State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Wednesday, January 14, 2004, at 9:00 in Conference Room A/B, Sixth Floor, National Life Building, Montpelier, VT.

I.	Schedule/Confirm Future Meeting Dates	9:00
II.	Minutes – December 16, 2003 Meeting	9:05
III.	CLG Grants	9:15
IV.	National Register Final Review A. Hardwick Village Historic District, Boundary Increase	9:45
V.	New Business A. Evaluating Archeological Significance	10:15
VI.	SHPO Report	11:45
	Lunch	12:00
VII.	Archeology Report	12:45
VIII.	New Business B. Wind Turbines	1:00
IX.	Old Business A. State Register Criteria B. State House Expansion	 1:45 2:45

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

January 14, 2004

Members Present:
Peter Mallary, Chair
Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair
George Turner, Architect
David Donath, Historian
Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member
James Petersen, Archeologist (arrived at 12:30 p.m.)

Staff Present:
Jane Lendway, Interim SHPO
Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian
Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant
Eric Gilbertson, Deputy SHPO
Chris Cochran, Tax Credit Specialist
Sue Jamele, NR/SR Specialist
Giovanna Peebles, State Archeologist
Scott Dillon, Survey Archeologist
Charlie Deneger, Division Temp

The Vermont Advisory Council meeting was called to order by the Chair at 9:15 a.m. in the 6th Floor Conference Room A/B, National Life Building, Montpelier, Vermont.

I. Schedule

Meetings are scheduled for February 12 in Burlington and March 25 in Rutland.

II. Minutes

Beth moved to accept the minutes as written, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

III. CLG Grants

The Council had previously received a summary and staff recommendations for this CLG grant cycle. There was some discussion about the lack of interest in this program and Chris suggested that perhaps the volunteer groups tire out and just don't submit an application. He also stated that Montpelier has been the only new community therefore, the same communities are always applying for the grant money. Chris said that in order to become a CLG, a community must have a local preservation ordinance and many communities do not. Jane noted that the Division will continue with the public outreach and education for this program.

David made a motion to award the grants as recommended by Division staff, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

Following is a list of grant awards:

Grant #	CLG	Eligibility Category	Request	Match	TPC
CLG04-01	Bennington	Info/Education	2,000	1,353	3,353
CLG04-02	Burlington	Survey	6,800	4,602	11,402
CLG04-03	Hartford	Info/Education	4,436	2,464	6,900
CLG04-04	Stowe	Info/Education	2,212	2,212	4,424
CLG04-05	Rockingham	Info/Education -Training	7,783	5,189	12,972
CLG04-06	Windsor	NR Survey	4,860	3,240	8,100
CLG04-07	Williston	Info/Education	900	720	1,620
		Totals	**$28,991**	**$19,780**	**$48,771**

V. National Register Final Review

A. Hardwick Village Historic District, Boundary Increase

The Council had been sent copies of the nomination prior to the meeting. Sue gave an overview of the nomination. It extends the boundary of the historic district to include the Daniels Building, on the north bank of the Lamoille River. Beth made a motion to nominate under criterion C. George seconded. The vote was unanimous.

VIII. New Business

A. Wind Turbines

Nancy summarized information from a meeting about wind turbines that she had attended in Orleans in December. She noted the current status of energy needs in Vermont, the potential of wind to provide energy in Vermont, the physical requirements of wind tower sites, the Section 248 process, and arguments for and against wind energy development in Vermont. She said that one speaker at the meeting did a study that concluded that there are only 6-12 suitable sites for wind energy development in Vermont, and Nancy noted that if that is true, the Division might be able to evaluate those sites for potential impacts to cultural resources. Nancy also reviewed the Division's "Criteria for Evaluating the Effect of Telecommunications Facilities on Historic Resources" and how those criteria can also apply to wind turbine projects. The Council thanked Nancy for the summary and commended the Division on the Criteria.

IX. Old Business

A. State Register Criteria

The Council continued their discussion from the December meeting on the state register criteria. Following are the key points of the discussion:

- For the State Register, the story needs to be told in general terms: relate broad social history trends to vernacular architecture; relate level of architectural detail to presumed economic status of the builder.

- The siting of the building is important. Patterns should be recorded. Building out of pattern of its neighbors may suggest possible historic significance. Identify typical relationship of buildings and outbuildings, e.g. the house with the barn across the road.

- Need a better understanding of how the architecture happened. Perhaps writing a MPDF of specific patterns in key periods of time and how they relate to economics and transportation of that time period. Use Jan Albers book as a source.

- Identify how the building fits in the neighborhood and develop the story.

- DHP could develop a guidance piece for homeowners who want to have their building reviewed by the Council for State Register designation.

- DHP could update the 1990 architectural guide, adding photos of vernacular examples and information on how changes in technology influenced house forms.

B. State House Expansion

Peter said he had met with the Governor about the proposed State House expansion and came away with the feeling that the project isn't going anywhere in the near future. He noted that money is tight and there will be no money in the budget to move forward. The Council expressed concern that the buildings located at 120 and 133 State Street are being overlooked and also, they have concerns about the project going into the design development phase. The Council stands firm that the program is incorrect and would like that message to be sent in a way that will be heard by those involved in the project.

The Council discussed the upcoming meeting that will be held on Thursday, February 12 to address the expansion with other interested parties. The meeting will be at 7:00 p.m. in Room 10 at the State House. Nancy has compiled a list of potential participants and will send them an invitation and a brief summary of the project and a general drawing of the proposed design. It was decided to invite the two legislative committees that have been involved in the process. This is the first of what the Council hopes to be a two-part process. They would like to see this meeting as a "think tank" meeting and the second meeting is intended to invite all legislators to participate and hear the group's concerns. No date is set for the second meeting.

V. New Business

A. Evaluating Archeological Significance

Giovanna had a three-part presentation. First, she passed around a database printout of all known significant archeological sites in Vermont. Next was a slide presentation that mostly reviewed the criteria when evaluating sites. The last part was reviewing three different case studies. Although there were no formal decisions today, there was much discussion about the importance of listing sites and today served as a preview of what will be coming before the Council in the near future. There was much discussion on the importance of the Bohannon Site in Alburg. David suggested that a site such as this might be worthy of nominating as a World Heritage Site.

VII. Archeology Report – as written by Jim Petersen

Two archeological curation facility issues are mentioned here. First, Giovanna Peebles, State Archeologist, recently found out that the State Risk Management personnel are not favorably inclined toward use of the Champlain Mill facility for a temporary, two-year archeological curation facility in Winooski, given the possibility of flooding there. So, those of us working on the archeological curation and education facility will need to start over in some senses. However, Kevin Dorn, Secretary of the Agency of Commerce and Community Development, is still committed to finding an alternative location and so, there is good reason to remain optimistic that some sort of facility will be developed while planning for a long-term, permanent one.

Secondly, the need for such a curation and education facility, tentatively called the "Archeological Heritage Center", is demonstrated by recent events in Essex Junction. The Marvin archeological collection, donated long ago by the late Dr. Marvin, to the Village of Essex Junction, is potentially threatened by proposed renovations at the Albert Lawton School, where the collection is currently housed within five large glass cases in a somewhat inaccessible and little used room. Basically, the space in the Lawton School is now needed for other uses and the village is investigating whether or not it should even bother retaining ownership of this archeological collection. Perhaps some or all of the collection will be sold, or it may be relocated to the public library. Even if moved, however, there is no one to help the village properly display and interpret the collection, which includes both local Vermont artifacts as well as artifacts from other locations that Dr. Marvin purchased during the early-mid 20th century. Logically, this collection might be transferred to the "Archeological Heritage Center" if it was up and running, rather than being sold. I plan to meet with representatives of the Village of Essex Junction later in the month to advise them of various responsible options, but this example once again points out the need for a statewide facility for permanent curation of important archeological collections from Vermont, many of which remain in facilities like these in Essex Junction, or in private ownership. Even where local organizations and individuals can responsibly maintain archeological collections in the short run, they are often inaccessible and poorly interpreted, not serving the needs of the public, as they might be otherwise.

VI. SHPO Report

- Jane Lendway, Interim SHPO gave the following report:
- The Division is continuing talks with UVM on their expansion plan. It is hopeful that UVM will develop a long-range plan. A meeting is scheduled for January 15.
- The Division received 53 barn grant applications to be reviewed at the April AC meeting.
- Dave and George's terms will expire at the end of February 2004. The Governor's office is seeking recommendations.
- Interviews will begin next week for the SHPO position.
- There are concerns about how the Division will come out in the Capital Bill, many cuts are expected.

At 4:15, Jim moved to adjourn the meeting, Beth seconded. The vote was unanimous.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation January 14, 2004

National Register Final Review Criteria

A. Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District (Boundary Increase) A and C

Amendment adds the c. 1870 Daniels Building to the Hardwick Village Historic District. This former tannery, and later foundry for the Sam Daniels Manufacturing Company, sits next to the Lamoille River and adjacent to Main Street in the center of Hardwick Village. The 2 1/2 story, wood frame, vernacular building is typical of mid-nineteenth century industrial buildings built in Vermont. It's full entablature and crown moldings above the windows represent the persistence of Classical style detailing in Vermont building traditions into the late 19th century. Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit project.

Recommendation: Vote to approve the nomination under criteria A and C.

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number Daniels Building

2. Location

street & number Brush Street ☒ not for publication

city or town Hardwick ☒ vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Caledonia code 005 zip code 05843

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:)

Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District (Boundary Increase) Caledonia, Vermont
Name of Property County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [x] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

61

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Processing - manufacturing facility
Domestic - multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce - business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
roof steel
other concrete

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

see Continuation Sheet

Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District (Boundary Increase) Caledonia, Vermont
Name of Property — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] **B** removed from its original location.
- [ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] **D** a cemetery.
- [ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] **F** a commemorative property.
- [ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Industry

Period of Significance

c.1870 - 1953

Significant Dates

c.1870
1898
1920

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [x] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District (Boundary Increase) Caledonia, Vermont
Name of Property County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.37

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	709183	4931095
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Curtis Johnson

organization C.B. Johnson Consulting date 1/16/03

street & number PO Box 1271 telephone (802)456-1975

city or town Montpelier state VT zip code 05601-1271

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

70. The Daniels Building, Brush Street, c.1870

The property consists of a 2 1/2 story-plus-basement-story, 4x5 bay, gable-roofed, clapboarded wood-frame industrial building, known locally as the Daniels Building, on a lot within the interior of a bend in the Lamoille River adjacent to Main Street in the center of Hardwick village, Vermont. The Daniels Block is essentially a c.1870, 2 1/2 story plus basement, gabled, clapboarded, metal-roofed building 40' x 70' in foot print on a stone foundation. Its first floor entrance is at the uphill gable end facing east across a parking lot to a footbridge to Main Street. A simple c.1970 porch with square columns shelters the concrete slab accessible entrance and a wooden door with rectangular window surrounded in flat stock. At the center west gable end there is a four-foot wide deck, supported by triangular brackets, and stairs to grade to provide fire egress from paired doors centered on the first floor. A garage door opening is below at the end of the exposed basement story, as well as double doors with single pane sash in the center bay and a sliding fire door in the right bay. Other Exterior fenestration on all sides largely dates from 1870 and 1898 and is filled by new, vertical one-over-one sash, which replicate those installed c.1928; windows are paired in many locations. Window surrounds are flat stock with a crown molding cap on all sides of the first, second, and half stories, although the sash surrounds on the exposed basement story facing the river, added about 1920, are just flat stock. Wide boards trim the corners and running at the eaves is a deep projecting cornice with an ogee bed molding transition to wide fascia board frieze and architrave (effectively a simple, late Greek Revival entablature eaves treatment).

The building is a post-and-beam structure constructed in a three-bay width, a narrow center bay corresponding to its central stairway and hall corridor plan. Circular-sawn 8"x8" posts throughout support the exterior walls and the interior main corridor walls. In the attic principal purlin braces rest on and tie the roof load into the corridor walls Exterior walls and interior walls and entries were studded with 2x4s, and exterior walls were back-plastered. The stair and hall corridor, entered from the east gable end, has the 1898 stairs on the first and second floors and much of similar vintage wainscoting. Behind the main corridor what were originally open storage and work rooms for the tannery remain largely open again for offices. In the attic there are four rooms added during the tenement years, one in each corner and each with a window, all with their original c.1912 finishes intact.

Also within the property are a large concrete-capped stone wall, a fragment of a former dam; a concrete wing-wall embedded within bank from a later dam; and the west end of a suspension bridge across the river, which is already listed as a contributing structure within the historic district (#62).

This amendment to the Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District (listed in the National Register on September 30, 1982) includes a former industrial building next to the Lamoille River, which is known locally as the Daniel's Building. This property, which is contiguous to the western boundary of the district, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. It contributes to the architectural and historic significance of the district as a good example of a typical mid-nineteenth wood-frame industrial building, in this case built as a tannery, and for its contributions to the patterns of state and local history. It is constructed within the period of significance of the district (c.1800-1900, c.1900-) and contributes to areas of significance of the district (architecture and industry). The building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship.

The former industrial building was built as a tannery about 1870 and in form, materials, and detailing is typical of vernacular wood-frame industrial buildings built throughout Vermont at that time. Its post-and-beam structure using circular-sawn members illustrates the slow transition to new technology in the vernacular building tradition. The full entablature running at the cornice and its crown molding window heads are typical of Classical style detailing that persisted in Vermont building into the 1880s.

The tannery building became vacant in the 1890s, but in 1898 was converted to tenement housing and repeatedly remodeled during the boom years of Hardwick village's granite industry, 1895-1920, when the village population rose to over 3,000. In 1920 the building was converted back to industrial use and a foundry addition made at the west end by the Sam Daniels Manufacturing Company, which manufactured wood and coal furnaces, maple syrup buckets, cans, and evaporators, milk coolers, milking machines, and manure spreaders ("The only product that Sam claimed he wouldn't stand behind."). With the death of the village granite industry during the Depression, Sam Daniels with some 100 employees became the major employer in the village through 1950 and two additions were added to the building. (The Statement of Significance of the district includes mention on Continuation Page 8-6 of the contribution of the Sam Daniels Company to the history of the district.) In 1970 the company closed its doors, and then several fires consumed all additions and led to condemnation of the building about 1990. In 2001 the building was rehabilitated using the Federal historic tax credit.

Within the property are the partial remains of a dam, first built in 1795 and rebuilt numerous times thereafter, which provided power for grist and saw mills and was the nexus for the development of what became the primary milling village of the otherwise agricultural town of Hardwick, which had a population of 1,402 in 1850. The tannery building utilized water from the dam to flush its wastes. The 1927 flood washed out most of the dam, leaving a concrete-capped stone fragment and concrete wing-wall within the riverbank between the Daniels Building and the river. Also within the property are the west piers and abutment of a suspension foot-bridge across the Lamoille, which is already listed as a contributing structure (#62) within the district.

Verbal Boundary Description

From where the suspension footbridge (listed as structure #62 within the Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District) crosses to the north bank of the Lamoille river, this boundary increase follows the lot lines of "The Daniels Lot," identified in the Town of Hardwick tax records as parcels 28.1 and 28.2 on Tax Map #23, which generally from just east of the footbridge run north some 500 feet, then northwest about 150 feet, then southwest some 100 feet to the bank of the Lamoille River, which the lot line follows south and then east back to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

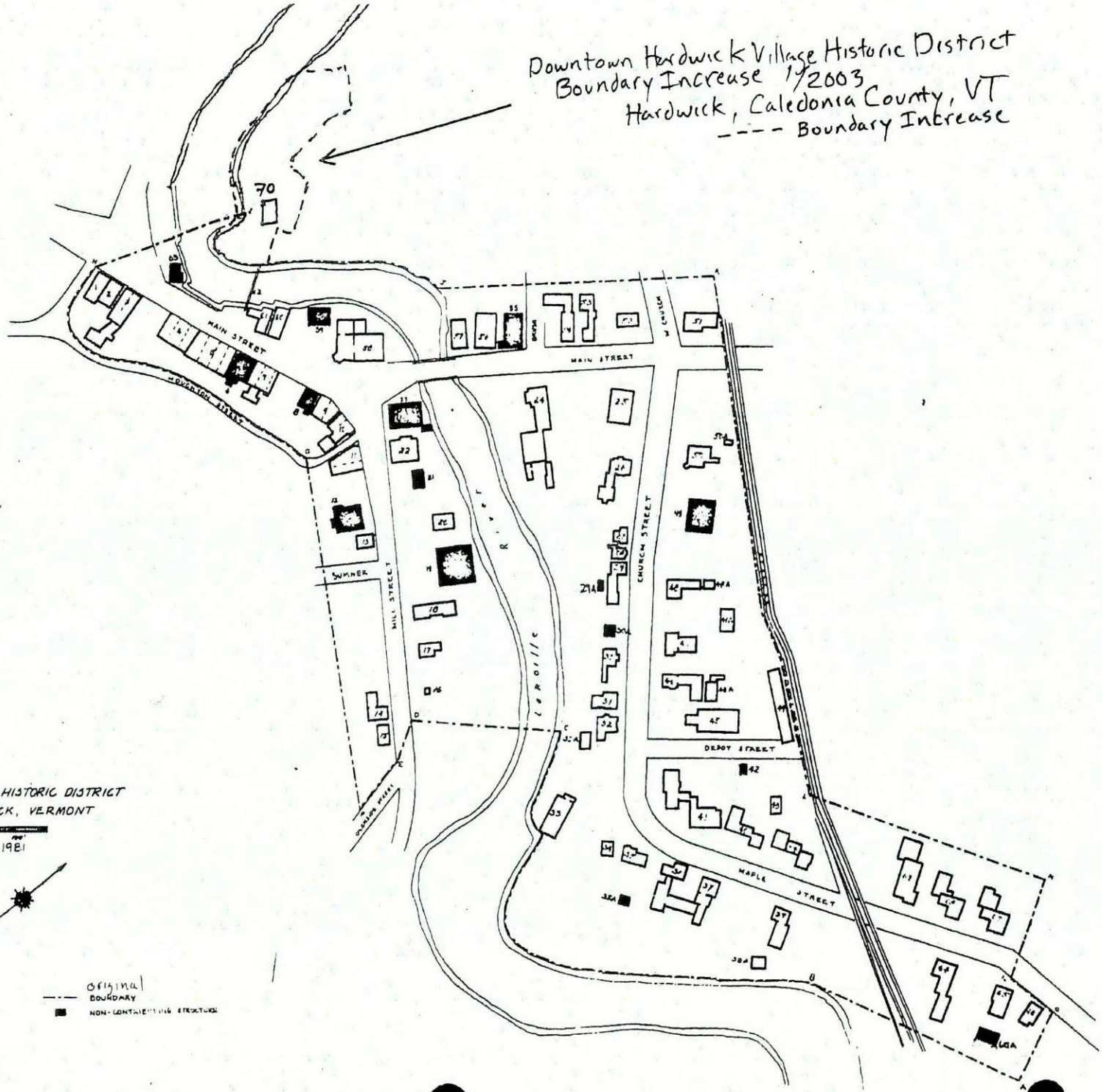
The boundary justification for the Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District states that it encompasses the core of the village of Hardwick. As the only remnant of the mills and industry that spurred and sustained development of that village core, inclusion of the tannery/tenement and its dam site are consistent with this justification and will contribute to the district and its reason for being listed in the National Register. The boundary includes all of the land historically associated with the Daniels Building.

Property Owners

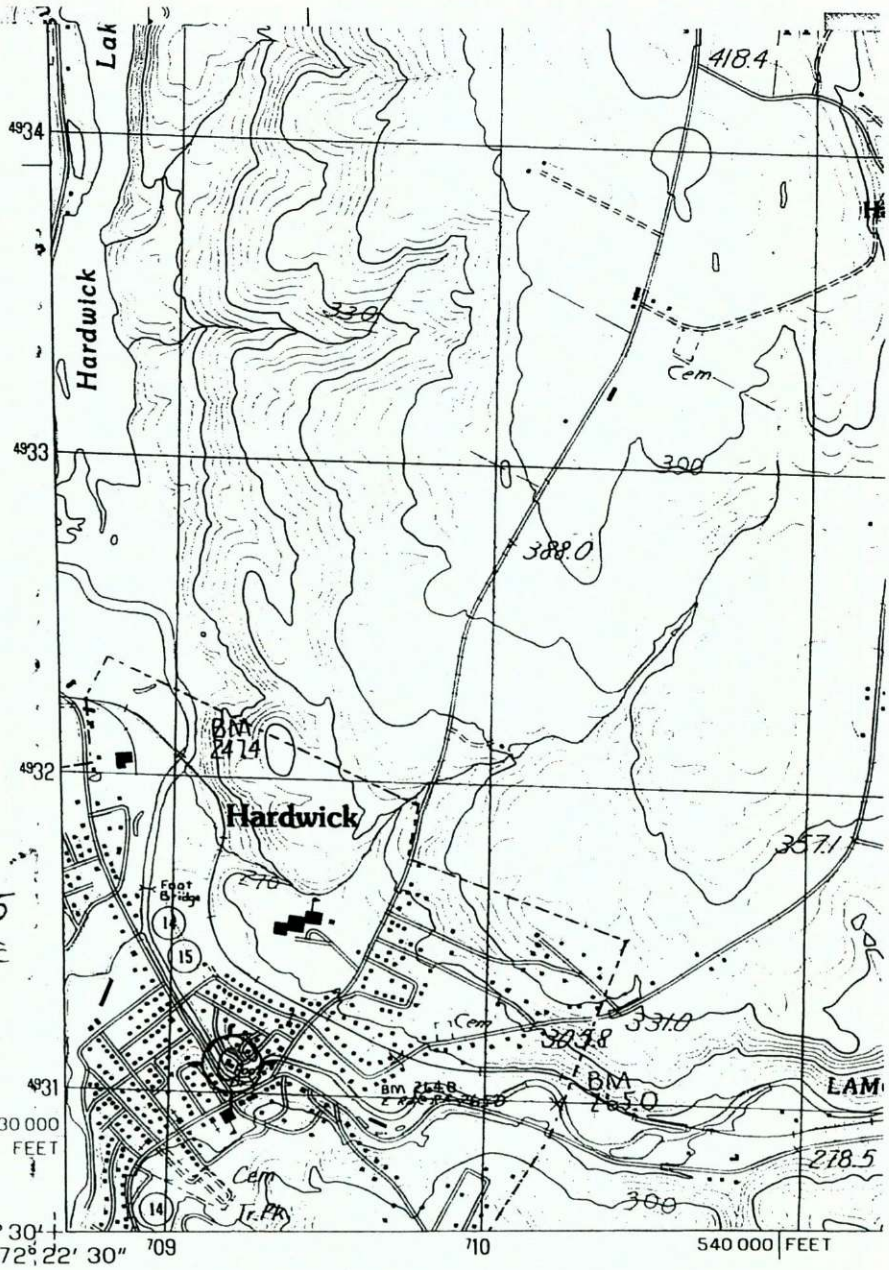
Duane Wells, L.L.C.
3 Pitkin Court
Montpelier VT 05602

Town of Hardwick
Memorial Building
Church Street
Hardwick VT 05843

Downtown Hardwick Village Historic District
Boundary Increase 1/2003
Hardwick, Caledonia County, VT
---- Boundary Increase



POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL LIGHT



UTMs: 18 709183 4931095
DOWNTOWN HARDWICK VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
(BOUNDARY INCREASE)
1/2003
Hardwick
Caledonia Co.

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY ..... USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1980
FIELD CHECKED ..... 1982. MAP EDITED 1986
PROJECTION ..... UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ..... ZONE 18
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS ..... VERMONT
UTM GRID DECLINATION ..... 1°53′ EAST
1986 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION ..... 16°00′ WEST
VERTICAL DATUM ..... NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM ..... 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983, move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks (2 meters south and 37 meters west)

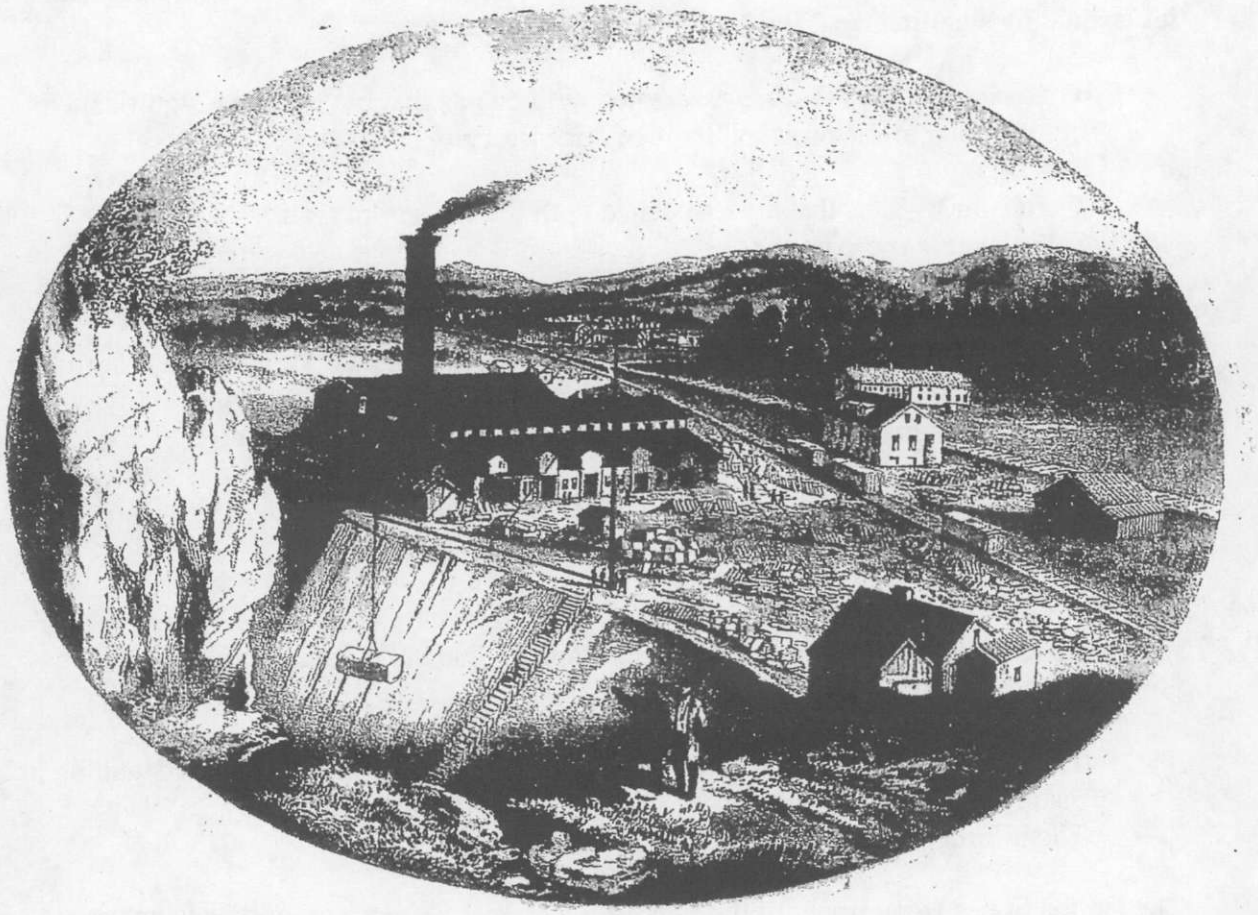
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any Federal and State reservations shown on this map

No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings

PROVISIONA
Produced from
manuscript drawi
mation shown as
photography.

UP TO 6600 SQ. FT.
COMMERCIAL SPACE
FIT UP TO SUIT
802-223 5298

THE VERMONT STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE'S



GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING ARCHEOLOGY IN VERMONT

WORKING DRAFT

JULY 2002

4.0. EVALUATING SITE SIGNIFICANCE

4.1. NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Archeological investigations conducted under federal and regulatory requirements seek to identify "significant" archeological sites. A significant site meets the criteria for inclusion in the State or National Registers of Historic Places. Both registers use the National Register criteria for evaluating significance. The National Register criteria are:

> **Criterion A**: Sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
>
> **Criterion B**: Sites that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
>
> **Criterion C**: Sites that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
>
> **Criterion D**: Sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Page 21 of the Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* sets out two requirements for Criterion D of the National Register that are especially relevant to the Guidelines:

1. The site must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and
2. The information must be considered important.

The United States Department of the Interior's National Register program has published several Bulletins as tools to help guide archeologists, agencies, managers, and others in evaluating archeological site significance:

- *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*
- *National Register Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties (2000)*
- *National Register Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historic Archeological Sites and Districts (1993)*
- *National Register Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining (1992)*
- *National Register Guidelines for Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places (no date)*
- *National Register Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (rev. 1998)*

These Bulletins and others can be downloaded from the National Park Service web site at http://www.cr.nps.gov/NR/publications/.

Assessing site significance is often a cumulative process in which more and more data are collected to reach the point where significance can be established. Although that point can sometimes only be reached after Phase II investigation, at other times significance can be established sooner, perhaps after the ARA. This section of the Guidelines provides guidance in how to assess site significance and how to assess it as soon as possible. Thus, sites that are not likely to yield important information are eliminated from consideration early.

4.2. Historic Contexts

Historic contexts provide a necessary framework for discovering, investigating, evaluating, and managing all kinds of archeological sites. They are a cornerstone of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* by:

- Providing the framework for the current state of knowledge about a type of resource or related categories of resources.
- Providing the basis for understanding expected site types, their location, age, size, and their expected data classes within a given geographic area.
- Providing the basis for evaluating the relative significance of sites of the same or similar type.
- Describing the relationship of individual historic resources to other similar resources or to related resources.
- Telling the unifying story about a category of resources.

"*Keeping Vermont A Special World: The Vermont Historic Preservation Plan*" (1997) presents a very general overview on the topic of historic contexts and associated property types. "*Vermont's Prehistoric Cultural Heritage*" (1991) and "*Vermont's Historic Contexts*" (1989) serve as the current, basic historic contexts that should be used in evaluating significance.

A site is not necessarily significant just because it fits into and can be described within an historic context. The site still must also meet the considerations described below. In addition to the above documents, the VTSHPO's historic context files and the State Archeologist's subject files may contain supplemental context information.

The VTSHPO seeks to accelerate the development of detailed historic contexts, property type descriptions, and registration requirements to assist in site identification and evaluation. National Register "registration" requirements, in particular, will expedite the process of evaluating the significance of some property types. See **Appendix E** for current information about existing historic contexts and Multiple Property Documentation Forms for Vermont. Archeological sites relating to a detailed historic context that meet the property type's registration requirements may

be considered significant by the SHPO even though they are not associated with the priority topics listed in Section **4.5.2.**

4.3. INTEGRITY

A site must, at minimum, possess integrity to be significant. The National Register criteria require that a site possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The National Register Bulletin "*How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*" provides detailed guidance on the complex topic of integrity. In addition, National Register Bulletin Number 36, "*Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts*," provides a detailed discussion of the various aspects of integrity, specific integrity requirements for the four individual significance criteria (A, B, C, and D) and many useful examples. Accordingly to *National Register Bulletin* 36, integrity of association is especially relevant under Criterion D, " integrity of association is measured in terms of the strength of the relationship between the site's data or information and the important research questions (*National Register Bulletin # 36*, Page 21).

Some examples of excellent site integrity include:

- Likely or known to have intact features/deposits that are temporally and spatially distinct.
- Likely or known discreet deposits and/or assemblages that are not feature deposits.
- Likely or known catastrophic destruction resulting in encapsulation of site.

4.4. ESTABLISHING PRECONTACT SITE SIGNIFICANCE

While precontact archeological sites may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, and C, their significance is most often established under Criterion D. Extensive site investigations in Vermont lead us to conclude that a precontact site will meet Criterion D if it has the following characteristics:

a. The site has integrity; <u>and</u>
b. The site is tied to one or more historic contexts identified as important in the Vermont Historic Preservation Plan or other relevant document; <u>and</u>
c. The site contains multiple categories of data; <u>and</u>
d. The site can help answer specific, detailed questions that are important to understanding Vermont precontact or contact period and can be justified as having value to the public.

Categories (a) and (b) have been addressed in Sections **4.2.** and **4.3.** above. The following addresses expected site characteristics related to (c) and (d) above.

4.4.1. THE SITE MUST CONTAIN MULTIPLE CATEGORIES OF DATA

A site must contain - - - or be likely to contain - - - sufficient categories of data to address important research questions. The University of Vermont's Consulting Archeology Program developed the following matrix of data requirements to guide precontact evaluations of site significance. Applying this matrix as early as possible in the course of field investigations is one

useful tool to begin to assess site significance. This matrix may be applicable to some types of historic period sites as well.

The general Research Topics in the left column of the matrix refer to specific research questions described in "*Vermont's Prehistoric Cultural Heritage.*" To address a particular Research Topic, sites must at minimum contain the types of data shown in the right hand columns.

RESEARCH TOPICS	DATA REQUIREMENTS (see details below)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Adaptation	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Chronology	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Technology	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange/trade	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-
Settlement system	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Subsistence system	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Socio-political organization	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Human biology	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-
Belief system	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-
Environmental change	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X

Data requirements for a site to address the respective research topics:

1. Site contains items, deposits, and/or surfaces that can provide inferences about relevant past activities.
2. Site contains items or deposits that can identify the site's time period.
3. Site possesses spatial relationships among items, deposits and/or surfaces which can be reconstructed.
4. Site contains deposits with floral, pollen, faunal or other botanical and zoological data.
5. Site contains items whose potential source area(s) can be identified.
6. Site contains the remains of at least one inhumation sufficiently preserved to permit analysis of diet, health, pathologies, or demographic data; or contains evidence of at least one cremation.

7. Site contains non-utilitarian items or deposits that can provide inferences about past beliefs.
8. Site contains natural or cultural deposits or surfaces with data pertinent to paleo-environmental reconstruction (including past vegetation, fauna, landscape, water sources, or climate) of the locale or larger region.

4.4.2. THE SITE MUST BE ABLE TO ANSWER SPECIFIC, DETAILED QUESTIONS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTANDING VERMONT PRECONTACT AND CONTACT PERIOD HISTORY

The research questions in "*Vermont's Prehistoric Cultural Heritage*" and the broader questions below provide a baseline for examining a precontact site's potential significance. The research questions below are organized by research topic listed in the matrix on the previous page.

To answer these research questions, at a minimum sites must contain certain categories of data and characteristics. Evaluations of site significance must be as specific as possible in relating a research question to available or presumed site data. Significant sites contain categories of data that have a high likelihood of providing important information that will respond to one or more of these questions.

Settlement System (including Human Populations):

- How many people lived in Vermont during the precontact period? 5000? Or 50,000?

Adaptation:

- How did Native people successfully survive Vermont winters? How did changes in climate affect the people? How did people successfully adapt to colder-warmer climates?
- How and why did lifeways and technologies change or not change in Vermont over time? What caused changes? How long did changes take? How did changes in one aspect of life affect other aspects of life? Did different parts of Vermont see different changes? Where and why?
- How and when did contact with Europeans effect the original Vermonters?

Environmental Change:

- Did lifeways change during the Little Ice Age (ca. 1400-1500 AD)? How?
  - Did Vermont's earliest inhabitants co-exist with extinct mammals?
  - How did Vermont's environments and climate change through time and how did native people adapt to these changing conditions?
  - What was the distribution of native flora and fauna (including native fish species) over time?

Exchange/Trade:

- How did Vermont's native people fit into the tremendous northeastern and broader regional trading networks that began in the earliest period of Vermont prehistory? What did the people receive and what did they trade out? Why?

Subsistence System:

- How did farming develop in Vermont? When? Where? Did the introduction of farming change the quality of life for Vermont's native people?

Socio-political Organization:

- From where and when did the Abenaki originate?
- Were there different, and separate, Native American cultural communities in Vermont during precontact and contact? If yes, where were these communities located? How did they interact? What did they have in common? What were their differences? How do we recognize them in the archeological record?
- Was there ethnic continuity in Vermont's native people over the entire pre-contact period? If yes, were there breaks/gaps in that continuity? If no, what ethnic differences, changes existed?

Belief System:

- Where are the Native American burial sites? Why did burial practices change over time? How can we better predict, and thus better protect, the locations of Native American cemeteries and burial sites from different periods of history?

4.5. Establishing Historic Period Site Significance

In Vermont the "historic period" begins in 1609, when Champlain "discovered" the lake he named after himself. Historic period archeological sites, even those with good integrity, do not automatically have historic significance. The VTSHPO will only support archeological investigations of historic period archeological sites during the regulatory process if they have a very high likelihood of providing important information that cannot be obtained from other sources.

In contrast to precontact sites that can only be discovered and studied through archeological investigation, many kinds of historic period sites can be understood through historic maps, photos, drawings, written records and, sometimes, oral histories. For these kinds of historic sites, it is critical to ask at the earliest time possible whether they might have archeological significance and how archeological methods at that site can significantly and measurably improve our understanding of Vermont's history. The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office's Archeological Manual pointedly states:

The question of "importance" [of historic period sites] needs to be addressed carefully and should also be phrased "Important to whom?" If the site is important to just one historical archeologist or to just a few members of a community, its [significance] will be difficult to justify (Scott Anfinson, *SHPO Manual for Archeological Projects in Minnesota*, Minnesota SHPO, St. Paul, MN, September 2000).

Some types of historic period sites do not have the potential to provide information important to a broad public. Some sites, for example, many types of mills, are well documented in written and other records and many exist as standings structures; archeological investigations may not

provide useful or outstanding complementary information. In such a case, historic research may be far more informative than an archeological investigation.

The VTSHPO has developed several new policies about historic period archeological sites. A site shall be studied archeologically in the regulatory process if:

1) It addresses or is likely to address in a significant way the priority research topics listed in these guidelines.
2) It has the potential to add important information to the written and archival record.
3) It addresses research questions significant to a broad audience.

4.5.1. WHAT DOES THE VTSHPO CONSIDER A "SITE" IN THE CONTEXT OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHEOLOGY?

For purposes of this discussion, a "site" must involve an assemblage or cluster of data sets that usually includes foundations, ruins, or some type of structural remains, features, deposits, and other man-made alterations to the landscape that can be investigated using a combination of historic research and archeological investigations to varying degrees. Some kinds of important sites were temporary occupations or encompassed traditions or activities that did not produce foundations, ruins, or other structural remains. In such cases, features and deposits are the core site components.

A second category of "site" are the archeological deposits associated with a National Register eligible or listed property that (1) relates to one of the priority research topics, and (2) can contribute important archeological information about the property that is not available through records or that significantly supplements records.

4.5.2. PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPICS TO HELP EVALUATE SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PERIOD SITES

In the context of historic archeology, there are as many research topics and questions as there are scholars asking them. They need to be pared down to what's most important to a broad public. The following research topics were identified by the SHPO as priorities since they may only be addressed through archeological study. If a potential or identified historic period site can address these topics and related, important research questions, the site will be further considered by VTSHPO and may be recommended for further investigation through the regulatory process.

Furthermore, archeological sites relating to a detailed historic context that meet the property type's registration requirements may be considered significant by the SHPO even though they are not associated with the priority topics below.

The research topics listed below are general. They are intended to be used as a guide to assist in determining site significance. Compelling sites that don't fall into these categories may still be considered by the VTSHPO if they demonstrate the likelihood of providing important information to a community or to the state.

Priority research topics important to Vermont history that may be addressed through archeology at individual sites:

- Native people and their communities after European contact.
- 17th and 18th century military history.
- War of 1812 and Civil War in Vermont.
- Abandoned communities (Vermont's "ghost towns").
- 18th Century French in Vermont.
- Early Euro-american settlement (ca. 1760 – 1800, although may be later in northern Vermont), including farmstead economy and technology, industry and commerce, health and nutrition, and transportation.
- Pre-1870 industries and commercial enterprises.
- Unanswered questions about Vermont's ethnic and minority groups.
- Vermont's maritime history.
- Unwritten stories of important Vermonters (pre-1900).
- Unique, rare, highly unusual, and exceptional federal, state, and local public works.
- Unique, rare, highly unusual, and exceptional sites.

4.5.3. IDENTIFYING IMPORTANT RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND NECESSARY DATA SETS

The consulting archeologist must first identify specific, important research questions that can be addressed at the site through archeology that have not already been answered by historic documents or that are not likely to be answered by the historic record. Second, it's necessary to identify specific data sets that must be present at, as well as recoverable from, the site to answer the research questions.

4.5.4. QUALITY OF SITE EVIDENCE

Archeology is ultimately about site discovery; hence, the expression "seek and ye shall find" applies strongly to our discipline. However, regulatory archeology requires a greater degree of focus in this quest to ensure that public and private funds are spent with the reasonable chance of discovering and researching sites that are important to the state and to individual communities.

Accordingly, the quality of the evidence about a site's existence in a particular location is an important consideration for the VTSHPO in determining whether or not to proceed with assessing an historic period site.

Some examples of strong evidence for the existence of a site(s) in a given location include:

- A recorded site.
- Specific documentary reference to a site in that location from historic research.
- Specific reference to a site in that location from knowledgeable local individuals.
- Visible ruins and features on the ground surface.

- Geographic or historic context that suggests the existence of a site or particular category of site (for example: the presence of an early road --often associated with early homesteads; known French "seigniories" along Lake Champlain; etc.)
- The standing structure itself is listed on or eligible for the National Register and is associated with a priority research topic: it may have archeological components that contribute important archeological information.

4.5.5. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION NEEDED BY VTSHPO TO DETERMINE IF SITE ASSESSMENT PROCESS SHOULD CONTINUE

As early as possible in the historic period archeological assessment process (ARA or Phase I), the consulting archeologist should determine and demonstrate to the VTSHPO that:

1) The site has the potential of addressing one or more of the priority topics in **4.5.2.**
2) There is strong evidence for the site's existence in that location.
3) The site has the potential to answer -- through excavation – specific, important research questions.
4) The research questions being asked are of interest to a broad audience.
5) The site is likely to contain specific and recoverable categories of data that answer the research questions.
6) The site exhibits integrity or the likelihood of integrity.

Site #	Site Name	Town	NR Listed	DOE by NPS	SR listed by VTAC	SR Eligible by VTAC	NR Eligible by VTAC	Priority to List	Comments
CH-FS-198	Battery Park				6/18/87				Potential HD
VT-AD-1	Donovan Site	Ferrisburgh			12/16/03				
VT-AD-2	Rivers	Ferrisburgh						X	Owned by The Archeological Conservancy
VT-AD-12	East Creek Site		4/11/77						
VT-AD-13	Barker Island Site	Leicester						X	
VT-AD-125	Mount Independence Historic Site	Orwell	12/17/69						NHL
VT-AD-324	Fish Hatchery Site	Ferrisburgh						X	
VT-AD-327	Chimney Point Sites	Addison							
VT-AD-328	Chimney Point Sites	Addison							
VT-AD-329	Chimney Point Sites	Addison							
VT-BE-9	East Dorset Blast Furnace	Dorset					5/21/86		
VT-BE-59	Washboard & Clothespin Factory & Sawmill Site	Searsburg					12/11/85		
VT-BE-60	Tannery Site	Searsburg					12/11/85		
VT-BE-150	Norton Pottery Site	Bennington						X	
VT-BE-233	Cloverleaf Site	Bennington						X	
VT-BE-286	Maple Street School	Manchester			12/5/02 (in 12/17/02 Minutes)				
VT-CA-75	Civilian Conservation Camp 55	Sutton						X	State owned
VT-CH-2	Pillsbury Site	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-3	Auclair I	Williston			6/18/87				
VT-CH-4	SP-SE	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-5	Ewing	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-6	Sp-N	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-7	Sp-ESE	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-8	Auclair II - Sp-B	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-14	LaPlatte Delta Site	Shelburne			2/24/87 6/18/1987				
VT-CH-18	Muddy Brook Site	S. Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-25	Sp-ES	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-27	Horticultural Farm	S. Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-28		Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-29		Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-32		Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-33		Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-37	Lewis Creek I	Hinesburg			6/18/87				

Site #	Site Name	Town	NR Listed	DOE by NPS	SR listed by VTAC	SR Eligible by VTAC	NR Eligible by VTAC	Priority to List	Comments
VT-CH-38	Higley Rock Site, Rowley Rock Shelter	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-39	Lewis Creek II	Hinesburg			6/18/87				
VT-CH-40	Odziozo-Rock Dundar	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-41	P. Lagues	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-42	Parsons I	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-44	Fletchers Beaver Pond	Hinesburg			6/18/87				
VT-CH-46	Winooski Site	Winooski	1/5/78						
VT-CH-47	Demars Site	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-53	Ladd Site	Charlotte			6/18/87				
VT-CH-54	Catamount Site	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-57	Winooski Park Site	Winooski			6/18/87				
VT-CH-59	Calkins Site	Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-60	Senesac Site #1	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-62	Munson Site	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-66	Whitcomb #1	Essex			6/18/87				
VT-CH-67	Dean St. #1	S. Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-68	Parker/Alling Site	Williston			6/18/87				
VT-CH-69	Tilley Site #2	S. Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-71	Schell Site	S. Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-72	Smith Site	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-73	Sullivan Site	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-77	Whitcomb #2	Essex			6/18/87				
VT-CH-78	Horsford Site	Charlotte			6/18/87				
VT-CH-79	Willis Site #3	Williston			6/18/87				
VT-CH-81	Queen City Site	Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-85	Sanderson Site #1	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-86	Sanderson Site #2	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-87	Sanderson Site #3	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-92	Manley Site	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-93	McNeil Generating Plant Site	Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-94	Corn Cob Site -- Donahue	Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-95		Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-96		Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-101	Catamount Site #2	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-103	Beaver Pond Outlet	Hinesburg			6/18/87				
VT-CH-104	Curtis Site	Hinesburg/ Charlotte			6/18/87				
VT-CH-106	Bedrock Island Site	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-107	Milton Sandblow	Milton			6/18/87				

Site #	Site Name	Town	NR Listed	DOE by NPS	SR listed by VTAC	SR Eligible by VTAC	NR Eligible by VTAC	Priority to List	Comments
VT-CH-108	Trout Brook Site	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-110	Ritchie's Shelburne Pond #2	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-114	Ritchie's Shelburne Pond #1	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-128		Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-129		Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-136	E. Allen Farm	Burlington							Ethan Allen Farmstead
VT-CH-139	Inner Field 1980	Milton			6/18/87				
VT-CH-158	Shelburne Farms #2	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-161	Halloway Block Site	Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-165	Wheeler House	Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-197	Mahan Paleo site	Williston						X	Vtrans-owned in CCCH ROW
VT-CH-200	CCCH Project	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-201	CCCH Project	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-202	CCCH Project	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-206	CCCH Project	Essex			6/18/87				
VT-CH-223	Whittier Site	Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-229	CCCH Project	Essex			6/18/87				
VT-CH-230	CCCH Project	Essex			6/18/87				
VT-CH-233	CCCH Project	Williston			6/18/87				
VT-CH-234	LWCF Town Park	Essex					6/18/87		
VT-CH-235	LWCF Town Park	Essex					6/18/87		
VT-CH-236	Desautel Petroglyph	Jericho			6/18/87				
VT-CH-237	Essex Bypass	Essex			6/18/87				
VT-CH-238	Essex Bypass	Essex			6/18/87				
VT-CH-241	Essex Bypass	Essex			6/18/87				
VT-CH-243					6/18/87				
VT-CH-248					6/18/87				
VT-CH-251	Dugout Canoe #3	Shelburne			6/18/87				
VT-CH-255	Palmer Site	S. Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-260					6/18/87				
VT-CH-264	North Beach Campground	Burlington						X	
VT-CH-282	Weston Lime Kiln	S. Burlington			6/18/87				
VT-CH-284	Winooski Park Lime Kiln	Colchester			6/18/87				
VT-CH-333	Wings Point Tavern	Charlotte			6/20/89				
VT-CH-339	Burt Site	Milton			6/20/1989 12/15/89		12/15/89		
VT-CH-343	Baker Site	Milton			6/20/1989 12/15/89		12/15/89		

Site #	Site Name	Town	NR Listed	DOE by NPS	SR listed by VTAC	SR Eligible by VTAC	NR Eligible by VTAC	Priority to List	Comments
					6/20/1989				
VT-CH-352	Riverhill Farm Site	Williston			12/15/89		12/15/89		
VT-CH-371	LaPlatte River Marsh Site	Shelburne			12/15/89		12/15/89		
VT-CH-429	INS	S. Burlington						X	
VT-CH-430	INS	S. Burlington						X	
VT-CH-578	Lakeshore Drive	Colchester						X	
VT-CH-579	Lakeshore Drive	Colchester						X	
VT-CH-587	Phoenix	Colchester	11/5/98				10/25/83		
VT-CH-590	General Butler	Burlington	10/22/98				10/25/83		
VT-CH-591	Horse Ferry	Burlington	12/15/93						
VT-CH-594	O.J. Walker	Burlington	10/22/98				11/16/95		
VT-CH-642	Spear Development	Colchester						X	
VT-CH-643	Thorpe Site	Colchester						X	
VT-CH-657	Saxon Oaks	Jericho						X	
VT-CH-779	Lakeshore Drive	Colchester						X	
					6/18/1987				
VT-ES-2	Canaan Bridge	Canaan			6/20/89		6/14/89		
VT-FR-8	Monument Farm Site	Swanton						X	
VT-FR-2	Brooks Quarry	St. Albans						X	
VT-FR-26	Boucher Site	Highgate						X	
VT-FR-69	John's Bridge Site								
VT-FR-70	Missisquoi US F&W Refuge Sites (VT-FR-70, 325,326)	Swanton						X	Encourage US F&W to list their sites on the NR
VT-FR-73	McNall Site	Fairfax						X	
VT-FR-103	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-104	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-105	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-106	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-130	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-131	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-132	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-133	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-134	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-135	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-136	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-137	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-138	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-139	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					
VT-FR-140	Highgate Falls Archeo H.D.	Highgate		4/7/82					

Site #	Site Name	Town	NR Listed	DOE by NPS	SR listed by VTAC	SR Eligible by VTAC	NR Eligible by VTAC	Priority to List	Comments
VT-FR-251	Grandma Lampman's	Swanton						X	
VT-FR-252	Hotel Champlain	Swanton						X	
VT-FR-322		Fairfax						X	
VT-FR-323		Fairfax						X	
VT-FR-324		Fairfax						X	
VT-FR-325	Missisquoi US F&W Refuge Sites (VT-FR-70, 325, 326)								Encourage US F&W to list their sites on the NR
VT-FR-326	Missisquoi US F&W Refuge Sites (VT-FR-70, 325, 326)	Swanton						X	Encourage US F&W to list their sites on the NR
VT-GI-18	Fish Hatchery site	Grand Isle						X	
VT-GI-26	Bohannon Site	Alburg						X	
VT-GI-33	Human Remains Mud Creek Site	Alburg						X	
VT-OL-3	Troy Blast Furnace (H)	Troy							
VT-RU-1	KI Site	Brandon						X	
VT-RU-13	Otter Creek 2	Brandon						X	
VT-RU-40	Hubbardton Battlefield (H)	Hubbardton	3/11/71						
VT-RU-41	Forestdale Iron Furnance (H)	Brandon	6/13/74						
VT-RU-71	Galick site	West Haven						X	Owned by The Nature Conservancy
VT-RU-82	Wright Robert's Cabin (P&H)	W. Rutland					6/18/87		
VT-RU-105	Little Black Brook Quartzite Quarry	Mt. Tabor and Wallingford					6/20/89		
VT-RU-280	Sanderson Bridge site #1	Brandon							
VT-RU-281	Sanderson Bridge site #2	Brandon							
VT-WA-45	Sawmill Site	Duxbury			9/20/90				
VT-WA-46	Sugarhouse Site	Duxbury			9/20/90				
VT-WA-47	Hoffman Farmstead	Duxbury			9/20/90				
VT-WA-48	Corliss House Site	Duxbury			9/20/90				
VT-WA-49	W.E. Ward Homestead Site	Duxbury			9/20/90				
VT-WA-50	Homestead/Mill Office site	Duxbury			9/20/90				
VT-WA-99	Cohos Trail	Berlin			12/16/93				
VT-WA-133	Dowsville Brook Archeological Historic District (includes VT-WA-45,46,47,48,49,50)	Duxbury			9/20/90				
VT-WD-8	Bellows Falls Petroglyphs (P)	Bellows Fall					10/25/1983 9/21/88		
VT-WN-2	Sumner Falls	Hartland						X	

Site #	Site Name	Town	NR Listed	DOE by NPS	SR listed by VTAC	SR Eligible by VTAC	NR Eligible by VTAC	Priority to List	Comments
VT-WN-16	Crowe Stone Chamber District	South Woodstock					12/17/86		
VT-WN-41	Skitchewaug Site	Springfield					12/18/87		
VT-WN-57	Dewey's Mills	Hartford						X	
VT-WN-61	Hoyt's Landing	Springfield						X	
	Shelburne Pond Archeological District (VT-CH-3 VT-CH-135 VT-CH-8 VT-CH-133 VT-CH-134 VT-CH-5 VT-CH-6 VT-CH-106 VT-CH-114 VT-CH-131 VT-CH-2 VT-CH-7 VT-CH-4 VT-CH-110 VT-CH-25 VT-CH-113 VT-CH-112 VT-CH-111)	Shelburne					10/25/83		
VT-RU-218	War of 1812 Wrecks Archeological District (only 1 wreck is in VT)	West Haven					10/25/83		
	VT Stone Chambers & Associated Features (52 separate sites)	Statewide					6/15/078		
VT-GI-24	Isle La Motte Sloop	Grand Isle					10/25/83		
	Hawley House Historic Ferry Dock	Ferrisburgh					4/28/78		
	Bristol Pond Archeo District (Multiple sites)	Bristol						X	
	Cedar Pond Archeo District (Multiple sites)	Monkton						X	
	Monument Road Archeo District (Multiple sites)	Swanton						X	
	Champlain Pipeline Sites (Multiple sites)	Multiple						X	

SOURCE: Giovanna Neudorfer. Vermont's Stone Chambers: An Inquiry Into Their Past. Montpelier,VT: Vermont Historical Society. 1980.

TABLE 2

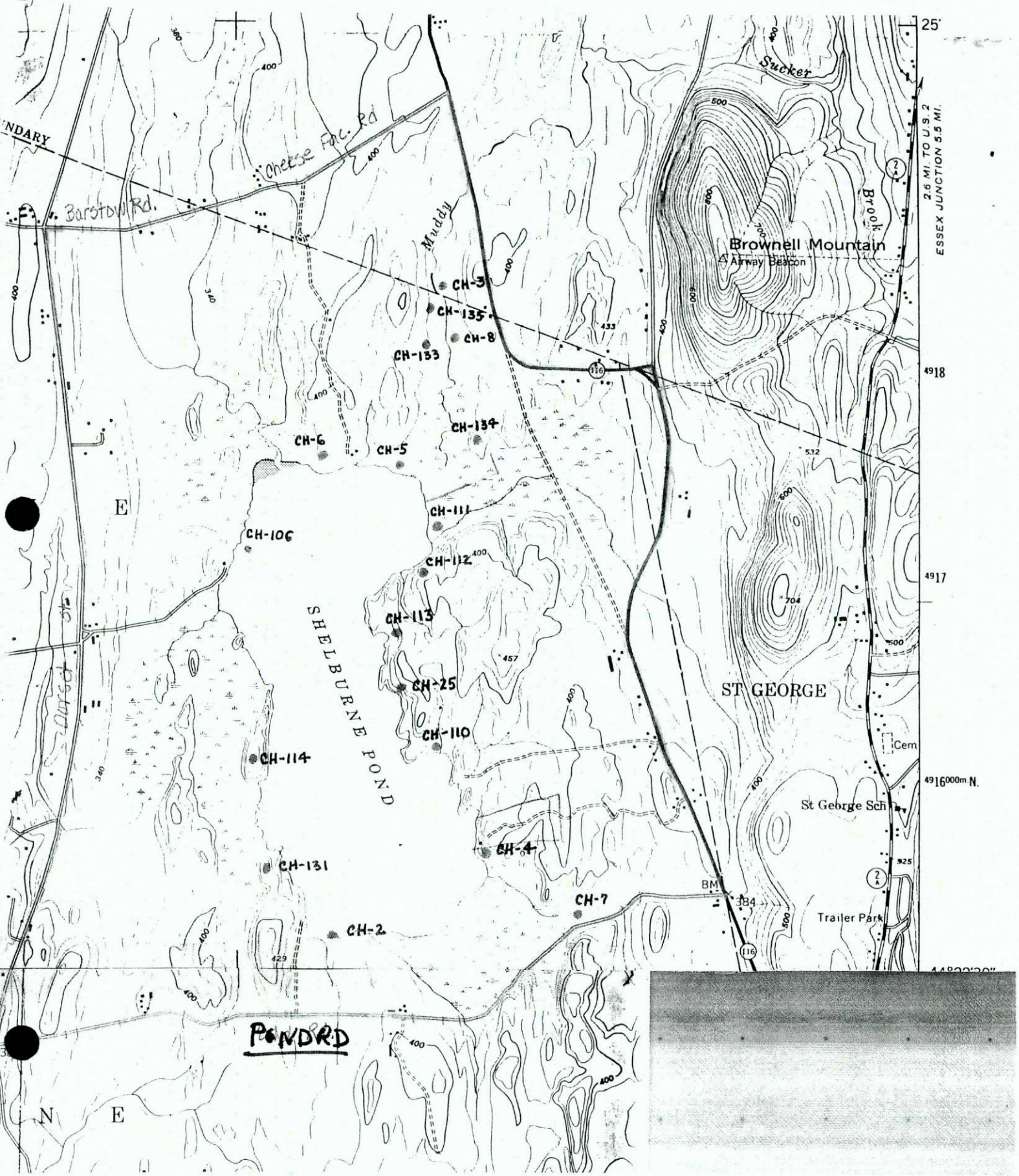
LEVEL OF STUDY

CHAMBER NO.	VISITED	INTENSIVE DATA COLLECTION	INCOMPLETE DATA COLLECTION	DESTROYED	INCLUDED IN FINAL REPORT
1[a]	X	X			X
2	X	X			X
3	X	X			X
4	X	X			X
5	X		X	X	X
6	X	X			X
7	X	X			X
8	X	X			X
9	X	X			X
10	X	X			X
11	X	X			X
12	X	X			X
13	X	X			X
14	X	X			X
15	X	X			X
16	X	X			X
17	X	X			X
18	X	X			X
19	X		X		X
20	X	X			X
21	X	X			X
22	X	X			X
23	X	X			X
24	X	X			X
25	X	X			X
26	X	X			X
27	X	X			X
28	X	X			X
29	X	X			X
30	X	X			X
31	X	X			X
32	X	X			X
33[b]	(X)	(X)			
34	X	X			X
35	X	X			X
36	X	X			X
37	X	X			X
38	X	X			X
39	X		X		X
40	X		X		X
41					
42	X		X		X
43					
44					
45				X	
46					
47[b]	(X)		(X)		
48				X	
49	X		X		X
50	X		X		X
51	X		X		
52[b]	(X)		(X)		
53	X		X		X
54		X			X
55					
TOTAL 52	44	36	9	3	44
%	85%	70%	17%	6%	85%

a Numbers refer to individual chamber designations. The number assigned to each chamber remains consistent throughout the study.

b Included in original sample but in final analysis differ sufficiently from rest of chambers to preclude inclusion in present discussion.

Shelburne Pond Archeological District



large tree trunks, were frequently employed to take advantage of the food resources in various river, pond and wetland systems, and possibly for long-distance travel. There is also a notable concentration of sites along navigable rivers, ponds and lakes.

As noted previously, it is unclear whether a transition in Vergennes phase artifact assemblages occurred in the Champlain Lowland of western Vermont or whether Vergennes phase assemblages persisted here. Funk (1988) has suggested a transition, and such an evolution may be reflected at the Ewing site on Shelburne Pond in Shelburne, Vermont. Here, several dozen Vosburg-like points were recovered, but slate points and ulus were lacking. Other sites have yielded Vosburg-like points and ulus, but no Otter Creek or ground slate points. Without good dated contexts and large excavation samples from numerous sites, this issue will remain unresolved.

Narrow Point Tradition

In Vermont, well-documented assemblages of artifacts related solely to the Narrow Point tradition are virtually unknown. While this tradition is well represented in at least one discrete portion of the Ewing site on Shelburne Pond in Shelburne, Vermont, no single component site has ever been excavated. Based on extensive surface collections of artifacts from throughout western Vermont, however, this tradition is clearly represented in all major watersheds by a variety of projectile point forms typical of northeastern New York and the upper St. Lawrence drainage. These include stemmed and notched point types such as Lamoka, Bare Island, Wading River, Sylvan Side Notched, Sylvan Stemmed, and Normanskill (Ritchie 1961).

There are also a number of narrow stemmed and notched points in Vermont collections which do not fall easily into any formal type (Squire 1977; Mills 1984). This may be explained in part by Funk's observations at the deeply stratified Sylvan Lake rockshelter in the Hudson Valley. Here, he noted that Stratum 2 "yielded numerous narrow stemmed points largely of Bare Island and Lamoka type, plus a few broad stemmed points, the medium broad Sylvan Side Notched type and a few Normanskill-like points." After completing the analysis, Funk concluded that all the narrow stemmed points in this stratum fell into a singe series of intergrading varieties, that both the stemmed and side-notched points were contemporaneous, and that they had been made and used by a single people. Rather than attempting to define various point types, "the evident unity in basic characteristics of the stemmed points seemed to require the postulation of one inclusive, synthetic group, Sylvan Stemmed, a stylistic continuum from which could be selected specimens bearing correspondences to types previously isolated in other parts of the Northeast; Lamoka, Bare Island, and the sizeable residue of "Lamoka-like" points" (Funk 1976:247-248). Narrow stemmed points and slightly broader side-notched points found in Vermont are likely to reflect

VT-WA-106

In total, 51, 50 x 50 cm Phase II test pits were excavated at 2.5 m and 5 m (8 and 16 ft) intervals along a horizontal metric grid 35° east of magnetic north in the location of the recovered 1994 Phase I surface artifacts (Figure 4). Of these, 27% (n=14) were positive for prehistoric Native American artifacts. Test pits exhibited a plowzone (Ap Horizon) of dark brown, gravely, fine sandy loam overlying a dark brown, gravely fine sandy loam B Horizon. The area tested during the Phase II site evaluation covered 250 m^2 (.06 acres), with 12.75 m^2 of excavated surface area at site VT-WA-106. In areas with the highest density of positive Phase II test pits, larger 1 x 1 m and 0.5 m x 1 m test units were excavated (Figure 5). The test pit at N342 E180 was expanded into a 1 x 1 m test unit, while two 0.5 m x 1 m test units were also excavated in the adjoining quadrants (Figure 6).

All artifacts recovered during the Phase II evaluation of site VT-WA-106 came from the plowzone. Artifact types were limited to lithic tools and debitage, bone, and fire-cracked rock (Table 1). Overall eight lithic tools were recovered, which consisted of two utilized chert flakes, two utilized quartzite flakes, a quartz core tool, a quartz biface, a quartz biface knife, and a chert projectile point made of Thompson's Point/Clarendon Springs chert, the source of which is located in Charlotte, Vermont (see Table 1). The chert projectile point was recovered from the 50 x 50 cm test pit located at grid coordinate N342 E190. Although the chert point was missing its base, it had a narrow blade and thick, diamond shaped cross-section, which is similar to Normanskill style projectile points that date to the Middle to Late Archaic period (ca. 5500-900 B.C.) (Figure 7). In addition to this projectile point, two flakes of Thompson's Point/Clarendon Springs chert also were recovered from this same test pit. As a result, the test pit at N342 E190 was expanded into a 1 x 1 m unit in order to find the base of the projectile point. The base of the point was not recovered, although an additional 5 chert and 2 quartzite flakes were. Elsewhere, a quartz biface knife was recovered from N341 E180 (Figure 8).

The lithic debitage assemblage consisted of 37 chert flakes (five of which are of Thompson's Point/Clarendon Springs chert), 20 quartz flakes, 10 quartzite flakes, and four pieces of FCR were recovered from 19 positive test pits across the tested area (see Table 1). Positive Phase I and Phase II test pits were spread out over a 25 x 16 m (82 - 52 ft) area. The diffuse distribution of the quartz, quartzite, and chert lithic flakes does not suggest any meaningful concentrations which might reflect a tool production/resharpening activity area. A

topographic model of the distribution of positive test pits, weighted by the quantity of prehistoric artifacts per test pit, indicates three small peaks of artifact quantities (Figure 9). These three peaks are represented by the test pit at N337 E187, which contained 11 lithic artifacts, the test pit at N342 E190, which contained 10 lithic artifacts, and the test pit at N344 E180, which also contained 10 artifacts (see Table 1). As can be seen in Table 1, these peaks consist of primarily lithic debitage, with very few tools.

Activities that can be deduced to have occurred at site VT-WA-106 from the artifacts recovered, include the production and use of at least one chert projectile point and the production of quartz bifaces. All quartz lithic flakes were smaller than 3 cm, half of these smaller than 1 cm in size. This is suggestive of late stage bifacial reduction, perhaps from preformed tool blanks, and edge retouch after use. FCR and fire-reddened artifacts indicate the presence of a fire hearth and the activity of boiling water, in which fire heated stones were dropped into a container of water, causing the water to boil and the rocks to crack. This could have been for food preparation, or for creating steam for a sweat lodge. However, no burned, or unburned, bone remains were recovered during the Phase II site evaluation to suggest food production activities, nor was any direct, *in situ* evidence of a fire hearth feature identified. Identical fire-reddened and cracked rocks can be produced in natural forest fires. As a result, there is no conclusive evidence that cultural fire activities were responsible for the FCR and fire-reddened artifacts recovered.

Historic artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing include eight fragments of glass (two were amber colored and six were clear), two fragments of metal, and one ceramic sherd. These artifacts do not represent a significant historic site.

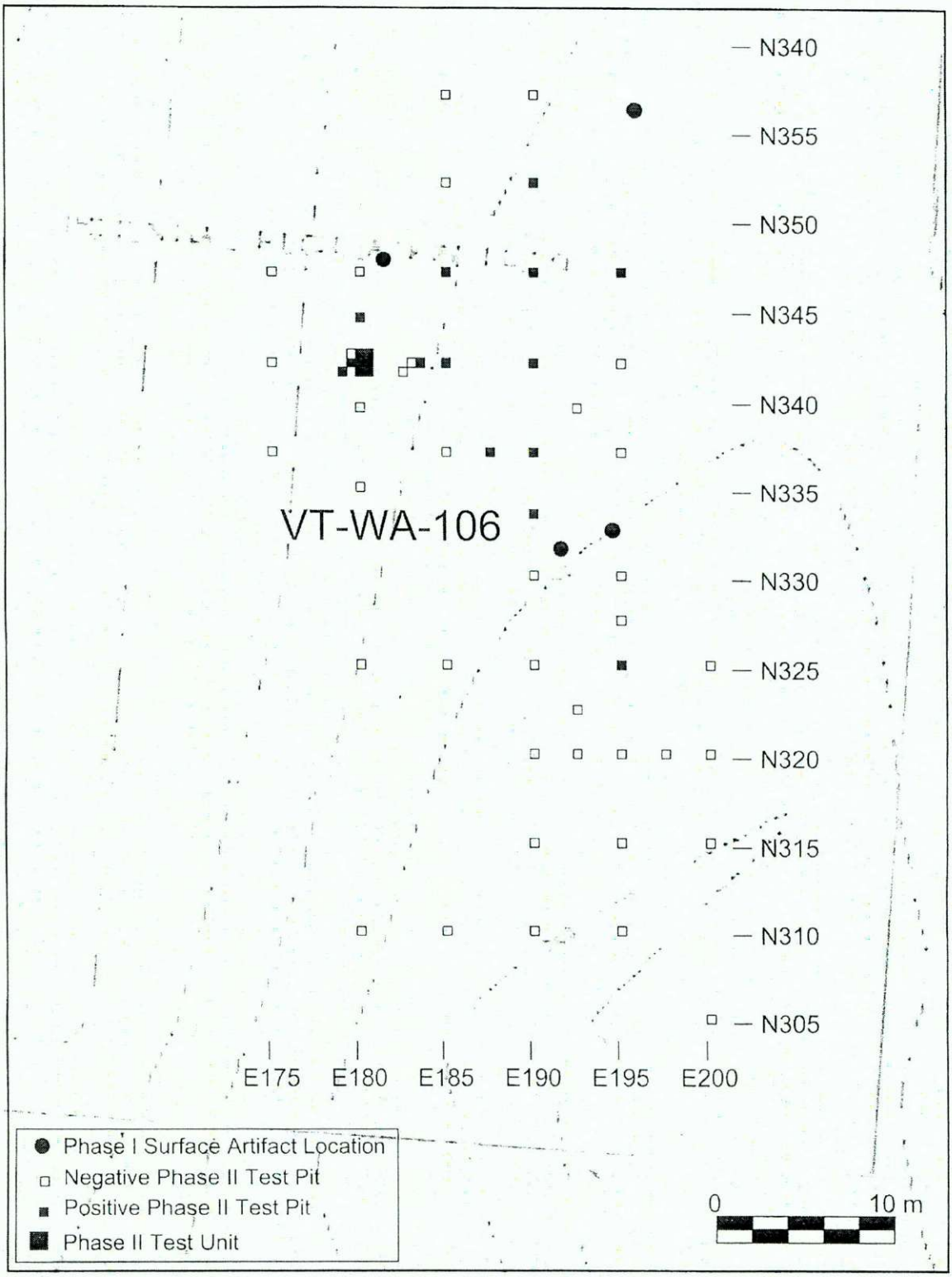


Figure 4. Map showing the location of Phase II test pits and larger test units testing site VT-WA-106 for the proposed Waitsfield Wastewater Treatment Facility Project, Waitsfield and Irasville, Washington County, Vermont.

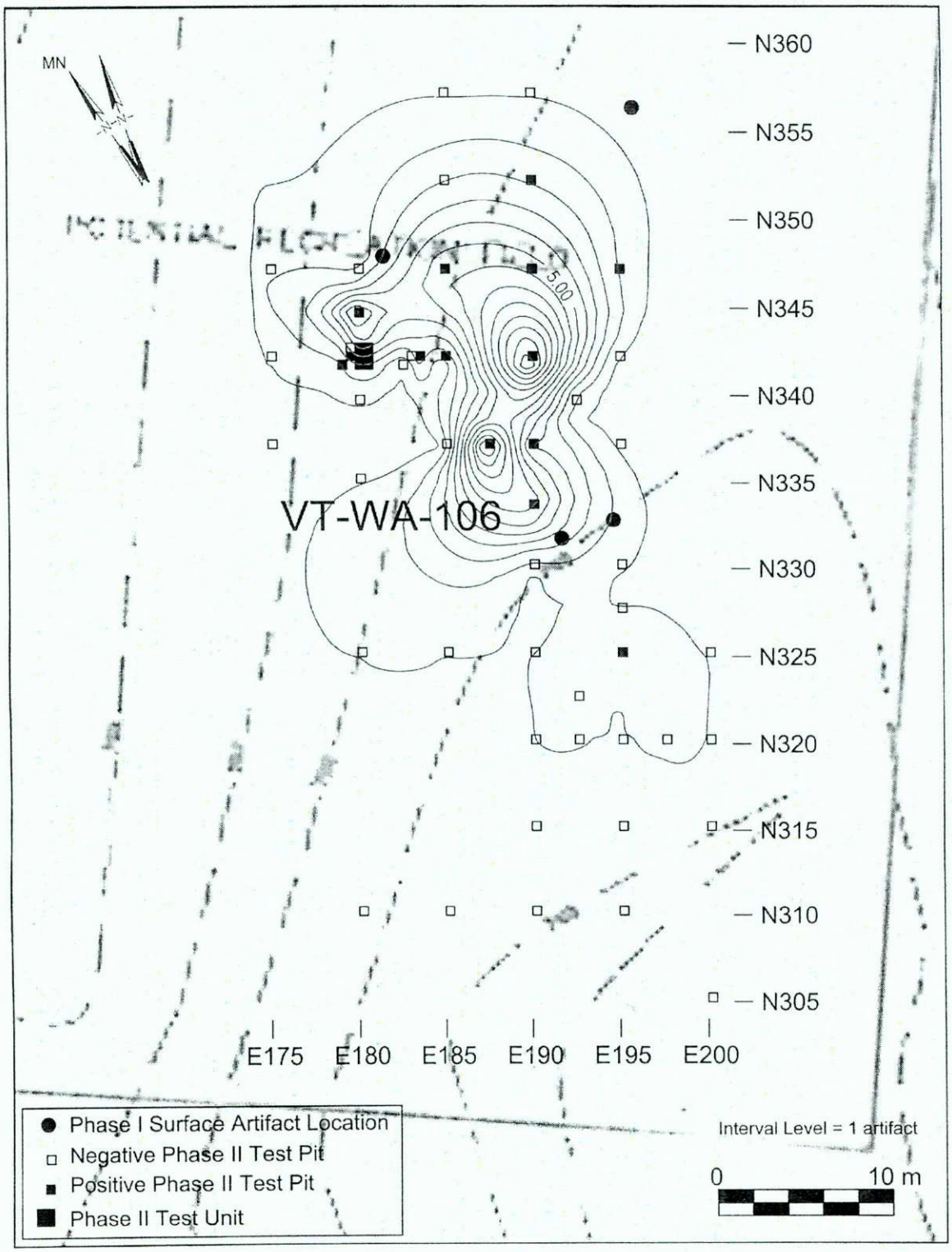


Figure 9. Map showing a topographic model of artifact quantities per positive test pit, in relation to all Phase II test pits and larger test units used to test site VT-WA-106 for the proposed Waitsfield Wastewater Treatment Facility Project, Waitsfield and Irasville, Washington County, Vermont.

Table 1. Prehistoric Native American artifacts recovered from site VT-WA-106, Waitsfield, Vermont.

	Lithic Tools							Lithic Debitage							Fire-Cracked Rock		
	Projectile Point	Biface Knife	Biface Fragment	Utilized Flake			Core Tool	Flakes						Fragment			
Unit	*L003F	Quartz	Quartz	*L003E	*L003F	Quartzite	Quartz	*L003D	*L003E	*L003F	*L003H	Quartz	Quartzite	Quartzite	Quartz	Quartzite	Total
N325E195						1											1
N333E190									1	1		4					6
N337E187							1			5		5					11
N337E190										3							3
N337E192									1				1				2
N339E187										3			1				4
N341E179											1						1
N341E180		1						1			1						3
N341E185														1			1
N342E179					1											1	2
N342E180	1					1		1	3	1	2		1				10
N342E183										2			1				3
N342E190			1							1		8					10
N344E180									5			1			1		7
N347E185										1	1		4				6
N347E190										3		1	2				6
N347E195												1					1
N352E185															1		1
N352E190				1													1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	10	20	5	20	10	1	2	1	79

***L003= chert (see table key for chert types).**

Key:

L003A-Dark Gray Chert
L003B-Very Dark Gray/Black Chert
L003C-Olive/Brown Chert
L003D-Translucent to very translucent smoky gray fine-grained chert
L003E-Tannish Gray Chert
L003F-Tannish or Reddish/weathered Chert
L003G-Mottled Brownish Chert
L003H-Possible Thompson's Point Chert-Clarendon Springs

SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Taking into consideration the relatively small quantity of artifacts recovered across the site, and within the three "peaks", the lack of cultural features, and the lack of definitely diagnostic artifacts, it is difficult to definitively answer specific questions on numerous research topics important in understanding Vermont prehistory at site VT-WA-106, such as how the inhabitants of the site adapted to their surroundings, and how their settlement and subsistence systems functioned. In addition, lithic sources represented at site VT-WA-106, appear to be generally locally available. Quartz and quartzite are found throughout the Green Mountains. The identifiable chert sources represented at VT-WA-106 is from, as previously mentioned, the Clarendon Springs/Thompson's Point source, which is located in western Charlotte, Vermont, not far from the site. Therefore the data on artifact source material at site VT-WA-106 is insufficient to reconstruct any patterns of prehistoric long distance exchange/trade at site VT-WA-106, since the individual using the material at site VT-WA-106 could have acquired it him/herself. As a result, this information does not significantly add to our understanding of Vermont prehistory.

In sum, the area tested during the Phase II site evaluation covered 250 m^2 (0.06 acres), with 12.75 m^2 of excavated surface area at site VT-WA-106. A fragment of a possible Middle to Late Archaic period (ca. 5500-900 B.C.) projectile point was recovered. However, no features were identified during the Phase II, and artifact quantities were not very great, or clustered in any one location suggesting specific activity areas. As a result, the artifact data recovered from site VT-WA-106 can not provide significant data to aid in addressing numerous research topics of prehistoric occupation in Vermont. As a result, site VT-WA-106 is not significant and would not be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed project will have no adverse effect on significant cultural resources, and no further work is recommended.

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

February 12, 2004

Members Present: Peter Mallary, Chair
Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair
George Turner, Architect
David Donath, Historian
Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member
James Petersen, Archeologist

Staff Present: Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian
Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant
Eric Gilbertson, Deputy SHPO
Charlie Degener, Division Temp

The Vermont Advisory Council meeting was called to order by the Chair at 10:15 a.m. in Conference Room 2B, at the Zampieri Building, 108 Cherry Street, Burlington, VT.

I. Schedule

Meetings are scheduled for March 25 in Rutland, April 30 in Middlebury, May 21 in Bellows Falls and June 10 (location TBA).

II. Minutes

Glenn moved to accept the minutes as written, Beth seconded. The vote was unanimous.

VI. Old Business

A. State House Expansion

Shari distributed a written SHPO report. The report states that the National Trust for Historic Preservation has received a recommendation for the Vermont State House to be considered as one of the 11 "most Endangered Historic Places" in the nation for 2004. Jane requests a response from the Council on how the Division should proceed. The Council discussed that they were not comfortable with the tone or content and cannot approve the nomination as written. Beth noted that rewritten, the nomination is something the Council could and would recommend. David stated he would like to see the nomination written with a broader context and address the entire complex, not just the

State House. It was agreed that David will draft a statement and email to Council Members for feedback. A final statement will be sent to Nancy.

III. Historic Preservation Grants

Eric summarized the application review process and the scoring guidelines. He explained the importance of consistency in each member's score. He added that the actual number is less important than the consistency of the numbers from project to project. The Council had received copies of the grant summaries before the meeting (see attached). Charlie Degener, a temp for the Division who reviewed applications and prepared the presentation, was on hand to answer questions.

Council members scored the projects. George moved that the top scoring projects be awarded grants. Jim seconded. The vote was unanimous. Jim moved that the award grantees are all eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, George seconded, and the vote was unanimous.

The Council had the following comments:

Project # HP04-27, Center School, Rutland – would the building still be eligible for the National Register if it is moved as proposed in the application.

Project # HP04-61, Braintree School, West Pawlet – if awarded a grant they would need a structural engineer to evaluate foundation movement.

Following is a list of grants awarded for 2004:

HP04-05	Sudbury Meeting House	$15,000
HP04-20	Baptist Building, Fairfax	$15,000
HP04-34	Village Foot Bridge, Northfield	$15,000
HP04-39	Grand Isle Lake House	$10,200
HP04-40	Wallingford Town Hall	$10,000
HP04-44	Shard Villa, Salisbury	$15,000
HP04-47	The Old Meeting House, Sheffield	$ 950
HP04-48	Lunenburg Town Hall	$10,000
HP04-51	Union Christian Church, Plymouth	$15,000
HP04-52	Middlebury United Methodist Church	$15,000
HP04-55	Windsor Public Library	$12,500
HP04-60	First Baptist Church, Manchester Ctr.	$15,000
HP04-63	Southern Vermont Recreation Center, Springfield	$15,000

The amount of grants awarded this year total $160,800. All applicants were awarded the full amount sought.

VII. New Business

Nancy passed out copies of this year's Capital Construction Bill. The Council briefly discussed the lack of funding for the Historic Preservation and Barn Grant Programs and would like to discuss further at the March meeting.

The Council decided they would like to participate in the May 21 HP Conference to be held in Bellows Falls. They will discuss details at the March meeting.

IV. Archeology Report

Jim reported that David Rath, Attorney for the Albarelli's (Donovan Site VT AD-01), sent a letter to the Vermont Land Trust asking for their involvement in preserving the property.

A half-day was spent with representatives from Essex discussing the David Marvin artifact collection that is slated to be moved from its current location. Jim explained that some of the artifacts are from Vermont and he has requested that they not be sold off. Part of the collection is a perfect human skull found on Bushey Road that appears to be Abenaki.

At 3:55 Beth moved to adjourn the meeting, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Thursday, March 25, 2004, at 10:00 a.m., in the 4th floor conference room at the Asa Bloomer Building, 88 Merchants Row, Rutland, Vermont.

I.	Schedule/Confirm Future Meeting Dates	10:00
II.	Minutes – February 22, 2004 Meeting	10:05
III.	CLG Grants – Second Round	10:10
IV.	National Register Final Review	10:15
	A. Alice Lord Goodine House, Groton	
	B. J.R. Darling Store, Groton	
	C. Richford Primary School, Richford	
	D. Sweat-Comings Company House, Richford	
	E. F.W. Wheeler House, Richford	
V.	State Register Review & Designation	
	A. Middletown Historic District, Grafton	10:50
VI.	Old Business	
	A. Evaluating Architectural Significance	11:05
	B. State House Expansion	11:45
	Lunch	12:00
VII.	Archeology Report	1:15
VIII.	New Business	
	A. Swanton Route 78	1:30
	B. HP Conference Planning	1:45
	C. VTrans Annual Report Review	2:00
	D. HP & Barn Grant Program Funding Update	2:20
	E. Review & Comment on Capital Bill	2:45
IX.	SHPO Report	3:00

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

March 25, 2004

Members Present: Peter Mallary, Chair
Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair
George Turner, Architect
David Donath, Historian
James Petersen, Archeologist

Staff Present: Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian
Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant
Eric Gilbertson, Deputy SHPO
Sue Jamele, National & State Register Specialist

The Vermont Advisory Council meeting was called to order by the Chair at 10:10 a.m. in the 4th Floor Conference Room, Asa Bloomer Building, 88 Merchant Street, Rutland, VT.

I. Schedule

Meetings are scheduled for April 30 in Middlebury, May 21 in Bellows Falls (Dave Donath will not be present) and June 10. The Council talked about having a two-day retreat during the first two weeks of July but nothing definite was set. Peter will talk with Paul Bruhn about using the Grand Isle Lake House and report back to the Council at the April meeting. A meeting was tentatively scheduled for August 12.

II. Minutes

Jim moved to accept the minutes for February as written, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

III. CLG Grants – Second Round

The Council had received a summary of grant applications for the FY04 second round of CLG Grant Funds.

Division staff had previously reviewed the grant applications and recommended all grants as proposed:

Montpelier (CLG 04-09) Design Review Guidelines - $8,500.00
Stowe (CLG 04-05a) Historic Structure Assessment - $986.38
Rockingham (CLG 04-06a) Walking Tour Brochure Enhancements - $1,818.00
Windsor (CLG 04-07a) Design Review Guidelines - $3,000.00

David made a motion to award the grants as recommended by staff, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

IV. National Register Final Review

The Council had previously received a summary and copy of each nomination prior to the meeting. Sue summarized the following projects and passed around original photos.

A. Alice Lord Goodine House, Groton – David made a motion to nominate under Criteria A, B and C, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

B. J.R. Darling Store, Groton – Glenn made a motion to nominate under Criteria A, B and C, Jim seconded. The vote was unanimous.

C. Richford Primary School, Richford – Glenn made a motion to nominate under Criteria A and C, Dave seconded. The vote was unanimous.

D. Sweat-Cummings Company House, Richford – Glenn made a motion to nominate under Criteria A and C, Jim seconded. The vote was unanimous.

E. F.W. Wheeler House, Richford – George made a motion to nominate under Criteria A and C, David seconded. The vote was unanimous.

V. State Register Review & Designation

A. Middletown Historic District, Grafton – David made a motion to nomine under Criteria A and C, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous. There was discussion about the non-architectural sensitivity in the changes to the buildings but agreed that designation could raise the awareness for future projects.

VI. Old Business

A. Evaluation Architectural Significance - The Council tested two tools that Nancy had developed for evaluating architectural significance. (See attached.) both contained the style description for the Italianate style that Elsa Gilbertson had written for the Division's Guide to Architectural Styles. One used a gradient of architectural features to visually represent clustering of architectural features and by implication, architectural significance. The other used check boxes of vernacular features and relied on a threshold number of features to establish

architectural significance. The council applied both tools to several examples of buildings with borderline architectural significance to see if the tools helped to clarify the line between meeting and not meeting Criterion C, architectural significance. The Council felt that the tools had merit and that they might be developed for other styles as well. There was a desire to integrate integrity into the models, either with loss of integrity as negative factor, or as a plus factor where buildings retained original siding, etc. The Council discussed how the models might be used and by whom – members, the public, building owners, etc. The Council suggested that the models be used as part of the Council session at the upcoming Historic Preservation Conference.

B. State House Expansion – Peter stated that there is language in the bill to appropriate funds through construction documents for the expansion at the State House. Peter will confirm and report back to the Council that the intent of the language is to allow an additional floor on the Burley addition but not to extend to the east. The Council may want to comment.

VII. Archeology Report – as written by James Petersen

Reflected by the topics of the Swanton Route 78 project and the VAOT annual report review, archeology continues to be a central component of historic preservation work in Vermont. Both of these topics are to be covered in other areas of today's Advisory Council meeting and so, need not be exhaustively covered here. Nonetheless, a brief summary of each is included here to help set the stage for these other reports and recommendations.

First, the Swanton Route 78 project represents a large and very significant set of archeological deposits preserved within the floodplain on the south side of the Missisquoi River in Swanton. As we have heard previously and as some of us saw during our fieldtrip in October 2003, the Swanton Route 78 project preserves deeply buried (and thus well preserved and high integrity) archeological deposits in two sites. The statement of significance for these sites was circulated before this meeting and it does a good job of summarizing what the sites consist of and why they are significant. Unfortunately, the "Area of Potential Effect" (APE) for these two sites is rather extensive, covering near 60,000 square meters of largely prehistoric (and some historic) archeological deposits in and near the area of the existing Route 78 highway. Consequently, the area potentially needing phase III mitigation of adverse effect exceeds the area of any other archeological site ever previously needing phase III mitigation in Vermont, and it may equal or exceed the APE for all such sites put together. In any case, it will be a formidable task to design, undertake, and successfully conclude the phase III work that may be required by the Swanton Route 78 project. Hopefully, redesign of the project will lessen the APE to some large degree, but it is likely that archeological issues will not be eliminated by any option short of project cancellation. This is the "bad news." The "good news" is that any phase III mitigation work that includes data recovery will undoubtedly provide some of the more scientifically important (and useful) archeological information ever obtained in Vermont.

Second, moving on to the topic of the VAOT Annual Report review, it is clear that the AOT (VTrans) continues to manage an extensive and very complex historic preservation effort annually. Both its architectural and archeological components seem to be going well, based on the level of detail provided in the report. However, cautious external evaluation suggests that the VAOT needs to continue to carefully balance its dependence on internal, AOT-based resource

identification and evaluations against the work of its consultants. One might question its congratulatory mention of a consultant who took an archeological site in the Rutland State Airport from phase I site identification to phase II site evaluation, and then determined it not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This has happened in other cases, however, and is not as unique as suggested in the AOT report. Moreover, the reasons behind a determination of ineligibility for an archeological site are potentially diverse and do not necessarily reflect on the consultant's "integrity".

On the other hand, there are many positive points related to the VAOT's present Annual Report. These include a very effective summary of historic preservation work over the past year, along with significant efforts to avoid resources and where this is not possible, to plan for one form or another of phase III mitigation. One can only hope that, if necessary, this principle will guide any phase III data recovery efforts related to the Cornwall and Swanton projects, for example. Likewise, one can only hope that the VAOT will continue to devote attention to artifact curation issues and the prospect of a "Vermont Archeological Heritage Center, somewhere in the state for long-term preservation and protection of archeological collections and all forms of related documentation.

VIII. New Business

A. Swanton Route 78 - Discussion ongoing about concerns with this VTrans project. In his report, Jim summarized concerns and is hopeful that the redesign will lessen the APE (Area of Potential Effect). This site is believed to be one that includes some of the most important archeological information retrieved in Vermont.

B. HP Conference Planning – The Council agreed to participate in an hour and a half session. They will do an educational piece reviewing architectural and archeological resources. Nancy will consult with Jim on the archeology piece.

C. VTrans Annual Report – The Council had previously received a copy of the annual report for their review. Jim expressed concern that VTrans not attempt to do Phase I work on their own. The Council agreed that overall, VTrans has demonstrated good preservation.

D. HP & Barn Grant Program Funding Update – Peter testified that there was no sense in running the two grant programs at $50,000 each. Eric noted that more money has been put back into the Capital Bill for the two programs.

E. Capital Bill Review – Both Peter and Paul testified in Senate and money has been put back in for Historic Sites and both grant programs.

IX. SHPO Report – Acting SHPO, Jane Lendway, not present at meeting, written memo from her to the Council is attached.

The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside houses, was first brought to Vermont soon after the coming of the railroad in the mid 1800s, and became popular after the Civil War. The style was used mainly for houses, commercial blocks and outbuildings. The houses are usually cube-shaped with shallow hip roofs and sometimes projecting pavilions or towers, or have the more traditional gable-roofed or flat-roofed sidehall and Georgian plans. They are trimmed with cornice brackets under overhanging eaves, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, bay windows, and porches with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets. Related outbuildings often have one or more of these elements. Commercial blocks are noted for their elaborate bracketed cornices, large plate glass storefront windows, and arched upper story windows.

Brackets are the most common feature of Italianate style houses, and are found ornamenting eavelines, bay windows, door hoods, and porches, which are distinguished by their chamfered posts. Windows, usually with two panes in each sash, are often paired, have round or arched tops and may be spanned by peaked or heavily molded lintelboards or sometimes by triangular or round arched pediments. Doors, commonly double-leaf, are paneled and have glass in their upper halves. Masonry buildings are sometimes ornamented on the corners by quoins, and wooden buildings by pilasters with inset, round arched panels. Some houses have a mix of stylistic elements – Greek Revival style sidelights, transoms, and entry pilasters, but Italianate style doors, door hoods or porches, cornice brackets, and window surrounds.

Residential - Vernacular

Should have 5 or more features to meet Criterion C.

Sidehall ☐ Georgian ☐ Flat Roof ☐ Gable Roof ☐

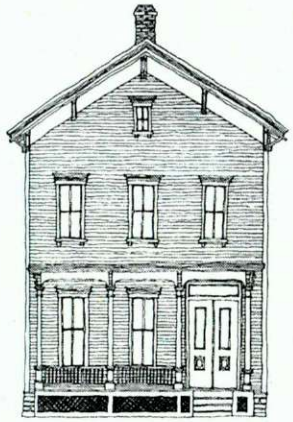
Wide Eaves ☐ Brackets ☐ Paired Brackets ☐ Cupola ☐

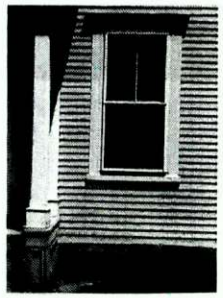
Full Porch ☐ Entrance Porch ☐ Chamfered Porch Posts ☐

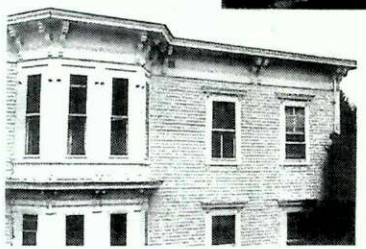
Arched Windows ☐ 2/2 Sash ☐ Peaked/molded Lintels ☐

Door Hood ☐ Double-leaf Door ☐ w/glass panels ☐

Pilasters ☐ w/arched panels ☐ w/rectangular panels ☐







ITALIANATE STYLE C. 1850 – 1890

The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside houses, was first brought to Vermont soon after the coming of the railroad in the mid 1800s, and became popular after the Civil War. The style was used mainly for houses, commercial blocks and outbuildings. The houses are usually cube-shaped with shallow hip roofs and sometimes projecting pavilions or towers, or have the more traditional gable-roofed or flat-roofed sidehall and Georgian plans. They are trimmed with cornice brackets under overhanging eaves, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, bay windows, and porches with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets. Related outbuildings often have one or more of these elements. Commercial blocks are noted for their elaborate bracketed cornices, large plate glass storefront windows, and arched upper story windows.

Brackets are the most common feature of Italianate style houses, and are found ornamenting eavelines, bay windows, door hoods, and porches, which are distinguished by their chamfered posts. Windows, usually with two panes in each sash, are often paired, have round or arched tops and may be spanned by peaked or heavily molded lintelboards or sometimes by triangular or round arched pediments. Doors, commonly double-leaf, are paneled and have glass in their upper halves. Masonry buildings are sometimes ornamented on the corners by quoins, and wooden buildings by pilasters with inset, round arched panels. Some houses have a mix of stylistic elements – Greek Revival style sidelights, transoms, and entry pilasters, but Italianate style doors, door hoods or porches, cornice brackets, and window surrounds.

Residential - High Style

Should have majority of features to meet Criterion C.

Cube ☐ Hip Roof ☐ Pavilion ☐ Tower ☐

Wide Eaves ☐ Brackets ☐ Paired Brackets ☐ Cupola ☐

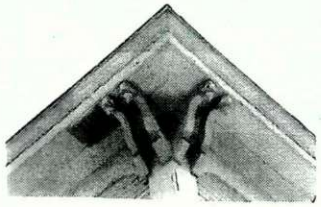
Arched Windows ☐ Paired Windows ☐ 2/2 Sash ☐

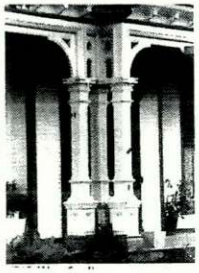
Peaked/molded Lintels ☐ Bay Window ☐ Quoins ☐

Full Porch ☐ Chamfered Porch Posts ☐

Double-leaf Door ☐ w/glass panels ☐

Pilasters ☐ w/ arched panels ☐





ITALIANATE STYLE C. 1850 – 1890

The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside houses, was first brought to Vermont soon after the coming of the railroad in the mid 1800s, and became popular after the Civil War. The style was used mainly for houses, commercial blocks and outbuildings. The houses are usually cube-shaped with shallow hip roofs and sometimes projecting pavilions or towers, or have the more traditional gable-roofed or flat-roofed sidehall and Georgian plans. They are trimmed with cornice brackets under overhanging eaves, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, bay windows, and porches with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets. Related outbuildings often have one or more of these elements. Commercial blocks are noted for their elaborate bracketed cornices, large plate glass storefront windows, and arched upper story windows.

Brackets are the most common feature of Italianate style houses, and are found ornamenting eavelines, bay windows, door hoods, and porches, which are distinguished by their chamfered posts. Windows, usually with two panes in each sash, are often paired, have round or arched tops and may be spanned by peaked or heavily molded lintelboards or sometimes by triangular or round arched pediments. Doors, commonly double-leaf, are paneled and have glass in their upper halves. Masonry buildings are sometimes ornamented on the corners by quoins, and wooden buildings by pilasters with inset, round arched panels. Some houses have a mix of stylistic elements – Greek Revival style sidelights, transoms, and entry pilasters, but Italianate style doors, door hoods or porches, cornice brackets, and window surrounds.

Residential

Architectural Significance Gradient

- ☐ Cube — **High Style**
- ☐ Hip Roof
- ☐ Tower
- ☐ Pavilion
- ☐ Quoins
- ☐ Cupola/Belvedere
- ☐ Brackets (paired)
- ☐ Paired windows
- ☐ Double-leaf Door w/glass panels
- ☐ Pilasters w/arched panels
- ☐ Bay Windows
- ☐ Arched Windows
- ☐ Pilasters w/panels
- ☐ Full Porch
- ☐ Chamfered Porch Posts
- ☐ Entrance Porch
- ☐ Door Hood
- ☐ Wide Eaves
- ☐ 2/2 windows
- ☐ Peaked/molded Lintels
- ☐ Double-leaf Door
- ☐ Brackets (single)
- ☐ Flat Roof
- ☐ Sidehall Plan
- ☐ Gable Roof
- ☐ Georgian Plan — **Vernacular**

ITALIANATE STYLE C. 1850 – 1890

The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside houses, was first brought to Vermont soon after the coming of the railroad in the mid 1800s, and became popular after the Civil War. The style was used mainly for houses, commercial blocks and outbuildings. The houses are usually cube-shaped with shallow hip roofs and sometimes projecting pavilions or towers, or have the more traditional gable-roofed or flat-roofed sidehall and Georgian plans. They are trimmed with cornice brackets under overhanging eaves, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, bay windows, and porches with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets. Related outbuildings often have one or more of these elements. Commercial blocks are noted for their elaborate bracketed cornices, large plate glass storefront windows, and arched upper story windows.

Brackets are the most common feature of Italianate style houses, and are found ornamenting eavelines, bay windows, door hoods, and porches, which are distinguished by their chamfered posts. Windows, usually with two panes in each sash, are often paired, have round or arched tops and may be spanned by peaked or heavily molded lintelboards or sometimes by triangular or round arched pediments. Doors, commonly double-leaf, are paneled and have glass in their upper halves. Masonry buildings are sometimes ornamented on the corners by quoins, and wooden buildings by pilasters with inset, round arched panels. Some houses have a mix of stylistic elements – Greek Revival style sidelights, transoms, and entry pilasters, but Italianate style doors, door hoods or porches, cornice brackets, and window surrounds.

Residential

Architectural Significance Gradient

- ☐ Cube — **High Style**
- ☐ Hip Roof
- ☐ Tower
- ☐ Pavilion
- ☐ Quoins
- ☐ Cupola/Belvedere
- ☐ Brackets (paired)
- ☐ Paired windows
- ☐ Double-leaf Door w/glass panels
- ☐ Pilasters w/arched panels
- ☐ Bay Windows
- ☐ Arched Windows
- ☐ Pilasters w/panels
- ☐ Full Porch
- ☐ Chamfered Porch Posts
- ☐ Entrance Porch
- ☐ Door Hood
- ☐ Wide Eaves
- ☐ 2/2 windows
- ☐ Peaked/molded Lintels
- ☐ Double-leaf Door
- ☐ Brackets (single)
- ☐ Flat Roof
- ☐ Sidehall Plan
- ☐ Gable Roof
- ☐ Georgian Plan — **Vernacular**

ITALIANATE STYLE C. 1850 – 1890

The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside houses, was first brought to Vermont soon after the coming of the railroad in the mid 1800s, and became popular after the Civil War. The style was used mainly for houses, commercial blocks and outbuildings. The houses are usually cube-shaped with shallow hip roofs and sometimes projecting pavilions or towers, or have the more traditional gable-roofed or flat-roofed sidehall and Georgian plans. They are trimmed with cornice brackets under overhanging eaves, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, bay windows, and porches with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets. Related outbuildings often have one or more of these elements. Commercial blocks are noted for their elaborate bracketed cornices, large plate glass storefront windows, and arched upper story windows.

Brackets are the most common feature of Italianate style houses, and are found ornamenting eavelines, bay windows, door hoods, and porches, which are distinguished by their chamfered posts. Windows, usually with two panes in each sash, are often paired, have round or arched tops and may be spanned by peaked or heavily molded lintelboards or sometimes by triangular or round arched pediments. Doors, commonly double-leaf, are paneled and have glass in their upper halves. Masonry buildings are sometimes ornamented on the corners by quoins, and wooden buildings by pilasters with inset, round arched panels. Some houses have a mix of stylistic elements – Greek Revival style sidelights, transoms, and entry pilasters, but Italianate style doors, door hoods or porches, cornice brackets, and window surrounds.

Residential - High Style

Should have majority of features to meet Criterion C.

Cube ☐ Hip Roof ☐ Pavilion ☐ Tower ☐

Wide Eaves ☐ Brackets ☐ Paired Brackets ☐ Cupola ☐

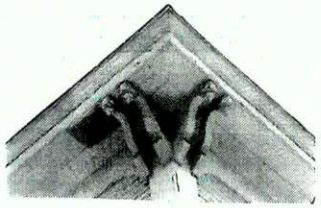
Arched Windows ☐ Paired Windows ☐ 2/2 Sash ☐

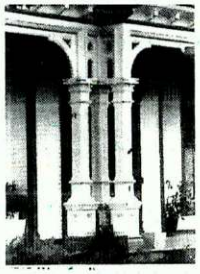
Peaked/molded Lintels ☐ Bay Window ☐ Quoins ☐

Full Porch ☐ Chamfered Porch Posts ☐

Double-leaf Door ☐ w/glass panels ☐

Pilasters ☐ w/ arched panels ☐





The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside houses, was first brought to Vermont soon after the coming of the railroad in the mid 1800s, and became popular after the Civil War. The style was used mainly for houses, commercial blocks and outbuildings. The houses are usually cube-shaped with shallow hip roofs and sometimes projecting pavilions or towers, or have the more traditional gable-roofed or flat-roofed sidehall and Georgian plans. They are trimmed with cornice brackets under overhanging eaves, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, bay windows, and porches with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets. Related outbuildings often have one or more of these elements. Commercial blocks are noted for their elaborate bracketed cornices, large plate glass storefront windows, and arched upper story windows.

Brackets are the most common feature of Italianate style houses, and are found ornamenting eavelines, bay windows, door hoods, and porches, which are distinguished by their chamfered posts. Windows, usually with two panes in each sash, are often paired, have round or arched tops and may be spanned by peaked or heavily molded lintelboards or sometimes by triangular or round arched pediments. Doors, commonly double-leaf, are paneled and have glass in their upper halves. Masonry buildings are sometimes ornamented on the corners by quoins, and wooden buildings by pilasters with inset, round arched panels. Some houses have a mix of stylistic elements – Greek Revival style sidelights, transoms, and entry pilasters, but Italianate style doors, door hoods or porches, cornice brackets, and window surrounds.

Residential - Vernacular

Should have 5 or more features to meet Criterion C.

Sidehall ☐ Georgian ☐ Flat Roof ☐ Gable Roof ☐

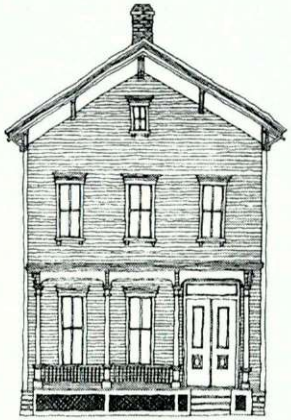
Wide Eaves ☐ Brackets ☐ Paired Brackets ☐ Cupola ☐

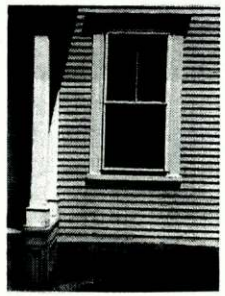
Full Porch ☐ Entrance Porch ☐ Chamfered Porch Posts ☐

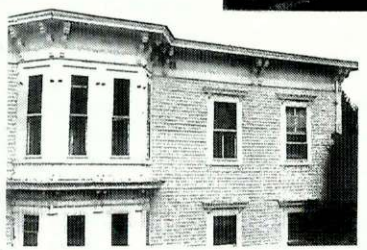
Arched Windows ☐ 2/2 Sash ☐ Peaked/molded Lintels ☐

Door Hood ☐ Double-leaf Door ☐ w/glass panels ☐

Pilasters ☐ w/arched panels ☐ w/rectangular panels ☐







THE HEADQUARTERS (VT-FR-318) AND PORCUPINE (VT-FR-326) SITES IN THE SWANTON RT. 78, NH 036-1(9) PROJECT SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND PROJECT EFFECTS

By

Ellen R. Cowie, Ph.D.

Archaeology Research Center
Department of Social Sciences and Business
University of Maine at Farmington

February 9, 2004

THE HEADQUARTERS (VT-FR-318) AND PORCUPINE (VT-FR-326) SITES IN THE SWANTON RT. 78, NH 036-1(9) PROJECT SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND PROJECT EFFECTS

Two archaeological sites located in the Swanton Rt. 78 Improvement project are summarized below in terms of their overall significance and research potential. The Native American and early historic Euroamerican period archaeological deposits identified at the Headquarters site (VT-FR-318) and the native American archaeological deposits extant in Locus 4, 5, 6 and 7 at the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criterion D (Figures 1 and 2). These sites are highly significant as they exhibit exceptional integrity and preserve a wide range of archaeological data sets associated with the Middle and Late Archaic periods, ca. 5500-1000 B.C., the entire duration of the Woodland and early Contact periods, ca. 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1600, as well as the early Euroamerican Settlement period. The archaeological record preserved at these sites is quite remarkable and they are clearly important on many levels both locally and regionally. The UMF ARC recommends that the sites be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as two related archaeological sites within one archaeological district (Mississquoi Delta Archaeological District).

The Headquarters and Porcupine sites are best considered as one extensive archaeological landscape that preserves highly significant archaeological deposits. The Headquarters site also contains a component dating to the period of early Euroamerican settlement, the Rood Place, which may well have been occupied by Abenaki farmers during the nineteenth century, among several Euroamerican families of Dutch, Franco and Anglo descent. The Headquarters and Porcupine sites are clearly two of the most significant Woodland period sites now known in Vermont and the broader Northeast region as detailed more fully below.

Following the guidance of the National Park Service's Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties (National Park Service 2000) and the recent requirements from the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (VTSHPO 2002), certain requirements pertain to the eligibility of an archaeological site to meet the criteria set forth in Criterion D.

The National Park Service (2000:19) has presented formal criteria for evaluating a site's eligibility for the NRHP, as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, building structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association and

> (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. [36 CFR§ 60.4]

Associated criteria include an assessment of a sites overall integrity, the specific data sets documented, the applicable historic context(s), the identification of research questions that are considered important and the sites potential to answer those questions. The National Park Service states that an archaeological site must also "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association" and further states that integrity is the "ability of a property to convey its significance" (NPS 2000:35). In terms of the archaeological sites under consideration here, integrity of location, design, materials and, association are the most important aspects of the consideration of integrity for sites to be eligible under Criterion D. Measures of integrity of archaeological sites include the presence of intact cultural features, identifiable activity areas with temporally diagnostic material remains and associated artifacts/ecofacts. In terms of the integrity of association, the measure of association between the pertinent data sets and the important research questions is germane.

The following discussion outlines the overall significance of the sites in terms of aspects of relevant historic contexts, archaeological integrity, existing data sets, research potential and specific research questions of particular and general research interest.

Headquarters Site VT-FR-318

The Headquarters Site represents an extensive, multi-component Native American, stratified archaeological site that covers over 160,000 square meters in size, as currently defined (Corey et al. 2002). On the basis of temporally diagnostic artifacts including projectile points, Native American ceramics and available radiocarbon dates, the site contains intact components dating to

the Middle and Late Archaic periods, ca. 5500-1000 B.C., the entire span of the Woodland period, ca. 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1550 and the early Contact period, ca. A.D. 1550-1650, as well as the early historic Euroamerican settlement period, ca. 1760-1900. This site can be best characterized as a residential site where Native Americans lived intermittently during the Archaic period with increasingly larger settlements of longer duration throughout the Woodland and Contact periods, with documented Native American presence continuing well into the nineteenth century. The site has been divided up into arbitrary areas including Areas 1, 2 and 3 with Area 1 being the most western and Area 3 the most eastern area defined.

The earliest evidence of occupation in the project area has just recently been identified during the 2003 field season at the Headquarters site. A Middle Archaic projectile point and associated deposits were identified in the eastern portion of Area 2. This Middle Archaic archaeological component represents one of only a few intact deposits known in Vermont. Late Archaic period deposits have also been recently identified in Area 2.

The most archaeologically visible components at the Headquarter site are those dating to the Woodland and Contact periods. On the basis of the spatial distribution of Native American ceramics, continuity in Native American occupation is indicated beginning in the Early Woodland period when several small, family based camps were present to the Late Woodland/early Contact period when large, extended families were organized in village-based communities. Occupation in the early Historic Settlement period is indicated by archaeological deposits related to the historic Rood Place and in conjunction with historic records suggesting the existence of Native American farms across the landscape with actual Abenaki occupation of the historic Rood Place in the nineteenth century.

The integrity of the archaeological deposits at the Headquarters site is considered exceptional. Based on the results of phase II testing at the site, a total of 77 cultural features have been identified most of which are associated with the Native American component at the site. These features are well preserved in an alluvial setting where frequent overbank flooding of the Mississquoi River has buried archaeological deposits which represent a wide range of Native American occupations and activities. Numerous artifacts and ecofacts have been found in association with the cultural features and the buried surfaces on which various activities took place. The archaeological deposits exhibit both vertical and horizontal stratigraphy, or in other words, occupations are separable both vertically and horizontally. Artifacts are present within

the upper most plow zone sediments with intact components present directly below the plow zone and extending to over 2.0 meters in depth in certain locations.

Area 1 represents the eastern portion of the Headquarters site extending approximately 900 m along Rt. 78. Based on UMF's work, archaeological deposits present in Area 1 are nearly continuous, generally dense and present directly below the plow zone. Area 2 extends toward the east from Area 1 and is roughly 600 m in length. Archaeological deposits in this area can be characterized as more "patchy", generally less dense than in Area 1 and in some cases, cultural material is not present directly beneath the plow zone. Overall, based on the criteria set forth by the National Park Service and in the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation's *Guidelines,* both areas are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. However, given the patchiness of archaeological deposits in Area 2, it may be that some portions of Area 2 are more significant than others and further, that some locations in Area 1 outweigh the significance of deposits in Area 2. A prioritization of archaeological deposits by relative research potential, time period, and risk of project impact will be useful for their overall management and mitigation.

The historic contexts that the archaeological deposits at the Headquarters site can best address include the temporally based contexts of the Middle Archaic period, the Late Archaic period, the entire Woodland period and the early Contact period, ca. 5500 B.C. – A.D. 1650, as well as the historic Euroamerican settlement period, ca. A.D. 1790-1900.

Porcupine Site (VT-FR-326)

The Porcupine site encompasses over 40,000 square meters and consists of seven activity loci. Based on temporally diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates, archaeological deposits span the entire Woodland and early Contact periods, ca. 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1650 (Corey et al. 2002). The archaeological remains extant at the Porcupine site are considered to represent remnants of residential occupations and like the Headquarters site, continuity of Native American occupation throughout the Woodland and early Contact period is indicated. The most visible archaeological deposits can be attributed to the Early and Middle Woodland periods, ca. 1000 B.C. – A.D. 600 on the basis of Native American ceramics and radiocarbon dated cultural features.

The integrity of the archaeological remains is considered exceptional due to repeated site burial by alluvial sediments. Highly visible, discrete occupations are present at the four artifact loci (loci 4, 5, 6 and 7) each of which contain both temporally diagnostic artifacts in association with intact cultural features and/or buried surfaces. Artifacts are present both in the disturbed sediments of the plow zone and directly below the plow zone to depths exceeding 1.5 meters below the ground surface.

Based on available data, the Porcupine site can best address Early and Middle Woodland period historic contexts. However, Late Woodland and early Contact period artifacts have been recovered from the site and given the sites considerable size and overall complexity, significant deposits dating to this later period may well be present as well.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL AND EXTANT DATA SETS

Research topics which the archaeological deposits at the Headquarters and Porcupine sites can directly address are numerous and include aspects of Native American Adaptation, Chronology, Technology, Exchange/Trade, Settlement System, Subsistence System, Socio-Political Organization and Environmental Change (Thomas 1991). Archaeological data sets informing on aspects of Human Biology and Belief systems may or may not be directly represented at the sites. Data sets documented at the site and detailed below consist of cultural features, lithic tools and lithic debitage, ceramics, fire-cracked and heat-altered rocks, historic Euroamerican artifacts, faunal and floral remains, as well as indirect evidence of associated technologies such as cordage and textiles as preserved as negative impressions on many of the ceramic specimens. These varied artifact classes and ecofacts are present in spatially discrete archaeological deposits.

Research questions, which can be addressed through archaeological investigations at the Headquarters and Porcupine sites, are numerous and relate to the research topics noted above. A select sample of research questions is presented below to provide examples of the kinds of questions that can be answered through research at the sites. This list is not meant to exhaustive but should exemplify the research potential of the sites and further strengthen their significance in terms of the NRHP. A host of research topics can be addressed and while some easily suggest themselves and may be more obvious and stimulating to some than to others, other questions

may represent potential avenues of inquiry rather than definitive questions with specific and known data sets that can address such inquiries.

Settlement System

The newly identified Middle Archaic component at the Headquarters site presents a rare opportunity to explore a little known period in Vermont's preContact era. Issues of settlement pattern during the Middle Archaic period have yet to be sketched out for Vermont. Researchers assume that settlement during Vermont's Middle Archaic period is similar to earlier Archaic populations and comparable to similarly aged occupations in neighboring states where both lacustrine and riverine resources offered important focal points for settlement (Haviland and Power 1994; Petersen 1995; Robinson 1992; Robinson and Petersen 1992; Robinson et al. 1992; Thomas 1991).

Based on current archaeological research in the Northeast, settlement patterns changed throughout the overall Woodland period, ca. 1000 B.C. – A.D. 1550, from small dispersed family based camps in the Early Woodland period, to slightly larger, seasonally occupied settlements in the Middle Woodland period, to large, village based settlements occupied multi-seasonally to year round in the Late Woodland period (Heckenberger et al. 1992; Petersen and Cowie 2002). The overall pattern suggests increasing sedentism through time. This basic pattern is also represented among the archaeological deposits at the Headquarters and Porcupine sites on the basis of ceramic artifacts; however, more intensive archaeological research of these deposits will provide critical data for understanding the various factors involved in this settlement change.

Gaps do exist in both the historic and archaeological records pertaining to continuous Abenaki settlement on the lower Missisquoi, however, both printed record and archaeological data tend to confirm the fact that, excepting limited periods of time when occupation was curtailed, but not extinguished, by warfare, disease and the exclusionary policies of the Anglo-americans, Native Americans have maintained their presence in the area throughout human history. These factors together with subsistence strategies and concepts of time and social geography, which enabled their cultural survival are not well understood here, or anywhere else in northern New England.

- The presence of a Middle Archaic period component at the Headquarters site is a rare occurrence in Vermont. How do the Middle and Late Archaic components at the site compare to each other and to subsequent Early Woodland period occupation in terms of settlement size, density and structure?

- How do all the data sets present at the site (i.e., artifacts, subsistence data, analysis of feature types and functions, etc.) lend additional evidence to the settlement pattern of increasing size and density throughout the Woodland period?

- What do the overall artifact distributions suggest about the size of the Native American population at this location throughout the Woodland period?

- How do the occupations from the Early Woodland period differ from later periods in terms of domestic use of space, density of settlement and spatial relationships between features?

- The presence of a Contact period Abenaki village and eighteenth century Jesuit Mission is well known across the river in Highgate. Definitive Contact period artifacts are rare at the Headquarters and Porcupine sites (i.e., European trade goods such as copper, iron, beads, European flints) although it seems likely that these alluvial floodplain terraces were heavily farmed in the seventeenth century when settlement shifted to the higher ground across the river. Is there evidence in the archaeological record at these sites, which indicate their agricultural use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries prior to historic Euroamerican settlement?

Technology

Middle Archaic period technologies are poorly known in Vermont in terms of the make up of a typical tool kit and in fact, this may contribute to the general lack of archaeological visibility of Middle Archaic components across northern New England (Haviland and Power 1994; Petersen 1995; Robinson and Petersen 1992). Although a few temporally diagnostic projectile points are known regionally for the Middle Archaic period, these represent a small percentage of other more expedient tool types of the period. The identification of the Neville-like point from the Headquarters site is a clear indication of Middle Archaic activity. Further examination of associated artifacts will help to better define the technological variability of Middle Archaic artifact assemblages perhaps making their initial identification more readily apparent.

General characteristics of Native American ceramics are well known from extensive excavations and detailed attribute analysis of ceramic assemblages from the Winooski site in the

lower Winooski River drainage (Petersen and Power 1983), and in fact, the Middle Woodland period ceramics from the Headquarters and Porcupine sites are closely related to specific ceramic manifestations noted at that site. Early and Late Woodland period ceramics in Vermont are less well documented. The Headquarters and Porcupine sites offer a truly unique opportunity to study evolving ceramic technologies throughout the entire span of the Woodland period in one location.

- What is the range of artifact classes represented in the Middle Archaic period artifact assemblage and how does it compare to other comparably aged sites in Vermont and the broader region?
- How does the combined ceramic assemblage from the sites compare to other areas of northern New England?
- Are aspects of localized ceramic traditions evident in the assemblages?
- What can the ceramics suggest about issues of ethnicity during the Woodland and early Contact periods?

Subsistence Systems

Archaic period subsistence is best known from a few select sites in northern New England and these data suggest a fairly broad based strategy with mammals, fish, reptiles and birds all represented among the fauna, and a range of wild plant and nut resources represented among the floral remains (Petersen 1991; Petersen et al. 1994; Petersen and Spiess 1988; Spiess 1992). The Middle Archaic period component at the Headquarters site offers another data point for reconstructing Archaic period subsistence strategies.

In terms of Woodland period subsistence, perhaps the most significant aspect of the subsistence samples from the Headquarters and Porcupine sites is the long time frame represented by the various subsistence samples from the Early Woodland period to the Late Woodland period. The research potential for the exploration of diet, seasonality and site function over time is exemplary. The introduction of domesticated plants (corn, beans and squash) into the Northeast is seen by some as a dramatic event that would significantly change Native American lifeways (Petersen and Cowie 2002). A radiocarbon dated maize fragment from a feature at the Headquarters site represents one of the oldest directly dated examples of maize in New England. Dated to A.D. 1110+/-40, this direct AMS date is comparable with the earliest date on maize in New England from the Skitchewaug site on the Connecticut River which has an associated date on maize of A.D. 1100+/-40 (Heckenberger et al. 1992). Several other Late

Woodland and early Contact period features from the Headquarters site contained maize and thus it is clear that the introduction of maize horticulture happened early in the lower Mississquoi River drainage (Corey et al. 2002). The archaeological record at these sites provides a significant view of the timing and nature of early horticulture in northern New England.

- Is there evidence of changing subsistence strategies over time between the Archaic deposits at the headquarters site and the Woodland period occupations?
- How was maize first incorporated into the diet of the Late Woodland community at the Headquarters and Porcupine sites? Is there evidence for a slow adoption of maize use or a rapid change to horticultural patterns?
- How do the other components of the Late Woodland period subsistence pattern (i.e., hunting and gathering) compare to those of the late Middle Woodland period deposits at the sites?
- What other indications of subsistence and settlement change might be associated with the arrival of maize horticulture?

Other Research Considerations

Residential sites dating to the Early Woodland period are rare in Vermont and the broader northern New England region, more emphasis has been given to the various mortuary manifestation attributable to the Early Woodland period. One of the best known Early Woodland period cemetery sites, the Boucher site VT-FR-26, is located across the river from the Headquarters and Porcupine sites in the town of Highgate (Heckenberger et al. 1990). This Early Woodland cemetery contained evidence of extensive exchange networks among the varied grave goods interred with the deceased.

- Can the Early Woodland period domestic/residential deposits preserved at the Porcupine and Headquarters site be correlated with the Boucher site?

Nearby in Alburg, Vermont, recent excavations conducted by University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program indicate the majority presence of Iroquoian ceramics (J. Crock per. Communication 2001). In contrast, at the Headquarters and Porcupine sites all the Late Woodland/Contact period ceramics can be characterized as "Algonkian" pots more related to

other northern New England ceramic assemblages than to those of nearby Iroquoian speaking populations.

- How do the Late Woodland/early Contact period archaeological deposits of the Headquarters and Porcupine sites compare with those at the nearby site in Alburg?
- Is there evidence of trade among the other artifact classes that would suggest the types of interaction/trade that likely occurred between the Mississquoi Abenaki and those Iroquoian speakers living nearby on the lake?

Early Euroamerican Settlement and Native American/Euroamerican Interaction

As noted above, the Headquarters site also contains a farmstead dating to the nineteenth century. With the cessation of the Revolution and the resettling of the lower Missisquoi came the area's first barn (ca. 1780s) and framed houses (1802). The barn is attributed to John Hilliker, a Dutchman from New York and veteran of the British army, and the framed houses, constructed by Elijah Rood, are recorded as the first built in this manner on the lower Missisquoi. The nineteenth to early twentieth century cultural landscape of the lower Missisquoi records historically significant aspects of early American settlement in the area. The Rood Place potentially preserves artifacts and features related to the earliest Euroamerican settlement of the Swanton area: including occupations by French, Dutch, and American farmers.

A system of eighteenth century Native American farms is described as being within the general project area, portions of which were probably within the bounds of the Rood Place (Corey et al. 2002; Haviland and Power 1994; Hemenway 1868-91). Further investigation of the Rood Place may document other themes and contexts identified during historic background research. The Rood Place is likely to yield additional information concerning several different themes in the Vermont Historic Preservation Plan, including Contact, Exploration, Conflict and Early Settlement (1609-1790), Agriculture (1760-1940) and Transportation (1760-1940).

The results of the phase II site evaluation determined that the historic Euroamerican Elijah Rood Farmstead component of the Headquarters site retains intact structural remnants and associated artifacts related to a little known period in Vermont's history. This information has the possibility to contribute to our understanding of local Euroamerican history and, more specifically, the landscape settlement patterns of one of Swanton's early Euroamerican settlers.

It has also been determined that Native American agriculture continued to be practiced throughout much of the eighteenth century, and perseveres into the present.

Supporting the assertion that the Abenaki have essentially had a continuous presence on the lower Missisquoi is the data provided in the Robertson lease agreement of 1762, which identifies seven Abenaki "farms" on the southern shore of the Missisquoi and five on the northern side of the river. The lease strongly suggests that land division was practiced by Abenaki farmers in an agricultural context before the 1760s and likely continued under the agreement until the British and/or New York claimants were expelled from the region, ca. 1776 (Hemenway 1868-91).

A theme delineating an important aspect of this research is the continuation of Native American life-ways on and about the historic Rood Place during this period of Vermont's history. The title chain of the Rood Place contains the names of individuals with Abenaki ancestors. This suggests that farming practices continued on the Rood Place and provided a livelihood for people of Abenaki descent, after losing their original claim to the land.

It is a period during which the Native American population underwent significant changes in terms of settlement, land-use and subsistence patterns. As the theme of Native American adaptation and resistance evolved during this period, it is important to keep in mind that agriculture continued to be practiced along this segment of the Missisquoi by Anglo-americans such as Elijah Rood and his descendants and also by families of Abenaki, Dutch and French Canadian ancestry, by means of a complicated but nevertheless documented history of land transfers.

- Do indications exist among the nineteenth century archaeological deposits at the Rood Place that suggest variable ethnicity as revealed in the historic records?
- How do the farmstead economies as revealed in the archaeological record of the Rood Place compare to other rural farmsteads investigated in Vermont?
- Does evidence exist in the historic Rood Place component for occupation by Abenaki families (i.e., Lampman family) in terms of potential continuity of traditional native subsistence and/or disposal practices?
- Do indications of interaction between Abenaki and Euroamerican farmers exist in the archaeological record at the site?

PROJECT EFFECTS

The Vermont Rt. 78 project involves improvements to an approximately 9.6 km (6 mi) long section of Rt. 78 extending from the village of Swanton west to the Alburg-Swanton Bridge (Figure 3). Improvements include both widening of the roadway for safety concerns and shifting the road away (south) from the Missisquoi River, which threatens to undermine the roadbed in some areas. The project includes two portions, the shift/off-alignment and the on-alignment. The actual project effects associated with this project have not yet been fully defined; however, specific effects that will likely occur include significant ground disturbance associated with the construction of the shift and the widening of the on-alignment portions of the project. Other associated effects include the placement of drainage culverts and "critter crossings" and the restoration and rehabilitation of the old roadbed area after the shift is in place. This rehabilitation will likely include the planting of as yet undefined vegetation.

Given that definitive plans for the construction of either the shift/off-alignment or on-alignment portions have not yet been clearly outlined, specific project effects to the archaeological deposits can only be generally considered. Based on recent discussions between VTrans, the UMF ARC and VHB, the finished grade of the on-alignment portion of the project has not yet been determined and may be built up above the grade of the existing roadbed, or alternatively kept at the current grade. The delineation of both a *horizontal* and *vertical* area of potential effect is important for the discussion of overall project effects and plans for avoidance and mitigation.

VTrans project plans (July 2002) show cut and fill lines that allow us to estimate the overall *horizonta*l area of potential effect (APE) that will occur as a result of the construction of the project. We estimate that the *horizontal* area of potential effect to average approximately 30 m in width. Based on discussions with VTrans, the *vertical* area of potential effect would ideally (in terms of construction) extend to sub-frost levels, or approximately 5 ft. below grade. In some cases, such as certain portions of Area 2, NRHP archaeological deposits exist below the depth of the *vertical* APE.

It is the opinion of the UMF ARC that significant adverse effect to National Register eligible archaeological deposits will occur both in the shift/off-alignment and on-alignment portions of the project. Intact deposits are present directly below the plow zone adjacent to the existing road and all indications suggest that intact deposits are very likely present under the current roadbed as well at both the Headquarters site and loci 4, 5, and 7 at the Porcupine site. Stripping the

existing roadbed would result in adverse effect to intact archaeological deposits and widening of the road will impact variable areas of intact site along the existing roadside. Based on the location of the cut and fill, estimates of site area that will likely be within the *horizontal* area of potential effect (APE) have been calculated (Table 1).

Based on these estimates, a total of 56,522 m^2 (56 hectares) of site sediments deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are potentially at risk. Loci 1, 2 and 3 at the Porcupine site do not contain significant archaeological deposits and therefore, for those areas, no further work is recommended. Excluding these artifact loci, a total of 8,198 m^2 of intact site at the Porcupine site and 53,798 m^2 at the Headquarters site are within the area of potential effect (Figures 4 – 12). These effects will very likely include physical destruction of some portions of the upper site sediments depending on techniques employed and will clearly result in adverse effect to the overall integrity of the sites.

Table 1. Site Size and Area of Potential Effect at the Headquarters and Porcupine sites in the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project NH036-1(9).

Site	Site Area (m^2)	Site Area w/in APE (m^2)	NRHP Eligible Site Area w/in APE (m^2)
VT-FR-318*	*162,724**	*48,324*	*45,600*
Area 1	100,000*	27,000	27,000
Area 2	60,000*	18,600	18,600
Area 3	2,724	2,724	
VT-FR-326	*41,440*	*11,214*	*8,198*
Locus 1	1,468	1,468	
Locus 2	748	748	
Locus 3	800	800	
Locus 4	13,789	3,369	3,369
Locus 5	4,228	2,109	2,109
Locus 6	2,707	0	0
Locus 7	4,030	2,720	2,720
Total Minimum Site Area (m^2)		**59,538**	**53,798**

* Minimum site/area size estimate

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The University of Maine at Farmington has completed archaeological phase I survey and phase II testing work on the VTrans Swanton Rt. 78 project. Based on the archaeological investigations conducted in 1999, 2000 and 2003, the newly identified Porcupine site (VT-FR-

326) and the previously recorded Headquarters site (VT-FR-318) represent highly significant archaeological sites, which are clearly eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The combined archaeological records of these sites encompass the Middle and Late Archaic periods, the entire span of the Woodland and early Contact periods with evidence of Euroamerican settlement as well.

We argue that archaeological deposits present in Loci 4, 5, 6, and 7 at the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Based on current plans, over 8,000 m^2 of intact site deposits lie within the area of potential effect. Artifact loci 6 currently lies outside of the project footprint.

The Headquarters site also contains extensive archaeological deposits clearly eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Based on current data, over 53,000 m^2 (53 hectares) of stratified deposits lie within the area of potential effect.

Although specific project effects are not fully known at this point, it is clear that significant adverse effect through physical destruction will occur on the basis of current project plans (July 2002). It is the recommendation of the UMF ARC that every effort should be made to minimize the effect to these highly significant properties. Although some deeply buried archaeological deposits may lie below the depth of the direct effects of construction, their overall protection and long-term preservation need to be carefully considered. Given the potential for site destruction, extensive and intensive phase III data recovery excavations are recommended prior to construction. Archaeological data recovery itself is considered an adverse effect and thus should be preceded by an in-depth research mitigation plan detailing the research questions and the applicable methods proposed. The overall size of the sites and areas of potential effect will likely warrant prioritization in terms of maximizing research potential for the affected properties with consideration of temporal period, specific research questions and relative risk from project impacts.

REFERENCES CITED

Corey, Richard P., Edward C. Kitson, Stephen R. Scharoun, Jessica A. Reed, Robert N. Bartone, and Ellen R. Cowie

2002 *Archaeological Phase I Survey and Archaeological Phase II Testing of the Shift/Off Alignment and the On-Alignment Portions of the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project NH 036-1(9), Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont*. University of Maine at Farmington Archaeology Research Center. Submitted to the Vermont Agency of Transportation, Montpelier.

Haviland, William A., and Marjory W. Power

1994 *The Original Vermonters: Native Inhabitants, Past and Present*. Second Edition. University Press of New England, Hanover.

Heckenberger, Michael J., James B. Petersen, Louise A. Basa, Ellen R. Cowie, Arthur E. Spiess, and Robert E. Stuckenrath

1990 Early Woodland Period Mortuary Ceremonialism in the Far Northeast: A View from the Boucher Cemetery. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 18:109-144.

Heckenberger, Michael J., James B. Petersen, and Nancy Asch Sidell

1992 Early Evidence of Maize Agriculture in the Connecticut River Valley of Vermont. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 20:125-149.

Hemenway, A. M.

1868-91 *The Vermont Historical Gazetteer*. A.M. Hemenway, Burlington.

National Park Service

2000 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Petersen, James B.

1991 *Archaeological Testing at the Sharrow Site: A Deeply Stratified Early to Late Holocene Cultural Sequence in Central Maine*. Maine Archaeological Society and Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

Petersen, James B.

1995 Preceramic Archaeological Manifestations in the Far Northeast: A review of current research. *AENA* 23:207-230.

Petersen, James B., and Ellen R. Cowie

2002 From Hunter-Gatherer Camp to Horticultural Village: Late Prehistoric Indigenous Subsistence and Settlement in New England. In *Northeast Subsistence-Settlement Change A.D. 700-1300*, edited by John P. Hart and Christina B. Rieth, pp. 265-288. New York State Museum Bulletin 486, Albany.

Petersen, James B., and Marjory W. Power

1983 *The Winooski Site and the Middle Woodland Period in the Northeast*. Submitted to Interagency Archaeological Services, National Park Service, Philadelphia.

Petersen, James B., Brian S. Robinson, Daniel F. Belnap, James Stark, and Lawrence K. Kaplan
1994 An Archaic and Woodland Period Fish Weir in Central Maine. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 22:197-222.

Petersen, James B., and Arthur E. Spiess
1988 *Archaic Period Sequences in Central Maine: Evidence of Technological and Subsistence Continuities*. Paper presented at 28th Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Anthropological Association, Albany.

Robinson, Brian S.
1992 Early and Middle Archaic Period Occupation in the Gulf of Maine Region: Mortuary and Technological Patterning. In *Early Holocene Occupation in Northern New England*, edited by Brian S. Robinson, James B. Petersen, and Ann K. Robinson, pp. 63-116.

Robinson, Brian S., and James B. Petersen
1992 Introduction: Archaeological Visibility and Patterning in Northern New England. In *Early Holocene Occupation in Northern New England*, edited by Brian S. Robinson, James B. Petersen, and Ann K. Robinson, pp. 1-11.

Robinson, Brian S., James B. Petersen, and Ann K. Robinson (editors)
1992 *Early Holocene Occupation in Northern New England*. Maine Archaeological Society and Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

Spiess, Arthur E.
1992 Archaic Period Subsistence in New England and the Atlantic Provinces. In *Early Holocene Occupation in Northern New England*, edited by Brian S. Robinson, James B. Petersen, and Ann K. Robinson, pp. 163-185.

Thomas, Peter A.
1991 *Vermont's Prehistoric Cultural Heritage*. Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, Montpelier.

VTSHPO
2002 *The Vermont State Historic Preservation Office's Guidelines for Conducting Archaeology In Vermont; Working Draft*. Vermont State Historic Preservation Office, Montpelier.

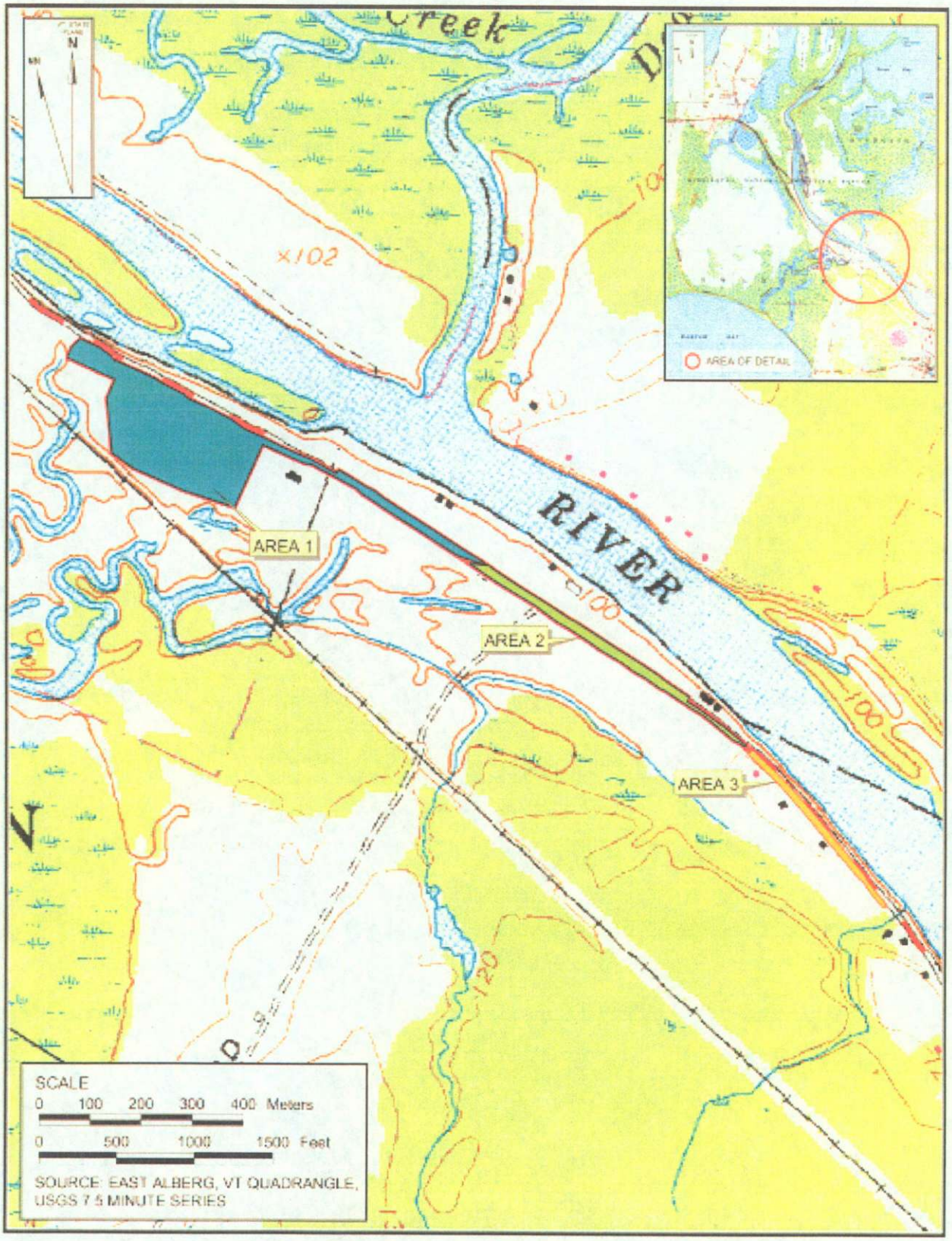
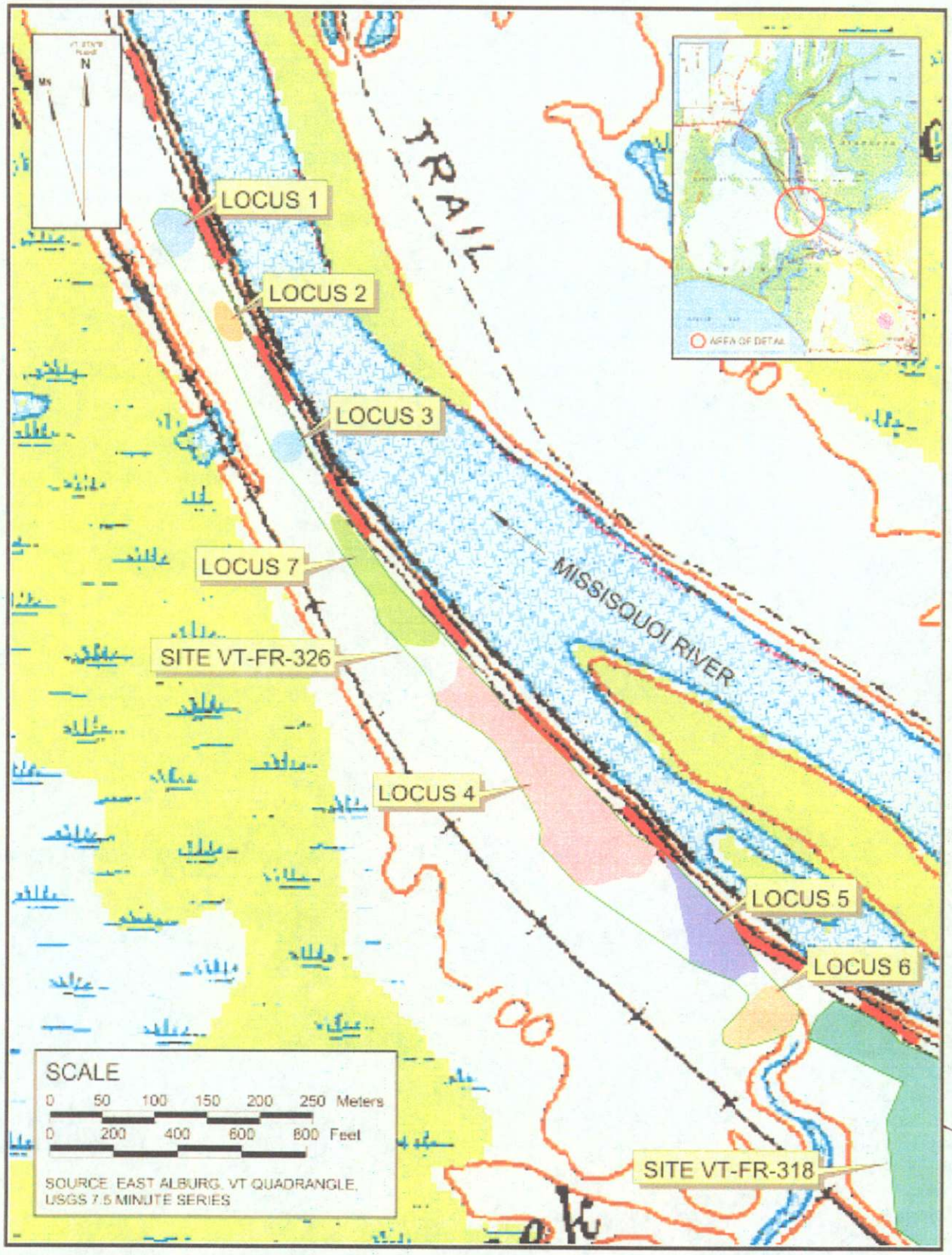


Figure 1. Map showing the location of areas 1-3 in the Headquarters site (VT-FR-318) within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9).



see Figure 1

Figure 2. Map showing the location of loci 1-7 in the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9).

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL LIGHT

pgs 1-10

Figure 3. Topographic map showing the location of the on alignment and shift/off alignment components of the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9). Note location of the Headquarters (VT-FR-318) and the Porcupine (VT-FR-326) sites (from U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, East Alburg, Vermont 1964 quadrangle).

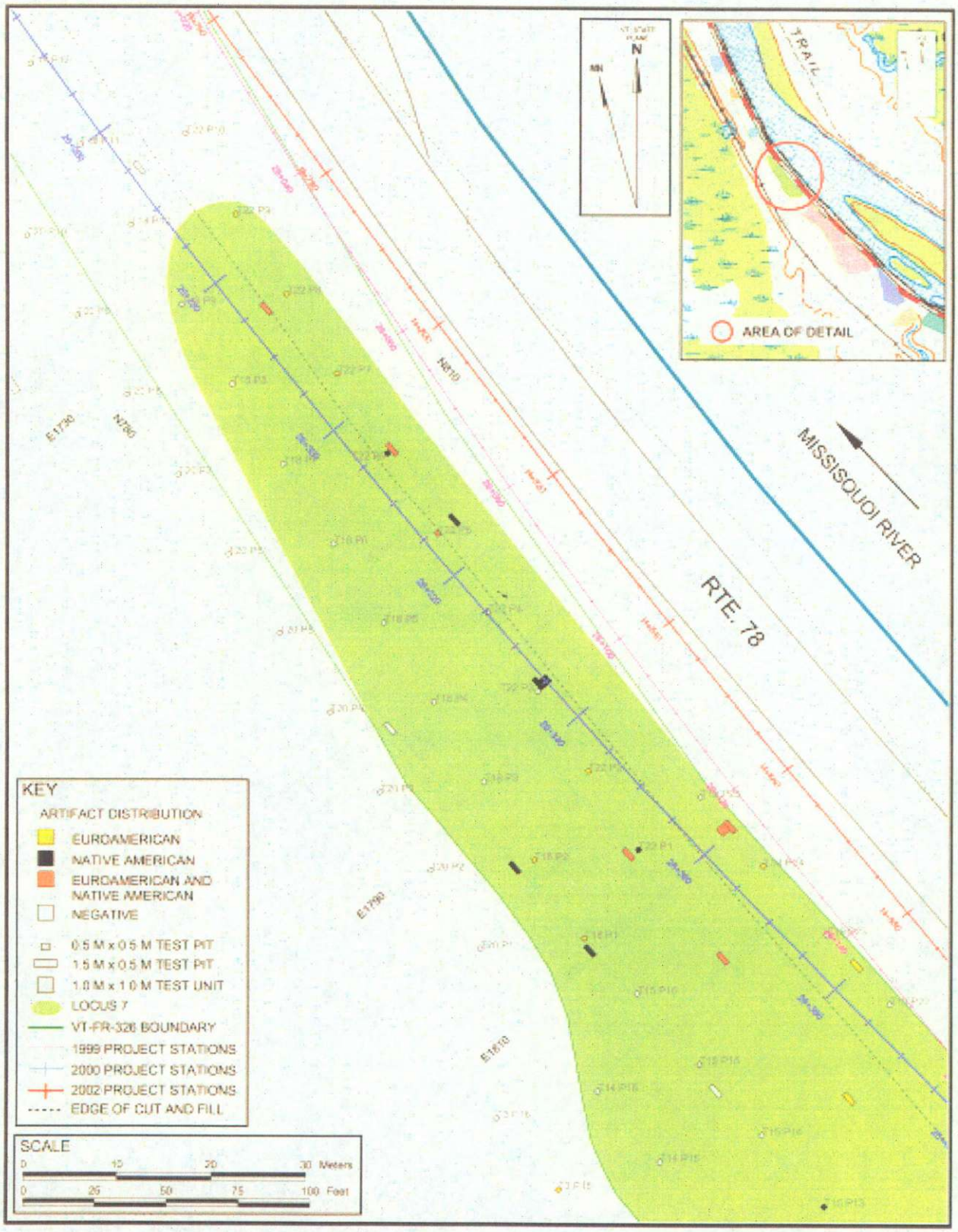


Figure 4. Map of the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) showing the location of the archaeological testing in Locus 7 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 1 of 2).

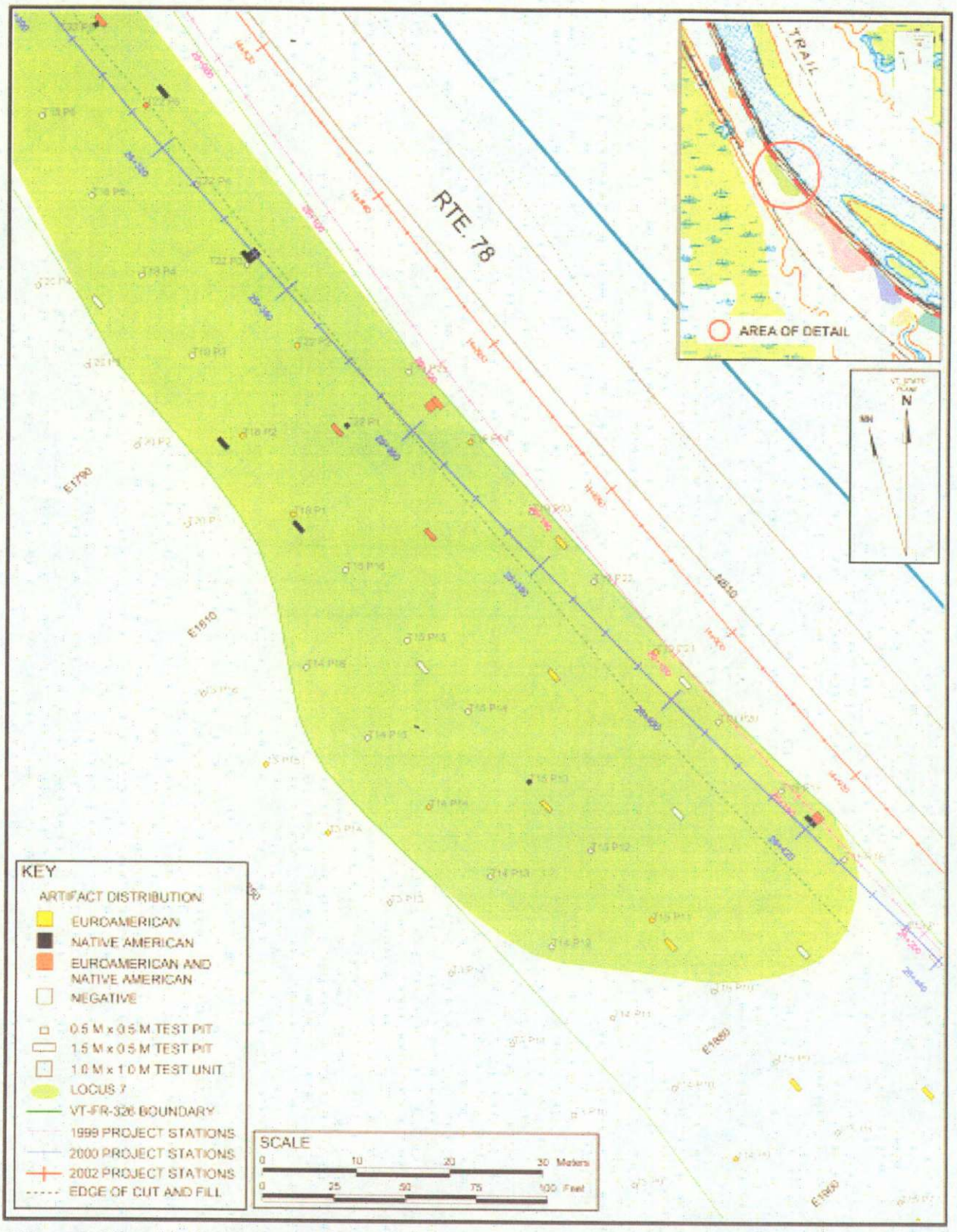


Figure 5. Map of the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) showing the location of the archaeological testing in Locus 7 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 2 of 2).

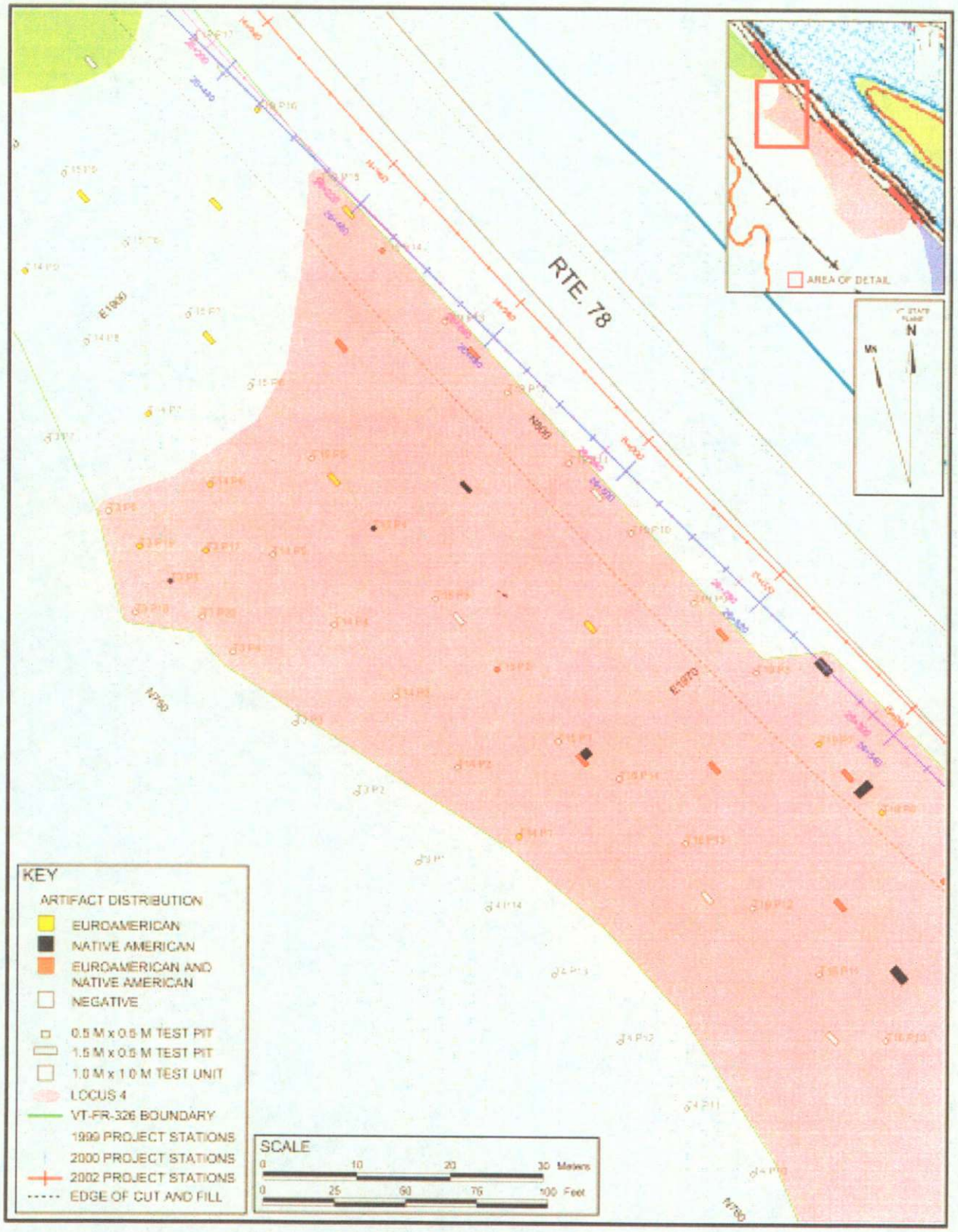


Figure 6. Map of the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) showing the location of the archaeological testing in Locus 4 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 1 of 4).

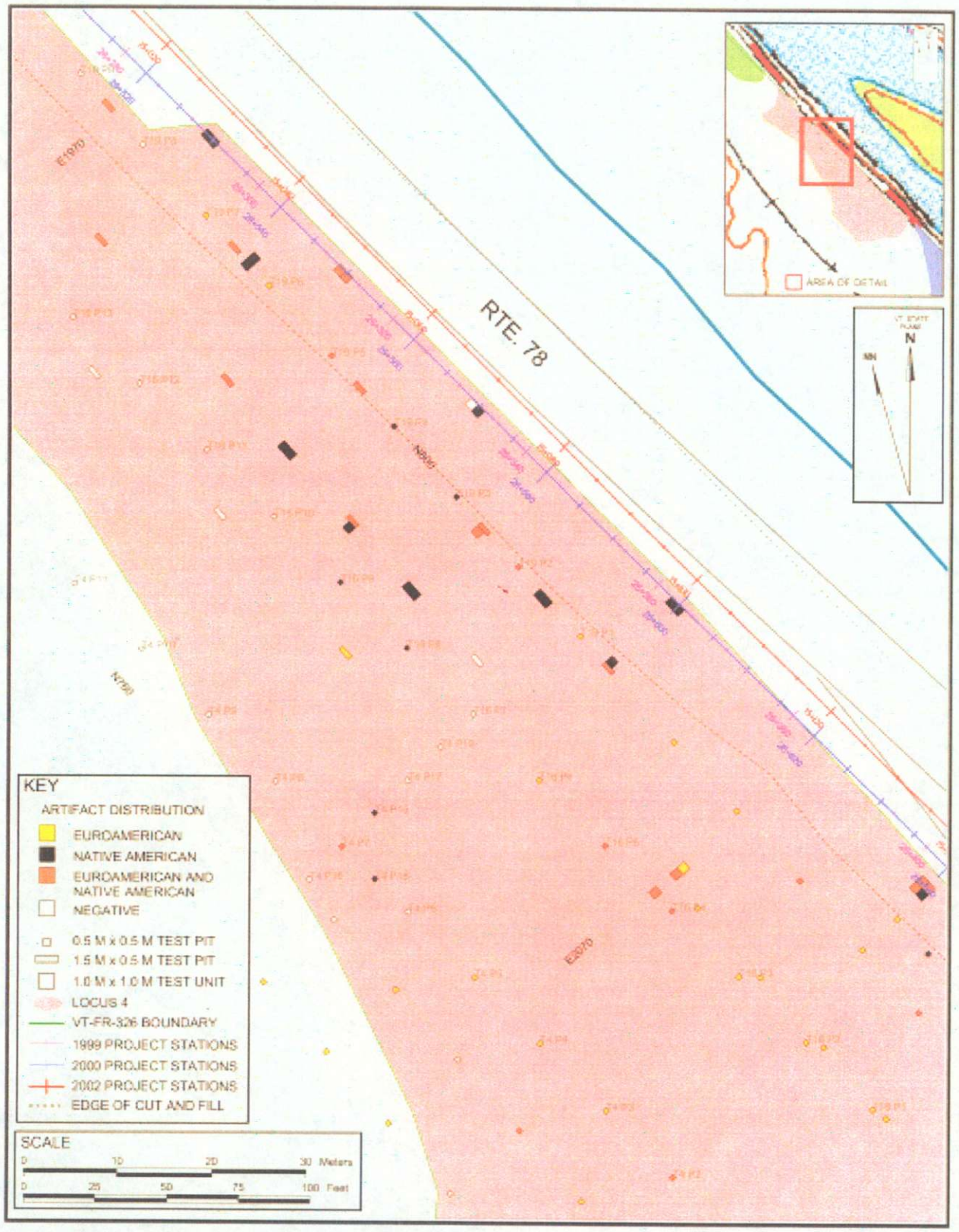


Figure 7. Map of the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) showing the location of the archaeological testing in Locus 4 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 2 of 4).

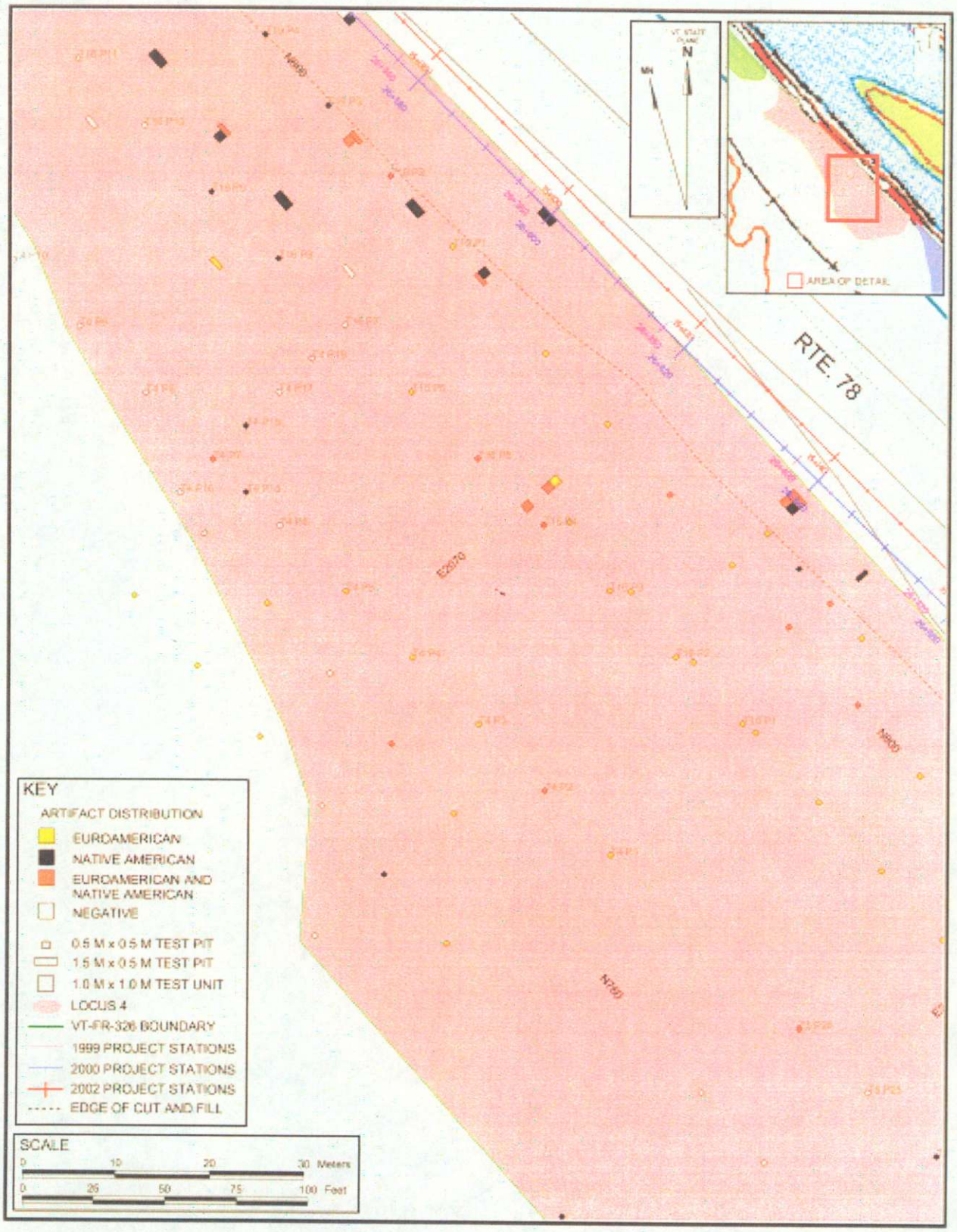


Figure 8. Map of the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) showing the location of the archaeological testing in Locus 4 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 3 of 4).

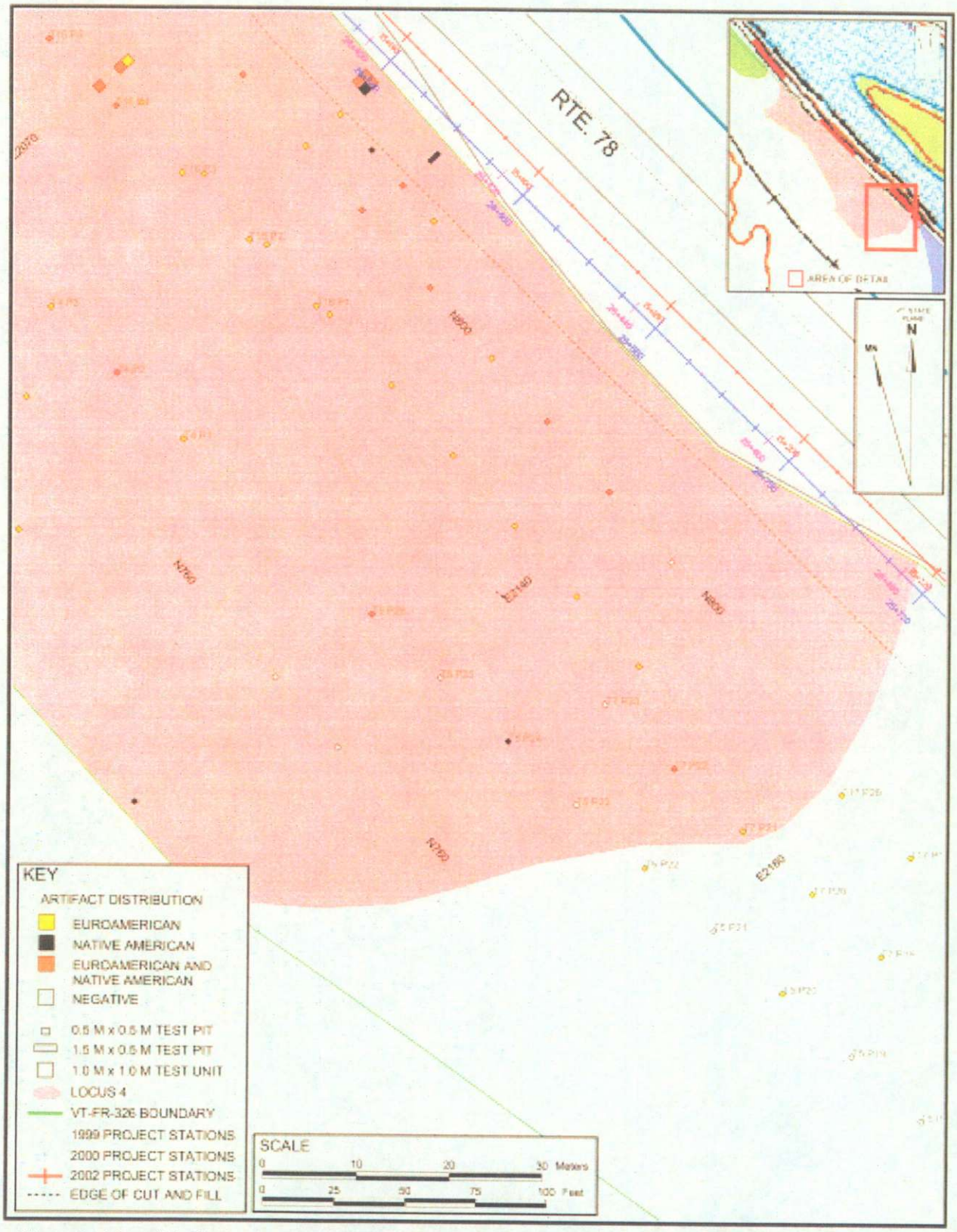


Figure 9. Map of the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) showing the location of the archaeological testing in Locus 4 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 4 of 4).

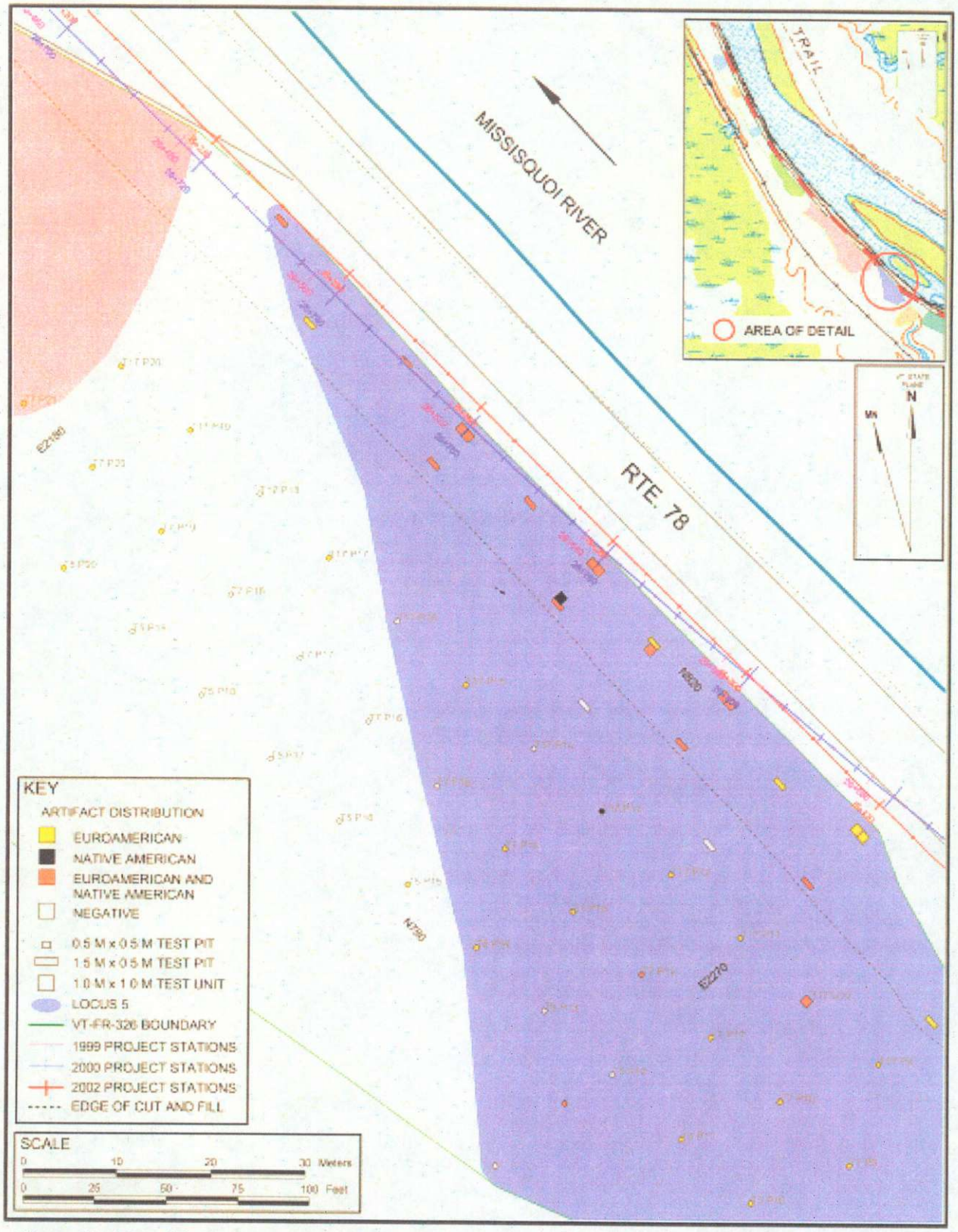


Figure 10. Map of the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) showing the location of the archaeological testing in Locus 5 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 1 of-2).

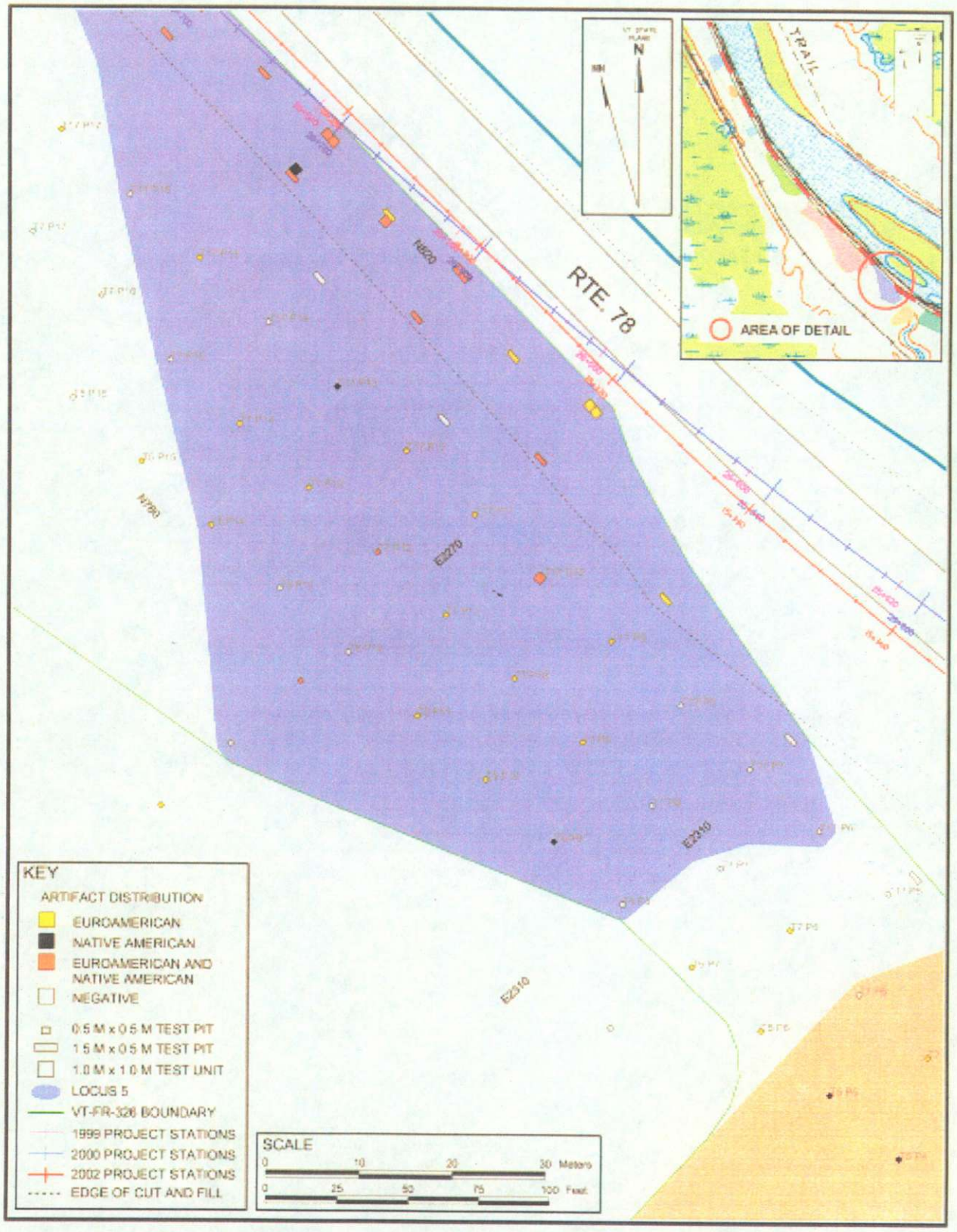


Figure 11. Map of the Porcupine site (VT-FR-326) showing the location of the archaeological testing in Locus 5 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 2 of 2).

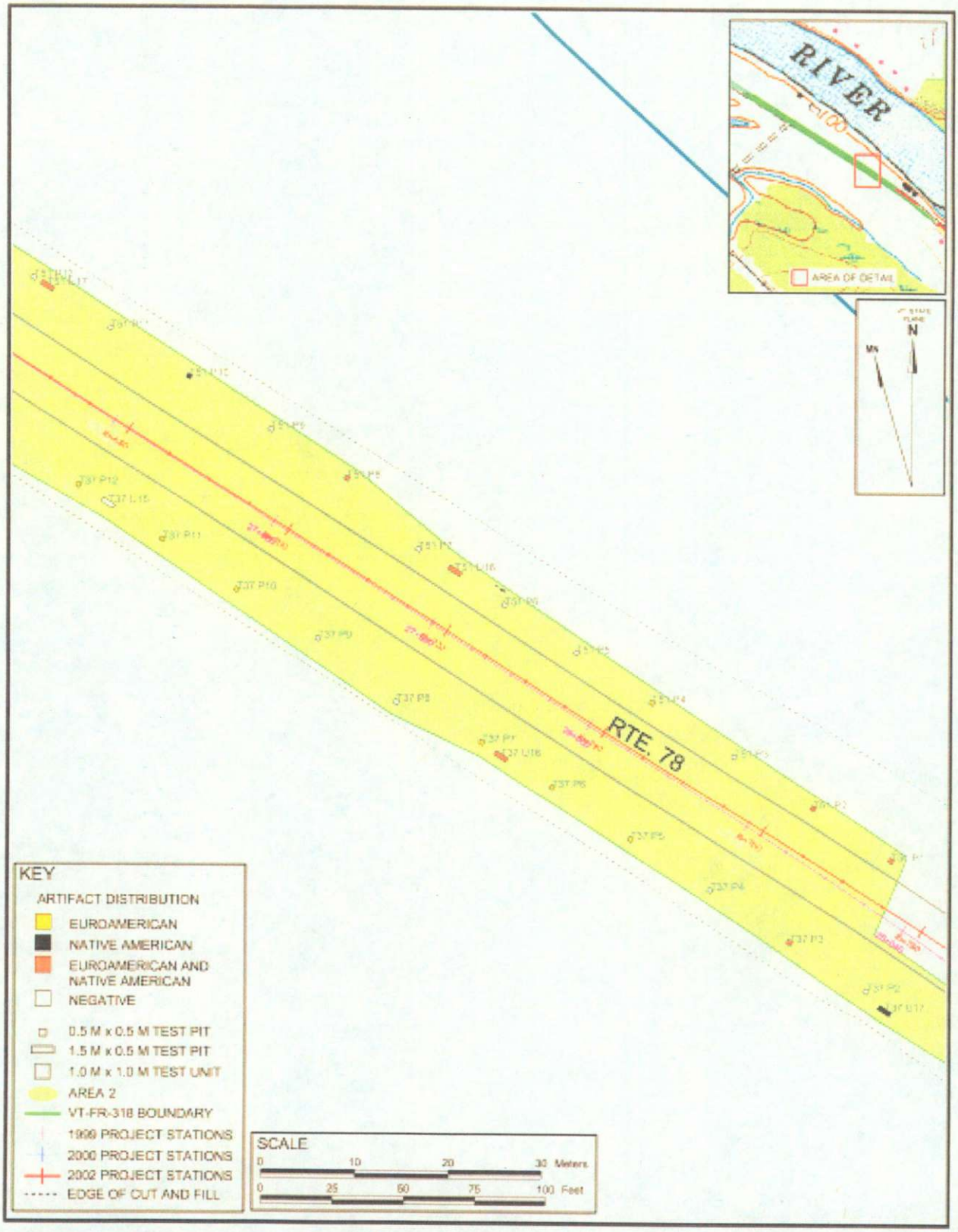


Figure 12. Map of the Headquarters site (VT-FR-318) showing the location of the archaeological phase I testing in Area 2 within the Vermont Route 78 Swanton Project, Area NH036-1(9) (Map 5 of 7).

Sec. 229. CONSOLIDATION OF ALL STATE-FUNDED VERMONT HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

(a) There is created a committee on the consolidation of state-funded historic preservation activities. The committee shall consist of the following:

(1) the commissioner of finance and management;

(2) the commissioner of housing and community affairs;

(3) the state historic preservation officer;

(4) the executive director of the Vermont historical society;

(5) one member of the Vermont historical society board;

(6) two members of the legislature, one from the house appointed by the speaker and one from the senate appointed by the committee on committees.

(b) The committee shall review the current historic preservation goals of the state, including a comprehensive summary of the funding, organization structure, and programmatic activities of the various organizations that receive state funding for historic preservation activities.

(c) The committee shall report by November 15, 2004 to the general assembly on its findings and shall make specific recommendations on:

(1) the unification of these activities in one state agency;

(2) a single funding request for the unified agency in the fiscal year 2006 budget.

(d) Legislative members shall be entitled to compensation under 2 V.S.A. § 406. The executive and legislative staff shall provide support to the committee as appropriate to accomplish its tasks. Primary administrative support shall be provided by the legislative council.

(e) The administration shall include the recommendation of the committee in the fiscal year 2006 budget submission made to the general assembly.

(27) Enter into multiyear contracts with energy service companies for energy efficiency and fuel switching improvements to state facilities, the cost of which will be recovered through the avoided fuel, utility, operating, and maintenance costs resulting from the improvements. Improvements must within 20 years achieve savings sufficient to cover their costs. The commissioner shall report annually to the house and senate committees on institutions regarding the status of contracts undertaken under this subsection.

(28) Enter into performance contracts with private sector providers to create energy-smart state buildings and facilities primarily through revised operating strategies that will result in operating cost savings. The commissioner shall work with private energy contractors and utilities companies to develop a plan to conduct energy audits, analyze the state's energy needs, improve purchasing procedures to speed the conversion to new technology, and develop revised operating strategies to identify the best use of the latest energy-saving technology. The commissioner shall report annually to the house and senate committees on institutions regarding the status of contracts undertaken under this section.

Sec. 27. STATE HOUSE EXPANSION

The commissioner of buildings and general services is authorized to use funds previously appropriated in connection with the State House expansion project to prepare schematic design, design development, and construction documents for an addition to the State House, provided that design of such addition shall not extend beyond the east elevation and façade and shall not include expansion to the west of the State House. Nothing in this section, however, shall preclude the sizing of infrastructure to accommodate future additions.

Sec. 28. ENERGY RETROFITS

(a) The department of buildings and general services plans to rehabilitate approximately 2,875 windows in the Waterbury state office complex, which is listed on the national and state historic registers.

(b) In preparation for this work, the commissioner of buildings and general services shall develop not less than three proposals for its completion, each of which is prepared in accordance with the U.S. Secretary of Interior's standards for rehabilitation of historic buildings and seeks to address the

following:

(1) Consideration of the state's limited bonding capacity; provided, however, that any funding proposals may be adjusted by the rate of inflation.

(2) Enhancement of energy efficiency.

(3) Creation of efficiencies in long-term maintenance.

(4) Promotion of simplicity, safety, and ease in custodial care and cleaning.

(5) Consideration of aesthetic concerns.

(6) Increase in the ease of occupant operational use.

(c) The Vermont advisory council on historic preservation and the division for historic preservation shall review the options developed by the commissioner under subsection (b) of this section and shall work with the commissioner to determine which option is most supportive of the goals set forth in that subsection.

(d) After formulation of the options required by subsection (b) of this section, but prior to final selection of one pursuant to subsection (c), the commissioner shall request a jurisdictional opinion under 10 V.S.A. chapter 151 ("Act 250"). If Act 250 jurisdiction is found to attach, the selection of an option under subsection (c) of this section shall constitute the presumption that both the council and the division support the project under 10 V.S.A. § 6086(a)(8).

(e) The commissioner shall report on the status of this project to the house and senate committees on institutions on or before January 15, 2005.

Sec. 29. COLOCATION OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES

Disbursement and use of funds appropriated in Sec. 1b(3) of No. 63 of the Acts of 2003 for the design of colocated department of health and criminal justice forensic science laboratories shall not be contingent upon a decision to colocate with one or more additional entities.

Sec. 30. 29 V.S.A. § 166(c) is amended to read:

§ 166. SELLING OR RENTING STATE PROPERTY

* * *

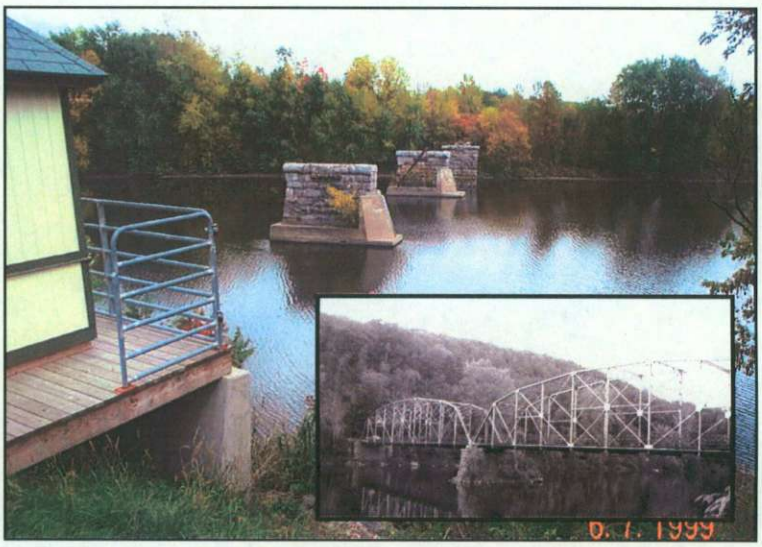
(c) The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not be construed to allow the

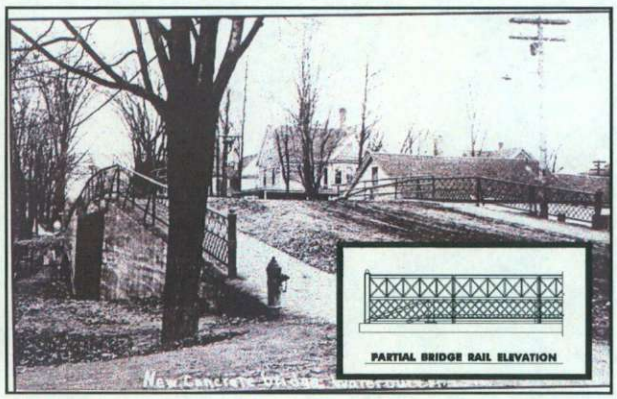
2003 ANNUAL REPORT

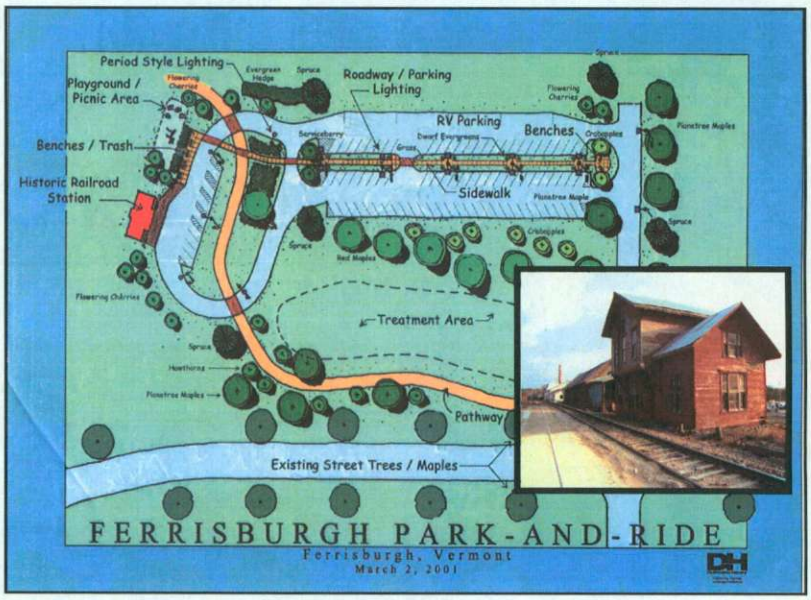
VTrans Historic Preservation and Archaeology Review

Submitted to the Vermont State Historic Preservation Officer
in accordance with the terms of the

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, THE VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION, THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND THE VERMONT STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM IN VERMONT







VTrans Working to Get You There
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION

Report Contents

1. Historic Preservation

1.1 Review Table and Summary Statistics

1.2 Report Narrative

2. Archaeology

2.1 Review Table and Summary Statistics

2.2 Report Narrative

3. VTrans Summary Comments

4. Performance Statement

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1.1 Review Table and Summary Statistics

*See attached historic preservation review data table

Review Summary:

Number of project/pgm reviews	137	% of total
Adverse Effects	05	04
No Adverse Effects	38	28
No Hist Prop Affected	93	67
Exempt Activities	01	01
Total	137	100

1.2 Report Narrative

A) Observations on Statistics in Table

The VTrans Historic Resource Group reviewed and issued 137 Section 106 Permits for 07 programs and 130 individual projects in 2003. Individual projects reviewed ranged widely in scope and impact. Each Program review comprised the evaluation of numerous individual projects grouped together by scope of work and undertaken under a single project number. Programs are listed in the attached table with a "Statewide" Prefix, VYCC, District 2 Bridge Repairs, and District 6 Bridge Repairs. Programs cleared in 2003 include culvert replacements, ditching, road leveling, minor bridge repair, guardrail installation and maintenance, crack filling, and pavement marking.

The approximately 08* Exempt Activity determinations fell under several categories of the Exempt Activity List from the Manual of Standards and Guidelines, as expected, but because there is still no database choice for this determination, most of the exempt projects are listed as NHPA. The exception is Barre Town STP HALS(1) that was entered manually. Note: state-funded projects must be entered manually in a data entry page of the environmental database. There is some discussion on how to have

these projects appear in the environmnental database and we expect this situation to be resolved before the 2004 annual report. There is also discussion on the merits of maintaining an exempt category as the time savings is minimal, and may in fact be more complex in making the determination of exempt.

NHPA determinations accounted for the highest percentage of reviews at 67%. This determination was made for a wide variety of projects. The Exempt and NHPA determinations together accounted again for over 2/3 of the total in 2003, reflecting the VTrans continued focus on low-impact maintenance of existing transportation infrastructure.

For projects that had the potential to adversely affect a historic property, the VTrans Divisions and the Historic Resource Group working together avoided the adverse effect 38 times out of 43 to achieve 38 No Adverse Effect determinations. VTrans continues to successfully avoid historic properties through continued early resource coordination, innovative design, and partnering with consulting and interested parties in the communities.

Adverse Effects (AE) were limited to 5 instances, the identical number from 2002. **1.** Brandon NH 019-3(496) was determined to adversely affect the Brandon Village Historic District by proposing to reconfigure the village green for the realignment of US Route 7. **2.** The Cornwall BRS 0172(6) project was determined to be an adverse effect due to archaeological concerns. However, the cost of the planned arch study has led to a reconsideration of the bridge alignment, and the adverse effect determination may be changed as a result of new plans. **3.** The Danville and Hardwick project reviewed by the Advisory Council proposes to remove non-functioning historic RR bridges on the Lamoille Valley Railroad to improve road geometry and thus, safety. **4.** Maidstone-Stratford BHO 1447(24) (deferred out of the PA) rehabilitated and relocated the historic truss to the east, and removed a stone abutment. **5.** Milton STP 1448(28) relocates the 2-span 1903 Pennsylvania truss bridge to Swanton. The bridge has been relocated to Swanton where it is now stored, disassembled, while plans are developed for its placement over the Missisquoi River in West Swanton

A comparison of the 2001, 2002, and 2003 tables reveals more constants than changes. The relative number of findings under each category, allowing for the lack of the "Exempt" option in the database, remains very steady. Most importantly, the Adverse Effect projects as a percentage of the total number reviewed has remained in the 5-6% range. Additionally, most of the adverse effects are "technical Adverse Effects" in projects that actually conserve historic properties (e.g. Milton Truss, Maidstone Truss). The increase in the number of projects reviewed in 2003 can be accounted for in two ways. First, there were more, smaller, low-impact projects proposed instead of fewer, larger projects. Second, the VTrans Environmental Section continues to reign in more of the work undertaken by district forces than may in the past have proceeded without environmental review.

The transportation enhancements program was temporarily suspended in late 2002 and the Historic Resources Group continues to review and permit those projects already in the pipeline.

B) Accomplishments

VTrans in partnership with VT SHPO and VT FHWA has concluded a third year implementing the pilot Section 106 Programmatic Agreement to streamline the historic preservation review of transportation projects. Though no longer 'news' in VT, other states remain focused on developing similar models, though none has been successful to date. In responding to a question from many parts of the country: "what were the key ingredients that enabled the cornerstone delegation of this agreement?", VTrans has consistently responded that the most important factors were interagency trust, some positive partnering history, and the willingness of executive management to take risks in pursuit of gains. Thus far, these ingredients have not been present in sufficient quantities to enable duplication of our efforts in other states.

In 2003, the American Association of State and Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) completed a "Programmatic Agreement Toolkit" designed to assist the formulation of interagency agreements to expedite environmental permitting. The VTrans Historic Preservation Officer was one of the development reviewers offering advice based on the success in VT. The toolkit can be accessed at the following URL.

http://environment.transportation.org/center_products_programs/programmatic_agreement_toolkit/index.html

In 2003, VTrans continued to fund the development of a Cultural Resources Management Database for VDHP with a maximum limiting amount of $ 130,000. The digital survey data collection system has been field tested in Rockingham by VDHP. An RFP for developing the host database for this and numerous other data and management activities is being prepared by VDHP at this time. VTrans expects, at the conclusion of this effort, to have workstation access to digital survey information as well as the capacity to upload survey data it collects.

The West Milton Pennsylvania Truss project has advanced another step forward in accordance with the 2002 MOA that details its planned relocation to Swanton. The truss has been disassembled and relocated to temporary storage at Swanton Lime Works close to the destination site. This project continues to garner wide support in the local communities and in the media. A video copy of the Channel 5 report on the progress is attached with this report. The truss is expected to be reassembled and erected on existing stone piers across the Missisquoi in West Swanton in 2007.

Before the writing of this annual report, in early 2004 the U.S. Senate amended its version of the Transportation Reauthorization Bill to retain Section 4(f) protections for

cultural resources. This is considered a significant victory by preservationists and one which will retain important legal protections for historic properties affected by transportation projects. Again, VTrans countered the national trend among state DOTs and actively lobbied for this amendment during 2003, working at times with Emily Wadhams, past VT SHPO and now VP of the National Trust. We will continue supporting rationalized 4(f) protections as the U.S. House of Representatives now considers its version of the Bill.

Along with Ann Cousins of VT's Preservation Trust, the VTrans Historic Preservation Officer attended a historic bridge conference in Washington D.C. One result of the conference was the establishment of a National task Force of Historic Bridge Preservation now getting off the ground. One of the first tasks of the group will be the development of a web site to house best practice information on a variety of topics related to bridge preservation.

C) Concerns

There is general agreement that the PA operated smoothly throughout 2003, and no projects were deferred. There is some concern regarding FHWA's recent involvement in project details, for example, a recent objection to a railing recommendation on aesthetic grounds for the Woodstock Route 12 path. This project will likely be deferred to standard CFR 800 review as a result.

D) Recommendations for Change

None noted

E) Summary of Staff and Consultant Training Held / 2001

Conferences attended:

Historic Bridge Preservation, by AASHTO and FHWA
Environmental Conflict Resolution, by FHWA

F) Summary of Staff and Consultant Training Needed

Planning is underway for a series of environmental training sessions for VTrans District forces beginning March 18, 2004. Delivery will be in both presentation and field study formats.

Notes:

We again credit VDHP for their collegial, technical (and moral) support throughout 2003. It is a great pleasure for all of us at VTrans to collaborate with such a talented and dedicated group in preserving Vermont's cultural resources. We offer our congratulations and best wishes to our 106 counterpart on the sixth floor, Judith Ehrlich, for the recent addition to her family!

Our group would also like to acknowledge the efforts of our partner in the state section of the agreement, the VT Advisory Council. We appreciate their perspectives regarding our stewardship of VT's historic resources.

Finally, we wish to thank outgoing VT SHPO Emily Wadhams for her vision and leadership in the development of this still, ground-breaking programmatic agreement. We expect to continue our partnership with Emily in her new position at the National Trust, and we look forward to working closely with Emily's replacement on the sixth floor.

ARCHAEOLOGY

2.1 Review Table and Summary Statistics

The table listing all 150 projects that were reviewed in 2003 for Archaeology is attached to this report. For comparison purposes, 117 projects were reviewed in 2002 and 147 projects in 2001. In addition, we have attached all the Monthly Archaeology Meeting results for 2003 which were sent to DHP previously on a monthly basis.

A. Projects Not Involved in Section 106 Review	**1**	**0.5%**
B. Projects Cleared at Pre-Phase I	**126**	**84%**
Cleared with no conditions	117	
Cleared with conditions	9	
C. Projects Cleared at Phase I	**19**	**13%**
Cleared with No Effect	18	
Cleared with Conditional No Effect	1	
D. Projects Cleared at Phase II	**1**	**0.5%**
Cleared with No Adverse Effect		
E. Projects Cleared at Phase III	**3**	**2%**
Cleared with Adverse Effect-Standard Mitigation		

2.2 Report Narrative

A) Observations on Statistics in Table

Some general observations can be made about the above summary table, the attached listing of 2003 VTrans projects, and the Archaeology Monthly Meeting results for 2003 that accompany this report. Much like 2002, the Agency is seeing an increase in small repair/upgrade projects, maintenance programs and projects which are not necessarily in the Agency's main project tracking system. This has created some problems with keeping an accurate data base for this Annual Report. We have been working with VTrans' Automated Services Section to find a better and more workable solution. Currently there are separate reports for historic preservation and archaeology. We are examining whether or not we should combine these two reports for all projects being reviewed for Section 106 in the future.

A. Projects not involved in Section 106 Review (0.5%): This category is rather unique and deals only with the future creation of a Statewide Archaeological Heritage Center.

B. Projects cleared at Pre-Phase I (84%): This category can be broken down into a number of sub-categories:

Exempt Activity Projects: These projects involve routine maintenance such as signage, pavement markings, paving on existing, and crack filling in the roadway. Some of these exempt projects are programs which cover a region or the entire State.

Reevaluation Projects: These projects were reviewed again due to design changes. The most obvious example is our review of Segments A-B of the Chittenden County Circumferential Highway which was reviewed many years ago by DHP. Another example is the Northeastern Segment of the Bennington Bypass, which includes the demolition of seven structures. In other

cases, projects that were originally reviewed without a temporary bridge were changed to include a temporary bridge. For Berkshire BRF-RS 0287(3), the reevaluation was for the restoration of the Trout River and not for the bridge.

Projects Cleared at Pre-Phase I With No Conditions: This group of projects includes state funded maintenance projects (culverts, slope repairs, bank stabilization, airport repairs and town highway bridges), ROW surplus land sales and leases, state-owned railroad bridge repair and airports facilities. The last group of projects cleared within this category for 2003 were 18 Vermont Youth Conservation Corps (VYCC) project activities ranging from trail clearing and maintenance to the historic cemetery restoration in Swanton.

Projects Cleared at Pre-Phase I With Conditions: This category includes those projects that required protective temporary fencing or other measures to ensure protection of an archaeological site or sensitive area during construction.

C. Projects Cleared at Phase I (13%): These are projects where Phase 1 field testing revealed no significant archaeological sites within the project area. Section 5 of the Brandon NH 019-3(495) project is one example. This project is located on US Route 7 just south of the Village of Brandon. Similar results occurred with the Brandon NH 019-3(496) project in downtown Brandon. Section 3 of Pittsford NH 019-3(493) is the only project in this category with a conditional No Effect because the project will be re-designed to avoid an archeological site (VT-RU-337) that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of Stockbridge BRF 022-1(20), VTrans' ROW Section requested demolition of a structure before the yard around it could be evaluated for historic archaeology. The demolition procedure was stopped after a contract was let and a Phase I study was conducted.

D. Projects Cleared at Phase II (No Adverse Effect) (0.5%): The only project in this category is Charlotte FEGC 019-4(20), which involves the reconstruction of US Route 7. UVM-CAP found a significant historic archaeological site (VT-CH-857), but the portion of the site in the project area was not significant for nomination after the Phase II field study.

E. Projects Cleared at Phase III (Adverse Effect- Standard Mitigation (2%):
VTrans has completed extensive Phase I & Phase II studies for the Cornwall BRS 0172(6) project. Two pre-contact sites (VT-AD-202 and 1117), both producing significant archaeological features from the Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.) and Woodland (300- 1100 A.D.) periods will be directly impacted. The VTrans Project Manager is working on ways to maximize the avoidance of these sites. The estimated cost for Phase III archaeology would be in the one million dollar range because of the amount of area involved and the difficult soil conditions for artifact recovery. VTrans engineers estimate that a redesign will completely avoid one site and have minor impacts to the other, thus significantly reducing the cost of a Phase III study.

B. Accomplishments:

A) Highlights:

1) Swanton NH 036-1(9) Rt. 78: The University of Maine, Farmington completed the remaining Phase 2 studies during the summer and fall of 2003 along the Rt. 78 corridor. VTrans received the End of Field letter on 11-25-2003 summarizing the results of the 3 areas that were tested. UMF is recommending no further work in Area 3. Artifacts in this area were recovered from disturbed context and no cultural features were identified. Area 1 is the largest of the identified site areas and the majority of this area is considered significant with deposits existing close to the ground surface. UMF is recommending Phase 3 testing if avoidance is not possible. Much of Area 2 contains significant deposits, however, there are sections within Area 2 that are either not considered NR eligible or contain deeply buried deposits that may be able to be avoided by a burial in place option. UMF is in the process of analyzing the artifact data and writing a detailed

summary of Area 2 that will be distributed to VTrans, DHP and FHWA and used to assist in creating an appropriate mitigation plan for the project.

2) Circumferential Highway: UVM completed Phase 3 fieldwork on sites 611, 240 and 9179 during the summer of 2003. Lab processing has been completed on sites 611 and 240 and the staff is currently doing lithic analysis on both of those sites. Phase 3 fieldwork for sites 612 and 241 is planned for the summer of 2004. UVM completed the Phase 1 study along the realigned segment between the radio station and site 609. Three new sites have been identified (numbered 931-933) and further study is recommended for these sites if avoidance is not possible. UVM was provided with a draft of the historic volume and work is underway to finish the incomplete sections.

3) VTrans Field Work: Last spring the VTrans archaeology staff was authorized to purchase field equipment that would be used to conduct small Phase 1 studies under specific circumstances determined by the VTrans archaeology staff where further testing was warranted but not necessarily to the level of hiring an outside consultant. During the summer of 2003, the VTrans archaeology staff successfully conducted three Phase 1 studies in the following locations: Burlington for tree plantings and fence relocation in Elmwood Avenue Cemetery; Essex for a sidewalk project; and Bennington for a roadside pull-off area. None of these studies resulted in the discovery of archaeological sites.

B) Innovative Programs:

1) Vermont Archaeology Month (VAM): VTrans Environmental Specialist Chris Slesar collaborated with UVM archaeologists in leading a walking tour through an abandoned historic settlement in West Bolton. VTrans Senior Archaeologist Jen Russell coordinated with Afterimage Photography and the Rockingham Arts & Museum Project (RAMP) to assemble a photo exhibit of the historic Cambridgeport Mill for VAM 2003. RAMP hosted an opening reception with the photographer and gallery walk for the exhibit that drew several attendees. The exhibit was on display throughout the month of September at the Exner Block in Bellows Falls and was featured in several local newspapers in the Rockingham area. VTrans Archaeology Officer Duncan Wilkie gave a lecture on the archaeology of the Bennington Bypass to the Town of Arlington and participated in classes at Mount Anthony High School in Bennington. VTrans continued to be the major financial sponsor of this event in 2003.

2) Web Site: Environmental Staff Assistant Melinda Moz-Knight has provided valuable assistance to Jen Russell during the past year on web work. The Archaeology & Historic Resources web site is updated weekly with new articles and features. Plans for 2004 include more new pages and features including a KidSpot with games and archaeological material specifically geared toward the school-aged group.

3) Circumferential Highway: VTrans hired Leahy Press to print another 1500 copies of *"An Introduction to Vermont Archaeology; Native American Archaeological Sites and the Chittenden County Circumferential Highway"*. This booklet is targeted for secondary education readers and has been well received by the public. Approximately 500-600 copies were distributed in 2003.

4) Vermont Archaeological Heritage Center: The St. Louis Corps of Engineers delivered a final report on April 11, 2003, for a feasibility study on the Vermont Archaeological Heritage Center. Copies of the report were distributed. In 2003 VTrans' temporary storage of archaeological information was moved to 50 Packard Road in East Montpelier. The storage is locked and clean with 14 shelves currently, but will have a total of 31. VTrans has been working with DHP to find a location at the Champlain Mill in Winooski which would handle more artifacts and have room for displays and trainings.

5) Archaeology Electronic Data Base: In 2003 VTrans paid two consultants (UVM and UMF) to enter approximately 2,000 site forms into an ACCESS data base. This data base will form the basis for future GIS predictive modeling for sites throughout the State. This effort will continue in 2004 with at least another 1300-1500 more sites to be entered. VTrans also worked with the Green Mountain National Forest this past summer to copy many of their known sites into a statewide data base.

C) Discoveries:

1) The Phase III field work for the Alburg-Swanton project clearly uncovered post-mold patterns showing a number of longhouse structures which extend under the existing highway to the north and out of the project area to the south. This is the first documented case of a St. Lawrence Iroquois village in the State of Vermont. A small portion of the site in the impact zone still has to be excavated this spring.

2) Archaeological testing for beacon/hazard lights well north of the Rutland State Airport uncovered a small Archaic period site in a swampy area. Hartgen Archeological Associates did the Phase I and II testing and determined after Phase II that the site was not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This is a rare case in which a consultant went through two phases of study for a pre-contact site and then recommended no further study. We think this shows good integrity by the consultant.

C. Concerns

A) Clerical Staff: At last year's Annual Meeting there was much discussion over the lack of clerical support for implementing the PA and Manual. On April 2, 2003, Melinda Moz-Knight started to fill that void and has been an asset to the Environmental Section. She has been retained by the Agency through 2003 and into 2004. Her position requires a lot of coordination between the Historic Resource Group and the rest of Environmental Section staff, as well as making sure all the paper work gets sent up to the Division for Historic Preservation.

B) ROW Issue: VTrans prematurely let a demolition contract earlier this year for a house as part of the Stockbridge BRF 022-1(20) project. The ROW Section was unaware that additional archeological testing was still required in order to comply with the terms of an MOA. Hartgen Archeological Associates was retained to test the yards around the house and to do an internal architectural review. As part of the earlier Section 106 review, the house was determined not eligible for the National Register. The archaeology study eventually cleared the project and some of the artifacts in the house were donated to the Stockbridge Historical Society. ROW is now better informed about our process and has a procedure to donate significant historic artifacts from structures purchased by VTrans.

C) Phase III Archaeological Studies: Phase III studies will not be conducted in the future on VTrans projects until the land in question is purchased by the Agency. With projects in Royalton, Pittsford-Brandon and Alburg-Swanton the landowners interfered with archeological studies and/or requested artifacts found on their property. It will be VTrans policy in the future to do Phase III only after the property is purchased. Also, the archaeological consultants must make it clear to the landowners, preferably in writing, that the scientific value of the archaeology will be in public ownership because of the public funds spent in these efforts.

D. Recommendations for Changes to Process, PA, Manual, etc.:

A) Intentional Burial: At last years Annual Meeting, DHP agreed to a VTrans proposal to implement intentional burial as a Standard Mitigation Measure under certain situations. A draft of this proposal was circulated and discussed at the meeting, but it has yet to be finalized and placed as an amendment to the Manual. We would like to finalize intentional burial as a Standard Mitigation Measure.

B) New Check-Off Box: At last years Annual Meeting, DHP agreed to an additional check off box in the "No Historic Properties Affected" form. The new box states *"Project involves ground disturbance(s) but the APE has been previously disturbed and/or has no potential for buried sties or features based on a professional archaeological review"*. At least 36 out of just over 100 projects reviewed in 2003 were checked off under this item.

E. Summary of Staff and Consultant Training Held:

A) Office Staff: As indicated above, Melinda Moz-Knight has been retained by VTrans to work in the Environmental Section. She has been very helpful in assisting with the requirements of the PA and the Manual.

B) Summer Internship: Ashley Andrews worked this past summer as VTrans' archeology intern. She reviewed waste/borrow/staging areas in the field and entered information about them into VTrans' data base. Data entry consisted of a spread sheet which can be searched and a GIS map with locations for all inspected areas in the State. In addition, Ashley started a new data base with GIS plot locations for all VTrans projects reviewed by archaeologists.

C) Power Point: Jen Russell delivered a PowerPoint presentation on Archaeology at the 2nd Annual Contractor's Training Seminar in December of 2003.

D) Hazmat Training: Jen Russell attended courses on Hazmat Training during 2003 and is currently certified in Hazmat Awareness and Hazmat Operations. This training will better equip VTrans archaeology staff when encountering archaeological sites with hazardous waste concerns. Jen will be assisting the University of Maine-Farmington's archaeologists on the buffer of the Superfund Barge Canal area in the monitoring of the archaeological field testing on the Burlington Southern Connector Project during the spring of 2004. Negotiations have been on-going throughout 2003 with the City of Burlington and EPA to conduct archaeological testing in this Superfund buffer area, which is proposed for partial relocation of the railroad yard.

E) National Meeting: Chris Slesar and Jen Russell facilitated a discussion on the public benefits of archaeology at the Association of Transportation Archaeologists meeting at the 2003 Society of American Archaeology's National Conference.

F) Trimble GPS Training: This past summer Jen Russell, Ashley Andrews, and Duncan Wilkie received hands-on training in the use of one of the Environmental Section's Trimble GPS (Global Positioning Survey) backpack units by Kevin Viani, a summer intern. We located post molds and features from the VT-GI-26/32 site (Bohannan Site) on the Alburg-Swanton project and made a map showing the excavated area and a large number of features. Earlier in the year Dan Martin from VTrans Geodetic Survey Unit gave a full day demonstration in the basic use of this advance survey instrument which has sub-meter accuracy. The Environment Section also has a hand-held Magellan Meridian GPS. Duncan Wilkie and Ashley Andrews used it to locate proposed beacon tower locations for the Caledonia County State Airport in Lyndonville.

G) Up-coming Training: The VTrans Environmental Section is planning a training program for the nine VTrans Maintenance Districts for the spring of 2004. Part of the training will focus specifically on

archaeology and historic resources. The training will provide maintenance staff with a better understanding of the 106 process along with the factors that determine sensitive areas. Our goal is to achieve better coordination and efficiency with the Districts when reviewing maintenance projects. VTrans has recognized the need to more fully coordinate environmental review for these types of projects.

F. Summary of Staff and Consultant Training Needed:

Curation standards for artifacts will have to be addressed in 2004 for archaeological consultants. Many consultants appear reluctant to get projects into some form of acceptable curation condition for deposition at VTrans' centrally located storage facility. All VTrans archaeological consultants must ship project collections to this or other approved facilities before their contracts end.

3. VTRANS SUMMARY COMMENTS

This, the third year implementing the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement has been a success both in terms of resource preservation and the efficiency of the streamlined review process. VTrans divisions, FHWA, other regulator agencies, and the public have not only accommodated the changes, but have welcomed the new decision-making paradigm.

Despite the advances, success is not always easy to attain. Among the more significant challenges is engaging local governments and citizens to partner with VTrans in carrying out its historic resource stewardship objectives. Creative and persistent efforts by the historic resource group are paying off however, evidenced by the continued low ratio of adverse effects and high standards of historic preservation met in design through construction.

John Narowski, Environmental Services Engineer

4. **PERFORMANCE STATEMENT:**

The VTrans historic preservation and archaeology staff declare the above is an accurate reflection of work reviewed and completed during the year 2003 in accordance with the conditions set forth in the PA and Manual of Standards.

Scott Newman, Historic Preservation Officer — Date: 3.17.04

Scott Gurley, Historic Preservation Specialist — Date: 3/17/04

Duncan C. Wilkie, VTrans Archaeology Officer — Date: 3-17-04

Jeannine Russell, VTrans Senior Archaeologist — Date: 3-17-04

VTrans Section 106 Annual Report, 2003 Historic Preservation

Project Name:	Project Number:	Route:	Cleared:	Formal Comment:	Historic Resources #1:	Historic Resources #2:	Historic Resources #3:	Effect Determin.:	MOA Executed:	SMM:	AE Type:
Addison Bridge No. 4, VT Rout		VT. Route 17	Yes	06/04/2003				NHPA			
Addison-Route 125 Bank Stabili		Vt. Route 125	Yes	10/15/2003				NHPA			
BAKERSFIELD	STP 0298(5)S	VT 36	YES	07/07/2003				NHPA			
BARRE CITY	STP BIKE(41)S	BARRE CITY PATH	YES	10/29/2003				NAE			
BARRE TOWN	STP EH02(18)	MILLSTONE HILL WEST	YES	01/06/2003	Ind Existing			NAE			
BARRE TOWN	STP BIKE(38)S	MILLSTONE HILL WEST	YES	01/06/2003	HD Existing	Ind Existing		NAE			
Barre Town	STP HALS(1)	VT Route 63	Yes	04/11/2003				Exempt			
Barton Bridge No. 46, Town Hi	maint	TH 7	Yes	07/16/2003				NHPA			
Barton Brighton and Bradford S		Route 16	Yes	02/06/2003				NHPA			
BENNINGTON	STP EH02(14)	DEPOT ST.	YES	04/09/2003				NHPA			
BENNINGTON	NH 2225(1)S	VT 9	YES	07/18/2003				NHPA			
Bennington Airport Fencing, Ph	W.H. Morse Airport		Yes	07/03/2003				NHPA			
Bennington Airport Fencing-Ph	W.H. Morse Airport	Wallomsac Road	Yes	03/14/2003				NHPA			
BENSON	ST EH00(25)	VT 22A EASEMENT	YES	05/07/2003				NHPA			
BERKSHIRE	BRF RS 0283(7)	VT 118	YES	05/12/2003				NHPA			
BERLIN-BARRE CITY	STP 2321( )	VT 62	YES	01/07/2003				NHPA			
Berlin-Knapp Airport Roadway			Yes	09/11/2003				NHPA			
Bradford & Fairlee RR Bridge R			Yes	06/17/2003				NHPA			
BRADFORD VILLAGE	STP EH01(27)	BARTON ST.	YES	12/31/2003				NHPA			
BRADFORD-NEWBURY	IM 091-2( )	I 91 (SB)	YES	11/19/2003				NHPA			
BRANDON	NH 019-3(495)	US 7 SEGMENT 5	YES	01/14/2003				NAE			
BRANDON	NH 019-3(496)	US 7 SEGMENT 6	YES	03/07/2003				AE-SM			
BRANDON (FOREST DALE)	ST 0162(12)	VT 73	YES	09/19/2003				NHPA			
Brandon VT-Route 73 Slope Re		Vt. Rte. 73	Yes	10/15/2003				NHPA			
BRATTLEBORO	ST 091-1(52)	I 91	YES	10/21/2003				NHPA			
Brattleboro Culvert Replacemen		Upper Dummerston Roa	Yes	10/03/2003				NHPA			
Brattleboro-ROW Lease		Western Ave. & I-91	Yes	05/22/2003				NHPA			
BRIDPORT	STP EH01(18)	FARMLAND EASEMENT	YES	05/12/2003				NHPA			
BURLINGTON	STP EH98(12)	NORTH ST.	YES	04/30/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
Caledonia County Airport 3 Bea	AIR 04-3032		Yes	09/21/2003				NHPA			
Caledonia County Airport-Air 0	New Hanger		Yes	09/16/2003				NHPA			
CAMBRIDGE	STP EH02(27)	BOYDEN FARM EASEMEN	YES	11/24/2003				NHPA			
Cavendish Bridge No. 20 Rip R	maint	Route 103	Yes	07/07/2003				NHPA			
CHARLOTTE	HES 019-4(12)S	JCT US 7, F-5 & TH2	YES	01/23/2003							
CHARLOTTE	STP EH02(16)	KNOLLS FARM	YES	11/19/2003				NHPA			
CHARLOTTE	FEGC 019-4(20)	US 7	YES	01/09/2003				NHPA			
Charlotte - US7/RT F-5 Intersec		US 7/ RT F-5	Yes	01/23/2003				NHPA			
CLARENDON	AIR 04-3099	RUTLAND AIRPORT	YES	11/20/2003				NHPA			
COLCHESTER	NHG SGNL(22)	US 2/I 89 EXIT#17	YES	05/06/2003				NHPA			
CORNWALL	BRS 0172(6)	VT 125	YES	07/07/2003	Ind Existing			AE-SM			
COVENTRY	AIR 04-3144	NEWPORT AIRPORT	YES	07/11/2003				NHPA			
DANVILLE	FEGC 028-3(32)	US 2	YES	09/03/2003	Existing			NAE			

Project Name:	Project Number:	Route:	Cleared:	Formal Comment:	Historic Resources #1:	Historic Resources #2:	Historic Resources #3:	Effect Determin.:	MOA Executed:	SMM:	AE Type:
Danville & Hardwick-BR #s 16	Lamoille Valley RR	Route 2B & Stannard	Yes	10/17/2003				AE-(AC)			
Dist. 6 Maintenance-Woodbury		Route 14	Yes	06/16/2003				NHPA			
District 2-2003 Bridge Repairs		RT 30 & US 5	Yes	01/22/2003				NHPA			
District 6 Bridge Repairs & Mai		Various	Yes	07/15/2003				NHPA			
District 6-Route 100 Improveme		Route 100	Yes	07/14/2003				NHPA			
Dorset-Route 7 Ledge Removal		Route 7	Yes	07/03/2003				NHPA			
Eden Surplus Property Sale		VT Route 118	Yes	09/05/2003				NHPA			
ESSEX	STP WALK(9)	VT 15/TH 4	YES	09/23/2003				NAE			
FAIRLEE	ST 040-1(2)	VT 25A	YES	06/02/2003				NAE			
FAIRLEE	SB VT-00(002)	RAILROAD STATION	YES	04/07/2003				NAE			
Ferrisburgh	TBLG 004-300	US Route 7	Yes	07/11/2003				NHPA			
GRAFTON	TH2 0104	TH2 0104 TH 1	YES	01/07/2003				NHPA			
Greensboro Bridge No. 7		Bend Road	Yes	06/10/2003				NHPA			
Guildhall Route 102 Emergency	maint	Route 102	Yes	07/08/2003				NHPA			
HARDWICK	BHF 030-2(18)S	TH1 9525 VT 15	YES	07/07/2003				NHPA			
HARTFORD	PLH QGSP(2)	US 4 QUECHEE GORGE	YES	01/15/2003	Ind Existing			NAE			
Hartford & Hartland GUVSWD		US Route 5/I-91	Yes	05/09/2003				NHPA			
HARTLAND	CMG PARK(25)	US 5	YES	12/03/2003				NHPA			
HIGHGATE	AIR 04-3170	FRANKLIN AIRPORT	YES	03/13/2003				NHPA			
HINESBURG	TH2 0111	TH2 0111 TH 4	YES	04/02/2003				NHPA			
HUBBARDTON	ST 0161(23)	VT 30	YES	01/31/2003				NHPA			
Ira-Route 133 Culvert Repair		Route 133	Yes	06/04/2003				NHPA			
Ira-Route 4A Land Sale		Route 4A	Yes	07/03/2003				NHPA			
ISLE LA MOTTE	STP EH02(23)	VISITOR CENTER	YES	04/15/2003				NHPA			
LUDLOW-MT. HOLLY	NH 2327( )	VT 103	YES	11/03/2003				NHPA			
Ludlow-Route 100 Large Culver	maint	Route 100-MM 1.38	Yes	07/02/2003				NHPA			
LYNDON	AIR 04-3032	CALEDONIA AIRPORT	YES	09/16/2003				NHPA			
MAIDSTONE-STRATFORD,	BHO 1447(24)	MAIDSTONE S.H.	YES	04/30/2003	Ind Existing			AE-SM			
MANCHESTER	STP 0137(17)	VT 7A/VT 11/VT 30	YES	06/04/2003				NAE			
Marshfield Sidewalk	Marshfield ST WALK(	Various	Yes	07/30/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
MIDDLEBURY	STP EH01(29)	MAIN ST/MERCHANT RO	YES	10/20/2003				NAE			
Middlebury Airport Tree Cuttin			Yes	10/15/2003				NHPA			
MILTON	STP 1448(28)	FORMER TH 40	YES	05/16/2003	Ind Existing			AE-MOA			
MONTPELIER-BERLIN	STP EH96(16)	CENT. VT. REG. PATH	YES	06/13/2003				NAE			
MONTPELIER-BERLIN	STP BIKE(33)S	CENT. VT. REG. PATH	YES	06/13/2003				NAE			
Moretown Bridge No. 3, Route		Route 100B	Yes	06/16/2003				NAE			
Morrisville Airport Phase 1 Fen			Yes	03/12/2003				NHPA			
NEWPORT CITY	STP BIKE(39)S	NEWPORT CITY PATH	YES	11/03/2003				NHPA			
Newport City Motel Property Sa		Western Ave.	Yes	10/21/2003				NHPA			
NEWPORT TOWN	HES 029-2(12)	VT 100/VT 14	YES	11/13/2003				NHPA			
North Ferrisburg Garage Facility	TBL GOC4-100		Yes	06/26/2003							
NORWICH	STP EH98(21)	VT 10A	YES	06/17/2003				NAE			
ORWELL	ST EH00(29)	MT. INDEPENDENCE	YES	02/03/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
PITTSFORD	NH 019-3(493)	US 7 SEGMENT 3	YES	01/07/2003				NAE			
POULTNEY	STP EH00(20)	VISITORS CENTER	YES	10/28/2003	Existing			NAE			

Project Name:	Project Number:	Route:	Cleared:	Formal Comment:	Historic Resources #1:	Historic Resources #2:	Historic Resources #3:	Effect Determin.:	MOA Executed:	SMM:	AE Type:
Pownal Bridge No. 7	Bridge 7	US Route 7	Yes	05/08/2003				NHPA			
PUTNEY	IM 091-1(31)	I 91	YES	09/30/2003							
Putney Land Lease		US Route 5	Yes	11/12/2003				NHPA			
RANDOLPH	CMG PARK(21)SC		YES	04/03/2003				NHPA			
RANDOLPH	STP EH00(34)	SCHOOL/MAIN STS.	YES	06/24/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
Randoph RT 12 Culvert Repair		RT 12	Yes	10/09/2003				NHPA			
Readsboro Garage Tree Remova		Route 8	Yes	04/22/2003				NHPA			
Readsboro-VT Route 100 Earth		Route 100	Yes	12/11/2003				NHPA			
RIPTON	ST EH00(33)	VT 125	YES	09/09/2003				NAE			
ROCKINGHAM	RAIL 04-9044 C/16	GREEN MTN RR CORP	YES	08/25/2003				NAE			
ROCKINGHAM	TH 2907	T.H. 3	YES	10/31/2003							
ROYALTON	STP EH00(27)	VILLAGE PARK	YES	01/14/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
RUPERT-PAWLET	STP 2133( )S	VT 30	YES	04/15/2003				NHPA			
Rutland, District 3, State Facilit		McKinley Avenue	Yes	06/04/2003				NHPA			
S. Burlington Pilot Leachate Col	and Treatment Project	I-89	Yes	06/10/2003				NHPA			
Salisbury, Bridge No. 3	Bridge No. 3	West Shore Road	Yes	04/16/2003				NHPA			
SALISBURY-MIDDLEBURY	NH 2311( )	US 7	YES	10/15/2003				NHPA			
SHARON	IM BLDG(5)	I 89 NB	YES	09/15/2003				NHPA			
SHARON	STP 2034(13)S	TH (NO NUMBER)	YES	01/30/2003				NHPA			
SHARON-STRAFFORD	STP 0177(6)	TH 2(VT 132)	YES	05/06/2003				NHPA			
SHELBURNE	BRO 1445(30)	TH 3	YES	01/02/2003				NHPA			
SHELBURNE	STP EH02(26)	RAILROAD BUNKHOUSE	YES	10/07/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
SOUTH HERO	ST EH00(17)	US 2	YES	05/22/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
SPRINGFIELD	STP 016-2(10)S	VT 11	YES	05/22/2003				NHPA			
ST. ALBANS CITY	STP EH02(19)	CONGRESS ST.	YES	02/26/2003				NAE			
ST. ALBANS-SWANTON	STP 2335( )	US 7	YES	11/12/2003				NHPA			
ST. JOHNSBURY	STP EH01(25)	STREETSCAPE	YES	08/18/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
STATEWIDE	IMG MARK(103)	ZZ	YES	01/09/2003				NHPA			
STATEWIDE	HES SFTY(1)	ZZ	YES	09/29/2003				NHPA			
STATEWIDE	STP CRAK(19)	SOUTHERN VT. AREA	YES	01/27/2003				NHPA			
STATEWIDE	IMG MARK( )	ZZ	YES	01/08/2003				NHPA			
TUNBRIDGE	BHO 1444(42)	TH 45	YES	08/28/2003	Ind Existing			NAE			
Vermont Yourth Conservation C	2003 Program		Yes	05/09/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
VERNON-BRATTLEBORO	STP 2126( )	VT 142	YES	11/03/2003				NHPA			
Waitsfield BR. 38, RT. 17, Eme		Route 17	Yes	07/21/2003				NHPA			
WALDEN	BRF 030-3(3)	VT 15	YES	10/31/2003				NHPA			
WARREN	TH2 9636	TH2 9636 FAS 0188	NO	03/28/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
WATERBURY	TH3 9637	TH3 9637 TH 6	YES	02/25/2003				NHPA			
Waterbury Land Sale		Route 100	Yes	11/14/2003				NHPA			
Waterbury Surplus Land Sale		US Route 2	Yes	05/06/2003				NHPA			
WATERBURY-BOLTON	IM 089-2(32)	I 89 (SB)	YES	06/09/2003				NHPA			
WEST RUTLAND	STP BIKE(43)S	VARIOUS STREETS	YES	10/22/2003				NAE			
WEST RUTLAND	STP EH01(1)	RECREATION PATH	YES	10/22/2003				NAE			
West Rutland Ditch Cl[illegible]ng &		Exit 6, Route 4	Yes	05/08/2003				NHPA			
Williston Tree Plantin[illegible] Exi		I-89 ROW	Yes	06/16/2003				NHPA			

Project Name:	Project Number:	Route:	Cleared:	Formal Comment:	Historic Resources #1:	Historic Resources #2:	Historic Resources #3:	Effect Determin.:	MOA Executed:	SMM:	AE Type:
WILLISTON-ESSEX-COLCHE	NH PB 033-1(1)	VT 289		03/25/2003				NAE	03/25/2003		
WINDSOR	SB VT01(001)	WAYPOINT INTERP. CTR	YES	03/11/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
WINDSOR	STP EH01(2)	RIVER & DEPOT STS.	YES	03/11/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
WINDSOR	SB VT-00(003)	CONN. RIVER BYWAY	YES	03/11/2003	HD Existing			NAE			
WOODSTOCK (TAFTSVILLE)	STP EH00(12)	TAFTSVILLE GREEN	YES	07/22/2003	HD Existing			NAE			

VTrans Section 106 Annual Report, 2003 Archaeology

PROJECT NAME: Addison Bridge #4, VT Route 17
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/04/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Addison-Route 125 Bank Stabilization
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear with Conditions		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 09/30/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BAKERSFIELD
PROJECT NUMBER: STP 0298(5)S

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 07/07/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 0
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: BARRE CITY
PROJECT NUMBER: STP BIKE(41)S

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/29/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 0
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Barre Railroad Yard
PROJECT NUMBER: Removal of block granite structure

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/30/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BARRE TOWN
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH02(18)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** **Archaeological Clear Date:** 01/06/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BARRE TOWN
PROJECT NUMBER: STP BIKE(38)S

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1 **Archaeological Clear Date:**

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** Clear **Clear Date:** 01/06/2003

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:** 0

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Barre Town
PROJECT NUMBER: STP HALS (1)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear **Archaeological Clear Date:** 04/11/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Barton Bridge No. 46, Town Highway 7
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear **Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/06/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Barton, Brighton & Bradford Sewer Conn.
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear **Archaeological Clear Date:** 02/06/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BENNINGTON
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH02(14)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear **Archaeological Clear Date:** 04/09/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BENNINGTON
PROJECT NUMBER: NH 2225(1)S

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 07/18/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 0
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Bennington Airport Culvert and Paving
PROJECT NUMBER: None

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 05/26/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Bennington Airport Fencing, Phase 2
PROJECT NUMBER: W.H. Morse Airport

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:**			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/26/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BENSON
PROJECT NUMBER: ST EH00(25)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 05/08/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BERKSHIRE
PROJECT NUMBER: BRF RS 0283(7)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear		**Clear Date:** 05/12/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BERLIN-BARRE CITY
PROJECT NUMBER: STP 2321( )

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 01/07/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Berlin-Knapp Airport Roadway Improveme
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/23/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BRADFORD VILLAGE
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH01(27)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 12/31/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Bradford, VT-Bridge over RR
PROJECT NUMBER: Behind Bradford Fire Department

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear with conditions		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 04/18/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BRADFORD-NEWBURY
PROJECT NUMBER: IM 091-2( )

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 11/18/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BRANDON
PROJECT NUMBER: NH 019-3(495)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1		**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear	**Clear Date:** 01/14/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BRANDON
PROJECT NUMBER: NH 019-3(496)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1		**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear	**Clear Date:** 03/07/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BRANDON (FOREST DALE)
PROJECT NUMBER: FR 0162(13)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 09/30/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Brandon VT Route 73 Slope Repairs
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear with Conditions			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 09/30/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BRATTLEBORO
PROJECT NUMBER: ST 091-1(52)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/21/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Brattleboro Culvert Replacement
PROJECT NUMBER: Upper Dummerston Rd.

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/03/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Brattleboro ROW Lease
PROJECT NUMBER: None

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 05/22/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: BRIDPORT
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH01(18)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 05/12/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Burlington
PROJECT NUMBER: TC SE 001

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:**			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear		**Clear Date:** 04/30/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Burlington, VT
PROJECT NUMBER: Elmwood Avenue Cemetery Project

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:**			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear		**Clear Date:** 04/30/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Caladonia County Airport-3 Beacons
PROJECT NUMBER: AIR 04-3032

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:** 09/24/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Caledonia County Airport AIR 04-3140-10
PROJECT NUMBER: New Hanger

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear		**Clear Date:** 09/24/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: CAMBRIDGE
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH02(27)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 11/19/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Cavendish Bridge No. 20 Rip-Rap, Rte 103
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/26/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: CHARLOTTE
PROJECT NUMBER: HES 019-4(12)S

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 01/23/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 0
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: CHARLOTTE
PROJECT NUMBER: FEGC 019-4(20)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** AE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 2		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear	**Clear Date:** 01/09/2003	**# Of NR Sites:** 1
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: CHARLOTTE
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH02(16)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 11/19/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Charlotte-US 7/RT F-5 Intersection Improvements
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 01/23/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: CLARENDON
PROJECT NUMBER: NHG SGNL(24)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/23/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: COLCHESTER
PROJECT NUMBER: NHG SGNL(22)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 05/08/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: CORNWALL
PROJECT NUMBER: BRS 0172(6)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 2		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 3	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** 07/07/2003	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: COVENTRY
PROJECT NUMBER: AIR 04-3144

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 07/11/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Danville & Hardwick-BR #s 16 & 34
PROJECT NUMBER: Lamoille Valley RR

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/17/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 2-2003 Bridge Repairs
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 01/22/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 3, Brandon-Forestdale Slide
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 09/24/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 5 S. Burlington Culvert Lining
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/10/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 6 Bridge Repairs & Maintenance
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 07/15/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 6 Route 100 Improvements
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 07/14/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 6-Maintenance
PROJECT NUMBER: Woodbury & Hardwick

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/16/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 7-RTE 5 St. Johnsbury
PROJECT NUMBER: Elm Tree Removal

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear with Conditions — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 12/16/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 7-RTE 5-Newbury-Tree Removal
PROJECT NUMBER: 2 Elm Trees

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear with Conditions — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 12/16/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 7-Wheelock, VT-Rte. 122
PROJECT NUMBER: Trees

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/23/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: District 8 Minor Bridge Repairs
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/26/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Dorset-Route 7 Ledge Removal
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/26/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Eden Surplus Property Sale
PROJECT NUMBER: Vt. Rte. 118

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/23/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: ESSEX
PROJECT NUMBER: STP WALK(9)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 09/19/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: FAIRLEE
PROJECT NUMBER: ST 040-1(2)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/02/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Fairlee, VT-Round Barn Stocking Property
PROJECT NUMBER: Wooden bridge over railroad

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear with Conditions			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 04/18/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Ferrisburg
PROJECT NUMBER: TBI G 004-300

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 07/11/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: GRAFTON
PROJECT NUMBER: TH2 0104

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 01/07/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Greensboro Bridge No. 7
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/26/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Guildhall-Route 102 Emergency Repairs
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/26/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: HARDWICK
PROJECT NUMBER: BHF 030-2(18)S

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/26/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 0
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Hartford & Hartland GUVSWD
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear		**Clear Date:** 05/09/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: HARTLAND
PROJECT NUMBER: CMG PARK(25)

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: | Archaeological Clear Date: 12/03/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: Highgate-FC Airport Apron Expansion
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 03/13/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: NE | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: HINESBURG
PROJECT NUMBER: 1112 0111

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 04/01/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: HUBBARDTON
PROJECT NUMBER: S1 0161(23)

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 01/31/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: Ira, Route 133 Culvert Repair
PROJECT NUMBER: mm 1.56

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 05/26/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: Ira-Route 4A Land Sale
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 06/26/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: ISLE LA MOTTE
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH02(23)

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear — Archaeological Clear Date: 04/15/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: LUDLOW-MT. HOLLY
PROJECT NUMBER: NH 2327( )

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear — Archaeological Clear Date: 11/03/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: Ludlow-Route 100 Large Culvert
PROJECT NUMBER: MM 1.38

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear — Archaeological Clear Date: 06/26/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: LYNDON
PROJECT NUMBER: AIR 04-3032

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear — Archaeological Clear Date: 09/16/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: MARSHFIELD
PROJECT NUMBER: ST WALK(12)

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear — Archaeological Clear Date: 06/26/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: Marshfield Sidewalk
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear — Archaeological Clear Date: 06/26/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: — Consultant Recommendation: — Clear Date: — # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: MIDDLEBURY
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH01(29)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 10/23/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Middlebury Airport Tree Cutting
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear with Conditions
Archaeological Clear Date: 10/15/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: MONTPELIER-BERLIN
PROJECT NUMBER: STP BIKE(33)S

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1
Archaeological Clear Date:

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** NE **Consultant Recommendation:** Clear
Clear Date: 06/13/2003

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:** 0

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: MONTPELIER-BERLIN
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH96(16)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1
Archaeological Clear Date:

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: 06/13/2003

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Moretown bridge #3, Route 100B
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 06/16/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Morrisville Airport-Phase 1 Fencing
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 03/05/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Morrisville-Stowe Airport Fence stage 1
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 03/05/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Newfane Retaining Wall
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/09/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: NEWPORT CITY
PROJECT NUMBER: STP BIKE(39)S

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 11/03/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 0
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Newport City Motel Property Sale
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/23/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Newport State Airport
PROJECT NUMBER: AWOS

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/26/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Newport State Airport -Coventry, VT.
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/31/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME:	NEWPORT TOWN			
PROJECT NUMBER:	HES 029-2(12)			
Pre-Phase 1:	Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear			Archaeological Clear Date: 10/23/2003
Phase 1:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:		Clear Date:
Phase 2:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of NR Sites:
Phase 3:	Consultant Firm:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME:	North Ferrisburgh Garage Facility			
PROJECT NUMBER:	TBL GOC 4-100			
Pre-Phase 1:	Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:			Archaeological Clear Date:
Phase 1:	Determination of Effect: NE	Consultant Recommendation: Clear		Clear Date: 06/26/2003
Phase 2:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of NR Sites:
Phase 3:	Consultant Firm:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME:	NORWICH			
PROJECT NUMBER:	STP EH98(21)			
Pre-Phase 1:	Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear			Archaeological Clear Date: 06/17/2003
Phase 1:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:		Clear Date:
Phase 2:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of NR Sites: 0
Phase 3:	Consultant Firm:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of Mitigated NR Sites: 0

PROJECT NAME:	ORWELL			
PROJECT NUMBER:	ST EH00(29)			
Pre-Phase 1:	Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Recommend Phase 1			Archaeological Clear Date:
Phase 1:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:		Clear Date: 01/28/2003
Phase 2:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of NR Sites:
Phase 3:	Consultant Firm:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME:	PITTSFORD			
PROJECT NUMBER:	NH 019-3(493)			
Pre-Phase 1:	Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Recommend Phase 1			Archaeological Clear Date:
Phase 1:	Determination of Effect: CNAE	Consultant Recommendation:		Clear Date: 01/07/2003
Phase 2:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of NR Sites:
Phase 3:	Consultant Firm:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME:	POULTNEY			
PROJECT NUMBER:	STP EH00(20)			
Pre-Phase 1:	Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear			Archaeological Clear Date: 10/28/2003
Phase 1:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:		Clear Date:
Phase 2:	Determination of Effect:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of NR Sites:
Phase 3:	Consultant Firm:	Consultant Recommendation:	Clear Date:	# Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: Pownal Bridge No. 7
PROJECT NUMBER: Route 7

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear with Conditions
Archaeological Clear Date: 04/18/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: PUTNEY
PROJECT NUMBER: IM 091-1(31)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 09/30/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:** 0

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Putney Land Lease
PROJECT NUMBER: Fire Station

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 11/07/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: RANDOLPH
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH00(34)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 06/20/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: RANDOLPH
PROJECT NUMBER: CMG PARK(21)SC

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1
Archaeological Clear Date:

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** NE **Consultant Recommendation:** Clear
Clear Date: 04/02/2003

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:** 0

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Randolph, RT 12-Culvert Repair
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 10/09/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Readsboro Garage Tree Removal
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** clear with conditions
Archaeological Clear Date: 04/22/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Readsboro VT Route 100 Earth Slide Emergency Project
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 12/11/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Richford
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH00(11)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 05/20/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: RIPTON
PROJECT NUMBER: ST EH00(33)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 09/09/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: ROCKINGHAM
PROJECT NUMBER: IH 2907

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:**
Archaeological Clear Date: 10/31/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:** 0

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: ROCKINGHAM
PROJECT NUMBER: RAIL 04-9044 C/16

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 08/25/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: ROYALTON
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH00(27)

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 01/09/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: RUPERT-PAWLET
PROJECT NUMBER: STP 2133(0)S

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 04/15/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites: 0

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites: 0

PROJECT NAME: Rutland State Facility Sewerline Constru
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 06/04/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: Rutland, District 3, State Facility Camp
PROJECT NUMBER: None

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 05/26/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: S. Burlington Pilot Leachate Collection and Treatment Project
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 06/10/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: Salisbury Bridge No. 3
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 04/16/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: SALISBURY-MIDDLEBURY
PROJECT NUMBER: NH 2311(

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 09/30/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: SHARON
PROJECT NUMBER: IM BLDG(5)

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 09/11/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites: 0

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites: 0

PROJECT NAME: SHARON
PROJECT NUMBER: STP 2034(13)S

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 01/30/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: NE | Consultant Recommendation: Clear | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites: 0

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites: 0

PROJECT NAME: SHARON-STRAFFORD
PROJECT NUMBER: STP 0177(6)

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 05/01/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: SOUTH HERO
PROJECT NUMBER: ST EH00(17)

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 03/19/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites:

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites:

PROJECT NAME: SPRINGFIELD
PROJECT NUMBER: STP 016-2(10)S

Pre-Phase 1: Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation: Clear | Archaeological Clear Date: 05/22/2003

Phase 1: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date:

Phase 2: Determination of Effect: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of NR Sites: 0

Phase 3: Consultant Firm: | Consultant Recommendation: | Clear Date: | # Of Mitigated NR Sites: 0

PROJECT NAME: ST. Albans
PROJECT NUMBER: Intersection of US RTE 7 & RTE 105

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 10/23/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: ST. ALBANS CITY
PROJECT NUMBER: STP FH02(19)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 02/21/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: ST. ALBANS-SWANTON
PROJECT NUMBER: STP 2335( )

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 11/07/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: ST. JOHNSBURY
PROJECT NUMBER: STP FH01(25)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 08/18/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: STATEWIDE
PROJECT NUMBER: IMG MARK( )

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 01/08/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: STATEWIDE
PROJECT NUMBER: HES SFTY(1)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 09/29/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date:

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:**
Clear Date: **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: STATEWIDE
PROJECT NUMBER: STP CRAK(19)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 01/27/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: STATEWIDE
PROJECT NUMBER: IMG MARK(103)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 01/09/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: STOCKBRIDGE
PROJECT NUMBER: BRF 022-1(20)S ROWA

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear		**Clear Date:** 11/07/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: STOCKBRIDGE
PROJECT NUMBER: BRF 022-1(20)S

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear		**Clear Date:** 11/07/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 0
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: TUNBRIDGE
PROJECT NUMBER: BHO 1444(42)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear			**Archaeological Clear Date:** 08/28/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Vermont Archaeological Research Center
PROJECT NUMBER: TSER 006-587

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:**			**Archaeological Clear Date:**
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**		**Clear Date:** 05/26/2003
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Vermont Youth Corps Projects 2003
PROJECT NUMBER: STP VYCC(6)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 05/08/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: VERNON-BRATTLEBORO
PROJECT NUMBER: STP 2126(1)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 11/03/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:** 0

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Waitsfield Br. 38, Rte. 17, Emer. Repair
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 07/21/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WALDEN
PROJECT NUMBER: BRF 030-3(3)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 10/23/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WARREN
PROJECT NUMBER: TH2 9636

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 03/28/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:** 0

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Waterbury Land Sale
PROJECT NUMBER: F029-1(1)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear — **Archaeological Clear Date:** 11/13/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WATERBURY
PROJECT NUMBER: TH3 9637

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 02/25/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:** 0

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: Waterbury Surplus Property Sale
PROJECT NUMBER: None

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 05/08/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WATERBURY-BOLTON
PROJECT NUMBER: IM 089-2(32)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 06/09/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WEST RUTLAND
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH01(1)

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1
Archaeological Clear Date: 10/22/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** 10/22/2003

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WEST RUTLAND
PROJECT NUMBER: STP BIKE(43)S

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1
Archaeological Clear Date:

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** NE **Consultant Recommendation:** Clear **Clear Date:** 10/22/2003

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: West Rutland Ditch Cleaning and Tree Removal
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1: **Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear
Archaeological Clear Date: 05/08/2003

Phase 1: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:**

Phase 2: **Determination of Effect:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**

Phase 3: **Consultant Firm:** **Consultant Recommendation:** **Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: Williston Tree Planting, I-89 Exit 12
PROJECT NUMBER:

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 06/16/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WILLISTON-ESSEX-COLCHESTER
PROJECT NUMBER: NH PB 033-1(1)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 1		**Archaeological Clear Date:**	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 2	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:** Recommend Phase 3	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 25
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:** University of Vermont	**Consultant Recommendation:** University of Vermont	**Clear Date:** 03/25/2003	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 25

PROJECT NAME: Williston-Essex-Colchester
PROJECT NUMBER: NH PB 033-1(1) Site 609

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:**		**Archaeological Clear Date:**	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:** NE	**Consultant Recommendation:** Clear	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:** UVM CAP	**Consultant Recommendation:** UVM CAP	**Clear Date:** 02/19/2003	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WINDSOR
PROJECT NUMBER: SB VT-00(003)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 03/11/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:** 0
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:** 0

PROJECT NAME: WINDSOR
PROJECT NUMBER: STP EH01(2)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 03/11/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME: WINDSOR
PROJECT NUMBER: SB VT01(001)

Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 03/11/2003	
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**	**# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

PROJECT NAME:	WOODSTOCK (TAFTSVILLE)		
PROJECT NUMBER:	STP EH00(12)		
Pre-Phase 1:	**Pre-Phase 1 Recommendation:** Clear		**Archaeological Clear Date:** 07/22/2003
Phase 1:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:**
Phase 2:	**Determination of Effect:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of NR Sites:**
Phase 3:	**Consultant Firm:**	**Consultant Recommendation:**	**Clear Date:** **# Of Mitigated NR Sites:**

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Thursday, February 12, 2004, at 10:00 a.m. in Conference Room 2B, at the Zampieri Building, 108 Cherry Street, Burlington, VT.

I.	Schedule/Confirm Future Meeting Dates	10:00
II.	Minutes – January 14, 2004 Meeting	10:05
III.	Historic Preservation Grants	10:15
	Lunch	12:00
IV.	Archeology Report	12:30
V.	HP Grants Continued	12:45
VI.	Old Business	
	A. State House Expansion	4:00

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Friday, April 30, 2004, at 10:00 a.m. at the Middlebury Community House, 6 Main Street, Middlebury, VT. The Middlebury Community House is a yellow 1816 House with black shutters, located on the corner of Main and Seymour Streets, next to the Congregational Church. Ample parking on Seymour Street.

I.	Schedule/Confirm Future Meeting Dates	10:00
II.	Minutes – January 14, 2004 Meeting	10:05
III.	Barn Grants	10:15
	Lunch	12:00
IV.	Barn Grants Continued	12:30
V.	Archeology Report	3:00
VI.	SHPO Report	3:15

April 30, 2004

Members Present:

Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair
George Turner, Architect
David Donath, Historian
James Petersen, Archeologist
Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member
Tracy Martin, Citizen Member

Staff Present:

Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian
Jane Lendway, SHPO (until 2:30)
Eric Gilbertson, Deputy SHPO
Charlie Degener, Division Temp

The Vermont Advisory Council meeting was called to order by the Vice-Chair at 10:00 a.m. at the Middlebury Community House, 6 Main Street, Middlebury, VT.

I. Schedule - Meetings are scheduled for May 21 in Bellows Falls (Dave Donath will not be present), June 10 in Montpelier, July 12 & 13 at the Grand Isle Lake House and August 12.

II. Minutes - Jim moved to accept the minutes for March as written with the amended Summary of Evaluating Significance, Dave seconded. The vote was unanimous.

III. Barn Grants - The Council had been sent copies of the grant summaries before the meeting, along with photos and a CD of the application images. Eric explained that there is a little more than $150,000 to distribute. Eric and Charlie showed slides of each barn. The DHP staff had scored all of the applications in a prior round, and recommended the top scorers for consideration by the Council. The Council wanted to put back several that had not made the staff cut: #10 Quarry Hill Farm, Bethel; #44 Taylor Barn, Essex; and, #38 Brook Hollow Barn, Jericho. The Council also eliminated the Sibley Barn in East Montpelier because it is only painting; and the Council's policy is to not fund stand-alone painting.

Eric reviewed the criteria briefly. The Council then reviewed each of the forwarded applications in more detail. Specific comments on specific applications follow:

HP04-06 - Removing slate from roof is a good idea.

HP04-13 - Remove painting from budget, change grant request to $7,000. Document conditions and refer to PTV for an assessment.

HP04-15 - Refer to PTV for assessment. Council decided to score and put back into competition.

HP04-21 - Council thought it was an in-town carriage barn and not eligible for the program and did not score this one.

HP04-28 - Remove $500 for manure removal item from budget and refer to PTV for assessment.

HP04-18 - No plywood.

Other Barn Grant Comments:

The Council would like to move up the schedule for Barn Grants, so that the photos received will not have snow covering the roofs. Move the deadline to the fall, possibly November.

Council members scored the projects. Beth moved that the top scoring projects be awarded grants. Jim seconded. The vote was unanimous. Dave moved that the award grantees are all eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Jim seconded, and the vote was unanimous. Jim stated that no archeology studies are needed for the awarded projects.

Following is a list of Barn Grants awarded for 2004:

GRANT #	TOWN	PROJECT	AWARD	Project
04-03	Shoreham	Elijah Wright Farm Barn	$10,000	Roof and structural repair
04-07	Glover	Bread & Puppet Theater	$5,000	Roof replacement
04-13	Barton	Lyoncrest Farm Barn	$7,000	Roof and structural repair
04-14	Westminster	Broad Meadow Farm Barn	$10,000	Roof and structural repair
04-15	Rochester	Marsh Brook Farm Barn	$10,000	Basement repair
04-17	Jericho	Hook Barn	$8,000	Roof replacement
04-18	Williston	Boutin Dairy Barn	$10,000	Roof replacement
04-19	Milton	Plunkett Farm Barn	$10,000	Foundation repair and drainage
04-22	Shaftsbury	True-Love Farm Barn	$10,000	Sill replacement
04-24	Jericho	Knapp-Pyles Barn	$10,000	Roof replacement
04-26	Burlington	Starr Farm Beach Barn	$9,663	Structural repair
04-31	Westminster	Red Farmhouse English Barn	$10,000	Roof replacement and structural repair
04-34	Glover	Kennedy Barn & Silo	$10,000	Roof replacement and structural repair
04-39	Johnson	Bovin Farm Barn	$1,750	Roof repair
04-40	Calais	Robinson Saw Mill	$2,443	Foundation and structural repair
04-42	Greensboro	Karp Barn	$10,000	Roof replacement, structural repair, and drainage
04-44	Essex	Taylor Barn	$10,000	Structural repairs
04-45	Brandon	Spotted Dog Farm Barn	$7,500	Foundation and structural repairs
04-50	Cornwall	Clark Granary	$4,456	Roof and structural repairs
		Totals	**$155,812**	

VII. Old Business

A. State House Expansion – Glenn raised a concern about whether the wording of the Capital Bill has been changed. The Division will check on the bill and report back to the Council.

VI. SHPO Report

- Jane asked the Council if they would like to participate in the State Review Board list serve. Members suggested that the Division filter the material and pass on only what is important and relevant. Jane will investigate it.

- Jane suggested going to a state-owned historic site for the September meeting. The Council agreed on Mount Independence.

- Jane reported that the Capital Bill is looking good. Several line items have been reinstated. State Historic Sites will have over $500,000. There is $150,000 each for the HP and Barn Grant Program. There is $100,000 allocated for downtowns, the exact use to be determined.

- The proposed study committee for Historic Preservation was taken out of the Capital Bill by the Senate. It is unclear if it will be reinstated.

II. Archeology Report – as written by Jim Petersen

The 2004 field season is fast upon us, and the full nature and details of upcoming fieldwork have yet to be completely resolved. Nonetheless, there should be an interesting array of archeological studies conducted this year, one of the first being a limited salvage of a significant Late Woodland period (ca. AD 1300-1500) site endangered by sidewalk construction to be done by the Town of Colchester near Mallett's Bay. The UVM Consulting Archeology Program (CAP) will undertake this salvage excavation in conjunction with a large number of expected volunteers during the early part of May as its first fieldwork of the season.

Recently, the UVM CAP was hired by the Village of Essex Junction to conduct a systematic and exhaustive inventory of the Dr. Marvin Native American artifact collection. As reported previously, this once private collection was donated to the Village of Essex Junction 40 years ago and now the Albert Lawton School wants to get rid of it. Fortunately, the Village (and Bank North) trustees, who control the Marvin collection, agreed to see it properly inventoried, photographed, and financially evaluated prior to its removal from the school and minimal short-term storage in the town offices, while long-term decisions are made about its ultimate disposition. Fortunately, it seems highly likely that at least the Vermont constituents will be kept together, and perhaps much of the rest of it may be curated as well. Again, this situation reflects the importance of developing a statewide curation facility to enable collection caution in perceptivity, including professionally acquired and private collects alike.

Finally, I am happy to report that I will be meeting with representatives of the DHP and Vermont Land Trust at the Donovan archeological site in Ferrisburgh next week to discuss prospective

purchase of at least a portion of this highly significant archeological site from the elderly landowners, the Albarelli's. This complex situation was brought to the AC several months ago for state register review as part of a previously proposed purchase and development that are subject to Act 250 review. Several of us are hopeful that something can be worked out to protect the Donovan site, which is of local, regional, national and international North American significance as described in a prior AC meeting.

VIII. New Business

A. Historic Preservation Conference – The Council discussed the upcoming Council session at the Historic Preservation conference. They decided to use the Vulnerable Vermont poster images to discuss architectural significance. For the archeological portion of the session, Jim will summarize the findings at the Alburg site and include the Council's advocacy for the Alburg site, resource endangerment, the need to plan highway projects before resource ID is completed, and the current dilemma at the Swanton site.

For the Barn Grants portion of the conference session, they will review several project applications that illustrate common problems – good photos/bad photos, projects with clear priorities and assessment, projects without clear priorities, etc.

The meeting adjourned at 3:20 p.m. The Council then took a tour of the Community Building and thanked the hosts.

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

A meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Tuesday, May 25, 2004 at 10:00 via a telephone conference call. Any member of the public wishing to join the conference call may participate at the Division for Historic Preservation, Conference Room D, Sixth Floor, National Life Building, Montpelier, Vermont. For more information, call 802-828-3540.

AGENDA

I. Archeology Act 250 Review

A. Native-Vest Properties, 17 Lot Subdivision
Darling Hill Road, Derby, VT.

May 25, 2004

Members Participating:	Peter Mallary, Chair George Turner, Architect Tracy Martin, Citizen Member Jim Petersen, Archeologist (joined in at 10:30) Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member
Staff Participating:	Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian Scott Dillon, Survey Archeologist
Visitors Participating:	Greg Fleming Bob Chimileski

The Vermont Advisory Council meeting was called to order by the Chair at 10:02 a.m. via a conference call.

I. Archeology Act 250 Review

A. Native –Vest Properties, 17 Lot Subdivision, Darling Hill Road, Derby, VT

The Council members had received maps and the predictive model score sheet prior to the meeting. Scott summarized the purpose of the meeting. He is asking the Council to confirm the archeology sensitivity of the project area of the Native-Vest Properties 17-Lot Subdivision on Darling Hill Road in Derby Vermont. A stream runs north from the northwest corner of the property to Lake Memphramagog.

Bob Chimileski noted that the principal Greg Fleming wanted to be present and didn't think that DHP was willing to move the meeting to accommodate his schedule. Scott clarified that he had offered to move the time of the meeting, and Mr. Fleming told him to go ahead to avoid delays.

Mr. Chimileski asked if the Council had seen the owner's email, and they had not. It addressed negotiations over archeological studies. Beth noted that interests could be best served by proceeding with the discussion. She said the Council is not involved in project negotiations. Scott visited the site on May 11, 2004 and revised his desk review of the predictive model

upwards to 90 points. Scott explained the entries on the predictive model sheet – distance to water, distance to wetlands, and proximity to Lake Memphramagog, a glacial Lake Shore Line. He noted that the sandy shoreline in the area would have been conducive to Native American occupation. The stream represents a drainage divide. Scott noted that he and Giovanna had recently met with a collector in Derby who had found artifacts at the mouth of the stream and that general vicinity. Scott noted that there is very little data on Lake Memphramagog, on the U.S. side. This site has easy access to lake and easy access to resources. There is a likelihood of sites similar to those found on Lake Champlain.

Jim asked about the home, "Indian Point". He said that Lake Memphramagog flows into the St. Francis River to the north, an area that today is home to the Abenaki people. Lake Memphramagog was part of the "Native American Highway" of the prehistoric period. There is a strong likelihood that there will be sites in the project area.

Tracy asked whether the score for feature 20 was because of the divide or the Native travel corridor. Scott answered both. She noted that there are many references to native people along the shores of the lake.

Beth asked about the potential level of significance of the site. Jim responded that in the Quebec portion of the Lake, a few miles north, there have been some very important discoveries, and these may be of similar significance.

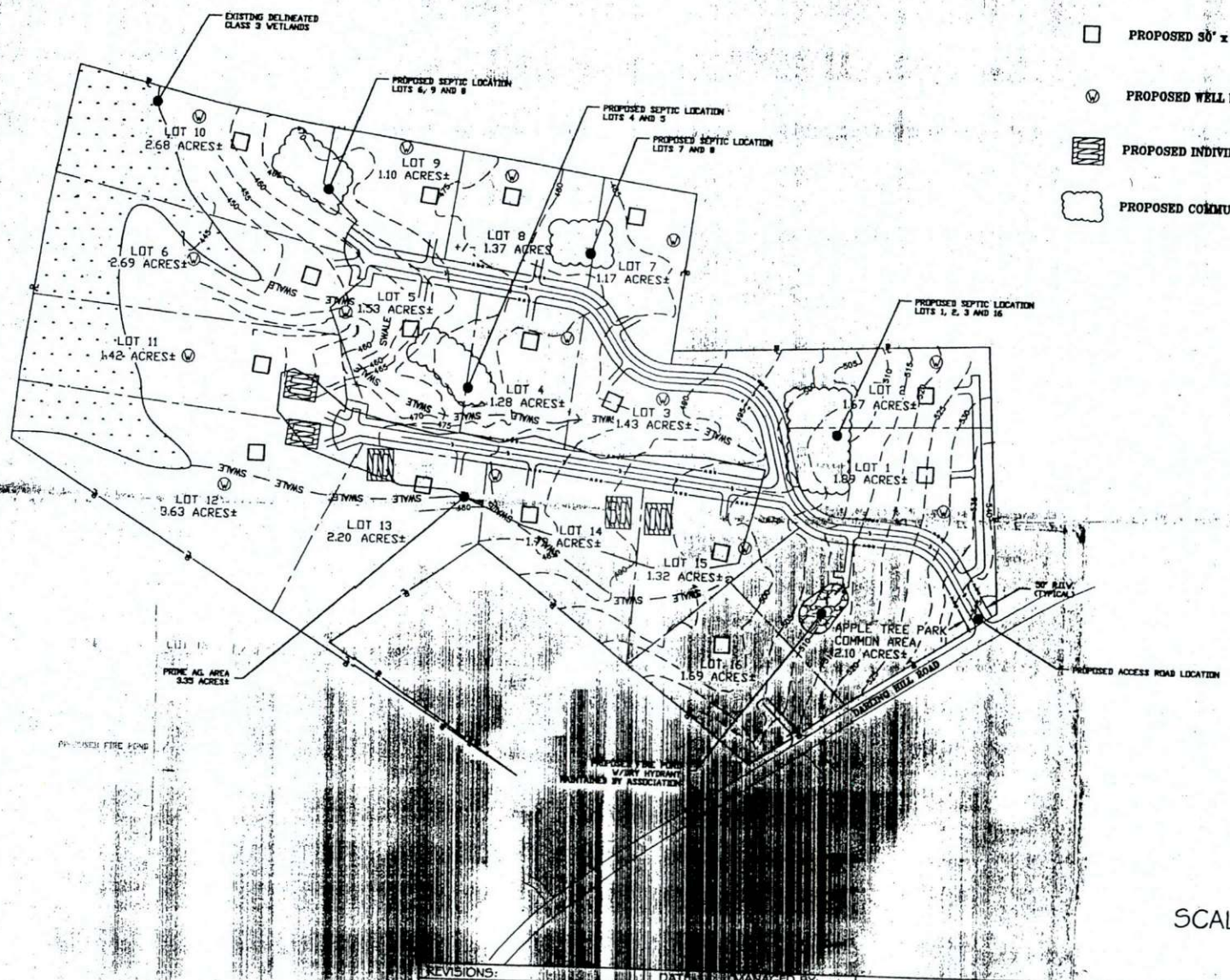
Jim moved that the Advisory Council concur with the sensitivity determination prepared by Scott Dillon of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation on May 5, 2004 and revised based on a field inspection on May 11, 2004 based on the Environmental Predictive Model for Locating Precontact Archeological Sites. George seconded the motion. Peter asked if Mr. Chimileski had any questions. He wants to know what that means. Peter said it is clearly significant. Mr. Chimileski said that Indian Point is highly developed with an industrial park, hospital and health campus, and several residential developments. Jim stated the developments could have destroyed some sites, but that does not diminish the potential importance of this site, in fact, it may make the remaining sites all the more important.

George asked whether avoidance could protect sites and avoid the need for archeological studies. Scott responded that only the District Commission can require archeological studies. He said that local planning, before the DHP was aware of the project, had molded the project in ways that are not easy to change now. Scott said he has cleared 4 house lots, but it would be hard to alter other aspects of the plan. The developer needs to build all the house lots in order to make the project feasible. Mr. Fleming joined the conference call at this point. Mr. Fleming asked if the Advisory Council had seen the e-mail he had sent. Staff recapped the points made earlier about the email. The Council voted on the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor. Beth moved the Council adjourn.

The Council adjourned at 10:53.

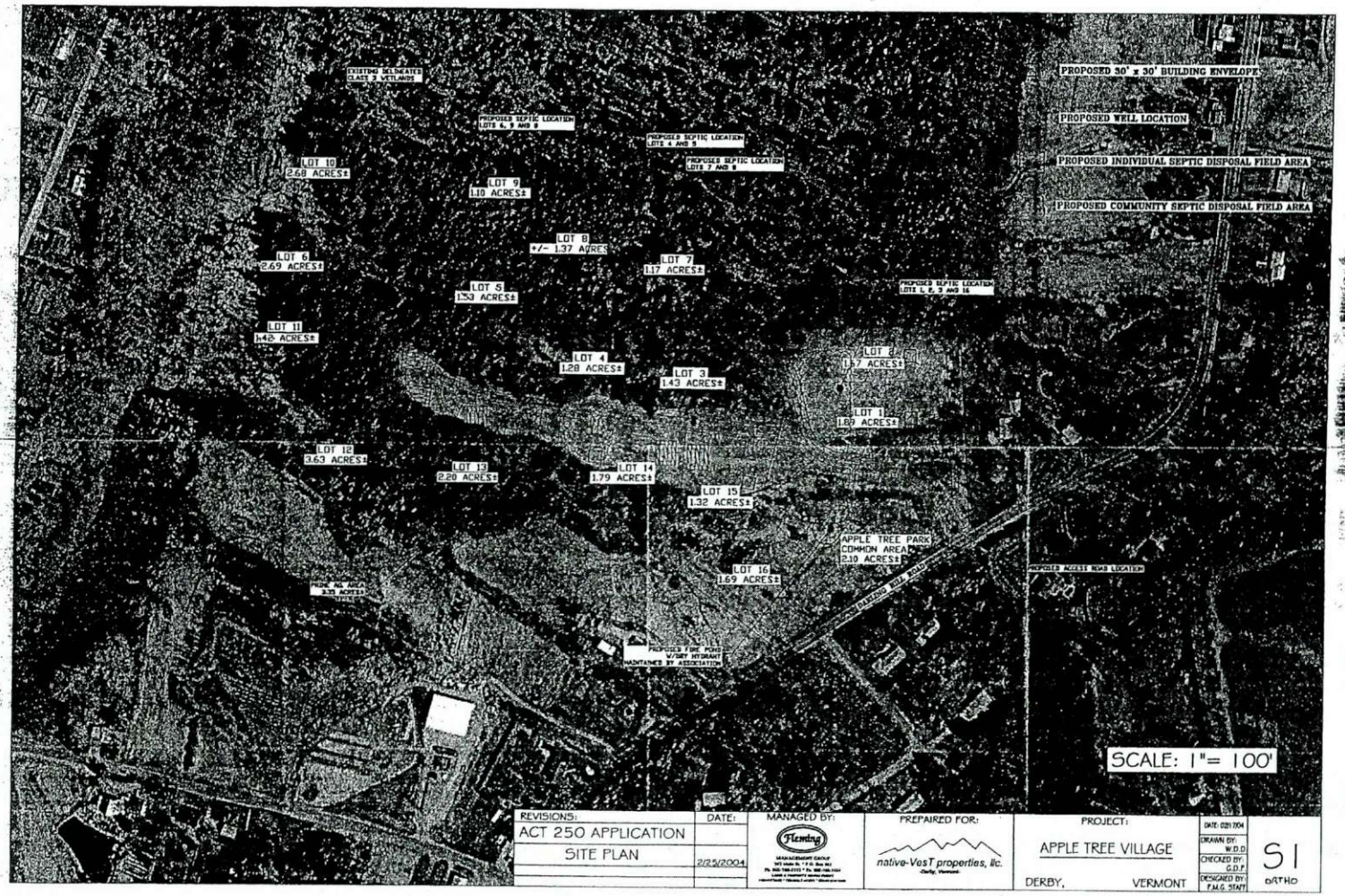
POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL_____

Pgs. 1-2



SCALE: 1"= 100'

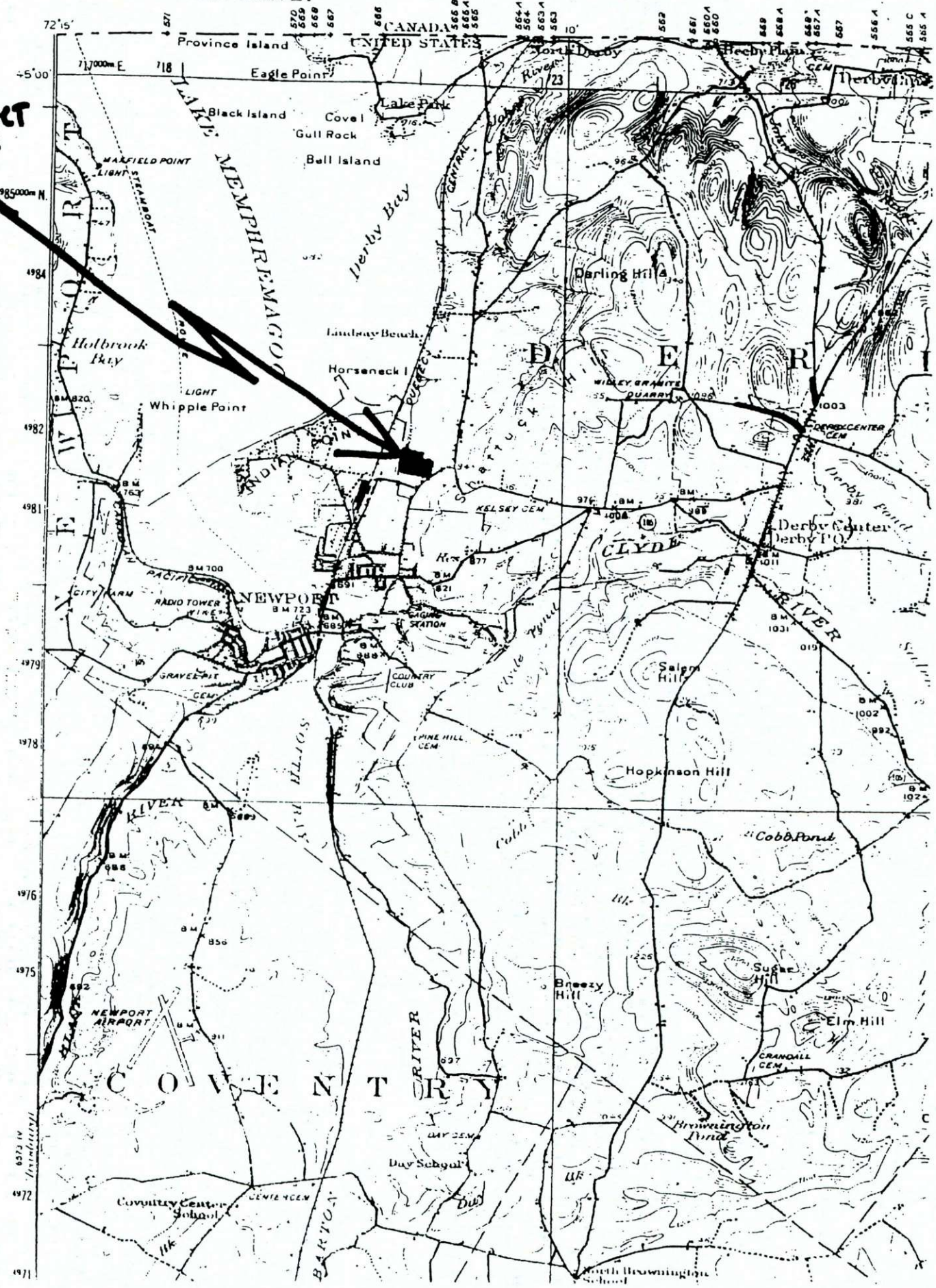
REVISIONS:	DATE:	MANAGED BY:	PREPARED FOR:	PROJECT:		
ACT 250 APPLICATION		Fleming Management Group	native-VesT properties, llc. Derby, Vermont	APPLE TREE VILLAGE	DATE: 02/17/04	S1
SITE PLAN	2/25/2004			DERBY, VERMONT	DRAWN BY: W.D.D	
					CHECKED BY: G.D.F.	
					DESIGNED BY: F.M.G. STAFF	



REVISIONS:	DATE:	MANAGED BY:	PREPARED FOR:	PROJECT:		
ACT 250 APPLICATION		Fleming MANAGEMENT GROUP	native-VesT properties, llc. Derby, Vermont	APPLE TREE VILLAGE	DATE: 02.01.2004	S1
SITE PLAN	2/25/2004				DRAWN BY: W.D.D.	
					CHECKED BY: G.D.F.	
				DERBY, VERMONT	DESIGNED BY: F.M.G. STAFF	0ATH0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF VERMONT
REPRESENTED BY THE STATE GE



State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Thursday, June 10, 2004, at 10:00 a.m., in the Board Room at the Kellogg Hubbard Library, 135 Main Street, Montpelier, Vermont.

I.	Schedule/Confirm Future Meeting Dates	10:00
II.	Old Business	
	A. Advisory Council Retreat Discussion	10:05
III.	Minutes – April & May, 2004 Meetings	10:15
IV.	National Register Preliminary Review	10:20
	A. The Grafton Public Library, Grafton	
	B. The Old Post Office, Grafton	
	C. The Old Fire House, Grafton	
	D. Gregory Klimock House, Mt. Holly	
V.	National Register Final Review	11:00
	A. Solomon Goodrich Homestead, Georgia	
	B. Kazon Building, West Rutland	
	C. Sabin-Wheat Farm, Putney	
VI.	New Business	
	A. Digital Survey Technology Demonstration & Update	11:30
	LUNCH	12:00
VII.	SHPO Report	12:45
VIII.	Archeology Report	1:15
IX.	Old Business Continued	
	B. Update on Native-Vest Properties, Derby	1:30

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

June 10, 2004

Members Present:	Peter Mallary, Chair Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair George Turner, Architect David Donath, Historian Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member Tracy Martin, Citizen Member
Members Absent:	James Petersen, Archeologist
Staff Present:	Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant Sue Jamele, National & State Register Specialist Jane Lendway, SHPO Mary Stadalnick, Summer Intern Eileen Heidelman, Summer Intern

The Vermont Advisory Council meeting was called to order by the Chair at 10:10 a.m. in the Board Room at the Kellogg Hubbard Library, Montpelier, Vermont.

I. Schedule

Meetings are scheduled for July 13 at the Justin Morrill Homestead in Strafford, August 12, possibly near Grand Isle, where the Preservation Trust of Vermont will be meeting that day, and possibly a retreat on September 15 & 16 in Grand Isle.

II. Old Business

A. Advisory Council Retreat Discussion – The Council will meet in Grand Isle on September 15 & 16. Nancy, Jane and Peter will work out the details.

III. Minutes

Glenn moved to accept the April minutes as written, Dave seconded. The vote was unanimous. Beth moved to accept the May minutes with the following change: add "similar" to page two,

paragraph three, last sentence, before the word "significance", George seconded. The vote was unanimous.

IV. National Register Preliminary Review

The Council had previously received a summary of each of the projects prior to the meeting. Sue summarized the following projects and passed around original photos.

A. The Grafton Public Library, Grafton
B. The Old Post Office, Grafton
C. The Old Fire House, Grafton

The Council had concerns about listing these three properties individually when clearly there is a district that could be established. Sue recommends listing in order to raise awareness in the community. She states that the group doing the work is not financially or organizationally prepared to take on a district nomination. The Council agreed these were excellent nominations but is interested in finding out how the Windham Foundation feels about a district nomination. Peter will talk with Stephan Morse of the Foundation and offer a follow-up with Jane. Nominations should include the evolution of the buildings and the context of regional architectural patterns. Glenn noted that there are two similar buildings in Saxton's River.

D. Gregory Klimock House, Mt. Holly - The Council had previously received a summary of the project prior to the meeting. The Council agreed this was an interesting property. Glenn noted that the house itself isn't outstanding but represents a movement that is important to what Vermont is today. He said the movement was part of the 'Yale invasion' when Yale students could leave school, go to Vermont and build cheap places for themselves. Dave called the movement a "social phenomenon". Glenn noted that people should be encouraged to preserve this type of building, as they are part of the history of what happened in Vermont in the 1960's and 70's.

V. National Register Final Review

A. Soloman Goodrich Homestead - The Council had previously received a copy of the nomination prior to the meeting. Glenn moved to nominate under Criteria A & C, Dave seconded. The vote was unanimous.

B. Kazon Building, West Rutland – The Council had previously received a copy of the nomination prior to the meeting. Dave moved to nominate under Criteria A & C. The vote was unanimous. George said it is critical to save the steel sash and Jane responded that they will be following the Secretary's Standards and therefore, the sash will be preserved.

C. Sabin Wheat Farm, Putney – The Council had previously received a copy of the nomination prior to the meeting. George moved to nominate under Criteria A & C, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

VI. New Business

A. Digital Survey Technology Demonstration & Update - Nancy gave a demonstration of the new digital survey technology that the Division has been developing. The methodology uses PDA's, small handheld computers, and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to record field data on historic buildings. The PDA's have input screens with text boxes, checkboxes, anad picklists of descriptive terms for recording standardized information about the buildings. The data will be saved in a searchable historic buildings database also under development, and will be printed out in a format that duplicates the standard Historic Sites and Structures Survey form. Nancy noted that the new technology seems to be rekindling community interest in survey projects.

VII. SHPO Report

Jane reports that Eric is recuperating well after his heart surgery. He is expected to be back in the office by the end of July.

The Historic Preservation Fund will be level funded for the coming year.

The Capital Bill included $90,000 for the Barn Grant Program and $150,000 for the Historic Preservation Grant Program. The Council agreed that perhaps they should devote more time to talk with legislators to advocate for more funding. They will discuss this at the retreat in September.

Jane will be sitting on a summer study committee that has been created by the legislature to look into the consolidation of state-funded historic preservation activities. Jane and Peter will talk with Council Members to determine who will represent them at the table. Peter stated that he did not wish to serve on the committee. Council members wondered how the study committee fits with the statutory roles assigned to the Council.

Through the appropriations bill, the Department of Buildings & General Services will manage a $325,000 grant program. Jane asked the Council if they are interested in reviewing the projects that could potentially affect historic buildings and the Council agreed they would want to review those projects that have a potential adverse effect. The Council would delegate review of non-adverse effects to the Division staff.

Jane reports that the National Trust has named Vermont to the "Eleven Most Endangered Places". The Council briefly discussed Wal-Mart's desire to expand in Vermont and decided to talk about this issue and perhaps put together a statement. They will discuss at the next AC meeting.

VIII. Archeology Report – No report, Jim Petersen not present.

Beth moved to adjourn, Dave seconded. Vote unanimous to adjourn at 2:45 p.m.

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Tuesday, July 13, 2004, at 10:00 a.m. in Conference Room A/B, 6th Floor, National Life Building, Montpelier, Vermont.

I.	Schedule/Confirm Future Meeting Dates	10:00
II.	Minutes – June 2004	10:10
III.	National Register Final Review A. Brattleboro Downtown Historic District Increase	10:15
IV.	State Register Review & Designation A. Old North End, Burlington	10:30
V.	New Business A. Response to Endangered Places Listing	11:15
	Lunch	12:00
VI.	SHPO Report	1:00

July 13, 2004

Members Present:	Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair George Turner, Architect David Donath, Historian Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member Tracy Martin, Citizen Member
Members Absent:	Peter Mallary, Chair James Petersen, Archeologist
Staff Present:	Jane Lendway , State Historic Preservation Officer Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant Sue Jamele, National & State Register Specialist

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation meeting was called to order by the Vice-Chair at 10:10 a.m. in Conference Room A/B, Sixth Floor, National Life Building, Montpelier, Vermont.

I. Schedule

Meetings are scheduled for August 12 at the Grand Isle Lake House, where the Preservation Trust of Vermont will be meeting that day (Dave Donath noted that he will not be there). The AC retreat will be September 15 & 16 also at the Grand Isle Lake House, to begin at 3:00 on the 15th and end around 2:00 on the 16th (Tracy noted that she will not get there until dinner time on the 15th). Beth will look into Hildene as a meeting location for the October 26 meeting. It was stated that John McLeod, Architectural Consultant for the film, "My Architect" will be giving a talk in Middlebury on the evening of October 26.

II. Minutes

The following changes were made to the minutes: page 3, under section C. Sabin Wheat Farm, change nominated to nominate; add adjournment information to the end of the minutes. George moved to accept the minutes as amended, David seconded. The vote was unanimous.

III. National Register Final Review

A. Brattleboro Downtown Historic District Increase

The Council had previously received a summary of the project prior to the meeting. Sue summarized and passed around original photos. Sue noted that she received no comments. Following are the highlights of the discussion:

- Add to the nomination, the context of the Holstein Building being an important part of American Agricultural History.

- Look beyond Vermont and broaden the context of the Association and its importance on a national level and how the dairy industry was rapidly changing in the 1950's and 60's.

- The loss of the Dutch architecture and its relation to the Holsteins makes it hard to nominate the building for its architectural significance unless more information is added on the architects of the building.

David made a motion to send the nomination back for further articulation of the historical significance in the context of American agricultural history up to and including the 1950's & 60's and to include articulation about bringing modernism to Vermont. George seconded. The vote was unanimous.

IV. State Register Review & Designation

A. Old North End, Burlington

Sue stated that this project is survey work that was conducted in the Old North End for the Burlington CLG in 1994 & 1996. The streets presented for review were North Champlain and Spring Streets. Glenn had reviewed all the forms on behalf of the Council and had driven through the neighborhood. He raised questions on the contributing/non-contributing status of some of the buildings. After looking at the survey sheets, the Council did not think they had enough information to make a decision on adding this area to the State Register. The Council did not have time to read the street statement of significance during the meeting. They asked for the following information:

- A map of the area including boundaries of the area proposed for designation and showing areas/properties already listed.

- Street photos in order to see patterns and how the buildings relate to each other.

- A summary statement of significance.

- Recent clear photos or slides of each building.

The Council suggested that a future CLG grant requirement might be to ask the consultant to prepare a presentation to the Council for their review.

VI. SHPO Report

- Eric will be returning to work for a few hours each day starting July 19.

- Historic Sites Tours are planned for July 20 and September 21. The objective of the two trips is to seek suggestions on how we might better improve our operation. Those invited are State Agency Secretaries or designees, State Legislators, and other key folks that might play a role in the historic site system.

- Jane attended a narrated demonstration of the reenactment of the Battle of Hubbardton at the Hubbardton Battlefield State Historic Site. This was an educational and moving experience and is an example of why the historic sites are important. She highly recommends it to others.

- Jane talked with Kevin Dorn about working with BGS. Kevin suggests the Agency start working on a programmatic agreement for BGS projects that might have an impact on historic resources. The Council does not feel there is the level of trust needed to have a PA with BGS that delegates review authority broadly, like the AOT PA. The Council wants to retain ability to have a dialog on major projects. This PA can be more process oriented. Jane will provide a list of what the Division wishes to accomplish in a PA and discuss with the Council.

- The first Legislative Study Committee meeting for combining all historic activities in the State of Vermont will be held on August 9 or 10. Dave Donath has agreed to serve on the committee on behalf of the Council. He addressed the Council, saying that he agrees to serve on this Committee with an open mind to a process that will consider the possibility of consolidation of state supported historical agencies. He indicated that his participation could be effective only if the Council supported this open approach. The Council asked that there be an open dialog as the process of the Committee moves forward. Dave noted that he would like to see how to build the capacity for funding for the historic sites system and how to leverage more private resources. The Council agreed that Dave would serve them well on the Committee.

V. New Business

A. Response to Endangered Places Listing

The Council had received a copy of Dave Donath's commentary (attached) prior to the meeting, and they praised Dave for a well done piece. Dave noted that the op-ed piece began as a proposed calling for a symposium around sprawl issues. The Woodstock Foundation would like to sponsor a summit in the year to come up with policy on Cultural Heritage Tourism. The Council agreed that this is not about Wal-Mart but more about sprawl in general. They are interested in talking with PTV at a future date about making the endangered listing more global. Perhaps the Council could meet with the PTV Board over lunch during the meeting on August 12. Possible topics include:

sprawl; the Legislative Study Committee; and, public participation in the Survey process. Jane and Nancy will follow up with PTV.

Beth moved to adjourn, George seconded. The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation July 13, 2004

National Register Final Review Criteria

A. Brattleboro Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase) A and C

Town sponsored amendment adds the 1923 Plaza Park and the 1917 Holstein Association Building as contributing resources, as well as the Main Street Bridge as noncontributing. Adding these three properties defines the southern end of the commercial district and recognizes the Park's relationship to Union Station and the Holstein Association Building. With the Wells fountain at the north end of the district, and Plaza Park at the southern end, the public spaces nicely frame Main Street and define the edges of the downtown.

Plaza Park's rustic stone border walls, set in a semi-circular pattern, are constructed out of the same reddish colored rubble stone as the adjacent c. 1915 Union Station. The Park's design combines the formality of walks and fountain with naturalistic design. The Park was designed to compliment and visually integrate the railroad station and adjacent Holstein Association Building whose concrete trim matches the concrete coping on the Park's stonewalls.

The Holstein Association Building, as it rises above Plaza Park, forms the visual backdrop for the view down Main Street. The T-shaped building was constructed in three phases and is of red brick with contrasting white stone and concrete details. The original 1917 section was constructed in the Dutch Revival style with stepped parapets that were altered in the 1951 renovation that added an International Style addition and roofline that blended the two sections. Like the original building, the addition also used brick accented with stone and stone colored concrete and has characteristic ribbons of single sash windows. A 1960 addition continued the modernist style with flat rooflines and horizontally oriented fenestration. The building, although having lost much of its original Dutch Revival character and original windows, retains references to it, and is one of few International style structures in Brattleboro. The building was constructed as the home of the Holstein-Friesian Association, a national dairy cow breed organization recording and promoting improvement of the breed and its milk production.

The Main Street Bridge is a steel beam structure built in 1938 and substantially altered in 2003. The current bridge retains the stone abutments of earlier bridges on this site but are now capped in concrete and carry a new steel and concrete deck with a 2003 modified steel replica of the original distinctive decorative fleur-de-lis and lattice iron railing. Non-contributing due to the considerable loss of its historic fabric.

Recommendation: Vote to approve the nomination under criteria A and C.

State Register Review and Designation | Criteria

Old North End, Burlington | A and C

Review of Survey work conducted in the Old North End for the Burlington CLG in 1994-95 and 1996. Glen has been reviewing the survey forms this past month and will present his comments and recommendations. This is part of an effort to catch up on backlogged survey work that needs review and designation resulting from projects conducted by CLG communities in the past decade.

Recommendation: Vote to list under criteria A and C

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Thursday, August 12, 2004, at 12:00 p.m. at the Grand Isle Lake House in Grand Isle, Vermont.

I.	Working Lunch – Joint Discussion with PTV Board	12:00
II.	Old Business A. Endangered Places Listing/Sprawl	1:45
III.	National Register Final Review **A**. Burlington Traction Company **B**. Multiple Property Documentation Form "Prehistoric and Historic Resources of Shelburne, Vermont", Associated Historic Context " Agricultural Resources of Shelburne, Vermont. 1760-1954" **C.** Sutton Farm, Shelburne	2:45
IV.	National Register Preliminary Review **A**. Johnny Seesaw's, Peru	3:15
V.	CLG Grants	3:30
VI.	SHPO Report	3:40
VII.	Archeology Report	3:50
VIII.	Schedule/Meeting Dates	4:05
IX.	Minutes	4:10
X.	New Business A. Agenda for September 15/16 Retreat	4:15

August 12, 2004

Members Present:	Peter Mallary, Chair Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair George Turner, Architect David Donath, Historian Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member
Members Absent:	Tracy Martin, Citizen Member James Petersen, Archeologist
Staff Present:	Jane Lendway , State Historic Preservation Officer Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant Sue Jamele, National & State Register Specialist Eric Gilbertson, Deputy SHPO
Guests Present:	Paul Bruhn, Preservation Trust of Vermont Ann Cousins, Preservation Trust of Vermont Doug Porter, Preservation Trust of Vermont PTV Board Members

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation meeting was called to order by the Chair at 1:45 p.m. at the Grand Isle Lake House in Grand Isle, Vermont.

I. Joint Discussion with PTV Board

Gerritt Kouwenhoven, Chair of the Preservation Trust of Vermont, welcomed the Council to the Lake House. The Council and PTV Board members and staff discussed the background and current work of the Legislative Study Committee on History. Paul Bruhn, David Donath and Jane Lendway are on the Committee, and they summarized the Committee meeting that was held on August 9. People expressed their feelings about the concept of merging history-related state programs, specifically the Division and the Vermont Historical Society, into a single organization. Some felt that it might be a good idea, or at least should be studied, and others felt that the Division is best located where it is, in the Agency of Commerce and Community Development, with Economic Development, Travel and Tourism, Community Development, and Housing.

II. Old Business

A. Endangered Places Listing/Sprawl – George summarized the discussion the Council had at their last meeting concerning the listing. It was perceived that the listing should have concentrated more on sprawl in general and not about targeting the big box stores such as Wal-Mart. Paul Bruhn from the Preservation Trust of Vermont (PTV) was present and said that the listing was not intended to say no to Wal Mart, it is more about the proposed scale and location of their stores in Vermont. Paul agreed with the Council and expressed concern that some of the articles written had targeted Wal Mart but that was not the original intention. He explained that PTV thought the immediate challenge was the 7 proposed Wal Marts in the state and how Wal Mart is a magnet for other big box stores and it's important to know the issues when these stores propose coming to Vermont. Many folks in proposed Wal Mart locations are concerned that development will undermine the vitality of their downtown. He said that placing a Wal Mart in a community should serve the entire community. He discussed concepts to locate a Wal Mart in downtown St. Albans. Paul noted that the National Trust's designation has elevated awareness and promoted conversation and stimulated dialog.

III. National Register Final Review

A. Burlington Traction Company, Burlington – The Council had received materials prior to the meeting. Sue summarized the nomination and passed around original photos. Dave made a motion to nominate under criteria A & C, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

B. MPDF "Prehistoric & Historic Resources of Shelburne" – The Council had received materials prior to the meeting. Sue summarized the nomination. Beth made a motion to nominate under criteria A & C, Dave seconded. The vote was unanimous.

C. Sutton Farm, Shelburne – The Council had received materials prior to the meeting. Sue summarized and passed around original photos. Glenn made a motion to nominate under criteria A & C, Dave seconded. The vote was unanimous.

IV. National Register Preliminary Review

A. Johnny Seesaw's, Peru – Sue passed out materials and photos relating to this property. Sue said it had undergone many changes but much of the original architecture remains. Beth noted that she had been to the property and thought it definitely retained much of its original feel. Glenn stated it is important to get the early ski industry properties on the National Register. The Council agreed this would be a great nomination.

V. CLG Grants

Jane passed out a memo written by Chris Cochran, Tax Credit Specialist for the Division (see attached). Dave made a motion to fund the projects as proposed by Chris, Beth seconded. The vote was unanimous. A total of $9,875.61 was awarded. All three applicants were awarded as follows:

Mad River Valley Resource Comm. - $3,000.00 – Warren Dam Restoration Project
Calais - $3,500.00 – Kents Corner National Register Update
Rockingham - $3,375.61– Update Conditions Assessment of Rockingham Mtg. House

VI. SHPO Report

- Jane reports the position she previously held has been revised and approved for hiring. The new position will assist Joss in the Vermont Downtown Program.

- Jane inquired if Peter has contacted Stephen Morse from the Windham Foundation about the Grafton National Register nomination. He said he had not but would call him before the next AC meeting.

- The Division is negotiating with a cheese maker for the Plymouth Cheese Factory located at the President Calvin Coolidge State Historic Site. The hope is to have the factory up and running this fall.

- The July 12 historic sites tour was a success. There is a second tour scheduled for September 21 and the Division is hoping for a good turnout. The purpose of the tours is to educate State Officials about the sites and get ideas on how we might increase attendance.

VII. Archeology Report – no report, Jim Petersen not present

VIII. Schedule/Meeting Dates

The AC retreat will be September 15 & 16 at the Grand Isle Lake House, to begin at 3:00 on the 15th and end around 2:00 on the 16th. Meetings are scheduled for October 26 at Hildene, November 18 and December 17, both in Montpelier.

IX. Minutes

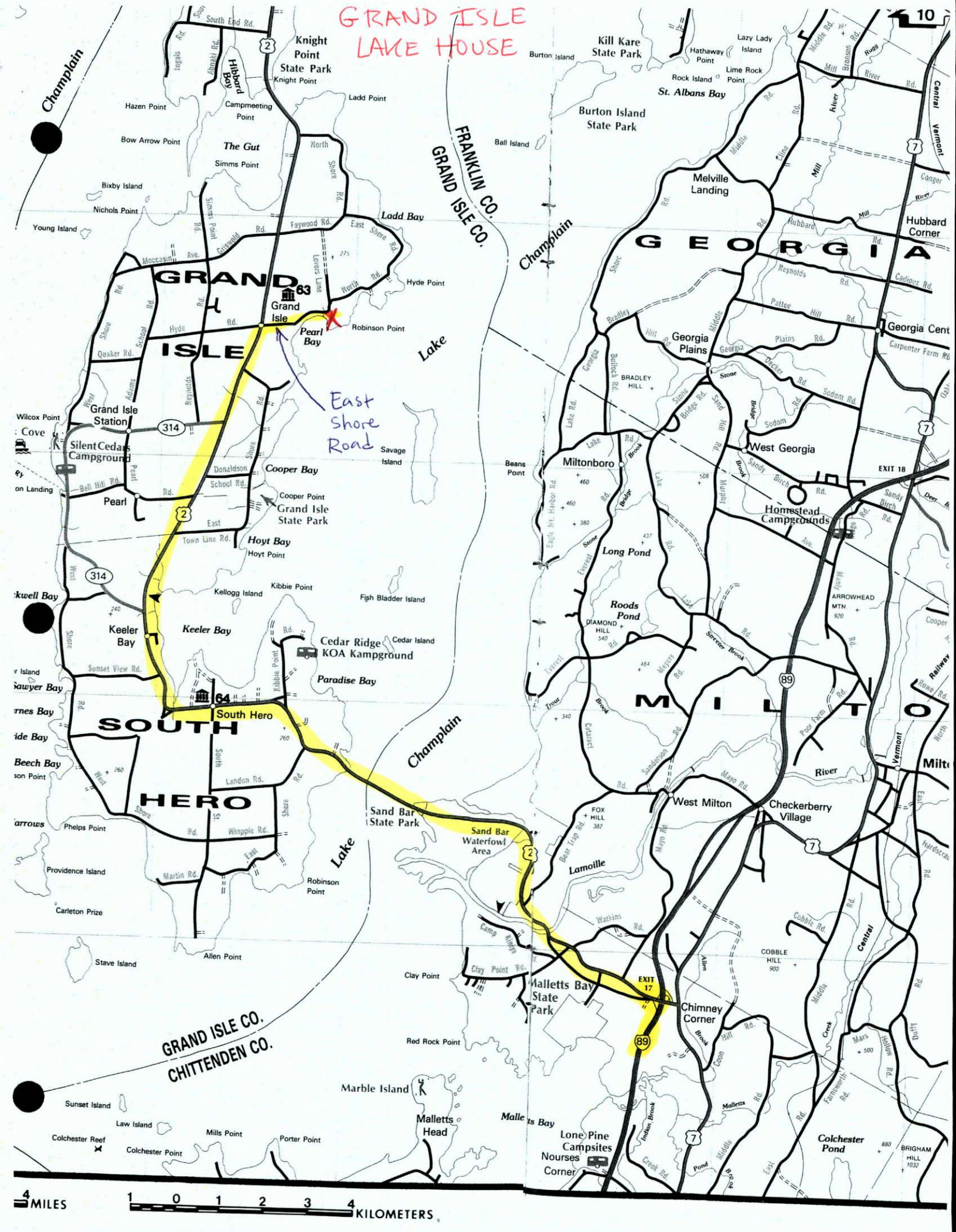
The following changes were made: pages 2 – third bullet under section III, add an "s" to architect and under section IV, change "steet" to "street".

X. New Business

A. Agenda for September 15/16 Retreat – The Council decided that Peter will work with Nancy and Jane to determine the agenda.

Beth made a motion to adjourn the meeting, Dave seconded. The meeting adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

GRAND ISLE
LAKE HOUSE



Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Retreat

Grand Isle Lake House
Grand Isle, Vermont
September 15-16, 2004

AGENDA

Wednesday, September 15

3:00	Welcome and Discussion of Retreat Schedule
3:30	Update – Buildings & General Services Memorandum of Understanding
4:00	Tour of Historic Lake House Facilities
6:00	Dinner
7:00	Status Report on Legislative Study Committee on History

Thursday, September 16

8:00	Breakfast
9:00	Advocacy and Building Support • Funding for Grants • Annual Report • Annual Meeting with Governor
10:45	Vernacular Architecture Context
11:30	Update – Process for State Register Review and Designation
11:45	National & State Register Final Review A. Downtown Essex Junction Commercial Historic District B. Fletcher-Fullerton Farm, Woodstock C. 126 Green Street, Vergennes
12:30	Working Lunch
2:00	Adjourn

September 15 & 16, 2004

Members Present: Peter Mallary, Chair
Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair
James Petersen, Archeologist
George Turner, Historic Architect
David Donath, Historian
Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member
Tracy Martin, Citizen Member

Staff Present: Jane Lendway, SHPO
Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian
Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant
Sue Jamele, SR/NR Specialist (Sept. 16 only)

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation meeting was called to order by the Chair at 3:15 at the Grand Isle Lake House in Grand Isle, Vermont.

Welcome & Discussion of Retreat Schedule

Peter welcomed and thanked members for attending the two-day retreat. Jane asked what the Council wanted to accomplish in the two days. The Council confirmed the agenda and added, "archeology curation facility" as an agenda item if there is time.

Jane gave a brief update on the BGS MOU. She states the goal is to have a working relationship between BGS and the Division for Historic Preservation for all state projects. She added that some projects slip between the cracks. The Council discussed language that might be included in the draft MOU that Jane will bring to the next meeting with BGS on October 7th. Jane will report back to the Council the outcome of that meeting.

Status Report on Legislative Study Committee on History

Following a brief summary by Jane and Dave of the last summer study committee meeting, the Council and Division staff had a lengthy discussion on the subject. Various ideas and opinions were expressed, without a single consensus. They included:

- The overall goal is to strengthen preservation in Vermont.
- More money might be leveraged for preservation if all history activities are combined.
- The Committee charge seems to be aimed at reducing expenses by combining history activities.
- The Historic Sites Program is under funded in comparison to privately owned sites.
- Cultural Heritage Tourism is a defining factor in the state.
- The study to combine history activities is a big charge and given the amount of time the committee has, it will be difficult to make a recommendation to the Legislature.

Advocacy and Building Support

The Council discussed ways to build support for preservation in Vermont – producing an Annual Report, enhancing advocacy for grants, and holding an annual meeting with the Governor.

Annual Report – The Council had the following ideas on producing an annual report:

- The report could identify long-term trends, and give last year's statistics.
- The report would summarize the basic programs and activities of the Council, the Division, and the Historic Sites.
- Grant recipient testimonials could be included in the report.
- A distribution map of grant recipients could be included.
- The report could be sent to the legislature, preservation community, the Governor's office and private citizens with a concern for historic preservation.
- The report should be produced without spending state dollars.
- The Council could donate mileage reimbursement to help offset printing costs.
- The report would be no longer that 12 pages and contain success stories with many color photos. The report should have one overall theme, with two intro pieces related to the theme.
- The Division could pull the statistical information together.
- Council Members would write the intro pieces.
- A smaller report for this January is most realistic. Designate one meeting between now and January to work on the idea. Peter, Jim and Dave will meet with Jane and Nancy to brainstorm.
- Possible sponsors are the Orton Foundation, Woodstock Foundation, Preservation Trust of Vermont or corporate sponsors like National Life, and preservation architects.
- The estimated cost is $10,000 for printing. Peter will contact the Chittenden Bank about possible donated funds or services.
- The report could be a PDF on The DHP, PTV, and VT Land Trust websites.

Funding for Grants – The Council hopes that the Annual Report can be used as a marketing tool for the HPGrant & Barn Programs and help to secure more funds for those programs.

There was discussion about possibly using the PTV newsletter as a vehicle to get worthy news out to the preservation community. Peter will talk with Paul about the Council producing a column to be included in the newsletter.

The Council is also interested in participating in the legislative lobbying efforts currently undertaken by PTV concerning grant funding. Jane will send the Council a bulleted sheet on the DHP budget with talking points.

Annual Meeting with the Governor – Jane said had extended an invitation to the Governor to meet with the Council, but probably won't hear back before the election. The Council noted that all members should be present to meet with the Governor. The meeting should be scheduled before lunch and extend an invitation to the Governor to stay. The Council agreed on the following possible topics to be discussed:

- Funding for the grant programs.
- Talk about historical resources, cultural heritage tourism and creative economy and their importance to the future of the state of Vermont.
- Show how preservation works and relates to communities such as Bellows Falls or Brandon.
- Put a positive spin on environmental review.
- Define functions of the Division and the Advisory Council.

Vernacular Architecture Context

The Council had a wide-ranging discussion on how a context could be developed for vernacular architecture. The following points were made:

- Articulate transportation developments (water, RR, auto) and associate transportation technology with architectural styles and community patterns.
- Look at a building's place in overall stylistic, community and landscape patterns, possibly with a matrix.
- Identify building/landscape relationships like setback from road, landscape setting, clustering at road intersections.
- Find facts and create interpretations of individual buildings.
- David Weitzman's books offer good ideas on researching local history.
- Map communities and go looking for what might be there.
- Give guidance to building owners on what information to provide, possibly in workbook form
    - integrity of windows, siding, outbuildings
    - framing, plan, details, fenestration
    - specifics of occupancy, building evolution
    - similar local buildings

- trends in community development and how building fits
- interesting stories

- Characterize integrity for a town, area.
- Owners not always able to provide needed information.
- Survey gives a local context.

Update – Process for State Register Review and Designation

Sue reviewed what the current process is for state register reviews and what the Division is proposing for future survey projects. Sue summarized that there are four older surveys that need to be reviewed by the Council for designation and wants input from the Council on how to handle them. According to Sue there is one survey from 1995, one from 1996, one from 2000 and one from 2001 that need attention. Jane states these are CLG-funded surveys and the Division has not brought them to the Council in a timely manner for various reasons. The Council agreed that the old surveys need to be refreshed and that good, responsible, up to date information is necessary. Dave suggested that current owner and occupancy information be provided. It was agreed that Sue will take current photos and identify buildings that have been substantially altered. Jane suggested the Council do a street walk of the neighborhood. Dave asked if the Council might revisit the owner notification policy and whether or not a property owner should be notified when SR designation is pending. For the newer surveys, Sue will send the Council a complete copy of the survey for their review and discuss at a future meeting. Sue proposed that in the future, the consultant would come before the Council to give a presentation of the properties included in the survey.

National & State Register Final Review

Downtown Essex Junction Commercial Historic District - The Council had received materials prior to the meeting. Sue summarized the nomination and passed around original photos. Dave made a motion to nominate under Criteria A & C, Jim seconded. The vote was unanimous.

Fletcher-Fullerton Farm, Woodstock – The Council had received materials prior to the meeting. Sue summarized the nomination. Glenn made a motion to nominate under Criteria A & C, Beth seconded. The vote was unanimous.

126 Green Street, Vergennes – The Council had received materials prior to the meeting. After discussing, the Council noted that this property would serve as a good contributing property but was weak as a stand-alone. They agreed that many of the basic components were lost such as the removal of the historic windows. The Council concurred that the information presented at this time is not compelling and suggested Sue go back to the property owner and work on developing the historic context.

Dave move to adjourn, Beth seconded. The vote was unanimous. The meeting adjourned at 2:05 p.m.

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Tuesday, October 26, 2004 at 9:30 a.m. in the Visitor Center/Pavilion at Robert Todd Lincoln's Hildene, Route 7, Manchester, Vermont.

I.	Schedule/Meeting Dates	9:30
II.	Minutes – August & September 2004	9:35
III.	State Register Review & Designation	
	A. 126 Green Street, Vergennes	9:45
	B. Bullis House, Grand Isle	10:00
	C. 2001 So. End Survey, Burlington	10:15
IV.	National Register Final Review	
	A. West Hartford Village Historic District	11:15
V.	HP Grants	
	Jacob Davis House, Montpelier (change scope of work)	11:30
VI.	New Business	
	A. Annual Report for 2004	11:45
	Working Lunch	
VII.	SHPO Report	12:15
VIII.	Archeology Report	12:30
	A. Archeology Curation Facility	
IX.	Hildene Tour	12:45
X.	Old Business	
	Legislative Study Committee on History - Update	2:00

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

October 26, 2004

Members Present: Peter Mallary, Chair
Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair
James Petersen, Archeologist (left at 2:00 p.m.)
George Turner, Historic Architect
David Donath, Historian
Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member (left at 2:10 p.m.)
Tracy Martin, Citizen Member (left at 2:10 p.m.)

Staff Present: Jane Lendway, SHPO
Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian
Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation meeting was called to order by the Chair at 9:45 in the Visitor Center Conference Room at Robert Todd Lincoln's Hildene, Manchester, VT.

I. Schedule/Meeting Dates – Meetings are scheduled for November 18 in Montpelier, December 17 in Montpelier and January 18 with location TBA.

II. Minutes – The August 2004 meeting had the following changes: page 3, change "folks" to "state officials" and page 1 (third line from the bottom of page), strike "many". Glenn made a motion to accept the minutes as amended, Beth seconded. The vote was unanimous.

The September 2004 meeting had the following change: add David to the 4th bullet from the bottom of page 2. Jim made a motion to accept the minutes as amended, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

III. State Register Review

A. 126 Green Street, Vergennes – The Council had received a draft Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey form for the property prior to the meeting, and Nancy showed a historic map of the village with the house on it. Nancy stated that she and Sue had done a site visit. Glenn had concerns about the date of the house. The Council agreed that even though the nomination lacked detailed historic context about the association with Haskins, it is readable and meets

criterion C. There was discussion about nominating under criteria C only but it was agreed that the property is also historically significant in the broad patterns of history of the town. Glenn made a motion to nominate under Criteria A & C, Dave seconded. The vote was unanimous.

B. Bullis House, Grand Isle – The Council had received a summary of the property prior to the meeting. Nancy gave a brief overview of her visit to the site and noted that the building was built as the parsonage for the Methodist Church that once stood across the intersection. Jane added that religion played an important role in the sparsely populated area and noted that few houses in the Champlain Islands do not have artificial siding. The Council agreed the building had good interior features but has been highly compromised on the exterior. Their recommendation was for the owner to develop the historic context and expand on the Methodist Church ties. Glenn noted that comparing the parsonage to historic photos of the church might illuminate additional architectural significance for the house.

C. 2001 South End Survey, Burlington – The Council had received copies of a portion of the 2001 South End Survey in Burlington prior to the meeting, both on disc and in a paper copy. (The Council preferred the paper copy.) After much discussion about the older neighborhood surveys such as this one, the Council came up with the following recommendations for work that should be done before the Council lists it on the State Register.

- A map showing the areas/neighborhoods that have been and are being surveyed
- Information on the expected level of integrity of buildings in the area, and on types of changes that have occurred over time
- Information on local patterns of architecture, including vernacular house types and details
- Additional historic context that covers the 1940's period that was not done in the original 1970's survey
- Additional information about each street in the neighborhood (Dave noted that he is aware of significant recent changes on Adams Court)
- More explanation of criteria used to evaluate buildings
- Updated photos – for building photos older than 5 years old.
- Current streetscape views
- District maps showing individual buildings – tax maps for individual neighborhoods might be used.
- Possibly a current owner's list keyed to street addresses

X. Old Business

Legislative Study Committee on Consolidation of State-Funded Work in History Update – Jane, Dave, and Peter each had an opportunity to give the Council a brief summary of the October 14 meeting of the Study committee. Below are highlights from a discussion that followed:

- The next and final meeting of the Study Committee is November 17, with each committee members assigned to draft portions of the final report.
- The Committee had consensus on the importance of cultural heritage and history to the fabric and economic future of Vermont, and it agreed that lack of funding is a problem

shard by both the Division for Historic Preservation (DH) and the Vermont Historical Society (VHS).

- The committee did not find consensus on the issue of consolidation of state-funded history agencies (DHP and VHS). The suggestion that the State Historic Sites might be managed by the VHS likewise did not find consensus.
- Among the portions of the final report is a "Next Steps" section now being drafted by Dave Donath and Paul Bruhn. It calls for continued discussion and exploration of more effective ways for the State to manage and deliver its cultural heritage and history programs, including collaboration, public-private partnership, and/or consolidation of agencies. Dave is recommending a formal process to continue the discussion, possibly a broad-based Governor-appointed commission that would take testimony from immediate stakeholders and deliberate. Paul is recommending a less formal collaborative process among stakeholders.

IV. National Register Final Review

A. West Hartford Village Historic District – The Council had received a copy of the nomination prior to the meeting. Nancy read one letter from a property owner stating he was objecting to his property being included in the historic district. George made a motion to accept the nomination under criteria A and C, Dave seconded. The vote was unanimous.

V. HP Grants

Jacob Davis House, Montpelier – Nancy summarized that this was a $7,500 grant awarded in 2001 and the property owners have requested a change in the scope of work. The grant was given for roof repairs, but the owners have decided that structural repairs need to be done first, and they would like to use the money for structural repairs. Nancy noted that Eric recommends reallocating the money. Dave made a motion to reallocate the money as presented, Glenn seconded. The vote was unanimous.

VII. SHPO Report

- Jane attended a meeting with Tom Visser and Linda Seavy from UVM about their master plan. There was problem with a carriage barn that was taken down instead of being rehabilitated in place. The Division plans to meet with UVM quarterly to discuss the University's preservation and construction plans.

- The ACCD legislative initiatives have been sent to the Governor. They include increasing Tax Credit Caps for the Vermont Downtown Program.

- A cheesemaker has been hired at Plymouth. Tom Gilbert took over as of October 1.

- The Historic Sites Program has been working with Wendy Wilton from the Small Business Development Center and expects a business plan by the end of the year.

VI. New Business

A. Annual Report for 2004 – No discussion, the Division will set up a meeting for Dave, Jim, Jane and Nancy to brainstorm.

VIII. Archeology Report – as written by Jim Petersen

The 2004 field season for Vermont archaeology is drawing to a close, after some notable successes and one set back. On the positive side, the DHP continues to make progress on its GIS mapping of archaeological sensitivity. At meetings in July and September, a planning team of consultants, DHP and AOT archaeologists, and others has been working on criteria to differentiate archaeological sensitivity across the landscape; another meeting is scheduled for November. It has been decided that several consultants will be likely contracted to apply the archaeological sensitivity criteria first to selected priority river drainages and then, depending upon resources, to still other areas state-wide. Much of the consultants work will be done by next spring, likely under the support of the AOT.

Another area of progress includes the Dr. David Marvin archaeological collection currently owned by the Village of Essex Junction. Representatives of the DHP, UVM, the Vermont Archaeological Society and others met several times in the summer to respond to the Essex Junction Trustees plans to divest the Village of this highly significant and scientifically valuable artifact collection, numbering over 3,000 specimens. The first meeting of a newly constituted task force, including these groups, the Village Manager, representatives of Essex Junction schools, the Champlain Valley Exposition, the lawyer who drafted Dr. Marvin's will 40 years ago and a Bank North Trustee, met yesterday to begin focused discussions about the collection. All agreed that it needs to be kept together, kept in public hands, and used for educational purposes; these tasks will be addressed by the task force over the next few months.

On another front, AOT archaeology has had both positive outcomes and a setback in 2004. On the positive side, the Route 125 phase III data recovery excavations near the Lemon Fair in Cornwall have produced significant results related primarily to the late Archeo period, ca. 4000 – 1000 B.C., over several months. After project redesign to diminish the project effects, phase III data recovery covered 120-150 square meters of dense archaeology. Additional phase III data recovery will be undertaken there in 2005 to salvage more of the endangered cultural deposits.

The setback related to AOT archaeology this year is part of the Chittenden County Circumferential Highway (CCCH) project in Chittenden County. When the project was legally challenged in the spring, it led to a work stoppage for previously undertaken fieldwork from previous years. In other words, the laboratory work (including artifact analysis and report preparation) was suspended due to shifting, budgetary priorities and thus, no further progress will be realized for CCCH Native American archaeology, at least in the short run. Even if no further highway work is done for the CCCH project, it will be imperative to restore funding so that excavated artifacts, records, and the like can be properly synthesized and curated for the long term.

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be held on Friday, December 17, 2004, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 10 at the State House in Montpelier, Vermont.

I.	Schedule/Meeting Dates	10:00
II.	Minutes – October 2004	10:10
III.	Old Business	
	A. Legislative Study Committee on History – Update	10:15
IV.	Prepare for Annual Meeting with the Governor	11:00
V.	Annual Meeting with Governor Douglas	11:30
	Lunch	12:00
VI.	Old Business	
	B. Advisory Council Annual Report	1:00
	C. State House Expansion Project	1:30
VII.	National Register Final Review	2:00
	A. Theodore Wood House, Marshfield	
VIII.	State Register Review & Designation	2:15
	A. Vermont Railway Guest House, Charlotte	
IX.	SHPO Report	2:30
X.	Archeology Report	2:45

State of Vermont
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Life, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

December 17, 2004

Members Present: Peter Mallary, Chair
Glenn Andres, Vice-Chair
James Petersen, Archeologist
George Turner, Historic Architect
David Donath, Historian
Elizabeth Boepple, Citizen Member
Tracy Martin, Citizen Member

Staff Present: Jane Lendway, SHPO
Nancy Boone, State Architectural Historian
Shari Duncan, Administrative Assistant
Suzanne Jamele, NR/SR Specialist
Eric Gilbertson, Deputy SHPO (arrived 2:45)
Judith Ehrlich, Environmental Review Specialist (arrived 2:45)
Julie Kelliher, Department Counsel (arrived 2:45)

Visitors Present: Governor James Douglas
Mike Bertrand, Deputy Legal Counsel to the Governor

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation meeting was called to order by the Chair at 10:15 in Room 10 of the State House in Montpelier, Vermont. Peter stated that because of his new position as the leader of the Vermont Democratic Party, he will resign from the Advisory Council after today's meeting. He resigned as the Chair to be effective immediately. Beth made a motion to nominate David Donath as the Chair, Jim seconded, and the vote was unanimous. Dave took over as the Chair of the meeting.

I. Schedule/Meeting Dates – Meetings are scheduled for January 27in Burlington, February 11 in Montpelier and March 21 with location TBA

II. Minutes – Dave Donath suggested revised language for Old Business, Legislative Study Committee on Consolidation of State-Funded Work in History Update in the October 2004 meeting minutes. Glenn made a motion to accept the minutes as amended, George seconded. The vote was unanimous.

IV. Prepare for Annual Meeting with the Governor - The Council agreed while there are many things that might be discussed with the Governor, it is best to stay with two or three specific topics. Following are topics that are important to the Council: State House expansion; funding

resources for preservation, grant programs and state-owned historic sites; special legislative grants & earmarked monies; the proposed Woodstock Foundation Summit; and the Archeology Fund. After much discussion, the AC agreed to talk about resources for preservation, earmarked monies/legislative grants and the Archeology Fund.

III. Old Business

A. Legislative Study Committee on History Update - Dave and Jane gave a quick overview of the last meeting. It was stated that the report is due out anytime and the Council will receive a copy when done.

V. Annual Meeting with Governor Douglas

Dave thanked the Governor for attending and stated the Council looks forward to meeting on an annual basis. He told the Governor the Council takes its role in historic preservation seriously and meets once a month to address issues. The Governor expressed gratitude to the Council for serving and working collaboratively with other agencies, and extended an offer to help with those efforts.

The Council expressed concern with special legislative grant programs and/or earmarked monies being administered by other agencies that very well can, and sometimes do affect historic resources. For money that goes through DHP, the Council can ensure that projects are done appropriately and exercise some oversight. The Governor responded that it seems logical to have the money funneled through one department but he cannot guarantee the elimination of the earmarked/discretionary grants because it is the legislature's purview. He added that it is worth having a discussion to change the way the money is watched over and perhaps the Council could have some review with BGS and have the opportunity to comment on those projects. The Council noted that Florida reviews preservation projects in a preliminary round, and recommends priority projects to the legislature.

The Governor and the Council agreed that the State is limited in its ability to fund all requests but important to get historic preservation projects done in an appropriate way. It might be easier to develop a review role for DHP in the legislative grants process than to actually channel those grant funds through the DHP and the Council.

The suggestion of a possible archeology fund came up and the Governor had no knowledge that there was an archeology fund proposal sent to Governor Dean during his tenure. He did agree that it might make sense to explore the options.

The meeting with the Governor concluded with a general discussion of the importance of preservation in Vermont. The Governor commended Council Members for their efforts in keeping Vermont a special place and advocating for preservation of its resources through thoughtful leadership and the many partnerships with other agencies.

VI. Old Business

B. Advisory Council Annual Report – Beth volunteered to fill Peter's vacancy on the subcommittee to produce an annual report. The group decided to hold a conference call on Monday, January 10 at 8:00 a.m. to discuss the next steps.

C. State House Expansion Project – Nancy reported that she attended a Technical Advisory Committee meeting on December 9. She showed drawings for an alternative design. Following is a summary of what was discussed:

- There was a variety of opinion on what the program was supposed to cover.
- The House members thought that committee room was the issue and the Senate members questioned the space issues.
- The Legislative intent limits expansion to the east and west.
- BGS asked Moe Finegold to design a phase that will go up over the existing cafeteria. The new alternative design has more square footage than the old design, and creates a 4-story block set back deeply into the hillside (requiring extensive blasting and removal of ledge).
- Members of the Technical Committee were surprised that there was a new design. They thought that Moe was going to propose how to build only the first phase of the original design (above the cafeteria).
- Money is available to proceed with design development but no funds have been allocated to build.
- Next steps are for the committee to meet with the Chairs of the Institution Committees to get direction on what this Technical Advisory Committee should be doing.

The Council talked about their options and agreed to not take a seat on the Committee so that they can review at a later time without being encumbered by having a seat at the table. The Council will send a letter to Tom Torti saying that the Council prefers to not fill Peter's seat but wished to retain its right to review at critical times. Dave suggested a Council Member accompany Nancy to the next meeting.

VII. National Register Final Review

A. Wood House, Marshfield – The Council had received a summary of this property prior to the meeting. Sue gave a brief overview. Glenn made a motion to nominate under Criteria B and C and Peter seconded. The vote was unanimous.

VIII. State Register Review & Designation

A. Vermont Railway Guest House, Charlotte – The Council had received a summary of this property prior to the meeting. Sue gave a brief overview. Peter made a motion to nominate under Criteria A and C, Jim seconded. The vote was unanimous.

B. Maple Wind Farm, Pownal – Sue gave a summary of this property and passed around original photos. Beth made a motion to nominate under Criteria A and C, Jim seconded. The vote was unanimous.

IX. SHPO Report - Jane reports the following:

She attended the first Transition Taskforce meeting for Labor & Industry. The Fire Safety Division is moving to the Department of Public Safety. Jane states there were 30 to 40 people in attendance expressing concern on how services will be affected with the move. The DHP wants to ensure an ongoing working relationship with the Fire Safety Division. A written report is expected to the Legislature in January but because of the late hiring of the new Director, John Wood, there has been an extension request made. The group will meet again in January.

Nancy has been working on extending the same programmatic agreement that the Division has with AOT, to the Federal Transit Administration. They do a limited number of projects in Vermont but are interested in signing on as a way to prevent duplication in review. Nancy reports the agreement is ready for signing. The report has the same appendix as the AOT agreement that allows the Advisory Council to reserve the right to review if they have an Act 250 project. Nancy asked if the council wants to sign a new appendix or just insert the existing one from the original PA. They chose the latter.

Jane reports of a fire in the Wilder Building in downtown Brattleboro. Recent code improvements like covering transoms limited the spread of the fire. The Division is working with the Brattleboro downtown organization, the Preservation Trust of Vermont and the local land trust to brainstorm on saving the building.

The Agency sent a letter to the federal Department of Defense and Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC), asking for guidance in how to proceed with the War of 1812 remains found on North Street, Burlington, during the Old North End Revitalization Project being done by VTrans. To date, no response has been received. A meeting has been set up for January 5 with representatives from Senator's Jeffords & Leahy's office, Burlington Mayor Peter Clavelle, Jane Lendway and Agency Secretary Kevin Dorn. The purpose of the meeting is to determine where to go from here, who has authority, and how to plan for further action.

Eric Gilbertson, Judith Ehrlich, & Julie Kelliher, Department Staff; join the meeting (2:45 p.m).

Jane noted that the Division received a request from Harvey Carter to come before the Council. Mr. Carter is the attorney for the opponents of the Northwest Reliability Project that will pass near Shelburne Farms and Shelburne Museum. The opponents do not agree with the Division's written decision that as long as certain conditions are met, there will be no adverse effect to the historic resources. The project is a State of Vermont undertaking under the Public Service Board. Judy explained that the process is in its closing phase and too late for additional testimony. Eric added that the Division has been very involved, meeting with Velco consultants and conducting site visits. He stated that as long as conditions such as pole height are met, there will be no adverse impact. Harvey Carter and opponents assert that any and all work will be adverse since Shelburne Farms is a National Historic Landmark. Julie Kelliher, Department Counsel, reiterated that the proceedings are closed for evidence and a decision is expected mid-January. Nancy said it is appropriate for the group to come before the Council but perhaps untimely since it is so late in the proceedings. Beth offered to communicate with Harvey to find out the purpose of coming to Council. She will contact Julie after talking with Harvey.

X. Archeology Report – as written by Jim Petersen

With the onset of winter, archeology fieldwork has come to a close statewide for another year. Nonetheless, it has proven to be a busy autumn both in terms of various new discoveries and long-term planning efforts. A few are summarized here.

First of all, archeological survey work in Alburg for a new municipal water system recently demonstrated why such exploratory work is important before development of sensitive properties: as many as 3-4 prehistoric sites were identified by a private consultant within the first few areas studied, including a human burial near an existing road and Lake Champlain, and a probable St. Lawrence Iroquoian habitation site in an unsuspected location, well away from water on the highest point of land in the town. The first of these discoveries shows the importance of studying previously disturbed areas in some cases, while the second demonstrates that we must continue to be vigilant about where we look for archeological sites; we simply cannot "model" where all significant resources will be preserved. In the case of the burial, additional work will be needed to define the boundaries of the accompanying site and some of it may need to be salvaged before construction of the water system, but the burial can be avoided. Consultation with the Abenaki by the VT DHP demonstrated that the present Native burial-related protocol is effective when all relevant parties (consultant, regulatory agency, and Natives) work together.

Other discoveries in various other project areas around the state have also demonstrated the importance of Act 250 required archeology. For example, one or more very ancient sites were recently discovered in advance of development of a gravel pit in the Bristol area. Act 250 archeology continues to be as important as Section 106 mandated work. Sometimes these studies are easily resolved and sometimes not. For example, the War of 1812 burials discovered in the North Street area of Burlington have attracted considerable attention, after salvage of about twelve, in advance of a street improvement project sponsored by the VT AOT. However, several other newly identified burials remain in the ground there and it has been difficult to get anyone to take responsibility for them, since the AOT feels that they are not responsible and the US Army seems uninterested as well. Efforts are currently underway to secure support from the Army for their recovery. Literally, hundreds and hundreds of other related burials probably remain to be protected and/or properly recovered under the streets and yards of the "old North End" of Burlington. This will be a resource management issue for preservationists far into the future.

On another front completely, long-range planning related to several previously reported projects has consumed a lot of time this autumn. For example, representatives of UVM Anthropology and the DHP has helped resolve the fate of the Dr. David Marvin artifact collection in Essex Junction. A series of meetings have led to the preliminary conclusion that the best solution would be to donate this highly significant collection to the UVM Fleming Museum, since the village is no longer able to properly care for it after 40 years. Hopefully, this solution will be worked out in the new year.

Secondly, various parties are also working on the management of archeological resources discovered in and near the project area of the AOT's Route 78 highway project in Swanton. To its credit, the AOT has worked hard to minimize planned disturbance of these deeply stratified sites, but nonetheless, the impact to several sites will be extensive. Now, planning for an expected phase III data recovery program is underway and the needed work will likely represent the largest archeological effort ever undertaken for a single resource or set of resources in Vermont.

Finally, the site sensitivity GIS mapping project being conducted by the DHP has been ongoing and several meetings have been held in recent months. It now appears that the DHP will relinquish primary work on the mapping to several consultants, with funding provided by the AOT. The ultimate use(s) of the expected statewide maps are still somewhat up in the air, however, since the archeologists do not feel that such maps, no matter how well conceived of and designed, will ever completely replace the need for some preliminary project assessments in the field. The maps will not be a replacement for fieldwork in other words, but they will serve to provide some sense of whether or not a particular project does or does not have archeological sensitivity.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by Shari Duncan.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation December 17, 2004

State Register Review and Designation Criteria

A. Maple Wind Farm, Pownal A and C

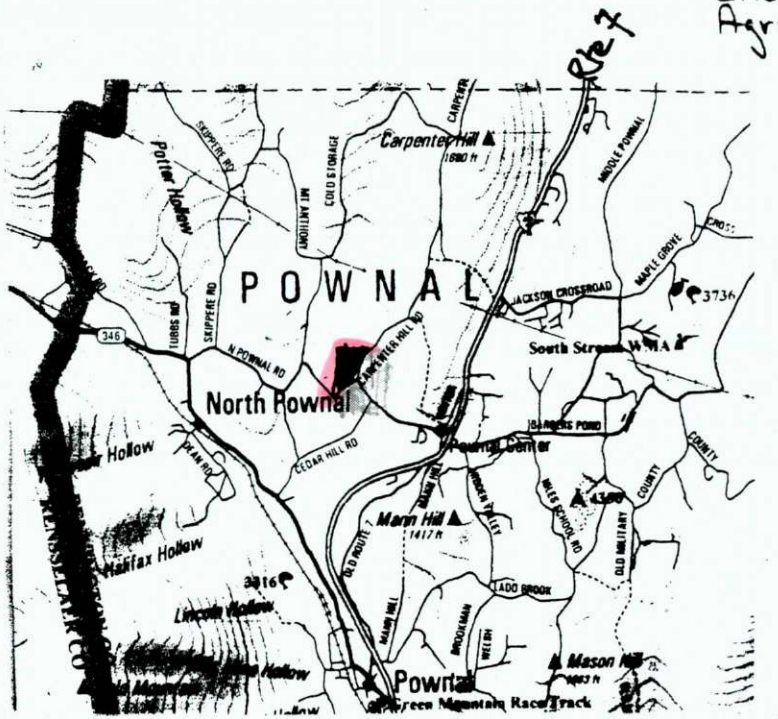
Request by owner to list property on State Register. Outstanding example of a 19th century mixed-use hill farm including the main farmhouse and 14 related outbuildings. Farmhouse is a c.1840 1 ½ story, slate roofed, Greek Revival style, side hall plan house with c. 1876 ell and a c.1898 kitchen ell. An Italianate style porch wraps around the front of the main block and c.1876 ell. Main block of house is embellished with full entablature and cornice returns.

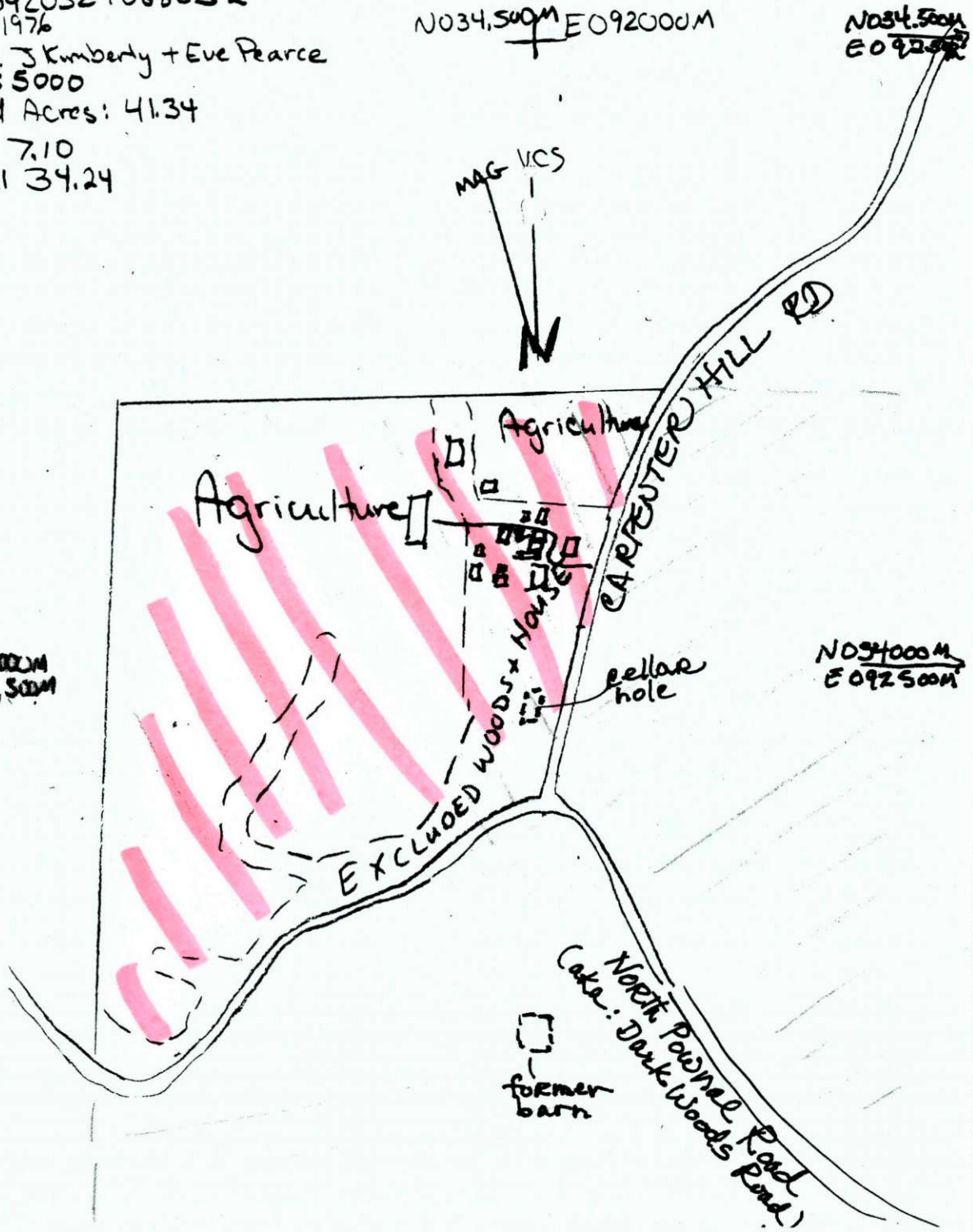
Outbuildings include four barns, woodshed and creamery, corn crib, outhouse, chicken coops, ice house, smoke house all of which reflect the diversified farming operation typical of a 19th century hill farm.

Recommendation: Property clearly meets the Registration Requirements for a Farmstead under the Agricultural Resources of Vermont MPDF. Recommend listing under A and C.

Maple Wind Farm
Pownal, Vermont

Eve Pearce
Pownal, VT
Orthophotos 092032 + 088032
Series 5000 1976
Map drawn by: J Kimberly + Eve Pearce
Scale 1:5000
Total Listed Acres: 41.34
Excluded 7.10
Agricultural 34.24





Pearce property - 41.34 acres
H. Armstrong property ± 90 acres
J. + C. Johnston property ± 45 acres

former Wilcox/Gardner property ± 180 acres

N
E
W
S
1.
2.
3.
4.
5
7.
8.
9.
12.
13.
15.

KEY TO AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
MAPLE WIND FARM
POWNAL, VERMONT
EVE PEARCE

1. **HOUSE**
2. **WOODSHED and CREAMERY**
3. **SLEIGH BARN**
4. **CORNCRIB**
5. **HORSEBARN**
6. **GARAGE**
7. **OUTHOUSE**
8. **HOG BARN WOODSHED**
9. **HOG BARN**
10. **SMALL CHICKEN COOP**
11. **BIG CHICKEN COOP**
12. **ICE HOUSE**
13. **SMOKE HOUSE**
14. **MILK HOUSE**
15. **COW BARN**
16. **THE STONE HOUSE**

NOTES ON BUILDINGS KEYED TO AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
MAPLE WIND FARM
POWNAL, VERMONT
EVE PEARCE

1. **HOUSE.** The original portion (southern end with east-west ridge) is said to have been built about 1840. It is post and beam construction with plank walls. The addition (with north-south ridge) was built in or before 1876. The kitchen ell (with east-west ridge and end chimney) was added about 1898. The kitchen is framed. The roof is slate applied over wood shingles (which is the case with almost all of the slate roofs here). It first got telephone service in 1912 and a furnace and running water in 1928. The house has evolved a little, but not all that much. It still has a stone cellar with dirt floor, a brick cistern, a closet chimney in the kitchen, and heat and plumbing on the first floor only.

2. **WOODSHED and CREAMERY.** This building is divided equally for the two functions. A door from each space faces the kitchen wing of the house. The woodshed is on the west end of the building, is unfinished and has a second door (west end). It holds about nine cords of wood and is still in use. The creamery has a finished floor and walls, minimal plumbing and a soapstone sink. Equipment may have been run by a motor housed in the woodshed. Post and beam construction, slate roof.

3. **SLEIGH BARN.** This barn has three bays, two of which have no sill on the west side to allow equipment to enter. In the 1930s the northern bay was used as a garage. There is a stairway to the loft which has two small doors on the west side. A fanning mill still sits on a suspended platform beneath a hole in the loft floor through which grain was apparently fed. The southern bay was converted to an apartment about 1933 to provide a winter residence for Mr. Wilcox's elderly parents. The apartment was electrified and consists of two rooms (finished and wallpapered) and three closets, one of which had a toilet connected to the house plumbing. There was also a shallow iron sink. It was heated with coal, and there is an exterior chimney made of sewer pipe which has attained some notoriety since being published in a woodstove safety book as the ultimate example of what not to do! Post and beam, slate roof.

4. **CORN CRIB.** The corn crib sits on concrete piers. Inside there are two demi-walled spaces and a slatted crib. Half of the upper floor consists of a sloped hopper which extends into the space below. Post and beam, slate roof on one side and composite shingle on the other.

5. **HORSE BARN.** The horse barn had three regular stalls, two walled rooms and a tin lined grain room. The loft had a large, hinged, gable end door on the north for

loading hay, two small doors (east and north), a track for a hay fork, and equipment to operate the fork with a tractor pto. Post and beam, slate roof.

6. **GARAGE.** My grandfather had one just like it. One could barely fit a car through the double doors. This building (and maybe his for that matter) began life as a chicken coop. It was moved to its present site in 1939 and converted into a garage. Workbench, window and small door at the far end. Heavy frame construction, composite shingle roof.

7. **OUTHOUSE.** A sweet two-seater with a small window and slate roof. It was previously located just past the west end of the woodshed, but moved to present site for the convenience of the 1970s residents of the hog barn.

8. **HOG BARN WOODSHED.** A framed, slate roofed building with door and no sill on the north side. Now used as a woodshed by resident of hog barn but previously called "the tractor house" and used for that purpose.

9. **HOG BARN.** So called because of its huge iron scalding kettle which is set into a base firebox built of stone and brick which has a small arched opening for feeding a fire under the kettle. The firebox is connected to the chimney. The center section of the building is post and beam and had until recently a slate roof. It has a small loft. The two single story wings are framed and have composite shingle roofs. The wing to the north had a concrete floor, the center section and west wing had stone and dirt floors. All these have now been framed and boarded over. The kettle is still in place but has been enclosed. When I moved here it was evident that chickens had recently inhabited the barn, though it seems likely it was originally a piggery. The interior has been finished and plumbed and it is now occupied by a very nice person.

10. **SMALL CHICKEN COOP.** Just that. Frame construction, composite roof, sits on stones.

11. **BIG CHICKEN COOP.** Frame construction, composite roof. Nice south facing orientation. Just right for 125 chickens but not varmit proof. This building was originally located near the "tenant house", near the stream and moved to its current site after 1920.

12. **ICE HOUSE.** It is hidden from view in this photo by a large apple tree indicated by an arrow. An almost two storied, doubled walled building, insulated with sawdust. It has a single door with a loft style door above that and louvered vents on either gable end. Framed, composite roof.

13. **SMOKE HOUSE.** Also hidden from view, it sits snug up against the ice house. It is made of lovely old brick and sits on recently unearthed huge, limestone blocks which also floor the building. It has a slate roof.

14. **MILK HOUSE.** A little building near by the cow barn which was almost entirely filled by a large, galvanized, top loading milk can cooler. The cooler is now removed to the cow barn, despite my neighbor's offer to dump it in the hedgerow. The blue paint on the door was part of an effort to gussy it up in anticipation of my daughter's wedding.

15. **COW BARN.** The cow barn is built into the side of the hill. In the lower level there are both stone and concrete walls, a much heaved concrete floor, stanchions and remnants of a manure removal track and milking equipment machinery. There is a large sliding door, two hinged doors and a door leading to the silo. The upper level is a big haymow with large central doors on the west side to allow for wagon entry. There is a small door which connected to the silo and a loft type door midway up the west wall. There's another small door on the east wall. There is a fork track and set of gears that were probably related. I have speculated that this barn may have begun smaller and been enlarged. Doug Porter from the Preservation Trust of Vermont and the technical assessors whom he recommended have agreed that this might well be the case. It has been suggested that this barn as well as the other substantial buildings were built mid 19th century. Nonetheless all these buildings have timbers which show evidence of their having been recycled at that time. This barn also has a slate roof, the weight of which is beyond my desire to calculate. A silo with a two story concrete foundation and vertical wood walls was formerly attached to the barn by a wooden connector. The foundation is all that remains now, a beautiful abstract form that invites the imagination.

16. **THE STONE HOUSE.** This is also not visible in the aerial photo. In fact, it's not often visible at all. It sits in the little bit of woods just off the left edge of the photo. I almost didn't include it since I think of it as neither historic nor in character with the rest of the farm, but a visitor recently commented, "Oh, it's a hippie house", which led me to realize that it does have some age and, like the apartment in the sleigh barn, tells us a little something about both the farm and a particular time in history. It was built in 1975 by "hippies" who never did live there. Its foundation, first floor walls and "Korean style", two chambered fireplace are built of fieldstone. The loft is built of (once) green logs, and the floors and windows and skylights are made of found brick and glass. It's the one building I do know the whole story of but this probably isn't the time to tell it!

PS There were once at least two other buildings on the farm. One was a mid size barn (30'x40'?) used for storing equipment and hay. It was in the center of a field in the section of the farm to the south of the North Pownal Road and thus not part of the farm that I now own. In the late 1970s Pownal suffered badly from a rash of Halloween barn burnings and it was one of those awful fatalities. The other was the "tenant house", so called by the Gardners and Wilcoxes because Merritt Gardner was lame enough from a childhood accident to require full time help with farm work. When this work was assumed by Lauriston Wilcox in 1920, a tenant was no longer needed and after a period of vacancy the house was torn down. The house appears on the Beers Atlas (marked A.G.) as well as the 1856 map (marked R.F. Parker).

FARM HISTORY
MAPLE WIND FARM
POWNAL, VERMONT

The contemporary map of the first land grants (ca 1760) is lost, but Ken Held of the Pownal Historical Society and Terry DeFoe have been painstakingly recreating a version. This recreation indicates that the first actual grantee, Gamaliel Wallace, Esq.,was allotted 180 acres which appear to coincide approximately with the boundaries of the farm which I first visited in 1973. (One or more small pieces of land along the east and west boundaries were sold in the earlier 20th century.) Gamaliel, a man who clearly didn't know a good thing when he had it, seems to have sold the property immediately and sight unseen to George Gardner. The parcel of land was recorded as Lot 53 of Division 2.
In 1973 the farm included about 45 acres south of the North Pownal Road and across from its intersection with Carpenter Hill Road, about 90 acres north of the North Pownal Road and east of Carpenter Hill Road, and the portion which I purchased: "more or less" 45 acres north of the North Pownal Road and west of Carpenter Hill Road.
A map of Pownal, one of a series done of Bennington County in about 1856, shows the current house belonging to J. (or I.?) Carpenter and the "tenant house" to R.F. Parker. On the Beers Atlas of 1869 the apparently same two houses are assigned to A.G., possibly Abe Gardner who owned other property nearby. In or shortly after 1873 when Merritt and Orlena Gardner were married, Merritt (claimed to be unrelated to the other Gardners in town) bought the farm and worked it with the help of a tenant farmer until his death in 1918 (?). The farm then passed through his wife to his daughter Myrtle and her husband, Lauriston Wilcox, in 1922. In 1973 I purchased the north west section of the farm from Myrtle, and, with considerable input from my mentor, neighbor and friend Burton Peckham, have been able to maintain something of a working operation here. The remaining Wilcox land was later sold in two separate pieces. I have hopes of dying here as did some of my predecessors. More cheerfully I'd like to note that at least three weddings have taken place here: Myrtle's and Lauriston's in April 1920; their daughter, Eleanor's and Art Murphy's in 1945; and my daughter, Shenandoah's and Stephen Hatfield's in October 2003.