

**PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CREATE SAFE VISITOR ACCESS AND PARKING PROJECT
MINUTE MAN VISITOR CENTER AND
BROOKS TAVERN/ROGERS BARN PROJECT AREAS
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**

Towns of Lincoln and Lexington, Massachusetts

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MANAGEMENT ABSTRACT

PAL completed Phase I archeological investigations for the Create Safe Visitor Access and Parking Project in May 2009 at Minute Man National Historical Park at two separate locations in Lincoln and Lexington, Massachusetts. The first project element is adjacent to the existing Minute Man Visitor Center near the eastern end of the park. The second element of the project is near the Noah Brooks Tavern and Edward Rogers Barn, both of which are contained within an area known as the Rogers Property or Brooks Village in the central portion of the park. Both projects involve construction of new parking areas and improved visitor access. The proposed work will involve earth-disturbing activities and, as such, Phase I archeological surveys within the Areas of Potential Effect were conducted at both locations to initiate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

Fifty-four 50-x-50-centimeter test pits were excavated within the Minute Man Visitor Center Area of Potential Effect. Both intact and disturbed soil profiles were identified in excavated test pits. Areas of disturbance were typically related to utility lines, landscaping activities, and pedestrian path construction. One previously undocumented pre-contact period site (MIMA Visitor Center Site) and one previously undocumented pre-contact period find spot (MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1) were identified as a result of the investigations. The MIMA Visitor Center Site included 43 pre-contact period artifacts recovered from 11 test pits. The assemblage included quartz, rhyolite, and argillite chipping debris, and an early stage argillite biface. The total horizontal extent of the site is unknown, but measures approximately 600 square meters within the Minute Man Visitor Center APE. The site exhibits good integrity and has the potential to contain additional data classes. The MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1 consisted of four pieces of rhyolite chipping debris recovered from two test pits. The recovered post-contact cultural materials comprised a low-density yard scatter of domestic, structural, and personal refuse ranging primarily from the eighteenth century to present.

The pre-contact MIMA Visitor Center Site at the Minute Man Visitor Center project area contains potentially significant cultural resources that could contribute additional information to the archeological record of southeastern Massachusetts. Additional archeological evaluation is recommended to determine significance and eligibility to the National Register. The pre-contact MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1 lacks complexity and has limited research potential. It is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Seventy-five 50-x-50-centimeter test pits were excavated within the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Area of Potential Effect. Soil profiles were typically a plow zone overlying intact subsoils. The recovered post-contact cultural materials comprised a low-density field scatter of domestic, structural, and personal refuse dating primarily to the nineteenth century. Additionally, one previously undocumented pre-contact period find spot (Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot 1) was identified consisting of a single piece of rhyolite chipping debris recovered from the plow zone.

No pre- or post-contact cultural materials or features potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places were identified during the Phase I archeological testing at the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area. The pre-contact Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot 1 lacks complexity, has limited research potential, and is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. **Based on the results of the archeological survey, no further archeological testing is recommended for the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area.**

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

PAL completed Phase I archeological investigations at two locations at Minute Man National Historical Park (MIMA) for the proposed Create Safe Visitor Access and Parking Project, Minute Man Visitor Center and the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Area project areas, in the towns of Lincoln and Lexington, Massachusetts (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The National Park Service (NPS) is proposing a series of improvements at MIMA to improve visitor access at the two locations. One element of the proposed project is being planned for an area totaling less than 1 acre adjacent to the existing Minute Man Visitor Center near the eastern end of the park. The second element of the project is slated for 1–2 acres near the Noah Brooks Tavern and Edward Rogers Barn, both of which are contained within an area known as the Rogers Property or Brooks Village in the central portion of the park.

Scope and Authority

Proposed improvements at the Minute Man Visitor Center project area include a new parking lot and access road south of the existing Visitor Center building, and a drainage swale northeast of the existing Visitor Center building. Proposed improvements at the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area include a new parking lot and access road modifications east and southeast of Noah Brooks Tavern and Rogers Barn.

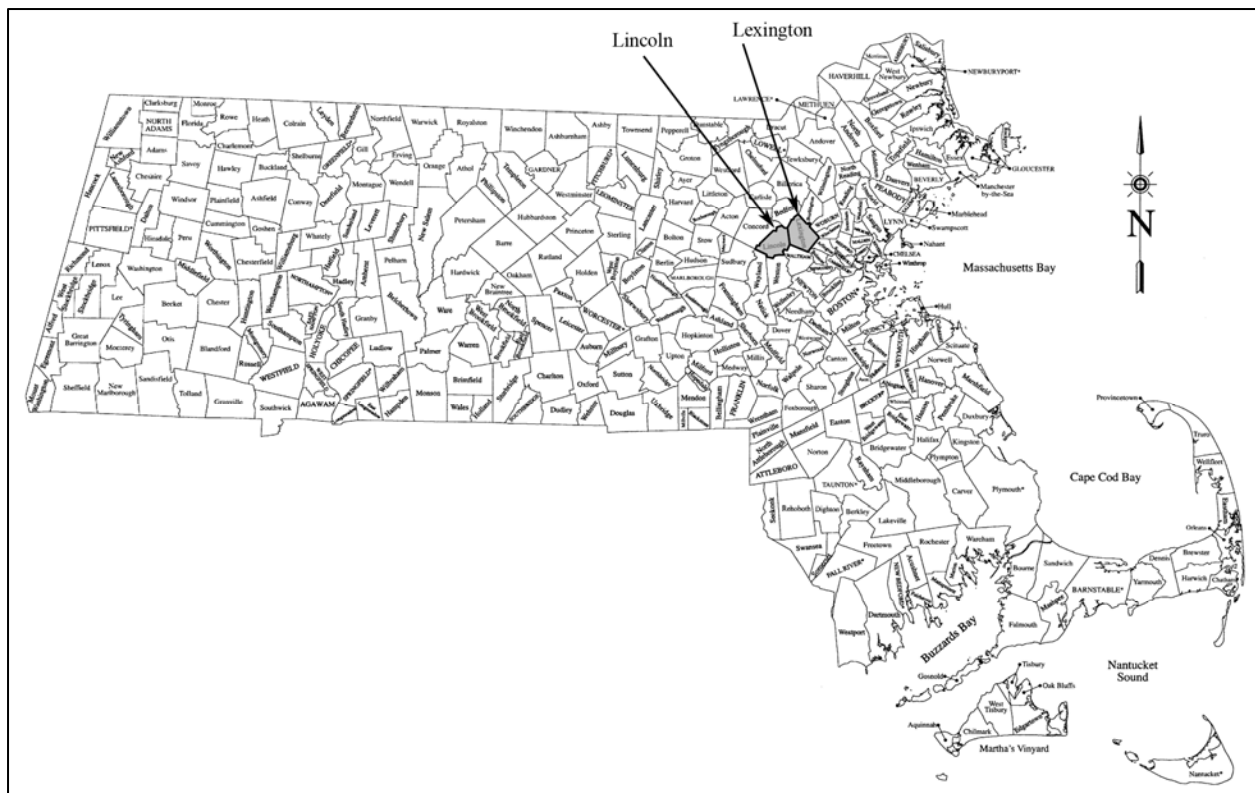


Figure 1-1. Map of Massachusetts showing the location of Minute Man National Historic Park.

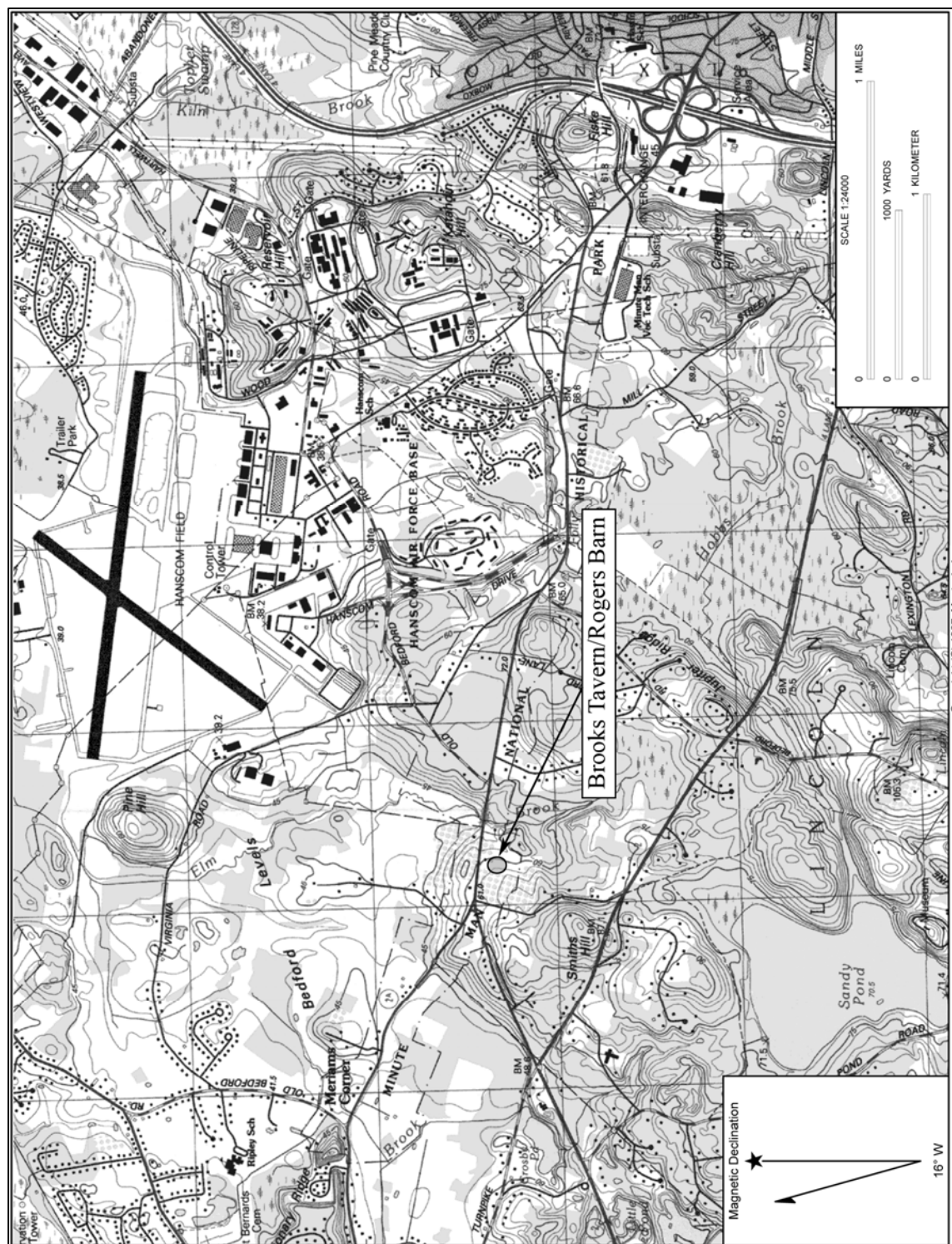


Figure 1-2. Location of the Minute Man Visitor Center and Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project areas on the Maynard USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

The proposed work will involve earth-disturbing activities and, as such, Phase I archeological surveys within the Areas of Potential Effect (APE) were conducted at both locations to initiate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The survey may also be used to support compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The purpose of the Phase I archeological surveys was to identify, delineate, and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of archeological resources within the project areas.

This report was accomplished with assistance from the U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS. The statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and other data in this report are solely those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS.

Project Personnel

The Phase I archeological investigation was conducted by PAL from May 6–13, 2009. PAL personnel involved in the project included Kristen Heitert (principal investigator), Nichole Gillis (project archeologist), and Jennifer Banister, Kristen Jeremiah, Tyler Beebe, Erin Flynn, and Matt Lockett (archeologists). Erin Kuns (laboratory supervisor) oversaw the laboratory processing, analysis, and cataloging of the recovered cultural materials and associated documentation.

Disposition of Project Materials

Cataloged artifacts and associated project documentation were temporarily curated at the PAL offices at 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, according to Archeological Collections Management Project (ACMP) guidelines. The artifact collection and all supporting documentation, prepared for curation according to NPS Northeast Region Archeology Program (NRAP) standards, was transferred with approved digital ANCS+ catalog records, to the MIMA Curator with the submission of the final report.

CHAPTER TWO

RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELDWORK METHODS

The goal of the archeological investigations was to locate and identify any significant archeological properties that might be affected by project activities. To accomplish this objective, three research strategies were used:

- archival research, including a review of literature and maps;
- field investigations, consisting of subsurface testing; and
- laboratory processing and analyses of recovered cultural materials.

The archival research and walkover survey provided the information needed to develop environmental and historic contexts for the project area and develop a predictive model for archeological sensitivity. Archeological sensitivity is defined as the likelihood for belowground cultural resources to be present and is based on various categories of information:

- locational, functional, and temporal characteristics of previously identified cultural resources in the project area or vicinity; and
- local and regional environmental data reviewed in conjunction with existing project area conditions documented during the walkover survey, and archival research about the project area's land use history.

Subsurface archeological testing was conducted in areas slated for direct project-related impacts. Cultural materials recovered during the survey were processed in the laboratory and analyzed to interpret the nature of past human activities they represent. The artifact analyses were correlated with other field survey data and the resulting information was interpreted within the environmental and historic contexts developed for the project area. The result was an assessment of potentially significant archeological resources and their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

This chapter describes the methods used during the course of the archeological investigation. The results of the archival research and field survey are presented in Chapter 5.

Evaluating Significance and Historic Contexts

The different phases of archeological investigation (survey, evaluation, and data recovery) reflect preservation planning standards for the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of archeological resources (NPS 1983). An essential component of this planning structure is the identification of archeological properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the official federal list of properties that have been studied and found worthy of preservation. Archeological properties can be a district, site, building, structure, or object, but are most often sites and districts (Little et al. 2000). The results of professional surveys and consultation with Native American or other ethnic

communities are used to make recommendations about the significance and eligibility of archeological properties.

An archeological property may be pre-contact, post-contact, or contain components from both periods. Pre-contact (or what is often termed “prehistoric”) archeology focuses on the remains of indigenous American societies as they existed before substantial contact with Europeans and resulting written records (Little et al. 2000). In accordance with the NPS guidelines, the term “pre-contact” instead of “prehistoric” is used unless directly quoting materials that use the term “prehistoric.” The date of contact varies across the country and in the New England region. There is no single year that marks the transition from pre-contact to post-contact. Post-contact (or what is often termed “historical”) archeology is the archeology of sites and structures dating from time periods since significant contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Documentary records as well as oral traditions can be used to better understand these properties and their inhabitants (Little et al. 2000). Again, for reasons of consistency with the NPS guidelines, the term “post-contact” instead of “historical” is used when referring to archeology unless directly quoting materials that use the term “historical.”

The NPS has established four criteria for listing significant properties in the National Register (36 CFR 60). The criteria are broadly defined to include the wide range of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The quality of significance may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The criteria allow for the listing of properties:

- 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 to prehistory or history.

Archeological properties can be determined eligible for listing in the National Register under all four criteria (Little et al. 2000). Significance under any of these criteria is determined by the kind of data contained in the property, the relative importance of research topics that could be addressed by the data, whether these data are unique or redundant, and the current state of knowledge relating to the research topic(s). A defensible argument must establish that a property “has important legitimate associations and/or information value based upon existing knowledge and interpretations that have been made, evaluated, and accepted” (McManamon 1990:15).

Another critical component in assessing the significance of a historic property is an evaluation of its integrity. Historic properties either retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) or they do not. The National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity including:

- location, the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;

- design, the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
- setting, the physical environment of a historic property;
- materials, the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
- workmanship, the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- feeling, a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
- association, the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of these aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant (NPS 1983).

The criteria are applied in relation to the historic contexts of the resources. A historic context is defined as follows:

A historic context is a body of thematically, geographically, and temporally linked information. For an archeological property, the historic context is the analytical framework within which the property's importance can be understood and to which an archeological study is likely to contribute important information (Little et al. 2000).

The formulation of historic contexts is a logical first step in the design of an archeological investigation and is crucial to the evaluation of archeological and/or traditional cultural properties in the absence of a comprehensive survey of a region (NPS 1983:9). Historic contexts provide an organizational framework that groups information about related historic properties based on a theme, geographic limits, and chronological periods. A historic context should identify gaps in data and knowledge to help determine what significant information may be obtained from the resource. Each historic context is related to the developmental history of an area, region, or theme (e.g., agriculture, transportation, waterpower), and identifies the significant patterns of which a particular resource may be an element. Only those contexts important to understanding and justifying the significance of the property must be discussed.

Historic contexts are developed by:

- identifying the concept, time period, and geographic limits for the context;
- collecting and assessing existing information within these limits;
- identifying locational patterns and current conditions of the associated property types;
- synthesizing the information in a written narrative; and
- identifying information needs.

“Property types” are groupings of individual sites or properties based on common physical and associative characteristics. They serve to link the concepts presented in the historic contexts with properties illustrating those ideas (NPS 1983, 48 FR 44719).

The following research contexts have been developed to organize the data relating to the archeological resources identified within the MIMA project areas:

1. pre-contact and contact period land use and settlement patterns in the Concord/Sudbury/Assabet, Charles, and Shawsheen River drainages, circa (ca.) 12,500 to 450 years before present (B.P.); and
2. post-contact period land use and settlement patterns of Lincoln and Lexington, ca. A.D. 1650 to present.

Historic contexts, along with expected property types and locational patterns, are discussed in detail in Chapter 4. The potential research value of the known and expected archeological resources identified within the project area is evaluated in terms of these historic contexts. This evaluation, along with management recommendations, is presented in Chapter 6.

Archival Research

The development of a historic context and a predictive model of expected property types and densities within the project area began with archival research, consisting of an examination of primary and secondary documentary sources. These sources include written and cartographic documents relating both to past and present environmental conditions as well as documented/recorded sites in the general project area. The information contained in archival sources formed the basis of the predictive models developed for the project area, and were an integral part of the archeological survey.

Specific sources reviewed as part of the archival research for the MIMA project areas include:

State Site Files

The state site files at the MHC were reviewed to locate any recorded archeological sites in or close to the project areas. These files contain information about the location, temporal affiliation, and other data about sites recorded by academic and avocational archeologists, NPS staff, and cultural resource management (CRM) professionals. The MHC state site files also include archeological resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register. The MHC has also conducted reconnaissance surveys of every city and town in the Commonwealth and compiled narrative summaries of their development, including the towns of Lincoln (MHC 1980a) and Lexington (MHC 1980b).

Cultural Resource Management Reports and Histories

CRM reports conducted within the boundaries of MIMA were reviewed. These reports included an Archeological Overview and Assessment (Banister and Herbster 2006; Herbster 2005) and archeological investigations (Ritchie et al. 1990) at MIMA conducted by PAL, as well as previous archeological investigations at the Visitors Center and the Rogers Property (Anon. 2000; Cooney 2005; Mead 1994, 1999; Mead and Dimmick 1994; Pendery 2000, 2001; Ritchie et al. 1990). All of these reports provided specific pre- and post-contact cultural context, cartographic, and environmental data about the project areas that were incorporated into the current report.

Environmental Studies

Bedrock and surficial geological studies provided information about the region's physical structure and about geological resources near the project area. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2009) supplied information about soil types and surficial deposits within the project area and the general categories of flora and fauna that these soil types support. In addition, studies of past environmental settings of Massachusetts were consulted.

Subsurface Testing

A total of 129, 50-x-50-centimeter (cm) shovel test pits were excavated across both project areas. Test pits were excavated along linear transects spaced at 10-meter (m) intervals in areas with high and moderate potential for archeological resources, and as test pit arrays placed at 5-m intervals around test pits where pre-contact cultural material was recovered (Figure 2-1). NPS personnel determined the placement of all 129 test pits based on proposed project impacts and the location of previous archeological survey work.

All test pits were excavated in 10-cm levels within natural strata to sterile subsoil. Excavated soil was hand screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. All cultural materials remaining in the screen were bagged and tagged by level within each test pit and the count and type of all recovered cultural material were noted on standard test pit profile forms. Profile drawings, including depths of soil horizons, colors, and textures, were prepared for each test pit. A daily record of observations and procedures was maintained by the project archeologist.

All test pits were filled and the ground surface was restored to its original contour following excavation. Digital images were taken of the general project area and survey progress, and a record of digital images was maintained on standard photograph log forms.

Laboratory Processing and Analyses

Processing

All cultural materials recovered from the project areas during the archeological investigations were organized by site and provenience and recorded and logged in on a daily basis. Cultural materials were sorted by type and either dry brushed or cleaned with tap water depending on the material or artifact type and condition.

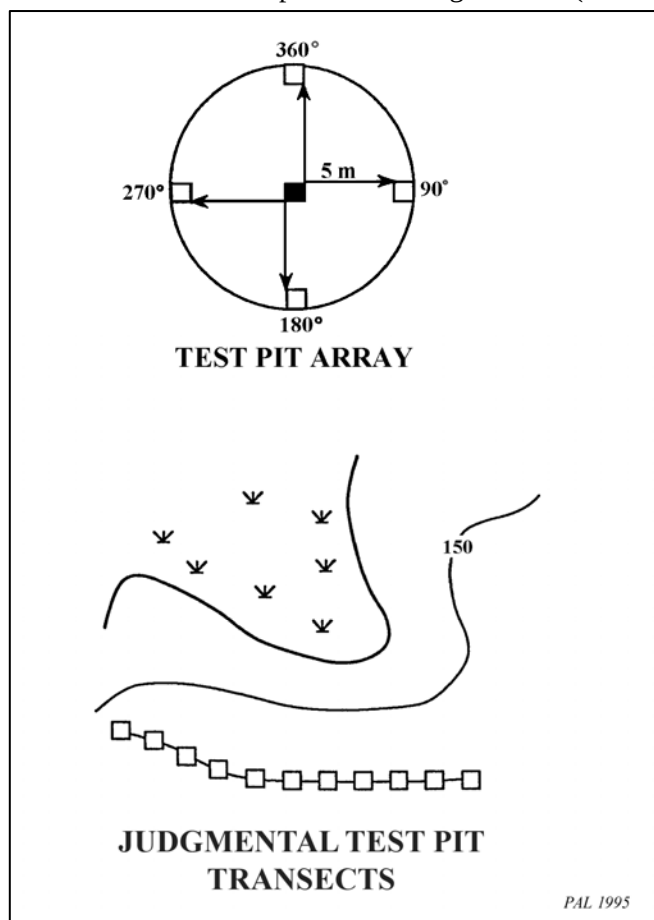


Figure 2-1. Subsurface testing strategies used at the Minute Man Visitor Center and Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project areas.

Cataloging and Analyses

All cultural materials were cataloged using the Automated National Cataloging System+ (ANCS+). This program consists of a core of databases relationally linked to multiple material-type-specific databases that allow for in-depth analysis of cultural materials. Materials that display similar attributes such as material type, functional and typological classes, size range, color, etc. were grouped and cataloged by lots. These lots were stored in 2-millimeter thick polyethylene resealable bags with acid-free tags containing provenience identification information.

Culturally modified lithic materials, such as stone tools and chipping debris, were identified in terms of material, size (0–1 cm, 1–3 cm, 3–5 cm, etc.), and color. A lithic-type collection, maintained at PAL and containing materials from various source areas in New England and nearby regions such as New York and Pennsylvania, was utilized in the identification of all lithic materials. Chipping debris was classified as either flakes or shatter. Pieces of debitage showing evidence of a striking platform, bulbs of percussion, or identifiable dorsal or ventral surfaces were called flakes. Debitage without these attributes, and exhibiting angular or blocky forms, were classified as shatter. Lithic debris was examined for edges that had been modified by use wear or intentional retouch.

Post-contact cultural materials were cataloged according to material (e.g., ceramic, glass, coal, synthetic) and object type categories. Temporally sensitive historic artifacts, such as ceramics, were also identified in terms of type (e.g., redware, pearlware, whiteware) when possible. In addition, ceramic sherds and bottle glass were examined for distinguishing attributes that provide more precise date ranges of manufacture and use. These included maker's marks, decorative patterns, and embossed or raised lettering. Tentative dating of historic archeological resources was performed using ceramic indices according to Hume (1969), Miller (1990, 1991), Miller and Hurry (1983), and South (1977). An analysis of the different nail and bottle types was used to refine the date ranges of historic occupation generated by the ceramic assemblages.

Curation

Following the laboratory processing and cataloging activities, all recovered cultural materials were stored in acid-free Hollinger boxes with box content lists and labels printed on acid-free paper. Cataloged artifacts and associated project documentation were temporarily curated at the PAL offices at 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, according to ACMP guidelines. The artifact collection and all supporting documentation, prepared for curation according to NRAP standards, were transferred along with approved digital ANCS+ catalog records, to the MIMA Curator with the submission of the final report.

CHAPTER THREE

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of a given area, including its geology, topography, hydrology, and natural resources, plays a significant role in determining the nature of human activity that took place within it over time. This chapter presents an overview of the environmental history of southern New England with specific reference to the Lincoln and Lexington areas, proceeding from macro-level considerations, such as the effects of glacial activity in the Northeast, to project-specific conditions.

Geomorphology and Bedrock Geology

MIMA is located within the Seaboard Lowland physiographic province of eastern Massachusetts (Figure 3-1). The primary bedrock formations underlying the area are the Siluro-Ordovician intrusive igneous rocks (Zen et al. 1983). Andover Granite, a light to medium gray muscovite-biotite granite with pegmatitic masses, is the most common bedrock underlying the area, while Assabet Quartz Diorite and Shawsheen Gneiss are also present.

The system of bedrock formations in northeastern Massachusetts is marked by two fault zones: the Clinton-Newbury and Bloody Bluff fault zones. These northeast-southwest trending faults are characterized by highly metamorphosed granites and diorites (Cameron and Naylor 1976). The Clinton-Newbury fault zone is located just west of the present alignment of Route I-495 and extends from southern Worcester County to the Merrimack River estuary. The Bloody Bluff fault extends from the Blackstone Valley area south of Worcester northeast along the west edge of the Boston Basin near the alignment of Route 128 (Barosh 1976). The northeast trend of the Bloody Bluff fault can be seen in the orientation of the series of small ridge-like hills between Sandy Pond in Lincoln and Katahdin Hill in Lexington.

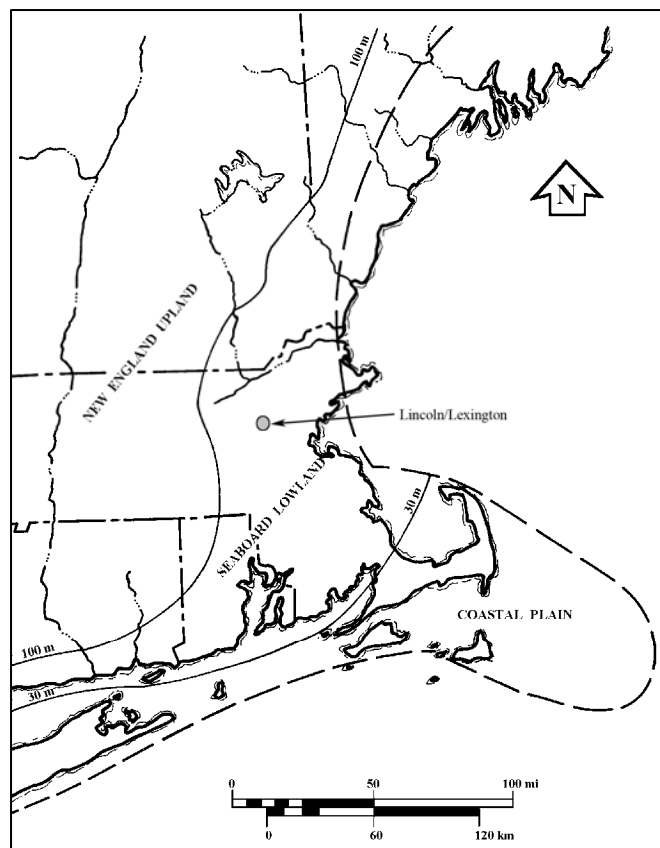


Figure 3-1. Physiographic zones of New England showing the locations of Lincoln and Lexington, MA (source: Fenneman 1938).

Surficial Geology

The surficial geology of southern New England is attributed to Pleistocene glacial effects. The final Pleistocene glacial advance and retreat during the Wisconsin period eroded and displaced bedrock, realigned drainages, and deposited till, erratics, and glacial moraine. Evidence of these effects is widespread. The landscape was covered by glacial till, a “heterogenous mixture of rock particles ranging

in size from clay to fine silt to boulders (erratics)” deposited directly by the retreating ice, and by sand and gravel outwash, deposited by meltwater streams (Power 1957). The resulting landscape consists of kame terraces, outwash plains, and ground moraine. Other glacially formed landscape features occur in localized areas and include swamp deposits of partially decomposed organic material mixed with sand, gravel, alluvium, and pockets of sorted sand, gravel, and silt (Power 1957).

The surficial deposits within MIMA consist primarily of material associated with several stages or levels of Glacial Lake Concord and till. Glacial Lake Concord was formed when large delta deposits of sand/gravel at the northern end of another postglacial lake (Lake Sudbury) blocked the flow of meltwater to the south.

Soils

Soils within the Minute Man Visitor Center project area are primarily Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes (NRCS 2009) (Figure 3-2). These soils are loose sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss. They typically form on plains and terraces and are excessively drained. A typical soil profile includes a surface layer of loamy sand, overlying gravelly loamy sand and gravelly coarse sand. The westernmost end of the project area is comprised of Charlton-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes. These soils are friable loamy eolian deposits overlying friable loamy basal till. These soils form in drumlins and moraines, and are also derived from granite and gneiss.

Soils within the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area are Deerfield loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes (NRCS 2009) (Figure 3-3). These are moderately well drained loose glaciofluvial deposits that form in stream terraces, depressions, and deltas. A typical soil profile includes a surface decomposed plant layer, overlying loamy sand, sand, and coarse sand. Adjacent to the western edge of the project area are Windsor loamy sands. These are excessively drained glaciofluvial deposits that form on deltas, flats, and terraces.

Drainage Patterns

The project areas lie at the confluence of several major drainage basins including the Charles, Shawsheen, and the Sudbury/Concord/Assabet (Figure 3-4). The general southwest to northeast orientation of these drainages conforms to a broad regional fault system (Clinton-Newbury) that extends across this part of the commonwealth (Alvord et al. 1976).

The alignment of Route 2A follows a narrow divide between the upper Shawsheen and Charles River drainages. A small unnamed stream and wetland located adjacent to the western boundary of the Minute Man Visitor Center project area and wetlands located directly south of the Visitor Center drain into Hobbs Brook. Hobbs Brook is within the Charles River drainage basin and flows southeast into Cambridge Reservoir before joining Stony Brook in the town of Weston.

The headwaters of the Shawsheen are located just north of Route 2A and northeast of Virginia Road and Hanscom Drive. In its original configuration, the upper Shawsheen River began in a small pond and drained to the north through the Great Swamp, a large wetland located in what is now Hanscom Field. The Shawsheen River flows northeast near Hanscom Drive and is joined by two other tributary streams, Kiln Brook and Elm Brook in the town of Bedford. Elm Brook is located approximately 200 feet east of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area, and wetlands within the project area are associated with the brook.

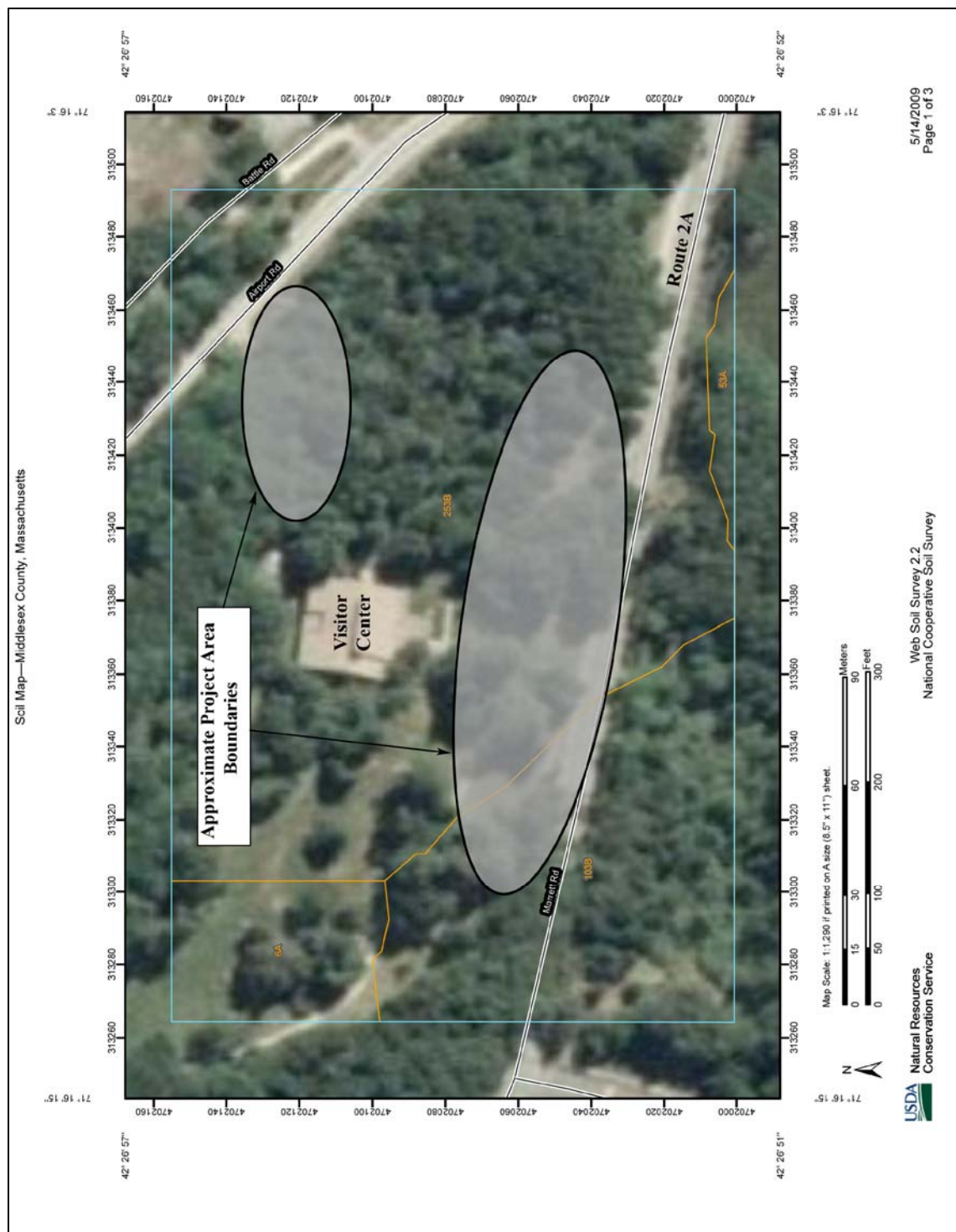


Figure 3-2. Soil units within the Minute Man Visitor Center project areas (source: NRCS 2009).



Figure 3-3. Soil units within the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area (source: NRCS 2009).

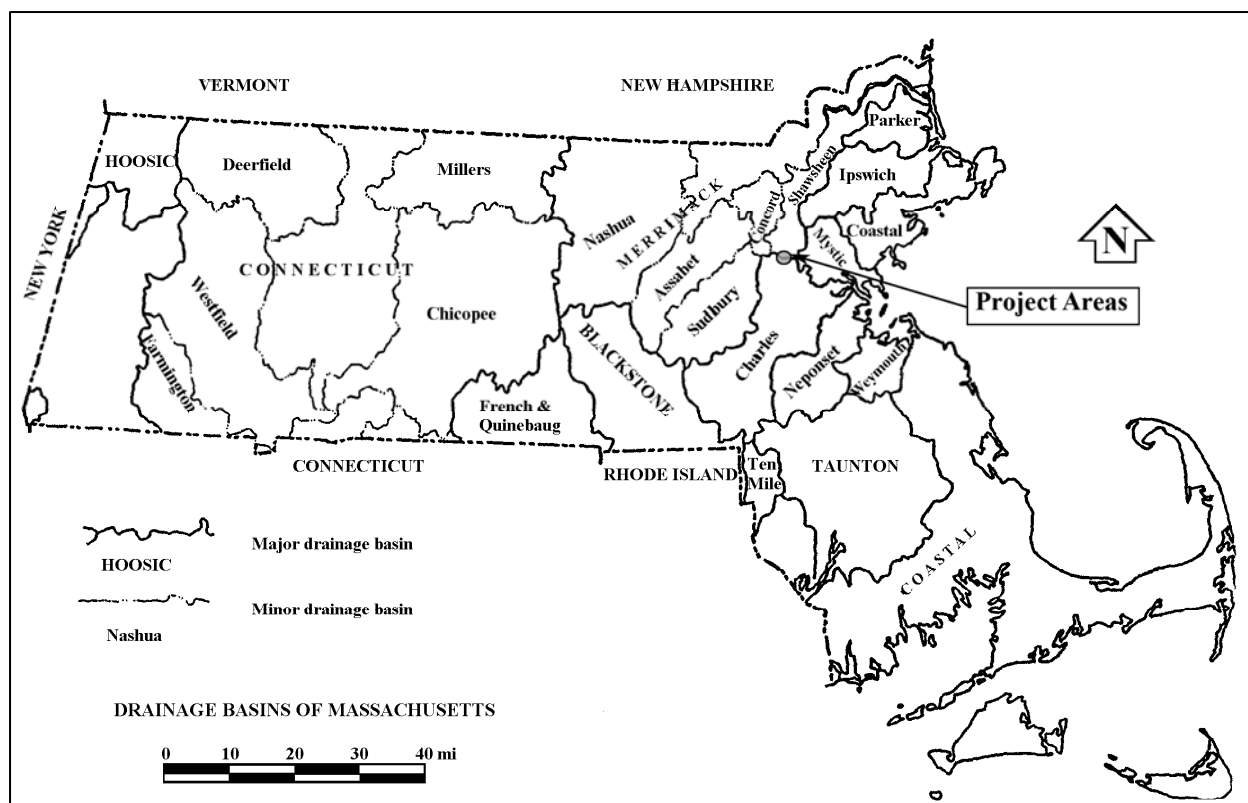


Figure 3-4. Drainage basins of Massachusetts showing the locations of the project areas (source: Bickford and Dymon 1990).

In Concord, approximately two miles northwest of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area, is the confluence of the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord rivers. These combined drainages form the Merrimack River basin. The Sudbury and Assabet rivers join at Nashawtuc Hill in Concord to form the Concord River, which then flows north to enter the Merrimack in Lowell.

CHAPTER FOUR

CULTURAL CONTEXT

An understanding of regional long-term human settlement and subsistence practices is critical to understanding those same issues within a given project area. The Shawsheen, Charles, and Sudbury/Assabet/Concord river drainages, with their numerous tributaries, lakes, and wetlands, have been a focal point for human occupation. This chapter provides an overview of the pre- and post-contact period history of southern New England generally, and the Lincoln and Lexington area specifically. This review is by no means exhaustive, but provides a framework within which to predict and interpret archeological resources identified within the project areas. The information for this context has been drawn from the results of professional CRM surveys, through a review of state site files at the MHC, pre-contact and post-contact period cultural histories, site-specific histories, and the collections of avocational archeologists.

Pre-Contact Period

This section summarizes the available information about regional pre-contact Native American land use. The discussion is segmented into temporal periods that are considered by archeologists to mark changes in social organization, settlement patterns, technology, and/or subsistence practices (Table 4-1). Temporal assignments are based on radiocarbon dates derived from samples of organic materials that have been collected in association with Native American artifacts. Identified archeological sites in the project vicinity are discussed within this framework to better understand Native American settlement of the area and to develop predictive statements about potential Native American cultural resources within the project area.

PaleoIndian Period (12,500–10,000 B.P.)

The earliest evidence for human occupation of New England dates from the PaleoIndian Period. The retreats of the Laurentide ice sheet and the Wisconsin glacier approximately 14,000 years ago resulted in the moderation of climatic conditions. Tundra-like environmental conditions supported small, highly mobile bands of PaleoIndian hunters. These bands covered large territories to exploit post-Pleistocene resources such as megafauna, including mastodon, bison, elk, and caribou, medium and small game, marine resources, and seasonally available flora (Dragoo 1976; Snow 1980). This specialized subsistence model has its derivation from Midwestern PaleoIndian sites that clearly exhibit evidence for the exploitation of these large animal species by humans. To date, there is no clear evidence, however, for an association between large extinct animal species and PaleoIndian artifacts in southern New England (Dincauze 1993; Odgen 1977).

Diagnostic artifacts temporally associated with the PaleoIndian Period include Clovis fluted and Eden-like projectile points. Channel flakes are a diagnostic by-product of the production of these fluted projectile points. Other stone tools associated with this period include scraping tools, graters, and drills. Many of the PaleoIndian tools recovered in the Northeast were formed from materials such as chert and flint obtained outside the region. However, lithic material types from New England, such as Saugus Jasper and Neponset Rhyolite, were also used for manufacture of stone tools by PaleoIndian populations in the region (Gramly and Funk 1990; Ritchie 1994). Many larger sites in the region appear to have been

Table 4-1. Pre-Contact Native American Cultural Chronology for Southern New England.

<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>YEARS</i>	<i>IDENTIFIED TEMPORAL SUBDIVISIONS¹</i>	<i>CULTURAL ASPECTS</i>
PaleoIndian	12,500–10,000 B.P. ² (10,500–8000 B.C.)	• Eastern Clovis • Plano	Exploitation of migratory game animals by highly mobile bands of hunter-gatherers with a specialized lithic technology.
Early Archaic	10,000–7500 B.P. (8000–5500 B.C.)	• Bifurcate-Base Point Assemblages	Few sites are known, possibly because of problems with archaeological recognition. This period represents a transition from specialized hunting strategies to the beginnings of more generalized and adaptable hunting and gathering, due in part to changing environmental circumstances.
Middle Archaic	7500–5000 B.P. (5500–3000 B.C.)	• Neville • Stark • Merrimack • Otter Creek • Vosburg	Regular harvesting of anadromous fish and various plant resources is combined with generalized hunting. Major sites are located at falls and rapids along river drainages. Ground-stone technology first utilized. There is a reliance on local lithic materials for a variety of bifacial and unifacial tools.
Late Archaic	5000–3000 B.P. (3000–1000 B.C.)	• Brewerton • Squibnocket • Small Stemmed Point Assemblage	Intensive hunting and gathering were the rule in diverse environments. Evidence for regularized shellfish exploitation is first seen during this period. Abundant sites suggest increasing populations, with specialized adaptations to particular resource zones. Notable differences between coastal and interior assemblages are seen.
Transitional	3000–2500 B.P. (1600–500 B.C.)	• Atlantic • Watertown • Orient • Coburn	Same economy as the earlier periods, but there may have been groups migrating into New England, or local groups developing technologies strikingly different from those previously used. Trade in soapstone became important. Evidence for complex mortuary rituals is frequently encountered.
Early Woodland	3000–1600 B.P. (1000 B.C.–A.D. 300)	• Meadowood • Lagoon	A scarcity of sites suggests population decline. Pottery was first made. Little is known of social organization or economy, although evidence for complex mortuary rituals is present. Influences from the midwestern Adena culture are seen in some areas.
Middle Woodland	1650–1000 B.P. (A.D. 300–950)	• Fox Creek • Jack's Reef	Economy focused on coastal resources. Horticulture may have appeared late in the period. Hunting and gathering were still important. Population may have increased from the previous low in the Early Woodland. Extensive interaction between groups throughout the Northeast is seen in the widespread distribution of exotic lithics and other materials.
Late Woodland	1000–450 B.P. (A.D. 950–1500)	• Levanna	Horticulture was established in some areas. Coastal areas seem to be preferred. Large groups sometimes lived in fortified villages, and may have been organized in complicated political alliances. Some groups may still have relied solely on hunting and gathering.
ProtoHistoric and Contact	450–300 B.P. (A.D. 1500–1650)	• Algonquian	Groups such as the Wampanoag, Narragansett, and Nipmuck were settled in the area. Political, social, and economic organizations were relatively complex, and underwent rapid change during European colonization.

¹Termed Phases or Complexes² Before Present

either long-term or repeatedly used encampments (Robbins 1980). Smaller sites consist of isolated projectile point finds, quarry workshops, habitation sites, kill-butcher sites, and tool caches. PaleoIndian sites are frequently located on stable, well-drained, and elevated glacial or early Holocene landforms as well as in river valleys and on the margins of glacial lake basins (Nicholas 1988). Spiess and Wilson (1987) note that identified PaleoIndian sites in the Northeast tend to be located in areas associated with natural bogs and wetlands.

The PaleoIndian Period is generally underrepresented in southern New England but several important sites have been identified in Massachusetts. Two well-documented occupations include the multicomponent encampments at the Bull Brook Site in Ipswich and PaleoIndian loci at the Neponset/Wamsutta Site in Canton. The Bull Brook Site, dating to at least 9,000 B.P., covered several acres and yielded thousands of artifacts including more than 175 fluted points, scrapers, and assorted stone tools (Byers 1954; Grimes 1980; Grimes et al. 1984). The majority of PaleoIndian sites in Massachusetts are scattered find spots of diagnostic projectile points.

A few isolated diagnostic PaleoIndian projectile points are known from artifact collections in the region but no definite components or sites belonging to this temporal period have been identified to date. Examples include the Dakin Farm Site, where an avocational archeologist found a Clovis-like point of red jasper. This site is located near the North Bridge section of MIMA on the lower Assabet just above its confluence with the Sudbury River. A possible basal fragment of a fluted PaleoIndian point was collected from the Heard Pond Site in Wayland, and several other fluted points have been identified at sites in Concord (Blancke 1982; Wayland Archaeology Group 1981).

Early Archaic Period (10,000–7500 B.P.)

The Early Archaic Period is characterized by a gradually warmer and drier climate, referred to as the Hypsithermal Period. This paleoenvironment was dominated by a mixed pine-hardwood forest and would have made seasonally available food resources more predictable and abundant, allowing pre-contact period populations to exploit a wide range of territories. Populations of megafauna began to be replaced by smaller game such as deer and bear. The lithic technology of the Early Archaic reflects a more diversified subsistence strategy, including beaked unifacial edge tools, cores, flakes, hammerstones, milling slabs, and notched pebble sinkers, indicating an increased utilization of plant and fish resources (Robinson 1992). Corner-notched, stemmed, and bifurcate-based points serve as the diagnostic artifact class for the period. Characteristic of both assemblage types is the predominance of expedient tools made from local lithic sources.

Settlement strategies during this period remain somewhat speculative, but evidence from eastern Massachusetts river drainage studies, such as Ritchie's review of the Sudbury and Assabet drainages, indicate that a complex multisite settlement system had been established by this period, with different site locations indicating exploitation of varied resources and environmental settings (Johnson 1993; Ritchie 1984). Populations most likely increased during this period, although known sites are poorly represented in the archeological record. The nearly exclusive use of local stone for tool production also suggests a more settled lifestyle.

The Sudbury, Concord, and Shawsheen drainages appear to have been core areas of Early Archaic activity in southeastern New England, although current information is limited to the distribution of diagnostic bifurcate base projectile points (mainly in artifact collections) and a few radiocarbon-dated features. Early Archaic bifurcate base projectile points showing a range of stylistic (and possibly temporal) differences have been found at several of the largest, multicomponent Archaic/Woodland Period sites in the riverine environmental zone. In particular, artifact collections from the Heard Pond Site in Wayland and the Davis Farm Site in Sudbury each contain several bifurcate base points chipped

from both local quartzite and rhyolite or felsite from source areas in eastern Massachusetts. At least 16 bifurcate base or Kirk-like points are known from 10 find spots or sites located in the middle and lower section of the Sudbury drainage and the upper Concord River just below the confluence of the Sudbury/Assabet River. Avocational archeologists found most of these Early Archaic points; the Benjamin Smith collection contained half of the known bifurcate base projectile points (Ritchie 1984). It is still unclear whether the bifurcate base points surface collected from large sites near the Sudbury River represents Early Archaic depositions on those sites or isolated, discarded items.

Morse's Farm, a small site in Wayland that reportedly yielded a bifurcate base point is located outside the riverine environmental zone on an elevated kame delta. Two deep pit features radiocarbon dated to 8460 ± 60 B.P. and 8360 ± 80 B.P. were associated with a single bifurcate base projectile point and quartz and purple rhyolite debitage at the Heath Brook Site along the lower Shawsheen drainage (Glover and Doucette 1992). This small deposit may be typical of Early Archaic components on other large multicomponent sites in the southern Merrimack River basin.

Middle Archaic Period (7500–5000 B.P.)

The distribution and somewhat higher density of Middle Archaic Period sites indicates that a multisite seasonal settlement system was firmly established by this time. Indications of a fairly intricate settlement pattern are emerging from the distribution of Middle Archaic components in a variety of riverine and upland environmental settings and they range in site size, function, and internal complexity. Included are large base camps, which appear to have been used repeatedly over a number of generations, usually located near riverine wetlands.

Sites from this period also appear to cluster around falls and rapids along major river drainages, where the harvesting of anadromous fish and various flora resources was combined with generalized hunting practices (Bunker 1992; Dincauze 1976; Doucette and Cross 1997; Maymon and Bolian 1992). The seasonal pursuit of anadromous fish species may have developed in response to the development of socioeconomic territories defined by major river drainage basins (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). Climatic and biotic changes continued and deciduous forests of oak, beech, sugar maple, elm, ash, hemlock, and white pine began to emerge. By this time, the present seasonal migratory patterns of many bird and fish species had become established (Dincauze 1974) and important coastal estuaries had developed (Barber 1979).

Neville, Neville-variant, and Stark stemmed projectile points, as well as semilunar knives and bifacial preforms mark the Middle Archaic Period in southern New England (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977; MHC 1984; Ritchie 1979). Ground-stone technology introduced a variety of tool types into the lithic assemblage including net sinkers, plummets, grooved adzes, axes, gouges, whetstones, and atlatl weights (Carlson 1964; Dincauze 1976; Fowler 1950). Excavations at Annasnappet Pond in Carver, Massachusetts have conclusively linked the emergence of atlatl weights to this period (Cross 1999; Doucette and Cross 1997). The presence of adzes, gouges, and axes suggests heavy woodworking and possibly the appearance of dugout canoes.

A preference for locally available lithic raw materials for a variety of bifacial and unifacial stone tools is also evident at many sites. Local Westborough formation quartzite or mylonite and rhyolite or felsite from sources in the Blue Hills and Charles-Neponset River drainage area were used for Neville points. Stark points were primarily chipped from distinctly local lithic materials such as quartzite, crystal tuff and amphibolite schist or argillite from source areas in the Charles River drainage. The local quartzite, mylonite, crystal tuff and amphibolite schist were quarried from bedrock outcrops located in upland sections of the Sudbury/Assabet drainage (Ritchie 1979). For example, quartzite, available as riverine and glacial cobbles in many parts of Massachusetts, were used for chipped-stone tools. Cambridge argillite,

from sources in the northern half of the Boston Basin, was the most important non-local raw material for Middle Archaic hunter/gatherers occupying the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage area (Richie et al. 1990).

Neville and Stark projectiles comprise the most frequent point types collected from the Watertown Dairy Site in Wayland (Largy 1983; Ritchie 1995). A radiocarbon date of 6680 ± 170 B.P. obtained from a small feature at the Watertown Dairy Site is one of the few associated with Middle Archaic activity (Ritchie 1995). A total of 188 Neville and Stark points were collected from the Heard Pond Site, also located in Wayland (Anthony et al. 1980). Another large assemblage of 63 Neville and 23 Stark points were recorded in a private collection from the Heath Brook Site in Tewksbury (Glover and Doucette 1992). The Asparagus Experimental Station (19-MD-86) and Hosmer's Rock (19-MD-103) sites are good examples of riverine zone sites with Middle Archaic components located near MIMA. The group of 21 Neville and Stark points from the Asparagus Experimental Station Site in the Ben Smith collection is one of the largest known assemblages of Middle Archaic material in the region. The Bartell's Farm Site (19-MD-20) along upper Elm Brook is one of the few upland zone sites with evidence of Middle Archaic activity.

Many of the large and complex multicomponent sites in the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord River drainages appear to contain evidence of recurrent occupation that began during the Middle Archaic Period. Locations near riverine wetlands such as the Davis Farm and Weir Hill 5 sites in Sudbury, Watertown Dairy and Sand Hill sites in Wayland, Pine Hawk Site in Acton, and the Sewer Bed and Clamshell Bluff sites in Concord contained evidence of significant Middle Archaic occupation in the combined Sudbury/Concord/Assabet drainage (MHC site files; Ritchie 1985). Data recovery excavations at the Pine Hawk Site documented multiple short-term occupations during the Middle Archaic Period and lithic assemblages similar to those identified at the Watertown Dairy Site (Waller and Ritchie 2001).

Late Archaic Period (5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period was marked by a climatic shift to drier and slightly warmer conditions with a significant decrease in precipitation. During this period, oak, pine, and beech reached their full extent, and wetlands became more abundant along river margins. Wetland and estuarine areas appear to have been used extensively based on site distribution. The increase in density of sites and artifacts from this period in southern New England coincides with this climatic warming (Funk 1972). The archeological evidence demonstrates an increased use of shellfish and nuts, and the construction of fishweirs such as the Boylston Street Fishweir in Boston. Perhaps in response to an increasingly resource-rich natural environment, Late Archaic populations expanded and diversified.

The Late Archaic Period is comprised of three major cultural traditions: Laurentian, Small Stemmed, and Susquehanna. The Laurentian tradition is the earliest phase of Late Archaic activity in the region. Vosburg (Middle/Late), Otter Creek (Middle/Late), Brewerton (Middle/Late), and Broad Eared projectile point types mark this tradition. These points are manufactured primarily from locally available materials such as quartzite and rhyolite. Site distributions from the Laurentian tradition appear to be oriented to the central uplands region. This has been interpreted as suggesting a primarily interior, riverine adaptation (Dincauze 1974; Ritchie 1971).

Despite recent revisions about the diagnostic value of Small Stemmed projectile point types, the Small Stemmed tradition continues to be an accepted Late Archaic cultural affiliation, although the duration of the tradition has been extended into the Woodland Period in some areas (Mahlstedt 1985; Rainey and Cox 1995; Wamsley 1984). This tradition may be a regional development out of the Middle Archaic Neville/Stark/Merrimack sequence (Dincauze 1976; McBride 1984). Small Stemmed and Small Triangular (Squibnocket) point types are characteristically associated with a quartz cobble technological

industry (McBride 1984) and with almost equal frequency quantitatively dominate both artifact collections and excavated sites. Lamoka and Bare Island points are also associated with this tradition. The Small Stemmed tradition exploited a wide range of ecozones including coastal and riverine settings as well as upland areas.

The most diversified patterns of settlement and resource use are illustrated by the frequency and spatial distribution of Late Archaic Small Stemmed tradition sites and components. The Heard Pond Site in Wayland and the Davis Farm Site in Sudbury were probably base camps judging from the large numbers of diagnostic projectile points (Squibnocket Triangle, Small Stemmed) picked up there by collectors. The Ben Smith collection contained more than 60 Small Stemmed points from the Davis Farm Site (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982).

An early date of 4600 B.P., likely associated with a Laurentian or Small Stemmed Point occupation was recorded at the Clam Shell Bluff Site in Concord (Blancke 1995). Other Late Archaic features in the middle Sudbury drainage have been radiocarbon dated to 4480 ± 110 B.P. and 4100 ± 155 B.P. and between 4520 and 4100 B.P. at the Castle Hill and Sand Hill sites (Dimmick and Gardescu 1991). The Sand Hill Site also contained features from a second, somewhat later episode of Late Archaic Period occupation radiocarbon dated to between 3,720 and 3,600 years ago.

Radiocarbon dates from the Pine Hawk Site on the Assabet River in Acton, clustered between about 5,000 and 3,900 years ago, indicates episodes of brief, but recurrent occupation during the Late Archaic Period (Waller and Ritchie 2001). At the Heath Brook Site in the Shawsheen drainage, a similar pattern of frequent reuse of riverine and wetland margin locations was suggested by hearth/fire pit features, deposits of burnt rock fragments, and oxidized subsoil that were dated to 3840 ± 100 B.P. and 3290 ± 60 B.P. (Glover and Doucette 1992).

The Susquehanna tradition has been most widely associated with mortuary/ceremonial sites in the coastal zone of New England (Dincauze 1968). Artifacts associated with this tradition consist of Atlantic, Wayland Notched, Snook Kill, and Susquehanna Broad projectile points and several varieties of bifacial blades. Susquehanna tradition materials were manufactured from a variety of lithics including local quartzite, eastern volcanic and exotic chert. This tradition and the Small Stemmed tradition overlap into the Woodland Period.

Three sites in the Sudbury/Concord River drainage containing Late Archaic cremation burials, the Mansion Inn cemetery (Wayland), the Vincent Site (Sudbury), and the Call Site (Billerica) were used to help define the Susquehanna tradition in southern New England. The Vincent Site was a single, isolated example of the cremation burial pits that were identified at the much larger Mansion Inn cemetery; a radiocarbon date of 3470 ± 125 years B.P. was associated with the Vincent cremation burial feature. The Call Site contained a group of cremation burial features belonging to an early Susquehanna tradition phase (Atlantic phase). More recent archeological investigations at the Millbury III Site near Worcester have provided additional data about the complex mortuary rituals associated with this period (Leveillee 1998).

From a review of various artifact collections, it is obvious that Susquehanna tradition groups concentrated their resource exploitation activities in the riverine wetland environmental zones. Several sites containing bifacial preforms and Wayland Notched points like those from the Mansion Inn cemetery have been found in upland areas between the Sudbury and Assabet rivers (Gallagher et al. 1985). The Black Rabbit Site (19-MD-587) is a moderate sized (ca. 1,100 sq m) Susquehanna tradition camp probably created during a single seasonal hunting/collecting episode in the headwaters of the Shawsheen River. This site is located north of the Virginia Road section of MIMA (Mowchan et al. 1989). The Hartwell Farm Site (19-

MD-119), located a short distance north of MIMA on Elm Brook contained a Susquehanna tradition component marked by Atlantic and Susquehanna Broad-like projectile points.

Some potential single component sites recently identified in the area between the Sudbury and Assabet River drainages also show that small groups of Native Americans were exploiting upland zone resources during the Susquehanna tradition. The association of an Atlantic point from a feature with a radiocarbon date of 4200 ± 120 B.P. suggests an early use of this site during this tradition. A slightly later occupation is indicated by dates of 3500 ± 70 B.P. and 3490 ± 90 B.P. from contexts with both Atlantic and Susquehanna Broad/Wayland Notched points. Use of this rockshelter may have occurred in the fall/winter based on faunal remains (deer, fish) present in the deposition containing Susquehanna tradition artifacts (Huntington 1982).

Transitional Archaic Period (3600–2500 B.P.)

The Transitional Archaic marks the interim between the Archaic and Woodland periods, and represents a time of changing cultural dynamics. An extensive trade network, increased burial ceremonialism, and the development of technologies strikingly different from those of the Late Archaic characterize this period. Susquehanna tradition sites mark this period and are best known from cremation cemetery complexes (Dincauze 1968; Leveillee 1998).

The Orient Phase of the Transitional Archaic Period is regionally represented at quarry sites and rockshelters. The quarrying of steatite (soapstone) and the manufacture of steatite vessels is an important technological development associated with this tradition. Carved steatite vessels, prominent in this period, reflect increased sedentism because of the low transportability of these items. Regionally available steatite outcrops include the Dolly Bond Quarry, the Horne Hill Quarry, the Torrey Lane Site, and others located in western Massachusetts and northern Rhode Island. The three quarry sites yielded Orient projectile points during excavation (Fowler 1966).

Steatite vessel forms, such as bowls and later smoking pipes, were used domestically, ceremonially, and as trade items. A distinctive lithic flaking technology and a new class of diagnostic tool forms also developed. These new forms either developed out of the local populations or were introduced to the region by new groups immigrating into the New England area. Susquehanna tradition artifacts were commonly manufactured from a variety of lithic materials including quartzite, eastern volcanics, and non-local chert. Projectile points and tools of the Susquehanna are found commonly on multicomponent sites and are often in association with Small Stemmed tradition materials (although not in mortuary settings).

Burial ceremonialism also increased dramatically during this period as illustrated by the complex red ocher internments at the Watertown Arsenal and the complex mortuary ritual seen at the Millbury III Site in Millbury. Grooved axes, cruciform drills, pestles, a copper blade, and Susquehanna and Watertown variety projectile points were all included in the Millbury III burials (Leveillee 1998). Several radiocarbon dates ranging from 3985 ± 145 to 1460 ± 90 B.P. were obtained from approximately 26 features/deposits. The Millbury III radiocarbon data have been interpreted as representing multiple depositional episodes spanning numerous generations that reflect a continuity of ideology transferred and reinforced through ceremonialism (Leveillee 1998).

Many of the same riverine site locations with Susquehanna tradition components were also used by Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland Period hunter-gatherers for the next six or seven hundred years, ca. 3200 to 2500 B.P. Diagnostic Orient Fishtail and some Early Woodland Meadowood projectile points have been recorded in collections from some of the large riverine zone multicomponent sites in the Sudbury/Concord River drainage. The most intensive occupations were at sites that were utilized as fishing stations during the Middle to Late Woodland periods. Transitional Archaic activity is indicated by a small group of Orient-like points at the Concord Shell Heap Site (19-MD-388) (Blancke 1995).

Early Woodland Period (3000–1600 B.P.)

The Early Woodland Period is generally underrepresented in the regional archeological record of southern New England. Some archeologists have suggested that a population decline occurred in the region during this period associated with any number of causal factors including unfavorable environmental conditions and unknown epidemics (Dincauze 1974; Fiedel 2000; Lavin 1988; Mulholland 1988; Snow 1981; Wendland and Bryson 1974). However, the low representation may be more of a function of a lack of recognition of Early Woodland cultural material components because of overlapping (Susquehanna and Small Stemmed) and/or poorly documented tool assemblages. Given the problems inherent in using one artifact type alone as a temporal indicator, the presence of early ceramics in conjunction with point types is used to determine Early Woodland Period occupation in the absence of radiocarbon dates.

Coastal resources are believed to have become an important part of subsistence collecting activities and diets, as evidenced by the high frequency of known Woodland Period coastal sites in New England (Cox 1983; Cox et al. 1983; Kerber 1983; Thorbahn and Cox 1988). This is also believed to be a time of widespread long-distance exchange of raw materials, finished products, and information (MHC 1984). There is some evidence for the appearance of task-specific sites (Dincauze 1976). The Early Woodland Period is marked by the clear emergence of ceramic technology, known as Vinette I, replacing the soapstone vessels that had been used during the Late/Transitional Archaic periods. Diagnostic materials include stemmed and side-notched Adena, Lagoon, Rossville, and Meadowood projectile points. Artifact assemblages for this period comprise a high percentage of exotic lithic materials and speak to an expansion and elaboration of long-distance trade networks.

The apparent low frequency of Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland Period sites in interior areas like the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage is also likely because of the traditional reliance on certain projectile point types as indicators of sites dating to this period. The small sample of four Meadowood and four Rossville points within the collection assembled by Ben Smith from numerous sites is a good example of the relative scarcity of these artifact types (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982). Avocational archeologists have collected transitional Archaic Orient Fishtail and Early Woodland Meadowood type projectile points from some large, riverine sites such as the Heard Pond, Rice Farm and Weir Hill 3 sites in Wayland and Sudbury. Early Woodland depositions containing Orient Fishtail, Small Stemmed points and small amounts of ceramic sherds at the Cedar Swamp #3 Site in Westborough have been dated between 2650 and 2170 B.P. (Hoffman 1985, 1986). Similar deposits have been identified at the Sand Hill Site in Wayland (Dimmick and Gardescu 1991).

Several sites yielding Transitional Archaic and Early Woodland components have been recorded in the general project vicinity by Bullen, including the Camp Manning Site in Andover, the Pringle Site in Tewksbury, and the Lacy Site (Heath Brook Site). Normanskill and Meadowood projectile points were recovered from these sites. In addition, the F-2 Site in Billerica yielded a radiocarbon date of 1200 ± 70 B.P. along with bifacial tool blades and felsite chipping debris (MHC site files).

Middle Woodland Period (1650–1000 B.P.)

The Middle Woodland Period apparently saw increasing population and extensive long-distance social and economic interaction. Larger base camps in riverine and coastal settings were established in conjunction with ever-increasing sedentism. This is supported by increased instances of storage pit features suggesting production of bulky foods. The Middle Woodland Period is marked by the introduction of horticulture into the traditional hunting and gathering subsistence practices of human populations in the Northeast. Horticulture led to changes in subsistence, population growth, organization of labor, and social stratification (Snow 1980). The degree of dependence on horticulture and its

significance as a stimulus of social and economic change in the late prehistory of southern New England is still a topic for further archeological research (Mrozowski 1993).

It has been suggested that changes in settlement and subsistence strategies during the Middle/Late Woodland transition may have occurred independently of the adoption of horticulture (McBride and Dewar 1987). Recent studies have shown that late Middle Woodland components are marked by a high percentage of exotic lithics. Diagnostic Fox Creek and Jack's Reef projectile points are found in association with Pennsylvania jasper, assorted New York State chert, Ramah chert (Labrador), Kineo felsite (Maine), and Lockatong argillite (northern Mid-Atlantic region) (Goodby 1988; Luedtke 1988; Mahlstedt 1985). This assemblage of exotic raw materials suggest that Middle Woodland populations inhabiting southern New England took part in an extensive network of social and economic contacts that extended from Pennsylvania northward to Labrador. Pottery also becomes increasingly stylistically diverse, including grit-tempered coil built vessels with stamped, incised, and dentate decoration of varying quality.

In the middle and lower Sudbury River drainage, most of the site locations used during the Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland Period continued to be staging points for Middle Woodland resource exploitation; however, there was also a significant reuse of other sites that had been occupied during the Middle and Late Archaic. The Watertown Dairy Site in Wayland seems to be an example of this pattern; evidence for Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland occupation is minimal, but a definite Middle Woodland activity area containing ceramic sherds, turtle bone, and chipping debris has been identified (Largy 1983).

At the Staiano Site in Wayland, evidence of intensive resource processing activity by Middle Woodland groups has been documented. Three large circular burnt rock features about 2 to 3 m in diameter appear to have been used for smoking and/or drying fish. The site is situated in a section of the Sudbury River known historically as the location of fishing weirs (Weir Hill, Weir Meadows) (Hudson 1889). Diagnostic Middle Woodland or early Late Woodland material associated with these features included dentate-stamped ceramic sherds, a Fox Creek-like biface/knife, and a Levanna point. Four radiocarbon dates ranging from 1610 to 640 B.P. were obtained on charcoal from these features (Blancke 1978).

The Hocomonco Pond #1 Site in Westborough contained several large (ca. 2 m), circular burnt rock features with ceramic sherds and some non-local lithic material (chert) that also appear to have been used by Middle Woodland groups for intensive resource processing such as smoking or drying fish. Similar large, burnt rock features have been reported in Middle and Late Woodland contexts at the Wheeler's, Shattuck Farm, and Garvin's Falls sites on the Merrimack River (Barber 1983; Luedtke 1985; Starbuck 1985). The location of all of these sites suggests that these features were directly related to the harvesting and processing of anadromous fish.

Middle Woodland components on several sites in the Cedar Swamp Archeological District (Westborough) are radiocarbon dated to between 1230 and 970 B.P. (Hoffman 1987). These components provide evidence of activity in elevated, upland terrain as well as the riverine floodplain environmental zone along the lower Sudbury River drainage. A few small Middle Woodland sites have been found near tributary streams in upland settings between the Sudbury and Assabet rivers and settlement patterns were probably more diversified than generally indicated by the available site inventory (Gallagher et al. 1985). Known Middle Woodland components in the upper Concord River drainage are mostly restricted to the riverine zone and include the Punkatasset Field (19-MD-81), Poplar Hill (19-MD-88), and Old Manse (19-MD-89) sites that are in or near the North Bridge section of MIMA.

Late Woodland Period (1000–450 B.P.)

The Late Woodland Period is marked by an increase in ceramic production through improvements in technology. Some populations may still have relied solely on hunting and gathering while others turned to horticulture. Coastal areas and large semipermanent village settlements adjacent to arable lands, particularly along broad floodplains, seemed to have been preferred. Farming, however, did not preclude the continuance of seasonal rounds, and small task-specific camps are still common during this period. Larger groups sometimes lived in fortified villages, indicating the presence of complicated political alliances (Mulholland 1988). Late Woodland Period artifacts represented in the archeological record include triangular Levanna points, cord-wrapped, stick-impressed, and incised collared ceramic vessels, and increasing amounts of local lithic materials (MHC 1984). This reliance on locally available lithic materials suggests the formation of ancestral tribal territories that were noted as the resident Native American tribes at the time of European contact.

No substantial Late Woodland components are known from large riverine zone sites in the middle to lower Sudbury, Assabet, and upper Concord drainages. A possible exception is the Heard Pond Site in Wayland, which was well situated for fishing near the outlet of this pond to the Sudbury River. Some of the same Middle Woodland riverine zone site locations along the Sudbury drainage such as Baldwin Pond (Wayland Golf Course, loci 1 and 2), Weir Hill #3 (Sudbury), and several areas around Heard Pond were probably used as Late Woodland fishing stations. There may be a concentration of Late Woodland components on sites at the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers and downstream from this area near the North Bridge section of MIMA.

Upland zone sites from the Late Woodland Period are rare and only a few have been identified in Sudbury and Concord (Ritchie et al. 1990). A good example of a small upland zone camp was identified at the headwaters of Elm Brook in Concord. The Bartell's Farm Site contained 13 Levanna points, one of the largest known assemblages of Late Woodland points from any non-riverine location in the region (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1982). Another small upland zone camp possibly associated with a planting field may have been identified near Bateman's Pond. At the Blue Salamander Site a small area with surviving remnants of what may be Late Woodland or contact period corn hill features and a Levanna point were found on a hilltop overlooking the pond (Garman et al. 1996).

A human burial with a stone pestle at Site 19-MD-106, and two other burials from Site 19-MD-107 are likely to be of Late Woodland Period origin. Both sites were on Nashawtuc Hill at the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers. The Poplar Hill Site (19-MD-88) contained a complex of hearth features possibly representing a house floor or dwelling and four burials that could belong to the late pre-contact period. The Mill Brook Site (19-MD-135) in Concord Center was a fishweir known to have been in use during the contact period, it was most likely a focus of Native American activity in the preceding Late Woodland Period (MHC site files).

Contact Period (450–300 B.P./A.D. 1500–1620)

The traditional cultural systems of Native Americans were rapidly transformed during the contact period. Contact with European populations slowly but completely disrupted Native American lifeways including their social, economic, and political culture. The lifeways of the Native populations during this period are believed to have been similar to those of the Late Woodland Period. There were a number of large permanent base camps and villages, some fortified, as well as smaller satellite hunting and fishing camps. Large groups may have gathered together at certain times of the year for resource exploitation as well as for social and ceremonial functions.

Early ethnohistorical documents and modern ethnohistorical sources attest to the extensive trade network in place during this period (Bragdon 1996; Brasser 1978; Snow 1980; Winthrop 1996). Fur trade was an important economic factor for Europeans and Natives alike, and in return for furs the Native Americans received clothing, food items, metal, and beads. Interaction between Native people and Europeans is recorded in notes and writings of several early explorers and settlers including John Winthrop, William Bradford, Thomas Morton, Samuel Champlain, and Samuel and John Smith. European trade goods were circulating to Native New England cultures especially during the early seventeenth century. Although pre-contact period trade routes may not have continued in use throughout the Late Woodland (McBride and Dewar 1987), they were clearly serving as conduits for the distribution of European goods, especially marine shell beads (wampum), by the early seventeenth century.

Disease and warfare decimated populations and dispersed survivors throughout the region. A major epidemic occurred from 1616–1617 that drastically reduced Native populations. Smallpox and measles in particular, had a drastic effect on the Massachusetts Native Americans. In the early 1630s, smallpox almost annihilated the Native population around Boston Bay, although many in the interior survived to help form the villages of “Praying Indians” that existed from many years at Natick, Nonantum, Punkapog, Hassanamesitt, and Magunco to the south and west of Boston (Cook 1976). The declining number of Massachusetts Native Americans was suggested by Gookin (1972), who said that “there are not of this people left at this day above 300 men, besides women and children.” By the mid-1600s there were few Native people alive in the region. This does not imply however, that New England’s Native peoples were “wiped out” during or after the period, or that they “lost” their cultures. Native Americans continue to maintain distinct cultural traditions from the contact period to the present.

The Sudbury/Concord River drainage was a traditional territorial boundary between the more coastal lowland oriented Massachusetts Indians and the Nipmuc, a group that occupied the upland interior areas between this drainage and the Connecticut River valley. The lower Concord drainage around the Merrimack confluence appears to have been the southern end of a territory occupied by the Pennacook-Pawtucket Indians or under their influence (Leavenworth 1999; Stewart-Smith 1998).

In spite of reasonably good evidence for Late Woodland activity in most of the Sudbury River drainage, contact period archeological components or sites have not been identified. Several traditional land holdings, including one on the fall line on the Sudbury River at Saxonville described in a mid-seventeenth-century deed, were being used for spring fishing and for planting fields (Temple 1887). Several locations including Nashawtuc Hill (Assabet/Sudbury River confluence) and a fishing weir on Mill Brook (Concord Center) have been cited as locations of contact period settlements. Burials identified by avocational archeologists in the Nashawtuc Hill area and on Poplar Hill (North Bridge area) may be late pre-contact or contact period interments.

Post-Contact Period

This section focuses on exploration, settlement, and development within the towns of Lincoln and Lexington by Europeans in general, and within the Minute Man Visitor Center and Rogers Property specifically. The synopsis provides a context in which to assess the archeological sensitivity and potential archeological resources of the project areas. The post-contact periods for Lincoln, Lexington, and Concord are divided into distinct temporal subdivisions as summarized in Table 4-2.

MIMA derives its primary significance as the site of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The battle, which marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War, ranks among the most significant events in American history. We refer the reader to the Minute Man NHP National Register documentation (Harrington et al. 2002) and the MIMA AOA (Herbster 2005) for detailed historic contexts pertaining to Revolutionary War events in and around MIMA.

Table 4-2. Post-Contact Cultural Chronology for Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts.

General Period*	Cultural Aspects/Diagnostic Cultural Materials
Contact & Plantation 1500-1675	Initial European exploration and contact with Native American population. Native core areas established along major river drainages (e.g., Concord, Assabet, Sudbury, and Shawshen) connected by extensive overland trail system. Major native trail network intersected at confluences of Concord and Sudbury (Concord) and Charles and Sudbury (Lincoln) rivers, with branches extending in many directions. Local rivers provided seasonal fishing, diverse terrain offered hunting, gathering, and agricultural opportunities for the dense aboriginal settlements in this area. Extensive immigration of Puritan settlers to newly established permanent settlements beginning with coastal towns (e.g., Plymouth 1620 and Boston 1630) then moving inland to establish plantations (e.g., Musketekwid, including Concord and Lincoln, in 1635). Increasing interaction introduced European diseases and material culture, altered native culture and society, and led to encroachment on native lands. Agriculture, seasonal fishing, and small local industry formed basis of colonial economy. Waterways and native trails provided major transportation routes. Colonial settlement pattern expanded from concentrated at meeting houses to include scattered farms and mills. Majolica, early tin-glaze earthenware, Rhennish and Bellarmine stonewares predominate ceramic assemblage. Pipestems with mean bore diameter of 7-9/64ths inch. Handwrought nails only. Freeblown glass bottles, pontil scar, no mold mark.
Colonial 1675-1775	European settlement and expansion in area virtually unaffected by King Philip's War (1675-76), continued. Agriculture and raw material collection remains principal economic activity in the towns. Industrial pursuits, including grist, saw, and fulling mills, and briefly an iron works, processed and produced goods for local consumption. Concord developed from a frontier town into a regional center. Lexington, once part of the north precinct of Cambridge, was established as a separate town in 1713. Lincoln split off from Concord as new town in 1754. The Census of 1765 listed 1,664 residents of Concord, 646 in Lincoln, and approximately 900 in Lexington. Massachusetts colonists, angered by British economic restrictions (e.g., Stamp Act 1770, Townshend Acts 1767), rebelled in Boston Massacre (1770), Boston Tea Party (1773), and finally started fighting at Lexington and Concord (April 19, 1775). Imported tin-glaze earthenware, white salt-glaze, English brown, Westerwald and scratch-blue stonewares. Imported and domestic redwares. Mean pipestem bore diameter of 4-6/64 inch. Handwrought nails only. Freeblown and molded glass bottles.
Federal 1775-1830	Following the Peace of Paris (1783) ending Revolutionary War, population in Concord and Lexington grew slowly, while that of Lincoln declined slightly. The economic base of all three towns remained primarily agricultural, with an emphasis on corn, flax, hay, and livestock. Industries included: lumbering and saw mills, quarrying, and a small glass factory in Lincoln, a cotton and a lead pipe factory in Concord, and manufacture of fur garments and footwear in Lexington. Colonial highways remain, with improvements in form of Cambridge (Route 2A) and Concord (Route 2) turnpikes. Creamware and pearlware predominate ceramic assemblage. Handpainted and transfer print decorated. Small bore diameter (4/64 in.) pipestems. Both handwrought and machine cut nails. Post 1810 3-piece molded bottles introduced. First tin cans (post 1819).

Table 4-2. Post-Contact Cultural Chronology for Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts (Continued).

General Period*	Cultural Aspects/Diagnostic Cultural Materials
Early Industrial 1830-1870	Introduction of railroads (1844, the Fitchburg railroad from Boston in Concord and Lincoln; 1846, a commuter railroad in Lexington) revolutionized regional transportation network. With the arrival of the railroad came a change from production of agricultural products solely for local markets to exportation of these products to Boston and other markets. Milk and fruit (in Concord Bull developed the Concord grape) were the major agricultural products exported. Unlike many Massachusetts communities, these three towns did not experience the full impact of changes brought by the Industrial Revolution. Concord and Lexington both experienced an increase in population, primarily due to Irish immigrants, while Lincoln's population remained relatively stable through the period. A prominent group of writers and transcendentalists (Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Alcott, etc.) were attracted to Concord beginning in the 1830s. Pearlware, hard white earthenware, yellow ware, and domestic stoneware most common. Transfer print design technique predominates. Machine cut nails predominate. 2-piece mold bottles replace 3-piece mold bottles (post 1840). Snap-case bottle bottom finish, no pontil scar (post 1857). Mason jar patented 1858. 1867 lettered panel bottles introduced. Pressed or sandwich-type glass (post 1827). Condensed milk can patented 1856. Vulcanization process patented by Goodyear (1839) resulted in increased production of rubber products.
Late Industrial 1870-1915	Technological developments resulted in major changes (e.g., steam power, electrification, gas lighting, etc.). Development of urban and interurban mass transportation, street railways (i.e., streetcar routes in Concord and Lexington by early 1900s). Country estates and some suburban development began in all three towns by the end of this period. Arrival of large numbers of immigrants, especially from Ireland, Italy, Norway, and Nova Scotia. There was a gradually increase in population in all three towns with minor fluctuations. By 1915 the population of Lexington exceeded 5,000. Market gardening and greenhouses were present in all three towns, forming an important part of Lincoln's economy. West Concord developed as an industrial village around the freight depot and pail factory. A paint factory, leather factory, and gas works were located in Lexington.
Modern 1915-present	Hard white earthenware predominates ceramic assemblage with yellow ware and domestic stoneware. Machine-made bottles most common. Semi-automatic bottling machine (post 1881); replaced by fully automatic machine made bottles (post 1903). Hutchinson stopper (post 1872/9); canning jar closure (post 1875); crown bottle cap (post 1892). 1904 double-seamed tin can introduced. Introduction of automobile and major improvements in automobile transportation network (e.g., Routes 2, 2A, 117, 126, and 128). Agriculture remains important in town economies with market gardens and dairies shipping produce to urban areas. Bedford Airport (Hanscom Air Force Base) created in 1940s with growth of associated industrial zone. Development, both commercial and residential, along improved transportation corridors. New industries located in West Concord, including a foundry, garnett mills, manufacturer of elastic webbing, and Allen Chair Company. Hard white earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, and melamine (post WWII). All bottles fully automatic machine-made. Purple manganese glass. Beer can introduced 1935. Pull-tab can opening introduced 1962. Plastic products (post 1900).

*Source: MHC 1980a, 1980b, 1980c

Lincoln

The town of Lincoln, formerly a precinct of Concord, was incorporated as a separate town in 1754 (see Table 4-2). However, settlement of this area dates back to the seventeenth century when towns like Sudbury and Concord, English frontier towns, were at the perimeter of the colonial settlement.

The town, located on intermediate highland between the Charles and Concord rivers, had a primarily agriculturally based economy throughout its history. Much of Lincoln has been continuously plowed historically, and some areas were reportedly mined for clay used in brick-making activities (Mowchan et al. 1987). A number of sawmills were erected after 1690 to support growing demands for lumber. By the late eighteenth century, a number of saw- and gristmills were located on area brooks.

In 1721, the town of Concord officially laid out the road that is now named “Old Bedford Road” (Malcolm 1985). It was designed to be an “open driftway” for driving cattle and was two rods wide, beginning at the main highway in the area known as Concord or Bay Road. It extended to the land owned by John Fassett located near the northeast corner of the town, in an area known as the Shawshine Corner. The road enabled Bedford residents to reach the Concord Road, and opened the way for farmers to access their back fields in the Rocky Meadow area. Old Bedford Road was part of a network of radial highways originating at the Lincoln meetinghouse.

In 1728, Virginia Road was laid out to facilitate travel to the new road, around the wetlands. It is speculated that at the time of European contact, Old Virginia Road was part of a network of trails Native Americans utilized to link the Charles and Sudbury River valleys (MHC 1980a). Paths along the upland area, known as Virginia, were connected to Concord’s main roads. The highland was so surrounded by water that it was referred to as “The Great Island.” Joseph Wheat’s farm was the closest to the Old Bedford Road. A new road was laid out connecting the Bedford Road, 20 to 30 rods north of its intersection with the Concord Road. The original road was only one and a half rods wide and was widened to two rods in 1732 (Malcolm 1985).

By the end of the Colonial Period, there were five new saw/gristmills located along Elm Brook, Stony Brook, and Hobb’s Brook (Figure 4-1). Taverns were scattered in unspecified locations along North Great Road, a road that had been improved upon during this time period (MHC 1980a). Although the town of Lincoln has primarily had an agriculturally based economy, some quarrying of marble and lime production took place in the area south of Sandy Pond (Gross 1982). The early nineteenth century saw the introduction of a small industry in boots and shoes. Two tanneries were present, and the mills that were already extant continued to operate.

The population grew gradually through the early and mid-nineteenth century. Improvements in the transportation network linking the town to Boston and surrounding towns, most notably the arrival of the railroad in 1844, resulted in increased markets for Lincoln’s agricultural products. Agriculture heavily supported the economy (MHC 1980a).

In the late nineteenth century, wealthy Bostonians increased the population of Lincoln as they left Boston for suburban homes and country estates (MHC 1980a). During this period the economy remained primarily agricultural (Figure 4-2). The turn of the century saw an expansion of the transportation network with improved roads for automobile traffic, including the upgrading of Routes 2, 117, and 126. Hanscom Airfield was built in the 1940s in Elm Brook meadow. Lincoln experienced little expansion of its industrial base, and only a slow and steady population increase during the later twentieth century. It remains today a relatively affluent Boston suburb.

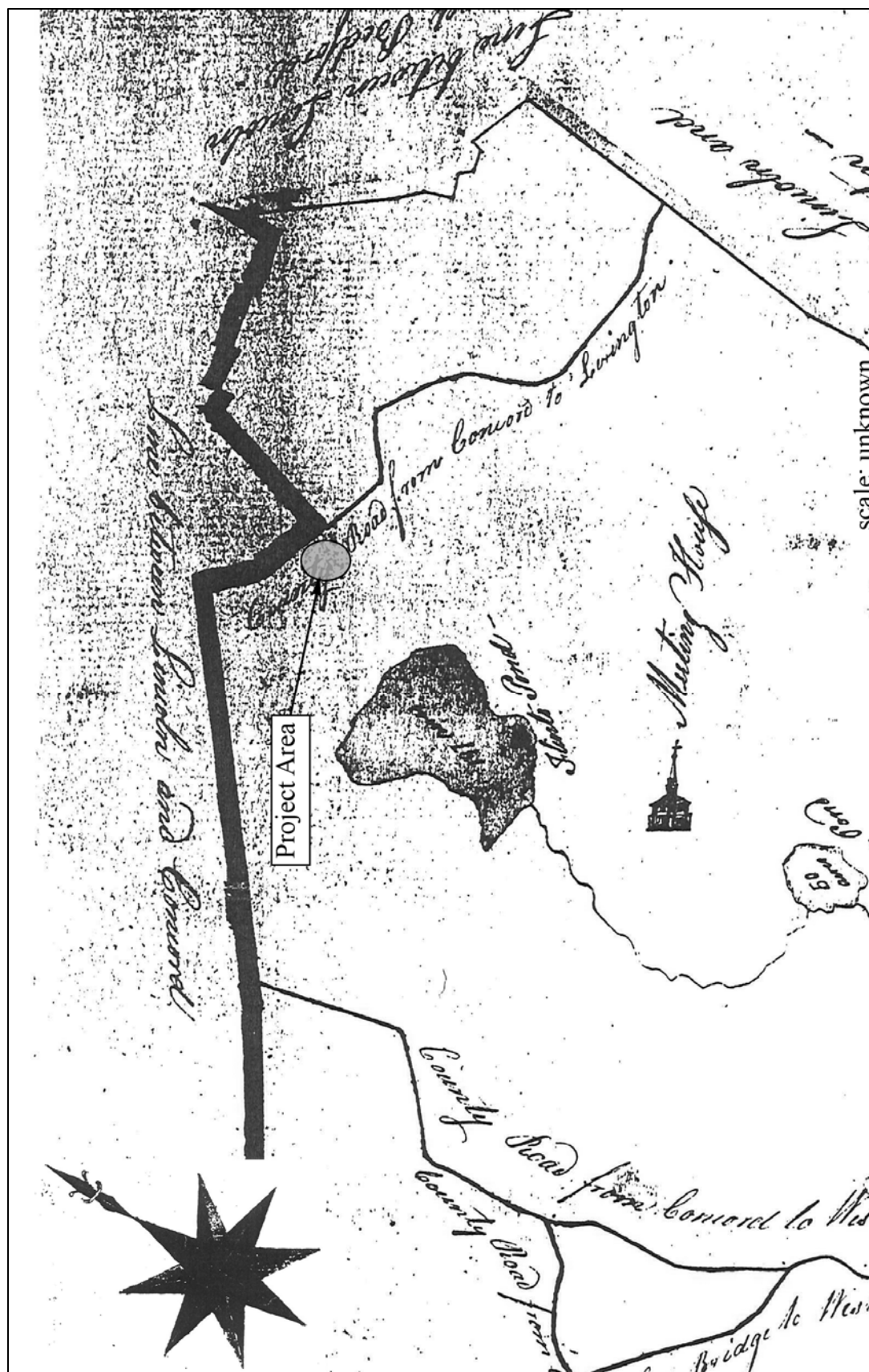


Figure 4-1. 1795 map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area (source: Hoar 1795).

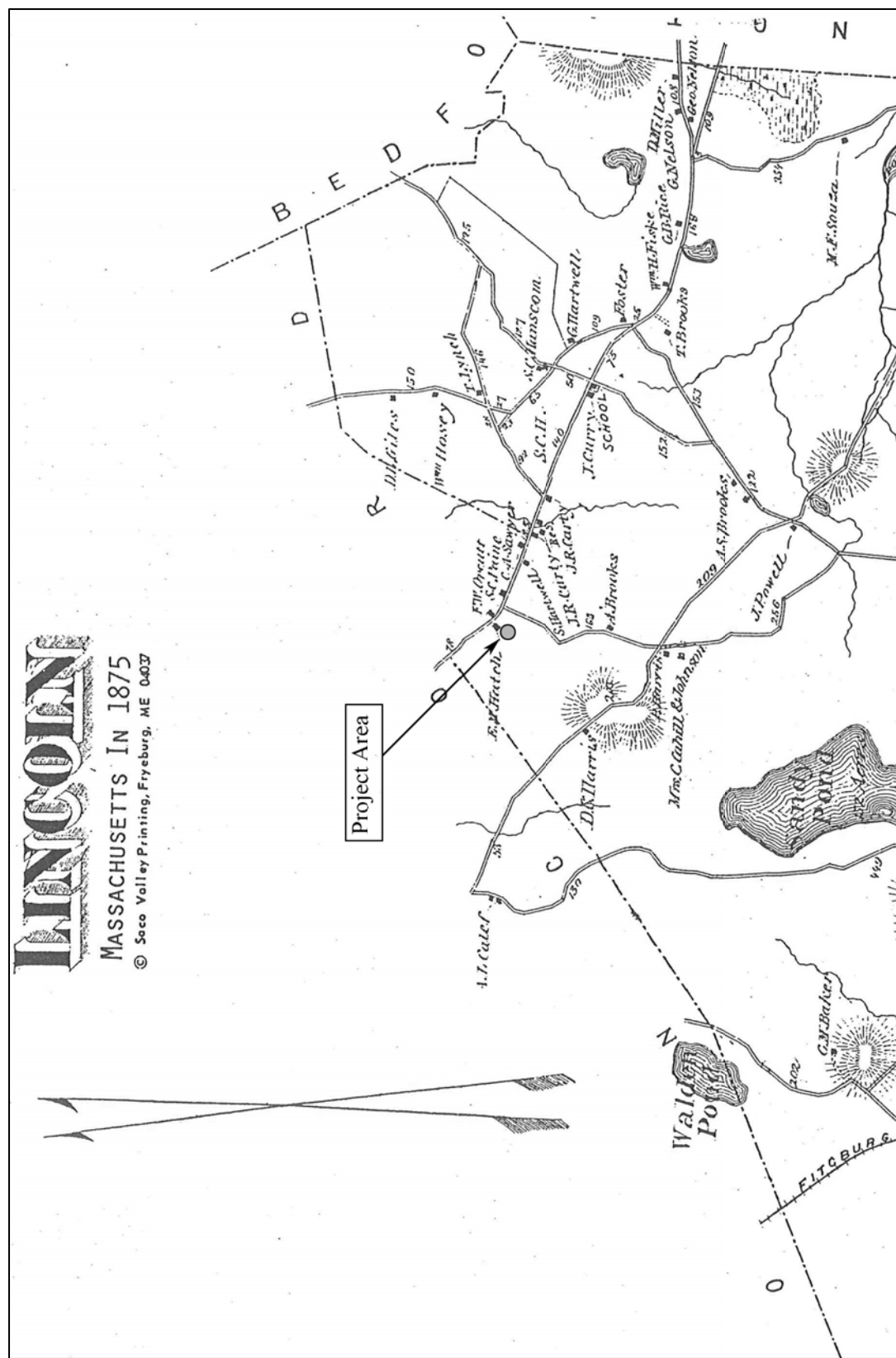


Figure 4-2. 1875 map of Lincoln showing the approximate location of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area (source: Beers 1875a).

Lexington

Lexington was once part of the northern precinct of the town of Cambridge. It was established as a separate town in 1713, with a section later annexed to Lincoln in 1754, and another to Bedford in 1768 (see Table 4-2). Lexington's economic and land-use history closely resembles that of Concord and Lincoln. An agricultural town, it became famous as the site of the attack by British Regulars on Colonial militiamen on the morning of April 19, 1775. On the Town Green, in a half-hour engagement, eight colonists were killed by royal troops before the British column proceeded on to Concord. During this confrontation Lexington suffered the equivalent of £1,700 worth of damage while Concord lost only £275 (Gross 1976).

The portion of Lexington that is encompassed by the Park was primarily used for agriculture in the colonial period. Both Ebenezer Fiske and Amos Marrett who lived in the Fiske Hill area used their land for farming and apple orchards to produce cider (Malcolm 1985). It is unclear where this cider was used, but presumably it went to Ebenezer Fiske himself (who was licensed as an innkeeper in 1772) or to the nearby Bull Tavern (Malcolm 1985). Concord Road (now known as Massachusetts Avenue) was an important corridor connecting Concord to Lexington and eventually to the waterfront. Perhaps this is why both an inn and a tavern were located in such close proximity along this road.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the town's population remained well under 2,000 inhabitants. Aside from agriculture, which was the primary economic base of the town, a few workshops and factories produced footwear, garments, and printed calico (Barber 1839:397) (Figure 4-3). While some reorientation of the settlement pattern occurred in the town with the introduction of the Middlesex Central Railroad in the 1840s, most land use continued to be consistent with that of a peripheral area supplying produce to Boston and suburban markets throughout the nineteenth century (MHC 1982:76). Neither major population growth nor industrial development was a factor in Lexington's late-nineteenth-century development (Figure 4-4).

The town was more closely linked to the Boston core by the early twentieth century with the expansion of electrified trolley lines. Improvements in automobile roads provided better access to towns such as Lexington, which gradually became suburban rather than rural communities. This trend continued through the modern period, with the town now occupied primarily by affluent suburban developments and a few remaining open spaces. Some commercial and light industrial development has taken place along the major highways crossing the town, especially Route 128.

Minute Man Visitor Center

The history of the Minute Man Visitor Center has not been well documented. At least one structure was located on the property during the historic period, and remnants of a fieldstone foundation still exist in the open lawn west of the Visitor Center building and north of the current project area. At least one structure is shown on historical maps of the area by the 1830s (see Figures 4-3, 4-4), but not on maps post-dating 1894 (USGS 1894, 1934, 1950). Also, an archeological field map produced by Ritchie et al. (1990:90) depicts three "demolished structures" north of the current project area, as well as two access roads/driveways that traverse the current project area (Figure 4-5).

The Visitor Center vicinity was historically part of the Nelson Farm area, which was located at the eastern end of the MIMA and straddled the Lincoln/Lexington town line between the Paul Revere and Fiske Hill in the area surrounding Airport/Marrett and Nelson Roads and Route 2A (Uschold 1995). Nelson Road was named after the family who owned most of the land from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Currently the area contains several historic house lots including the lots of Jacob Whittemore, Thomas

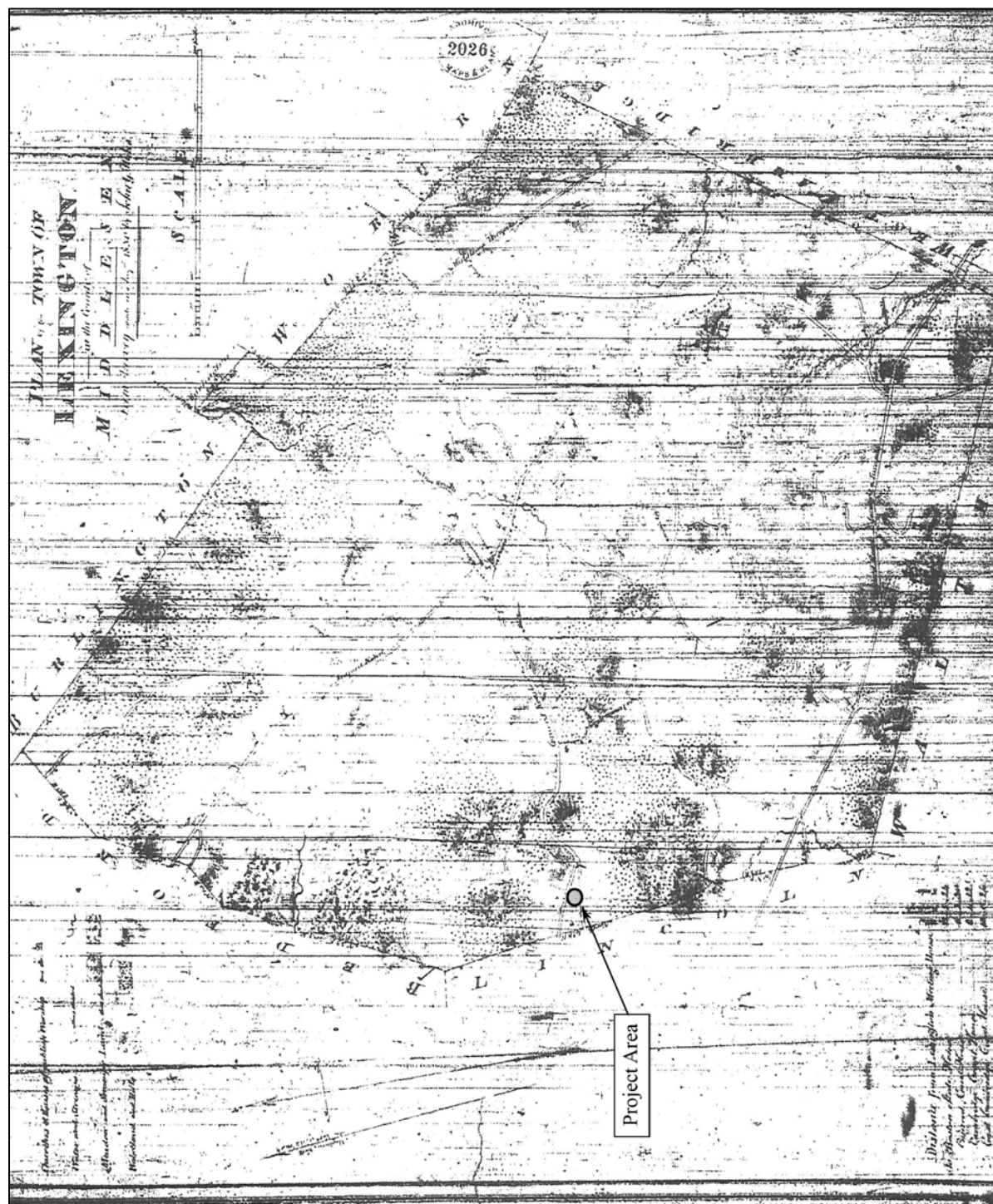


Figure 4-3. 1830 map of Lexington showing the approximate location of the Minute Man Visitor Center project area (source: Hales 1830).

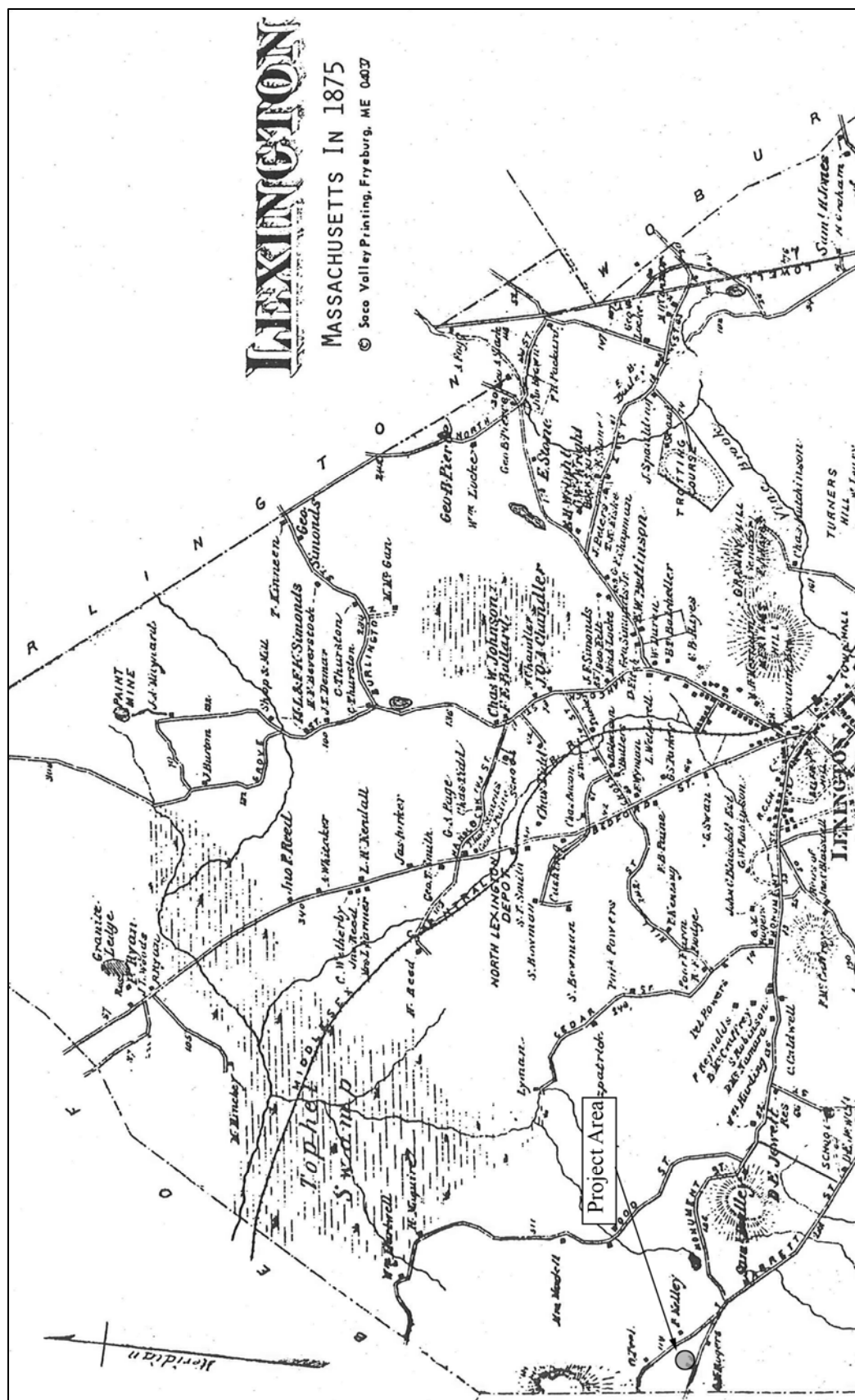


Figure 4-4. 1875 map of Lexington showing the approximate location of the Minute Man Visitor Center project area (source: Beers 1875b).

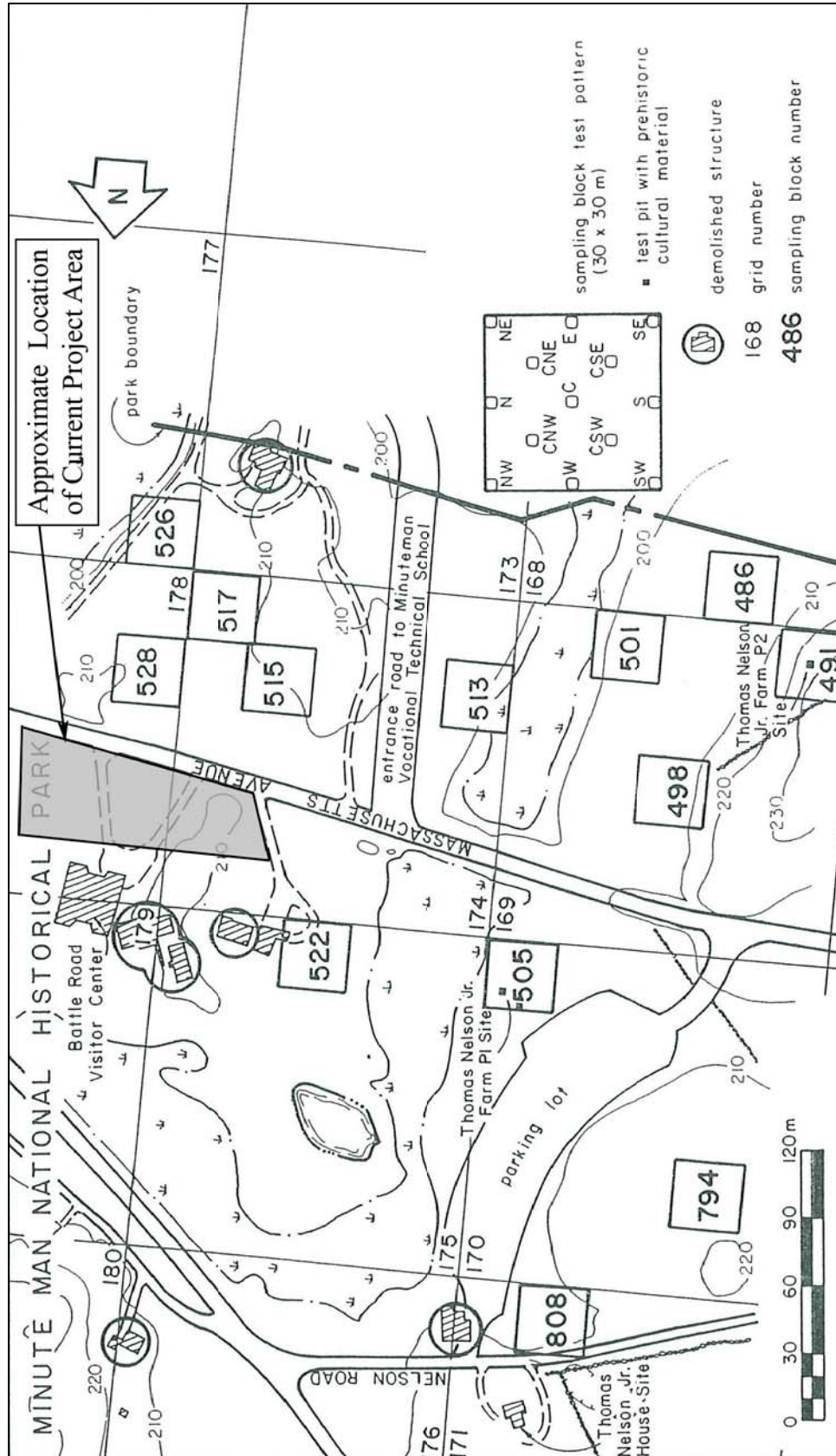


Figure 4-5. Map of previous archeological testing and demolished structures, Minute Man Visitor Center, Minute Man National Historical Park (source: Ritchie et al. 1990).

Nelson Jr., Thomas Nelson Sr., Josiah Nelson, John Nelson, and Daniel Brown. Additionally, Bull Tavern (Joseph Brown house) was located east of the current project area at the triangle between Marrett Road, Battle Road and Route 2A, and a blacksmith shop sat opposite of the tavern on the east side of Battle Road.

The first documented colonial settlement of the Nelson Farm area was during the seventeenth century by Philip Goodwin and Daniel Brown (Uschold 1995). Goodwin occupied the house that became the property of Thomas Nelson Sr. in 1725. The Nelson Farm area was one of the several landscapes along the Battle Road that witnessed the Running Battle, as the Colonial Minutemen forced the British to retreat toward Lexington at the outbreak of the American Revolution. Historically this area was characterized by open agricultural fields and orchards defined by an extensive stone wall network.

The Air Force acquired the Nelson Farm property in 1957 and transferred ownership to NPS in 1959 (Uschold 1995). The Battle Road Visitor Center and parking area was constructed in 1975. Today, the NPS manages and interprets the Nelson Farm area (approximately 115 acres) as part of the rural agricultural setting of the Running Battle. Most of the land has been converted from its historical agricultural character to woods.

It is unknown if the extant foundation structure west of the Visitor Center and north of the current project area was part of an outbuilding or residences associated with the Nelson family farm. Alternatively, the structure may have been associated with the Whittemore Farm, located on the east side of Battle Road and directly east of the Visitor Center project area; with the Mansfield family, to whom Whittemore sold four acres of land south of Marrett Road in 1772; or with the Muzzey family who may have occupied a farm across from the Whittemore farm around ca. 1773 (Holland 1990:277–285). It is also possible that the structure post-dates all of the above mentioned occupations.

Brooks Tavern/ Rogers Barn

The Noah Brooks Tavern (ASMIS # MIMA00057.00) and Edward Rogers barn lie south of Route 2A/North Great Road within a section of the park known as the Rogers Property or Brooks Village. The parcel is named after the trustee who last privately administered the property before its acquisition by the NPS in 1963, but is incorporated within a much larger tract known as the Brooks Farm. The Brooks Farm parcel traverses the Concord and Lincoln town line and encompasses the general outline of the historical Brooks farmland currently owned by the park.

The area was settled and farmed by members of the Brooks family as early as 1652. The farm was created as part of Concord's Second Division and granted to Joshua, Caleb, and Gershom Brooks. Thomas Brooks first built a house on what is now referred to as the Rogers property sometime between 1695 and 1713. The exact location and final disposition of this first structure is unclear, but by 1800 another Brooks descendant, Noah, had built a tavern and private residence on the lot. It is likely that the ancestral home was still standing at the time of Noah's construction campaign as Noah's 1809 probate inventory lists, in addition to a \$2000 "dwelling house," an "old house" valued at \$75.

Noah's business thrived, thanks in large part to the tavern's location along the highly traveled Great Road, but Noah was able to enjoy that success for only a brief time before his death in 1809. Noah willed the property and business to his wife, Dolly, and his son, Cyrus, both of whom continued to live in the house. The tavern, however, was managed by a succession of other individuals including Dolly's second husband, Stephen Patch, and local tanner and family member Isaac Brooks. Isaac's business fortunes were notably less successful than his predecessors, and he repeatedly mortgaged the property in an attempt to reverse his downward economic spiral. Isaac eventually died of "delirium tremens" in 1847,

and the land passed to his brother, Nathan, who then sold it out of the family to Rueben and Elizabeth Keniston in 1855. The Kenistons quickly resold the property in 1856 to Samuel Hartwell who expanded the house and actively farmed the parcel until 1906. During Hartwell's tenure, a barn and shed on the property burned to the ground but were subsequently rebuilt in 1938, with the barn now referred to as the Roger's Barn.

The exact ownership history of the property after 1906 is somewhat vague, although it is clear that it remained within the Hartwell family and functioned as a farm until mid century. By 1958, Edward Rogers was appointed trustee of the property on behalf of the Hartwells, and by 1963 the portion of the property containing the historic Noah Brooks Tavern and the reconstructed Rogers Barn was sold to the NPS.

Brooks Tavern also was the site of a skirmish during the Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. The skirmish occurred at Brooks Hill, a small patch of high ground located on the south side of Lexington Road, which was occupied by one or two companies of militia from Sudbury and a signal company from Framingham. The British discovered the ambush before they were within range of the guns and were able to mount an attack on the hill. The fighting was intense, especially in the immediate vicinity of Brooks Tavern. British senior officer Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith ultimately disengaged and drove his column through the ambush.

Known and Expected Archeological Sites

Minute Man Visitor Center

Only one previous archeological project has been completed at the Minute Man Visitor Center (Ritchie et al. 1990) (see Figure 4-5). Archeological work at the Visitor Center was completed as part of a larger archeological survey of the Battle Road Unit in 1990. Testing at the Visitor Center was limited to two 30-x-30-m testing blocks, one placed at the southeastern corner of the Visitor Center parking lot and the other placed west of the Visitor Center building and just north of the current project area. Several additional testing blocks were placed in wetland areas south of Route 2A directly across from the main building. No archaeological survey work has been conducted within the project area, nor have any archeological resources been documented in the project area. A historical fire alarm box, located in the project area at the edge of the woods adjacent to Route 2A, has been previously inventoried. The structure will not be affected by the proposed project (Jim Harmon, personal communication 2009).

Pre-Contact Archeological Resources

Seven previously recorded pre-contact period archeological sites have been identified within approximately one-half mile of the project area (Table 4-3). Most of these sites are small activity areas or isolated finds with low density felsite chipping debris located near streams or wetlands. As Herbster (2005:100) has observed, however, the boundaries of these sites have not been delineated nor have any of these sites been subjected to evaluation or data recovery excavation. It is likely that some of these previously recorded sites may be representative of larger and more complex activity areas or habitation sites.

The Jacob Whittemore Farm Prehistoric Site (19-MD-688) is a potential candidate for a more complex activity area or campsite in the project vicinity. The site is located east of a wetland approximately 500 feet southeast of the project area. Moderate density mylonite and felsite chipping debris was identified the site. While no diagnostic artifacts have been recovered, the presence of mylonite is suggestive of a Middle Archaic Period component (Ritchie et al. 1990).

Table 4-3. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within Approximately One-Half Mile of the Minute Man Visitor Center APE.

MHC Site #	ASMIS Site #	Site Name	Distance from APE	Temporal Affiliation	Site Type
19-MD-688	MIMA00021.00	Jacob Whittemore Farm Prehistoric Site	500 feet southeast	Pre-Contact; Middle Archaic/ Unknown	Activity Area/Camp; 1 felsite and 37 mylonite chipping debris from 20-70 cmbs in A1/B1 interface and B1
19-MD-685	MIMA00019.00	Thomas Nelson Jr. Farm P1 Prehistoric Site	300 feet west	Pre-Contact	Activity Area; 1 felsite chipping debris and 1 brantree slate unifacially retouched flake
19-MD-684	MIMA00018.00	Thomas Nelson Jr. Farm P2 Prehistoric Site	600 feet southwest	Pre-Contact	Activity Area; 2 felsite chipping debris in Apz from Apz and B1
19-MD-679	MIMA00013.00	Ephraim Hartwell Farm P3 Prehistoric Site	0.5 miles west	Pre-Contact	Isolated Find; 1 felsite chipping debris
19-MD-678	MIMA00012.00	Ephraim Hartwell Farm P4 Prehistoric Site	0.5 miles west	Pre-Contact	Activity Area; 5 felsite chipping debris
19-MD-675	MIMA00009.00	Jacob Foster Farm Prehistoric Camp	1000 feet west	Pre-Contact	Isolated Find; 1 felsite chipping debris in fill
19-MD-1005	N/A	David Fiske Prehistoric Site	0.5 miles east	Pre-Contact	Activity Area; 5 chipping debris
LEX-HA-6	MIMA00024.00	Thomas Nelson Jr. Farm Site	700 feet north	Colonial Period	Residential
		Nelson Road	700 feet northwest	Post-Contact	Transportation Corridor
	MIMA00039.01	John Nelson House Barn	700 feet west	Colonial Period	Outbuilding
LIN-HA-21	MIMA00039.02	John Nelson Hop House	700 feet west	Colonial Period	Commercial/Industrial
	MIMA00050.00	Paul Revere Capture Site	0.5 miles west	Post-Contact	Monument
LIN-HA-48		Nathan Whittemore Homestead	0.5 miles west	Colonial Period	Residential
LIN-HA-47		Ebenezer Lameson Homestead	0.5 miles west	Colonial Period	Residential
LIN-HA-9	MIMA00029.00	Site 22	700 feet northwest	Colonial Period	Residential

Table 4-3. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within Approximately One-Half Mile of the Minute Man Visitor Center APE.

MHC Site #	ASMIS Site #	Site Name	Distance from APE	Temporal Affiliation	Site Type
LIN-HA-7	MIMA00027.00	Site 23	700 feet northwest	Colonial Period	Residential
LIN-HA-8	MIMA00028.00	Josiah Nelson House	700 feet northwest	Colonial Period	Residential
LIN-HA-16		Site 24	500 feet northwest	Colonial Period	Residential
LEX-HA-6	MIMA00024.00	Thomas Nelson Sr. Farm Site	500 feet north	Colonial Period	Residential
	MIMA00060.00	Parkers Revenge	500 feet north	1775	Military
	MIMA00061.00	Blacksmith Shop of Whittemore Property	100 feet northeast	Colonial Period	Commercial/Industrial
LEX-HA-12	MIMA00030.00	Bull Tavern Site	100 feet northeast	Colonial Period	Residential/Commercial
LEX-HA-11	MIMA00040.00	Jacob Whittemore House Site	100 feet northeast	Colonial Period	Residential
	MIMA00044.00	Whittemore Barn	100 feet northeast	Colonial Period	Outbuilding
LEX-HA-13	MIMA00041.00	Concord Road Section 1 (Battle Road on Fiske Hill)	700 feet east	Post-Contact	Transportation Corridor
	MIMA00042.00	Concord Road Section 2 (Battle Road on Marrett Street)	Adjacent northeast	Post-Contact	Transportation Corridor
LEX-HA-15		Joseph Brown Homestead	700 feet east	Colonial Period	Residential

Nearest to the current project area is the Thomas Nelson Jr. Farm P1 Prehistoric Site (19-MD-685). The site is located near a wetland on the eastern edge of the MIMA Visitor Center parking lot, approximately 300 feet west of the current project area. One felsite chipping debris and one Braintree slate unifacially retouched flake were recovered from the site, but the boundaries of the site were not delineated.

The Minute Man Visitor Center project area was assessed with high pre-contact archeological sensitivity in the MIMA AOA (Herbster 2005). The high pre-contact sensitivity is based primarily on the environmental setting of the Battle Road Unit overall, an environment that includes broad, level, sandy terraces and knolls and an abundance of freshwater resources. Although there has been some landscape disturbance at the Visitors Center project area associated with its construction and use, it still has the potential to contain buried intact pre-contact period deposits. Based on the database of pre-contact archeological sites in the project vicinity, expected site types in the project area would most likely consist of activity areas or find spots where the manufacture and maintenance of chipped-stone tools occurred. The project area also has the potential to contain seasonal camp sites where food processing, procurement, and disposal occurred. These site types would be expected to contain areas of concentrated and scattered artifacts including chipped- and ground-stone tools, as well as habitation remains (e.g., living surfaces, post holes, storage and refuse disposal pits, and cooking hearths).

Post-Contact Archeological Resources

Twenty previously recorded post-contact period archeological sites have been identified within approximately one-half mile of the project area (see Table 4-3). Half of these sites (n=10) are Colonial Period residential sites and are closely tied to the known locations of buildings. Other site types include Colonial Period industrial and commercial sites, transportation corridors, military sites, outbuildings, and monuments.

The Minute Man Visitor Center project area was assessed with moderate post-contact archeological sensitivity in the MIMA Archeological Overview and Assessment (AOA) (Herbster 2005). The Visitors Center moderate post-contact sensitivity appears to be derived largely from its location within the park rather than from any specific known historic period resources. Expected site types in the project area would be associated with seventeenth- through nineteenth-century agrarian and residential land use and may contain evidence of dwellings, barns, sheds, privies, wells, garden plots, plowed artifacts, or concentrated trash deposits.

Brooks Tavern/ Rogers Barn

Seven archeological projects have been completed on the Rogers Property to date (Anon. 2000; Cooney 2005; Mead 1994, 1999; Mead and Dimmick 1994; Pendery 2000, 2001) (Figure 4-6). The work was performed by NPS archeologists in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and comprises a range of standard archeological documentation and field methods including general sensitivity assessments, shovel test pit (STP) and unit excavations, and construction monitoring. No archaeological projects have been completed within the boundaries of the current project area.

Based on the available archeological data, the majority of the Rogers Property can best be characterized by plowed soil contexts underlain by intact subsoils. The area immediately surrounding the tavern and the former location of the Colonial Revival residence at the extreme northwest corner of the parcel are exceptions to this pattern, both of which exhibit more complicated stratigraphy consistent with the multiple building, grading, and demolition, and utility installation episodes known to have occurred in those locations. The artifact assemblages from the various surveys also are very consistent in content

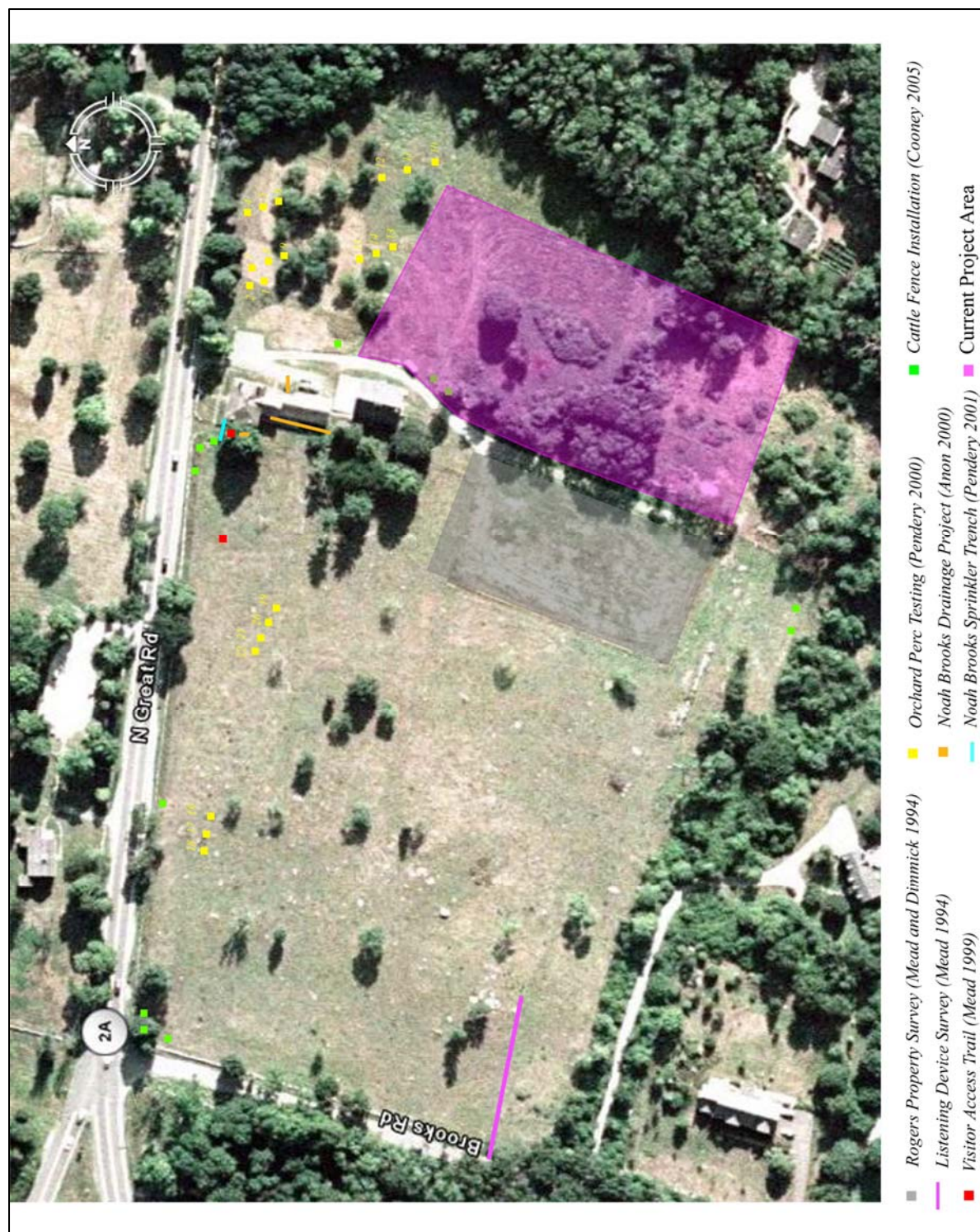


Figure 4-6. Map of previous archeological testing, Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn, Minute Man National Historical Park.

with what appears to be low intensity use of the land during the pre-contact period (probably for its proximity to the wetlands to the east), followed by the intensive agricultural and residential use of the parcel beginning in the late seventeenth century through the twentieth century.

Pre-Contact Archeological Resources

Six previously recorded pre-contact period archaeological sites are located within approximately one-half mile of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE (Table 4-4). These include two isolated find spots, two lithic workshop activity areas, and two camps. While temporal affiliations for most of the sites are currently unknown, an activity area at the Rogers Property (19-MD-997) likely contains Middle and Late Archaic components. The site was first identified during a survey conducted south of the Noah Brooks Tavern by Mead and Dimmick in 1994, and contained a piece of felsite chipping debris, a piece of quartzite chipping debris, a possible fire-cracked rock, and a felsite Merrimack point. Additional low-density pre-contact cultural material, including chipping debris and a rhyolite biface fragment, were identified in the meadows east and west of the Tavern during a survey by Pendrey in 2000 (Pendrey 2000).

Approximately 250 feet north of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area are the Job Brooks Prehistoric Sites 1 (MIMA00064.00), 2 (MIMA00065.00), and 3 (MIMA00064.00). The sites are located in and around the Job Brooks house and the fields that surround it. Site investigators identified two pre-contact period deposits that contained 100 to 200 pieces of chipping debris (Mead 1993, 1994; Wilson et al. 2000). A hearth feature, filled with fire-cracked rock and charcoal, was also identified in the field surrounding the house.

The Rogers Property (MHC #LIN-HA-23) has been assessed with moderate to high pre-contact archaeological sensitivity (Herbster 2005). The pre-contact sensitivity is based on a combination of favorable environmental factors (level terrain, proximity to wetlands, well-drained soils), proximity to other pre-contact period sites (e.g., Job Brooks Farm Prehistoric Sites), and the recovery of pre-contact materials from the property itself, albeit from plow zone contexts. Like the Minute Man Visitor Center project area, the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area may contain evidence of activity areas or seasonal camps, including chipped- and ground-stone tools or camp habitation remains such as living surfaces, post holes, storage and refuse disposal pits, or cooking hearths.

Post-Contact Archeological Resources

Eleven previously recorded post-contact period archaeological sites are located within approximately one-half mile of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE (see Table 4-4). Nearly all of these sites (n=8) are residential or outbuilding sites, typically Colonial Period or nineteenth century. The remaining sites are military, industrial, or commercial. Included are the Rogers Property (LIN-HA-23) and the Noah Brooks Tavern (MIMA00057.00).

The Rogers Property has been assessed with high post-contact period sensitivity (Herbster 2005). The post-contact period assessment is based largely on the project area's location adjacent to the Noah Brooks Tavern and Rogers Barn, both of which contribute to the National Register significance of MIMA. Based on previous investigations on the Rogers Property, the project area is expected to contain historic field scatter related to residential, commercial, and agrarian uses of the property dating from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries, including ceramics (redware, whiteware, pearlware, yellow ware, creamware, and stoneware), window glass, bottle glass, coal, cinder, and nails. Given that the Brooks Tavern area was

Table 4-4. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within Approximately One-Half Mile of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE.

MHC Site #	ASMIS Site #	Site Name	Distance from APE	Temporal Affiliation	Site Type; Identified Cultural Material
N/A	MIMA000064.00	Job Brooks Prehistoric Sites Number 1	250 feet northwest	Pre-Contact	Activity Area/Camp; 2 deposits containing 100 to 200 chipping debris; one hearth feature with fire-cracked rock and charcoal
N/A	MIMA000065.00	Job Brooks Prehistoric Sites Number 2	250 feet northeast		
N/A	MIMA000066.00	Job Brooks Prehistoric Sites Number 3	250 feet north		
19-MD-997	N/A	Rogers Property	Adjacent west	Pre-Contact: Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Unknown	Activity Area; 1 felsite chipping debris, 1 quartzite chipping debris, 1 felsite Merrimack point
19-MD-677, 1008	MIMA00011.00	Joshua Brooks Farm Prehistoric Site	700 feet northeast	Pre-Contact	Activity Area/Workshop; 6 projectile points, 14 bifaces, 1 uniface, 10 cores, 350 chipping debris (mostly felsite)
19-MD-1006	N/A	Joseph Mason (Prehistoric) Site	0.5 miles northeast	Pre-Contact Archaic?-Woodland	Habitation/Camp; 2 projectile points, 17 chipping debris
19-MD-686	MIMA00020.00	Holt Pasture Prehistoric Site	0.25 miles east	Pre-Contact	Isolated Find
19-MD-687	MIMA00001.00	Ox Pasture Prehistoric Site	0.5 miles west	Pre-Contact	Isolated Find; 1 quartz chipping debris
	MIMA00058.00	Brooks Hill Fight Site	800 feet northwest	April 19, 1775	Military
LIN-HA-23		Rogers Property	Adjacent west	Colonial Period	Residential
	MIMA00057.00	Noah Brooks Tavern	Adjacent west	Colonial Period	Residential/Commercial
CON-HA-19	MIMA00055.00	Job Brooks House	300 feet north	Colonial Period	Residential

Table 4-4. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within Approximately One-Half Mile of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE.

MHC Site #	ASMIS Site #	Site Name	Distance from APE	Temporal Affiliation	Site Type; Identified Cultural Material
CON-HA-39		Joshua Brooks Farm Site	200 feet northeast	Colonial Period	Residential
CON-HA-30		Mary Ingall Site	300 feet northeast	19 th Century	Residential
	MIMA00053.00	Bloody Angle	0.5 miles northeast	April 19, 1775	Military
LIN-HA-52	MIMA00034.00	Thomas Brooks Farm Outbuilding	700 feet northeast	Post-Contact	Outbuilding
LIN-HA-39		Brooks Tannery	500 feet northeast	Colonial Period	Industrial
CON-HA-34		Sawyer Barn Foundation	500 feet north	Post-Contact	Outbuilding
	MIMA00054.00	Samuel Brooks House	700 feet northwest	Colonial Period	Residential

the site of a skirmish during the Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, the project area may also contain related archeological deposits including musket balls, gunflints, or other equipment that may have been utilized during the battle. Though historical evidence suggests that the project area was used primarily for agricultural purposes throughout the post-contact period, it may also contain evidence of dwellings, outbuildings (e.g., barns, sheds, privies), or wells.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

This chapter presents the results of the Phase I archeological survey conducted within the MIMA Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn and Minute Man Visitor Center project areas. Interpretations and management recommendations based on these findings are presented in Chapter 6. Following the completion of archival research, fieldwork included a walkover inspection of the project area and subsurface testing. A catalog of cultural material recovered during subsurface testing is included in Appendix A.

Walkover Survey

PAL staff completed a walkover survey of the project area on May 6, 2009, with NPS personnel including Joel Dukes and Jim Harmon. The purpose of the survey was to orient PAL staff to the site areas targeted for Phase I archeological investigations and to determine the locations of subsurface testing.

Subsurface Testing

A total of 129, 50-x-50-cm test pits was excavated across the Visitor Center and Brook Tavern project areas. The testing included the excavation of 54 test pits along four transects (Transects A through D) and three test pit arrays (Arrays 1 through 3) at the Visitor Center (Figure 5-1), and 71 test pits excavated along six transects (Transects E through J) and one test pit array (Array 4) at the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area (Figure 5-2). Transect test pits were excavated at 10-m intervals and array test pits were excavated at 5-m intervals. A total of 459 artifacts were recovered from the project area. The archeological investigations resulted in the identification of one previously undocumented pre-contact period archeological site (MIMA Visitor Center Site) and two pre-contact period find spots (MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1 and Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot 1).

Visitor Center

Transect A (TA 1–5) was placed northeast of the Visitor Center and north of a graveled access drive where a drainage swale is proposed (see Figure 5-1). This portion of the APE is level and wooded with mixed deciduous and evergreen trees less than 50 years old (Figure 5-3). A typical soil profile for Transect A test pits consisted of an intact A₁ overlying B₁, B₂, and C subsoil horizons (Figure 5-4). The A₁ was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy fine sand extending to an average depth of 28 cm below surface. Underlying the A₁ were dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) loamy gravelly fine sand B₁ and yellowish brown (10YR5/8) loamy gravelly fine sand B₂ subsoil horizons. The C horizon consisted of an oxidized medium to coarse sand. All test pits were excavated to sterile subsoils, with an average termination depth of 60 cmbs. Low density post-contact cultural material was identified within the A₁ of two test pits between 10 and 20 cmbs, including a brick fragment, three redware ceramic sherds, and a single whiteware ceramic sherd. Dates of manufacture range from 1600–present for redware and 1820–present for whiteware.

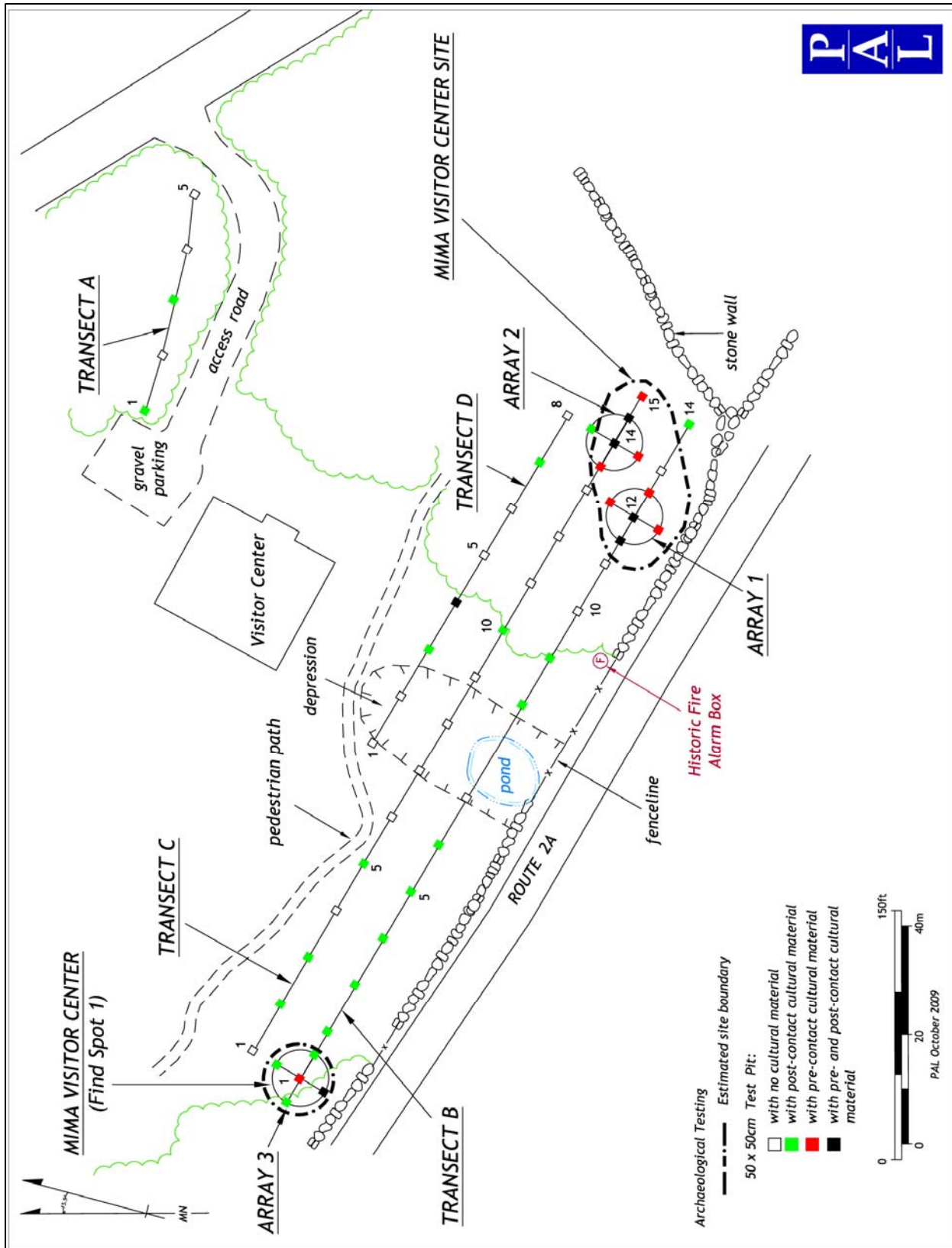


Figure 5-1. Location of sub-surface testing within the Minute Man Visitor Center APE, intensive (locational) archeological survey.

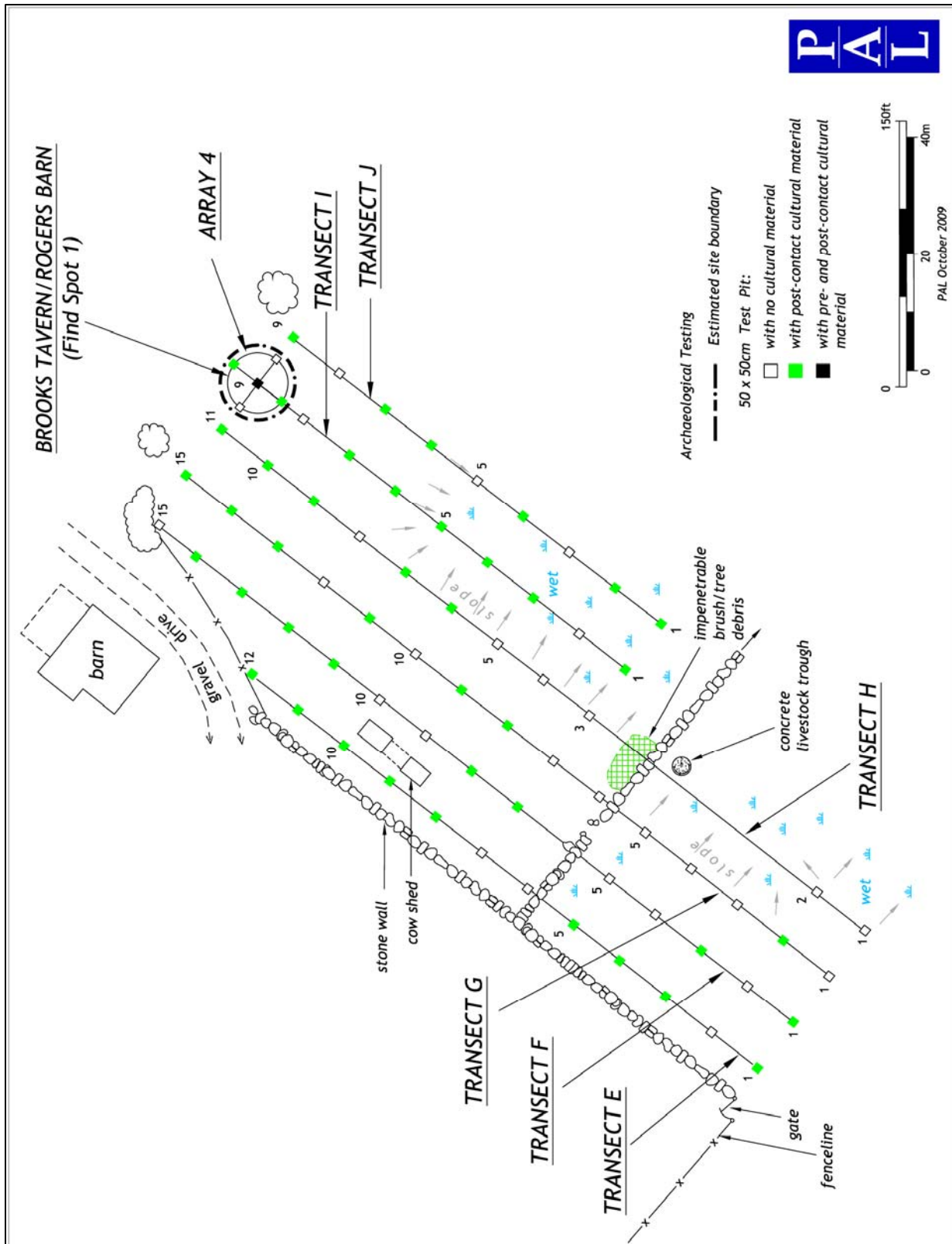


Figure 5-2. Location of subsurface testing within the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE, intensive (locational) archaeological survey.



Figure 5-3. Overview photograph of Transect A within the Minute Man Visitor Center APE, view southeast.

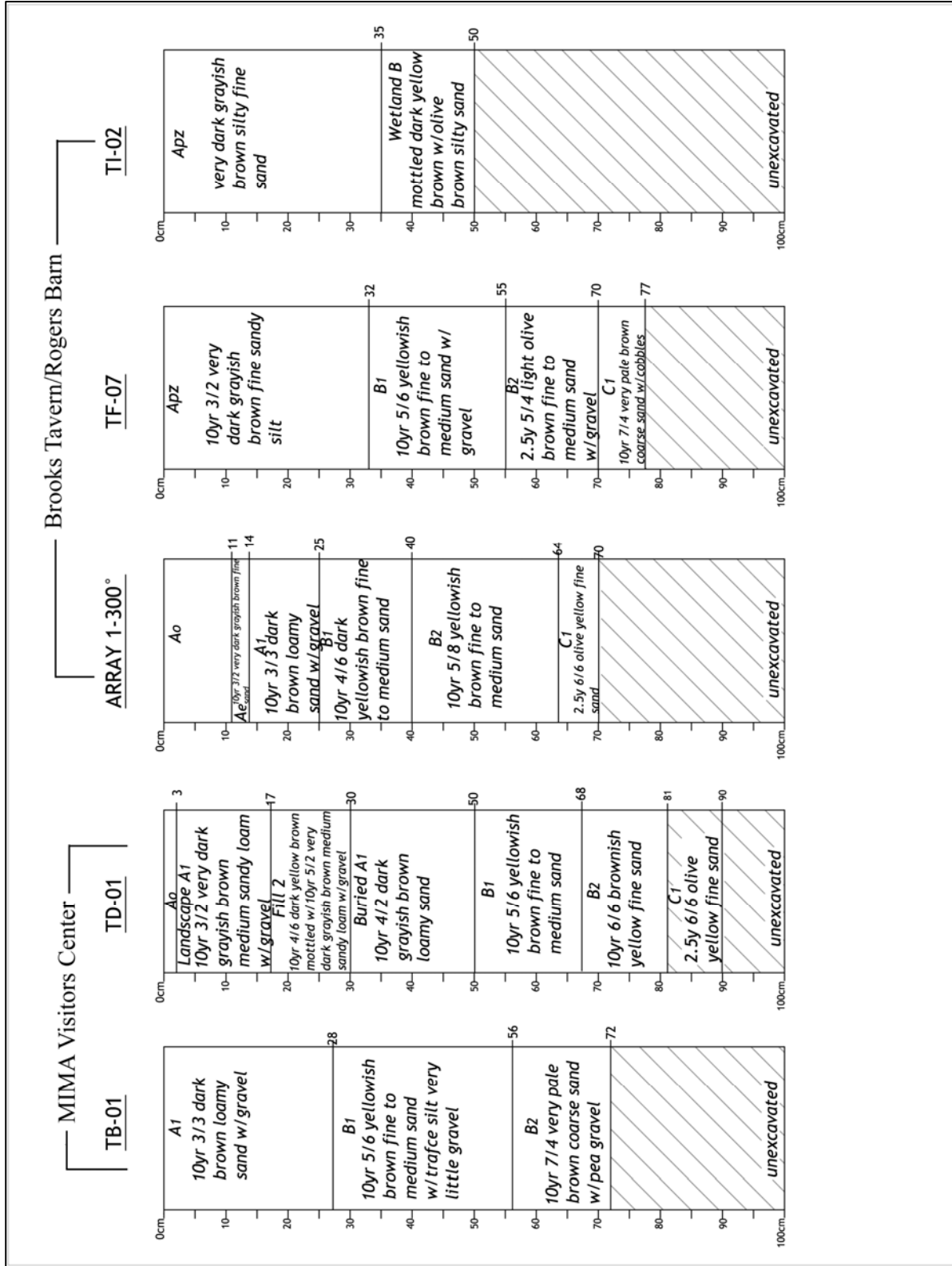


Figure 5-4. Representative soil profiles within the MIMA Visitors Center and Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APEs.

Transects B (TB 1–14), C (TC 1–15), and D (TD 1–8) were placed south of the Visitor Center building where a new parking lot and access road are proposed (see Figure 5-1). This portion of the APE is mostly open lawn vegetated with manicured grasses and scattered pine, cedar, and deciduous trees less than 50 years old (Figure 5-5). A small pond is located in the open lawn, south of the Visitor Center building. Conspicuously level surfaces loop around the pond and appear to be associated with an older driveway or access road. The eastern end of the project area is woods, though the same tree types are represented. The topography is level to undulating. Transects B through D were oriented with a stone wall that forms the southern project boundary. A paved pedestrian path formed the northern project boundary in the central project area. Electrical lights lined the pedestrian path and electrical boxes were scattered throughout the project area. A historical fire alarm box located at the edge of the woods adjacent to Route 2A has been previously inventoried, and will not be affected by the proposed project (Jim Harmon, personal communication).



Figure 5-5. Overview photograph of Transects B through D within the Minute Man Visitor Center APE, view southeast.

A typical soil profile for Transect B through D test pits consisted of intact A_1 , overlying B_1 , B_2 , and C subsoil horizons (see Figure 5-4). The A_1 horizon was typically a dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand with gravel extending to an average depth of 18 cmbs. Underlying the A_1 horizon were yellowish brown (10YR5/6) fine to medium sand B_1 and brownish yellow (10YR6/8) gravelly medium sand B_2 subsoil horizons. The C horizon consisted of an olive-yellow (2.5Y6/8) gravelly medium to coarse sand. Test pits were excavated to sterile subsoils, with an average termination depth of 65 cmbs. Landscaping fills, fills related to electrical lines, and fills related to construction of the pedestrian path were identified in the soil profiles of several test pits excavated in the lawn area along Transects C and D. Additionally, some fill soils located in test pits excavated east and west of the pond may have been associated with a driveway or access road that likely existed in the area. Wetland soils were also buried beneath fill in TB-8, placed in a depression adjacent to the east side of the pond.

Low density ($n=86$) post-contact cultural material was identified within the A_1 and fill deposits in 24 (of 37) test pits excavated along Transects B through D (see Figure 5-1). Domestic refuse dominated the recovered post-contact period cultural assemblage, comprising 79 percent ($n=68$) of all artifacts. Bottle glass ($n=28$), ceramic fragments ($n=21$) and indeterminate vessel glass ($n=7$) comprised the bulk of the domestic assemblage. Other domestic refuse included Atlantic oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) ($n=6$) and mussel (*Mercenaria*) ($n=2$) shell; a silver spoon ($n=2$) and coal ($n=2$).

The ceramic assemblage included porcelain ($n=3$), redware ($n=8$), whiteware ($n=9$), and yellow ware ($n=1$). Most of the recovered ceramics were undecorated, though one blue transferprint whiteware fragment was identified. One indeterminate makers mark was also identified on a whiteware sherd. Of the identified ceramics, three were rim sherds and 18 were body sherds.

All of the identified bottle glass was contact molded. Dark green, green, aqua tint, colorless, lavender tint, and brown glass were represented. One bottle glass was embossed with “...IX...,” and another was

embossed with “PO...” The vast majority of the recovered bottle glass fragments were body sherds, while one was a basal sherd.

Structural materials (n=16) including brick (n=2), nails (n=8), and window glass (n=6) were recovered during the intensive survey and represent 24 percent of the total post-contact artifact assemblage. Represented nail types included machine-cut nails (n=1), wire nails (n=4), and indeterminate nails (n=3). The majority of the window glass assemblage was aqua tint (n=4), though colorless glass was also recovered (n=2).

Personal items were limited to three tobacco pipe stem fragments and one pipe bowl fragment. All of the identified pipe stems had 6/64 bore diameters.

Dates of manufacture for the recovered post-contact cultural assemblage ranged from 1600 to present, though approximately half of the diagnostic cultural assemblage post-dates 1820. Only four of the recovered artifacts had manufacture date ranges spanning less than 100 years, and included two tobacco pipe stems (1680–1710), one machine-cut nail (1815–1850s), and one yellow ware ceramic sherd (1830–1900).

Pre-contact cultural material was identified in two test pits excavated at the southwestern edge of the project area, designated MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1, and also in 11 test pits excavated at the eastern end of the project area, designated as the MIMA Visitor Center Site (see Figure 5-1). An isolated rhyolite tertiary flake was also identified in fill deposits between 0 and 10 cmbs in TD-4. The isolated find was recovered from the same stratigraphic context as post-contact cultural material, including whiteware and curved glass, and was not designated as a find spot because of the poor contextual integrity of the artifact.



MIMA Visitor Center Site

The MIMA Visitor Center Site is located in woods on a level, well-drained landform within the eastern portion of the project area (see Figures 5-1 and 5-6). A large wetland is located southeast of the site, on the immediate south side of Route 2A. This wetland drains south toward the headwaters of Hobbs Brook, a tributary of Stony Brook/Charles River.

Figure 5-6. Overview photograph of the MIMA Visitor Center Site, view southeast.

The MIMA Visitor Center Site included 43 pre-contact period artifacts recovered from 11 test pits along Transects B and C and Arrays 1 and 2. Pre-contact cultural material included argillite (n=34), rhyolite (n=3), and quartz (n=5) chipping debris, and one early stage argillite biface with a hinge fracture (Figure 5-7). Of the chipping debris, five were primary flakes, six were secondary flakes, 30 were tertiary flakes, and one was shatter.

A typical site soil profile included a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/3) fine sandy loam A₁ horizon overlying dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand B₁, a yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) fine to medium

sand B₂, and an olive-yellow (2.5Y6/8) fine to medium sand C subsoil horizons (see Figure 5-4). While generally consistent in terms of color and texture to the surrounding project area soils, the site soil profiles were not capped by fill and were also markedly free of gravels and cobbles. Pre-contact cultural material was identified between 0 and 50 cmbs in the A₁ and B₁ soil horizons, although the majority of the material was recovered from the B₁ soil horizon.

MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1

Find Spot 1 is located on a level landform at the edge of woods at the southwestern boundary of the project area (see Figure 5-1). A small wetland area is located approximately 250 feet west of the find spot. Four rhyolite tertiary flakes were identified in the A₁ soil horizon and at the A₁/ B₁ soil horizon interface between 20 and 40 cmbs in TB-1, and in one Array 3 test pit (A3-210°) placed around TB-1.

Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn

The Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area is located in open pastureland east and southeast of Brooks Tavern and Rogers Barn structures (Figure 5-8). A stone wall and electrical fence forms the western boundary of the APE and a second stone wall traverses the approximate center of the APE (see Figure 5-2). Deciduous trees line portions of the stone walls and other deciduous and ornamental trees are scattered throughout the field. The area slopes moderately from a level to sloping knoll landform at the western edge of the APE to low-lying and wetland areas that characterize the western portion of the APE. Wetland areas with standing water in the southeastern quarter of the APE were considered to have low potential for archeological resources and were not tested (Figure 5-9). A hexagonal concrete-capped livestock trough was located in a low/wet area on the south side of the stone wall, and a livestock shed occupied portions of the level knoll landform in the northwestern APE (see Figure 5-2).

Transects E (TE 1–12), F (TF 1–15), G (TG 1–15), H (TH 1–11), I (TI 1–9), and J (TJ 1–9), and Array 4 were placed within the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE where a new parking lot is proposed (see Figure 5-2). A typical soil profile consisted of a plow zone (A_{pz}), overlying intact B₁, B₂, and C subsoil horizons (see Figure 5-4). The A_{pz} was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam. The depth of the A_{pz} varied, ranging between 30 and 50 cmbs; this variation is attributable to extensive livestock trampling and wallowing, which was surficially visible throughout the APE. Underlying the A_{pz} were yellowish brown



Figure 5-7. Photograph of the cultural material recovered from the MIMA Visitor Center Site showing (a) rhyolite, (b) quartz, and (c) argillite chipping debris, and (d) an early stage argillite biface.



Figure 5-8. Overview photograph of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE, view northeast.

(10YR5/6) gravelly fine to medium sand B₁ and light olive-brown (2.5Y5/4) gravelly fine to medium sand B₂ subsoil horizons. The C horizon consisted of a very pale brown (10YR7/4) gravelly coarse sand, though these were oxidized in some low-lying areas. All test pits were excavated to sterile subsoils, with an average termination depth of 75 cmbs. Wetland soils were observed in test pits excavated in or adjacent to low wetland areas, particularly at the south end of Transects I and J (see Figure 5-4). Fill soils were only encountered in two test pits; fill origin appeared to be related to recent farming activities including spreading hay and brush piles.

Low density post-contact cultural material was identified within the A_{pz} and fill deposits in 43 (of 60) test pits excavated within the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE (see Figure 5-2). A total of 317 post-contact cultural materials were recovered from the APE and consisted of structural debris, domestic debris, and personal items, in addition to two pieces of plastic and five pieces of slag.



Figure 5-9. Overview photograph of wetlands within the southeast Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE, view east.

Structural materials (n=190) dominated the recovered post-contact cultural assemblage, comprising 60 percent of the artifacts. The vast majority of the structural assemblage was window glass (N=101), comprised of colorless and aqua tint glass. The structural assemblage also included brick (n=43); metal hardware (n=4) and indeterminate metal (n=12); machine-cut (n=8), wire (n=6), and indeterminate (n=8) nails; mortar (n=4); drain pipe fragments (n=2); and ceramic insulators (n=2).

Domestic refuse was also well-represented in the post-contact period cultural assemblage, comprising 37 percent (n=117) of all artifacts. Ceramic fragments comprised the bulk of the domestic assemblage (n=69), and included mostly whiteware (n=34) and redware (n=30), though creamware (n=1), earthenware (n=2), shell-edged pearlware (n=1), and combed Staffordshire (n=1) were also represented. Most of the ceramic assemblage was comprised of undecorated or plain pieces, though one piece of flow blue whiteware was identified, as well as one hand painted brown and one hand painted green whiteware.

The domestic assemblage also included 17 pieces of aqua, amber, brown, colorless bottle glass, 6 indeterminate vessel glass, and 13 indeterminate glass. The majority of the bottle glass assemblage consisted of body sherds, though two basal fragments and one neck/rim was identified. Additionally, five bottle glass were embossed (two indeterminate, one “..IN..”, one “..LEN..”, and one “..DONT”), and one piece contained an “ACS & CO” Makers Mark. Eleven coal and one coal ash also were recovered. Personal items were limited to two tobacco pipe bowl fragments and one woven metal broach.

Eighty-five diagnostic post-contact period artifacts were recovered. Dates of manufacture ranged from 1600 to present, though approximately half of the diagnostic cultural assemblage post-dates 1820. Fifteen of the artifacts had manufacture date ranges spanning less than 100 years, and included creamware (1762–1820s), shell-edged green pearlware (1780–1830), handpainted brown whiteware (1820–1840), handpainted green whiteware (1820–1860), and flow blue whiteware (1840–1920) fragments; machine-cut nails (1815–1850s); and an embossed (“...DONT”), colorless, rectangular panel bottle fragment (1850–1910).

Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot 1

An isolated rhyolite secondary flake was recovered from TI-9 and designated as Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot 1. The piece of chipping debris was identified in the plow zone between 10 and 20 cmbs and associated with a wire nail, window glass fragment, and a kaolin pipe bowl fragment. No additional pre-contact cultural material was recovered from the test pits placed around the find spot.

CHAPTER SIX

INTERPRETATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I archeological investigations conducted in support of the Minute Man Visitor Center and Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Area Project identified both pre- and post-contact cultural materials. No pre- or post-contact period features were identified within the project areas.

Both project areas contained a low density of post-contact period domestic, structural, and personal refuse in the A_{pz} , fill, or A_1 horizons. The generally diffuse distribution of the assemblages combined with the lack of any associated structural, landscape, or household features suggests that they are best characterized as yard (Minute Man Visitor Center) or field (Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Area) scatter with no locational or associative integrity.

Also identified as a result of the investigations were one previously undocumented pre-contact period site (MIMA Visitor Center Site) and one previously undocumented find spot (MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1) from the Minute Man Visitor Center project area, and one previously undocumented find spot (Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot 1) from the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area.

MIMA Visitor Center

Fifty-four 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated within the Minute Man Visitor Center APE. Both intact and disturbed soil profiles were identified in excavated test pits. Areas of disturbance were typically related to utility lines, landscaping activities, and pedestrian path construction.

The majority of the Minute Man Visitor Center project area contained a low-density yard scatter of post-contact period cultural material recovered primarily from fill or A_1 contexts. The assemblage was dominated by domestic refuse, though structural and personal refuse were also represented. Manufacture dates for the post-contact cultural material ranges primarily from the eighteenth century to present. It is likely that some of the recovered material is associated with an extant foundation north of the project area. It is also suggested by the slightly higher proportion of pipe stems at the eastern end of the project area ($n=3$ of 4) that some of the material may be associated with Bull Tavern, located east of the project area.

One previously undocumented pre-contact period site (MIMA Visitor Center Site) and one previously undocumented find spot (MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1) of pre-contact cultural material were identified as a result of the investigations.

MIMA Visitor Center Site

The MIMA Visitor Center Site is characterized by a moderate density of pre-contact cultural material. Recovered cultural materials include quartz, rhyolite, and argillite chipping debris and an early stage argillite biface. The total horizontal extent of the site is unknown, but measures approximately 600 square meters within the Minute Man Visitor Center project area. The site likely extends outside of the current project area to the east and northeast, and also south of Route 2A along the edges of the wetland.

The MIMA Visitor Center Site appears to be a small lithic workshop. Its location on level, well-drained soils at the northern edge of a wetland, however, would have also been ideal for wetland resource procurement and processing. The site exhibits good integrity with the majority of the cultural materials recovered from the B₁ horizon. While no features or diagnostic tools were identified during the current investigations, the environmental location, diversity of lithic material types identified, and presence of tools and intact soils suggests the site has the potential to contain these additional data classes.

The primary raw material identified at the MIMA Visitor Center Site is Cambridge argillite derived from sources in the northern half of the Boston Basin. This was the most important non-local raw material for hunter-gatherers occupying the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage during the Middle Archaic Period (Richie et al. 1990:120). Though no clearly diagnostic material was identified, the presence of primarily argillite chipping debris buried in the lower B₁ subsoil horizon suggests the site contains a Middle Archaic component. The Jacob Whittemore Farm Prehistoric Site (19-MD-688) is located on the eastern side of the same wetland, approximately 500 feet southeast of the MIMA Visitor Center Site. The Jacob Whittemore Farm Prehistoric Site contained moderate density mylonite chipping debris, which is also suggestive of a Middle Archaic Period component, and may be part of or related to the MIMA Visitor Center Site. If the MIMA Visitor Center Site does contain a Middle Archaic component, it would be a potentially significant addition to the inventory of sites dating to that period.

To date, none of the low to moderate density lithic sites located in this area of the park has been subjected to evaluation or data recovery-level investigations. Herbster (2005:100) has suggested that many of these sites may be representative of larger, more complex activity areas or habitation sites. The MIMA Visitor Center Site may be used as a proxy for understanding other small moderate-density sites that occupy similar environmental niches in the area, such as the Jacob Whittemore Farm Prehistoric Site.

Ritchie et al. (1990:119–122) has hypothesized that lithic raw material distribution may also be used to reconstruct dynamics involved in the lithic material procurement and transportation at MIMA. Centrally located between the Charles, Shawsheen, and Sudbury/Assabet/Concord drainage basins, lithic material studies at the MIMA Visitor Center Site could also contribute information about pre-contact settlement and travel.

The MIMA Visitor Center Site is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional archeological evaluation of the site to determine its significance and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is recommended.

MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1

MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1 consists of four pieces of rhyolite chipping debris recovered from the A₁ soil horizon and the A₁/B₁ interface in two test pits. The find spot measures approximately 5-x-5 m and is located at the southwestern boundary of the project area. The find spot may be part of a larger pre-contact archeological site that extends west from the project area boundary toward a small wetland area. Though this hypothesis remains untested, the presence of the Thomas Nelson Jr. Farm P1 Prehistoric Site (19-MD-685) on the opposite side of the wetland supports this idea. Within the project area, however, the boundary of the MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1 has been well defined and the find spot has been thoroughly documented. As defined within the project area, the MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1 contains a low density of cultural material, lacks complexity, and has limited research potential.

MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1 is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. No further archaeological investigation is recommended. However, additional testing would be required if project plans are modified to extend further west or south of the currently defined project area.

Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn

Seventy-five 50-x-50-cm test pits were excavated within the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn APE. The majority of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area contained a low-density field scatter of post-contact period cultural material, recovered primarily from plow zone contexts. The assemblage was dominated by structural and domestic refuse, but also contained a small number of personal items. While dates of manufacture for recovered diagnostic materials ranged from 1600 to present, the majority of the cultural assemblage dates to the nineteenth century.

None of the post-contact period materials exhibited any identifiable horizontal or vertical patterning and none were found in association with post-contact period cultural features (e.g., relict foundations, privies, middens, garden plots). All of these factors indicate that the assemblage is best characterized as secondary deposition field/yard scatter with no locational or associative integrity.

The Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot 1 included an isolated piece of rhyolite chipping debris. The find spot is located at the northern boundary of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area, on a low-lying and level landform adjacent to Elm Brook and associated wetlands. No other pre-contact cultural material was recovered from any of the surrounding test pits. The find spot lacks complexity and has limited research potential and is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Based on the results of the archeological survey, no further archeological testing is recommended for the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn project area.

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APPENDIX A
CATALOG OF CULTURAL MATERIAL

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
MIMA VISITORS CENTER SITE					
		<i>ARRAY 1-30°, 20-30CMBS (B1)</i>			
	MIMA	66254	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE CORTICAL SECONDARY	1
	MIMA	66255	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	2
				<i>ARRAY 1-30°, 20-30CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 1-30°, 30-40CMBS (B1)</i>			
	MIMA	66256	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE CORTICAL SECONDARY	1
				<i>ARRAY 1-30°, 30-40CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 1-120°, 20-30CMBS (A1/B1)</i>			
	MIMA	66257	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE CORTICAL PRIMARY	1
				<i>ARRAY 1-120°, 20-30CMBS (A1/B1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 1-120°, 30-40CMBS (B1)</i>			
	MIMA	66258	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE CORTICAL SECONDARY	1
				<i>ARRAY 1-120°, 30-40CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 1-210°, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>			
	MIMA	66259	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED BROWN	1
	MIMA	66260	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
				<i>ARRAY 1-210°, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 1-210°, 20-30CMBS (A1)</i>			
	MIMA	66261	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED BROWN	1
				<i>ARRAY 1-210°, 20-30CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 1-210°, 40-50CMBS (B1)</i>			
	MIMA	66262	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				<i>ARRAY 1-210°, 40-50CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 1-300°, 20-30CMBS (B1)</i>			
	MIMA	66263	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE CORTICAL PRIMARY	1
	MIMA	66264	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	2
				<i>ARRAY 1-300°, 20-30CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 1-300°, 30-40CMBS (B1)</i>			
	MIMA	66265	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE CORTICAL PRIMARY	1
	MIMA	66266	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	2
				<i>ARRAY 1-300°, 30-40CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 2-120°, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>			
	MIMA	66267	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				<i>ARRAY 2-120°, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>ARRAY 2-120°, 20-30CMBS (A1)</i>			
	MIMA	66268	BODY SHERD,	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	1

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
			INDETERMINATE VESSEL		
				ARRAY 2-120°, 20-30CMBS (A1)	1.00
				ARRAY 2-210°, 40-50CMBS (B1)	
	MIMA	66269	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE CORTICAL PRIMARY	1
				ARRAY 2-210°, 40-50CMBS (B1)	1.00
				ARRAY 2-300°, 30-40CMBS (B1)	
	MIMA	66270	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE CORTICAL SECONDARY	1
				ARRAY 2-300°, 30-40CMBS (B1)	1.00
				TB-12, 10-20CMBS (A1)	
	MIMA	66271	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
	MIMA	66272	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				TB-12, 10-20CMBS (A1)	2.00
				TB-12, 20-30CMBS (A1)	
	MIMA	66273	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	2
	MIMA	66274	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				TB-12, 20-30CMBS (A1)	3.00
				TB-12, 30-40CMBS (B1)	
	MIMA	66275	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE CORTICAL SECONDARY	1
	MIMA	66276	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	3
				TB-12, 30-40CMBS (B1)	4.00
				TB-12, 40-50CMBS (B1)	
	MIMA	66277	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE SHATTER/BLOCK CORTICAL	1
	MIMA	66278	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	6
				TB-12, 40-50CMBS (B1)	7.00
				TB-13, 0-10CMBS (A1)	
	MIMA	66279	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	2
				TB-13, 0-10CMBS (A1)	2.00
				TB-13, 20-30CMBS (B1)	
	MIMA	66280	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				TB-13, 20-30CMBS (B1)	1.00
				TB-14, 0-10CMBS (A1)	
	MIMA	66281	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN	1
	MIMA	66282	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66283	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED BROWN	3
				TB-14, 0-10CMBS (A1)	5.00
				TB-14, 10-20CMBS (A1)	

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 66284	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
		MIMA 66285	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	3
		MIMA 66286	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED GREEN	2
		MIMA 66287	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED BROWN	2
		MIMA 66288	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	3
		MIMA 66289	TABLEWARE	SILVER SPOON	1
		MIMA 66290	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
		MIMA 66291	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE CORTICAL PRIMARY	1
				<i>TB-14, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>14.00</i>
	<i>TC-14, 0-10CMBS (A1)</i>				
		MIMA 66292	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	1
		MIMA 66293	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED (BLUE)	1
		MIMA 66294	INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT	EARTHENWARE POSSIBLE HEAVILY WORN REDWARE OR BRICK	1
				<i>TC-14, 0-10CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
	<i>TC-14, 20-30CMBS (A1/B1)</i>				
		MIMA 66295	TOBACCO PIPE	CERAMIC STEM, 6/64 BORE DIAMETER	1
		MIMA 66296	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE CORTICAL SECONDARY	1
		MIMA 66297	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	2
		MIMA 66298	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				<i>TC-14, 20-30CMBS (A1/B1)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
	<i>TC-14, 30-40CMBS (B1)</i>				
		MIMA 66299	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE BIFACE INDETERMINATE EARLY STAGE	1
		MIMA 66300	CHIPPED STONE	QUARTZ FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	3
				<i>TC-14, 30-40CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>4.00</i>
	<i>TC-14, 40-50CMBS (B1)</i>				
		MIMA 66301	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				<i>TC-14, 40-50CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
	<i>TC-15, 20-30CMBS (B1)</i>				
		MIMA 66302	CHIPPED STONE	ARGILLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	2
				<i>TC-15, 20-30CMBS (B1)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
				MIMA VISITORS CENTER SITE	73.00

MIMA VISITORS CENTER FIND SPOT 1

ARRAY 3-210°, 20-30CMBS (BURIED A1)

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 66303	TOBACCO PIPE	CERAMIC STEM, 6/64 BORE DIAMETER	1
		MIMA 66304	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	2
				ARRAY 3-210°, 20-30CMBS (BURIED A1)	3.00
			ARRAY 3-210°, 30-40CMBS (BURIED A1)		
		MIMA 66305	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				ARRAY 3-210°, 30-40CMBS (BURIED A1)	1.00
			TB-01, 20-30CMBS (A1/TOPSOIL)		
		MIMA 66306	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				TB-01, 20-30CMBS (A1/TOPSOIL)	1.00
				MIMA VISITORS CENTER FIND SPOT 1	5.00
MIMA VISITORS CENTER NON-SITE					
			ARRAY 2-30°, 10-20CMBS (A1)		
		MIMA 66307	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	1
		MIMA 66308	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN UNDECORATED	1
		MIMA 66309	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	2
				ARRAY 2-30°, 10-20CMBS (A1)	4.00
			ARRAY 3-30°, 0-10CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)		
		MIMA 66310	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
		MIMA 66311	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE	1
				ARRAY 3-30°, 0-10CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)	2.00
			ARRAY 3-120°, 10-20CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)		
		MIMA 66312	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	3
		MIMA 66313	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	2
				ARRAY 3-120°, 10-20CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)	5.00
			ARRAY 3-120°, 20-30CMBS (DISTURBED B)		
		MIMA 66314	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
				ARRAY 3-120°, 20-30CMBS (DISTURBED B)	1.00
			ARRAY 3-300°, 20-30CMBS (A1)		
		MIMA 66315	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	2
				ARRAY 3-300°, 20-30CMBS (A1)	2.00
			TA-01, 10-20CMBS (A1)		
		MIMA 66316	BODY SHERD,	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	3

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
			INDETERMINATE VESSEL		
				<i>TA-01, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
				<i>TA-03, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	
	MIMA	66317	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
	MIMA	66318	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
				<i>TA-03, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
				<i>TB-02, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	
	MIMA	66319	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
				<i>TB-02, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
				<i>TB-03, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	
	MIMA	66320	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
	MIMA	66321	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED EMBOSSED BODY (PO...), AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66322	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED EMBOSSED BODY (...IX...), AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66323	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT	7
				<i>TB-03, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>10.00</i>
				<i>TB-04, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	
	MIMA	66324	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
				<i>TB-04, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
				<i>TB-05, 0-10CMBS (A1)</i>	
	MIMA	66325	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
				<i>TB-05, 0-10CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
				<i>TB-06, 10-20CMBS (TOPSOIL)</i>	
	MIMA	66326	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN MAKER'S MARK (INDETERMINATE)	1
				<i>TB-06, 10-20CMBS (TOPSOIL)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
				<i>TB-08, 10-20CMBS (FILL1)</i>	
	MIMA	66327	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED LAVENDER TINT	1
				<i>TB-08, 10-20CMBS (FILL1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
				<i>TB-08, 20-30CMBS (FILL1)</i>	
	MIMA	66328	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED DARK GREEN	1
				<i>TB-08, 20-30CMBS (FILL1)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
				<i>TB-09, 20-30CMBS (FILL2)</i>	
	MIMA	66329	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	PORCELAIN PORCELAIN PLAIN	1
				<i>TB-09, 20-30CMBS (FILL2)</i>	<i>1.00</i>

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		<i>TB-09, 30-40CMBS (FILL2)</i>			
		MIMA 66330	NAIL	FERROUS WIRE	4
				<i>TB-09, 30-40CMBS (FILL2)</i>	4.00
		<i>TC-02, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>			
		MIMA 66331	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	1
				<i>TC-02, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	1.00
		<i>TC-03, 10-20CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)</i>			
		MIMA 66332	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT	1
				<i>TC-03, 10-20CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)</i>	1.00
		<i>TC-05, 0-10CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)</i>			
		MIMA 66333	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE YELLOWWARE PLAIN	1
		MIMA 66334	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA	4
				<i>TC-05, 0-10CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)</i>	5.00
		<i>TC-10, 10-20CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)</i>			
		MIMA 66335	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	1
		MIMA 66336	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
		MIMA 66337	COAL	COAL COAL	1
		MIMA 66338	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA	2
				<i>TC-10, 10-20CMBS (LANDSCAPE A)</i>	5.00
		<i>TD-03, 0-10CMBS (LANDSCAPE A/FILL1)</i>			
		MIMA 66339	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
		MIMA 66340	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	SHELL BIVALVE MERCENARIA	2
				<i>TD-03, 0-10CMBS (LANDSCAPE A/FILL1)</i>	3.00
		<i>TD-04, 0-10CMBS (LANDSCAPE A/FILL1)</i>			
		MIMA 66341	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
		MIMA 66342	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE NON-CORTICAL TERTIARY	1
				<i>TD-04, 0-10CMBS (LANDSCAPE A/FILL1)</i>	2.00
		<i>TD-04, 10-20CMBS (LANDSCAPE A/FILL1)</i>			
		MIMA 66343	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	1
				<i>TD-04, 10-20CMBS (LANDSCAPE A/FILL1)</i>	1.00
		<i>TD-07, 0-10CMBS (A1)</i>			
		MIMA 66344	TOBACCO PIPE	CERAMIC STEM, 6/64 BORE DIAMETER	1
		MIMA 66345	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				<i>TD-07, 0-10CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
				<i>TD-07, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	
	MIMA	66346	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
	MIMA	66347	TOBACCO PIPE	CERAMIC BOWL	1
				<i>TD-07, 10-20CMBS (A1)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
				MIMA VISITORS CENTER NON-SITE	62.00
				MIMA BROOKS TAVERN/ROGERS BARN FIND SPOT 1	
				<i>TI-09, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	
	MIMA	66348	TOBACCO PIPE	CERAMIC BOWL	1
	MIMA	66349	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66350	NAIL	FERROUS WIRE	1
	MIMA	66351	CHIPPED STONE	RHYOLITE FLAKE CORTICAL SECONDARY	1
				<i>TI-09, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>4.00</i>
				MIMA BROOKS TAVERN/ROGERS BARN FIND SPOT 1	4.00
				MIMA BROOKS TAVERN/ROGERS BARN NON-SITE	
				<i>ARRAY 4-38°, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	
	MIMA	66352	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	2
	MIMA	66353	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	1
				<i>ARRAY 4-38°, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
				<i>ARRAY 4-38°, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	
	MIMA	66354	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	2
				<i>ARRAY 4-38°, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
				<i>ARRAY 4-128°, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	
	MIMA	66355	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	2
	MIMA	66356	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66357	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS GLASS FRAGMENT AQUA TINT	1
				<i>ARRAY 4-128°, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>4.00</i>
				<i>ARRAY 4-128°, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	
	MIMA	66358	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	PORCELAIN INSULATOR	2
	MIMA	66359	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS SMALL THIN CURVED GLASS FRAGMENT COLORLESS	2
	MIMA	66360	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE	2
	MIMA	66361	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
	MIMA	66362	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS METAL RING	1

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				ARRAY 4-128°, 10-20CMBS (APZ)	8.00
		ARRAY 4-128°, 20-30CMBS (APZ)			
	MIMA	66363	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	PORCELAIN INSULATOR CROSS-MEND (MIMA 66358)	1
	MIMA	66364	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	2
				ARRAY 4-128°, 20-30CMBS (APZ)	3.00
		ARRAY 4-218°, 0-10CMBS (APZ)			
	MIMA	66365	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	2
	MIMA	66366	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECORATION NOT PRESENT	1
	MIMA	66367	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66368	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				ARRAY 4-218°, 0-10CMBS (APZ)	5.00
		ARRAY 4-218°, 10-20CMBS (APZ)			
	MIMA	66369	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECORATION NOT PRESENT	1
	MIMA	66370	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				ARRAY 4-218°, 10-20CMBS (APZ)	2.00
		TE-01, 10-20CMBS (APZ)			
	MIMA	66371	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	2
				TE-01, 10-20CMBS (APZ)	2.00
		TE-03, 10-20CMBS (APZ)			
	MIMA	66372	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
	MIMA	66373	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	2
				TE-03, 10-20CMBS (APZ)	3.00
		TE-03, 60-70CMBS (APZ)			
	MIMA	66374	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
				TE-03, 60-70CMBS (APZ)	1.00
		TE-04, 20-30CMBS (APZ)			
	MIMA	66375	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
				TE-04, 20-30CMBS (APZ)	1.00
		TE-05, 10-20CMBS (APZ)			
	MIMA	66376	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED	1
	MIMA	66377	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
				TE-05, 10-20CMBS (APZ)	2.00

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
<i>TE-08, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66378	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED CUP BASE MOLD MAKER'S MARK (ACS & CO), AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66379	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
					<i>TE-08, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i> 2.00
<i>TE-09, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66380	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
	MIMA	66381	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED BROWN	3
					<i>TE-09, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i> 4.00
<i>TE-10, 30-40CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66382	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE CREAMWARE PLAIN	1
	MIMA	66383	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	2
	MIMA	66384	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE DECORATION NOT PRESENT	3
					<i>TE-10, 30-40CMBS (APZ)</i> 6.00
<i>TE-11, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66385	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	5
	MIMA	66386	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	PLASTIC CLEAR PLASTIC	1
					<i>TE-11, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i> 6.00
<i>TE-11, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66387	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	26
	MIMA	66388	NAIL	FERROUS WIRE	1
					<i>TE-11, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i> 27.00
<i>TE-11, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66389	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66390	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	18
					<i>TE-11, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i> 19.00
<i>TE-11, 30-40CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66391	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
	MIMA	66392	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	6
					<i>TE-11, 30-40CMBS (APZ)</i> 7.00
<i>TE-12, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66393	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPE	1
	MIMA	66394	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE	1

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 66395	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66396	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	2
		MIMA 66397	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR MORTAR	1
				<i>TE-12, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>6.00</i>
		<i>TE-12, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66398	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	2
		MIMA 66399	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AMBER	2
		MIMA 66400	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	4
		MIMA 66401	NAIL	FERROUS WIRE	1
		MIMA 66402	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR MORTAR	2
				<i>TE-12, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>11.00</i>
		<i>TE-12, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66403	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK HANDMADE	1
		MIMA 66404	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66405	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE	1
		MIMA 66406	NAIL	FERROUS WIRE	1
		MIMA 66407	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
		MIMA 66408	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS FLAT METAL FRAGMENT	3
		MIMA 66409	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	MORTAR MORTAR	1
				<i>TE-12, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>9.00</i>
		<i>TF-01, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66410	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66411	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	1
		MIMA 66412	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT	1
		MIMA 66413	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE	1
				<i>TF-01, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>4.00</i>
		<i>TF-03, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66414	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	2
		MIMA 66415	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				<i>TF-03, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
		<i>TF-03, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66416	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66417	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE	1
				<i>TF-03, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
		<i>TF-07, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66418	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66419	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				<i>TF-07, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
		<i>TF-07, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66420	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED EMBOSSED BODY (INDETERMINATE), AQUA TINT	1
				<i>TF-07, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>TF-08, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66421	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	2
	MIMA	66422	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	2
	MIMA	66423	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66424	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS FLAT METAL FRAGMENT	1
	MIMA	66425	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				<i>TF-08, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>7.00</i>
		<i>TF-11, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66426	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
	MIMA	66427	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
	MIMA	66428	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED EMBOSSED LABEL (INDETERMINATE), COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66429	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED EMBOSSED LABEL (...LEN...), AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66430	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66431	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS FERROUS ROD ATTACHED TO A WASHER OR BRACKET	2
	MIMA	66432	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				<i>TF-11, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>8.00</i>
		<i>TF-12, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66433	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
	MIMA	66434	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
	MIMA	66435	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE FROSTED COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66436	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	2
	MIMA	66437	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
				<i>TF-12, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>6.00</i>

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
<i>TF-12, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66438	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	2
	MIMA	66439	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	2
					<i>TF-12, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i> 4.00
<i>TF-13, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66440	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
	MIMA	66441	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	3
	MIMA	66442	COAL	COAL COAL	1
					<i>TF-13, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i> 5.00
<i>TF-13, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66443	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED INTERIOR, UNGLAZED EXTERIOR	1
	MIMA	66444	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	3
	MIMA	66445	NAIL	STEEL WIRE	1
					<i>TF-13, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i> 5.00
<i>TF-13, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66446	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	4
					<i>TF-13, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i> 4.00
<i>TF-14, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66447	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
	MIMA	66448	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66449	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE	1
	MIMA	66450	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS FLAT METAL	1
					<i>TF-14, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i> 4.00
<i>TF-15, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66451	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPE	1
	MIMA	66452	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66453	SLAG	SLAG SLAG	2
					<i>TF-15, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i> 4.00
<i>TF-15, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66454	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	1
	MIMA	66455	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	FERROUS BOLT-1, WASHER-1, WINGNUT-1 RUSTED TOGETHER	3
	MIMA	66456	COAL	COAL COAL	1
					<i>TF-15, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i> 5.00

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
<i>TG-02, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66457	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
					<i>TG-02, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i> 1.00
<i>TG-08, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66458	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
	MIMA	66459	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
					<i>TG-08, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i> 2.00
<i>TG-09, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66460	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
	MIMA	66461	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66462	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE	1
	MIMA	66463	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
	MIMA	66464	COAL ASH	COAL ASH COAL ASH	1
					<i>TG-09, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i> 5.00
<i>TG-11, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66465	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	1
	MIMA	66466	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	2
	MIMA	66467	NECK/RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED FLAT LIP, AQUA TINT	1
	MIMA	66468	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66469	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
					<i>TG-11, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i> 6.00
<i>TG-11, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66470	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZE 1 SURFACE	1
	MIMA	66471	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
	MIMA	66472	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	3
	MIMA	66473	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66474	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	FERROUS SPIKE	1
					<i>TG-11, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i> 7.00
<i>TG-11, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>					
	MIMA	66475	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	3
	MIMA	66476	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	2

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
				<i>TG-11, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
		<i>TG-11, 30-40CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66477	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	2
	MIMA	66478	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	2
				<i>TG-11, 30-40CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>4.00</i>
		<i>TG-13, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66479	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED EXTERIOR	1
	MIMA	66480	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED EMBOSSED LABEL (...IN...), COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66481	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS POSSIBLE SPIKE FRAGMENT OR BOLT	1
	MIMA	66482	SLAG	SLAG SLAG	1
	MIMA	66483	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				<i>TG-13, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
		<i>TG-14, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66484	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
				<i>TG-14, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>TG-15, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66485	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	3
	MIMA	66486	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
	MIMA	66487	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	2
	MIMA	66488	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS POSSIBLE METAL BRACKET OR MACHINE PART	2
				<i>TG-15, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>8.00</i>
		<i>TG-15, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
	MIMA	66489	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
				<i>TG-15, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
		<i>TH-06, 20-30CMBS (FILL1)</i>			
	MIMA	66490	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
	MIMA	66491	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	PLASTIC PLASTIC FRAGMENT	1
				<i>TH-06, 20-30CMBS (FILL1)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
		<i>TH-07, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 66492	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	1
		MIMA 66493	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
				<i>TH-07, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
				<i>TH-09, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	
		MIMA 66494	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	2
		MIMA 66495	HANDLE, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED WHITE BODIED EARTHENWARE LEAD GLAZED	1
		MIMA 66496	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	2
				<i>TH-09, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
				<i>TH-10, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	
		MIMA 66497	NAIL	FERROUS MACHINE CUT, INDETERMINATE	1
		MIMA 66498	NAIL	FERROUS INDETERMINATE	1
				<i>TH-10, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
				<i>TH-10, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	
		MIMA 66499	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
		MIMA 66500	PERSONAL OBJECT	COPPER ALLOY BROOCH WOVEN METAL DESIGN	1
		MIMA 66501	NAIL	FERROUS WIRE	1
		MIMA 66502	SLAG	SLAG SLAG	1
		MIMA 66503	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				<i>TH-10, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
				<i>TI-01, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	
		MIMA 66504	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
				<i>TI-01, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
				<i>TI-03, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>	
		MIMA 66505	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
				<i>TI-03, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
				<i>TI-04, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	
		MIMA 66506	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
		MIMA 66507	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
				<i>TI-04, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
				<i>TI-04, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	
		MIMA 66508	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 66509	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED (GREEN)	1
		MIMA 66510	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
		MIMA 66511	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE STAFFORDSHIRE COMBED	1
		MIMA 66512	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
				<i>TI-04, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
		<i>TI-05, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66513	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
		MIMA 66514	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
		MIMA 66515	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66516	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT	1
		MIMA 66517	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
				<i>TI-05, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
		<i>TI-05, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66518	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66519	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	2
				<i>TI-05, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
		<i>TI-06, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66520	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
		MIMA 66521	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE FLOW BLUE	1
		MIMA 66522	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED COLORLESS	1
		MIMA 66523	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	2
				<i>TI-06, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
		<i>TI-07, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>			
		MIMA 66524	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
		MIMA 66525	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE UNIDENTIFIED WHITE BODIED EARTHENWARE DECORATION NOT PRESENT	1
		MIMA 66526	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
				<i>TI-07, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
		<i>TI-08, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>			

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 66527	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
		MIMA 66528	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66529	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
		MIMA 66530	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS FLAT METAL	1
				<i>TI-08, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>4.00</i>
			<i>TI-08, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66531	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	1
		MIMA 66532	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE HANDPAINTED (GREEN)	1
		MIMA 66533	TOBACCO PIPE	CERAMIC BOWL	1
		MIMA 66534	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66535	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				<i>TI-08, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
			<i>TI-08, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66536	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	1
		MIMA 66537	SLAG	SLAG SLAG	1
				<i>TI-08, 20-30CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
			<i>TJ-01, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66538	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
				<i>TJ-01, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
			<i>TJ-02, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66539	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	1
		MIMA 66540	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	2
				<i>TJ-02, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
			<i>TJ-03, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66541	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
				<i>TJ-03, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
			<i>TJ-04, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66542	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE REDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	1
		MIMA 66543	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1

Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count
		MIMA 66544	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66545	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
		MIMA 66546	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE AQUA TINT	1
				<i>TJ-04, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
			<i>TJ-06, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66547	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED AQUA TINT	1
		MIMA 66548	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS MOLDED CONTACT MOLDED CUP BASE MOLD EMBOSSED BODY (...DONT), COLORLESS, RECTANGULAR	1
				<i>TJ-06, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>2.00</i>
			<i>TJ-07, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66549	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	3
				<i>TJ-07, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>3.00</i>
			<i>TJ-09, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66550	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS MELTED GLASS COLORLESS	1
				<i>TJ-09, 0-10CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
			<i>TJ-09, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>		
		MIMA 66551	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE PLAIN	1
		MIMA 66552	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	EARTHENWARE WHITEWARE HANDPAINTED (BROWN)	1
		MIMA 66553	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE BRICK	1
		MIMA 66554	BODY SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	GLASS MOLDED INDETERMINATE COLORLESS	1
		MIMA 66555	COAL	COAL COAL	1
				<i>TJ-09, 10-20CMBS (APZ)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
				MIMA BROOKS TAVERN/ROGERS BARN NON-SITE	315.00

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE
CREATE SAFE VISITOR ACCESS AND PARKING
FOR THE MINUTE MAN VISITOR CENTER AND
THE BROOKS TAVERN AREA PROJECT, 2009**

MIMA 66556	RECORDS, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CREATE SAFE VISITOR ACCESS AND PARKING FOR THE MINUTE MAN VISITOR CENTER AND THE BROOKS TAVERN AREA PROJECT, 2009	PAPER ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CREATE SAFE VISITOR ACCESS AND PARKING FOR THE MINUTE MAN VISITOR CENTER AND THE BROOKS TAVERN AREA PROJECT,	0
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Site	Provenience	Catalog Number	Object Name	Material and Object Description	Count	
					0.00	
			PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CREATE SAFE VISITOR ACCESS AND PARKING FOR THE MINUTE MAN VISITOR CENTER AND THE BROOKS TAVERN AREA PROJECT, 2009			0.00

APPENDIX B

SITE FORMS

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC
OFFICE
USE ONLY

Town UTM _____ MHC NO. _____
QUAD _____
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

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1. SITE NAME(S) MIMA Visitor Center Site	MAS NO. _____ OTHER NO. _____
2. TOWN/CITY Lexington	COUNTY Middlesex
3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE) MIMA Visitor Center, Massachusetts Avenue (Route 2A)	
4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS	☒ Public ☐ Private
5. SITE LOCATED BY ☒ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☐ Other (Specify) _____ Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-centimeter test pits placed at 5 to 10-m intervals	

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6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes) ☐ Paleo ☐ Early Woodland ☐ Contact ☐ Early Archaic ☐ Middle Woodland ☒ Unknown ☐ Middle Archaic ☐ Late Woodland ☐ Other (Specify) _____ ☐ Late Archaic	☐ Single Component ☐ Multi-Component Specify All Components																		
6b. Estimated Occupation Range																			
7. DATING METHODS	C-14 ☐ Intuition ☐ Other (specify) _____ Comparative Materials																		
8. DESCRIBE SITE TYPE / FUNCTION Lithic workshop																			
9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES The total horizontal extent of the site is unknown, but measures approximately 600 square meters within the project area. The site likely extends outside of the current project area to the east and northeast, and also south of Route 2A along the edges of the wetland. Pre-contact cultural material was identified between 0 and 50 cmbs in the A1 and B1 soil horizons, though the majority of the material was recovered from the B1 soil horizon.	10. GENERALIZED SITE PROFILE Type of Soil(s) Cultural Material (cm bs) <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>A0</td><td>-101R3/1 DK6YFSNDLM</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>A1</td><td>-101R3/2 VDF6YBNFSND</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>B1</td><td>-101R4/6 DK4WBNF-M SND</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>B2</td><td>-101R5/8 YWBNF-M SND</td></tr> <tr><td>63</td><td>C</td><td>-2.5Y6/8 OL YW F-M SND</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> Indicate Depth of Levels	0	A0	-101R3/1 DK6YFSNDLM	13	A1	-101R3/2 VDF6YBNFSND	25	B1	-101R4/6 DK4WBNF-M SND	40	B2	-101R5/8 YWBNF-M SND	63	C	-2.5Y6/8 OL YW F-M SND	70		
0	A0	-101R3/1 DK6YFSNDLM																	
13	A1	-101R3/2 VDF6YBNFSND																	
25	B1	-101R4/6 DK4WBNF-M SND																	
40	B2	-101R5/8 YWBNF-M SND																	
63	C	-2.5Y6/8 OL YW F-M SND																	
70																			

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11. SOIL	USDA Soil Series Hinckley loamy sand	Contour Elevation 200 ft	% Slope of Ground ☒ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25
	Acidity 1 _____ 7 _____ 14 4 (Acid) (Base)		12. TOPOGRAPHY ☒ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains
13. WATER	NEAREST WATER SOURCE Unnamed stream/wetland	SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE Adjacent south
14. VEGETATION	PRESENT Wooded		SEASONAL AVAILABILITY Year-round

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15. SITE INTEGRITY ☒ Undisturbed ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed	IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE
16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ☐ Open Land ☒ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Rural ☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated	
17. ANY THREATS TO SITE ☒ Yes ☐ No	DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS Proposed visitor access road
18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC ☒ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access	

[illegible]

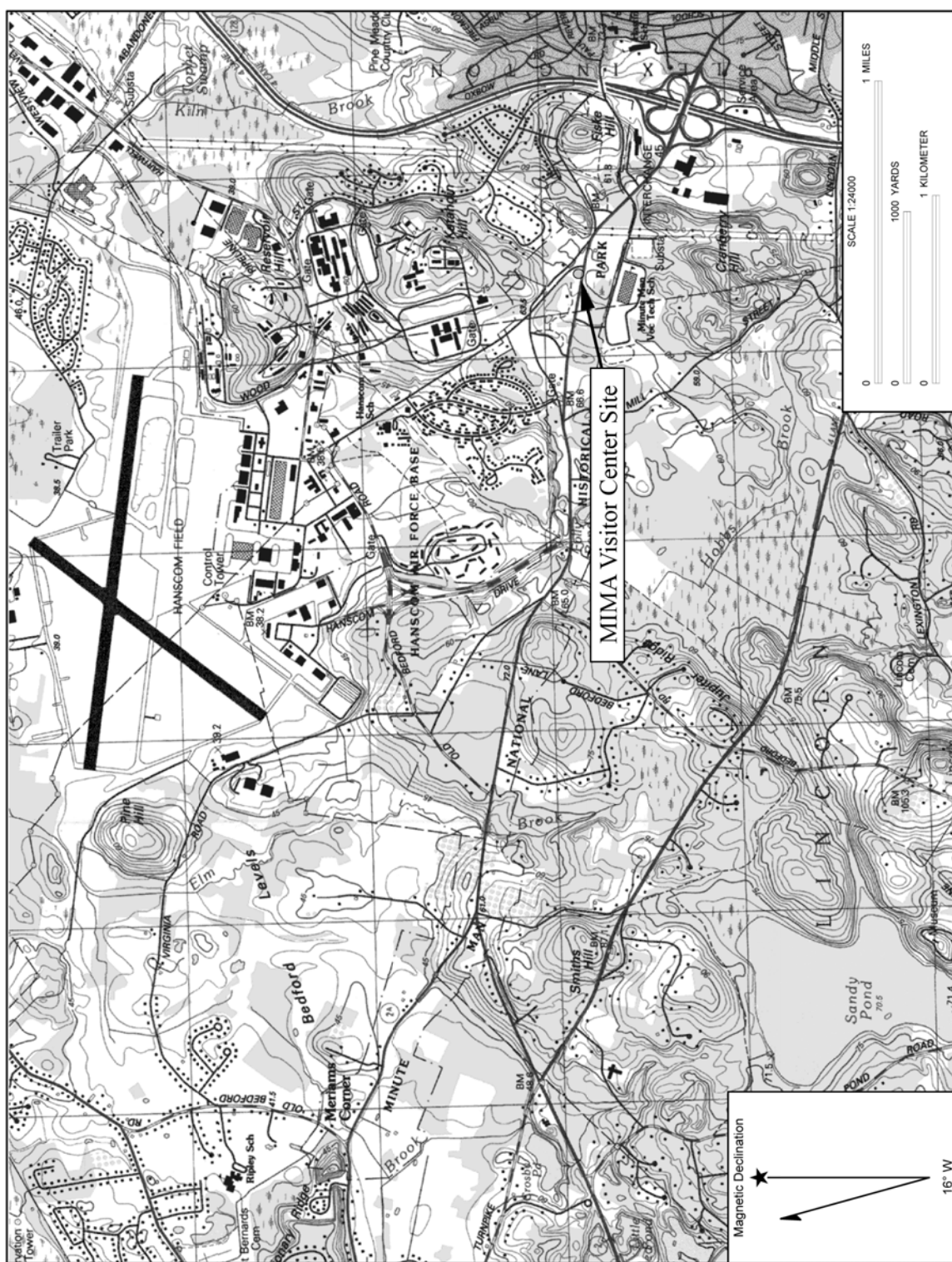


Figure 1. Location of the Minute Man Visitor Center Site on the Maynard USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

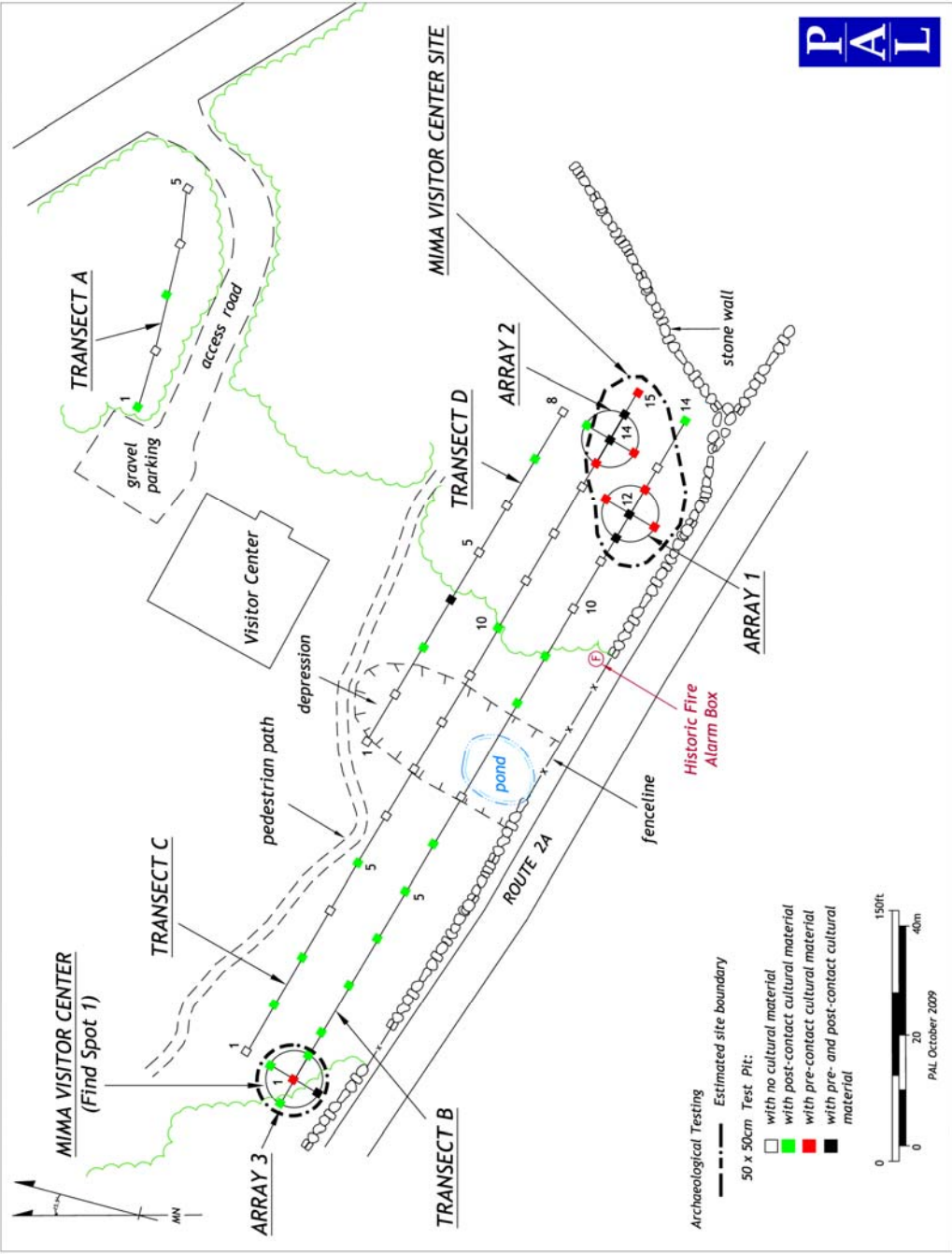


Figure 2. Location of subsurface testing within the Minute Man Visitor Center Site, intensive (locational) archeological survey.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC
OFFICE
USE ONLY

Town UTM _____ MHC NO. _____
QUAD _____
NR ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO DISTRICT ☐ YES ☐ NO

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1. SITE NAME(S) MIMA Visitor Center Find Spot 1	MAS NO.	OTHER NO.
2. TOWN/CITY Lexington	COUNTY Middlesex	
3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE) MIMA Visitor Center, Massachusetts Avenue (Route 2A)		
4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS		☒ Public ☐ Private
5. SITE LOCATED BY ☒ CRM Survey ☐ Avocational Collector ☐ Field School ☐ Other (Specify) _____ Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-centimeter test pits placed at 5 to 10-m intervals within project boundaries		

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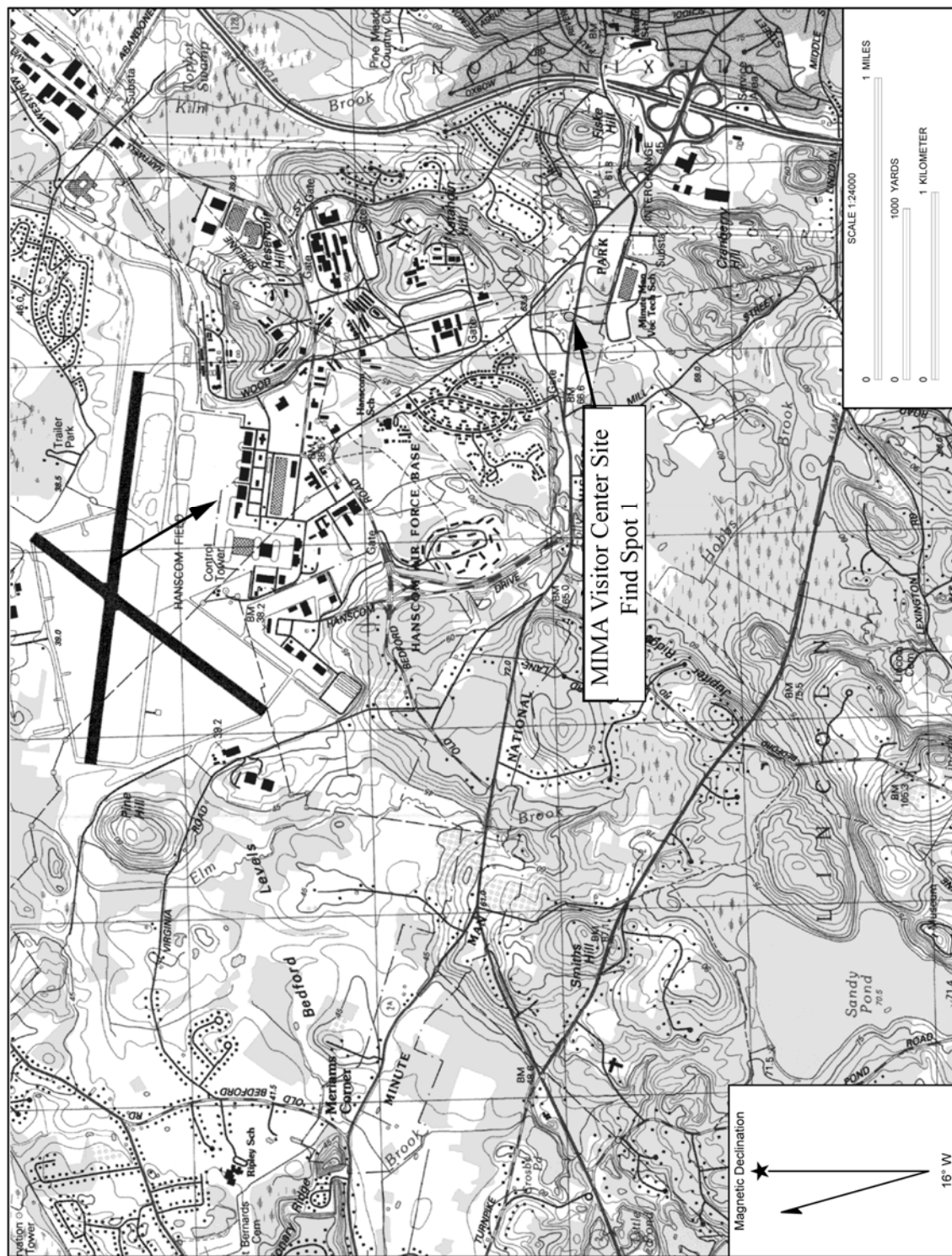
6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes) ☐ Paleo ☐ Early Woodland ☐ Contact ☐ Early Archaic ☐ Middle Woodland ☒ Unknown ☐ Middle Archaic ☐ Late Woodland ☐ Other (Specify) _____ ☐ Late Archaic		☐ Single Component ☐ Multi-Component Specify All Components
6b. Estimated Occupation Range		
7. DATING METHODS	C-14 ☐ Intuition ☐ Other (specify) _____ Comparative Materials	
8. DESCRIBE SITE TYPE / FUNCTION Find spot		
9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES The horizontal extent of the find spot measures approximately 5-x-5-m within the project area. Cultural material was identified in the A1 soil horizon and at the A1/ B1 soil horizon interface between 20 and 40 cmbs.		10. GENERALIZED SITE PROFILE Type of Soil(s) Cultural Material Indicate Depth of Levels

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11. SOIL	USDA Soil Series Charton-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex	Contour Elevation 200 ft	% Slope of Ground ☒ 0 - 5 ☐ 5 - 15 ☐ 15 - 25 ☐ Over 25	
	Acidity 1 _____ 7 _____ 14 4 (Acid) (Base)		12. TOPOGRAPHY ☒ Flat ☐ Gentle undulation ☐ Other ☐ Rolling Hills ☐ Mountains	
13. WATER	NEAREST WATER SOURCE Unnamed stream/wetland	SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE 250 ft west	SEASONAL AVAILABILITY Year-round
14. VEGE-TATION	PRESENT Wooded/open field	PAST Orchard/open field		

C
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15. SITE INTEGRITY ☐ Undisturbed ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Destroyed	IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE Some disturbance from utilities in area
16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ☒ Open Land ☒ Woodland ☐ Eroded Soils ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered Buildings Visible from Site ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Rural ☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated	
17. ANY THREATS TO SITE DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS ☒ Yes ☐ No Proposed visitor parking and access road	
18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC ☒ Free Access ☐ Need Owner Permission ☐ Restricted ☐ No Access	



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Figure 1. Location of the Minute Man Visitor Center Site Find Spot 1 on the Maynard USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

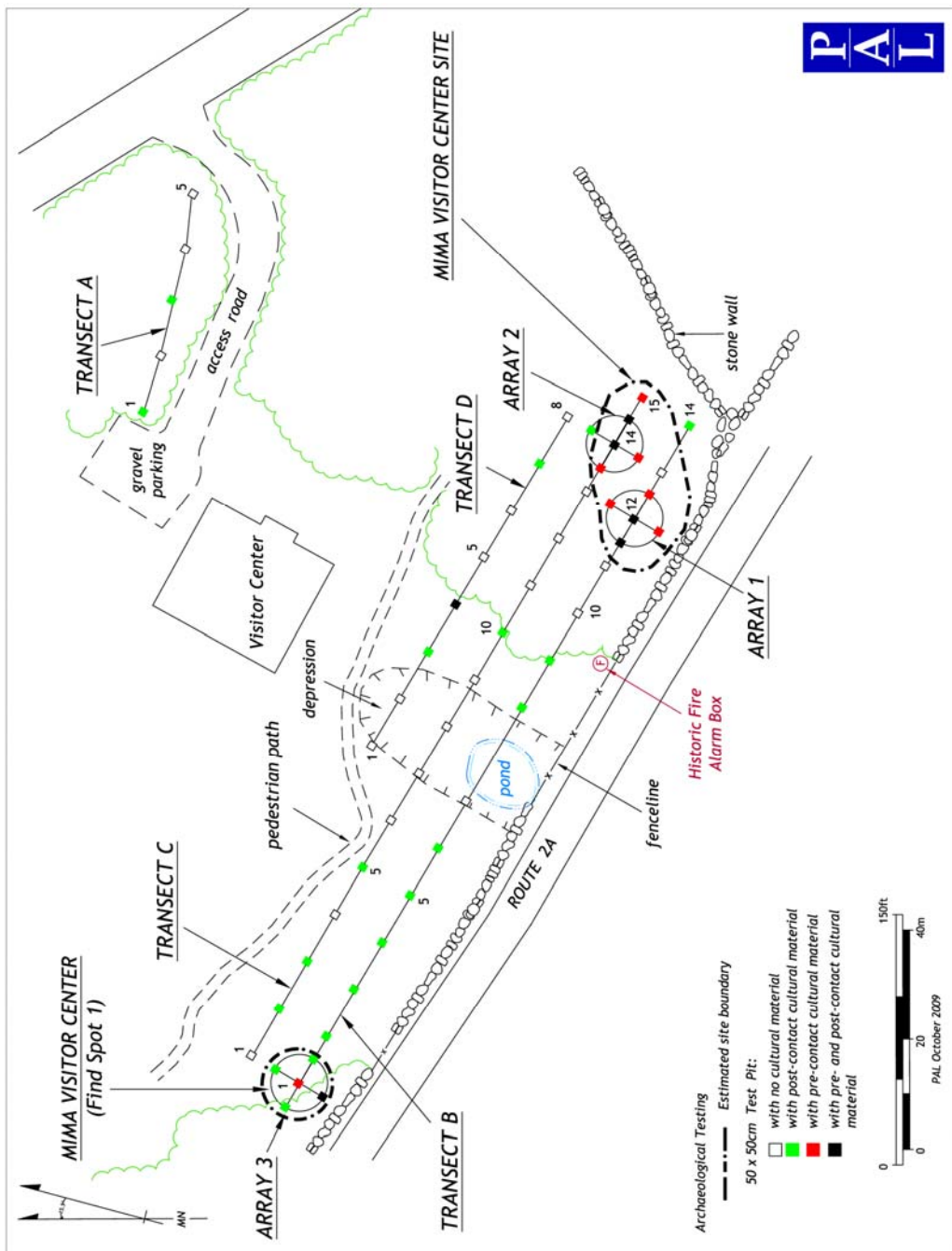


Figure 2. Location of subsurface testing within the Minute Man Visitor Center Site Find Spot 1, intensive (locational) archeological survey.

FORM D ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary
State House, Boston

FOR MHC
OFFICE
USE ONLY

Town

UTM

QUAD

NR

☐ ACT

☐ ELIG.

☐ NO

DISTRICT

☐ YES

☐ NO

MHC NO.

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1. SITE NAME(S) Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot 1

MAS NO.

OTHER NO.

2. TOWN/CITY Lincoln

COUNTY Middlesex

3. STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT AVAILABLE, GIVE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF HOW TO REACH SITE)
33 North Great Road

4. OWNER(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) NPS

☒ Public

☐ Private

5. SITE LOCATED BY

☒ CRM Survey

☐ Avocational Collector

☐ Field School

☐ Other (Specify)

Describe Sampling Strategy used to Locate Site 50-x-50-centimeter test pits placed at 5 to 10-m intervals

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6a. PERIOD(S) (Check all applicable boxes)

☐ Paleo

☐ Early Woodland

☐ Contact

☐ Single Component

☐ Multi-Component

☐ Early Archaic

☐ Middle Woodland

☒ Unknown

Specify All Components

☐ Middle Archaic

☐ Late Woodland

☐ Other (Specify)

☐ Late Archaic

6b. Estimated Occupation Range

7. DATING
METHODS

C-14

☐ Intuition

☐ Other (specify)

Comparative Materials

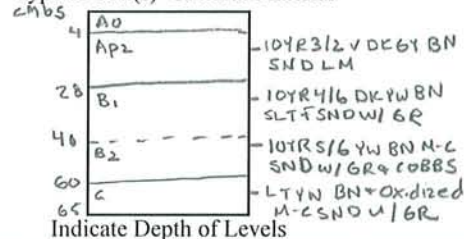
8. DESCRIBE SITE TYPE / FUNCTION Find spot

9. DESCRIBE SIZE AND HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BOUNDARIES

The horizontal extent of the find spot measures approximately 5-x-5-m within the project area. The isolated piece of cultural material was identified in the plow zone between 10 and 20 cmbs.

10. GENERALIZED SITE PROFILE

Type of Soil(s) Cultural Material



Indicate Depth of Levels

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11. SOIL

USDA Soil Series

Deerfield loamy sand

Contour Elevation

220 ft

% Slope of Ground

☒ 0 - 5

☐ 5 - 15

☐ 15 - 25

☐ Over 25

Acidity

1 ————— 7 ————— 14 4

(Acid)

(Base)

12. TOPOGRAPHY

☐ Flat

☐ Gentle undulation

☐ Other

☒ Rolling Hills

☐ Mountains

13. WATER

NEAREST WATER SOURCE

Elm Brook

SIZE AND SPEED

DISTANCE FROM SITE

200 ft east

SEASONAL AVAILABILITY

Year-round

14. VEGE-
TATION

PRESENT

Open agricultural field and pasture

PAST

Open agricultural field and pasture

C
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15. SITE INTEGRITY

☐ Undisturbed

☒ Good

☐ Fair

☐ Destroyed

IF DISTURBED, DESCRIBE DISTURBANCE

Plowed soils and livestock trampling

16. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

☒ Open Land

☐ Woodland

☐ Eroded Soils

☐ Residential

☐ Scattered Buildings

☐ Commercial

☐ Industrial

☐ Rural

Visible from Site

☐ Coastal

☐ Isolated

17. ANY THREATS TO SITE

DESCRIBE POTENTIAL THREATS

☒ Yes

☐ No

Proposed visitor parking

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC

☒ Free Access

☐ Need Owner Permission

☐ Restricted

☐ No Access

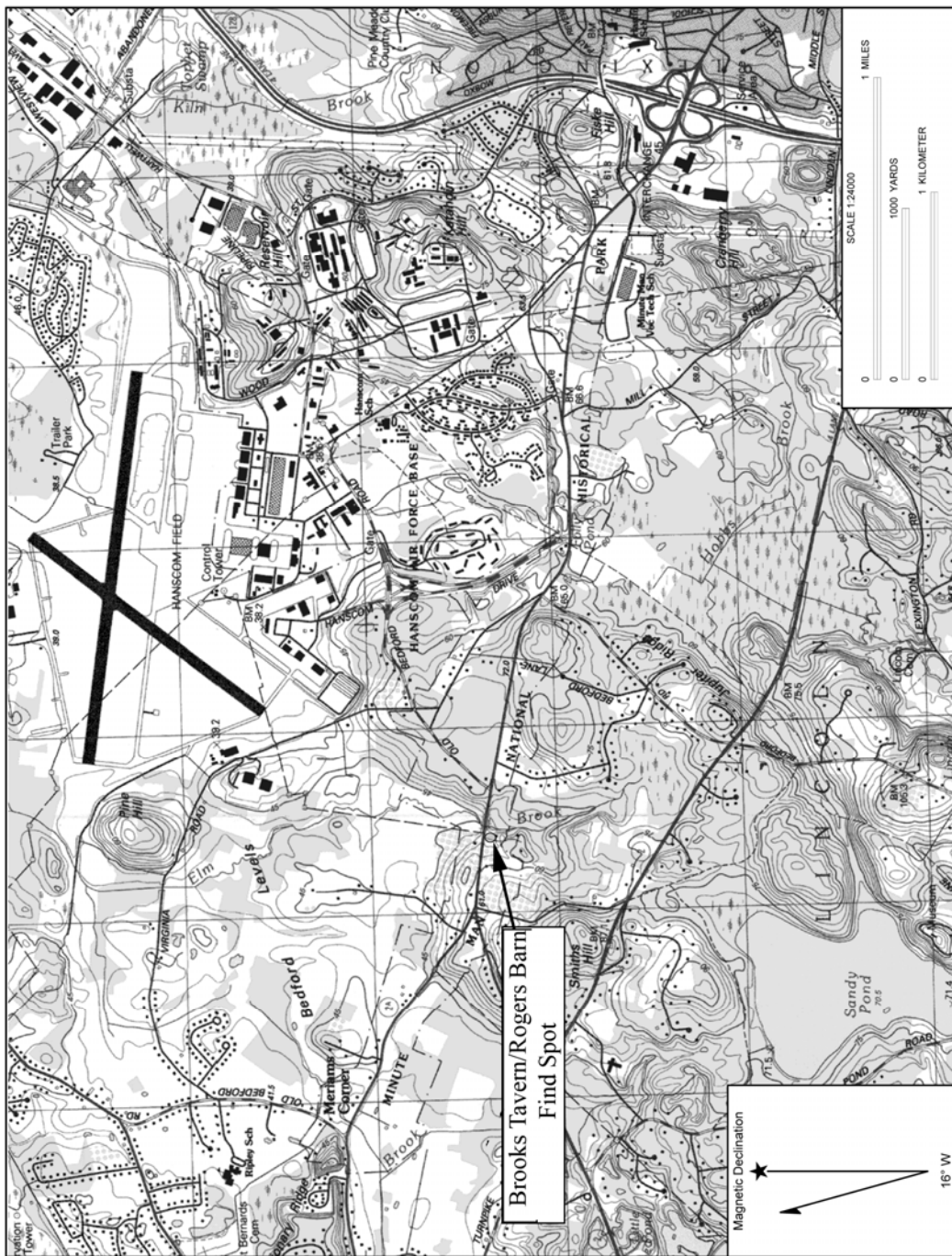


Figure 1. Location of the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot on the Maynard USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

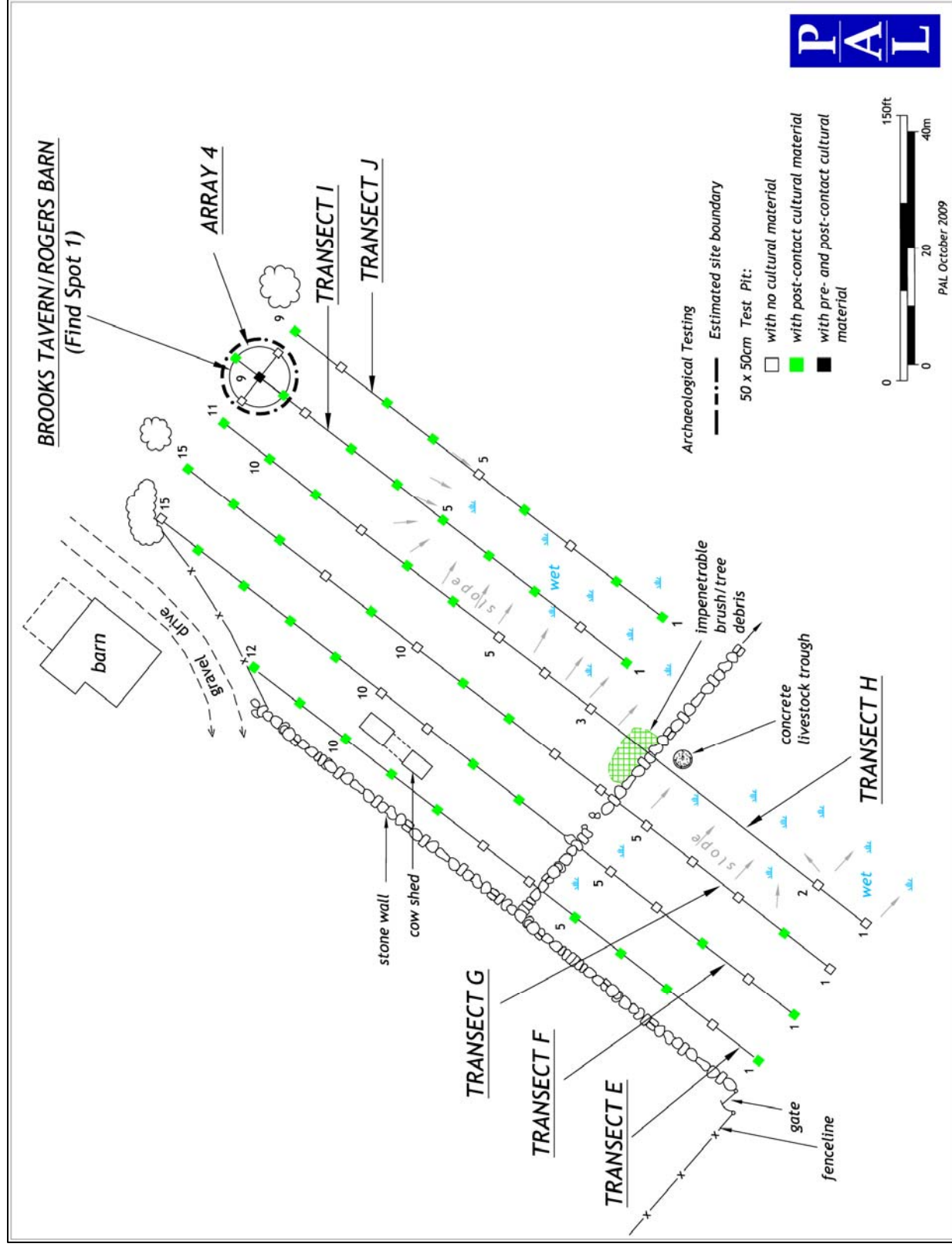


Figure 2. Location of subsurface testing within the Brooks Tavern/Rogers Barn Find Spot, intensive (locational) archeological survey.