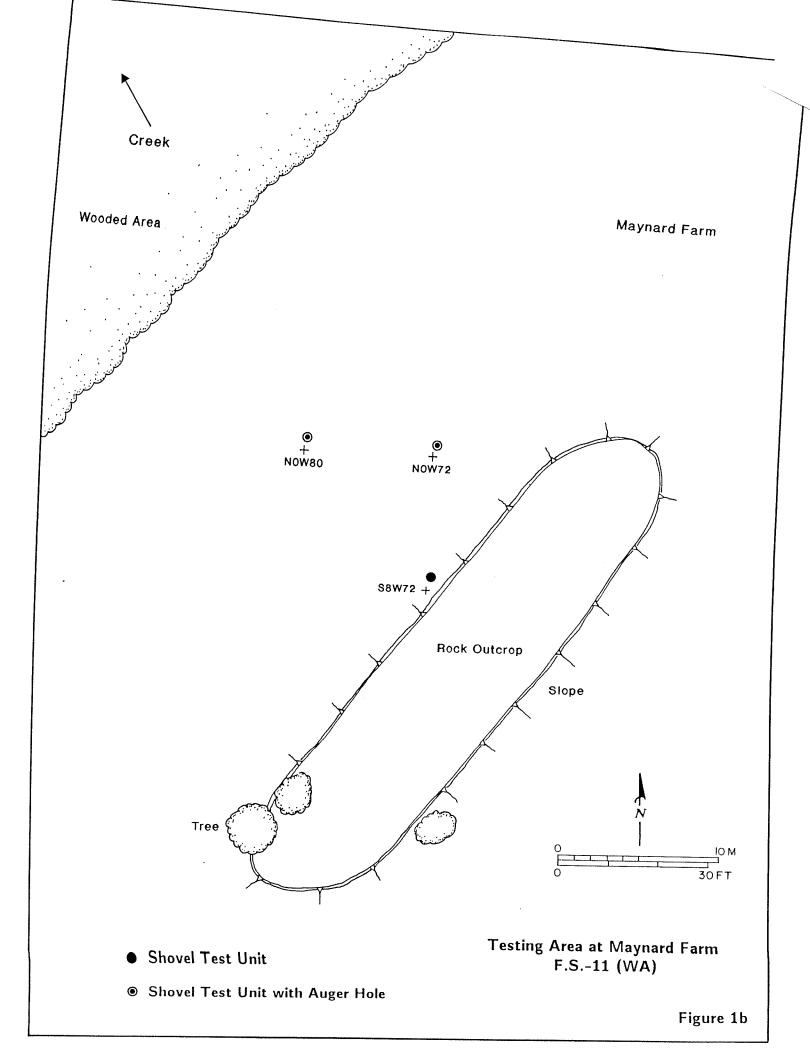
1986 <u>Abstracts of the Forty-Third Southeastern Archeological Conference.</u> S.E.A.C. Bulletin 29, Tennessee Division of Archeology, Nashville.

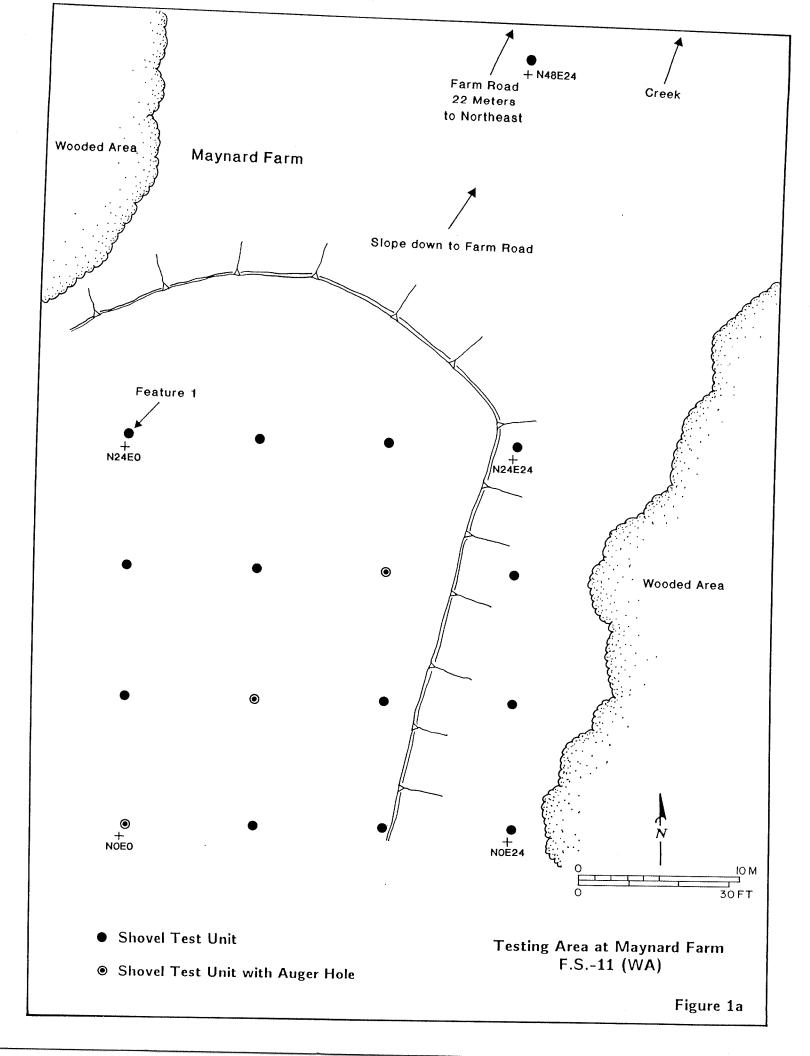
Spears, W.S., T.H. Bianchi, A. Robbins, and M.B.D. Trubitt

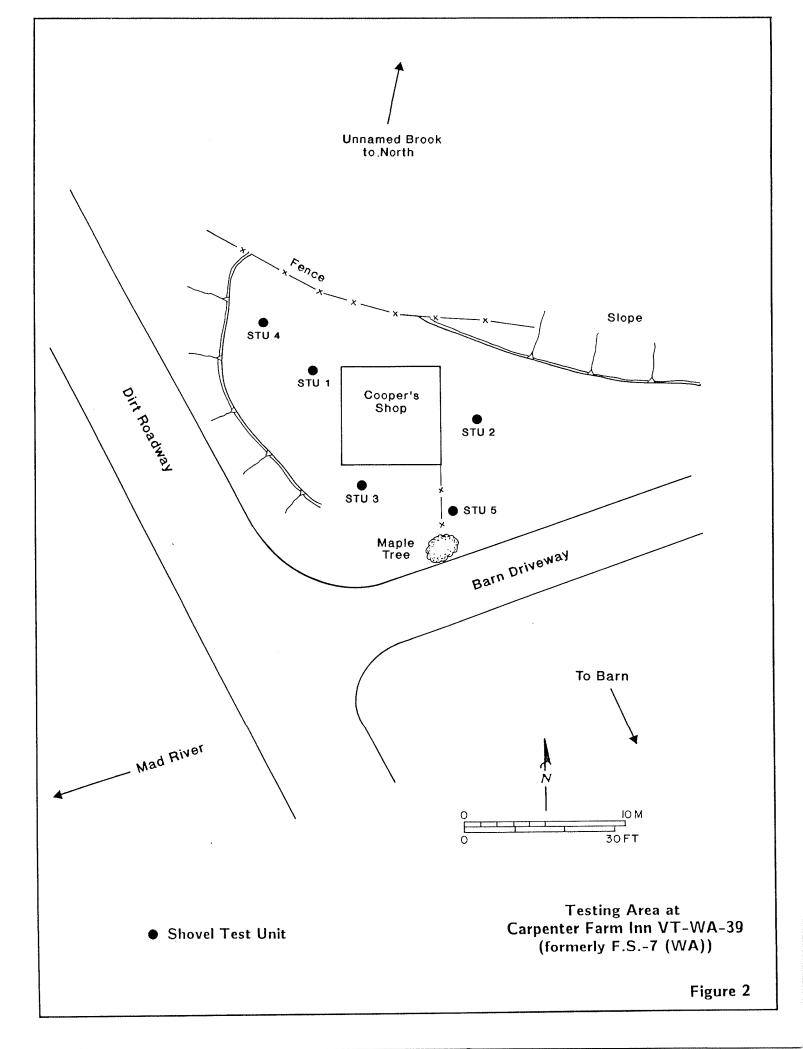
1986 The State Route 1 Project: Test Excavations at Woodbury, Tennessee.
Report of Investigations No. 2, Tennessee Division of Archeology,
Nashville.

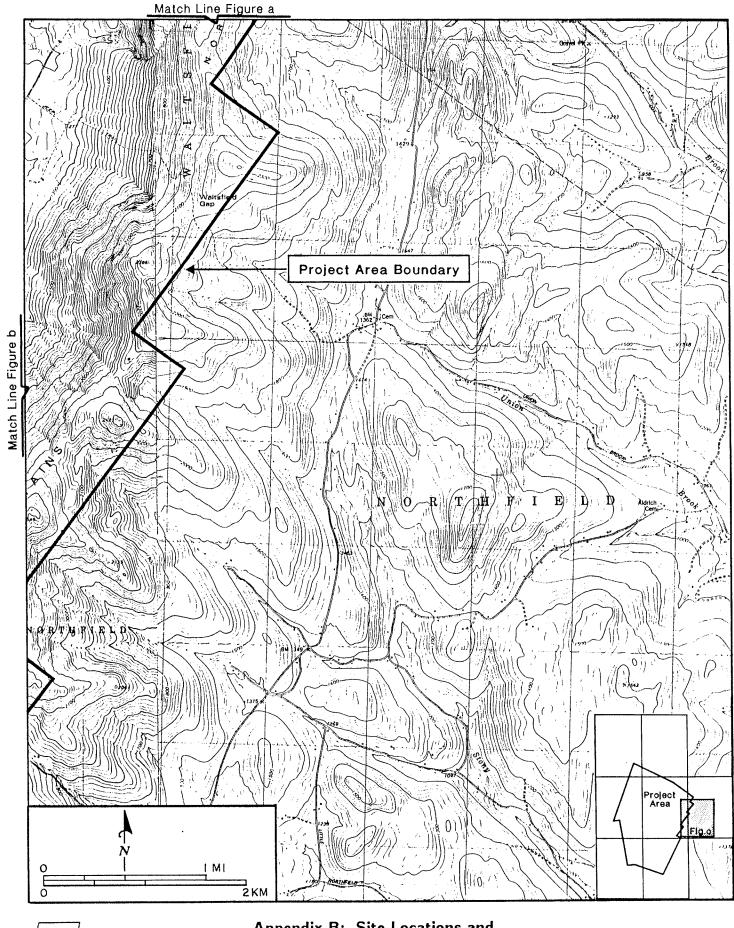
Appendix B: Site Locations and Resource Priority Areas \*\*

\*\* Site locations are confidential in accordance with 1 V.S.A. Section 317 (20) and, thus, are not provided in this version of the report. This information is available to the sites' property owners and for planning purposes.









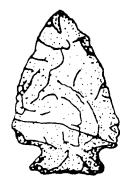


**Project Location** 

Appendix B: Site Locations and Resource Priority Areas

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Waitsfield and Northfield, Vermont Quadrangles

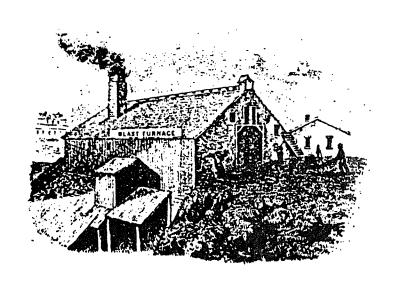
Appendix C: A Rich and Ancient Heritage, Vermont's Archeological Sites



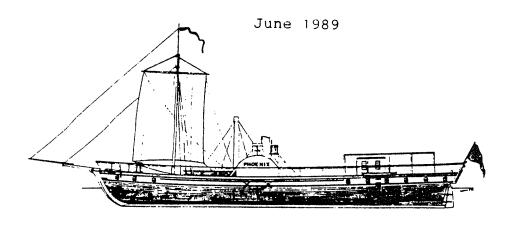


### A RICH AND ANCIENT HERITAGE

Vermont's Archeological Sites



Prepared by
Giovanna Peebles
State Archeologist
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
Agency of Development and Community Affairs



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Lake Champlain, Lake Memphremagog and river corridors, in particular, provided relatively easy access into and throughout Vermont for 18th century Europeans. Although Native American people never abandoned Vermont, the archeological record of the last three hundred years is dominated with the ruins, materials, and other evidence of life -- the archeological sites -- left behind by explorers, soldiers and, finally, settlers of European descent that came to Vermont. Although many late 18th/early 19th century settlements focused on the hill country, commercial and industrial needs of the 19th century resulted in ever increasing development of lands adjacent to rivers and streams to harness the abundant hydropower. Many episodes of life in the historic period -- including times of war and times of peace, settlement and farming, commerce and industry, land and water transportation, and so forth -- exist today only as archeological sites.

In contrast to Vermont's Native American sites or earliest historic sites, our recent historic archeological sites are usually much more readily recognizable on the landscape. The ruins and buried remains of 18th, 19th and early 20th century buildings, structures, encampments, landscape features, garbage areas, and all other activity areas comprise Vermont's historic archeological heritage. Thus, the ruins and remains, including all associated materials, features, activity areas, and so forth, of forts, military encampments, homes and farmsteads. taverns, schools, general stores, mills, forges and blast furnaces, charcoal kilns, mining works, settlements and villages, roads, ferry docks and wharves, shipwrecks, and manufactories of a huge range of goods and materials constitute examples of Vermont's historic archeological sites. Visible remnants of these sites frequently consist of stone foundations or collapsed ruins; however, most of our historic archeological information is buried within the soil.

Historic archeological sites can provide essential information that both complements and supplements the written record. However, most of the small events and patterns of history were not written down. In these cases, archeological sites provide information that is not available in the documentary record.

### Where are Vermont's archeological sites located?

Not all archeological sites in Vermont are located along present-day watercourses. Today's landscape often does not reflect that of 8,000, 3,000 or even 200 years ago. River valleys have been downcut, stream and river channels changed shape and location, floodplains eroded and built up to varying degrees, and wetlands developed and eutrophied. For example, an early Native American camp site along a river bank-- 6,000 years ago-- may now lie 1000' away from the present river channel on an abandoned oxbow. Sometimes, human activities were focused around springs (now dry) or outcroppings of specific rock types or some special food resource. Ancient Native American sites have been found on terraces, mountainsides, and valley slopes

Did you know that Vermont's fields, pastures, yards, and woodlands contain a great number and variety of archeological sites?

From the very beginning of human history, many of our primary pursuits and efforts — such as hunting, cooking, tool making, and construction of shelter — left tangible remains on the landscape. For nearly 12,000 years, since the last glaciers receeded, Vermont's people left behind evidence of their activities across our landscape. The extensive and varied evidence of past human activity in Vermont comprises our fragile, complex and irreplaceable archeological heritage. Most of our knowledge about human behavior during Vermont's long occupation can only be obtained through the archeological record. The archeological record can also give us a great deal of information about past environments, climate and landscape changes.

### What kinds of archeological sites do we have in Vermont?

Consider that thousands of Native Americans lived and died in what is now Vermont for close to 12,000 years; that each one of those years spanned the four seasons of winter, spring, summer, and fall (much as we know them today); that a full range of living activities occurred during each season; and that many of these activities left behind a tangible record in the soil. From this perspective we can begin to get a glimpse of the number and variety of Native American archeological sites that may exist in Vermont. Applying this same point of view to Vermont's three centuries of Euro-american occupation produces yet another glimpse of the potential diversity of archeological sites associated with our Euro-american history.

For thousands of years, Vermont's Native American people mainly focused their activities within our river and lake basins. Uplands areas were exploited on a seasonal basis and for specific food resources and raw materials. Settling in Vermont soon after glacial recession, Vermont's earliest inhabitants adapted their lifestyle over many millenia of changing environments, climate, and landscapes. To Vermont's native people, river and lake basins constituted key lands: defined community and hunting territories, provided many varieties of food and other necessary materials, served as transportation arteries throughout and between watersheds, and acted as geographic markers. Native American sites such as large and small residential camps, villages, hunting and fishing camps, hunting overlooks and entrapments, seasonal special activity sites (for example, at berry picking or acorn gathering areas, near clay deposits, etc.), tool making or repair sites, and canoe portages have no obvious structural, surface shape as do recent historic sites. In Vermont, as in most of the northeastern United States, evidence of these types of settlements and activities are typically contained within upper soil layers or may be deeply buried within floodplain deposits.

far removed from present-day watercourses. Entire communities, and thousands of isolated farmsteads, lie abandoned in Vermont's valleys and on hilltops.

Most of Vermont's archeological sites have not yet been found. However, based on information from archeological studies, written records (such as diaries, deeds, early surveys, local histories, and maps), oral histories, ethnologies, professional and avocational archeologists, and collectors, we are refining our ability to predict where both prehistoric and historic archeological sites are expected to be found.

## Why are Vermont's archeological sites important? Why should they be Preserved?

Our prehistoric and historic archeological sites constitute an essential link to our distant and recent past. These sites are often the only source of information for the longest part of human activity in Vermont. Archeological sites can help us to understand how people coped with changing technological, environmental and climatic conditions, with population stress, with drought and scarcity of food resources. Sites can provide invaluable information on micro and macro environments, on environmental change, and on changes in landforms and stream dynamics. Archeological sites of the recent historic period supplement written records that are often incomplete or even wholly absent.

Archeological sites are important educational resources within our towns, serving as tangible clues to our past for Vermonters of all ages. Archeological sites can contribute to a community's recreational offerings for local citizens as well for travelers. Examples of possible recreational opportunities include archeological field schools, archeological site hikes, biking or car tours, and diving on historic shipwrecks.

Archeological sites are being destroyed at an alarming rate. Like wetlands and other of Vermont's vital resources, archeological sites are fragile, endangered and nonrenewable and should be given full consideration as we develop Vermont's lands.

Accordingly, archeological sites and archeologically sensitive lands need to be considered during the early planning stages of land development activities and need to be recognized as important resources in local and regional plans.

## There seems to be more concern with archeological resources than ever before. Why?

In the last 10 years we have learned that occupation of Vermont by native people throughout the prehistoric period was much more intensive and widespread that previously thought. We have also

begun to appreciate the extent and diversity of sites from the historic period, which in Vermont officially began in 1609 when Samuel de Champlain encountered the lake he named after himself. As more and more of Vermont's archeological resources are destroyed, we are increasingly concerned with preserving our remaining archeological heritage and improving our knowledge of these threatened resources. So few of Vermont's archeological sites have been located todate and they are a type of resource that is generally not quickly recognizable on the landscape. There is also a much greater awareness of archeological resources as little known but fragile and endangered parts of our landscape and environment. For these reasons, impacts to archeological sites are now being fully considered in the Act 250 review process. Construction projects with federal or state involvement have a far longer history of requiring consideration of archeological resources.

### What protection tools exist for archeological sites?

Under various state and federal laws (most importantly Vermont's Land Use and Development Law, also known as Act 250; 22 V.S.A. chapter 14, also known as the Vermont Historic Preservation Act; and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) many private and state development projects and all federally funded, assisted, licensed, or permitted projects must consider and, if warranted, locate archeological sites during project planning. Project impacts to sites must be mitigated. Project redesign is often an effective option whereby the archeological site area is avoided by incorporating it into a "not-to-be-disturbed" buffer zone or green space; then the project can proceed. Recovery of the archeological information contained within a site is sometimes a more costly option but allows a project to proceed after excavation of the site.

Because archeological resources are contained within land—woodlot, cornfield, pasture, yard, etc.—preservation of open spaces and natural areas, farmlands, wetland margins, and other types of land will also assist in the preservation of archeological sites. Purchase of land as well as acquisition of development rights are important methods for preserving archeological sites. Often, conservation efforts for one resource, such as prime agricultural land, can be integrated with preservation of other important resources such as archeological sites, rare and endangered species, and historic structures. Local governments and commissions, non-profit organizations, and interested citizens can begin to consider the archeological resources within their communities and to actively plan for their identification and protection.

### Do ALL archeological sites need to be preserved?

Not all sites are worth preserving. For example, some sites have been disturbed by natural forces such as erosion or flood scouring or by human actions such as ditching, logging, or

bulldozing. Disturbed sites such as these cannot teach us as much about our history and prehistory as sites that are more intact or wholly undisturbed. Disturbed site are less important than intact sites. Since archeological sites come in all sizes, characteristics, and environmental locations, we can sometimes learn all we will ever need to learn from some types of sites by simply recording them and recovering their limited information. In these cases, preservation of the sites themselves is not necessary. As we learn more about particular types of archeological sites associated with particular time periods and extract their available information on past human behavior and past environments, we will improve our understanding about which sites are the most important and which sites will only provide repetitive information. However, since professional archeological studies in Vermont have been actively pursued only in the last decade, we have a long way to go before we can begin to selectively and deliberately decide which sites, all things being equal, should be preserved and which can go ahead and be

# Have we located all of Vermont's archeological sites yet?

Not at all—we have barely begun to inventory our sites and still have a very sketchy understanding of our past, especially. Our prehistoric past. In some areas of Vermont, we have considerable information about archeological site areas, where the sites are located, and the sites' characteristics. These are known archeological sites, listed on the State Archeological Inventory; some of these sites may be eligible for inclusion in the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

Since only a few areas of Vermont have been systematically studied to locate and evaluate archeological sites, it is misleading to precisely map known sites. The known, inventoried sites are only a fraction of those sites that potentially exist. Also, archeological sites are easily and too often vandalized. For these reasons, site locations, especially Native American sites of the prehistoric and early historic period, are not specifically pinpointed on a routine basis.

A satisfactory alternative that provides some basic, preliminary information for planning is to develop "archeological sensitivity maps" of a town, or smaller area. It must be emphasized that sensitivity maps are useful only for delineating Native American settlement sites. These sensitivity maps highlight landforms having environmental conditions typically associated with known sites. Archeological sensitivity means that different environmental factors —including present and past topography, sunlight exposure, slope, distance to water (existing and relict sources), and availability of food and other vital materials— exist in various combinations in these such as water and food species, on these lands—now or in the past— and thus attract human populations. People exploited their activities at these locations.

Thus, although most archeological sites have not yet been found, we can, to some extent, predict where certain kinds of prehistoric Native American sites will be located based on the environmental sensitivity model. Results from archeological investigations in Vermont over the last decade suggest that, in simplest terms, prehistoric sites are typically located within 300' -500' from an existing or relict water source, on gently sloping landforms having moderately/poor to well-drained soils, and often have a southeast-south-southwest exposure.

Some types of Native American sites, for example, 10,000 year-old camps on the former beaches of the ancient Champlain Sea, quarry sites where stone material for tool making was obtained, caves and rockshelters, ceremonial areas, or grave sites have differing sets of environmental criteria. Models to accurately predict the location of these types of sites have not yet been developed; their locations are not easily predicted. We deal with these sites as they are found and on a case by case basis as they require consideration and, oftentimes, protection.

Different tools and methods are used to locate historic archeological sites. Analysis of various historic town and county maps and atlases, local and regional histories and gazatteers, early town surveys and plats, deeds, probate records and other court actions, contemporary newspapers and periodicals, photographs, and interviews with knowledgeable local people are varying ways of finding historic archeological resources. However, archeological research has shown us repeatedly that written records are neither complete nor always accurate. There is no written record of many historic sites, especially early ones. Some sites will only be found after records research has been complemented with archeological field study.

#### Summary

Vermont's rich and varied prehistoric and archeological sites are contained within our natural environment and in a wide range of lands: within cornfields and pastures, within forests, in floodplains and on terraces, on valley slopes, adjacent to marshes and wetlands, and submerged under our lakes and ponds.

Vermont's archeological sites are important components of our landscape. These sites embody the longest part of our human heritage, most of which was never recorded. Archeological sites are fragile and non-renewable resources that demand vigorous preservation efforts by individuals, organizations, and state and local governments. Once destroyed, these resources are gone forever.

FOR ADDTIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

Division for Historic Preservation
Agency of Development and Community Affairs
58 East State Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

(802) 828-3226

# PEOPLE HAVE LIVED IN VERMONT FOR 12,000 YEARS

Limited archeological investigations in Vermont and neighboring states have led to a basic understanding of a 12,000 year span of human history in the region. The details of how people lived are only beginning to be revealed through the excavations prehistoric and early historic sites. cultural artifacts and data (tools, pottery, hearths, The patterns of pits, house remains) left at sites do indicate some of the adaptations that people have made to their natural environment. It is essential to recognize that people's adaptations to their environment are more complicated than a simple relationship between man and nature and it will be a long while before we can fully understand the more complex aspects of prehistoric culture such as religion, political systems and ethics. A general summary of basic human adaptations in Vermont over great expanses of time is presented below. A more thorough narrative is available from the Division for Historic Preservation in Montpelier.

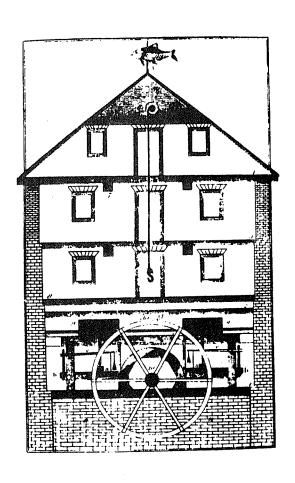
The first people, called Paleo Indians, lived in Vermont and the surrounding region between roughly 12,000 and 9,500 years ago. They most likely camped in extended family groups (perhaps 10-30 people) along the salt water Champlain Sea or in the major river valleys. These early people hunted animals inhabited the subarctic tundra environment -- mastadons, mammoths, caribou, fox, beaver, as well as sea mammals and of this period is the fluted spear point, named for the channel on both of its sides.

climate gradually warmed. The eventually appeared in the region. New plants and adaptations to the new environmental setting. These changing People developed new adaptations are reflected in changes in their material culture; for example, fluted points were replaced by spear points with different shapes. Archeologists call this second episode of prehistory the Archaic Period, which lasted from about 9,500 to 3,000 years ago. The economy was based on hunting, fishing and People began to exploit certain territories on a regular basis, ate a wide variety of plants and animals and lived in houses framed with deciduous trees and covered with skins, bark or mats. About 3,800 years ago, people learned to carve vessels from soapstones which enabled them to cook directly in fires, rather than using boilingstones birchbark, wooden, or woven containers. Communities were not sedentary during this 6,500 year time span, but seasonally in order to most efficiently use the resource areas.

The Woodland Period began about 3,000 years ago with the introduction of pottery. Bows and arrows were used for the first time, supplementing the hunter's use of the spear, dart and traps. About 900 years ago, Vermont's first farming economy developed in which corn, squash, beans and former wild foods were planted. Semi-permanent villages were established

along waterways; seasonal hunting and fishing rounds continued. Farming, which provided a more stable food base, led to increased populations in the lowlands of Vermont.

Within 150 years of Champlain's arrival in 1609, the culture of the indigenous Native Americans went through radical changes. Those families who survived the epidemics of European diseases, the trade wars between Indian communities and the wars of French and English colonial expansion developed new ways of life. By the 1790's and early 1800's, many became integrated into Vermont's white communities; other Indian families remained socially and economically of the fringes. By 1795, most towns in Vermont were established. Archeologists interested in life on the frontier and the agricultural and industrial growth of Vermont have used their methods at historic archeological sites, for example, taverns, forts, farmsteads, sawmills, iron furnaces, ferry landings and shipwrecks, to supplement the written record of the last 300 years.



| GENERAL<br>PERIOD  | PROJECTILE POINT TYPES   | CERAMIC<br>TYPES |
|--------------------|--|------------------|
| Late<br>Woodland   | LEVANNA 1000 BP  | FORMS            |
| Middle<br>Woodland | JACK'S REEF  FOX CREEK  GREENE   | GENERALIZED F    |
| Early<br>Woodland  | MEADOWOOD ADENA 2000 BP  | VINETTE I        |
| Late<br>Archaic    | SUSQUEHANNA  SMALL-STEMMED 4000 BP VARIETIES  VOSBURG SOOO BP OTTER CREEK  6000 BP | STEATITE BOWLS   |
| Middle<br>Archaic  | NEVILLE SWANTON  |                  |
| Early<br>Archaic   | CORNER-NOTCHED SOOD BP   |                  |
| Paleo-<br>Indian   | CLOVIS-LIKE 11,000 BP  |                  |

General Period Stylistic Changes of Projectile Points and Ceramic Vessels.

FROM: Consulting Archeology Program University of Vermont

Appendix D: Potential Historic Archeological Sites in Fayston, Waitsfield, and Warren Based on Archival Research

# Potential Historic Archeological Sites in Fayston, Waitsfield, and Warren based on Archival Research

### A. <u>Fayston</u>:

- MR 1 S. J. Dana Shingle Mill: This mill was built as a clapboard sawmill by Hon. Ira Richardson and later used to grind tan bark. S. J. Dana bought the mill in 1885, converting it to a shingle mill. By 1889 the mill had a capacity for cutting 1,000,000 shingles annually (Child 1889:281). Although Child (1889) locates this mill on Mill Brook, the site is not shown on the Beers (1873) map.
- MR 2 C. D. Billings and Son Clapboard Mill: This mill was built in 1864 by Billings and was located on "Road 32" in Fayston. In 1889 the mill was producing 700,000 feet of clapboards annually (Child 1889:281). The Beers (1873) map shows the C. D. Billings & Son Clapboard Mill located on Mill Creek west of Irasville. Field reconnaissance of this area identified no extant mill remains. According to Bruce Hyde, owner of the Hyde Away Inn, the bar portion of the inn was originally a mill, and later operated as "Zachery's Tavern," named after a child who had died in the mill; the house portion of the Hyde Away Inn was built in the 1830s. Although further archival research may clarify the construction and ownership sequence, physical remains of this mill have either been incorporated into the inn buildings or were destroyed during renovations.
- MR 3 John A. Grandfield Saw Mills: According to Child (1889:281), a sawmill producing 400,000 to 500,000 feet of coarse lumber and a clapboard mill producing 300,000 feet of clapboards annually were owned by Grandfield from 1886. The mill site is not recorded on any historic maps but was apparently located on Shepard's Brook in North Fayston.
- MR 4 C. M. and M. L. Richardson Clapboard Mill: This mill on Mill Brook was built by Ira Richardson and W. S. Rich, and by 1889 manufactured 400,000 feet of clapboards annually (Child 1889:281). The site is not identified on the 1873 Beers map and so was probably built after 1873.
- MR 5 Edgar A. Davis Clapboard Mill: Located in North Fayston, this mill was built in 1874 on the site of a mill that had previously burned. The Davis mill had a capacity for 300,000 feet of clapboards annually (Child 1889:281). The "E. A. and O. Davis Clapboard Saw Mill" is located on Beers' (1873) map on Deer Brook, a western tributary of Shepard's Brook. This may be the earlier mill that burned. Field reconnaissance failed to locate any mill remains along Deer Brook.
- MR 6 E. Ainsworth Clapboard Mill: According to Beers' map (1873), this mill is located on Mill Brook, west of the Billings Mill (MR 2). No reference to this mill was found in Child (1889).
- MR 7 N. Boyce Saw Mill: This sawmill is located on the Beers (1873) map to the west of the E. A. and O. Davis Clapboard Mill (MR 5). Field reconnaissance along Deer Brook did not locate any mill remains that could be identified as the Boyce Mill. No reference to this mill is found in Child (1889).

- MR 8 L. R. and Son Clapboard Mill: This mill is identified on the Beers (1873) map on Mill Brook just west of Irasville. L. R. may refer to L. Robinson, whose house site is on the south side of the brook. Child (1889) makes no reference to this mill.
- MR 9 Shingle Mill: A shingle mill was located on Slide Brook, a tributary of Mill Brook, on the Beers (1873) map. This mill may have been owned by J. J. Chase, owner of the adjacent property as noted on the map. Although this mill site was apparently located on the northern edge of Resource Priority Area (RPA) #1, no mill remains were located during the walkover. This mill is not referenced in Child (1889).

### B. Waitsfield:

- MR 10 Palmer Brothers' Grist and Saw Mills: Child (1889: 464) notes that the Palmers bought grist and saw mills in 1886; the grist mill had "three runs of stones" and a "flourishing business," while the saw mill produced 270,000 feet of clapboards and 250,000 feet of lumber annually. Child (1889:464) also refers to a grist mill and saw mill in the village of Waitsfield but gives no owner. The Beers (1873) map shows a grist/cider mill and a saw mill on Mad River in the Village of Waitsfield, also with no name associated. It is possible that these are the Palmer Mills.
- MR 11 M. L. Richardson Saw Mill: This mill, built by Ira Richardson on Mill Brook, had an annual capacity for producing 400,000 feet of lumber by 1889 (Child 1889:464). This is probably the same mill as the I. E. Richardson Sawmill shown on Beers' (1873) map on Mill Brook in Irasville. The Jones (1909) map of Waitsfield shows Green's Mill at this location.
- MR 12 Fred Parker Shingle Mill: Originally a wool carding mill, this Irasville mill was purchased by Parker in 1882 and converted to a shingle mill with a capacity of 1,200,000 shingles annually (Child 1889:464). Earlier, S. C. Parker and Son owned a tannery on Mill Brook in Irasville (Beers 1873), which is shown as the Nichols Fulling Works on the Jones (1909) map of Waitsfield. It is likely that there are two Parker mill sites.
- MR 13 Elmer O. Trask Saw and Shingle Mill: Located in northern Waitsfield, this mill was owned by Trask from 1882. Child (1889:464) lists the capacity of this mill at 600 to 800,000 feet of lumber, 300 to 500,000 feet of clapboards and 75 to 100,000 feet of shingles annually.
- MR 14 George W. Olmstead Butter Tub Shop: This shop was established in 1884 in Waitsfield Village for the manufacture and repair of butter tubs (Child 1889:464).
- MR 15 James S. Newcomb Carriage Shop: Located in the Village of Waitsfield, this carriage fabrication and repairing shop was operated by Newcomb and his son (Child 1889:464). The shop is shown on Mad River on the Beers (1873) and Jones (1909) maps of Waitsfield.
- MR 16 Grist and Cider Mill: This mill, located in Waitsfield Village, is only shown on the Beers (1873) map. It may be the same as the Palmer Mills (MR 10).

- MR 17 Saw Mill: A mill is located to the south of MR 16 on the Beers (1873) map, and may also be part of the Palmer Mills (MR 10). A sawmil is also shown at this location on the Jones (1909) map of Waitsfield.
- MR 18 Clapboard and Grist Mills: These mills are shown on the Beers (1873) map, on Shepard's Brook near the confluence with Mad River.
- MR 19 Saw Mill: A saw mill is shown on the Beers (1873) map to the northeast of MR 18. The Jones (1909) map of Waitsfield shows E. Parker's Starch Factory and Crowell Matthew's Mill at the location of MR 18 and MR 19.
- MR 20 Saw Mill: This saw mill is known from the Beers (1873) map, where it is situated adjacent to T. D. Poland's house on Mad River south of Irasville. The mill later became an iron foundry (belonging to John S. Poland?) according to the Jones (1909) map of Waitsfield.
- MR 21 B. Waits Saw Mill: Located on the Jones (1909) map of Waitsfield, this saw mill was east of the village on "Shermans or Clay Brook" (now High Bridge Brook).
- MR 22 Joel Skinner Saw Mill: This mill was located on the east side of Mad River and the south bank of Pine Brook in Waitsfield (Jones 1909).
- MR 23 Log Dam: A log dam is shown on Spaulding's Brook (an unnamed brook on the modern topographic map), to the east of Mad River and North Road in Waitsfield on the Jones (1909) map. This site is known locally as a tannery dam, so presumably a tannery was once located here. No associated structures were seen when this dam was visited and recorded during the field reconnaissance of Resource Priority Area (RPA) #3, north of this site.

### C. <u>Warren</u>:

- MR 24 Plyna Parker Saw and Shingle Mill: This mill is located in Warren Village across Mad River from a grist mill (MR 32). Identified as the 5. Austin Clapboard and Saw Mill on the Beers (1873) map, this mill was bought and rebuilt by Plyna Parker in 1877, and operated by him until his death in 1912 (Blair 1967:20). The mill had a capacity of 1,000,000 feet of dressed lumber annually by 1889 (Child 1889:478). The Warren Village National Register nomination records that this mill was lost during the 1927 flood, and that there are no remains (Visser and Wolfe 1989).
- MR 25 Parker Clapboard Mill: This mill was built by William Cardell as a starch factory and acquired in 1884 by Plyna Parker, who converted it into a clapboard mill (Child 1889:478). The mill was located in Warren "near the tub factory [MR 29]" (Child 1889:478). Mae Blair (1967:20) notes that the Cardell Starch Factory/Parker Clapboard Mill was located at Mad River and Freeman Brook, and washed away in 1927, leaving only the stone foundations standing. The R. C. Perkins Clapboard Mill, located south of Freeman Brook and the Lyford Mill (MR 29) on Beers' (1873) map may be a reference to this mill site.
- MR 26 Bradley Brothers' Shingle, Bobbin, and Clapboard Mill: At the south end of Warren Village on Mad River, Carlos Sargent built a blacksmith shop in 1845 to manufacture scythes and edge tools (Child 1889:478-479; Hemenway 1882:806-807). The tool manufactory was sold to Thomas Heyward, and then to the

was swept away by the 1927 flood. The Beers (1873) map shows a clothespin factory adjacent to the J. A. R. Stetson house, located on the west bank of Mad River, south of the mouths of Stetson and Mills brooks. There is also a D. A. Austin Saw Mill on the south bank of Stetson Brook near Mad River. Either of these locations may be the Stetson Mill. Hemenway (1882:807) mentions that Alex. Stetson and Mr. Hanks ran a clothespin manufactory for a short time, after which Hanks operated a shop alone that did not last long.

- MR 37 Israel Ward Saw Mill: Blair (1967:19) references a saw mill built ca. 1805 by Israel Ward at Pike Hill, which was owned and operated by Mr. Mills until the 1870s.
- MR 38 Mills Brook Mill: Blair (1967:22) notes that there was a mill located on Mills Brook in Warren that was owned by Mr. Mills. While the Beers' (1873) map shows two residences marked H. Mills and W. Mills located along Mills Brook, no saw mills are shown.
- MR 39 H. W. Austin Clapboard and Saw Mills: The Beers (1873) map shows the location of a clapboard mill and a saw mill, marked H. W. Austin, on the east bank of Mad River, south of Stetson Brook and Mills Brook. Blair (1967:22) notes that these mills were built "quite early." Hemenway (1882:807) notes that Henry that these mills were built "quite early." Hemenway (1882:807) notes that Henry Austin made clapboards at this location for several years before moving west.
- MR 40 Billings Mill: There is a reference by May Blair (1967:22) to a mill or shop built by Billings, just south of the Bowen and Hunter Bobbin Mill (MR 34). An examination of the Beers (1873) map shows a residence marked S. C. Billings on the east bank of Mad River, south of the mouth of Lincoln Brook, but no mill is indicated.
- MR 41 Van Deusen Mill: A saw mill was built ca. 1815 by Larry and Turgeon on a farm belonging to A. L. Vandensen, but operated for only a short time (Blair 1967:22). Although Vandensen does not appear as a family name on Beers' (1873) map, several residences are shown belonging to various members of the Van Deusen family. A photograph in the Warren Library shows the Van Deusen barn with the sawmill in the background, and places the location on Plunkton Road.
- MR 42 East Warren Cider Mill: At one time a cider mill was located in East Warren "north of the Corner on the east side of the main road, the second road to the right" (Blair 1967:22). This mill was owned by Norton Dickinson, and later by John Mobus.
- MR 43 South Hollow Mill: An early saw mill was located in South Hollow, and Will Thayer was its last operator (Blair 1967:22). Roy Parson's map (n.d.) shows Will Thayer's Mill located on the confluence of Mad River and an unnamed brook "near Goldie Taylor's house." South Hollow was apparently a location where Walter Bagley manufactured clapboards (Hemenway 1882:807).
- MR 44 La Due Tannery: Blair (1967:22) notes that a tannery owned by H. La Due was present in Warren where the Town Clerk's office and library are now located. The S. C. Ladue Tannery and Wood Shop is marked on the Beers (1873) map of Warren Village, located east of Mad River and south of Freeman Brook. A bandstand built in 1976 now stands at this location, according to the National Register nomination of Warren Village (site #38) (Visser and Wolfe 1989).

- MR 45 Ashbal Miner Grist Mill: A grist mill, located on Freeman Brook near Warren Village, was owned by Ashbal Miner in 1823 (Blair 1967:22). This may be an earlier reference to the Banister Grist Mill (MR 32). An A. Miner residence is shown in the village on the Beers (1873) map.
- MR 46 Ordway and Tyler Mill: A mill, located on Clay Brook, was owned in 1835 by Ordway and Tyler (Blair 1967:23).
- MR 47 Sterling and Adams Mill: Blair (1967:23) reports the presence of a mill on Mad River owned by Sterling and Adams in 1826. Beers' (1873) map records a shingle mill and wood shop on the west bank of Mad River north of the village, which may be this mill, as a residence marked H. A. Sterling is located adjacent to the wood shop. The National Register nomination for Warren Village notes that the William Cardell Turnpike between Warren Village and Lincoln Village (ca.1825-26) originated at the Sterling and Adams Mill in Warren.
- MR 48 Benjamin Vale Mill: An early mill belonging to Benjamin Vale was located on Mad River (Blair 1967:23).
- MR 49 W. A. Bagley Clothespin Factory and Saw Mill: The Beers (1873) map of Warren locates a clothespin factory and saw mill on Lincoln Brook near a smaller unnamed brook; adjacent to the mill site is a residence marked W. A. Bagley. On field reconnaissance of this area, no mill remains were seen, but a cellar foundation was recorded that may be associated with the Bagley residence. Bulldozing of the area between the cellar foundation and Lincoln Brook may have impacted the mill site.
- MR 50 Daniel Ralph Mill: Another mill located on Lincoln Brook was identified by Kit Hartshorn (personal communication 1989) as a lumber mill built by Dan Ralph, the first settler in Warren. This mill site was recorded during field reconnaissance.
- MR 51 Goodale and Neil Mill: This lumber mill was located on Mad River south of Warren Village. A photograph in the Warren Library documents that the mill was formerly Clough's Mill. Ruth Greenslit, Warren Village librarian, placed the location below Warren Falls (personal communication 1989), while the Roy Parsons' map (n.d.) locates the mill further south but above Stetson Brook. This mill is not referenced by the 1873 Beers map or by Child (1889).

Appendix E: Site Survey Forms

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Vt. Division for Historic Preservation
                                                      58 East State Street
       see additional form [ ]
                                                      Montpelier, Vermont
                                                                                  05602
   1. Site No. [VT-WA-39
  ] Code [WA
  Project title[Mad River Valley Assessment
                                                                   ] Date Recorded [8/22/89
  Field Inspection [ ] SAI [ ] Phase I [ ] Phase II [ ] Phase III [ ] NA[ Level of Documentation: minimum [ ] intensive [ ] NA [ ]
  2. Prehistoric [X] Historic
On State Reg [ ] On NR
Elig. St Reg [ ] Elig. NR
Inelg St Reg [ ] Inelg. NR
                                                 USGS Quad[ Waitsfield ] 7.5' [X ] 15'[
                                                 USGS Coord. [
                                                 UTM [ ]
   Insuf. info [x] NR District [
                                                       Zone
                                                                        Easting
                                                                                      Northing
                                                 Underwater [ ] Lake chart no. [
  3. Owner: Federal [ ] State [ ] Municipal [ ] Private [ X ] Unknown [ ]
 5. Historic context (enter code)/Temporal affiliations:
 Paleo [x] Archaic []: Early [] Middle [] Late [] (specify): Vergennes [] Susquehanna [] Small Stemmed [] Atlantic [] Terminal [Woodland []: Early [] Middle [] Late [] Contact [] Unknown [
                                           PREHISTORIC
1609-1760 [ ] | Contact [ ] Industry and Commerce 1760-1790 [ ] | Agriculture [ ] code [ ] War and Peace 1790-1850 [ ] | Tourism [ ] code [ ] Transportation 1850-1900 [ x ] | Culture and Government [ ] code [ ] 1900-1950 [ ] | Housing and Community [ ] code [ ]
                                                Industry and Commerce
                                                                                     ] code [
] code [
] code [
6. Evidence of Site Presence:
                     PREHISTORIC
               Cave/rockshelter [ Petroglyph [ Underwater [
                                                               HISTORIC
Quarry [ ] Petroglyph
Burial [ ] Underwater
                                               Road
                                                                      Standing structure [ x ]
                                               Ruin
                                               Ruin
Well
Subsurface
Underwater
                                                                      Cellar hole
Specify other [
                                                                      Stone wall
                                                                      Stone Chamber
                                                                      Shipwreck
                                               Specify [
7. Data found (describe in detail on pp.3, no.25): Site dimensions (if known): length [ 6.2 m ] width [ 6.2 m ] area [ ] acres [ ]
Apparent density across site: isolated find [X] n = 2-50 [ ] n = 50-150 [
  n = 150-500 [ ] n = > 500 [ ]
                                                      prehistoric
 Lithic:
                                           Tool [
                      Ceramic:
                                               Bone:
             [ x ]
                                                           Flora:
Tool
                                                                                  Features:
                   Prehistoric [ ]
                                                          Charcoal [x ]
Botanical [ ]
Flakes
                                                                                Prehistoric [
                    Historic [x]
FCR
                                                                               Historic
                                           Human [
Specify other:[
  Glass:
                    Nails:
Bottle [X]
                                 [ x ]
                Machined
                                            Metal [ X ] Brick [ ] Stone [
Buttons [ ] Other [ ]
Window [X ]
Cut [ ]
                Hand wrought [
                                            Specify other [
                                                                                                   ]
```

STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (SAI)

SITE SURVEY FORM

Other [ ] Specify: [

| Division for                                       | Historic Preservation   | -3-   | WT HA O   |
|--|---|---|---|
| 20. Recorded<br>Address 5012                       | by Mary Beth Trubit/Peter k   | (ahn Date   | Site No. VT-WA-39  Recorded 8/22/89   |
| Phone No(212)<br>Site found by                     | 5pencer Ave., Riverdale, NY<br>601-3861 Organization<br>(if different than above  | nal affiliation   | GeoArch Consultants   |
| 21. Landowner                                      | : Name/Address George Car   | penter, Carpenter   | Farm Inn, Waitsfield, VT  |
|  | Attitude towards excav  | ation cautious  |   |
| — and tomahawk w<br>— Cooper's shed                | were found during construction  | e 1873. Landowner<br>but did not recogn                     | spot of a Paleo point. construction of small building o prehistoric material. Building relates that an Indian burial nize point as being found there. f original plank flooring. Now site is east of the barn. This |
| 23. Best way From Waitsfiel to Carpenter F         | <b>to reach site (</b> attach USG<br>d north on Rt. 100 and then e.<br>arm Inn  | S map and site<br>ast and north on No                       | plan if possible):<br>orth Road, following signs  |
| Cooper's shop<br>Loring (1980) (<br>Hemenway (1882 | or manuscript references ite form for F.S7 (WA) is shown on 1873 Beer's map of cites Paleo-point find :777-778) describes a contact : (describe in detail, at | Waitsfield<br>period grave which                            |   |
| 26. C14 dating                                     | information (specify dat  | es. numbers la  |   |
|  |   | -,  | U, ECC./  |
| 27. <b>Methods use</b> existing Cooper'            | ed to recover data: five 50 s shop, with all material scre  | Ox50 cm shovel test<br>eened through 1/4"                   | t pits dug around the<br>mesh   |
| 28. Conditions Partly cloudy we and modern debri   | during data collection: (<br>ather. Surface visibility ard<br>s on surface (machinery, wood.  | surface visibil<br>ound building is po<br>metal debris, tre | ity, weather, etc.) or due to weed growth es)   |
|  |   |   |   |

| Divi       | sion for Histo  | oric Preservation  | -4-  | Site No  | VT-WA-39       |
|------------|---|--|--|--|----------------|
| Ac         | ddition of 1.30 m<br>pors and removal                 | significance: (rela<br>portion onto the front<br>of original plank floor<br>g (rock/cement) was ext<br>red with galvanized tin   | (south) of ling to facil<br>ended and ex   | ouilding included ga<br>itate machinery stor       | rage type      |
| 30.        | Additional re<br>see Dowd and Tru<br>times to the pre | ports and/or previo<br>bitt 1990 Archeology in<br>sent   | us work:<br>Vermont's M                    | ad River Valley fron                               | n Paleo-Indian |
| 31.<br>per | Negative/phot<br>tinent photos,<br>Black and white    | o numbers (DHP or o<br>such as aerial: (i<br>Roll #1, Shots 2-11; Co   | other) and<br>nclude name<br>olor Roll #1, | location of othe<br>e and address) _<br>Shots  1-2 | r              |
|            |   | sitory: University of the state | or additio                                 |  | alyses, etc.)  |
| 33.        | Site survey f   | OFFICE orm processing and  | USE ONLY updates (p                        | erson and date):                                   |                |
| 34.        | Field verific   | cation: (name and da   | ite)                                       |  |                |
| 35.        | Comments:   |  |  |  |                |

| -4-  | Site No. VT-WA-40                     |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 9. Statement of significance: (relative to histori   | c context, if possible)               |
|  |                                       |
|  |                                       |
|  |                                       |
| . Additional reports and/or previous work: Refer to: Dowd & Trubitt 1990. Archeology in Vermont's Ma   |                                       |
|  |                                       |
| Negative/photo numbers (DHP or other) and location tinent photos, such as aerial: (include name and a Shots 11, 12, 13, 14; Black and White #1, Shots 24, 25 | on of other<br>address) Color Roll #2 |
|  |                                       |
| Artifact repository:   |                                       |
| Please use Continuation Sheets for additional com  | ments, analyses, etc.)                |
| OFFICE USE ONLY  |                                       |
| Site survey form processing and updates (person as Informant: Evert Maynard, Moretown, VT  | nd date):                             |
|  |                                       |
| Field verifications /  |                                       |
| Field verification: (name and date)  |                                       |
| Comments:  |                                       |
|  |                                       |
| ·  |                                       |
|  |                                       |
|  |                                       |
|  |                                       |
| (Use Continuation Sheets for additional infor  | mation)                               |

is a form or Historic preservation -4-

|                        | sion for Historic Preservation -3-   |                           | Site No.  | VT-WA-40                                     |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|--|
|                        | Accorded by M.B. Trubitt   | Date                      | Recorded _                                      |  |
| Addre<br>Phone<br>Site | ess 309 N. Matlack Street, West Chester, PA 19380<br>No (215) 436-9000 Organizational affilitional by (if different than above): Evert   | . <b>ation</b><br>Maynard | John Milner                                     |  |
| 21. I                  | Landowner: Name/Address ?, Maynard used to own   | land                      |   |  |
|                        | Attitude towards excavation  |                           |   |  |
| 22. [                  | Description of site: Site is a historic talc m<br>secondary shaft and tunnel, and associated struction is present. The talc or soapstone resource may but no indications of this were seen on site visual seconds. | have a                    | nsisting of a<br>Jins. Some mo<br>Iso been used | main shaft, a etal equipment prehistorically |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
| 23.                    | Best way to reach site (attach USGS map an Mine is indicated on the Waitsfield 7.5 sheet. line, then Farm Road west.   | lake Ku                   | plan if po<br>. 100 to Wait                     | ossible):<br>sfield/Moretown                 |
| 24.                    | Published or manuscript references:  | + - 1 × × -               | +   |  |
|                        | Beers (1873) map shows soapstone recource at th  | 15 100                    | LUFON   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
| 25.                    | Data found: (describe in detail, attach ca   | itelogi                   | ue)   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
| 26.                    | C14 dating information (specify dates, nur   | mbers,                    | lab, etc.)                                      |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
| 27.                    | Methods used to recover data:  |                           |   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
| 28.                    | Conditions during data collection: (surfa  | ce vis                    | sibility, we                                    | eather, etc.)                                |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |
|                        |  |                           |   |  |

```
8. Depth range of materials: surface [ ] below surface [ ]cm
Materials recognized but not collected: flakes [ ] fire-cracked rock [ ]
features [ ] historic matrls [X] other: [ mine shaft may extend well below surface ]
9. Dating methods (list on pp.3, no.26): C14 [ ] other [ ]
Diagnostic materials:[
 10a. Topographic setting:
   a. Topographic setting: lakeside [ ] pondside [ ] streambaterrace (1rs, 2nd, 3rd) [ ] flood plain [ ] old stream channel
                                                               pondside [ ] streambank [
   rise/knoll [ ] marsh/swamp [ ] lake/stream confluence [ ] upland [ X ] river/stream confluence [ ] not obvious [ ] other [ ]
   specify other: [
                                                                                 ] Aspect [
10b.Original landform: delta [ ] strandline [ ] esker [ ] outcrop/ledge [ X ]
  glacial lake plain [ ] kame terrace [ ] lacustrine [ ] flood plain [ ]
 not obvious [ ] other [ ] specify other: [
11. Slope: 0-3% [ ] 3-8% [ ] 8-15% [ ] >15% [ ] Elevation: [960' a.s.l.]
12. Immediate setting/present land use: Agricultural [ ] Residential [ Commercial [ ] Industrial [ ] Recreational [ X ] Conservation area [ US Forest [ ] State Park/Forest [ ] Other [ ] Describe: Open land [ ] Swamp/lowland [ ] Woodland [X ] Missing Conferous
                                                                           Woodland [X ] Mixed [X ]
                                          Sand blow
                                                                                   Coniferous [
                  Pasture
                                          Lawn
                                                                                   Deciduous
                  Plowed
                                    ] In crop [ ] Crop type: [
                                                                                 ] Scrub
    Other [ ] specify[
 Past land use if known: [has been logged
13. Drainage system affiliation/code:[
Approximate elevation above nearest water source:[
Subject to flooding: yes [ ] no [ ] unknown [
14. USDA/SCS soil series/code: [
                                                                   ] soil type[
15. Site disturbance: intact [ ] plowed [
    road [ ] erosion [ ] vandalism [
                                                            ] never plowed [
] development [
                                                                                     pasture [
other [
       Specify: [
16. Threats to site: none known [X] high development [ ] vandalism [ ]
  agriculture [ ] erosion [ ] other [ ] Specify:[
                                                                                   former landowner,
17. Additional information on site: landowner [ ] archival [ ] informant [ X ] collector [ ] DHP [ ] (specify name(s), address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
18. Previous collections/work: yes [ ] no [x] unk.[ ] surface collected [
tested [ ] excavated [ ] (specify name(s) and address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
19. Management status: field verify [ ] State Archeological Landmark [ Conservation easement [ ] Underwater Historic Preserve [ ] Buffer zone [
 Other [ ] Specify: [
```

```
see additional form [ ]
                                                          Montpelier, Vermont 05602
 1. Site No. [ VT-WA-40 ] Site Name [ Talc Mine Town [Fayston ] Code [ ] County [ Washington ] Code [ WA
 Town [Fayston
 Recorded by [M.B. Trubitt, P. Kahn
 ] Date Recorded [ 8/24/89
 2. Prehistoric [ ] Historic [ X]
On State Reg [ ] On NR [ ]
Elig. St Reg [ ] Elig. NR [ ]
Inelg St Reg [ ] Inelg. NR [ ]
Insuf. info [ ] NR District [ ]
                                                                            ] 7.5' [
                                                       USGS Quad[
                                                        USGS Coord. [
                                                       UTM [ ]
                                                              Zone
                                                                                Easting Northing
                                                      Underwater [ ] Lake chart no. [
 3. Owner: Federal [ ] State [ ] Municipal [ ] Private [X] Unknown [ ]
4. Site located by: survey crew [X ] archival [ ] informant [ ] collector [ ] DHP staff [ ] other [ ] How located: plowed field [ ] eroding bank [ ] subsurface [ ] sand blow [ ] other surface [ ] pond/lakeshore [ ] other [ ] specify [
 5. Historic context (enter code)/Temporal affiliations:
                                                 PREHISTORIC
Paleo [ ] Archaic [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] (specify): Vergennes [ ] Susquehanna [ ] Small Stemmed [ ] Atlantic [ ] Terminal [ Woodland [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] Contact [ ] Unknown [
                                                    HISTORIC
1609-1760 [ ] | Contact [ ] Industry and Commerce
1760-1790 [ ] | Agriculture [ ] code [ ] War and Peace
1790-1850 [ ] | Tourism [ ] code [ ] Transportation
1850-1900 [?] | Culture and Government [ ] code [ ]
1900-1950 [?] | Housing and Community [ ] code [ ]
                                                                                             [X ] code [
6. Evidence of Site Presence:
                        PREHISTORIC
                                                                        HISTORIC
Open air [ ] Cave/rockshelter [ Quarry [ ] Petroglyph [ Burial [ ] Underwater [
                                                      Road [X]
Ruin [X]
Well []
Subsurface []
Underwater []
                                                                                 Standing structure [
                                                                                 Cellar hole
                                                                           Stone wall
Stone Chamber
Shipwreck
Specify other [
                                                       Specify [Well
7. Data found (describe in detail on pp.3, no.25): Site dimensions (if known): length [ ] width [ ] area [ ] acres [ ]
Apparent density across site: isolated find [ ] n = 2-50 [ ] n = 50-150 [ ]
   n = 150-500 [ ] n = > 500 [ ]
 Lithic:
                          Ceramic:
                                                      Bone:
                                                                    Flora:
                                                                                               Features:
                                                 Tool [
                       Prehistoric [ ]
Historic [ ]
Tool
                                                                   Charcoal [ ]
Botanical [ ]
                                                                                            Prehistoric
Flakes
                                                  Food
                                                  Food [
Human [
                                                                                          Historic
FCR
Specify other:[
                                                                     ][
  Glass:
                       Nails:
Bottle [
Window [
Cut [
                                               Metal [ X ] Brick [ ] Stone [ ]
Buttons [ ] Other [ ]
Specify other [
                  Machined
                  Wire
                 Hand wrought [ ]
```

Vt. Division for Historic Preservation

58 East State Street

STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (SAI)

SITE SURVEY FORM

| Tot Miscoric Freservation   | -4-   | Site No.                          | VT-WA-41         |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 29. Statement of significance: (related and commerce)   | tive to histo   | oric context,                     | if possible)     |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
| 30. Additional reports and/or previous See Dowd and Trubitt 1990. Archeology to the Present                           | <b>is work:</b><br>in Vermont's Ma  | d River Valley f                  | rom Paleo-Indiar |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
| 31. Negative/photo numbers (DHP or ot pertinent photos, such as aerial: (in Roll #2, Shot 6, Color Roll #2, Shots 21, | ther) and located | ation of other<br>nd address) Bla | ck & Whiate      |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
| 32. Artifact repository:  |   |                                   |                  |
| (Please use Continuation Sheets fo  | r additional  | comments, anal                    | lyses, etc.)     |
| OFFICE U  |   |                                   |                  |
| 33. Site survey form processing and up<br>Kit Hartshorn, Warren, VT is informant                                      | pdates (perso   | n and date):                      |                  |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
| 34. Field verification: (name and date  | 2)  |                                   |                  |
| 35. Comments:   |   |                                   |                  |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
|   |   |                                   |                  |
|   |   |                                   |                  |

cryision for Historic Freservation -4-

(Use Continuation Sheets for additional information)

| Divi | ision for Historic Preservation -3- Site No. VT-WA-41  |             |
|------|--|-------------|
| 244- | Recorded by Anne S. Dowd  ress 309 N. Matlack Street, West Chester, PA 19380  ne No (215) 436-9000 Organizational affiliation John Milner Associates e found by (if different than above): Kit Hartshorn |             |
| 21.  | Landowner: Name/Address  | <del></del> |
|      | Attitude towards excavation  |             |
| 22.  | Description of site: Cellar hole formerly associated with a mill site  |             |
|      |  |             |
|      |  |             |
|      |  |             |
| 23.  | Best way to reach site (attach USGS map and site plan if possible):  see attached USGS map and site plan   |             |
|      |  |             |
|      |  |             |
| 24.  | Published or manuscript references:  |             |
|      |  |             |
|      |  |             |
|      | Data found: (describe in detail, attach catelogue)   |             |
|      |  |             |
|      |  |             |
|      |  |             |
| 26.  | . C14 dating information (specify dates, numbers, lab, etc.)   |             |
|      |  |             |
| 27.  | . Methods used to recover data:  |             |
|      |  |             |
|      |  |             |
| 28.  | . Conditions during data collection: (surface visibility, weather, etc.) clear, dry, dense surface vegetation  |             |
|      |  |             |
|      |  |             |

```
8. Depth range of materials: surface [ ] below surface [ ]cm Materials recognized but not collected: flakes [ ] fire-cracked rock [ ]
 features [ ] historic matrls [ ] other:[
 9. Dating methods (list on pp.3, no.26): C14 [ ] other [ ]
 Diagnostic materials:[
   Da. Topographic setting: lakeside [ ] pondside [ ] streambank [X ]
terrace (1rs, 2nd, 3rd) [ ] flood plain [ ] old stream channel [ ]
rise/knoll [ ] marsh/swamp [ ] lake/stream confluence [ ] upland [ ]
river/stream confluence [ ] not obvious [ ] other [ ]
 10a. Topographic setting:
   specify other: [
                                                                                    ] Aspect [
 10b.Original landform: delta [ ] strandline [ ] esker [ ] outcrop/ledge glacial lake plain [ ] kame terrace [ ] lacustrine [ ] flood plain
  not obvious [ ] other [ ] specify other: [
11. Slope: 0-3% [ ] 3-8% [ ] 8-15% [ ] >15% [ ] Elevation:[1220' a.s.l.]
 12. Immediate setting/present land use: Agricultural [ ] Residential [
 Commercial [ ] Industrial [ ] Recreational [ ] Conservation area [ ]
US Forest [ ] State Park/Forest [ ] Other [ X] logging

Describe: Open land [ ] Swamp/lowland [ ] Woodland [X ] Mixed [
Crop land [ ] Sand blow [ ] Coniferous [ ]
Pasture [ ] Lawn [ ] Deciduous [ ]
                                                                            Coniferous [
Deciduous [
] Scrub [
                  Pasture
Plowed
                                [ ] Lawn [ ] Decidu
[ ] In crop [ ] Crop type: [ ] Scrub
    Other [ ] specify[
 Past land use if known: [
13. Drainage system affiliation/code:[
Approximate elevation above nearest water source: [ 2-3'
Subject to flooding: yes [\chi] no [] unknown [
14. USDA/SCS soil series/code: [
                                                                         soil type[
15. Site disturbance: intact [ ] plowed [ road [ ] erosion [ ] vandalism [
                                                              ] never plowed [
] development [
                                                                                        ] pasture [ ]
] other [ X ]
       Specify: [bulldozing
                                                                                                               ]
16. Threats to site: none known [ ] high development [ ] vandalism [ agriculture [ ] erosion [ ] other [X] Specify: [earthmoving activities
17. Additional information on site: landowner [ ] archival [ ] informant [X ]
collector [ ] DHP [ ] (specify name(s), address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
18. Previous collections/work: yes [ ] no [X ] unk.[ ] surface collected [
tested [ ] excavated [ ] (specify name(s) and address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
19. Management status: field verify [ ] State Archeological Landmark [ Conservation easement [ ] Underwater Historic Preserve [ ] Buffer zone [ Other [ X ] Specify: [Phase I testing
```

```
58 East State Street
     see additional form [ ]
                                                         Montpelier, Vermont 05602
 1. Site No. [ VT-WA-4]
                                   ] Site Name [W.A. Bagley Clothespin Factory & Saw Mill or MR
 Town [ Warren
                                  Code [ ] County [Washington
                                                                                                ] Code [WA
 Recorded by [ Anne S. Dowd
                                                                          ] Date Recorded [August 16989]
 Project title[ Mad River Valley Assessment
 Field Inspection [X ] SAI [ ] Phase I [ ] Phase II [ ] Phase III [ ] NA[ Level of Documentation: minimum [X] intensive [ ] NA [ ]
 2. Prehistoric [ ] Historic
                                              [X]
                                                      USGS Quad[Lincoln 1970 ] 7.5' [ ] 15'[X]
  On State Reg [ ] On NR
Elig. St Reg [ ] Elig. NR
Thola St Reg [ ] Thela NR
                                                      USGS Coord. [
                                                      UTM [ ]
  Inelg St Reg [ ] Inelg. NR [
Insuf. info [X] NR District [
                                                             Zone
                                                                               Easting
                                                                                            Northing
                                                      Underwater [ ] Lake chart no. [
3. Owner: Federal [ ] State [ ] Municipal [ ] Private [X] Unknown [ ]
4. Site located by: survey crew [ ] archival [ ] informant [ X ] collector [ ] DHP staff [ ] other [ ] How located: plowed field [ ] eroding bank [ ] subsurface [ ] sand blow [ ] other surface [ ] pond/lakeshore [ X ] other [X ] specify [adjacent to stream ]
5. Historic context (enter code)/Temporal affiliations:
                                                PREHISTORIC
Paleo [ ] Archaic [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] (specify):
Vergennes [ ] Susquehanna [ ] Small Stemmed [ ] Atlantic [ ] Terminal [
Woodland [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] Contact [ ] Unknown [
                                                   HISTORIC
1609-1760 [
1760-1790 [
1790-1850 [
                   | Contact [ ] Industry and Commerce | Agriculture [ ] code [ ] War and Peace | Tourism [ ] code [ ] Transportation | Culture and Government [ ] code [ ] | Housing and Community [ ] code [ ]
                                                                                           [X] code [
                                                          Industry and Commerce
                                                                                                ] code
1850-1900
1900-1950 [
6. Evidence of Site Presence:
                       PREHISTORIC
                                                                       HISTORIC
                 Cave/rockshelter [ Petroglyph [ Underwater [
Open air [
                                                                     [ X ]
                                                     Road
                                                                               Standing structure [
Quarry [
Burial [
Quarry
                                                     Ruin
                                                                               Cellar hole
                                                     Well
                                                                               Stone wall
                                                     Subsurface [
Underwater [
Specify other [
                                                                               Stone Chamber
                                                                               Shipwreck
                                                     Specify [
7. Data found (describe in detail on pp.3, no.25): Site dimensions (if known): length [ ] width [ ] area [ ] acres [ ]
Apparent density across site : isolated find [ ] n = 2-50 [ ] n = 50-150 [ ] n = 50-150 [ ]
 Lithic:
                          Ceramic:
                                                     Bone:
                                                                   Flora:
                                                                                             Features:
                       Prehistoric [ Historic [
                                                 Tool [
Food [
Human [
Tool
                                                                  Charcoal [ ]
Botanical [ ]
                                                                                          Prehistoric [
Flakes
                       Historic
                                                                                          Historic
Specify other:[
                                                                   ][
  Glass:
                       Nails:
Bottle [
                                                  Metal [ ] Brick [ ] Stone [
Buttons [ ] Other [ ]
                  Machined
Window
                  Hand wrought [
                                                  Specify other [
                                                                                                                ]
```

Vt. Division for Historic Preservation

STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (SAI)

SITE SURVEY FORM

| 29. Statement of significance: (relative to historic context, if possible) industry and commerce   |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 30. Additional reports and/or previous work:  see Dowd and Trubitt 1990. Archeology in Vermont's Mad River Valley from Paleo-India Times to the Present                                  |
|  |
| 31. Negative/photo numbers (DHP or other) and location of other pertinent photos, such as aerial: (include name and address)  Color Roll #2, Shot #18; Black and White Roll #2, Shote #3 |
|  |
| 32. Artifact repository:   |
| OFFICE USE ONLY  |
| 33. Site survey form processing and updates (person and date):   |
|  |
|  |
| 34. Field verification: (name and date)  |
| 35. Comments:  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

(Use Continuation Sheets for additional information)

Site No. VT-WA-42

Division ---- Bistoric Preservation -4-

| Div         | vision for Historic Preservation -3- Site No. VI-WA-42  |
|-------------|---|
| Add         | Recorded by M.B. Trubitt  Date Recorded 8/25/89  dress 309 N. Matlack Street, West Chester, PA 19380  One No (215) 436-9000  Organizational affiliation John Milner Associates te found by (if different than above):   |
| 21.         | Landowner: Name/Address Neill Farm  |
|             | Attitude towards excavation   |
| 22.         | Description of site: A wooden dam constructed across the unnamed brook at a point where the water cuts down through rock outcrops. The dam is constructed on horizontal logs, braced from the back (ponded) side. Seven logs make up the body on the dam. Informants in the area referred to this as a tannery dam. No additiona buildings or ruins were found in the area. |
| 23.         | Best way to reach site (attach USGS map and site plan if possible):  North Road on east side of Mad River to brook, and either walk up brook on east hank or up old logging road trough pasture on west back to house. Dam is just above the house.   |
| 24.         | Published or manuscript references: Jones (1909) History of Waitsfield map shows a log dam on "Spauldings Brook" at this location   |
| 25.         | Data found: (describe in detail, attach catelogue)  |
| 26.         | C14 dating information (specify dates, numbers, lab, etc.)  |
| 27.         | Methods used to recover data:   |
| 28.         | Conditions during data collection: (surface visibility, weather, etc.) weather clear; surface visibility hampered by leaf litter in woods   |
| <del></del> |   |

```
8. Depth range of materials: surface [ ] below surface [ ]cm Materials recognized but not collected: flakes [ ] fire-cracked rock [ ]
 features [ ] historic matrls [ ] other:[
 9. Dating methods (list on pp.3, no.26): C14 [ ] other [ ]
 Diagnostic materials:[
 10a. Topographic setting:
   a. Topographic setting: lakeside [ ] pondside [ ] terrace (1rs, 2nd, 3rd) [ ] flood plain [ ] old stream
                                                                           streambank [ X ]
                                                            old stream channel
   rise/knoll [ ] marsh/swamp [ ] lake/stream confluence [ river/stream confluence [ ] not obvious [ ] other
                                                                                upland [
   specify other: [
                                                                        ] Aspect [
10b.Original landform: delta [ ] strandline [ ] esker [ ] outcrop/ledge glacial lake plain [ ] kame terrace [ ] lacustrine [ ] flood plain
 not obvious [ ] other [ ] specify other: [
11. Slope: 0-3% [ ] 3-8% [ ] 8-15% [ ] >15% [ ] Elevation: [765' a.s.].]
12. Immediate setting/present land use: Agricultural [ ] Residential [
                  Industrial [ ] Recreational [ ] Conservation area [
State Park/Forest [ ] Other [ ]
 Commercial [
 US Forest [
  Describe: Open land [ ] Swamp/lowland [ ] Crop land [ ] Sand blow [ ] Pasture [ ] Lawn [ ]
                                                                   Woodland [X] Mixed [X]
                                                                          Coniferous [
                                                                          Deciduous
                Plowed
                            [ ] In crop [ ] Crop type: [
                                                                        Scrub
    Other [ ] specify[
 Past land use if known: [area on opposite creek bank has been logged
13. Drainage system affiliation/code:[
Nearest water source: river [ ] year-round stream [ X ] intermitant stream[ lake [ ] pond [ ] spring [ ] not apparent [ ] other:[ drainage position: primary [ ] secondary [ ] tertiary [ ] other [ ]
Nearest water source name: [ unnamed brook
                                                         ] Distance from site [immediate]
Approximate elevation above nearest water source: [at water
Subject to flooding: yes [ X ] no [ ] unknown [
14. USDA/SCS soil series/code: [
                                                           ] soil type[
15. Site disturbance: intact [X ] plowed [
    road [ ] erosion [ ] vandalism [
                                                     ] never plowed [
] development [
      Specify: [
16. Threats to site: none known [ ] high development [ ] vandalism [
  agriculture [ ] erosion [ ] other [ ] Specify: [flood damage, water erosion
17. Additional information on site: landowner [ ] archival [ ] informant [
collector [ ] DHP [ ] (specify name(s), address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
18. Previous collections/work: yes [ ] no [X] unk.[ ] surface collected [
tested [ ] excavated [ ] (specify name(s) and address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
19. Management status: _field verify [ ] State Archeological Landmark [
 Conservation easement [ ] Underwater Historic Preserve [ ] Buffer zone [
 Other [ ] Specify: [
```

```
58 East State Street
     see additional form [ ]
                                                          Montpelier, Vermont 05602
 1. Site No. [VT-WA-42
                                    ] Site_Name_[ Tannery Log Dam or MR 23
Town [ Waitsfield ] Code [ ] County [ Washington Recorded by [M.B. Trubitt, P. Kahn ] Date
                                                                                                  ] Code [WA
                                                                            ] Date Recorded [ 8/25/89
Project title[Mad River Valley Assessment
Field Inspection [X] SAI [ ] Phase I [ ] Phase II [ Level of Documentation: minimum [X] intensive [ ] NA [
                                                                                   ] Phase III [ ] NA[
2. Prehistoric [ ] Historic
On State Reg [ ] On NR
Flig St Reg [ ] Flig NR
                                              [ X]
                                                       USGS Quad[Waitsfield ] 7.5' [X] 15'[
                                                       USGS Coord. [
  Elig. St Reg [ ] Elig. NR
                                                       UTM [ ]
  Inelg St Reg [
                          ] Inelg. NR
                                                              Zone
                                                                               Easting Northing
  Insuf. info [X] NR District [
                                                       Underwater [ ] Lake chart no. [
3. Owner: Federal [ ] State [ ] Municipal [ ] Private [X ] Unknown [ ]
4. Site located by: survey crew [ X] archival [ ] informant [ ] collector [ ] DHP staff [ ] other [ ] How located: plowed field [ ] eroding bank [ ] subsurface [ ] sand blow [ ] other surface [ ] pond/lakeshore [ ] other [X] specify [ brook ]
5. Historic context (enter code)/Temporal affiliations:
                                                 PREHISTORIC
Paleo [ ] Archaic [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] (specify):
Vergennes [ ] Susquehanna [ ] Small Stemmed [ ] Atlantic [ ] Terminal [
Woodland [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] Contact [ ] Unknown [
                                                    HISTORIC
1609-1760 [ ] | Contact [ ] Industry and Commerce
1760-1790 [ ] | Agriculture [ ] code [ ] War and Peace
1790-1850 [ ] | Tourism [ ] code [ ] Transportation
1850-1900 [ X ] | Culture and Government [ ] code [ ]
1900-1950 [ ] | Housing and Community [ ] code [ ]
                                                           Industry and Commerce
                                                                                                  ] code [
                                                                                                  ] code [
6. Evidence of Site Presence:
                        PREHISTORIC
                                                                        HISTORIC
                  Cave/rockshelter [ Petroglyph [ Underwater [
                                                                                 Standing structure [
                                                      Road
Quarry [
Burial [
                                                      Ruin
                                                                                 Cellar hole
                 Underwater
                                                      Well Stone wall
Subsurface Stone Cham
Underwater Shipwreck
                                                                               Stone wall
Specify other [
                                                                              Stone Chamber
                                                       Specify [ dam
7. Data found (describe in detail on pp.3, no.25): Site dimensions (if known): length [ ] width [ ] area [ ] acres [ ]
Apparent density across site : isolated find [ ] n = 2-50 [ ] n = 50-150 [ ] n = 150-500 [ ] n = > 500 [ ]
 Lithic:
                          Ceramic:
                                                      Bone:
                                                                    Flora:
                                                                                                Features:
                       Prehistoric [ ]
Historic [ ]
                                                 Tool [
Food [
Human [
                                                                   Charcoal [ ]
Botanical [ ]
Tool
                                                                                            Prehistoric [
Flakes
                                                                                            Historic
Specify other:[
                                                                     ][
  Glass:
                       Nails:
Bottle [
                                                   Metal [ ] Brick [ ] Stone [
Buttons [ ] Other [ ]
                   Machined
Window
                   Wire
                   Hand wrought [
                                                   Specify other [
                                                                                                                   ]
```

Vt. Division for Historic Preservation

STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (SAI)

SITE SURVEY FORM

| 29. Statement of significance: (relative to historic context, if possible) industry and commerce  |
|---|
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| 30. Additional reports and/or previous work: Refer to: Dowd and Trubitt 1990. Archeology in Vermont's Mad River Valley from Paleo-Indian Times to the Present   |
| rateo-indian times to the present   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| 31. Negative/photo numbers (DHP or other) and location of other pertinent photos, such as aerial: (include name and address) Black and White Roll #2, Shots 4 and 5; Color Roll #1, Shot 1 & 2; Color Roll #2, Shot 19 & 20 |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| (Please use Continuation Sheets for additional comments, analyses, etc.)  |
|   |
| OFFICE USE ONLY   |
| 33. Site survey form processing and updates (person and date):  Kit Hartshorn, Warren, VT   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| 4. Field verification: (name and date)  |
|   |
| 5. Comments:  |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |

Site No. VT-WA-43

Division for Historic reservation -4-

| νiν         | rision for Historic Preservation   | -3-               |                       | Site No.          | VT-WA-43      |
|-------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 20.         | Recorded by Anne S. Dowd  lress 309 N. Matlack Street, West Cheste  one No. (215) 436-9000 | r, PA 19          | Date                  | Recorded _        | 8/16/89       |
| Sit         | one No $(215)$ 436-9000 Organization or found by (if different than above                  | nal affi<br>e): K | liation<br>it Hartsh  | John Milne<br>orn | er Associates |
|             | Landowner: Name/Address  |                   |                       |                   |               |
|             | Attitude towards excava  | tion              |                       |                   |               |
| 22.         | Description of site: Remains of a m  |                   |                       |                   |               |
|             |  |                   | •                     |                   |               |
|             |  |                   |                       |                   |               |
|             |  |                   |                       |                   |               |
|             | Best way to reach site (attach USG look along north bank of Lincoln Brook, attached map    | directly          | behind s              | tanding barn      | . See         |
| 24.         | Published or manuscript references   | :                 |                       |                   |               |
|             |  |                   |                       |                   |               |
| 25.         | Data found: (describe in detail, a<br>Standing wall formerly part of                       |                   | atelogue<br>Dundation | .)                |               |
|             |  |                   |                       |                   |               |
|             |  |                   |                       |                   |               |
| 26.         | C14 dating information (specify da   |                   | nbers, 1              | ab, etc.)         |               |
| 27.         | Methods used to recover data:  |                   |                       |                   |               |
| ··········· |  |                   |                       |                   |               |
|             |  |                   |                       |                   |               |
| 28.         | Conditions during data collection: clear, dry, dense vegetation                            | (surfac           | e visib               | ility, weat       | ther, etc.)   |
|             |  |                   |                       |                   |               |
|             |  |                   |                       |                   |               |

```
8. Depth range of materials: surface [ ] below surface [ ]cm Materials recognized but not collected: flakes [ ] fire-cracked rock [
    features [ ] historic matrls [ ] other:[
    9. Dating methods (list on pp.3, no.26): C14 [ ] other [ ]
    10a. Topographic setting:
        lakeside [ ] pondside [ ] streambank [X ] terrace (1rs, 2nd, 3rd) [ ] flood plain [ ] old stream channel [ ] rise/knoll [ ] marsh/swamp [ ] lake/stream confluence [ ] upland [ ]
        river/stream confluence [ ] not obvious [ ] other
        specify other: [
  10b.Original landform: delta [ ] strandline [ ] esker [ ] outcrop/ledge [
glacial lake plain [ ] kame terrace [ ] lacustrine [ ] flood plain [
not obvious [ ] other [ ] specify other: [
                                                                                                                                                                J Aspect [
  11. Slope: 0-3% [ ] 3-8% [ ] 8-15% [ ] >15% [ ] Elevation:[1330' a.s.l.]
 12. Immediate setting/present land use: Agricultural [ ] Residential [ US Forest [ ] State Park/Forest [ ] Other [ ]
     Describe: Open land [ ] Swamp/lowland [ ]

Crop land [ ] Sand blow [ ]

Pasture [ ] Lawn [ ]

Plowed [ ] In crop [ ] Crop type: [
                                                                                                                                                  Woodland [ ] Mixed [
Coniferous [ ]
                                                                                                                                                             ] Scrub
  Past land use if known: [
13. Drainage system affiliation/code:[
Approximate elevation above nearest water source:[0'

Subject to flooding: vec [v ] arest water source:[0'
Subject to flooding: yes [X] no [ ] unknown [
14. USDA/SCS soil series/code: [
                                                                                                                                 ] soil type[
15. Site disturbance: intact [ ] plowed [ road [ ] erosion [X] vandalism [
                                                                                                                  ] never plowed [
] development [
           Specify: [
6. Threats to site: none known [ ] high development [ ] vandalism [ ]
agriculture [X] erosion [ ] other [ ] Specify:[
7. Additional information on site: landowner [ ] archival [ ] informant [X] collector [ ] DHP [ ] (specify name(s), address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
8. Previous collections/work: yes [ ] no [X ] unk.[ ] surface collected [
tested [ ] excavated [ ] (specify name(s) and address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
9. Management status: field verify [ ] State Archeological Landmark [ ] Conservation easement [ ] Underwater Historic Preserve [ ] Buffer zone [ ] Conservation | Conservat
```

```
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
   see additional form [ ]
                            ] Site Name [Daniel Ralph's Mill or MR 50] Code [ ] County [Washington
1. Site No. [VA-WA-43
                                                                                   ] Code [WA
Town [ Warren
                                                               ] Date Recorded [ 8/16/89
Recorded by [ Anne_S. Dowd
Project title[Mad River Valley Assessment
                                                          31
Field Inspection [ X] SAI [ ] Phase I [ ] Phase II [ Level of Documentation: minimum [X] intensive [ ] NA [
                                                                      ] Phase III [ ] NA[
                                               USGS Quad[Lincoln 1970 ] 7.5' [ ] 15'[X ]
2. Prehistoric [ ] Historic
On State Reg [ ] On NR
Elig. St Reg [ ] Elig. NR
Inelg St Reg [ ] Inelg. NR
                                       [ X]
                                               USGS Coord. [
                                                    \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}
                                               UTM
                                                                                 Northing
                                                     Zone
 Insuf. info [X] NR District [
                                              Underwater [ ] Lake chart no. [
3. Owner: Federal [ ] State [ ] Municipal [ ] Private [ X ] Unknown [ ]
4. Site located by: survey crew [ ] archival [ ] informant [X]
collector [ ] DHP staff [ ] other [ ]
How located: plowed field [ ] eroding bank [ ] subsurface [ ] sand blow [ ]
other surface [ ] pond/lakeshore [ X ] other [X] specify [stream bank
5. Historic context (enter code)/Temporal affiliations:
                                          PREHISTORIC
Paleo [ ] Archaic [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] (specify):

Vergennes [ ] Susquehanna [ ] Small Stemmed [ ] Atlantic [ ] Terminal [
Woodland [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] Contact [ ] Unknown [
                                             HISTORIC
                                                   Industry and Commerce
                                                                                 [X ] code [
                   | Contact
 1609-1760
                 1760-1790
                                                                                     ] code [
 1790-1850
 1850-1900
 1900-1950 [
 6. Evidence of Site Presence:
                                                               HISTORIC
                     PREHISTORIC
              ] Cave/rockshelter [
] Petroglyph [
] Underwater [
                                                                       Standing structure L
                                                Road
 Open air [
                                                                      Cellar hole
                                                Ruin
 Quarry
                                                                     Stone wall
                                                Well
Subsurface [
Underwater [
                                                Well
 Burial
                                                                     Stone Chamber
 Specify other [
                                                                    Shipwreck
                                                Specify [
 7. Data found (describe in detail on pp.3, no.25): Site dimensions (if known):
   length [ ] width [ ] area [ ] acres [
 Apparent density across site : isolated find [ ] n = 2-50 [ ] n = 50-150 [ ]
  n = 150-500 [ ] n = > 500 [ ]
                                                                                    Features:
                                                             Flora:
                                                Bone:
                        Ceramic:
  Lithic:
                                                                                 Prehistoric [
                     Prehistoric [
Historic [
                                                            Charcoal
                                             Tool
 Tool
                                                                                                 ſχΊ
                                                           Botanical [ ]
                                                                                 Historic
                                             Food
                     Historic
 Flakes
                                             Human [
                                                             ][
 Specify other:[
                     Nails:
    Glass:
                                              Metal [ ] Brick [ ] Stone [ Buttons [ ] Other [ ]
                  Machined
 Bottle [
                  Wire
 Window
                                              Specify other [
                 Hand wrought [
```

STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (SAI)

SITE SURVEY FORM

Cut

Vt. Division for Historic Preservation

58 East State Street

| 29. States                          | ment of significance: (relative to historic context, if possible)   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
| 30. Additi                          | Onel wanter "/  |
| see Dow<br>Times to                 | onal reports and/or previous work;<br>d & Trubitt 1990. Archeology in Vermont's Mad River Valley from Paleo-Indian<br>o the Present |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
| 31. Negati<br>pertinent<br>Color Ro | ve/photo numbers (DHP or other) and location of other photos, such as aerial: (include name and address)                            |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
| 32. Artifac                         | ct repository:University of Vermont   |
|                                     | or repository:of vermont  |
| (Please                             | use Continuation Sheets for additional comments, analyses, etc.)  |
|                                     | OFFICE USE ONLY   |
|                                     |   |
| 33. Site su                         | rvey form processing and updates (person and date):   |
|                                     |   |
| 34. Field v                         | rerification: (name and date)   |
| 35. Comment                         | s:  |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
| -4-                                 |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |
|                                     |   |

Site No. F.S.-11 (WA)

Division for Historic Preservation -4-

```
8. Depth range of materials: surface [X] below surface [ ]cm Materials recognized but not collected: flakes [ ] fire-cracked rock [
 features [ ] historic matrls [ ] other:[
 9. Dating methods (list on pp.3, no.26): C14 [ ] other [ ] Diagnostic materials: [red chert spearpoint - not available for inspection
  10a. Topographic setting:
                                                                      lakeside [
                                                                                                         pondside [ ]
     terrace (1rs, 2nd, 3rd) [X] flood plain [] old stream channel
     rise/knoll [ ] marsh/swamp [ ] lake/stream confluence [ river/stream confluence [ ] not obvious [ ] other
     specify other: [
                                                                                                                                       J Aspect [
 10b.Original landform: delta [?] strandline [] esker [] outcrop/ledge glacial lake plain [] kame terrace [] lacustrine [] flood plain
   not obvious [ ] other [ ] specify other: [
 11. Slope: 0-3% [X] 3-8% [] 8-15% [] >15% [] Elevation: [700' a.s.l.]
 12. Immediate setting/present land use: Agricultural [X] Residential [Commercial [Industrial [Recreational [Conservation area [US Forest [State Park/Forest [Conservation area [Conserva
    Describe: Open land [ ]
Crop land [ ]
Pasture [ X ]
Plowed [ ]
                                                            Swamp/lowland
Sand blow
                                                                                                                             Woodland [ ] Mixed [
                                                                      Sand blow
                                                                                                                                           Coniferous
                                                                     Lawn
                                                                                                                                           Deciduous
                                                         ] In crop [ ] Crop type: [
                                                                                                                                      ] Scrub
       Other [ ] specify[
   Past land use if known: [
13. Drainage system affiliation/code: [ Mad River
Approximate elevation above nearest water source:[
Subject to flooding: yes [ ] no [\chi] unknown [
14. USDA/SCS soil series/code: [
                                                                                                                ] soil type[
15. Site disturbance: intact [ ] plowed [
                                                                                                    ] never plowed [
] development [
                                                                                                                                             ] pasture [X ] other [
           road [ ] erosion [ ] vandalism [
           Specify: [
16. Threats to site: none known [ ] high development [ ] vandalism [ ]
    agriculture [X] erosion [ ] other [ ] Specify:[
17. Additional information on site: landowner [X] archival [X] informant [
 collector [ ] DHP [ ] (specify name(s), address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
18. Previous collections/work: yes [ ] no [ ] unk.[ ] surface collected [
 tested [ ] excavated [ ] (specify name(s) and address(es) on pp. 4, no. 33)
19. Management status: field verify [ ] State Archeological Landmark [ Conservation easement [ ] Underwater Historic Preserve [ ] Buffer zone [
  Other [ ] Specify: [
```

```
58 East State Street
         see additional form [ ]
                                                                                            Montpelier, Vermont
  1. 51te No. [F.S.-1] (WA) | Site Name [ Maynard Farm
  Town [ Waitsfield
                                                      Code [ ] County [Washington
                                                                                                                                                       ] Code [WA
  Recorded by [ Anne S. Dowd
                                                                                                                     ] Date Recorded [8/18/89]
 Project title[Mad River Valley Assessment ][
Field Inspection [ X ] SAI [ X ] Phase I [ ] Phase II [
                                                                                                                                ] Phase III [ ] NA[
  Level of Documentation: minimum [ ] intensive [ ] NA [
                                                                                     USGS Quad[Waitsfield ] 7.5' [X] 15'[
  2. Prehistoric [X] Historic
   On State Reg [ ] On NR
                                                                                      USGS Coord. [
    Elig. St Reg [ ] Elig. NR Inelg St Reg [ ] Inelg. NR
                                                                                               [ ]
                                                                                      UTM
                                                                                                 Zone
                                                                                                                              Easting
                                                                                                                                                       Northing
    Insuf. info [X] NR District [
                                                                                     Underwater [ ] Lake chart no. [
 3. Owner: Federal [ ] State [ ] Municipal [ ] Private [X ] Unknown [ ]
 5. Historic context (enter code)/Temporal affiliations:
                                                                            PREHISTORIC
 Paleo [ ] Archaic [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] (specify):
Vergennes [ ] Susquehanna [ ] Small Stemmed [ ] Atlantic [ ] Terminal [
Woodland [ ]: Early [ ] Middle [ ] Late [ ] Contact [ ] Unknown [
                                                                                HISTORIC
                                   | Contact [ ] Ind | Ind 
 1609-1760 [
                               ] | Contact
                                                                                                                                                      ] code [
] code [
] code [
                                                                                           Industry and Commerce
                                                                                                  War and Peace
Transportation
Code [ ]
 1760-1790
                               ] | Agriculture
                                 | Tourism
 1790-1850
 1850-1900
 1900-1950 [
                              ] | Housing and Community [
                                                                                                  l code
 6. Evidence of Site Presence:
                                     PREHISTORIC
                                                                                                                HISTORIC
Open air [
                            ] Cave/rockshelter [
                                                                                    Road
                                                                                                                             Standing structure [
                            Petroglyph
Quarry [
Burial [
Quarry [ ] Petroglyph [ ] Ruin [ Burial [ ] Underwater [ ] Well [ Specify other [projectile point findspot Subsurface [ Underwater [
                                                                                                                             Cellar hole
                                                                                                                             Stone wall
                                                                                                                             Stone Chamber
                                                                                                                             Shipwreck
                                                                                     Specify [
7. Data found (describe in detail on pp.3, no.25): Site dimensions (if known):
     length [ ] width [ ] area [ ] acres [
Apparent density across site : isolated find [^{\times}] n = 2-50 [] n = 50-150 [ n = 150-500 [] n = > 500 []
  Lithic:
                                         Ceramic:
                                                                                    Bone:
                                                                                                           Flora:
                                                                                                                                                    Features:
Tool
                                  Prehistoric [
Historic [
                                                                             Tool [
                                                                                                         Charcoal
                                                                                                                                               Prehistoric [
                                                                                                        Botanical [
Flakes
                                                                             Food
                                                                                                                                             Historic
                                                                             Human [
Specify other:[
                                                                                                           ][
    Glass:
                                    Nails:
Bottle [
                                                                               Metal [ ] Brick [ ] Stone [
Buttons [ ] Other [ ]
                             Machined
Window [Cut [
                             Wire
                             Hand wrought [
                                                                               Specify other [
```

Vt. Division for Historic Preservation

]

FRATE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (SAI)

SITE SURVEY FORM

Appendix F: Artifact Catalog

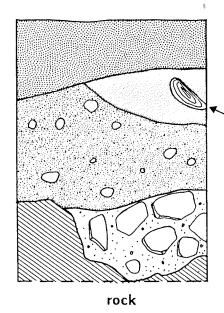
# Artifact Catalog

| Maynard Farm                                | FS-11-WA<br>Collected August 1989 |   |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <u>Provenance</u>                           | Catalog #                         | <u>Artifacts</u>  |  |  |
| Surface<br>Unit N8 E8                       | 1 2                               | <pre>l possible netsinker, stone l tooth fragment, mammal l charcoal fragment</pre>   |  |  |
| Carpenter Farm Inn                          | VT-WA-39<br>Collected August 1989 |   |  |  |
| <u>Provenance</u>                           | Catalog #                         | <u>Artifacts</u>  |  |  |
| STP 1 Zone<br>0-9 cm<br>below surface       | 1                                 | <pre>6 wire nails (modern) 76 metal fence staples (modern) 5 pieces harness leather modern) 5 small leather fragments 1 jar lid, screw top (modern) 20 tinware container fragments 3 square cut nails (1 fragmentary) 1 iron bolt 1 iron buckle 1 Bristol-glazed buff-bodied stoneware sherd 9 clear bottle glass fragments 3 frosted bottle glass fragments 2 pressed clear bottle glass 6 fragments 9 aqua flat glass fragments</pre> |  |  |
| STP 1 Zone 2<br>9-15 cm<br>below surface    | 2                                 | <pre>l square cut nail, clinched l metal fence staple (modern) l clear bottle glass fragment</pre>  |  |  |
| STP 1 Zone 3<br>15-70 cm<br>below surface   | 3                                 | <pre>12 metal fence staples (modern) 1 frosted bottle glass fragment 1 fragment charcoal</pre>  |  |  |
| STP 2 Zone 1<br>0-8 cm<br>below surface     | 4                                 | <ul><li>2 lead-glazed redware sherds</li><li>2 ceramic sewer pipe fragments</li><li>3 pieces slag</li></ul>   |  |  |
| STP 2 Zone 2<br>8-68 cm                     | 5                                 | <pre>2 ceramic sewer pipe fragments 2 charcoal fragments</pre>  |  |  |
| STP 3 All Zones<br>0-75 cm<br>below surface | 6                                 | <pre>3 cast (?) iron fragments,    unidentified (1 w/slag) 1 cast (?) iron fragment,    circular with holes 1 iron bolt</pre>   |  |  |

|                               |  | <pre>1 iron ring (chain link?) 2 square cut nails (1 fragment) 1 iron disc 8 aqua flat glass fragments 1 fragment plastic 1 wood or bone disc</pre> |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| STP 4 All Zones<br>0-50 cm    | 7  | 3 clear bottle or jar glass fragments   |
| below surface                 |  | <ul><li>2 embossed clear bottle or jar glass fragments</li></ul>  |
| STP 5 All Zones<br>0-64 cm    | 8  | <pre>1 miscellaneous metal fragment 1 aqua flag glass fragment</pre>  |
| below surface                 |  | 15 charcoal fragments   |
| Talc Mine at Shephard's Brook | <b>VT-WA-40</b><br>Collected August 1989 |   |
| <u>Provenance</u>             | <u>Catalog #</u>                         | <u>Artifacts</u>  |
| Surface                       | 1  | 3 talc fragments collected as a sample  |

Appendix G: Representative Soil Profile

Shovel Test Unit 1 North Profile VT-WA-39



10 YR 2/2 very dark brown silt loam, humus

10 YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam

roots

7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown orange silty clay loam with rocks

10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with large rocks



Appendix G: Representative Soil Profile

Appendix H: Archeological Projects Idea List

#### ARCHEOLOGY PROJECTS IDEA LIST

### Projects for Local Planning,

Schools,

or

### Bicentennial Celebrations

Prepared by Giovanna Peebles, State Archeologist

Learning about our past from archeological sites provides an exciting, varied, "hands-on" educational program. In every town, locating archeological sites is a basic and necessary activity if these important resources are to be preserved, interpreted, and considered in town planning.

There are many ways in which community members can **begin** to identify archeological sites. The following "Idea List" of projects suggests different ways for finding and recording sites in your town. The resulting information can serve as the town's preliminary inventory of archeological sites. Since identifying and recording archeological sites is indeed a lengthly, on-going process, all activities that contribute to this effort are worthwhile.

You can "do archeology" without digging. A great deal of necessary, valuable and fun research can be accomplished without ever putting a shovel in the ground. Digging an archeological site is NOT included in the "Idea List" of possible activities. Digging is a destructive process and therefore should only be carried out under the supervision of a professional archeologist. Excavation of a site may be desirable once a preliminary site inventory of the town has been gathered and extensive research completed. The purpose of digging is to answer questions about our history and prehistory; we have no business digging until we know the questions.

### Potential Community Participants:

- teachers and students
- mothers and fathers and other family members
- historical society members
- senior citizens and retired members of community
- civic organizations
- professional or avocational historians and archeologists and collectors
- native americans in the community
- conservation commission members
- anybody else

#### Project A:

Interview farmers to identify and record find spots (or "sites") at which prehistoric Indian artifacts were found.

## Possible tasks:

- conduct interviews
- video or audio tape interviews
- take field trips to the find spots or sites
- make maps of the site(s) using compass and tapes
- plot the sites on a United States Geological Survey topographic map
- take slides
- conduct a natural resources study of plant types, water sources, land forms and other natural features surrounding the site
- identify and discuss possible threats to sites and possible means of preserving them
- write reports
- send information to the State Archeologist's office
- give oral presentation of findings to other classes, parents, selectmen, historical society, etc.

#### Project B:

Record collections of Native American artifacts (or historic artifacts associated with a particular site or sites) recovered by farmers and others in the community.

#### Possible tasks:

- conduct interviews;
- take photographs;
- record the find spots (or "sites") where the artifacts
  were found (see the Task list for Project A)

### Project C:

Study 19th century maps of the town (for example, the Walling map or Beers Atlas, although other maps may exist for a particular town) as well as various 20th century maps of the town to determine what buildings and structures existed at one time but no longer exist today. All sites that no longer exist above ground may remain as archeological sites if the area was not severely disturbed by grading or cutting.

### Possible Tasks:

- take field trips to field verify existence --or not-of a standing building or of a visible cellar hole (also called a "foundation);
- "adopt" a site (or two):
  - collect all available information on the site (s):
    - conduct oral histories through interviews
    - conduct deed research (if there's a lawyer in the house, ask them for help in getting started)
    - document and map site and its environs
    - conduct natural resources studys of site area; look for vegetational patterns
    - locate and inventory historic photographs of site and environs
    - record, record, record!
    - see the Task list for Project A

### Project D:

If a number of cellar holes are located during the Map Analysis project (C, above), do a preliminary assessment of which cellar holes may be least disturbed by road construction or road improvements, by flooding, grading/ filling, vandalism, etc.

#### Possible Tasks:

- interview past and current town road commissioners (and/or selectmen)
- interview neighbors and nearby farmers
- interview people with knowledge of local land use over time
- map and photograph the disturbances
- document the disturbance in the site report

#### Project E:

Identify an historic theme of particular interest (for example, industry, education, farming, etc.) and focus specifically on locating and documenting all sites relating only one theme theme (for example, gristmills and sawmills, schoolhouses, hilltop farms, etc.).

### Possible Tasks:

- identify by map analysis (see Project C)
- conduct oral histories through interviews
- document and map site and environs
- conduct natural resources study of site areas
- locate and inventory historic photographs of site and environs
- identify past disturbances to site (see Project D)
- see Task list for Project A
- record, record, record!

### Project F:

Develop an exhibit, slide show or video tape of the project itself, including planning, interviews, field work, different types of recording activities, and so forth.

### Ideas:

- create posters highlighting the results of the project and exhibit in a prominent location
- explain the project and results through a variety of art work or other medium such as needlework or fabric and exhibit in a prominent location
- slide show # 1:

each kid selects 3-5 project slides that are especially meaningful to his experience of the project and, using the slides, gives an oral presentation about the project

- slide show # 2:

using different teams, pick theme, write story, select (or take more) project slides, pick music, narrate story on tape recorder, show and celebrate

#### Project G:

Develop a driving, biking, or walking tour of some of the sites you've located and studied.

Please Note: Sometimes, publicizing a site's precise location (for example, that of a prehistoric Indian site or an intact historic dump) can result in destruction of the site by ill-advised digging. Some caution and sensitivity for this concern must be factored in when site locations are publicized. Monitoring or "site watch" programs can be incorporated into this project as one necessary and worthwhile task.

# DON'T KEEP HISTORY TO YOURSELVES!

Let as many people as possible know about your projects, findings, and accomplishments.

# Ideas for sharing your new-found knowledge:

- -- Compile all the collected information into a notebook and make several copies, if at all possible. Provide copies to school library, town clerk, local library and to the State Archeologist at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.
- -- Present project findings to parents, selectmen, historical society, civic groups, and to the community-at-large. Invite the folks who were interviewed during the project and publicly acknowledge their contributions.

At the presentation, feature a panel of photographs (for example, historic photos, or "then" and "now" photos), a variety of maps and drawings created during the project, a slide show, video tape, and see other ideas under Project F.

- -- Show last year's slide show to this year's class to orient them to and excite them about the up-coming project.
- -- Have a town picnic at a special historic site or place.
- -- Give your presentation at a community potluck.

CELEBRATE YOUR LEARNING AND YOUR COMMUNITY'S HISTORY !

A Teacher's Resources List is available from the Division for Historic Preservation. A revised, up-to-date listing will be available in late Fall.

For additional information, please contact the Division for Historic Preservation, 58 East State Street, Montpelier, VT. 05602 (802) 828-3226.

