PHASE IB INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PHASE II DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLITY: TAYLOR RIVER I SITE (27-RK-556), TAYLOR RIVER II SITE (27-RK-557), TAYLOR RIVER III SITE (27-RK-558) AND S. PAGE HOMESTEAD SITE (27-RK-559) HAMPTON LIQUOR FACILITIES PROJECT HAMPTON (ROCKINGHAM COUNTY), NEW HAMPSHIRE

Submitted to
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PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name:	New Hampshire Liquor Commission Hampton Facilities
Type of Survey:	Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation followed by Phase II Determinations of Eligibility at four newly identified archaeological sites
Client:	HNTB Corporation
Sponsor Agency:	New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES)
Location:	Hampton (Rockingham County), New Hampshire
Project Area Size:	Initial Phase IB survey area: approximately 110 acres (45 hectares) Revised Phase IB/Phase II survey area (known NHLC ROW boundary): approximately 89 acres (36 hectares)
Expected Impacts:	Project plans remain in the preliminary design stage with proposed impacts to include the construction of new New Hampshire Liquor Commission facilities along the southbound (west side) and northbound (east side) lanes of I-95.
Dates of Fieldwork:	Phase IB (2020): March 12, 18, 25, 26, and 31; April 1, 21, 22, and 28-30; May 4-8; and June 8, 9 and 15 Phase II (2020): July 10, 13-17, 22-24, and 27-31; and August 3-5
Sites Registered:	Taylor River I Site (27-RK-556), Pre-Contact Native American Taylor River II Site (27-RK-557), Pre-Contact Native American Taylor River III Site (27-RK-558), Pre-Contact Native American S. Page Homestead Site (27-RK-559), Post-Contact Euroamerican Drake's Brickyard Site (27-RK-566), Post-Contact Euroamerican
Findings:	IAC identified archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area during a previous Phase IA assessment in 2019 (Tumelaire and Wheeler 2019), designated as Sensitive Areas 1 and 2 (SA-1 and SA-2). IAC excavated 295 STPs distributed across the two SAs during the Phase IB survey, collecting 11 Pre-Contact artifacts, 219 Post-Contact artifacts and two specimens assigned to the *Other* use class from a total excavated area of 73.75 m². The Phase IB investigation resulted in the identification of five archaeological sites – the Taylor River I, Taylor River II and Taylor River III Pre-Contact sites as well as the S. Page Homestead and Drake's Brickyard Post-Contact sites. Outside of these newly identified archaeological resources, IAC documented a plow-zone Post-Contact artifact scatter consistent with incidental deposition from agricultural land use but found no evidence of additional Native American or Euroamerican archaeological resources. IAC returned to conduct Phase II DOEs at the Taylor River I, II and III sites as well as the S. Page Homestead site but did not conduct further archaeological survey for the Drake's Brickyard site due to significant past disturbance and compromised archaeological integrity. The Phase II effort included 95 STPs, 13 TUs and 3 EUs distributed across the four sites for a total Phase II excavated area of 39.75 m² (428 ft²). The Phase II fieldwork yielded an additional 36 Pre-Contact artifacts, 683 Post-Contact artifacts and 54 *Other* specimens for a combined Phase

IB/Phase II total of 47 Pre-Contact artifacts, 902 Post-Contact artifacts and 56 *Other* artifacts from 113.5 m² (1,222 ft²) of excavated area.

Recommendations:

Taylor River I Site (27-RK-556) - Phase IB and Phase II testing at the Taylor River I site yielded 27 debitage specimens, a complete early-stage biface, an anvil stone and two cores to indicate that the site encompasses a short-term lithic workshop devoted to the production of expedient tools. Although disturbance is largely limited to past agricultural land use, archaeologists found no diagnostics to establish temporal association, no cultural features to inform on resource consumption and seasonality, and no evidence that additional archaeological testing would contribute to a better understanding of Pre-Contact lifeways along New Hampshire's coastline. **IAC therefore recommends the Taylor River I site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey.**

Taylor River II Site (27-RK-557) - The Taylor River II site encompasses two spatially distinct loci consistent with ephemeral activity episodes for the manufacture of expedient tools, however, Post-Contact terrain modification has compromised the archaeological integrity of portions of the site. The combined Phase IB/Phase II assemblage includes just five debitage specimens distributed across the two loci and testing revealed no cultural features or datable material to further elucidate the temporal association, duration, and purpose of Native American occupation. C**onsidering the compromised archaeological integrity and limited ability to contribute to the regional archaeological database, IAC recommends the Taylor River II site as not eligible for the NRHP and no additional archaeological survey.**

Taylor River III Site (27-RK-558) - Phase IB testing at the Taylor River III site yielded three debitage specimens and suggested a potential for informative cultural deposits related to Native American occupation but the subsequent Phase II fieldwork revealed widespread and significant topographic modification that has reduced or eliminated the site's archaeological integrity. Archaeologists collected 10 debitage specimens and a hammerstone to indicate a lithic workshop for the on-site production of informal tools from readily available metasedimentary and metamorphic stones. Unfortunately, large-scale terrain alteration across much of the site – combined with an absence of diagnostic artifacts or informative cultural features – translates to a low potential for further archaeological testing to contribute to a better understanding of Native American activity. **Based on the scope of past ground disturbance and limited data potential, IAC recommends the Taylor River III site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey.**

The S. Page Homestead Site (27-RK-559) - The 2020 Combined Phase IB/II testing at the eighteenth-century Stephen Page site resulted in the recovery of 611 artifacts from intact cultural deposits. Based on high archaeological integrity and the potential to elucidate early Euroamerican settlement patterns and lifeways in coastal regions of northern New England, **IAC recommends the S. Page Homestead as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D as a cultural resource that "has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history"** (National Park Service 1997). Considering that the site could mark one of the earliest Euroamerican occupations in Hampton and along New Hampshire's seacoast, **the S. Page Homestead may also be eligible under**

Criterion A as a cultural resource "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" (National Park Service 1997). **To protect and preserve the S. Page Homestead site, IAC recommends no ground disturbance – including vehicular traffic – within the site boundary without a preceding Phase III Data Recovery to mitigate the effects of disturbance on this valuable component of New Hampshire's history. The site boundary encompasses about 911 m² (9,800 ft²) around the house cellar and IAC provided shapefiles of the area to the client to aid in design planning.**

The Drake's Brickyard Site (27-RK-566) - Archaeologists observed significant disturbance to the brickyard site from both natural erosion and construction of the extant NHLC facility that has compromised the archaeological integrity of the Euroamerican resource. **IAC recommends the site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey.**

Finally, IAC recommends no further archaeological survey for the NHLC project area where Phase IB testing yielded no evidence of archaeological resources.

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INTRODUCTION

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted a Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation for the New Hampshire Liquor Commission (NHLC) Hampton Facilities project in the spring of 2020, followed by Phase II Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) in the summer of 2020 at four newly documented archaeological sites identified during the Phase IB survey. The NHLC Hampton Facilities Phase IB survey area encompassed approximately 45 hectares (110 acres) that flanks I-95 along the northern bank of the Taylor River and Taylor River Reservoir in Hampton (Rockingham County), New Hampshire. Following the Phase IB testing, project modifications reduced the project footprint to 36 hectares (89 acres) as shown in Figure 1 to match the known NHLC ROWs for the northbound and southbound properties. The revised project area includes 10 hectares (25 acres) in the southbound project area west of I-95 and 26 hectares (64 acres) in the northbound project area east of the highway. The project remains in the early design stage with no specific impacts identified, however, eventual development will include the construction of new NHLC facilities both east and west of I-95.

The Phase IB and Phase II results and recommendations in this document were previously reviewed by the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) in end-of-field letters dated June 26, 2020 (Phase IB), September 2, 2020 (Phase II), and December 18, 2020 (S. Page site limit revision). The Phase IB and Phase II work are authorized under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), as amended, and as implemented by regulations of the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800), coordinated at the state level by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

IAC completed a Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment in October of 2019 that identified two archaeologically sensitive areas within the overall project limits, designated as Sensitive Areas 1 and 2 (Tumelaire and Wheeler 2019). Sensitive Area 1 (SA-1) includes broad, level landforms along the north bank of the Taylor River Reservoir adjacent to the I-95 southbound lane west of the highway. In addition to a potential for Pre-Contact Native American cultural deposits, SA-1 encompasses a Euroamerican cellarhole and was therefore designated as sensitive for both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact archaeological resources. Archaeologists delineated Sensitive Area 2 (SA-2) as an area of Pre-Contact archaeological sensitivity that encompasses level, habitable landforms and salt marsh areas within the northbound project area east of I-95 in proximity to the Taylor River, several unnamed tributaries, and the wide marshlands that surround the waterways (Figure 2). The present report provides the results of the Phase IB investigation and subsequent Phase II DOEs but in the interest of brevity, does *not* repeat information from the Phase IA report. For data on Project Location and Cultural Contexts for both the Pre-Contact and Post-Contact periods, the reader is referred to Tumelaire and Wheeler 2019.

IAC conducted a Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation of SAs 1 and 2 in the spring of 2020 to establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources. Archaeologists excavated 295 shovel test pits (STPs) distributed across SAs 1 and 2 for a total Phase IB excavated area of 73.75 m² (794 ft²). The Phase IB survey resulted in the identification of five newly documented archaeological sites registered with NHDHR as shown in Table 1 (Appendices H-L). The Taylor River I (27-RK-556), Taylor River II (27-RK-557), and Taylor River III (27-RK-558) sites encompass shoreline Pre-Contact Native American cultural deposits along the Taylor River and Taylor River Reservoir. The S. Page Homestead site (27-RK-559) is an early Euroamerican domestic occupation in SA-1, and the Drake's Brickyard site (27-RK-566) includes a dense brick deposit within a streambed northeast of the Page Homestead (see Figure 2). Testholes excavated outside the five newly recorded sites contained a light and intermittent scatter of Post-Contact cultural material associated with Euroamerican agricultural land use and more recent Post-Contact development but yielded no evidence of additional archaeological resources within the project area.

Table 1. Tabular summary of IAC's Phase IB and Phase II testing at the five identified archaeological sites.

Site Name	Site Number	Phase IB & II Excavated Area*	Total Pre-C	Total Post-C	Total Other	Total	Recommendations
Taylor River I	27-RK-556	15.75 m²	31	214	23	268	not eligible for NRHP, no further survey
Taylor River II	27-RK-557	12.5 m²	5	3	0	8	not eligible for NRHP, no further survey
Taylor River III	27-RK-558	11.75 m²	11	4	0	15	not eligible for NRHP, no further survey
S. Page Homestead	27-RK-559	11.5 m²	0	579	32	611	**NRHP eligible, avoidance or Phase III**
Drake's Brickyard	27-RK-566	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	not eligible for NRHP, no further survey
	Total	**51.5 m²**	**47**	**800**	**55**	**902**	

*excludes Phase IB STPs excavated outside of the four sites.

IAC recommended a Phase II DOE at the Taylor River I, II, III and S. Page Homestead sites to determine each site's potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Phase II testing focused on establishing the spatial extent, temporal association, and archaeological integrity of the four sites as measures of their eligibility for the NRHP. In contrast to these four sites on the periphery of the project limits, construction of the existing NHLC facilities caused obvious and significant disturbance to the Drake's Brickyard site that has compromised the archaeological integrity of the resource. Additional testing is unlikely to yield viable data about Euroamerican activity at the brickyard and IAC recommended no further archaeological survey for the Drake's Brickyard site. IAC developed several Phase II research questions to guide the Phase II investigations and produce an accurate determination of each site's potential for listing on the NRHP:

1. What is the archaeological integrity of Native American and/or Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site?
2. When did Native American and/or Euroamerican people occupy the site?
3. Are cultural features present at the site? If so, what is their spatial distribution?
4. Does the site retain evidence of intact artifact distributions, structures or other cultural features that may elucidate the size, organization, or occupation tenure of the Native Americans or Euroamericans occupants?
5. Do artifacts and/or features provide data to clarify the type and purpose of human activity at the site?
6. Does the site retain artifact deposits or other data that could reveal the subsistence practices of the group (or groups) that occupied the site? Can floral or faunal samples be tied to seasonal use of the location?

IAC conducted the Phase II testing in the summer of 2020 with the excavation of an additional 95 STPs, 13 1.0-m-x-1.0-m test units (TUs), and three 2.0-m-x-0.5-m excavation units (EUs) for a total Phase II excavated area of 39.75 m² (428 ft²) distributed across the four sites (see Table 1). The Phase II testing yielded an additional 36 Pre-Contact Native American artifacts, 683 specimens of Post-Contact cultural material and 54 *Other* artifacts for the combined Phase IB and Phase II totals shown in Table 1. Subsequent chapters provide detailed descriptions of the methods and results for the Phase IB survey and for the four sites subject to Phase II work, as well as the recommendations summarized below and listed in Table 1.

Phase II testing at the Taylor I, II and III Pre-Contact sites revealed that each site encompasses a small, diffuse Pre-Contact artifact scatter consistent with short-term Native American lithic workshop loci for the production of expedient tools. Archaeologists collected a complete biface from the Taylor River I site, however, the specimen was discarded early in the reduction process and therefore retains no diagnostic attributes. IAC found no diagnostic artifacts at the Taylor River I-III sites, and no cultural features that could contain datable components or floral/faunal samples to identify consumed resources and potential seasonal occupation. In addition to an absence of sizeable, diagnostic or informative cultural deposits, the Phase II testing confirmed that Post-Contact land use – from Euroamerican agriculture to more recent disturbances – has impacted the archaeological integrity of Pre-Contact deposits at the three Taylor River sites. The degree of disturbance varies from site to site, ranging from nonexistent or minimal at the Taylor River I site to significant at the Taylor River II and III sites located much closer to large-scale disturbances associated with the existing NHLC facilities. Whether the result of ephemeral occupation and activity such as the Taylor River I site or a combination of short-term land use and subsequent disturbance at the Taylor River II and III sites, Phase II testing indicates that additional archaeological survey of these three resources is unlikely to augment our current understanding of Pre-Contact settlement, resource consumption and activity along New Hampshire's seacoast. **IAC recommends the Taylor River I, II and III sites as not eligible for the NRHP and recommends no further archaeological survey of the three Pre-Contact archaeological resources.**

In contrast to the limited data potential of the Taylor River I-III sites, Phase II testing at the S. Page Homestead site (27-RK-559) revealed that the resource is an early Post-Contact occupation that likely marks one of the first permanent Euroamerican habitations in Hampton. IAC recovered a total of 611 Post-Contact artifacts from the site, an assemblage that includes Westerwald, Staffordshire and Buff-bodied earthenware dated to the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries (Miller et al. 2000). In addition to the artifacts, archaeologists identified subsurface architectural features to suggest that structural components of the Page home remain intact below the modern ground surface. The Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site exhibit high archaeological integrity with little evidence of disturbance and minimal intrusion of more recent cultural material.

Based on high archaeological integrity and the potential to elucidate early Euroamerican settlement patterns and lifeways in coastal regions of northern New England, **IAC recommends the S. Page Homestead as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D as a cultural resource that "has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history"** (National Park Service 1997). Considering that the site could mark one of the earliest Euroamerican occupations in Hampton and along New Hampshire's seacoast, **the S. Page Homestead may also be eligible under Criterion A as a cultural resource "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history"** (National Park Service 1997). IAC used the distribution of Westerwald, Staffordshire and Buff-bodied earthenware and other diagnostic cultural material to define a site boundary that includes the early Euroamerican cultural deposits but excludes later deposits from more recent Post-Contact land use for agricultural fields, apple orchards and the extant liquor facilities. The revised site limits encompass about 911 m^2 (9,800 ft^2) and extend into a drainage channel north of the site since Euroamerican disposal patterns indicate a potential for informative archaeological deposits from refuse tossed off the elevated landform edge. **To protect and preserve the S. Page Homestead site, IAC recommends no ground disturbance – including vehicular traffic – within the site boundary without a preceding Phase III Data Recovery to mitigate the effects of disturbance on this valuable component of New Hampshire's history.**

While conducting the 2020 fieldwork, archeologists noted a dense brick deposit within a stream bed and surrounding drainage slightly northeast of the S. Page Homestead site. Phase II background research suggests the brick deposit is associated with the Drake Brickyard. IAC registered the resource with NHDHR as the Drake's Brickyard site (27-RK-566), however, natural erosion combined with past disturbance from Post-Contact development – including construction of the extant NHLC facilities – has compromised the site's archaeological integrity. **Due to the scope of disturbance and resulting poor archaeological integrity, IAC recommends no archaeological survey of the Drake's Brickyard site. Additionally, IAC recommends no further archaeological survey for portions of the project area where Phase IB testing yielded no evidence of archaeological resources.**

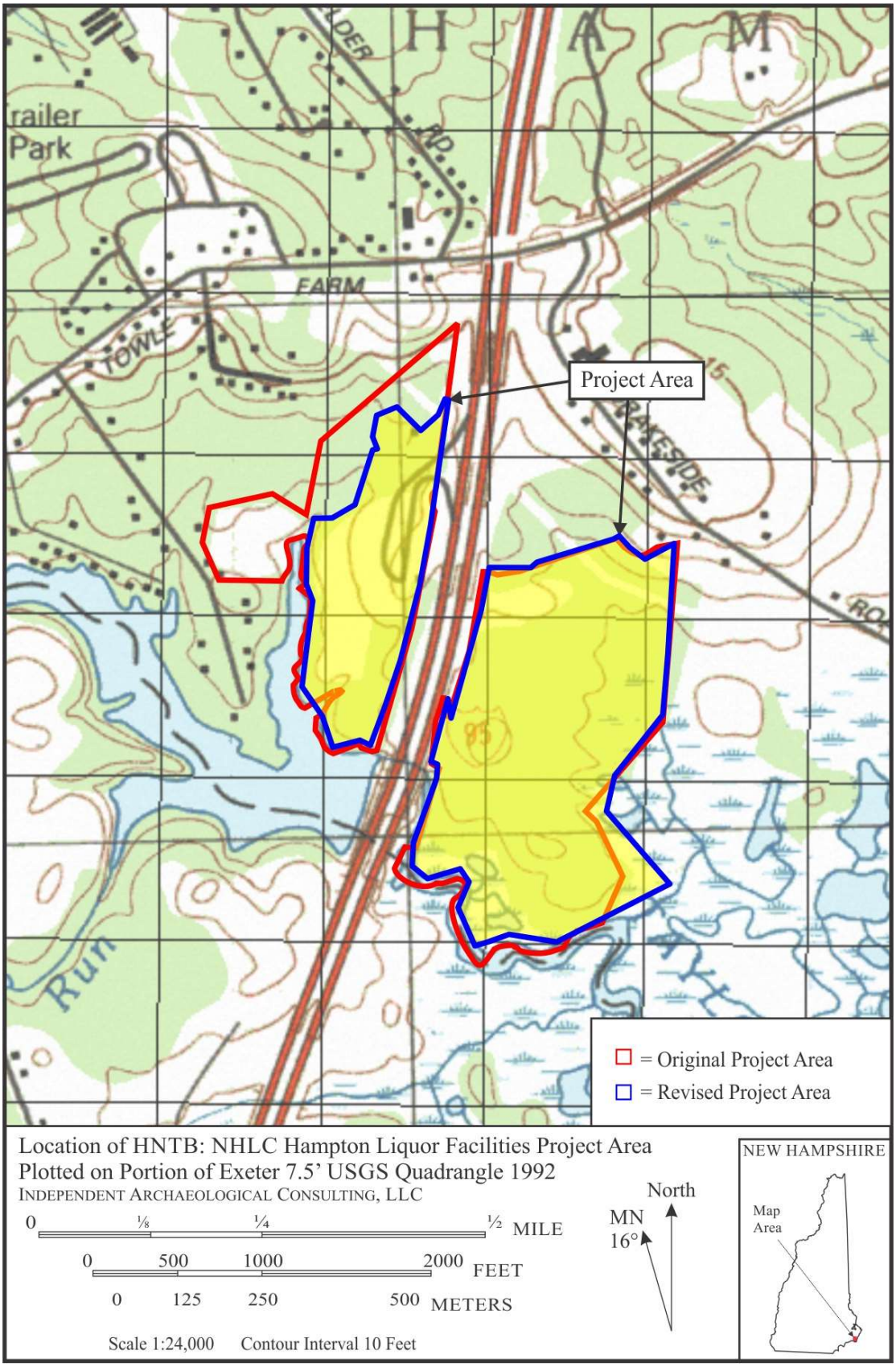


Figure 1. Location of the NHLC Hampton Liquor Facilities project area in Hampton (after USGS 1992).

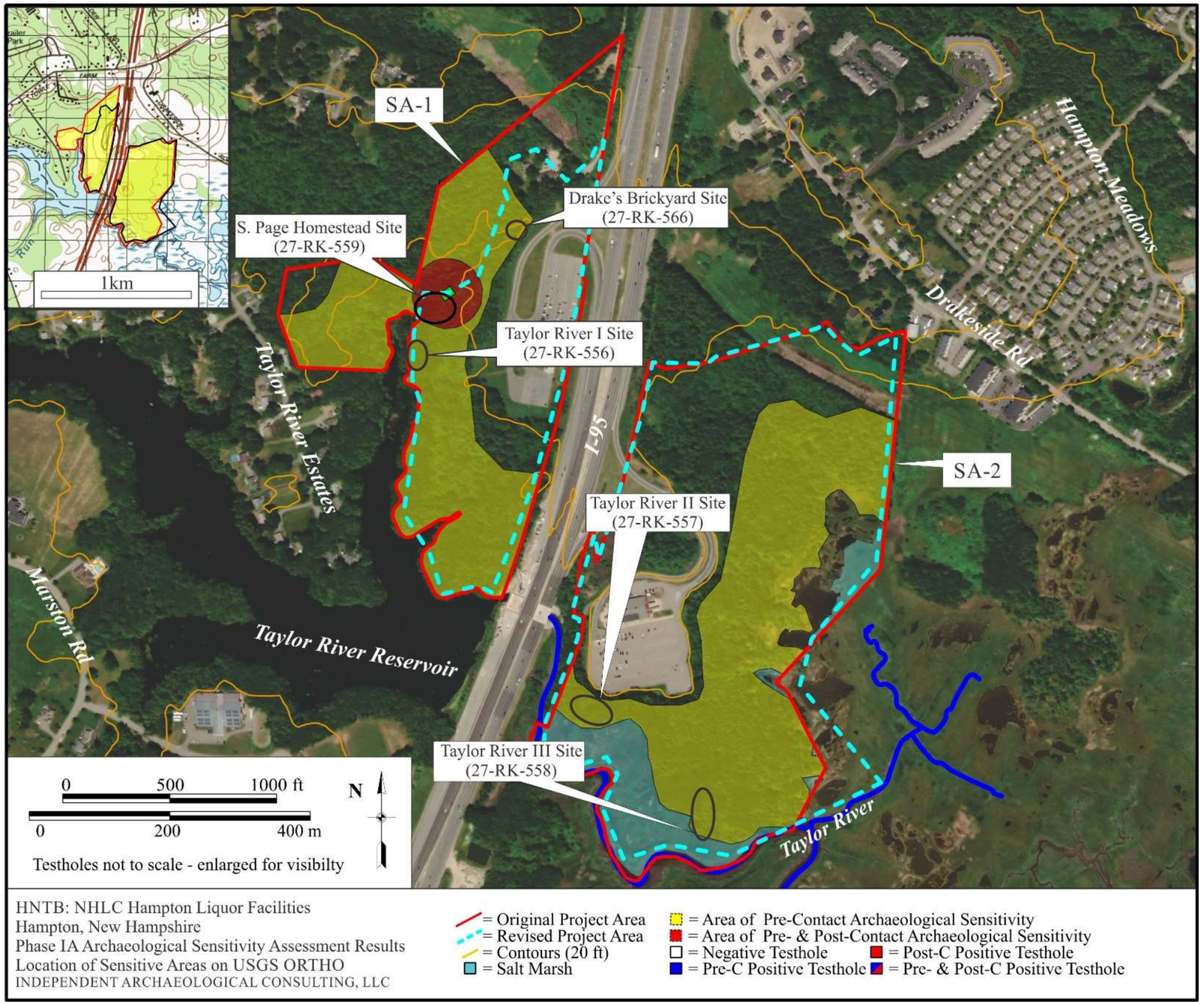


Figure 2. Plan view of Sensitive Areas 1 and 2 and archaeological sites identified by IAC within the NHLC project area.

METHODOLOGY

IAC completed a Phase IA sensitivity assessment of the NHLC project area in 2019 that identified broad portions of the survey area as sensitive for Pre-Contact Native American cultural deposits, as well as an area of Post-Contact Euroamerican archaeological sensitivity around the cellarhole later identified as the S. Page Homestead (Tumelaire and Wheeler 2019). The distribution of known Pre-Contact archaeological sites in New Hampshire indicates the reoccurrence of level terrain, well drained soils, good vantage over the surrounding countryside, and access to natural resources – such as water, stone tool raw material, clay for pottery, and floral or faunal consumables – at Native American habitation and activity areas. In addition, documented proximal Native American archaeological resources include Pre-Contact sites within the poorly drained but resource-rich environment of salt marshes.

The NHLC project area encompasses broad expanses of level terrain along the northern bank of the Taylor River and Taylor River Reservoir as well as portions of its surrounding salt marsh. The presence of habitable landforms in proximity to resource-rich riverine and estuarine ecosystems, combined with the potential for salt marsh cultural deposits, indicated a potential for Native American archaeological resources that could range from small, ephemeral resource-procurement activity loci to large, long-term occupations. IAC designated the archaeologically sensitive areas as Sensitive Area 1 (SA-1) along the southbound lanes west of I-95 and Sensitive Area 2 (SA-2) along the northbound lanes east of the highway (see Figure 2). Both SAs are sensitive for Pre-Contact cultural deposits and the discovery of the cellarhole in SA-1 also indicated a potential for Euroamerican resources despite an absence of domestic or industrial resources depicted on the Chace (1857) or Hurd (1892) maps of Hampton.

IAC conducted a Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation in the spring of 2020 that resulted in the identification of the five newly documented archaeological sites listed in Table 2. IAC returned to the Taylor River I, Taylor River II, Taylor River III and S. Page Homestead sites in the summer of 2020 for Phase II Determinations of Eligibility but did not conduct a DOE at the Drake's Brickyard site due to compromised archaeological integrity from both natural and anthropogenic processes. This chapter presents IAC's field and laboratory methods for the Phase IB investigation and Phase II DOEs, with modifications to this general methodology described in the subsequent site-specific **RESULTS** sections. Readers will find data on Project Location and Cultural Contexts for Pre-Contact and Post-Contact time periods in the Phase IA report; these have not been repeated here in the present document. IAC conducted the Phase IB survey and Phase II DOEs according to the standards set forth by NHDHR and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and the survey work was performed in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, September 29, 1993).

Table 2. Five newly documented sites in project area and testing phases conducted by IAC.

Site Name	Site Number	SA	Phase IB	Phase II
Taylor River I	27-RK-556	SA-1	Yes	Yes
Taylor River II	27-RK-557	SA-2	Yes	Yes
Taylor River III	27-RK-558	SA-2	Yes	Yes
S. Page Homestead	27-RK-559	SA-1	Yes	Yes
Drake's Brickyard	27-RK-566	SA-1	No	No

Phase IB Fieldwork Methods

Principal Investigator Jacob Tumelaire designed the Phase IB fieldwork strategy to establish the presence or absence of Pre-Contact Native American and/or Post-Contact Euroamerican archaeological resources within SAs 1 and 2. Mr. Tumelaire used a metric tape and compass to arrange 0.5-m-x-0.5-m (1.6-ft-x-1.6-ft) shovel test pits (STPs) at 8-m (26-ft) intervals along linear transects placed atop landforms in SAs 1 and 2 with the highest potential for intact archaeological resources based on natural conditions (topography, slope, soil type) and the location of visible surface disturbances such as push piles and stone dumps. The Phase IB STPs are labeled in a Transect-STP format, for example *T1-1* represents Transect 1-STP 1. Archaeologists bracketed positive STPs with four additional testholes at 4-m intervals to each cardinal direction to further define the extent and integrity of the archaeological deposit. Testhole locations were adjusted from these standard intervals as needed based on trees, slopes or other ground features.

The Phase IB field investigation took place over the course of 19 days in the spring of 2020: March 12, 18, 25, 26, and 31; April 1, 21, 22, and 28-30; May 4-8; and June 8, 9 and 15. Additional staff present during the Phase IB testing included Principal Investigator Jessica Cofelice, Project Archaeologist Peter Morrison, Field Supervisors Roxanne Pendleton and Shannon Mascarenhas, and Archaeological Technicians Mandi Beauvais, Hunter Stetz and Margaret Barry. Archaeologists excavated 295 STPs during the Phase IB survey for a total excavated area of 73.75 m^2 (794 ft^2). The Phase IB testing yielded 11 Pre-Contact artifacts, 219 Post-Contact artifacts, two artifacts classified as *Other,* and resulted in the identification of the five previously undocumented archaeological sites in Table 2.

Phase IB Artifact Collection Strategy

Post-Contact land use is evident across both SA-1 and SA-2, including stone walls, stone dumps, and the cellarhole identified during the Phase IA assessment later identified as the S. Page Homestead site. Background research also revealed the presence of two Post-Contact commercial operations – the Drake's Brickyard and a twentieth-century apple orchard – and also confirmed that much of the landscape served as agricultural fields as recently as 1962. The demonstrated history of Post-Contact activity indicated a potential for a wide range of archaeological resources, including both domestic and commercial occupations. As a result, archaeologists collected an assemblage of 102 Post-Contact artifacts and one *Other* artifact that subsequent analysis confirmed as artifacts from non-site contexts.

For most projects, non-site artifacts are deaccessioned since they provide little valuable data regarding past human land use. However, considering the small size of the non-site assemblage combined with the long and complex history of Post-Contact activity across both SAs, IAC retained the 103 non-site artifacts. The assemblage occupies little curation space and future researchers may find value in the material for questions about Post-Contact land-use patterns through time or similar research objectives. The Phase IB **RESULTS** chapter below provides a summary and discussion of the non-site artifact assemblage.

Phase II Fieldwork Methods

Principal Investigator Jacob Tumelaire designed the Phase II Determination of Eligibility fieldwork methods to establish each site's potential for listing on the NRHP. The research questions articulated in the **INTRODUCTION** guided the eligibility evaluation as a framework to determine the temporal association, spatial distribution, data potential, and archaeological integrity of the Pre-Contact Native American and Post-Contact Euroamerican archaeological resources present within SAs 1 and 2. Jessica Cofelice, IAC's Principal Investigator for Historic Archaeology, directed the Phase II work at the S. Page Homestead site using a fluid testing strategy designed for quick, in-field adjustments of testhole locations to explore or expose specific features (e.g. buried architectural elements) or deposits (e.g. middens).

IAC used a Top-Con® GTS-210 electronic total station to establish a metric Cartesian grid at each of the four sites and lay out Phase II testholes according to grid coordinates. Mr. Tumelaire used one-foot lengths of rebar topped with plastic safety caps to set a N200 E200 datum at each site, along with reference points to aid in-field mapping of microtopography and landscape features. Testing strategies varied slightly at each site based on the initial Phase II results and are detailed in the site-specific sections below. In general, the Phase II work included the excavation of additional STPs to define site limits and identify areas of interest for the excavation of larger 1.0-m-x-1.0-m (3.3-ft-x-3.3-ft) test units (TUs) and 2.0-m-x-0.5-m (6.6-ft-x-1.6-ft) excavation units (EUs). IAC staff conducted the Phase II DOEs during 17 days of fieldwork on July 10, 13-17, 22-24, and 27-31; and August 3-5 of 2020. In addition to the staff listed above for the Phase IB survey, the Phase II field team included IAC Archaeological Technicians Jeff Baron and Crystina Friese.

The Phase II DOEs included the excavation of 95 STPs, 13 TUs and three EUs, a total excavated area of 39.75 m² (428 ft²) that yielded an additional 36 Pre-Contact artifacts, 683 Post-Contact artifacts and 54 artifacts assigned to the *Other* use class. The combined Phase IB and Phase II assemblages include a combined total of 1,005 artifacts distributed as follows: 47 Pre-Contact artifacts, 902 Post-Contact artifacts and 56 specimens assigned to the *Other* category. Artifacts assigned to the *Other* category include coal, coal slag, unidentified metal fragments, melted, unidentifiable glass, and unburned bone fragments of insufficient size for identification as wild or domestic species. This category also includes stones with the irregular fractures and blackened or reddened surfaces consistent with fire-cracked rock (FCR) associated with some Native American thermal features. FCR at Pre-Contact Native American sites with little to no Post-Contact intrusion is often considered part of the Pre-Contact assemblage, however, archaeologists found no Pre-Contact thermal features during the Phase IB or Phase II fieldwork for the current project. Considering the absence of thermal features, centuries of Post-Contact land use, and the potential that the FCR could result from human activity during the Post-Contact period, IAC assigned FCR to the *Other* category. This designation prevents artificially inflating the Pre-Contact artifact quantity with specimens that cannot be definitively identified as the product of Pre-Contact Native American activity.

Excavation Methods and Mapping

For both the Phase IB investigation and Phase II DOEs, archaeologists excavated all testholes by natural and cultural strata, and by arbitrary 10-cm (4-in) levels within layers exceeding 10 cm in thickness. Excavators screened displaced soils through 1/4-inch hardware mesh, using 1/8-inch mesh when screening feature fill, and placed artifacts in bags labeled with their horizontal and vertical provenience. Crewmembers collected feature fill for laboratory flotation and charcoal samples using clean bags, prepared tools, exam-quality latex gloves and other established techniques to avoid contamination. Archaeologists did not collect modern items – cigarette butts, plastic etc. – unless useful for demonstrating disturbance or dating fill episodes but noted the presence of such material on testhole documentation forms. IAC staff recorded the exposed soil stratigraphy with detailed profiles including soil color, compaction, composition, and inclusions, and supplemented the written data with digital photography.

During the Phase IB effort, Mr. Tumelaire used a combination of GPS data collected using a Trimble Juno® handheld data collector with Pro 6H GPS receiver and traditional tape-and-compass techniques to generate scaled site plans of SAs 1 and 2 showing testhole locations, surface vegetation, changes in topography and other landscape features. For the Phase II DOEs, crewmembers used the electronic total station to generate precise site plans of each tested resource with site-specific grid coordinates. Finally, archaeologists documented the project area and site conditions with extensive photographs. All artifacts and documentation were returned to IAC's archaeology laboratory in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for processing, analysis and curation. IAC cleaned, identified, and cataloged artifacts using a Microsoft Access© Database (Appendices A-E).

Lithic Analysis

IAC staff employed a morpho-reductive classificatory system during analysis of Pre-Contact lithic artifacts, with types that describe artifact morphology as well as stage of reduction and production technology (Smiley 1995:13). Appendix F presents a descriptive list of these types for replicability during future investigations or analysis. Primary physical and morphological attributes recorded during analysis include raw material, artifact type, platform type and morphology, production technique, flake termination, weight, size class and evidence of *use-wear,* the physical evidence of an item's application to a specific task by human hands (Tringham et al. 1974). Field Supervisors Roxanne Pendleton and Shannon Mascarenhas conducted the majority of the lithic analysis, with Mr. Tumelaire providing expertise for questionable specimens or potential tools as needed. IAC used a combination of a low-power (5X-10X) hand lens and high-power (3.5X-180X) stereo microscope analysis as necessary to identify platform attributes and potential use-wear.

Lithic Debitage Type Summary and Terminology

This section provides some general terms used in lithic analysis to aid the reader in interpreting the Pre-Contact discussions presented later in the report. Tools are the most recognizable Pre-Contact lithic artifact type, a term that encompasses a range of implements from labor-intensive projectile points to simple flake tools with little modification. An *expedient* tool is an informal tool – often produced from debitage – subjected to the minimal reduction or shaping necessary to produce a usable implement. In contrast, a *formal* tool such as a projectile point or other biface requires a much greater investment in production time and effort by the toolmaker (Andrefsky 2005). Formal tools were more likely to be curated by Pre-Contact peoples, carried from site to site and repeatedly used until finally discarded upon reaching the end of its use-life.

Appendix F provides the lithic typology used during analysis and includes five common debitage types: *primary flakes*, *secondary flakes*, *biface thinning flakes*, *pressure flakes* and *shatter* (Andrefsky 2005; Smiley 1995; Whittaker 1994). Not all five types were present in the lithic assemblages for the current project but their inclusion in this discussion is valuable for a thorough understanding of the reductive process of stone-tool production. The cortex of a stone is the exterior surface subjected to chemical or mechanical weathering processes (Andrefsky 2005; Luedtke 1992). The dull and weathered cortex is typically the first surface removed during the earliest stages of lithic reduction, and for this reason, the term *primary flake* is applied to flakes with visible cortex on the dorsal (outside) surface of the specimen. *Secondary flakes* may retain cortex on the platform only, and weathered surfaces are otherwise absent from the specimen. As the name implies, secondary flakes are produced after initial cortex removal during primary reduction and occupy a later point in the reductive sequence.

Biface thinning flakes or *BTFs* and *pressure flakes* are debitage types associated with the latter stages of the lithic reduction process. BTFs exhibit multiple dorsal flake scars and other morphological attributes (see Appendix F) indicative of flakes removed during the last stages of biface production when an objective piece has been previously reduced to a significant degree. Pressure flake attributes include small overall size and often lipped platforms that are consistent with flakes removed by direct pressure to create or re-sharpen an edge, again during the final stages of tool production (Andrefsky 2005; Crabtree 1972; Whittaker 1994). The fifth common debitage type identified within the assemblage is *shatter,* a term used to indicate debitage specimens that lack radial fissures, force ripples, bulbs of percussion or other physical evidence for the direction of applied force.

Flotation Methods and Radiocarbon Dating

IAC's Phase II methodology included the outsourcing of specialized analysis for radiocarbon dating as well as floral or faunal species identification. Although archaeologists did collect several charcoal samples, none were from definitive cultural contexts – e.g., within a Pre-Contact fire pit – to provide valid data about Native American land use, and the Phase IB and Phase II fieldwork exposed no cultural features that could yield temporal information via datable feature components. The absence of cultural features also translates to an absence of feature fill that could reveal the subsistence practices of site occupants or the seasonality of site occupation. IAC therefore did not submit samples for external specialized analysis.

PHASE IB INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS

The 2019 Phase IA assessment resulted in the delineation of two archaeologically sensitive areas within the overall project limits, designated as Sensitive Areas 1 and 2 (SA-1 and SA-2). SA-1 encompasses archaeologically sensitive portions of the southbound project area west of I-95 while SA-2 includes sensitive landforms within the northbound project area east of the highway (see Figure 2). IAC identified both SA-1 and SA-2 as sensitive for Pre-Contact Native American cultural deposits, able to accommodate site types ranging from small, ephemeral resource-extraction loci to large and long-term habitations. In addition, although map review revealed no known Post-Contact resources within the project limits, the survey crew documented a rectilinear depression along the riverbank in SA-1 that marked the location of a Euroamerican domestic occupation. As a result, IAC also designated SA-1 as sensitive for Post-Contact Euroamerican archaeological resources (Tumelaire and Wheeler 2019).

IAC excavated 295 STPs distributed across SAs 1 and 2 during Phase IB survey of the NHLC project area as shown in Figure 3, a total Phase IB excavated area of 73.75 m² (794 ft²). Archaeologists collected 11 Pre-Contact artifacts, 219 Post-Contact artifacts, two *Other* artifacts (see **METHODS** chapter for definition) and identified five previously undocumented archaeological resources within the project limits that include the Taylor River I (27-RK-556), Taylor River II (27-RK-557) and Taylor River III (27-RK-558) Pre-Contact sites as well as the Post-Contact S. Page Homestead site (27-RK-559) and Drake's Brickyard site (27-RK-566). This chapter presents the Phase IB survey results, separated by SA for ease of interpretation. Each SA results section offers the following:

- testing strategy and overall results
- soil conditions and archaeological integrity
- site and non-site results discussions
- recommendations and additional surveys conducted

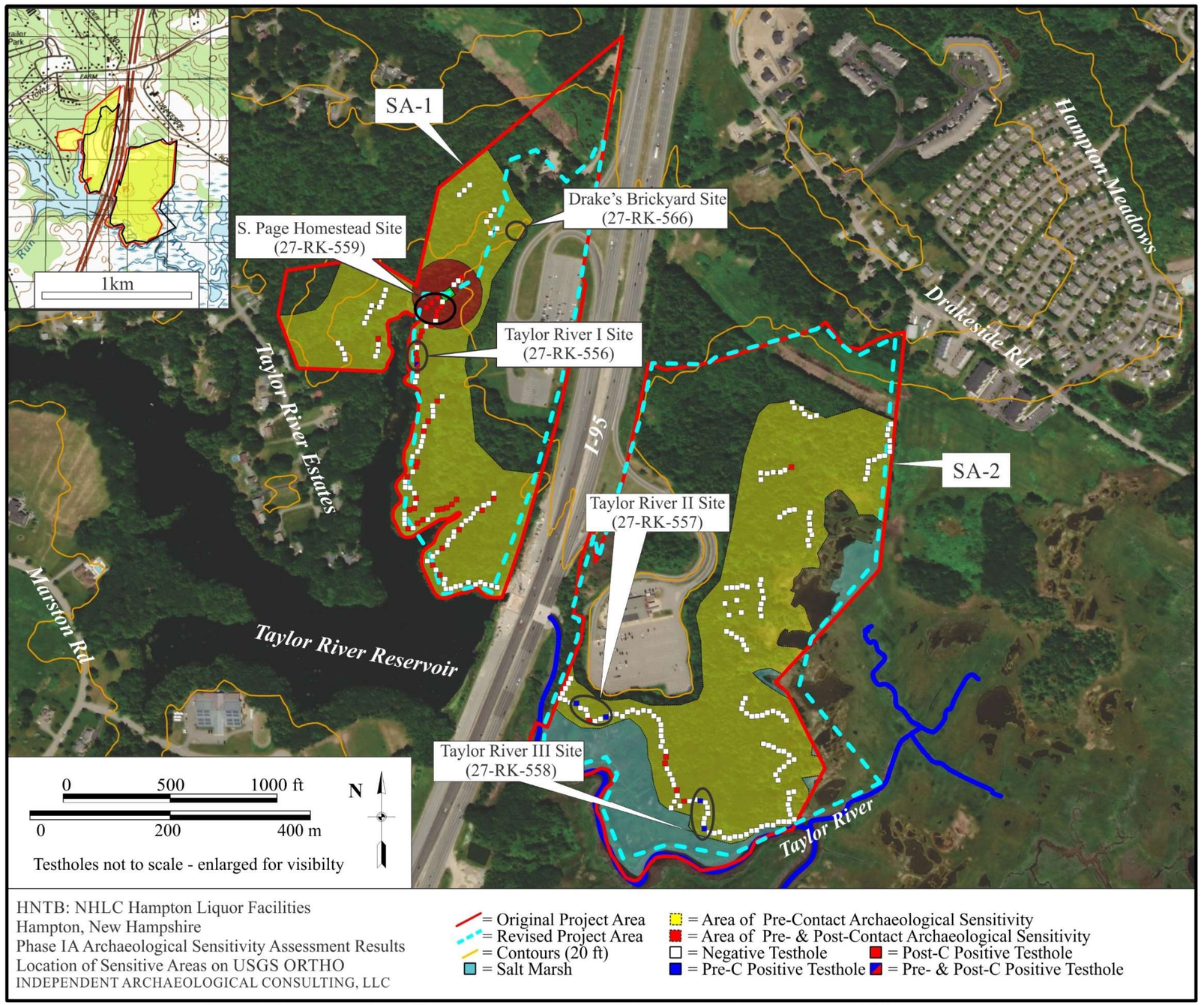


Figure 3. Plan view of Phase IB testholes and newly identified archaeological sites within the NHLC project area.

Sensitive Area 1 (SA-1)

Sensitive Area 1 (SA-1) encompasses approximately 9.3 hectares (23 acres) of the southbound project area west of I-95. Broad expanses of level terrain with ready access to the resource-rich riverine and estuarine environments of the Taylor River and its associated salt marsh complex indicated a high potential for Pre-Contact Native American cultural deposits (Figure 4 and Figure 5). In addition, the rectilinear depression along the shoreline in SA-1 suggested a potential for Post-Contact Euroamerican archaeological resources (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

Figure 4. Overview of the landform edge in SA-1. Note the mature hardwood trees (marked by arrow) often indicative of high archaeological integrity.

Figure 5. Overview of landform edge in SA-1, view north.

Figure 6. Overview of the S. Page Homestead (27-RK-559) cellarhole (yellow), view south.

Figure 7. Overview of the S. Page Homestead (27-RK-559) cellarhole, view northeast.

IAC excavated 126 STPs in SA-1, a total excavated area of 31.5 m² (339 ft²) arranged along Transects 1-5 and 17-21 that includes three 4-m (13-ft) bracket STPs around T3-4 and T3-7. Mr. Tumelaire placed Transects 1-4 atop level shoreline terraces along the Taylor River Reservoir, the most likely location for Pre-Contact cultural resources, and Transect 3 also curved around the rectilinear depression to confirm the presence or absence of Euroamerican artifacts associated with the depression (Figure 8 and Figure 9). Transects 5 and 17-21 cross slightly elevated level landforms that provided habitable occupation or activity locations farther removed from the Taylor River Reservoir but within the network of drainages and wetlands present across SA-1 (Figure 10 and Figure 11).

Figure 8. Overview of the Taylor River Reservoir shoreline in SA-1, view west.

Figure 9. Overview of the Taylor River Reservoir from SA-1, view west.

Figure 10. Overview of landforms within the interior of SA-1, view south.

Figure 11. Overview of interior landforms within SA-1, view east.

Archaeologists collected 183 artifacts from 42 positive STPs in SA-1, with the remaining 84 testholes (67%) negative for Pre-Contact or Post-Contact cultural material. Post-Contact artifacts comprise 97% of the SA-1 assemblage at 178 specimens, with Pre-Contact artifacts (n = 3 or 2%) and *Other* artifacts (n = 2 or 1%) forming the final 3% of the collected cultural material from SA-1. The three Pre-Contact artifacts from SA-1 include a complete rhyolite *biface* from T3-4 – a specimen with evidence of flake removals on

both sides or *faces* that meet at a single edge that circumscribes the tool (Andrefsky 2005; Whittaker 1994) – along with two debitage specimens, with one specimen each from the bracket STPs T3-4B and T3-4C. IAC registered the lithic deposit in T3-4 and its brackets with NHDHR as the Taylor River I site (27-RK-556). Phase IB testing of SA-1 also established the presence of architectural features and a dense Euroamerican artifact deposit around the rectilinear depression that confirmed the feature as a Euroamerican archaeological resource. IAC initially registered the site as the Taylor River Cellarhole site then changed the site name to the S. Page Homestead site (27-RK-559) after background research yielded sufficient evidence to establish familial association. Finally, the Phase IB investigation of SA-1 produced 65 Post-Contact or *Other* artifacts from non-site contexts (Figure 12; Table 3). A more thorough discussion of the two documented sites and the non-site artifacts follows the ***Soil Conditions*** section below.

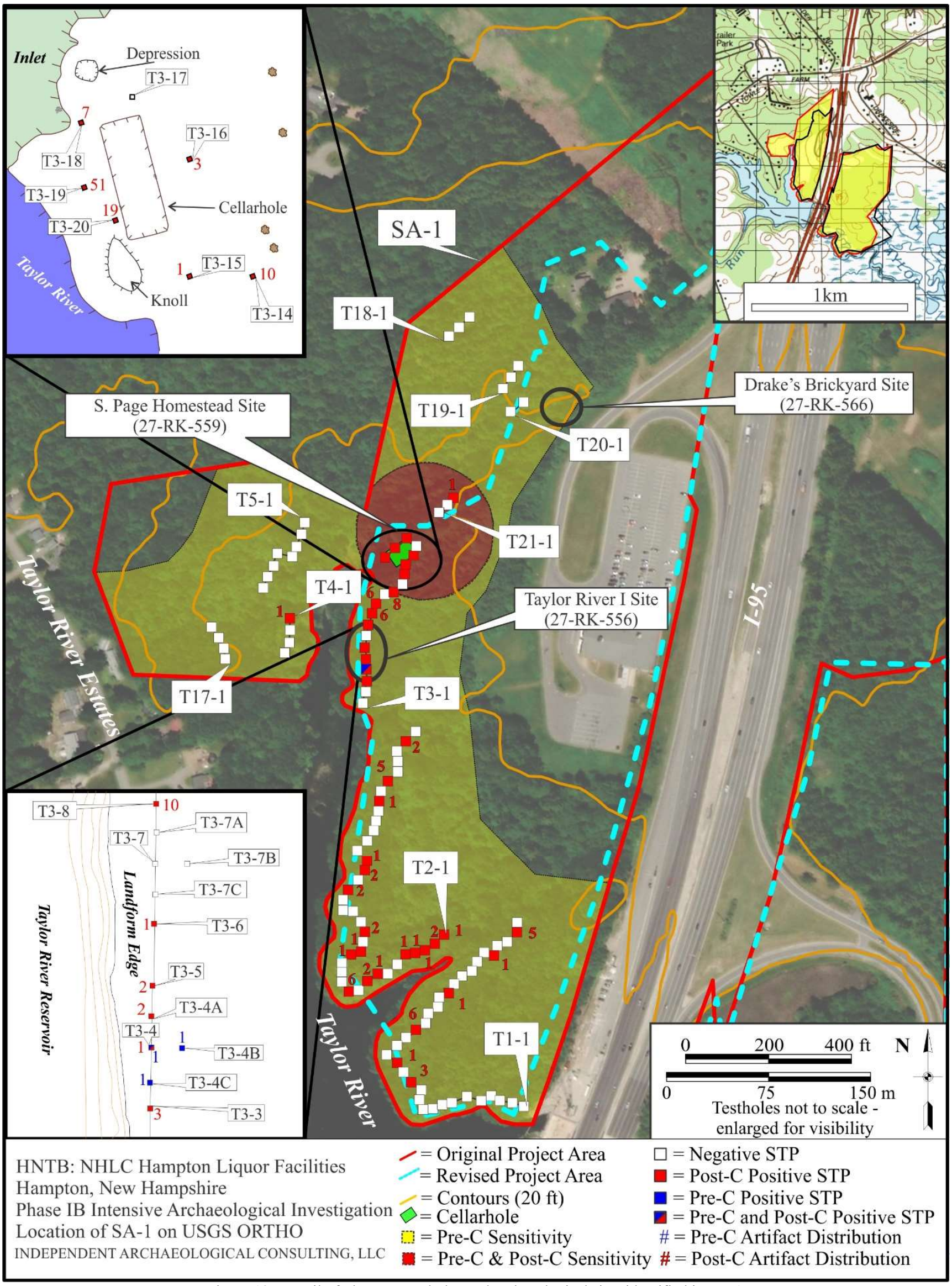


Figure 12. Detail of Phase IB testholes and archaeological sites identified in SA-1.

Table 3. Phase IB testhole tally for SA-1.

#	Testhole	Site	Testhole Size	Pos.	Neg.	Pos. Pre-C	Pos. Post-C	Other	Artifact Total
1	T1-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
2	T1-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
3	T1-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
4	T1-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
5	T1-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
6	T1-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
7	T1-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
8	T1-8	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
9	T1-9	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
10	T1-10	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
11	T1-11	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
12	T1-12	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
13	T1-13	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
14	T1-14	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
15	T1-15	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
16	T1-16	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
17	T1-17	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
18	T1-18	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
19	T1-19	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	6	0	6
20	T1-20	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
21	T1-21	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
22	T1-22	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
23	T1-23	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
24	T1-24	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
25	T1-25	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
26	T1-26	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
27	T1-27	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
28	T1-28	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
29	T1-29	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
30	T1-30	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
31	T1-31	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
32	T1-32	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
33	T1-33	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	5	0	5
34	T1-34	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
35	T2-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
36	T2-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2

37	T2-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
38	T2-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
39	T2-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
40	T2-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
41	T2-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
42	T2-8	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
43	T2-9	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
44	T2-10	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
45	T2-11	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	6	0	6
46	T2-12	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
47	T2-13	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
48	T2-14	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
49	T2-15	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
50	T2-16	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
51	T2-17	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
52	T2-18	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
53	T2-19	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
54	T2-20	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
55	T2-21	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
56	T2-22	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
57	T2-23	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
58	T2-24	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
59	T2-25	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
60	T2-26	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
61	T2-27	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
62	T2-28	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
63	T2-29	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
64	T2-30	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
65	T2-31	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
66	T2-32	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
67	T2-33	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
68	T2-34	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	5	0	5
69	T2-35	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
70	T2-36	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
71	T2-37	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
72	T2-38	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
73	T2-39	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
74	T3-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
75	T3-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
76	T3-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
77	T3-4	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	1	0	2

78	T3-4A	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
79	T3-4B	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
80	T3-4C	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
81	T3-5	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
82	T3-6	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
83	T3-7	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
84	T3-7A	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
85	T3-7B	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
86	T3-7C	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
87	T3-8	Taylor River I	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	10	0	10
88	T3-9	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	6	0	6
89	T3-10	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	5	1	6
90	T3-11	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
91	T3-12	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	7	1	8
92	T3-13	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
93	T3-14	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	10	0	10
94	T3-15	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
95	T3-16	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
96	T3-17	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
97	T3-18	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	7	0	7
98	T3-19	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	51	0	51
99	T3-20	S. Page Homestead	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	19	0	19
100	T4-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
101	T4-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
102	T4-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
103	T4-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
104	T5-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
105	T5-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
106	T5-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
107	T5-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
108	T5-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
109	T5-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
110	T5-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
111	T5-8	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
112	T17-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
113	T17-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
114	T17-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
115	T17-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
116	T18-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
117	T18-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
118	T18-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0

119	T19-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
120	T19-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
121	T19-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
122	T20-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
123	T20-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
124	T21-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
125	T21-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
126	T21-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
		Total	**31.50 m²**	**42**	**84**	**3**	**178**	**2**	**183**

Soil Conditions and Archaeological Integrity

Archaeologists documented a range of soil conditions in SA-1, from intact natural soil sequences to duff-on-subsoil profiles consistent with significant past landscape modification. The majority of the SA-1 testholes exposed a thick surface plow zone or Ap horizon of very dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 3/2-4/3) loamy fine sand atop a thin B horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6-5/8) loamy fine sand, both with less than 5% sub-angular gravel inclusions. The SA-1 STPs terminated within one of two basal strata: a BC horizon of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty loam to silty clay loam or a C horizon of light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3-6/4) silty loam to silty clay loam (Figure 14-Figure 16). The thick Ap horizons corroborate historic aerial images that show much of SA-1 as an active agricultural field as recently as 1962 (Figure 13).

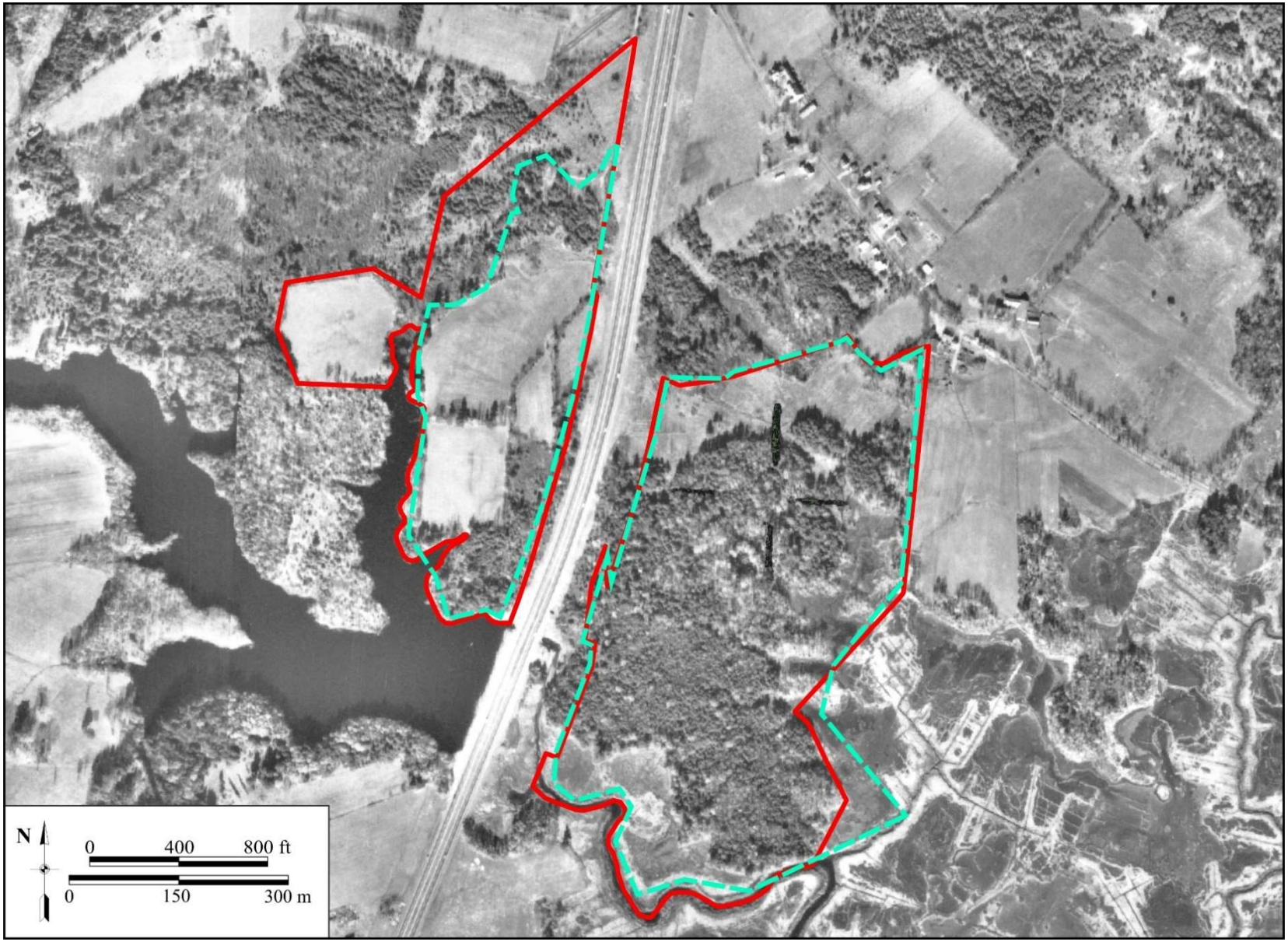
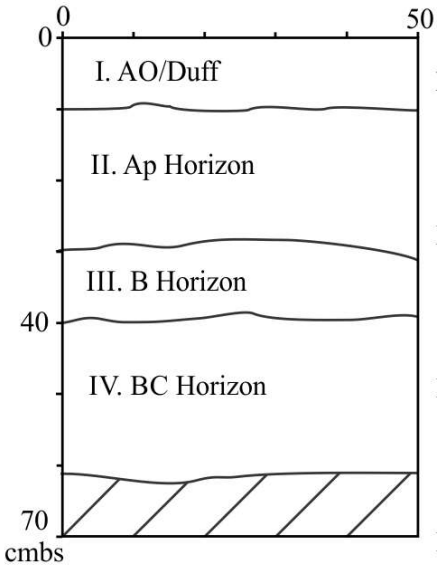


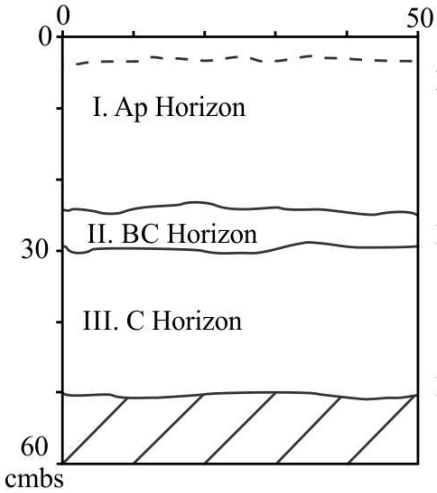
Figure 13. Overview of the project area on a 1962 aerial photo (after Esri 2015).



Soils:
I. AO/Duff - very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy loam, loose to moderate compaction, clear wavy boundary
II. Ap Horizon - brown (10YR 4/3-5/3) fine sandy loam with 5% sub-angular gravel, loose to moderate compaction, clear wavy boundary
III. B Horizon - yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy fine sand with 5% sub-angular gravel, loose to moderate compaction, clear wavy boundary
IV. BC Horizon - brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) with light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/6) silty loam to clay with 5% sub-angular gravel, loose to moderate compaction

HNTB: Hampton Liquor Facilities
Hampton, New Hampshire
Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation
T1-27 South Wall Profile
INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

Figure 14. South wall of T1-27 showing a thick Ap horizon atop natural subsoil



Soils:
I. Ap Horizon - brown (10YR 4/3-5/3) loamy fine sand with 5% sub-angular gravel, loose to moderate compaction, clear wavy boundary
II. BC Horizon - brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy fine sand, loose to moderate compaction, clear wavy boundary
III. C Horizon - light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3-6/4) silty loam with 5% sub-angular gravel, loose to moderate compaction

HNTB: Hampton Liquor Facilities
Hampton, New Hampshire
Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation
T2-14 West Wall Profile
INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

Figure 15. West wall of T2-14 showing a thick Ap horizon atop natural subsoil.

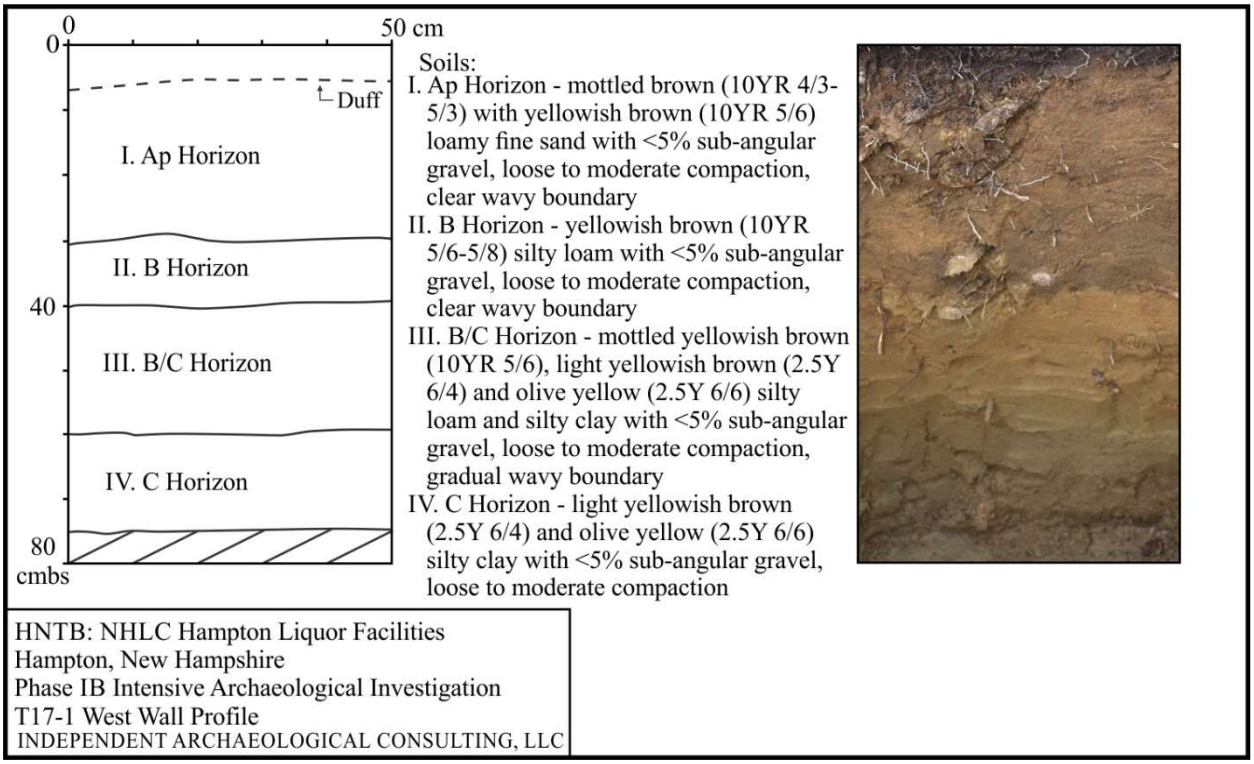


Figure 16. West wall of T17-1 showing a thick Ap horizon atop natural subsoil.

Isolated testholes revealed a surface A horizon with no indications of past agricultural activity and a greater density of cobble and gravel inclusions as shown in Figure 17, however, the vast majority of the Phase IB STPs displayed the aforementioned Ap-B-BC or C sequence. Drainages and wetlands abound across SA-1, providing a wealth of floral and faunal consumables well removed from the Taylor River. The smaller hydrological features and poorly drained natural BC and C horizons translated to some STPs terminating atop standing water (Figure 18), but the saturated subsoils were generally limited to Transects 4, 5 and 17 along the western bank of a northern inlet of the Taylor River Reservoir. Although impacted by Post-Contact land use from Euroamerican agricultural activity to very recent development, the soil conditions across much of SA-1 nonetheless retain sufficient archaeological integrity to contain informative Pre-Contact cultural deposits.

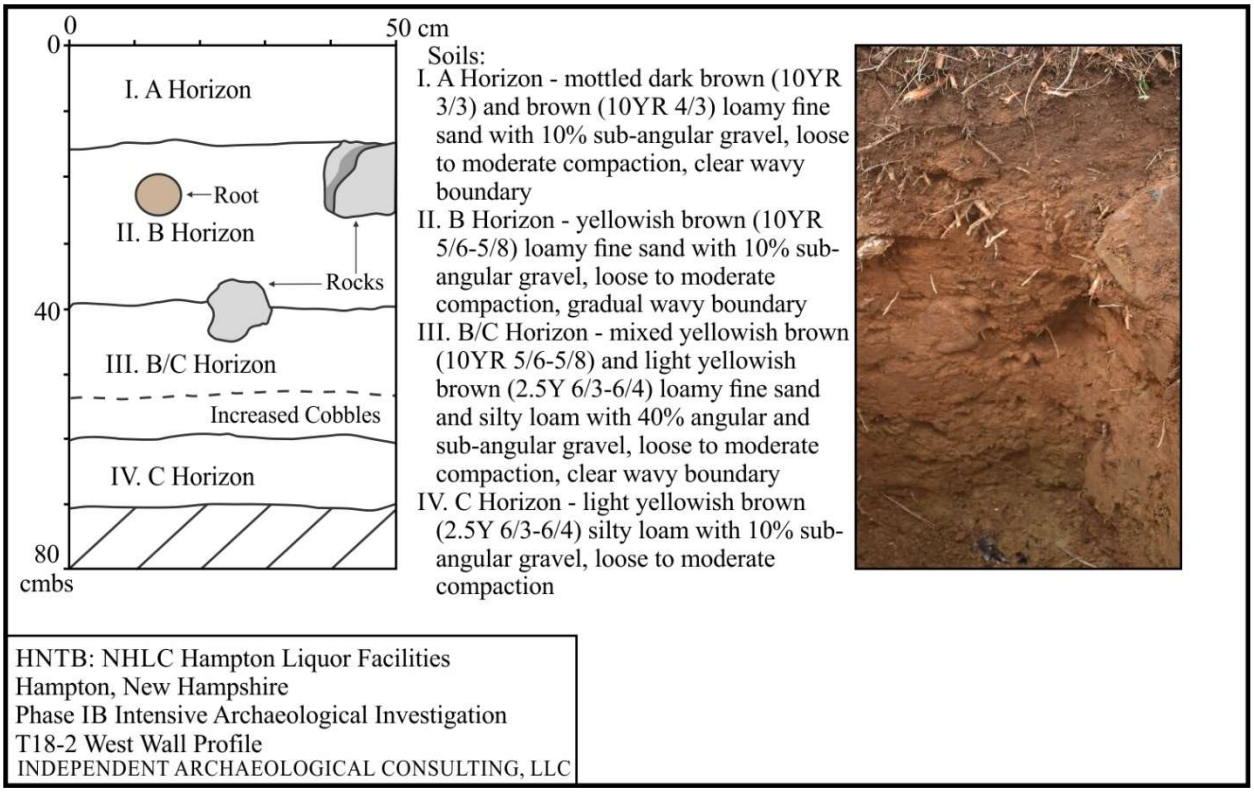


Figure 17. West wall of T18-2 showing a natural soil sequence in SA-1.

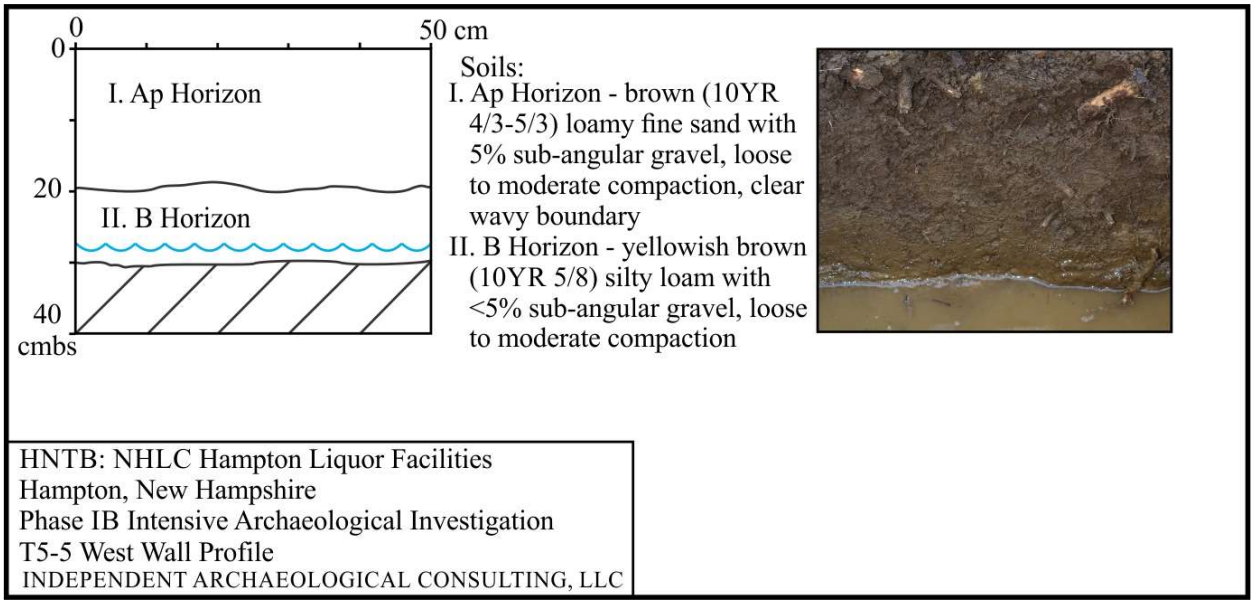


Figure 18. West wall of T5-5 showing the poorly drained conditions along the northern inlet. .

In contrast to the soil conditions described in the preceding paragraph that indicate a potential for informative Pre-Contact archaeological resources, numerous Phase IB STPs revealed significant past ground disturbance that has reduced or eliminated the potential for cultural deposits within the areas of past landscape modification. Figure 19 and Figure 20 provide examples from the northern and southern testing limits in SA-1 of soil profiles consistent with previous grading that has stripped away an unknown quantity of natural soil. Both T1-9 and T20-2 showed a thin surface duff/AO horizon directly atop natural BC or C

horizons. The absence of A, Ap or B horizons indicates the removal of these naturally developed strata, along with any potential Pre-Contact or Post-Contact cultural material contained therein. Past disturbance was more evident in the northern extent of SA-1 nearest the extant NHLC facility, visible below ground as shallow subsoils and fill deposits (Figure 21), and atop the ground surface as push piles, graded landforms and artificial cutbanks (Figure 22Figure 23).

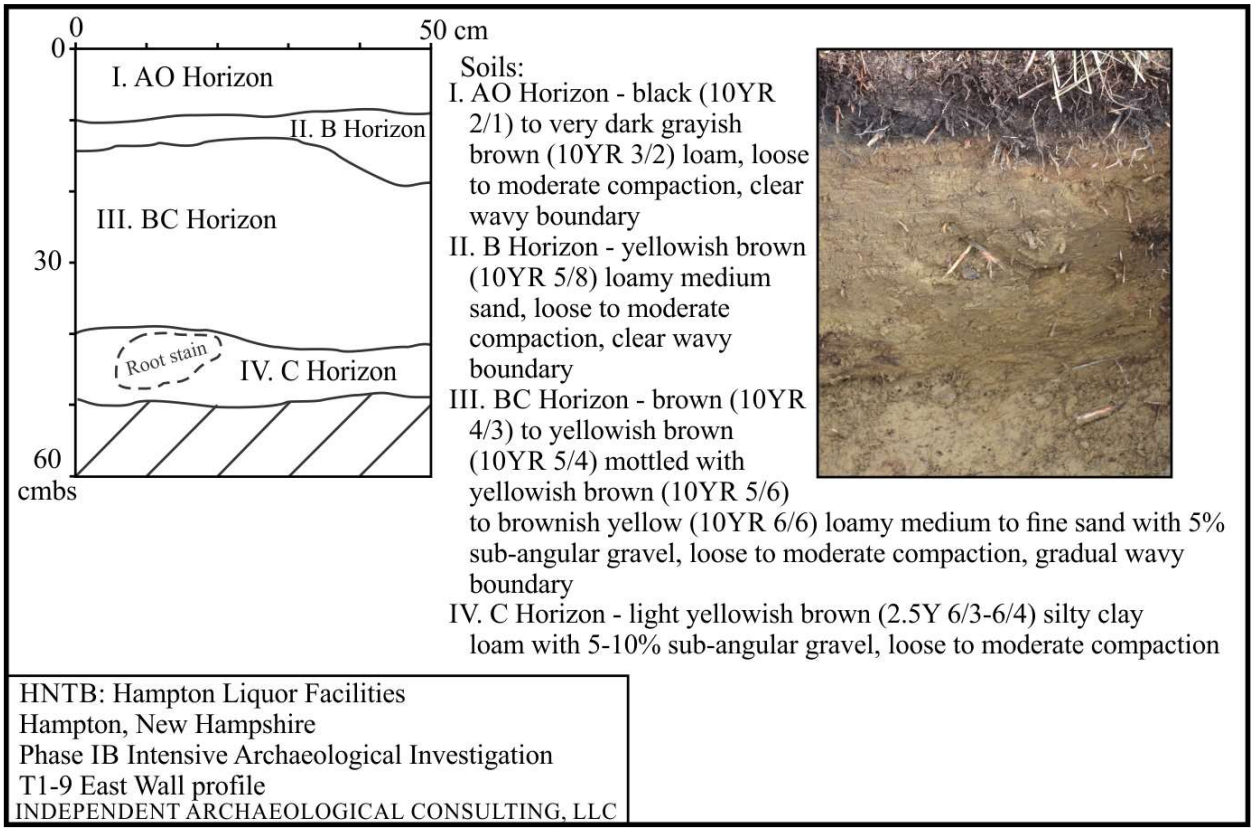


Figure 19. East wall of T1-9 showing a thin AO horizon indicative of past disturbance in the southern end of SA-1.

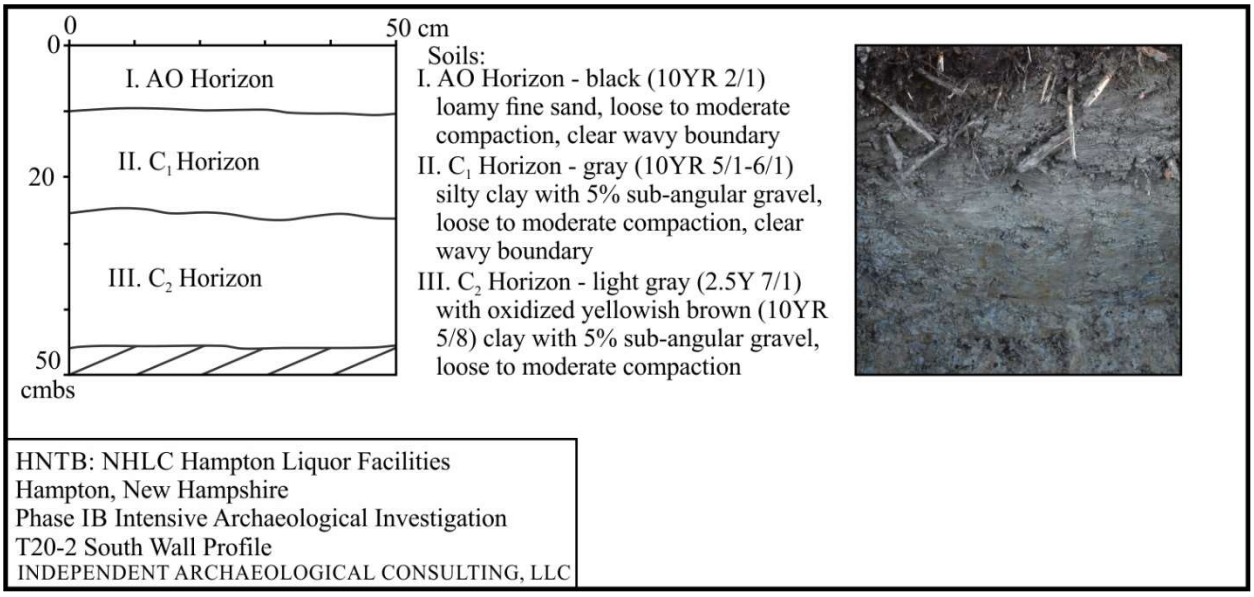


Figure 20. South wall of T20-2 showing a thin AO horizon indicative of past disturbance in the northern end of SA-1.

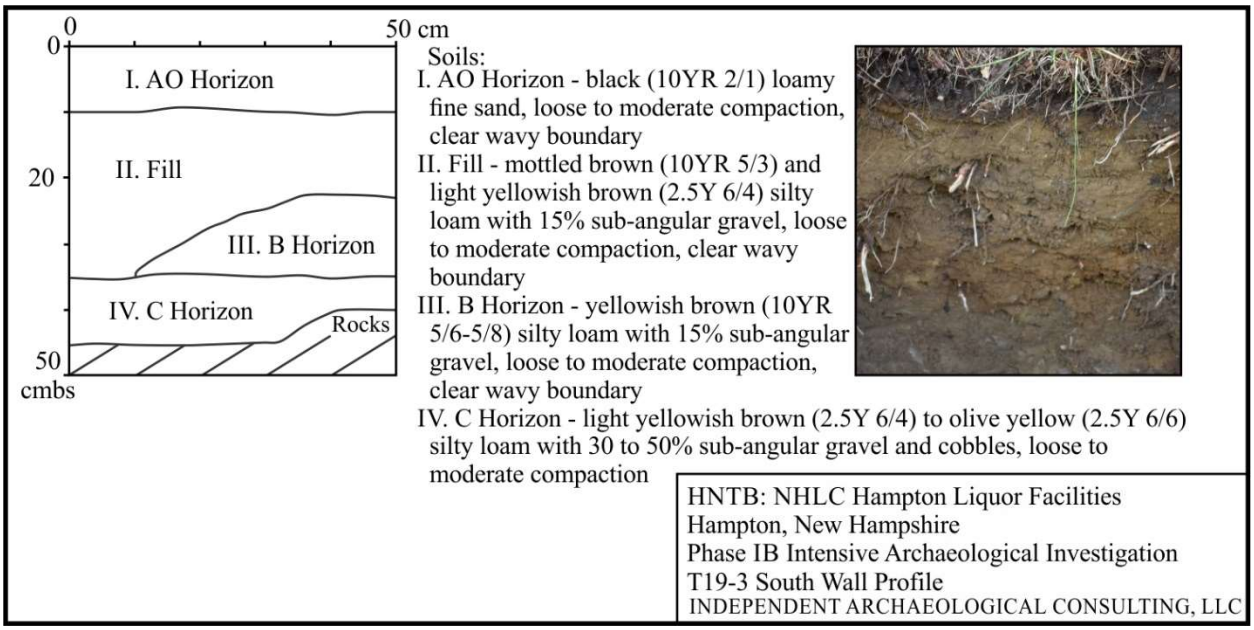


Figure 21. South wall of T19-3 showing a thin AO horizon atop fill.

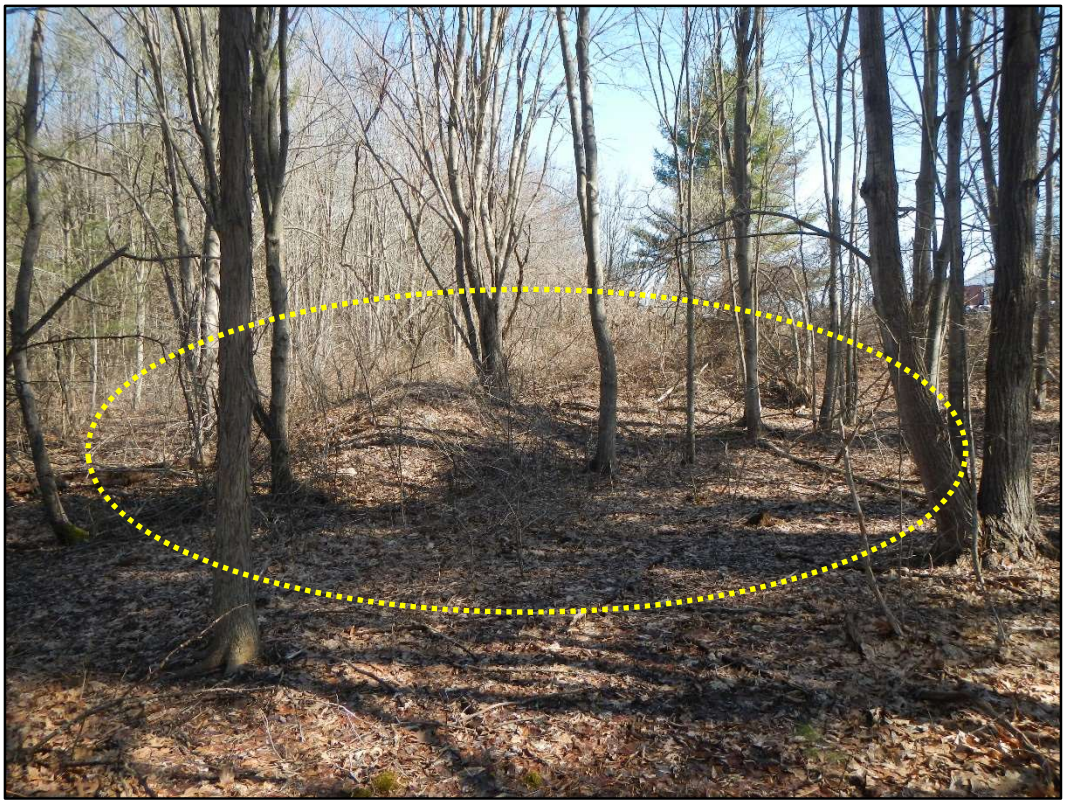


Figure 22. Overview of push piles (circled) near the periphery of SA-1, view northeast.

Figure 23. An example of surficial disturbances and existing ATV trails in SA-1, view southwest.

Several Transect 3 STPs nearest the rectilinear depression showed mottled *ejecta* strata between the surface Ap horizon and underlying subsoils (Figure 24). Archaeologists define *ejecta* as soil displaced and redeposited during intentional human excavations such as cellarholes or privies. The ejecta deposits around the depression indicate that human hands excavated the feature, and that the excavation occurred before the agricultural activity that produced the Ap horizon atop the ejecta. Combined with the density of Euroamerican cultural material around the depression, multiple lines of evidence supported IAC's hypothesis that the feature marks a former Euroamerican structure location.

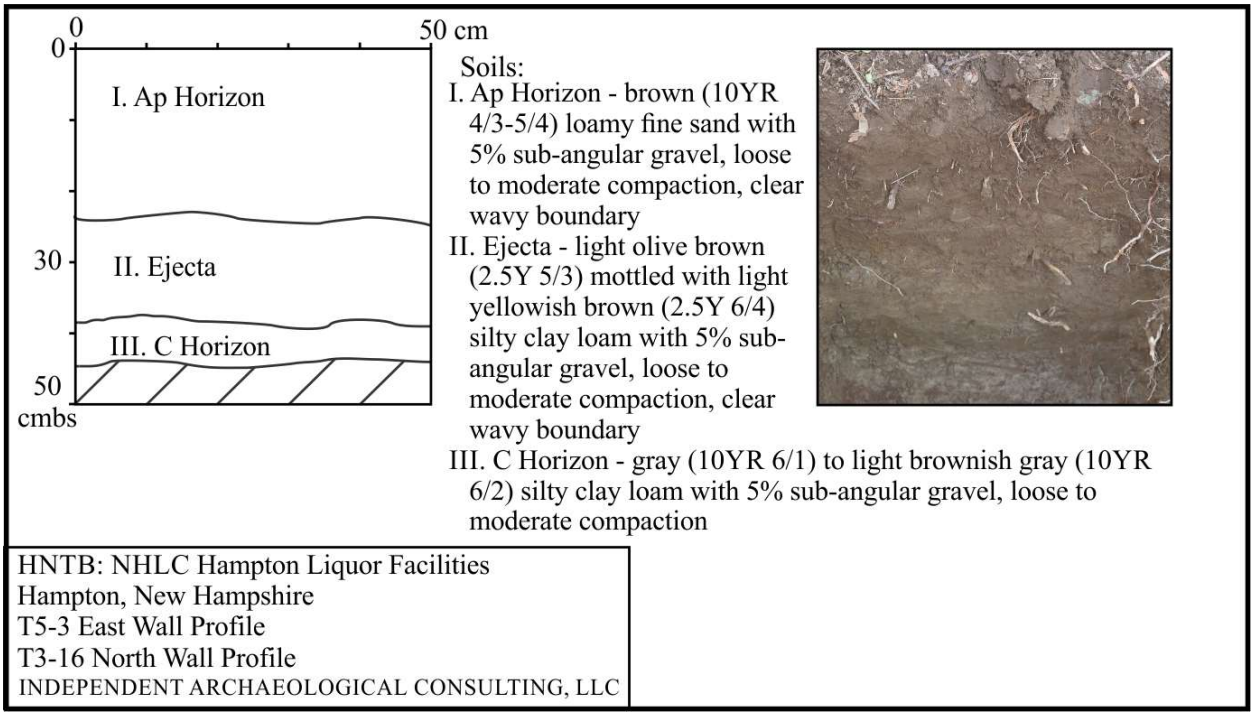


Figure 24. North wall of T3-16 showing the Ap horizon atop ejecta.

Soil Summary

IAC's Phase IB investigation in SA-1 confirmed that while Post-Contact land use has reduced the archaeological integrity of selected landforms within the tested area, the majority of the SA retains sufficient archaeological integrity to contain informative archaeological deposits. Agricultural land use can affect the distribution of shallow artifacts, moving them through the soil both horizontally and vertically, however, such impacts are often of limited vertical extent and can leave deeper cultural deposits intact. In addition, even shallow deposits subject to plowing for decades can retain sufficient archaeological integrity to augment our current understanding of Native American settlement and resource consumption.

The Taylor River I Site (27-RK-556)

IAC crewmembers collected a complete biface from the surface plow zone in T3-4, the only Pre-Contact artifact collected during initial Phase IB testing of SA-1 (Figure 25). Mr. Tumelaire added three bracketing STPs at 4-m (13-ft) intervals to the north, east and south to better define the deposit, designated as T3-4A, T3-4B and T3-4C (a steep slope to the waterline precluded the excavation of a western bracket testhole). Archaeologists also collected a potential debitage specimen from T3-7 and similarly bracketed the STP, but subsequent laboratory analysis revealed the T3-7 specimen as non-cultural (see Figure 12). T3-4B and T3-4C also each contained a single secondary flake, with one rhyolite specimen from T3-4B and one specimen of unidentified fine-grained volcanic stone (FGV) from T3-4. Both secondary flakes were recovered from

below the plow zone, indicating the presence of a Native American archaeological resource with potentially intact components undisturbed by Post-Contact activity.

IAC registered the deposit with NHDHR as the Taylor River I site (27-RK-556) and recommended a Phase II DOE to establish the site's eligibility for the NRHP. Archaeologists returned for the Phase II fieldwork in the summer, the results of which are presented in the **PHASE II RESULTS** chapter.

Figure 25. The complete rhyolite biface collected from T3-4 at the Taylor River I site.

The S. Page Homestead Site (27-RK-559)

SA-1 includes an area of Post-Contact archaeological sensitivity around a rectilinear depression at the head of a drainage channel into the Taylor River Reservoir (see Figure 3). The shape, size and depth of the feature is consistent with a Euroamerican cellarhole, and the Phase IB testing strategy included STPs placed around the depression to confirm the presence or absence of Euroamerican artifact deposits to mark the location as a Post-Contact archaeological resource. Mr. Tumelaire wrapped Transect 3 around the depression, with T3-12 through T3-20 along the periphery of the feature in the most likely areas for informative artifact deposits.

Seven of the nine STPs at the depression's periphery (78%) contained Euroamerican artifacts, with T3-13 and T3-17 as the only negative testholes (see Figure 12). Crewmembers collected 98 Post-Contact artifacts and a single specimen designated as *Other* from the seven positive Transect 3 testholes (see Table 3). The

Phase IB assemblage included architectural items such as brick and window glass consistent with a former structure location, as well as pearlware, redware and other Euroamerican ceramic wares (Figure 28). In addition to the artifacts, T3-19 exposed a stone alignment beneath a dense deposit of brick and stone to indicate the presence of buried architectural components (Figure 26 and Figure 27).

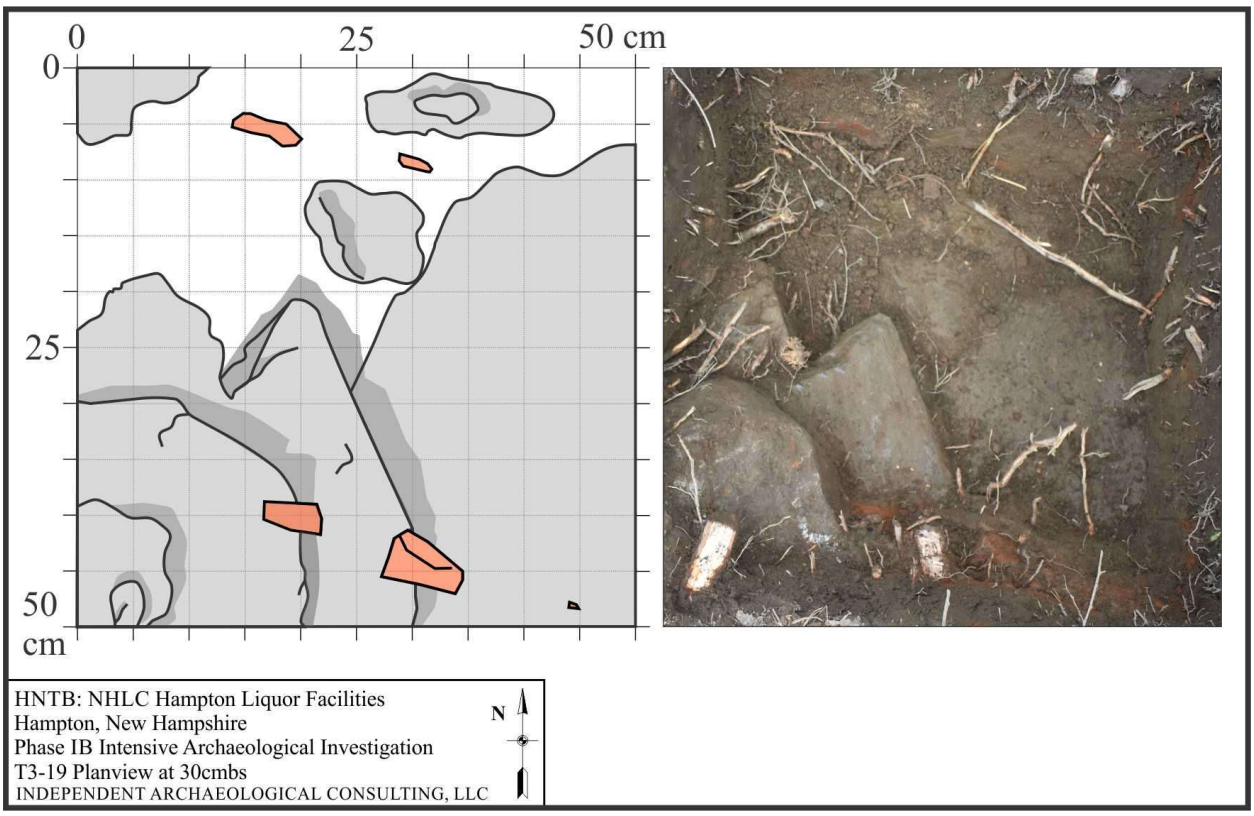


Figure 26. Planview of T3-19 showing the rock and brick deposit near the cellarhole.

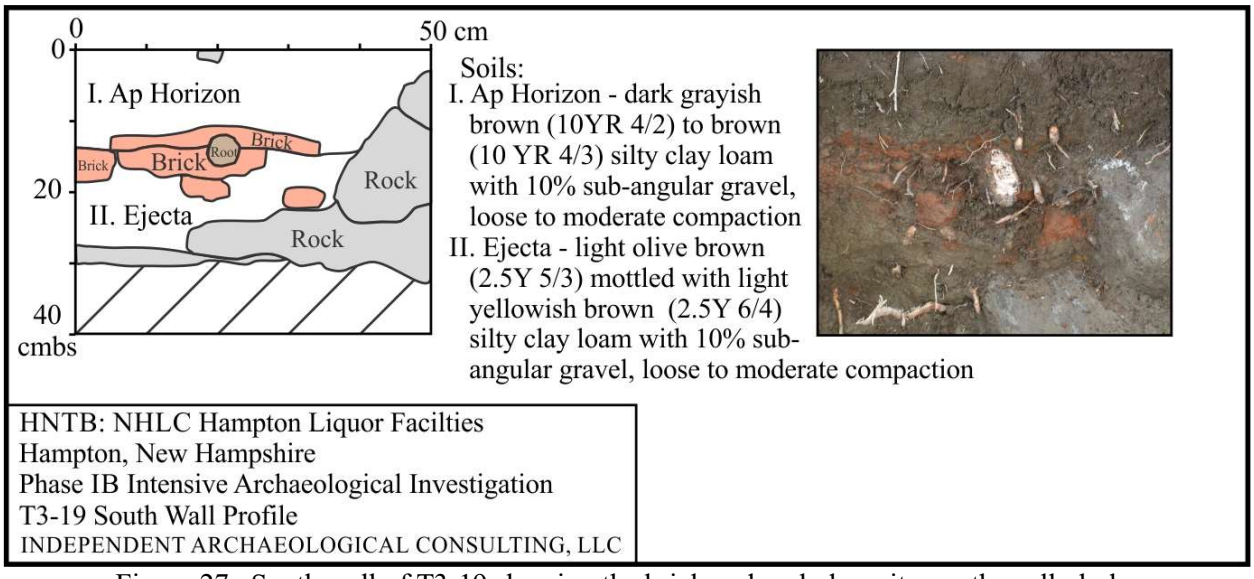


Figure 27. South wall of T3-19 showing the brick and rock deposit near the cellarhole.

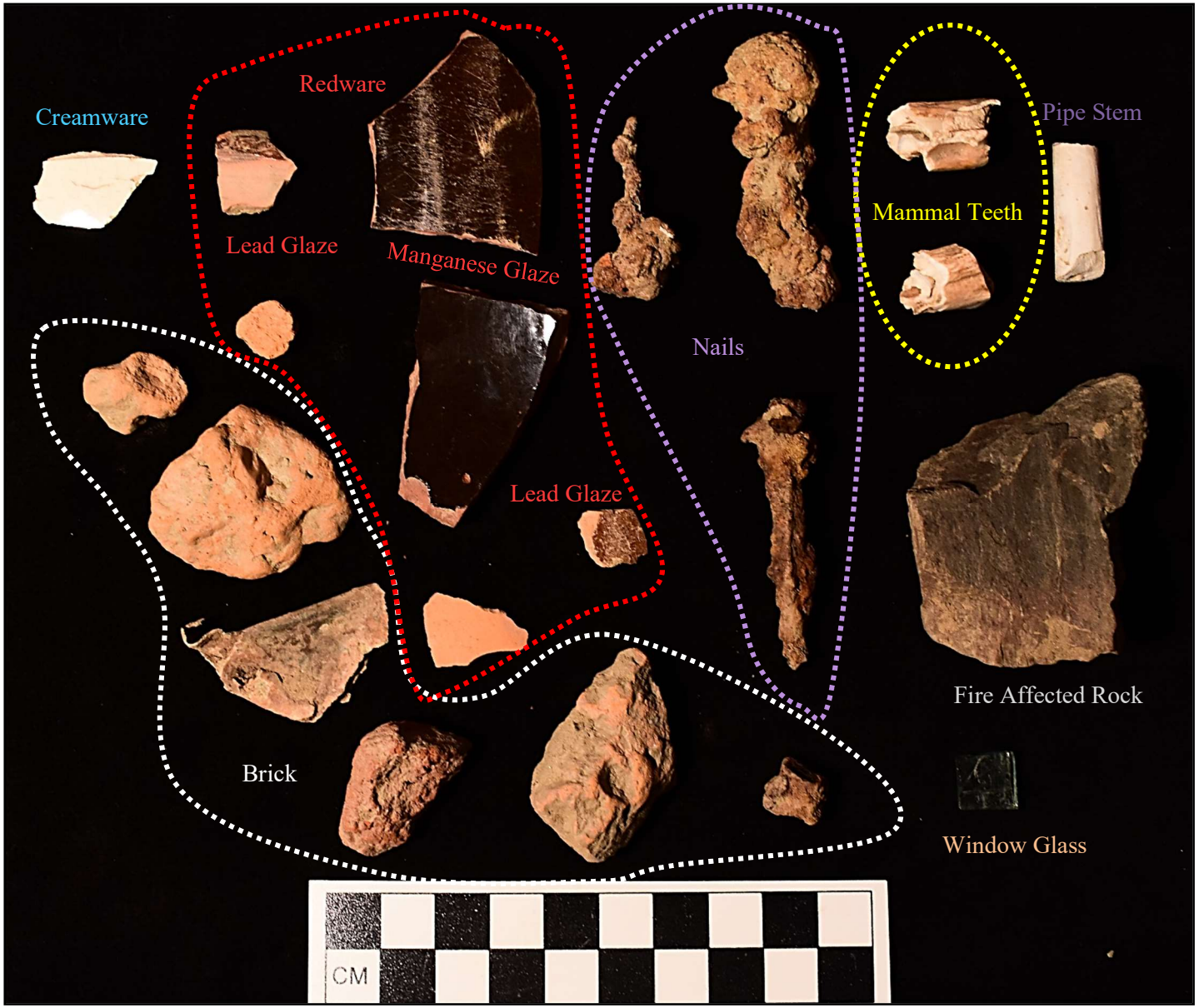


Figure 28. A sample of Post-Contact artifacts from Phase IB survey of the S. Page Homestead site.

The Chace (1857) and Hurd (1892) maps showed no resources at or near the cellarhole location, and IAC therefore initially registered the Euroamerican archaeological resource with NHDHR as the Taylor River Cellarhole site (27-RK-559). More comprehensive and in-depth background research conducted for the Phase II study yielded sufficient evidence to identify the cellarhole site as the S. Page Homestead, and IAC revised the NHDHR site forms to reflect the change. Considering the demonstrated presence of Euroamerican architectural features and associated artifact deposits, IAC recommended a Phase II DOE to assess the site's potential for listing on the NRHP. The **PHASE II RESULTS** chapter provides a discussion of the Phase II work that identified the S. Page Homestead site as one of the earliest Euroamerican archaeological sites on the New Hampshire seacoast.

The Drake's Brickyard Site (27-RK-566)

Following identification of the S. Page Homestead site, Ms. Cofelice conducted a thorough inspection of the northern half of SA-1 near the resource to look for outbuilding foundation elements or other subtle features associated with the Euroamerican occupation. The area north of the cellarhole is extremely overgrown with dense brush and visibility at the time was poor at the time of the walkover. During the inspection, Ms. Cofelice documented a dense brick concentration of brick "wasters" within a streambed slightly northeast of the site (see Figure 2). In addition, Ms. Cofelice observed a cut into the drainage slope where clay appeared to have been extracted. Based on our research, we identified the find as remnants of the nineteenth-century Drake Brickyard, which was owned and operated by two successive generations of the Drake family from approximately 1815 to 1879. The brickyard is not illustrated on either the Chace (1856) or the Hurd (1892) maps, but it is shown on the Town's "300th Anniversary Map" and referenced in deeds (Figure 29).

The Drake family of Hampton traces back to Robert Drake, who immigrated first to Exeter, New Hampshire in 1643 (or earlier) and later to Hampton in 1651, where he owned "considerable estate." Two of his sons, Abraham and Nathaniel, also immigrated along with him. A substantial portion of his descendants remained in Hampton throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. Robert's great-great-great-great grandson, Samuel Drake (Jr.) was born on September 24, 1790 in Hampton, New Hampshire (Thompson 1962). His father, Samuel Sr. (whose home is illustrated on Drakeside Road on the Leavitt 1806 map), died in 1812 and Samuel Jr. was named the executor of his will. Shortly after his father's death, Samuel Jr. married Elizabeth Berry in 1815 and together they raised eight children at their Hampton home.

IAC found no record of a brickyard in Drake genealogical records prior to its operation under Samuel Drake Jr., so we are operating under the assertion that Samuel Drake Jr. founded the brickmaking business sometime after he was willed the property in 1815. The brickyard is located within the larger tract granted to his earliest Hampton ancestors during the mid-17th century – so it is possible bricks may have been manufactured at the location before 1815.

Samuel Drake Jr. died in Hampton on January 16, 1864. Elizabeth outlived him by over two decades, passing away on December 3, 1884 at the age of 89. His son, Samuel III assumed the brickyard operations after his father's death. Being born on August 29, 1827 at the family homestead, Samuel III was certainly familiar with the brickmaking business that his father conducted on their property. Samuel Drake III married Abigail Berry in 1853 and they raised four children together. His occupation is listed on the US Federal Population Census between 1850-1870 as farmer, so we presume brickmaking was done on a part time basis to supplement the family income. Samuel III operated the brickyard until his own death on December 19, 1879 (Thompson 1962). IAC found no mention of brickmaking on the property following Samuel Drake III's death, and we hypothesize his death marked the termination of the Drake brickmaking business.

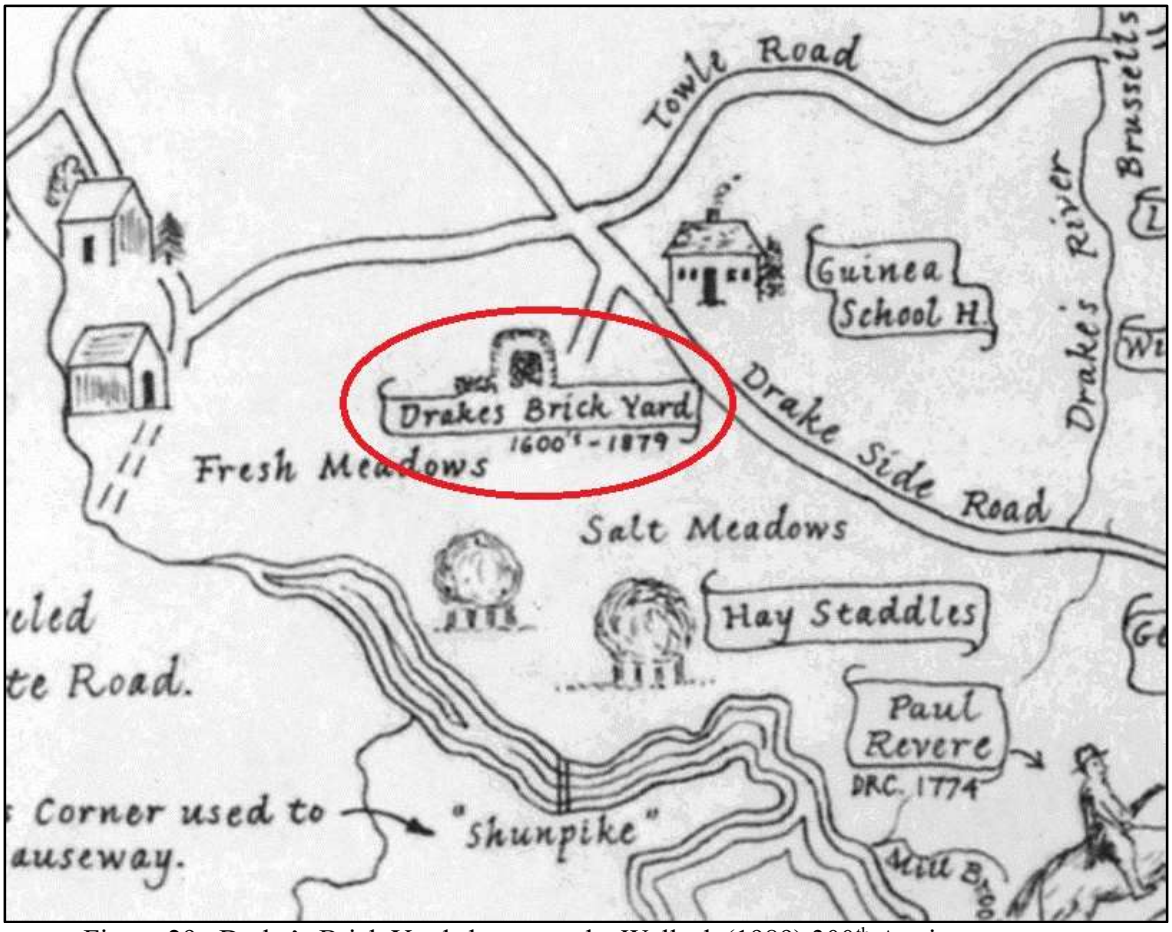


Figure 29. Drake's Brick Yard shown on the Wallach (1989) 300th Anniversary map.

IAC registered the resource with NHDHR as the Drake's Brickyard site (27-RK-566), however, a combination of natural erosion and disturbance from construction of the extant NHLC facility access road and parking area has significantly impacted the archaeological integrity of the site. **Due to the level of past disturbance and poor archaeological integrity, IAC recommends no further archaeological survey of the Drake's Brickyard site.**

Non-Site Results

The Phase IB investigation of SA-1 yielded 65 Post-Contact artifacts from non-site contexts (see Figure 12; Table 3; Appendix A). Brick fragments dominate a non-site assemblage that also includes Euroamerican ceramics, unidentified metal items and plastic fragments. While the non-site assemblage does include redware and pearlware associated with Euroamerican land use, the low quantity and scattered distribution of the cultural material is consistent with a plow zone scatter and does not indicate the presence of additional Post-Contact archaeological resources in SA-1. **Considering the long history of agricultural land use – including as recently as 1962 (see Figure 13) – along with the absence of dense artifact deposits or cultural features, IAC recommends no further archaeological survey for SA-1 outside of the known site limits.**

SA-1 Recommendations

Phase IB survey of SA-1 resulted in the identification of three newly documented archaeological resources: the Taylor River I Pre-Contact site (27-RK-556), the S. Page Homestead site (27-RK-559) and the Drake's Brickyard site (27-RK-566). Based on their potential to yield valuable data about Pre-Contact and Post-Contact land use along New Hampshire's seacoast, IAC recommended a Phase II DOE at the Taylor River I and S. Page Homestead sites. In contrast, natural and anthropogenic processes have reduced if not eliminated the archaeological integrity of the Drake's Brickyard site and IAC recommends no further archaeological survey of the Euroamerican resource. Finally, IAC also recommends no further archaeological survey for SA-1 outside of the Taylor River I and S. Page Homestead sites where Phase IB testing yielded negative results or a plow zone artifact scatter with little data potential.

Sensitive Area 2 (SA-2)

IAC delineated Sensitive Area 2 (SA-2) to include roughly 11 hectares (26 acres) of the northbound project area east of I-95. Like SA-1, SA-2 encompasses broad expanses of level landscape that overlooks the Taylor River and its associated salt marsh complex, an incredibly diverse and productive resource base with a myriad of floral and faunal consumables (Figure 30 and Figure 31). IAC assessed SA-2 with a high potential for Pre-Contact Native American archaeological deposits but found no evidence of historic Euroamerican occupation and therefore designated SA-2 with low sensitivity for Post-Contact archaeological resources.

Archaeologists excavated 169 STPs in SA-2, distributed across Transects 6-16 and 22. The 169 STPs equal a total excavated area of 42.25 m^2 (455 ft^2) and includes three 4-m (13-ft) bracket STPs around placed around the Pre-Contact-positive STPs T6-8, T6-15, T6-46 and T6-52. Transects 6-11 line the crest of slope atop level shoreline landforms overlooking the resource-rich salt marshes around the Taylor River (Figure 32-Figure 34). Mr. Tumelaire placed Transects 12-16 and 22 atop slightly elevated habitable topographic features set back from the primary salt marsh shoreline but adjacent to numerous smaller streams, drainages and wetlands that stretch across SA-2 north of Transect 8 (Figure 35 and Figure 36).

Figure 30. Overview of the SA-2 landscape along the marshland edge, view east.

Figure 31. Overview of the SA-2 landscape along the marsh edge, view northeast.

Figure 32. Overview of the Taylor River and marsh shoreline in SA-2, view east.

Figure 33. Overview of the Taylor River and marsh shoreline in SA-2, view south.

Figure 34. Overview of the Taylor River and marsh shoreline in SA-2, view north.

Figure 35. Overview of the interior landscape within SA-2, view east.

Figure 36. Overview of the interior landscape within SA-2, view northwest.

Phase IB testing of SA-2 yielded 41 Post-Contact artifacts and eight Pre-Contact artifacts from 17 positive STPs, just 10% of the excavated testholes (Figure 37; Table 4). The 41 Post-Contact artifacts comprise 84% of SA-2's Phase IB assemblage, but like SA-1, the content and distribution of the cultural material is consistent with incidental deposition from Post-Contact land use. For example, the adjacent STPs T6-32 (n = 28) and T6-33 (n = 5) combined to yield 81% of the Post-Contact artifacts, however, the material consists largely of wire nails, safety glass and other relatively modern items found within the surface plow zone. Archaeologists found no evidence of Euroamerican archaeological resources during the Phase IB investigation of SA-2.

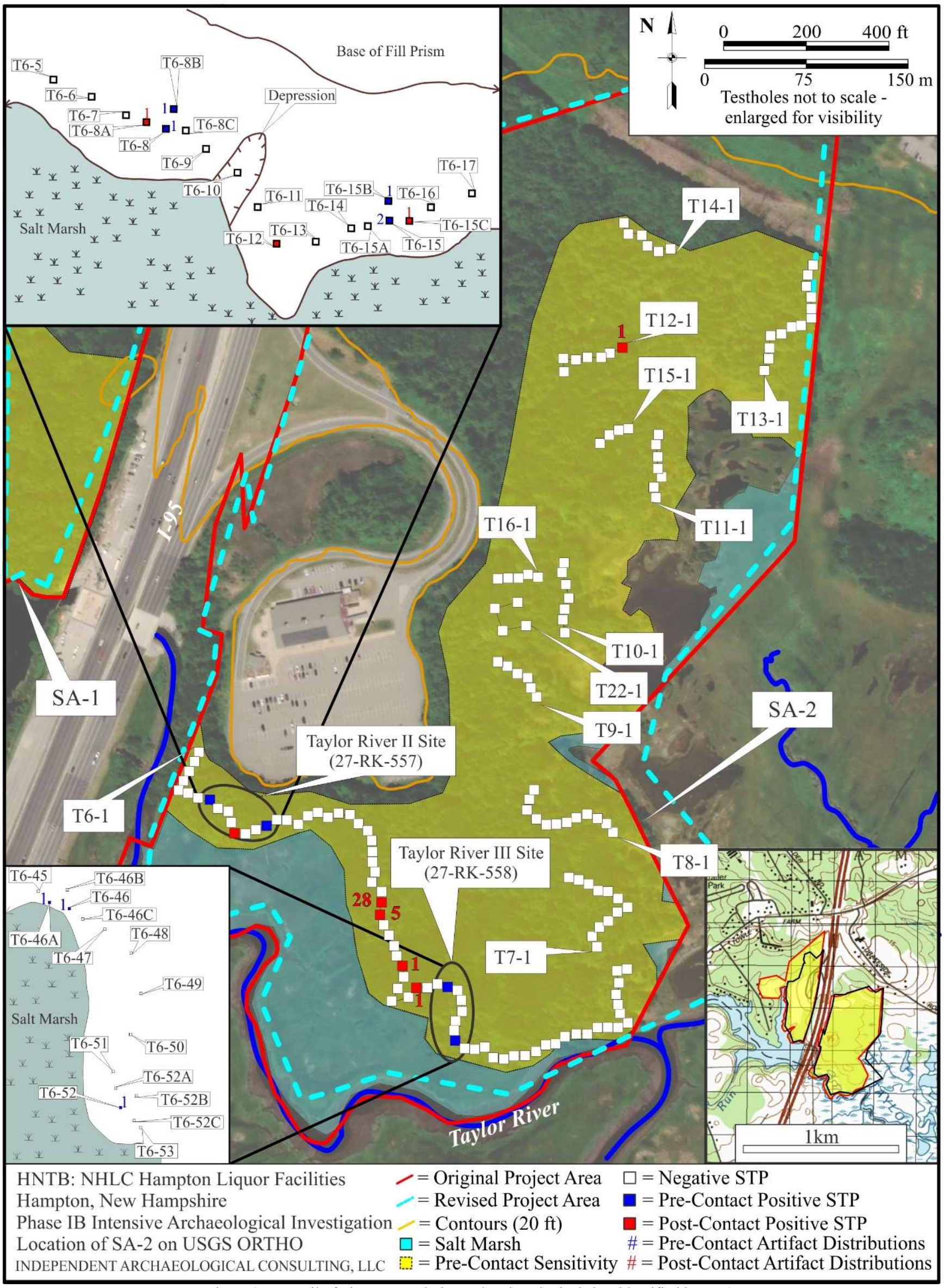


Figure 37. Detail of Phase IB testholes and archaeological sites identified in SA-2.

Table 4. Phase IB testhole tally for SA-2

#	Testhole	Site	Testhole Size	Pos.	Neg.	Pos. Pre-C	Pos. Post-C	Other	Artifact Total
1	T6-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
2	T6-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
3	T6-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
4	T6-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
5	T6-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
6	T6-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
7	T6-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
8	T6-8	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
9	T6-8A	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
10	T6-8B	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
11	T6-8C	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
12	T6-9	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
13	T6-10	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
14	T6-11	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
15	T6-12	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
16	T6-13	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
17	T6-14	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
18	T6-15	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		2	0	0	2
19	T6-15A	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
20	T6-15B	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
21	T6-15C	Taylor River II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
22	T6-16	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
23	T6-17	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
24	T6-18	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
25	T6-19	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
26	T6-20	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
27	T6-21	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
28	T6-22	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
29	T6-23	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
30	T6-24	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
31	T6-25	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
32	T6-26	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
33	T6-27	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
34	T6-28	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
35	T6-29	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
36	T6-30	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
37	T6-31	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0

38	T6-32	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	28	0	28
39	T6-33	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	5	0	5
40	T6-34	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
41	T6-35	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
42	T6-36	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
43	T6-37	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
44	T6-38	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
45	T6-39	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
46	T6-40	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
47	T6-41	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
48	T6-42	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
49	T6-43	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
50	T6-44	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
51	T6-45	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
52	T6-46	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
53	T6-46A	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
54	T6-46B	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
55	T6-46C	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
56	T6-47	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
57	T6-48	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
58	T6-49	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
59	T6-50	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
60	T6-51	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
61	T6-52	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
62	T6-52A	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
63	T6-52B	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
64	T6-52C	Taylor River III	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
65	T6-53	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
66	T6-54	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
67	T6-55	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
68	T6-56	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
69	T6-57	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
70	T6-58	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
71	T6-59	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
72	T6-60	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
73	T6-61	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
74	T6-62	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
75	T6-63	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
76	T6-64	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
77	T6-65	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
78	T6-66	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0

79	T6-67	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
80	T6-68	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
81	T6-69	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
82	T6-70	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
83	T6-71	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
84	T6-72	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
85	T6-73	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
86	T6-74	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
87	T6-75	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
88	T7-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
89	T7-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
90	T7-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
91	T7-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
92	T7-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
93	T7-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
94	T7-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
95	T7-8	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
96	T7-9	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
97	T7-10	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
98	T7-11	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
99	T7-12	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
100	T8-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
101	T8-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
102	T8-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
103	T8-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
104	T8-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
105	T8-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
106	T8-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
107	T8-8	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
108	T8-9	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
109	T8-10	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
110	T8-11	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
111	T8-12	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
112	T9-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
113	T9-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
114	T9-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
115	T9-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
116	T9-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
117	T9-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
118	T10-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
119	T10-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0

120	T10-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
121	T10-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
122	T10-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
123	T10-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
124	T10-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
125	T11-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
126	T11-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
127	T11-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
128	T11-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
129	T11-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
130	T11-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
131	T12-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
132	T12-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
133	T12-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
134	T12-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
135	T12-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
136	T12-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
137	T12-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
138	T13-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
139	T13-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
140	T13-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
141	T13-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
142	T13-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
143	T13-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
144	T13-7	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
145	T13-8	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
146	T13-9	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
147	T13-10	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
148	T13-11	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
149	T13-12	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
150	T13-13	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
151	T14-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
152	T14-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
153	T14-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
154	T14-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
155	T14-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
156	T14-6	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
157	T15-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
158	T15-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
159	T15-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
160	T15-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0

161	T16-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
162	T16-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
163	T16-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
164	T16-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
165	T16-5	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
166	T22-1	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
167	T22-2	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
168	T22-3	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
169	T22-4	NA	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
		Total	**42.25 m²**	**17**	**152**	**8**	**41**	**0**	**49**

Crewmembers collected Pre-Contact artifacts from four initial Phase IB STPs in SA-2: T6-8 (n = 1), T6-15 (n = 2), T6-46 (n = 1) and T6-52 (n = 1). Archaeologists excavated three 4-m (13-ft) bracket STPs around each of the Pre-Contact-positive testholes (insufficient space for a bracket STP toward the shoreline in each location) and collected additional Native American artifacts from T6-8B (n = 1), T6-15B (n = 1) and T6-46A (n = 1) as shown in Figure 37 and Table 4. T6-8 and T6-15 are located just 43 m (140 ft) apart along a direct line and flank a small drainage channel that extends south from beneath the extant NHLC facility fill prism. Based on their proximity and similar environmental setting, IAC defined the Taylor River II site (27-RK-557) to encompass T6-8, T6-15 and their positive brackets. Further east along the salt marsh shoreline, T6-46 and T6-52 are similarly located just 40 m (131 ft) apart along a direct line and occupy a level terrace with direct access to the salt marsh. IAC therefore delineated the Taylor River III site (27-RK-558) to include T6-46, T6-52 and the proximal positive STP brackets.

Soil Conditions and Archaeological Integrity

Phase IB testing of SA-2 revealed soil conditions similar to SA-1, with exposed stratigraphic profiles that range from intact natural sequences to AO horizon-on-C horizon profiles indicative of previous ground disturbance. Most STPs in SA-2 along Transects 6-8 revealed a thin duff or AO surface horizon atop an Ap horizon of often-mottled loamy fine sand that ranges in color from very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4). A B horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) soil stretches downward from the surface Ap horizon to underlying BC or C horizons, and the B horizon varies from fine sandy loam to silty loam across SA-2. The B horizon terminates atop either a BC horizon or a C horizon in various locations across the tested area. The BC horizon consists of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty loam and the C horizon of light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3-6/4) silty loam to silty clay loam (Figure 38-Figure 41). The thick surface Ap horizons are no surprise considering the documented agricultural activity in SA-2 as recent as the second half of the 1900s (see Figure 13).

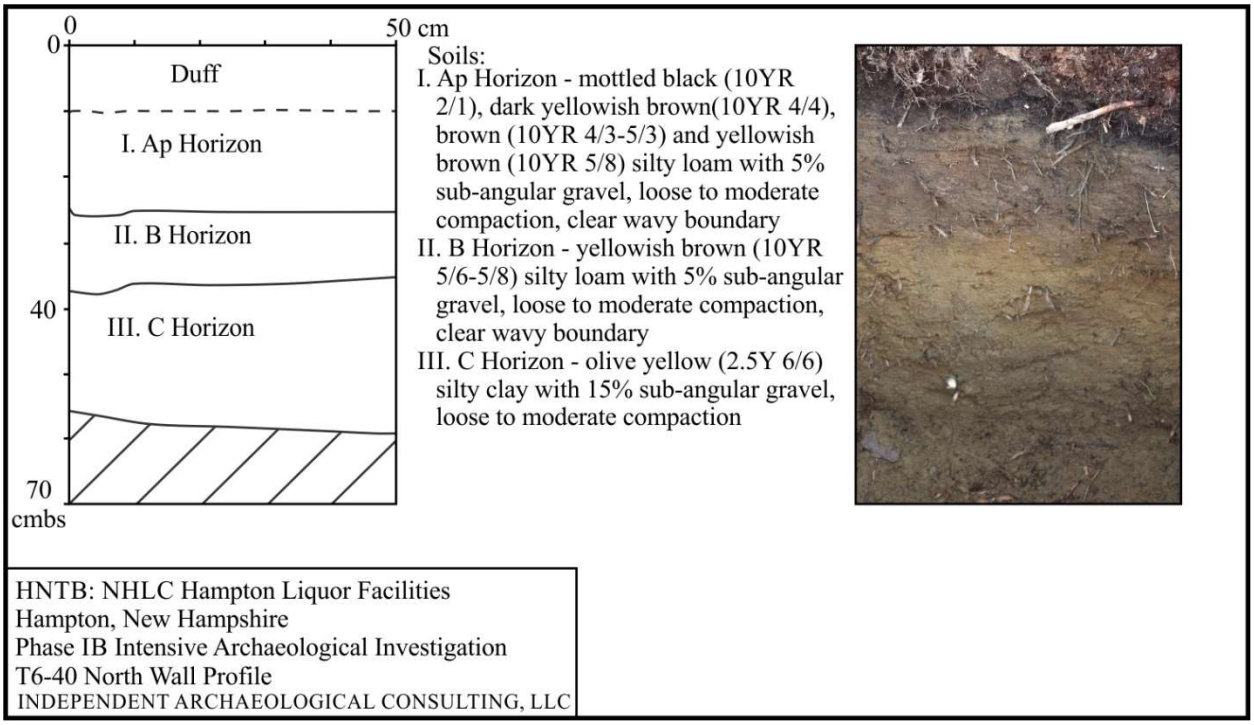


Figure 38. North wall of T6-40 showing a typical soil sequence with a thick Ap horizon atop natural subsoil.

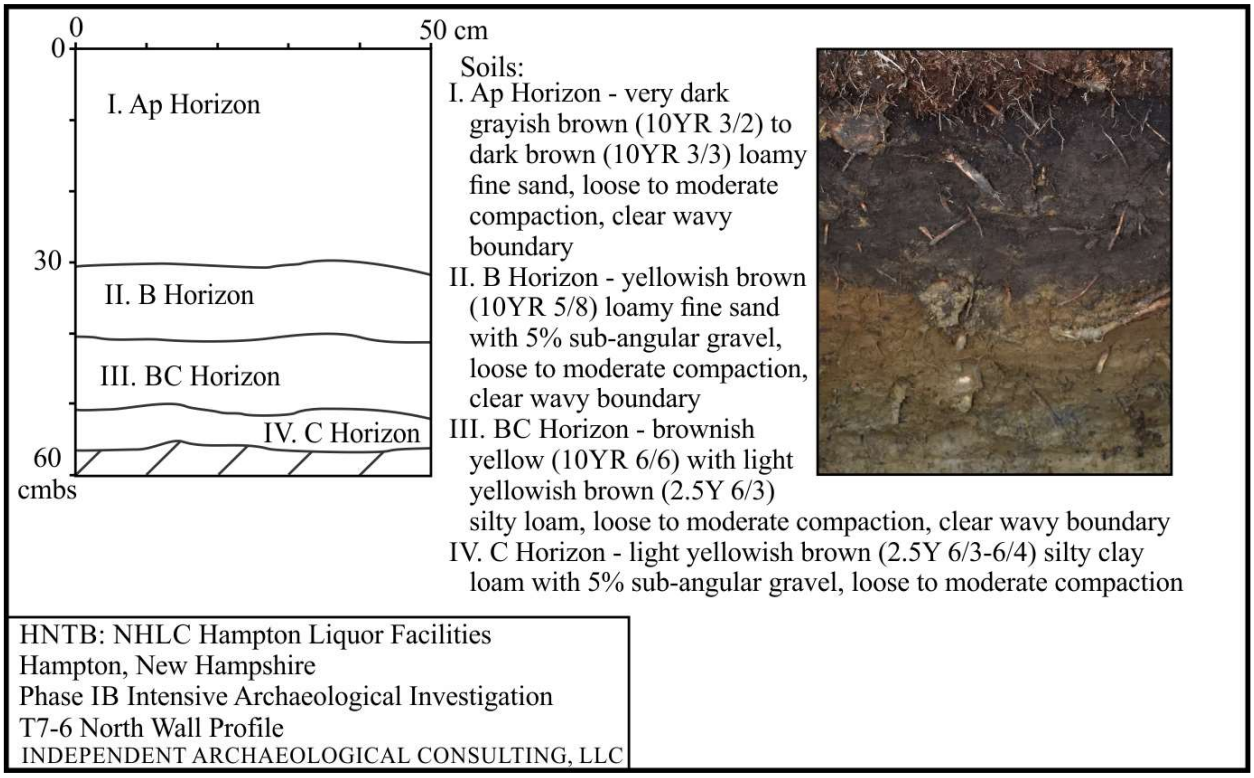


Figure 39. North wall of T7-6 showing a typical soil sequence with a thick Ap horizon atop natural subsoil.

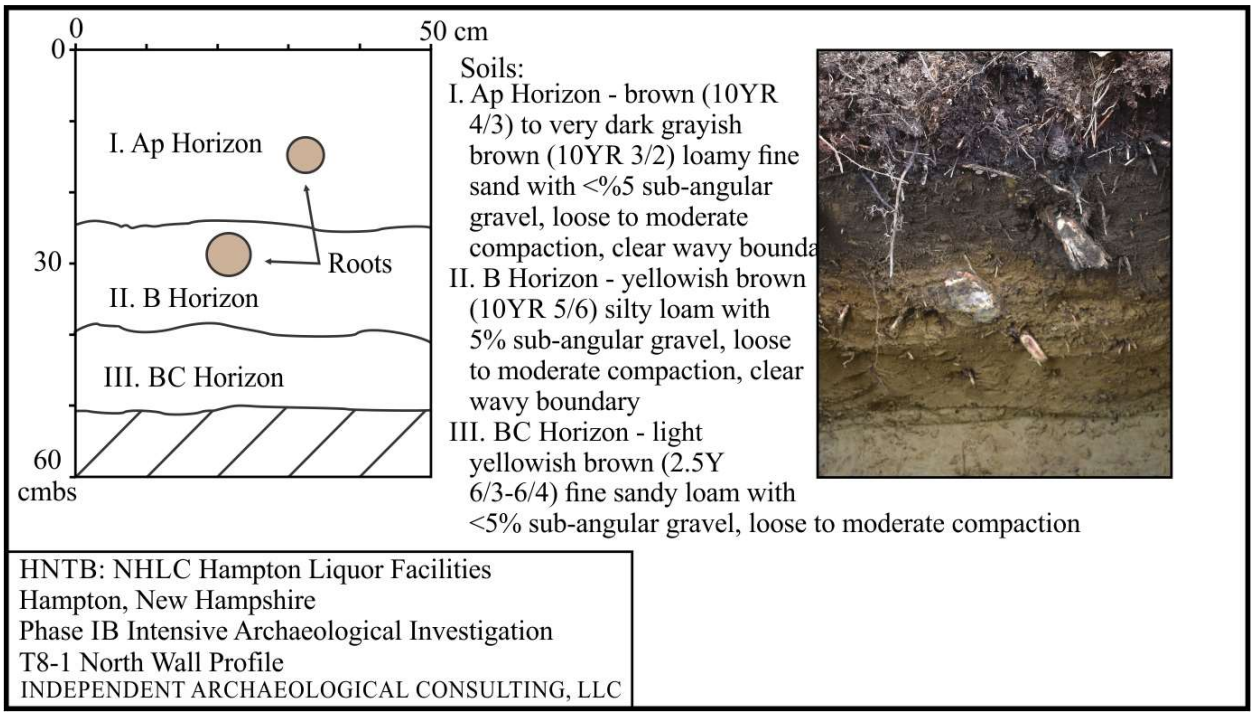


Figure 40. North wall of T8-1 showing a typical soil sequence with a thick Ap horizon atop natural subsoil.

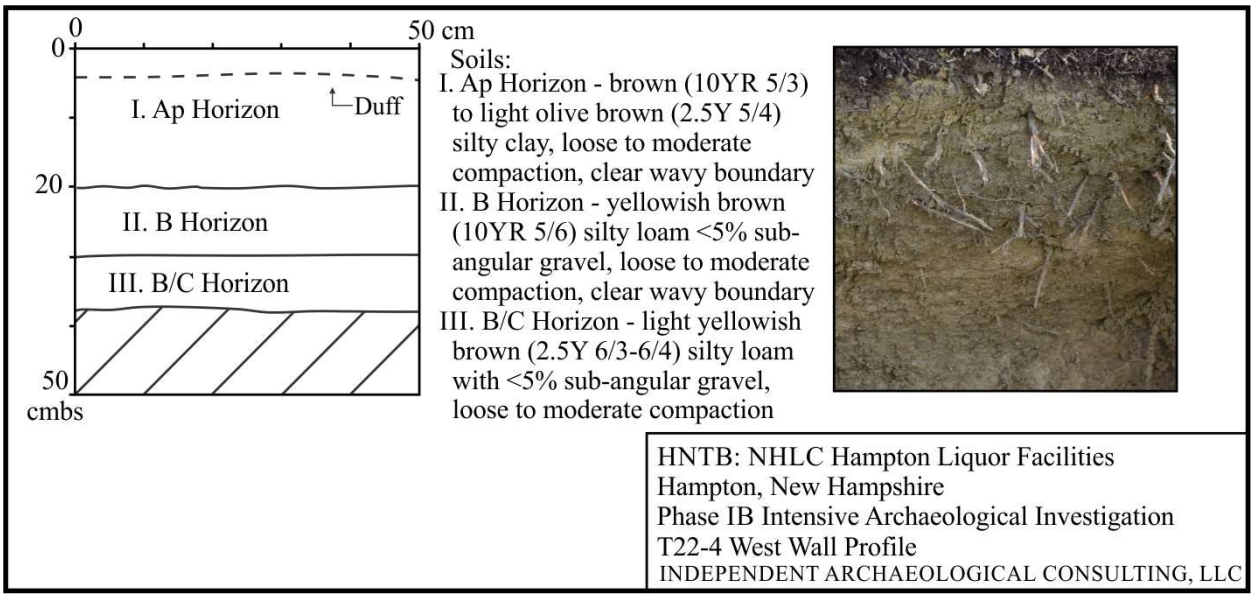


Figure 41. West wall of T22-4 showing a typical soil sequence with a thick Ap horizon atop natural subsoil.

In contrast to the relatively consistent soils along Transects 6-8, testholes located along Transects 9-16 and 22 north of Transect 8 exposed a wider variety of soils and soil conditions as a result of the various active hydrological features present on the landscape. The natural C horizons exposed along Transects 10-14 contain a much lower proportion of fine sand and higher clay and silt content. The often-saturated C horizon is composed of gray to light brownish gray (10YR 6/1-6/2) silty clay loam or silty clay and also appeared much higher in the soil column than the BC and C horizons to the south. Plowing was also less evident

north of Transect 8, likely a function of the wetter, rockier and more undulating terrain in this portion of SA-2, and many testholes exposed a natural surface A horizon as opposed to an Ap horizon subject to anthropogenic processes (Figure 42Figure 44). The higher water table in the northern portion of SA-2 terminated many testholes on standing water that seeped in to fill the STPs during excavation as shown in Figure 45. Although the landscape around Transects 10-16 appeared as sensitive as the broader landforms to the south in terms of proximal resources and habitable if smaller topographic features, the surface conditions disguised shallow water and saturated subsoils. Such conditions are undesirable for long-term or even ephemeral occupation and likely contribute to the absence of Pre-Contact cultural deposits.

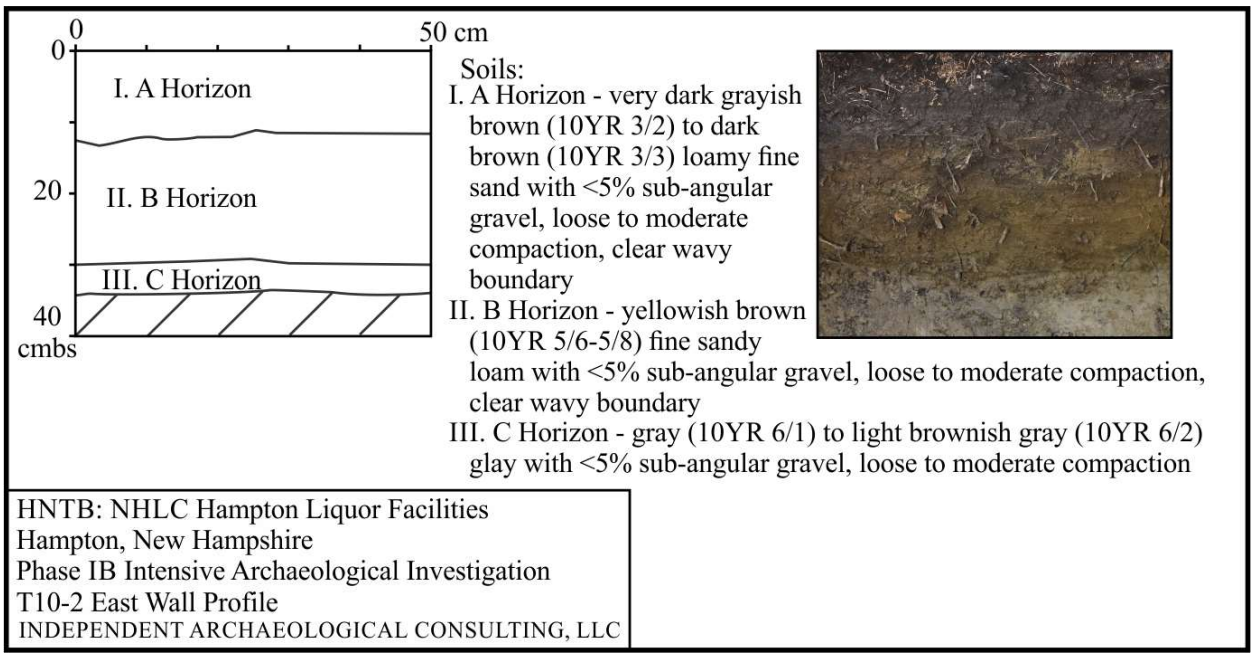


Figure 42. East wall of T10-2 showing a natural surface A horizon atop intact subsoil.

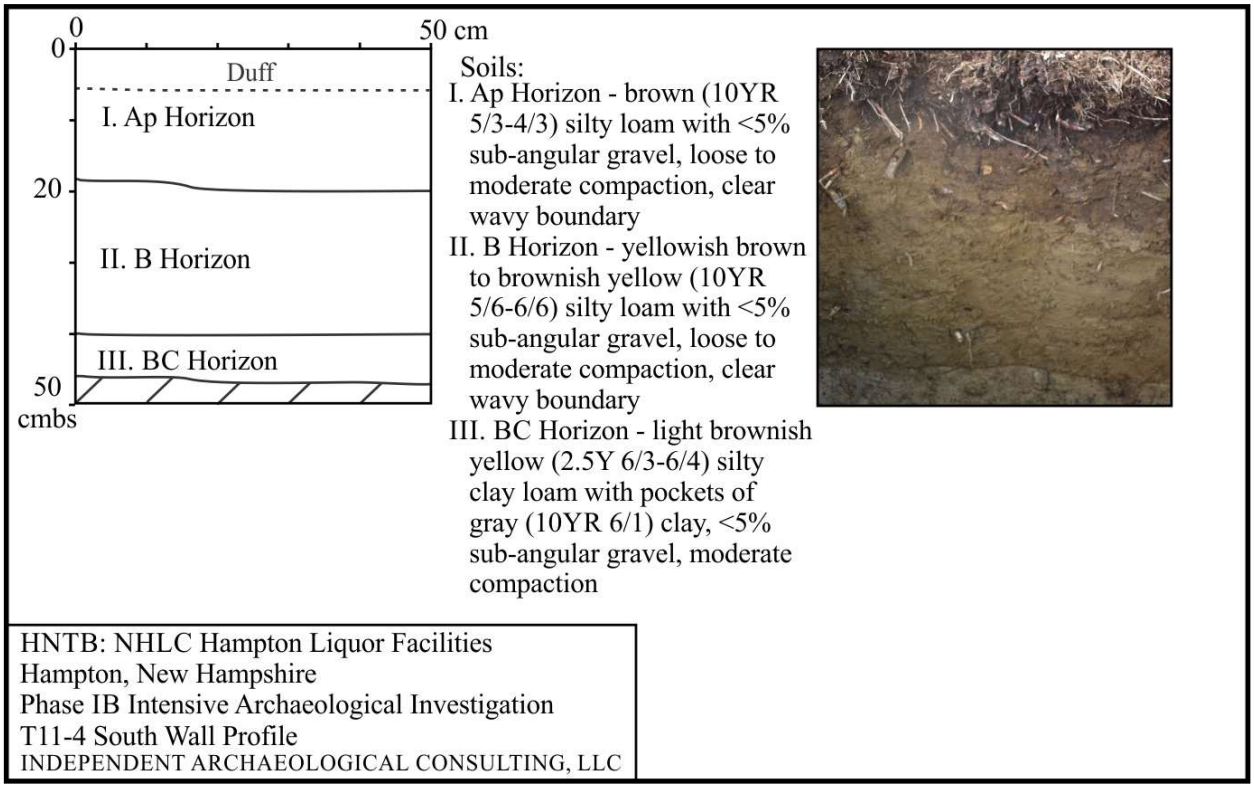


Figure 43. South wall of T11-4 showing a natural surface A horizon atop intact subsoil.

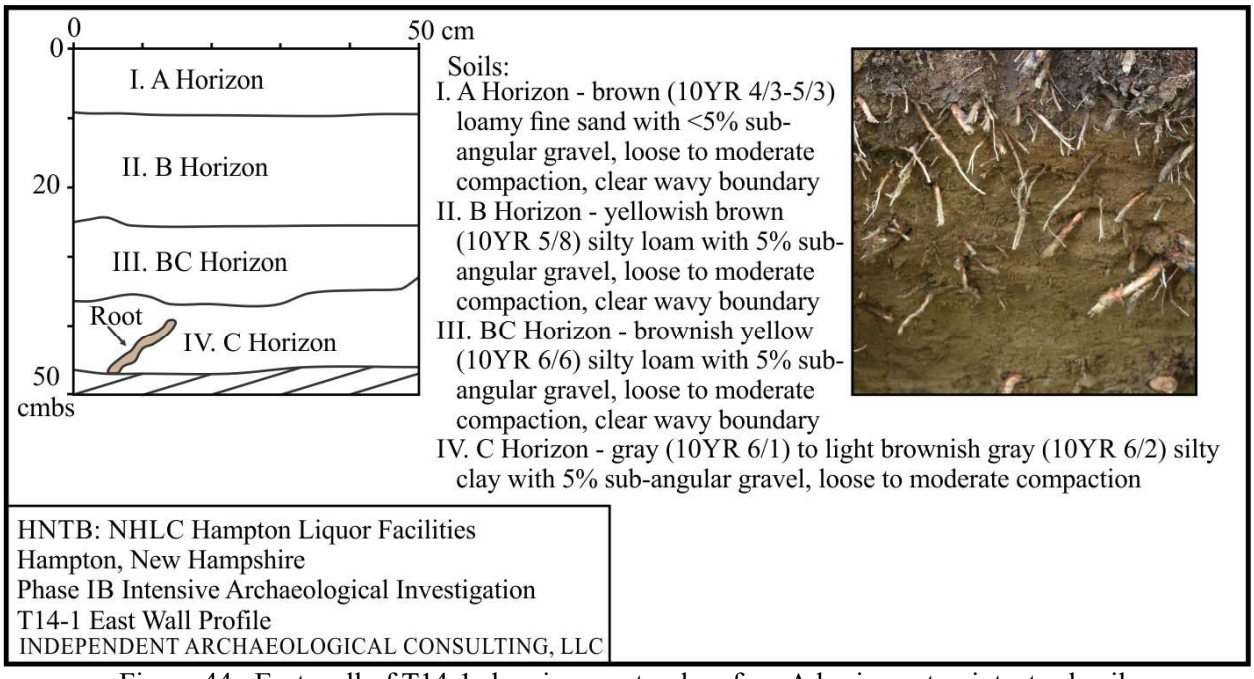


Figure 44. East wall of T14-1 showing a natural surface A horizon atop intact subsoil.

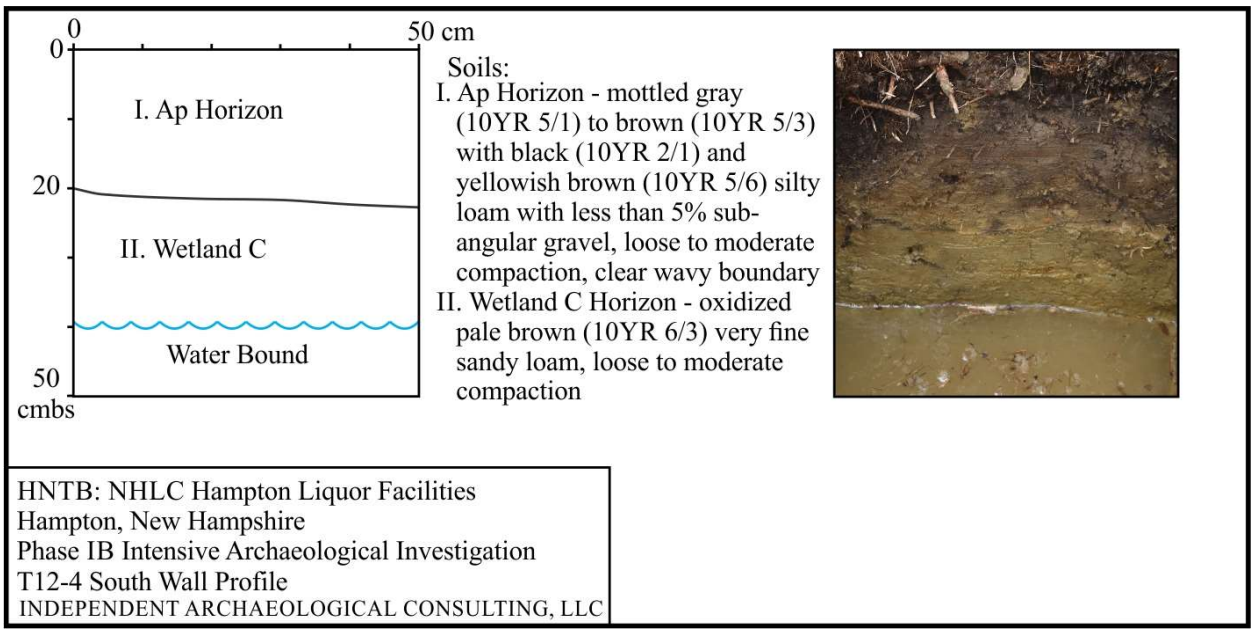


Figure 45. South wall of T12-4 showing the wet conditions in SA-2 as a result of the higher water table.

Like SA-1, Phase IB testing in SA-2 revealed that while much of the tested area retains sufficient archaeological integrity to preserve informative cultural deposits, scattered episodes of significant ground disturbance have compromised the archaeological integrity of natural landforms. Some testholes exposed minor disturbance visible as surface fill deposits atop a buried natural soil sequence as shown in Figure 46 and Figure 47, a minor topographic modification with little impact on archaeological integrity, however, other STPs confirmed more damaging landscape alteration that has reduced or eliminated the potential for Pre-Contact archaeological deposits. Examples of significant past disturbance observed during the Phase IB survey in SA-2 included thin AO or A horizons directly atop BC or C horizons observed in various STPs across SA-2 (Figure 48-Figure 50). As in SA-1, the thin AO or A horizons directly atop the BC or C horizons demonstrate past grading that stripped away the natural A and B horizons along with any potential Native American artifacts they contained.

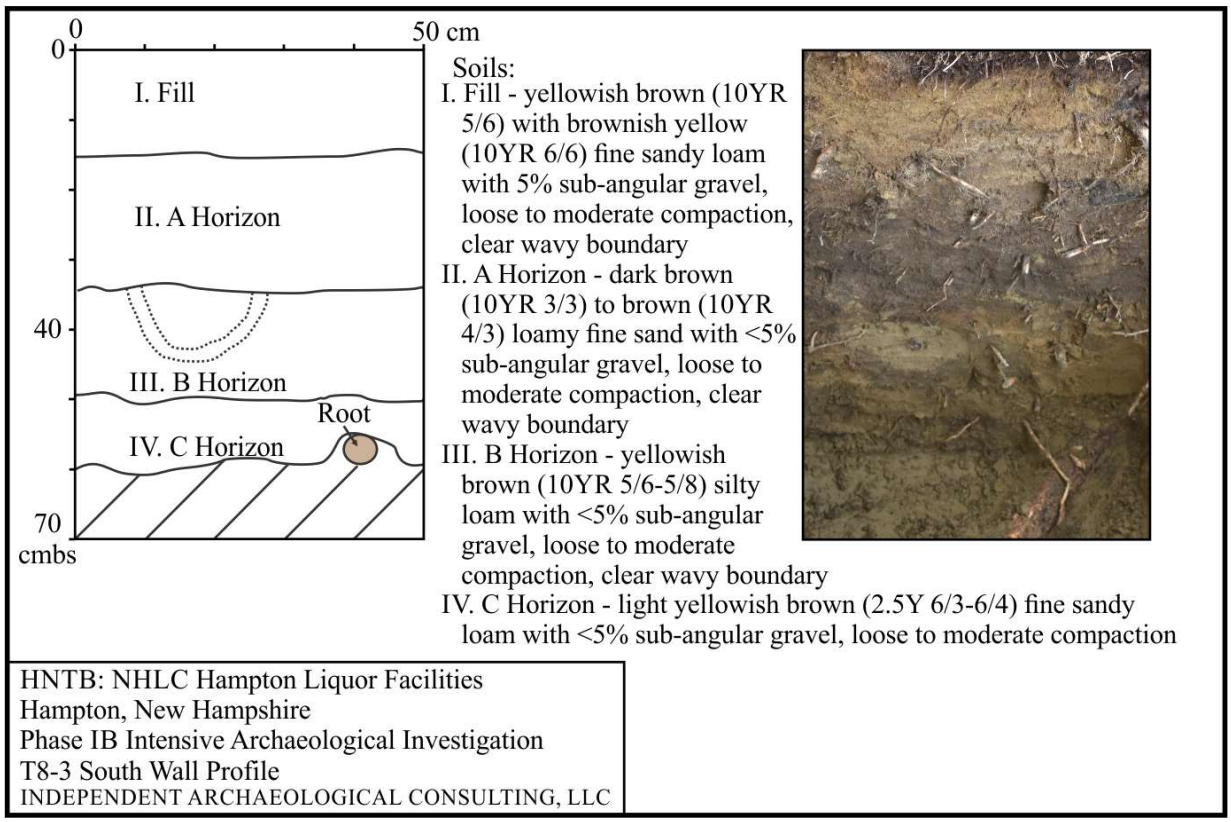


Figure 46. South profile of T8-3 showing surface fill atop natural subsoil.

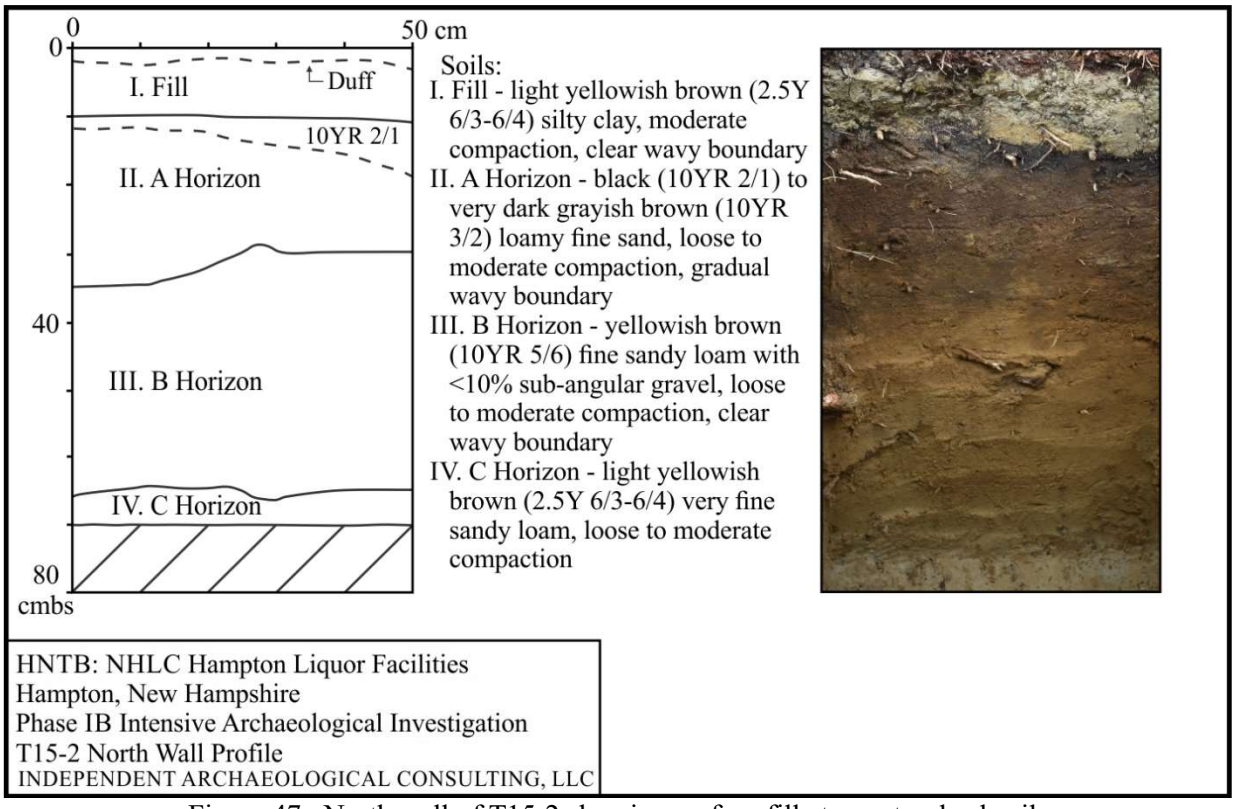


Figure 47. North wall of T15-2 showing surface fill atop natural subsoil.

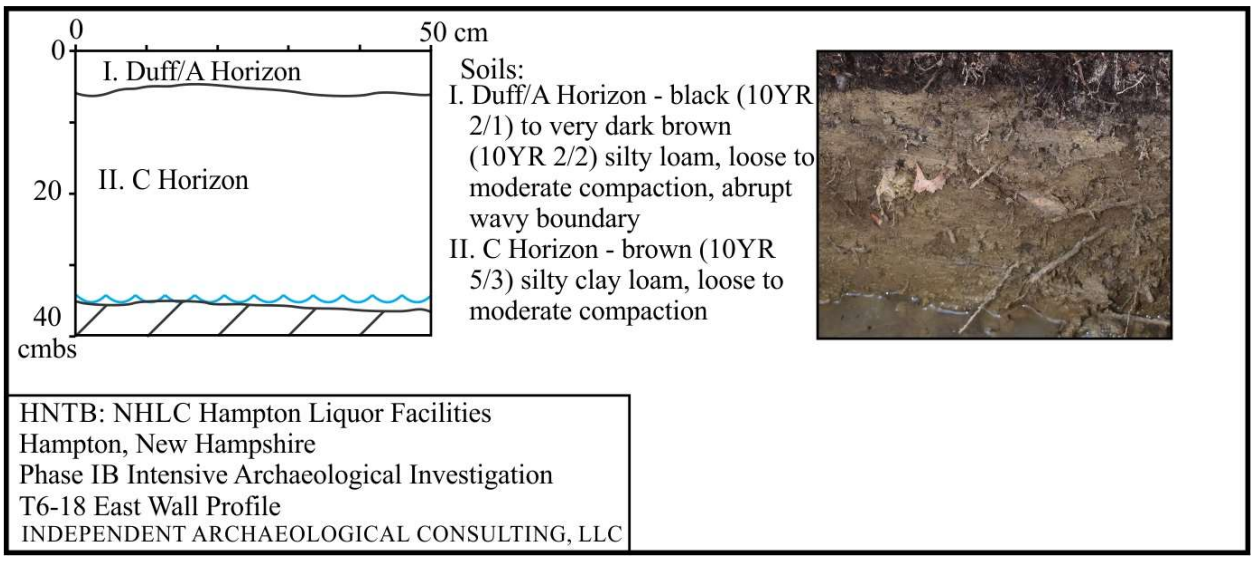


Figure 48. East wall of T6-18 showing a thin A horizon atop the C horizon.

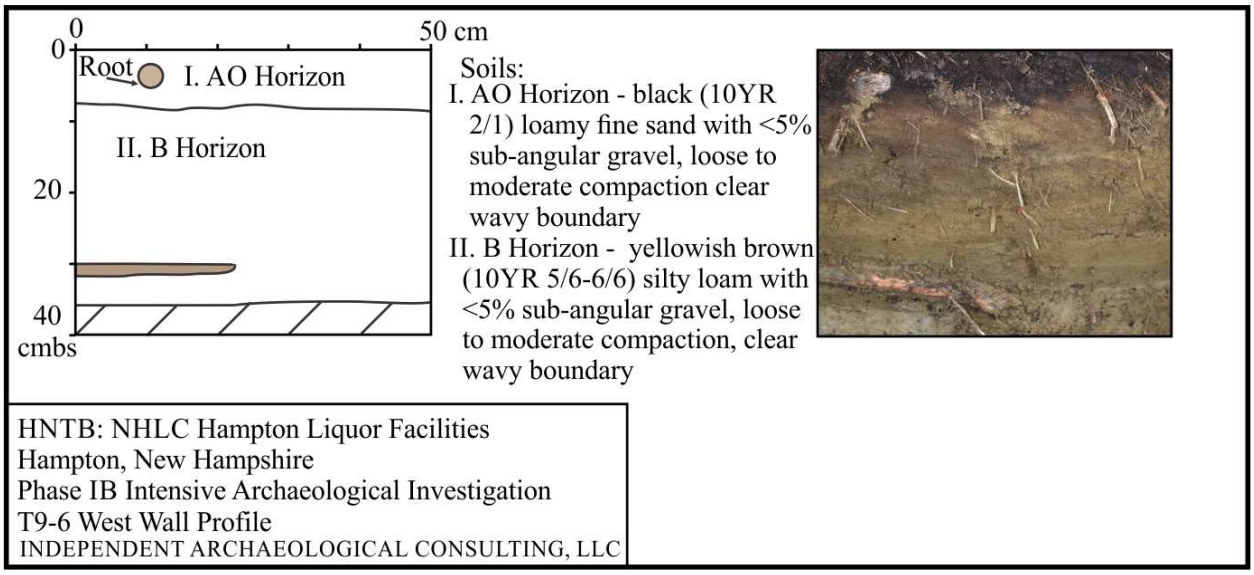


Figure 49. West wall of T9-6 showing a thin AO atop the natural B horizon.

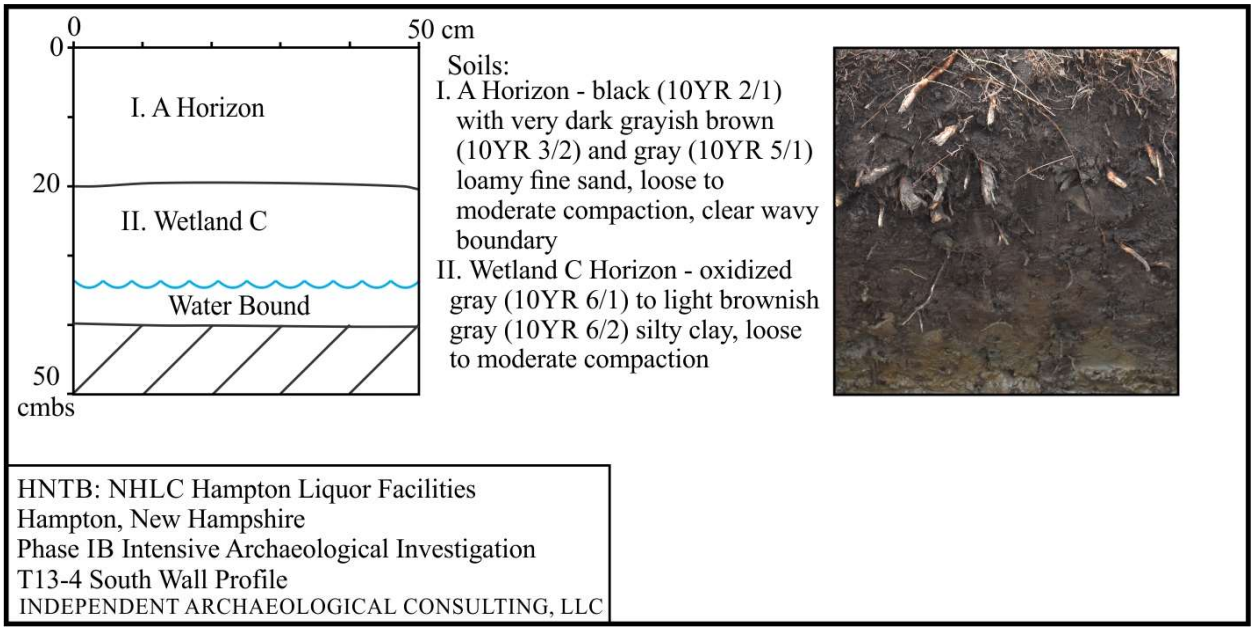


Figure 50. South wall of T13-4 showing the A horizon atop a wetland C horizon.

Soil Summary

Phase IB testing of SA-2 revealed that similar to SA-1, Post-Contact development has affected natural landforms in SA-2, but the past disturbance is of limited vertical and horizontal extent. Most of the 169 STPs exposed an Ap-B-BC-C soil sequence with a potential to contain informative cultural deposits despite previous agricultural land use. Areas of significant ground disturbance are present but isolated, visible as surface fill deposits, AO-on-C horizon soil sequences and surface subsoil strata. Archaeologists also determined that while the northern portion of SA-2 encompasses numerous small but level topographic features, shallow groundwater and poorly drained BC or C horizons render the landforms undesirable for even short-term occupation during much of the year. Considering the overall archaeological integrity of SA-2, the paucity of Pre-Contact cultural material more likely results from Native American land use patterns than large-scale disturbance that has removed Pre-Contact cultural deposits from the archaeological record. The soil conditions also indicate that the Taylor River II and III sites identified in SA-2 could encompass high-integrity and informative cultural deposits.

The Taylor River II Site (27-RK-557)

Transect 6 lines the terrace edge over the Taylor River salt marsh, stretching from the western edge of the northbound project area to a drainage channel that separates Transects 6 and 7. Archaeologists collected a single debitage specimen from T6-8, and T6-15 contained one rhyolite secondary flake and one rhyolite primary flake. Crewmembers placed three 4-m (13-ft) bracket STPs around the two positive testholes (T6-8A-C and T6-15A-C), and collected two additional Pre-Contact artifacts: a rhyolite secondary flake from T6-8B and from T6-15 B (Figure 51; see Figure 37 and Table 4).

The two initial positive testholes T6-8 and T6-15 are located just 43 m (140 ft) apart along a direct line around a small drainage channel, with T6-8 west of the drainage and T6-15 to the east of the shallow linear depression. Considering the proximity of the positive testholes to each other and the drainage channel, IAC registered the Taylor River II site (27-RK-557) to encompass T6-8, T6-15 and the positive brackets. IAC recommended a Phase II DOE at the site and conducted the work in the summer of 2020 as detailed in the **PHASE II RESULTS** chapter.

Figure 51. Phase IB assemblage from the Taylor River II site including debitage (left of the line), nails (upper right) and a brick fragment (lower right).

The Taylor River III Site (27-RK-558)

Archaeologists also collected Pre-Contact lithic artifacts from two Transect 6 STPs located approximately 215 m (705 ft) southeast of the Taylor River II site, T6-46 and T6-52. T6-46 and T6-52 each contained a secondary flake of an unidentified metamorphic stone (T6-46) and an unidentified fine-grained volcanic (FGV) stone (T6-52), and T6-46A – one of six bracket STPs placed around the two positive testholes – contained a primary flake of unidentified metamorphic stone (Figure 52). Situated just 40 m (131 ft) apart atop a shoreline terrace and with similar lithic raw material found in T6-46 and T6-52, IAC delineated the Taylor River III site to include T6-46, T6-52 and their associated brackets under site number 27-RK-558 (see Figure 37). IAC recommended a Phase II DOE to establish the site's eligibility for the NRHP, conducted in the summer of 2020 and presented in the next chapter.

Figure 52. Phase IB debitage assemblage from the Taylor River III site.

Non-Site Results

Archaeologists collected 38 artifacts from non-site contexts during the Phase IB investigation of SA-2 but found no evidence of Post-Contact archaeological resources. The content and distribution of the non-site assemblage indicates that the artifacts result from incidental deposition during centuries of intermittent Post-Contact activity and does not inform on Euroamerican land use as evidenced by the adjacent STPs T6-32 and T6-33. The two testholes combined to yield 81% of the Post-Contact artifacts from SA-2, with 28 specimens from T6-32 and five specimens from T6-33 (see Figure 37 and Table 4; Appendix A). Wire nails, auto safety glass and other modern items dominate the assemblage, however, and the deposit is not associated with Euroamerican occupation or activity in SA-2. **IAC recommends no further archaeological survey for SA-2 outside of the Taylor River II and III sites.**

SA-2 Recommendations

IAC identified two previously unknown Pre-Contact archaeological resources in SA-2, the Taylor River II (27-RK-557) and Taylor River III (27-RK-558) sites. The Phase IB survey revealed Native American lithic artifacts at both sites and sufficient archaeological integrity for the sites to potentially inform on Pre-Contact settlement patterns and resource consumption along the seacoast of northern New England. IAC recommended a Phase II DOE at both sites, the results of which are presented in the subsequent **PHASE II RESULTS** chapter. IAC recommends no further archaeological survey for SA-2 outside of the Taylor River II and III site areas where Phase IB testing produced no evidence of additional Pre-Contact or Post-Contact archaeological resources.

Phase IB Summary and Recommendations

IAC identified five newly documented archaeological sites during the Phase IB investigation of SAs 1 and 2: the Taylor River I, S. Page Homestead and Drake's Brickyard sites in SA-1, and the Taylor River II and Taylor River III sites in SA-2 (Table 5). The Taylor River I-III Pre-Contact sites encompass Native American cultural deposits with high archaeological integrity and the potential to augment our current understanding of Pre-Contact site selection criteria, settlement patterns, resource consumption and lithic raw material usage in coastal New Hampshire. **Based on this data potential, IAC recommended a Phase II DOE at each of the Taylor River Pre-Contact sites to establish their potential for listing on the NRHP and conducted the Phase II work in the summer of 2020 as described in the following chapter.**

The Phase IB survey also established that the rectilinear depression in SA-1 is a cellarhole associated with Euroamerican occupation within the southbound project limits, confirmed via the presence of historic artifact deposits and buried architectural features around the cellarhole periphery. The absence of an associated resource shown on the Chace (1857) and Hurd (1892) maps suggested that the site could predate the maps and mark a rare early Euroamerican occupation. **IAC therefore recommended a Phase II DOE at the site, later identified as the S. Page Homestead, performed in the summer of 2020 and reported in the PHASE II RESULTS chapter.**

Archaeologists identified a dense brick deposit in and around a wide drainage channel northeast of the S. Page Homestead in SA-1, and background research suggests that the deposit is related to the Drake's Brickyard. Although the brickyard site is a Euroamerican resource within the southbound project area, natural (erosion) and anthropogenic (construction of the extant NHLC facility) processes have compromised the archaeological integrity of the resource. **Considering the degree of disturbance to the site and its resulting low data potential, IAC registered the location with NHDHR as the Drake's Brickyard site but recommends no further archaeological survey of the Euroamerican resource.**

IAC collected 102 Post-Contact artifacts and a single *Other* specimen from non-site contexts in SAs 1 and 2. The content, context and distribution of the cultural material – combined with a long and documented history of Post-Contact agricultural land use – indicates that the artifacts result from incidental deposition during centuries of plowing and fertilizing and do not mark additional Post-Contact archaeological resources within the project limits. **IAC recommends no further archaeological survey for SAs 1 and 2 outside of the Taylor River I-III and S. Page Homestead sites.**

Table 5. Results and recommendations for the five archaeological sites identified during the Phase IB survey.

Site Name	Site Number	SA	Description	Recommendations following Phase IB Survey
Taylor River I	27-RK-556	SA-1	Pre-Contact Native American	potentially eligible for NRHP, **Phase II DOE**
Taylor River II	27-RK-557	SA-2	Pre-Contact Native American	potentially eligible for NRHP, **Phase II DOE**
Taylor River III	27-RK-558	SA-2	Pre-Contact Native American	potentially eligible for NRHP, **Phase II DOE**
S. Page Homestead	27-RK-559	SA-1	Post-Contact Euroamerican	potentially eligible for NRHP, **Phase II DOE**
Drake's Brickyard	27-RK-566	SA-1	Post-Contact Euroamerican	not eligible for NRHP, **no further archaeological survey**

PHASE II DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY RESULTS

IAC conducted the Phase II Determinations of Eligibility for the NHLC Hampton Liquor Facilities project in the summer of 2020, an effort that included the excavation of 95 STPs, 13 TUs and three EUs distributed across the four sites subject to Phase II testing as shown in Table 5. The Phase II testholes equal a combined excavated area of 39.75 m² (428 ft²) and yielded an assemblage of 36 Pre-Contact artifacts, 683 Post-Contact artifacts and 54 artifacts assigned to the *Other* category (see Table 5). This chapter presents the Phase II DOE results, separated by site for ease of interpretation.

Table 6. Phase IB STPs, Phase II testholes and total artifacts collected from the four sites subject to Phase II DOEs.

Site Name	Site Number	Phase IB STPs	Phase II Testholes	Total Excavated Area	Total Pre-C	Total Post-C	Total Other	Total
Taylor River I	27-RK-556	11	32 STPs, 5 TUs	15.75 m²	31	214	23	**268**
Taylor River II	27-RK-557	9	28 STPs, 2 TUs	12.5 m²	5	3	0	**8**
Taylor River III	27-RK-558	14	22 STPs, 3 TUs	11.75 m²	11	4	0	**15**
S. Page Homestead	27-RK-559	9	13 STPs, 3 TUs, 3 EUs	11.5 m²	0	579	32	**611**
	Total	**43**	**95 STPs, 13 TUs, 3 EUs**	**51.5 m²**	**47**	**800**	**55**	**902**

The Taylor River I Site (27-RK-556)

IAC first identified the Taylor River I site (27-RK-556) atop a shoreline terrace during the Phase IB survey of SA-1 via the presence of Pre-Contact lithic artifacts in T3-4 and two of its bracketing STPs, T3-4B and T3-4C (Figure 53-Figure 56; see Figure 12). The Phase IB assemblage included the complete rhyolite biface from T3-4 (see Figure 25), a rhyolite secondary flake from T3-4B, and a secondary flake of unidentified fine-grained volcanic stone (FGV) from T3-4C. Archaeologists returned to the site for a Phase II DOE that included the excavation of 32 STPs to define the site limits and identify areas of archaeological interest, as well as five 1.0-m-x-1.0-m TUs placed to explore artifact deposits or soil anomalies that marked potential cultural features. The Phase IB and Phase II testholes equal a total excavated area of 15.75 m² (170 ft²), from which archaeologists collected a combined Phase IB/Phase II assemblage comprised of 31 Pre-Contact artifacts, 214 Post-Contact artifacts and 23 artifacts assigned to the *Other* use class (Figure 57; Table 7; Appendix B).

The 31 Pre-Contact artifacts include debitage (n = 27), two complete tools (the complete biface and an anvil stone fragment) and two cores (n = 2), however, archaeologists found no diagnostic artifacts and the complete biface is an early-stage specimen that lacks diagnostic attributes. The Phase IB and Phase II excavations also exposed no cultural features and therefore no datable charcoal or floral/faunal samples for species identification. The content and distribution of the Pre-Contact artifacts suggests the Taylor River I site marks a Native American lithic workshop where Pre-Contact peoples produced and/or retouched stone tools for use in the procurement and processing of consumable species. The absence of cultural features or dense artifact deposits indicates short-term land use and testing revealed no evidence for an occupation tenure across multiple days. Additional archaeological survey is unlikely to yield informative data about Pre-Contact activity at the site.

Figure 53. Overview of the general conditions within the Taylor River I site limits, view north.

Figure 54. Overview of the Taylor River I site in relation to the Taylor River Reservoir (yellow), view south.

Figure 55. General conditions across inland portions of the Taylor River I site at its southern end, view east.

Figure 56. View west toward the Taylor River Reservoir from the eastern edge of the Taylor River I site.

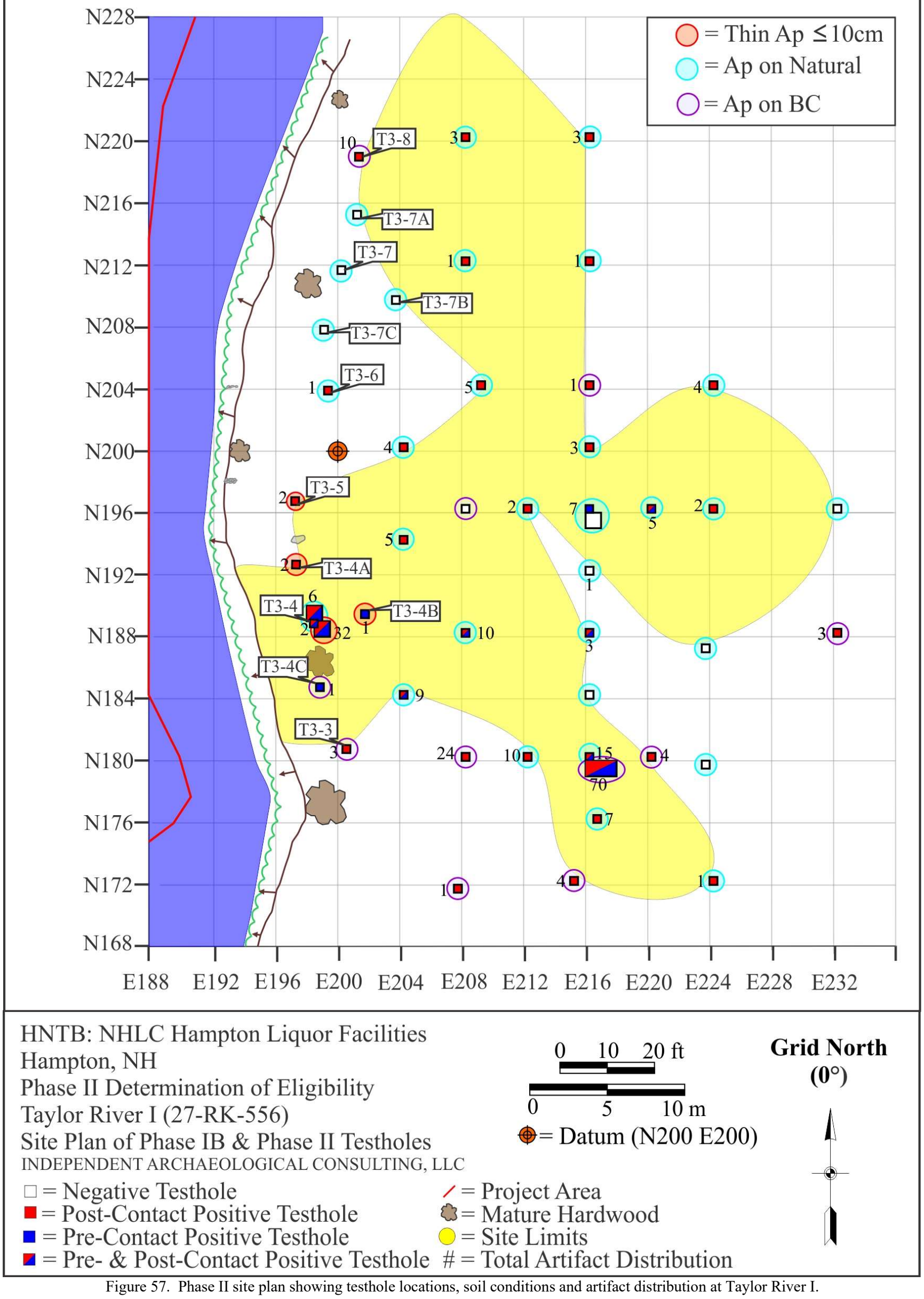


Figure 57. Phase II site plan showing testhole locations, soil conditions and artifact distribution at Taylor River I.

Table 7. Combined Phase IB and Phase II testhole tally for Taylor River I.

#	Testhole	Phase	Testhole Size	Pos.	Neg.	Pre-C	Post-C	Other	Artifact Total
1	T3-4	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	1	0	2
2	T3-4A	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
3	T3-4B	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
4	T3-4C	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
5	T3-5	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
6	T3-6	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
7	T3-7	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
8	T3-7A	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
9	T3-7B	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
10	T3-7C	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
11	T3-8	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	10	0	10
12	N171.5 E207.5	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
13	N172 E215	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	4	0	4
14	N172 E224	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
15	N176 E216.5	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	6	1	7
16	N179.5 E223.5	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
17	N180 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	24	0	24
18	N180 E212	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	10	0	10
19	N180 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		3	10	2	15
20	N180 E220	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	4	0	4
21	N184 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	8	0	9
22	N184 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
23	N187 E223.5	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
24	N188 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		2	8	0	10
25	N188 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	1	1	3
26	N188 E232	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
27	N192 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	0	1	1
28	N194 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	5	0	5
29	N196 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
30	N196 E212	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
31	N196 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		7	3	0	10
32	N196 E220	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		2	3	0	5
33	N196 E224	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
34	N196 E232	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
35	N200 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	4	0	4
36	N200 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
37	N204 E209	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	5	0	5
38	N204 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
39	N204 E224	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	4	0	4
40	N212 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
41	N212 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
42	N220 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
43	N220 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
44	N179 E216	II	1 m x 1 m	X		1	28	9	38
45	N179 E217	II	1 m x 1 m	X		2	24	6	32
46	N188 E198.5	II	1 m x 1 m	X		8	22	2	32
47	N189 E198	II	1 m x 1 m	X		1	4	1	6
48	N195 E216	II	1 m x 1 m		X	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL		**15.75 m²**	**38**	**10**	**31**	**214**	**23**	**268**

Pre-Contact Artifacts

The Taylor River I Pre-Contact artifact assemblage includes 31 specimens distributed by type as shown in Table 8 and Figure 58. Debitage accounts for the bulk of the assemblage at 87% (n = 27), with tools (n = 2) and cores (n = 2) each forming 6% of the Native American artifacts. This type distribution is consistent with a Pre-Contact lithic workshop and more detailed debitage analysis suggests site occupants crafted expedient tools (informal implements with the minimal modification necessary for use) for use immediate use in harvesting and processing floral and/or faunal consumables. While the early-stage biface is arguably a formal tool, its attributes indicate that its presence at the site likely results from intentional discard.

Table 8. Pre-Contact artifacts from the Taylor River I site distributed by type.

Artifact	Total	%
Debitage	27	87%
Tools	2	6%
Core	2	6%
Total	**31**	**100%**

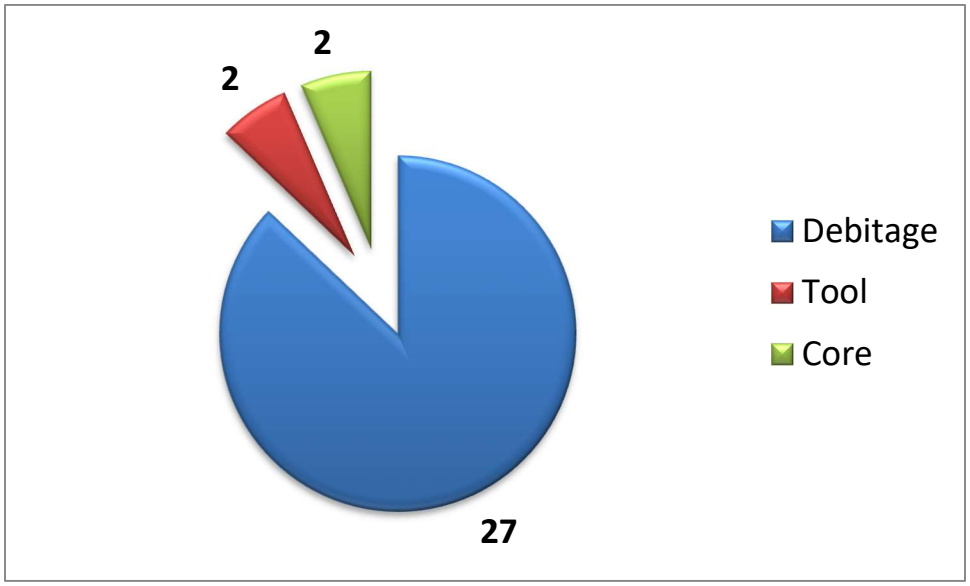


Figure 58. Pre-Contact artifacts from the Taylor River I site distributed by type.

Debitage

Archaeologists collected 27 debitage specimens from the Taylor River I site, 87% of the recovered Pre-Contact cultural material (Figure 59 and Figure 60). Although small, the ratio of debitage to tools at the site offers data regarding the type and purpose of on-site lithic reduction, while the distribution of various debitage types within the debitage assemblage provides information about the occupants' use and consumption of various stone tool raw materials. Only the biface is included in the following discussion since the anvil stone, while a tool by the definition in Appendix F, is not a flaked-stone tool and has no bearing on the debitage analysis.

The roughly 14:1 ratio of debitage to tools is typical for Pre-Contact workshop sites since stone tool production is a reductive process that can generate a substantial quantity of debitage during the production of a single tool. The overall debitage total of just 27 specimens is in fact quite low and supports the hypothesis that the Taylor River I site was a location of very short-term activity devoted to the production of expedient tools. Longer-term activity and/or the production of multiple tools or formal implements would have resulted in a greater quantity of debitage, and the relatively low debitage total is consistent with ephemeral land use.

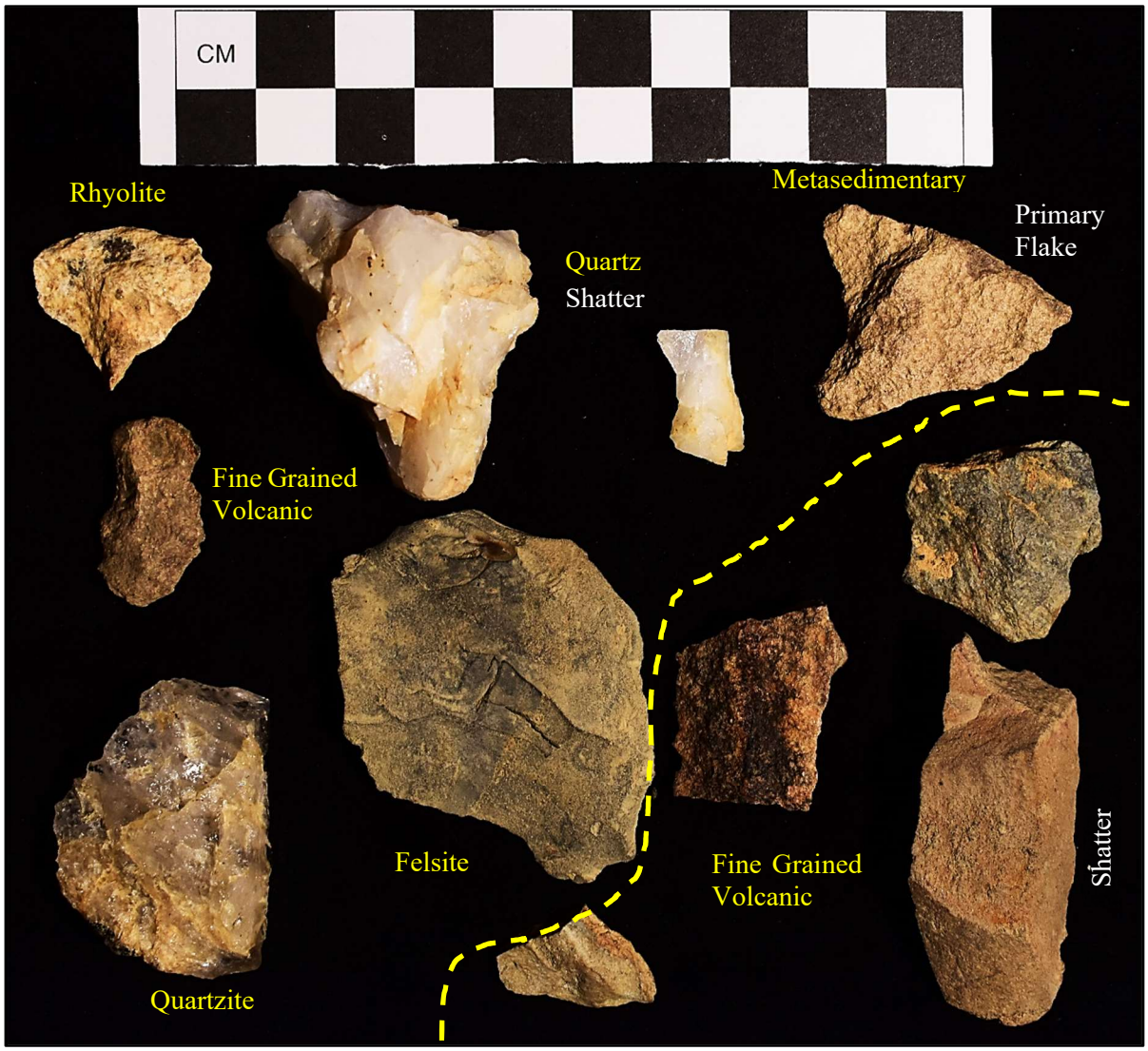


Figure 59. Sample of the debitage assemblage from Taylor River I. with raw materials (yellow) and types (white). All secondary flakes unless otherwise labeled.

Figure 60. Detailed view of a secondary flake (Cat#.128) from Taylor River I. Note the flake scars across the dorsal surface.

Typological analysis of the debitage assemblage suggests that lithic reduction at the Taylor River I site was largely devoted to the early-stage reduction and the production of expedient tools for immediate use as opposed to labor-intensive finished bifacial tools and projectile points (see **METHODOLOGY** chapter or Appendix F for debitage type descriptions used in the following discussion). Early-stage primary flakes (n = 4 or 15%) and early-to-mid-stage secondary flakes (n = 16 or 59%) combined to form 74% of the debitage assemblage, with seven specimens of shatter – a debitage type that lacks sufficient attributes for association with a particular stage in the reductive process – comprise the final 26% (Table 9; Figure 61). The complete absence of biface thinning flakes (BTFs) indicates that biface and other formal tool production was not a primary activity of the site occupants, while a similar absence of pressure flakes is consistent with the production of expedient tools where the toolmaker strikes a flake from a core and uses the flake without any additional edge maintenance or modification.

Table 9. Debitage from the Taylor River I site distributed by type.

Debitage Type	Total	%
Primary Flake	4	15%
Secondary Flake	16	59%
Shatter	7	26%
Total	**27**	**100%**

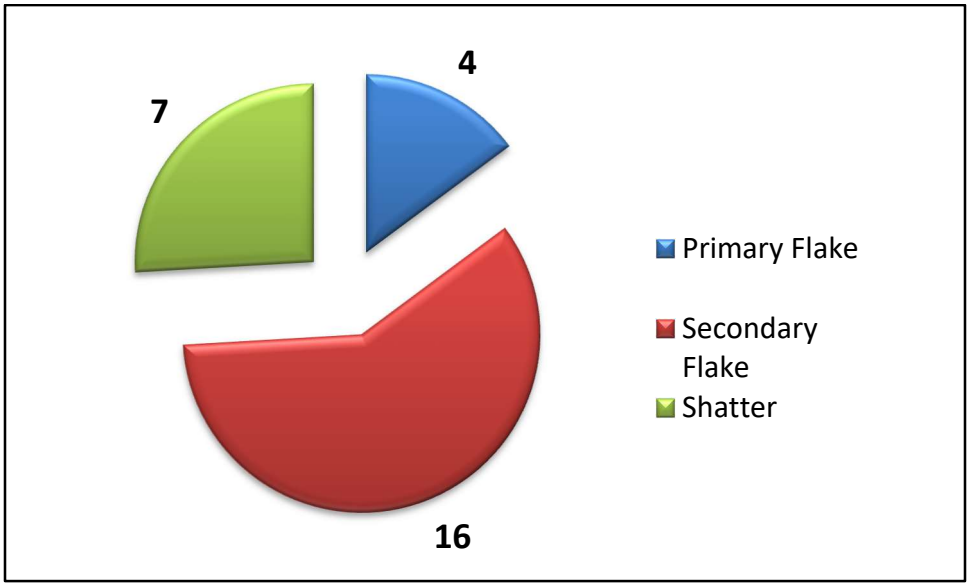


Figure 61. Debitage from the Taylor River I site distributed by type.

Tools

The Taylor River I assemblage includes two stone tools: the Cat#.086 biface and the Cat#.125 anvil stone. To reiterate, the term *biface* refers to a tool type with flake removals on both sides (or faces) to form a single working edge along the lateral periphery of the implement (Andrefsky 2005). Archaeologists collected just one other rhyolite specimen from the site, with a buff matrix color and scattered small, dark phenocrysts in contrast to the banded, gray matrix and numerous, often large phenocrysts in the Cat#.086 biface. The paucity of rhyolite debitage and complete absence of BTFs in the debitage assemblage offers no evidence that the Cat#.086 biface was produced at the Taylor River I site. Instead, morphological attributes of the tool suggest that the toolmaker carried the object to the site at or very near its current production stage, then discarded the biface after failed attempts at further reduction.

The Cat#.086 biface measures 74 mm (2.9 in) in length, 33 mm (1.3 in) in width and 20 mm (0.8 in) in maximum thickness. One face of the tool exhibits multiple flake scars and a smooth, half-ellipse cross section typical of bifacial stone tools. In contrast to this well-thinned face, a large mass of stone protrudes from the opposite face of the tool as shown in Figure 62. Numerous step and hinge fractures – undesirable flake terminations produced by a variety of natural (e.g. stone quality or inclusions) or anthropogenic (e.g. improper striking angle or insufficient force) processes – are visible along the periphery of the protrusion at a variety of angles to the biface's long axis (Figure 63-Figure 65). These terminations mark attempts to remove the mass and further thin the biface, all of which failed. Although usable as a cutting tool, the thickness of the stone mass makes the implement unsuitable for hafting or use as a piercing implement. It is possible that the biface was accidentally lost or discarded, however, the protruding mass and numerous

failed attempts at its removal suggest another, more likely scenario is that the toolmaker grew frustrated at their inability to further thin the biface into a usable tool and intentionally discarded the object.

Mr. Tumelaire identified the Cat#.125 specimen as an anvil stone fragment based on morphological attributes showing repeated, focused percussive damage typical of Pre-Contact anvil stones (Hoffman 1991). Like the name suggests, an anvil stone provided a solid, stable surface upon which a stone could be placed then struck with a hammerstone during bipolar reduction (Figure 66). Use of an anvil stone is most common when toolmakers face a paucity of tool stone – bipolar reduction allows the percussive flaking of stones too small to be held and flaked in the hand – or when flaking extremely hard lithic raw material (Smiley 1995). The Cat#.125 specimen measures 85 mm in length, 65 mm in width and 28 mm in maximum thickness and formed from a gray, fine-grained sedimentary stone similar to natural bedrock and cobbles found in and near the project area. Both faces of the specimen exhibit impact damage consistent with percussive force perpendicular to the long axis as typical of anvil stones, and it appears the stone was broken during use and subsequently discarded (Figure 67).

Figure 62. Detail biface profile showing the well-thinned face (left) opposite the large stone mass (right).

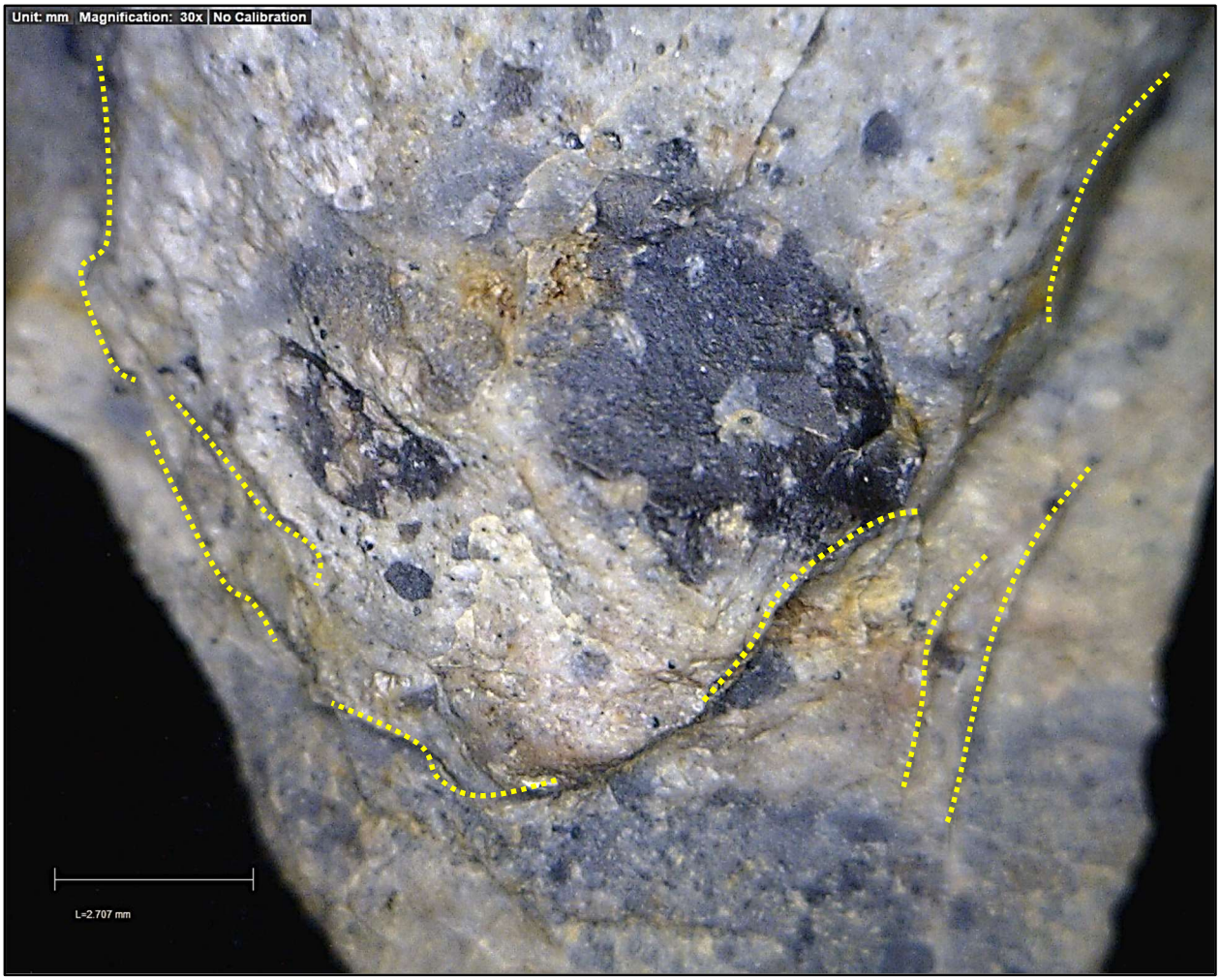


Figure 63. Detail of the biface mass and the numerous hinge and step terminations (yellow lines) marking failed thinning attempts.

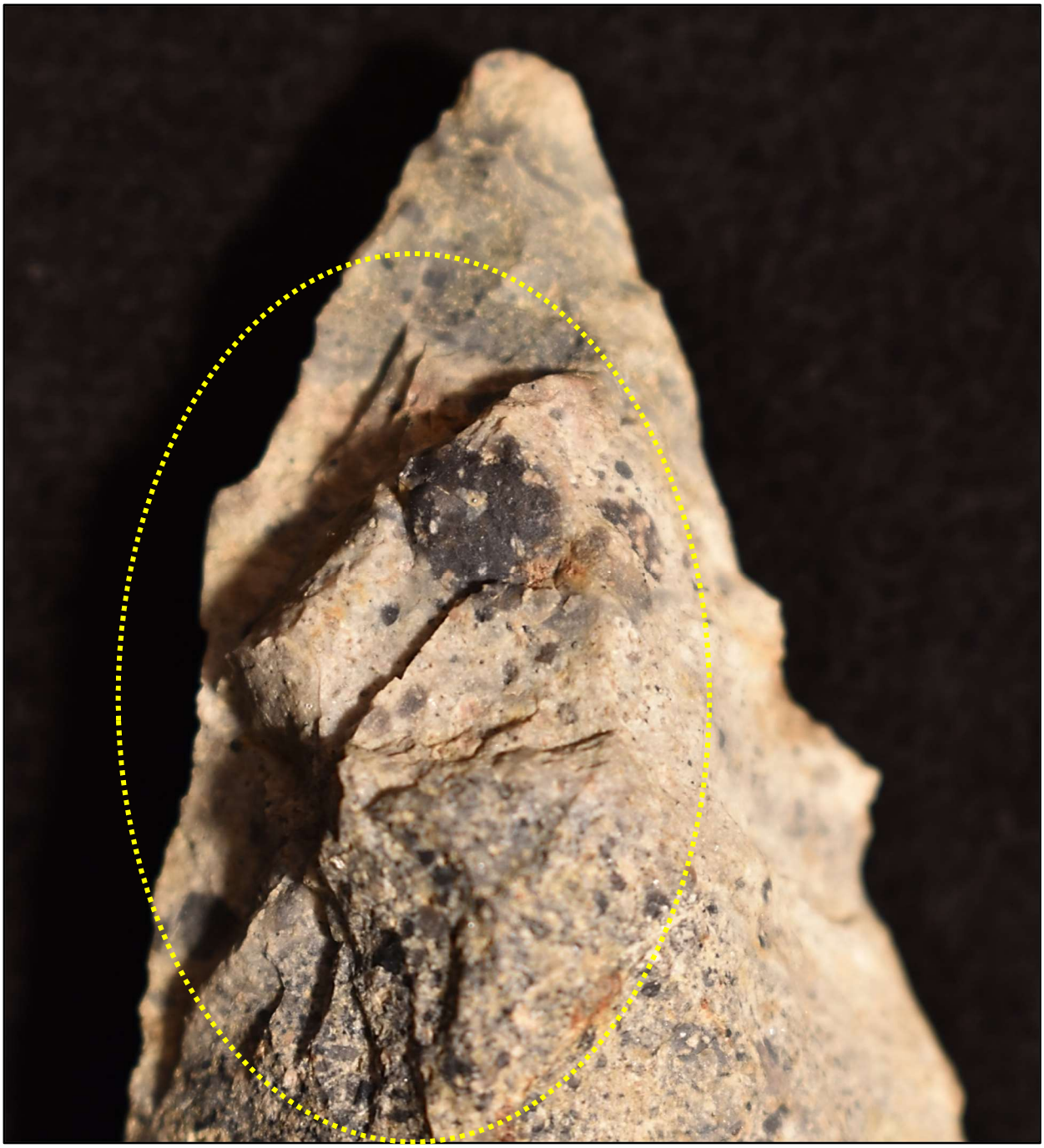


Figure 64. Detail of hinge an step terminations on the stone mass.

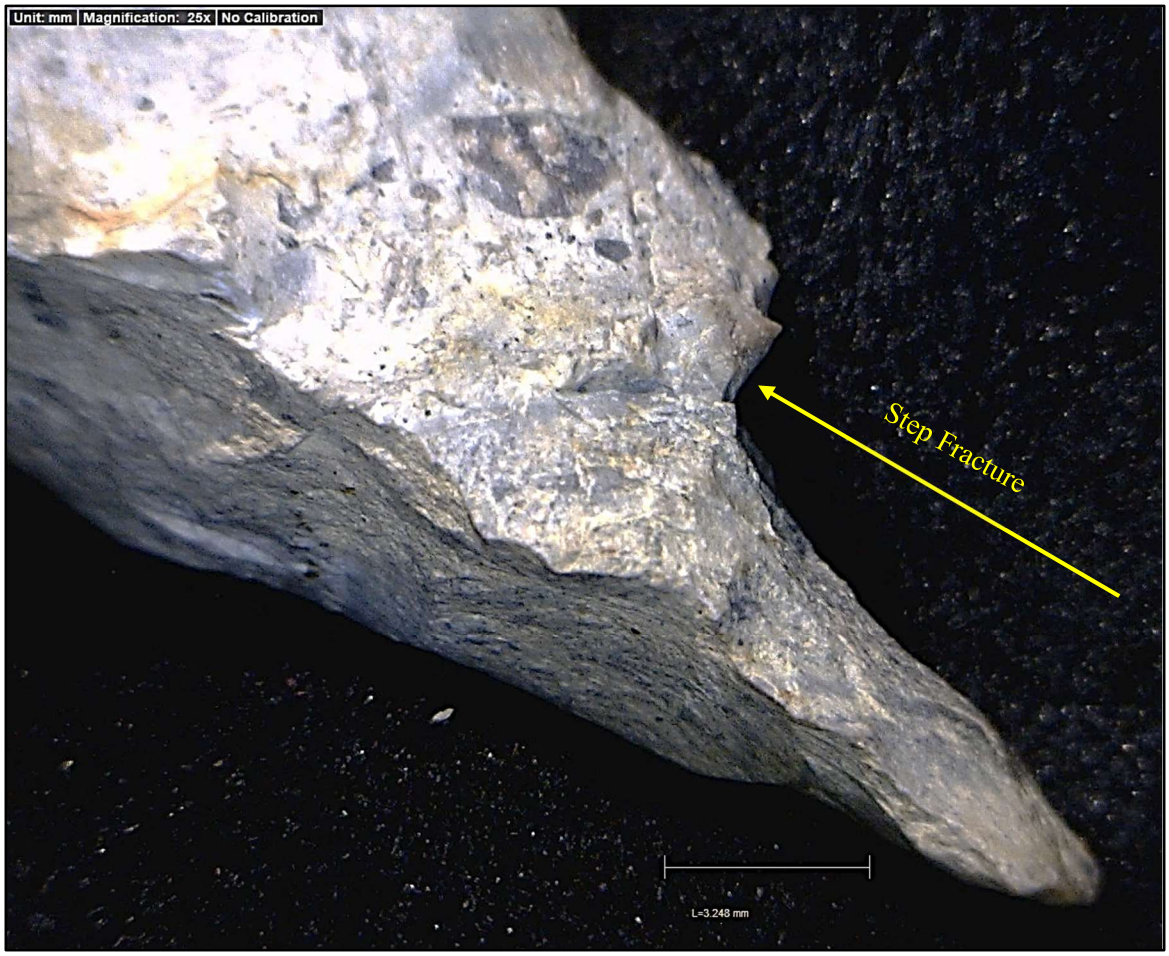


Figure 65. Detailed view of biface showing thinning attempts around the mass.

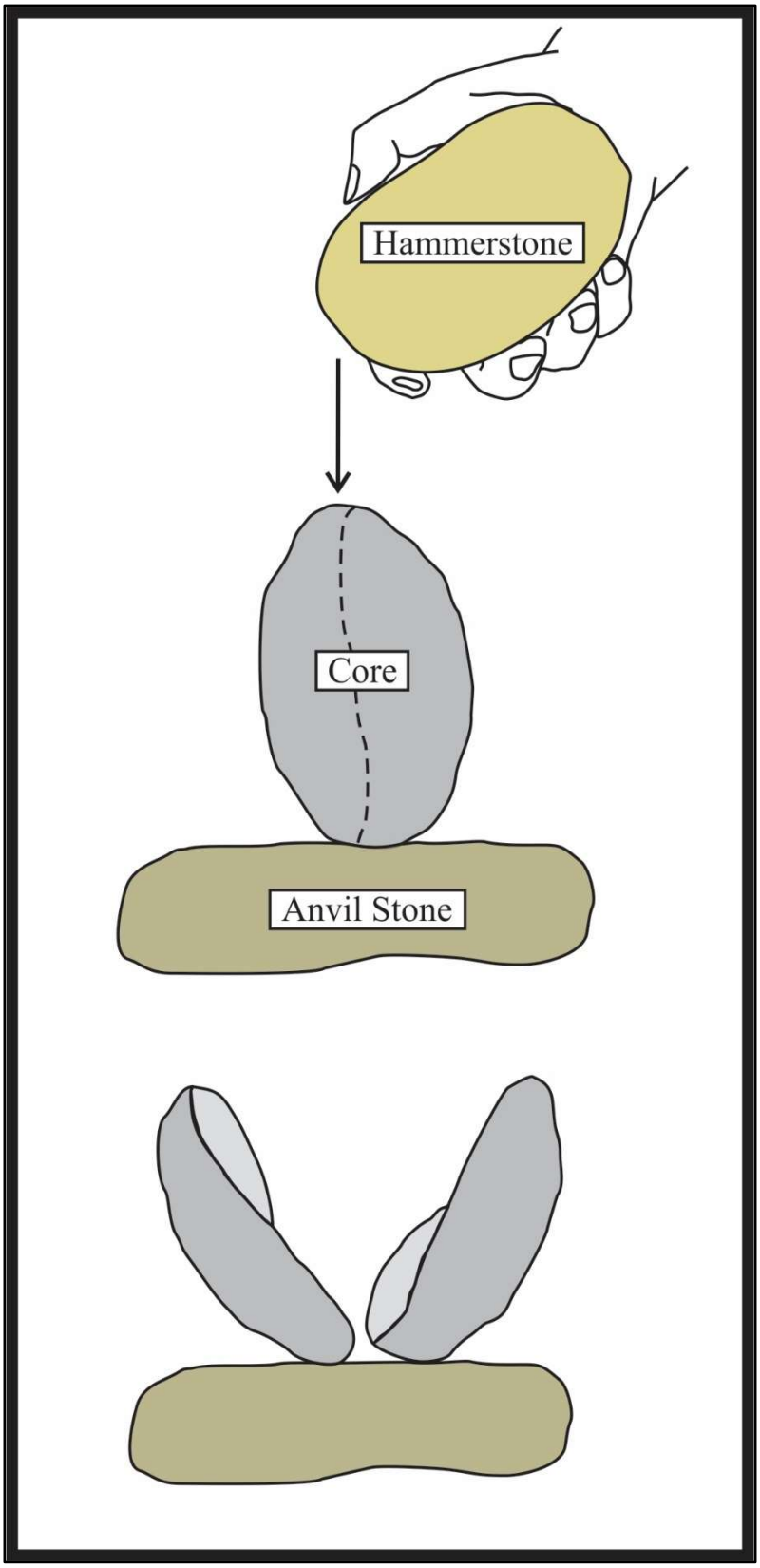


Figure 66. Diagram of bipolar flaking technique with anvil stone (after Whittaker 1994:Figure 3.62).

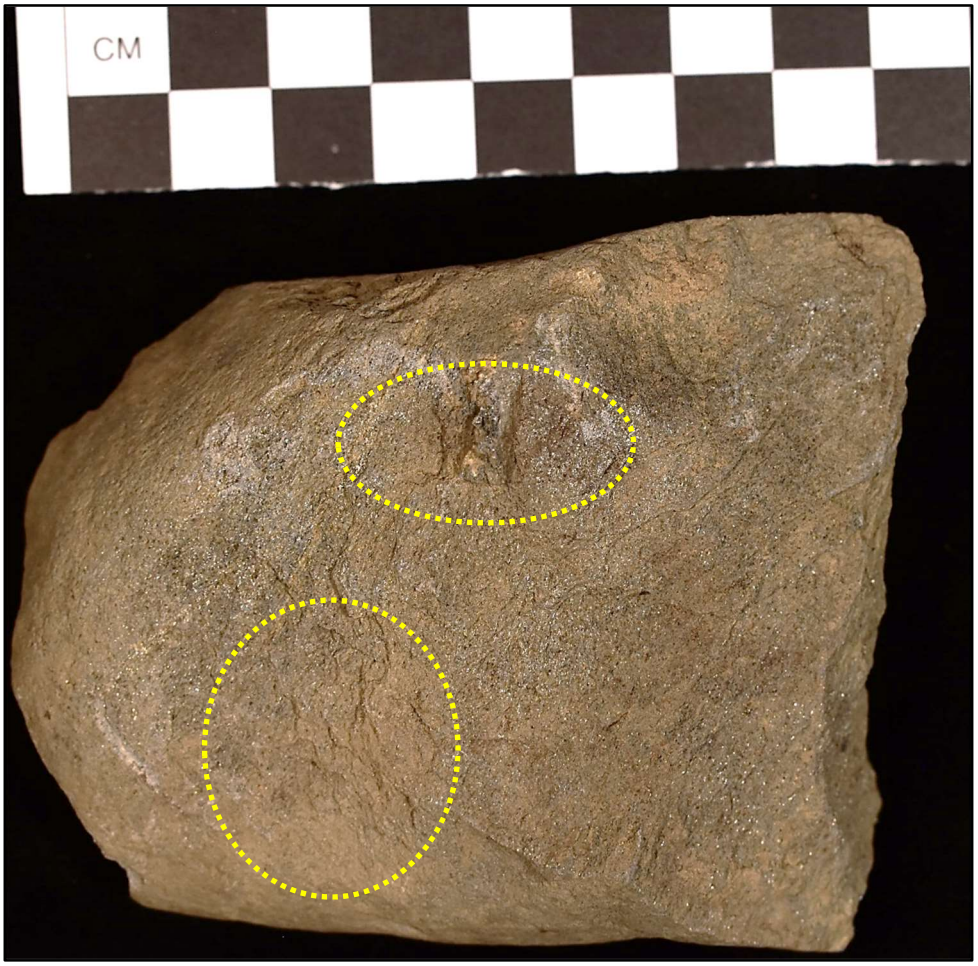


Figure 67. Anvil Stone with evidence of damage from percussive force across surface (areas of concentrated damage circled). The jagged right edge appears to have broken during use.

Cores

The Taylor River I Pre-Contact assemblage includes two cores with the dimensions and attributes shown in Table 10. The Cat#.166 core shows 3-5 multidirectional flake removals but is small in size and has a limited potential to produce usable flakes, while the Cat#.211 core exhibits numerous multidirectional flake removals. Although still relatively large in size, the orientation of the flake removals and previous fractures would make it difficult to remove additional flakes of a usable size (Figure 68). Native American peoples likely discarded both cores at the site since both had exhausted their ability to provide usable tool stone.

Table 10. Cores collected from the Taylor River I site.

Cat#	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	Raw Material	Type
.166	84	51	32	FGV	multidirectional
.211	104	91	55	metasedimentary	multidirectional

Figure 68. Two cores from Taylor River I.

Raw Material

The distribution of raw materials across a lithic assemblage can provide data about the mobility, seasonal movement and tool stone access of Pre-Contact site occupants, as well as the potential for trade networks for the procurement of non-local raw material. This section presents some general descriptions for several common lithic raw materials found at the Taylor River I-III sites, followed by the results of raw material analysis for the Taylor River I site.

Rhyolite

An igneous, extrusive volcanic rock, rhyolite is compositionally identical to granite but cooled quickly on the earth's surface to produce small crystals and a homogenous mass well suited for use as tool stone (Bunker 2007). Rhyolites are somewhat common in New England – found in outcrops, erratic and boulders – and were favored by Pre-Contact peoples of all eras as a result of both regional availability and workability.

Felsite

Archaeologists use the term felsite to encompass a range of fine-grained volcanic stone types useful as tool stone and common at Pre-Contact sites across New England, typically differentiated from rhyolite by darker color and fewer crystal structures (Pough 1988:17).

Quartz

Although not as desirable a raw material as fine-grained volcanics like rhyolite and felsite, quartz – particularly more fine-grained crystal quartz – is often recovered from regional Pre-Contact sites as a result of its ready availability, durability, hardness, and capacity to produce sharp edges with minimal reduction (Bunker and Potter 1993, Luedtke 1981). Archaic-period sites show a propensity for the use of quartz; a function of reduced mobility from the preceding Paleoindian period and an increased reliance on local tool stone. However, archaeologists find extensive use of quartz during the Woodland period and has been identified among Paleoindian assemblages.

Metasedimentary and Metamorphic Stone Types

Archaeologists collected lithic artifacts of a homogenous, fine-grained metasedimentary stone from the Taylor River I and III sites. The metasedimentary lithic material exhibits a gray to tan color with muscovite/biotite inclusions visible under microscopic analysis as well as bands of an undetermined mineral. All three Taylor River site assemblages also contained specimens of a metamorphic rock similar to the metasedimentary stone but differentiated as metamorphic based on its weakly foliated structure and other physical differences. Metamorphic rocks of sedimentary or volcanic origin underlie most of southeast New Hampshire (Bradley 1964) and archaeologists observed natural cobbles and bedrock outcrops of the metasedimentary and metamorphic stones in and around the current project area to suggest the material was collected and used on-site.

<u>Taylor River I Raw Material</u>

Table 11 and Figure 69 show the distribution of all Taylor River I lithic artifacts according to type and raw material, revealing a relatively even distribution with slight preferences for the unidentified fine-grained volcanic (FGV) and metasedimentary raw materials. The absence of non-local tool stone suggests that Pre-Contact occupants relied on readily available local raw material, including the use of metasedimentary and fine-grained volcanic stones available within the current project limits. While not of excellent quality for the production of projectile points or other labor-intensive formal tools, the local stone provided an easily accessible raw material with sufficient hardness and workability for the manufacture of expedient stone tools. The relatively large quantity of raw materials – with seven distinct raw materials present in an assemblage of just 31 specimens – and paucity of primary flakes suggest that Native Americans arrived equipped with a variety of flakes or flake blanks (unworked flakes curated for future use) collected and previously reduced at another location.

Table 11. Lithic artifacts from the Taylor River I site distributed by type and raw material.

Raw Material	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Shatter	Tools	Core	Total	%Primary Flake	%Secondary Flake	% Shatter	%Hammer Stone	% Total
Felsite	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%	100%	0%	0%	3%
Fine Grained Volcanic	2	7	0	0	1	10	20%	70%	0%	0%	32%
Metamorphic	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%	100%	0%	0%	3%
Metasedimentary	2	4	3	0	1	10	20%	40%	30%	0%	32%
Quartz	0	1	4	0	0	5	0%	20%	80%	0%	16%
Rhyolite	0	2	0	1	0	3	0%	67%	0%	33%	10%
Sedimentary	0	0	0	1	0	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%
Total	4	16	7	2	2	31	13%	52%	23%	6%	**100%**

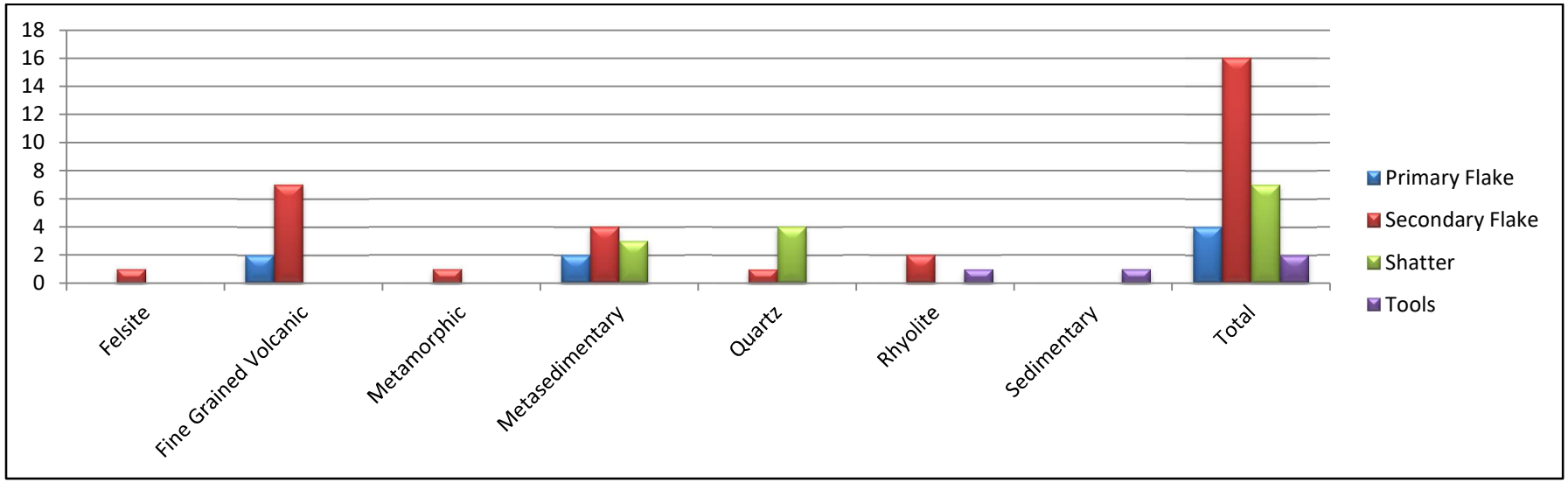


Figure 69. Lithic artifacts from the Taylor River I site distributed by type and raw material.

Other Artifacts and Fire-Cracked Rock (FCR)

The Taylor River I site assemblage includes 23 artifacts assigned to the *Other* category, a mixed assemblage of coal, coal slag, unidentified metal pieces, melted glass, faunal bone (a beaver tooth and unidentified mammal bone fragment) and fire-cracked rock specimens (Figure 70 Figure 71). Archaeologists distinguish FCR based on evidence of burning such as blackening, red to brown discoloration and irregular, often partial fractures. Pre-Contact human behaviors associated with FCR include the use of roasting platforms, the use of heated stones to boil water in ceramic or skin vessels, and the incidental heating of stones left/placed in or near a thermal feature (Cowie et al. 2012). As described in the **METHODLOGY** chapter, IAC assigned specimens of fire-cracked rock (FCR) to this category based on the absence of Pre-Contact cultural features and the potential for the FCR to result from Post-Contact land use. For example, plowing can produce the irregular fractures typical of FCR while land-clearing fire events or non-thermal oxidation can form blackened or reddened surfaces. The four FCR specimens from the Taylor River I site cannot be definitively associated with Pre-Contact activity.

Figure 70. Fire cracked rock assemblage from Taylor River I.

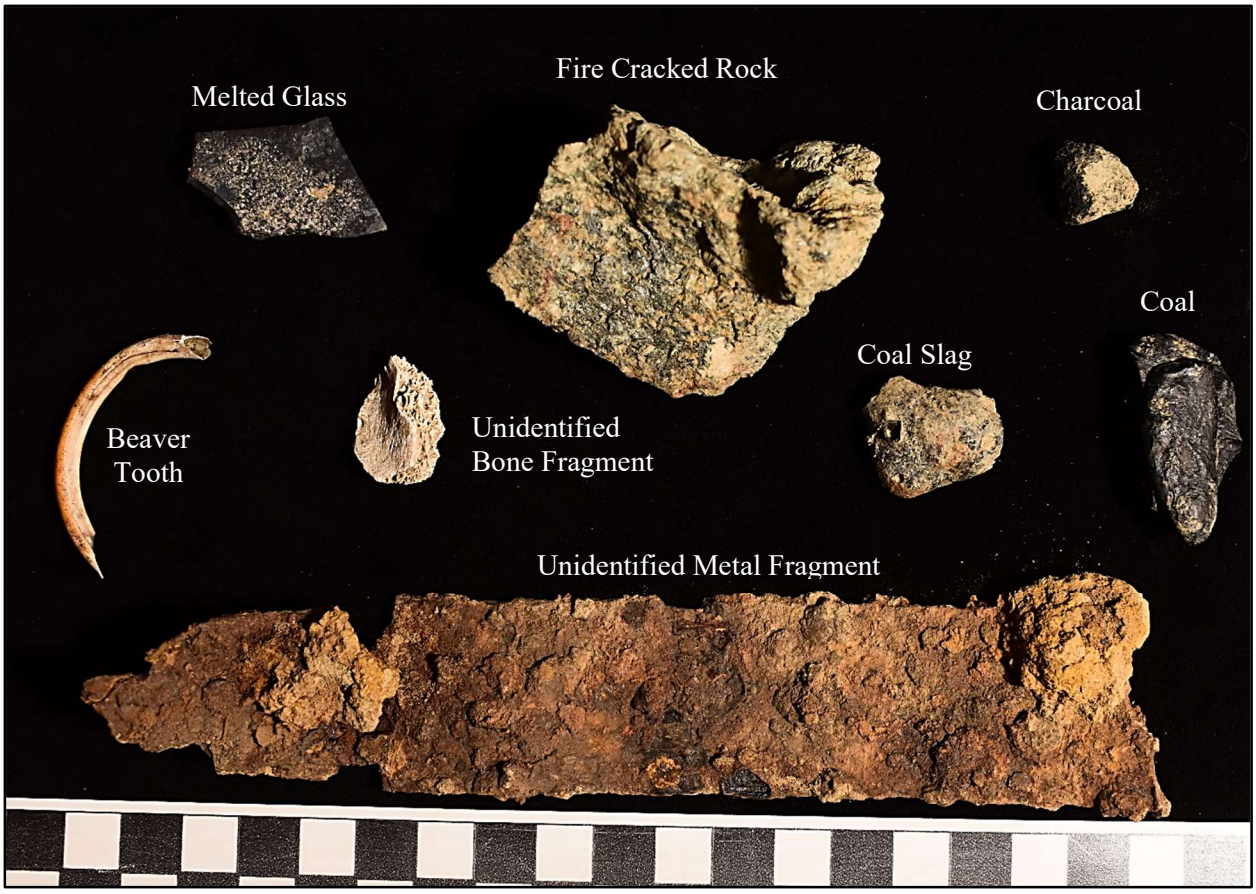


Figure 71. Sample of artifacts with the *Other* designation.

Post-Contact Artifacts

In addition to the 31 Pre-Contact artifacts, archaeologists also collected 214 Post-Contact artifacts from the Taylor River I site. Brick, machine-cut nails, window glass, bottle glass and Euroamerican ceramics – including redware, pearlware and whiteware among others – dominate the Post-Contact assemblage that also includes modern items such as auto safety glass, plastic and mirror glass (Figure 72 andFigure 73). The content and distribution of the historic Post-Contact artifacts are consistent with cultural material present at the site from incidental deposition during centuries of plowing and fertilizing, while the modern items result from ongoing recreational and private land use.

Figure 72. A sample of Post-Contact architectural artifacts from Taylor River I, including nails, glass and brick fragments.

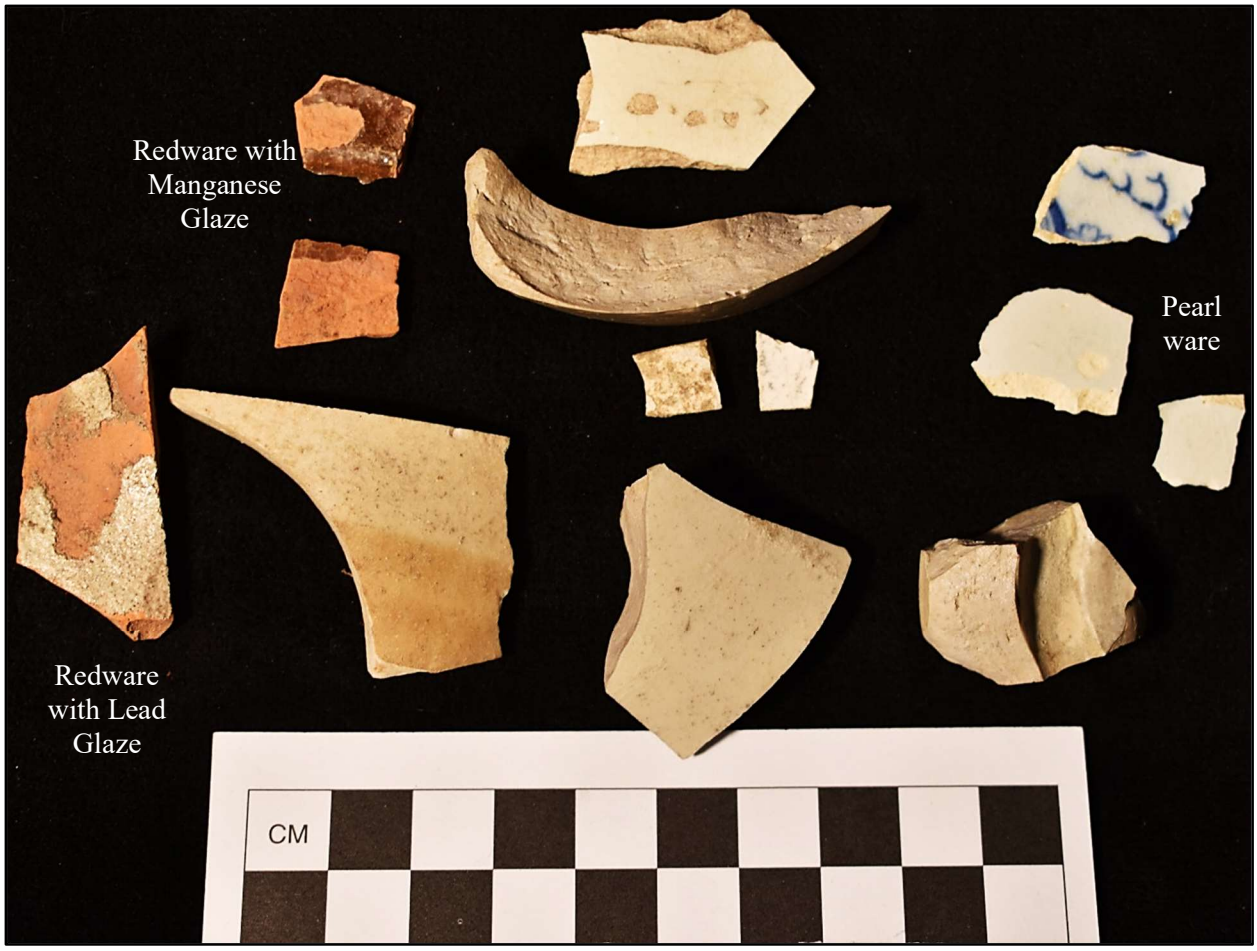


Figure 73. A sample of Post-Contact ceramics from Taylor River I.

Artifact Summary

Phase IB and Phase II testing at the Taylor River I site yielded a 31-specimen Pre-Contact artifact assemblage dominated by debitage (n = 27) and indicative of an ephemeral Native American lithic workshop. Analysis suggests that Pre-Contact peoples used a combination of natural tool stone readily available at the site and curated raw material to fashion expedient tools for use in the collection of floral and faunal consumables. The assemblage also includes 214 Post-Contact artifacts and 23 *Other* specimens associated with more recent agricultural land use, however, archaeologists found no evidence of Euroamerican archaeological resources at the site.

Spatial Analysis and Archaeological Integrity

Figure 57 shows the horizontal distribution of cultural material at the Taylor River I site, with testholes color-coded according to observed soil conditions. The yellow polygon in the site plan shows the site limits as established using the distribution of Pre-Contact artifacts to encompass an area of approximately 864 m^2 (9,300 ft^2). Archaeologists documented three general soil sequences at the site and established that while Post-Contact land use has impacted the distribution of Pre-Contact cultural deposit, sufficient archaeological integrity remains to suggest that the paucity of Native American artifacts is more a function of ephemeral Pre-Contact activity than post-occupational disturbance.

The vast majority of the 41 testholes excavated at the site during the Phase IB and Phase II surveys showed a surface plow zone atop a natural soil sequence, with past disturbance across much of the site limited to the effects of plowing on the uppermost soil strata. A typical profile for the Taylor River I site included an Ap horizon of loose to moderately compact, pale brown (10YR 6/3) to brown (10YR 5/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine to very fine sandy loam with less than 5% sub-angular gravels. The Ap horizon tops a B horizon of loose to moderately compact yellowish brown to light olive brown (10YR 5/6 to 2.5Y 5/6) fine sandy loam or loamy fine sand with less than 5% sub-angular gravel. A BC horizon of light yellowish brown to pale yellow (2.5Y 6/4-7/4) loamy fine sand, loosely to moderately compact, separates the B and C horizons, the latter composed of pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) very fine sand with loose to moderate compaction and les than 5% sub-angular gravels (Figure 74-Figure 76). Several testholes revealed distinct B_1 horizon and B_2 horizons, no surprise considering the site location within a dynamic and active alluvial environment (Figure 77). Some testholes showed a thin surface Ap horizon to suggest some degree of terrain modification, however, these disturbances were also of limited vertical extent.

Isolated testholes, primarily along the southern site limits, revealed Ap horizons directly atop BC or C horizons with no distinct B-horizon strata. The absent B horizons could result from centuries of plowing that has thoroughly mixed the B horizon into the Ap stratum (Figure 78) or could result from topographic modification as suggested by the thin Ap horizon in Figure 79. Such evidence for more significant disturbance is rare, however, and agricultural activity is the primary form of Post-Contact disturbance at the Taylor River I site.

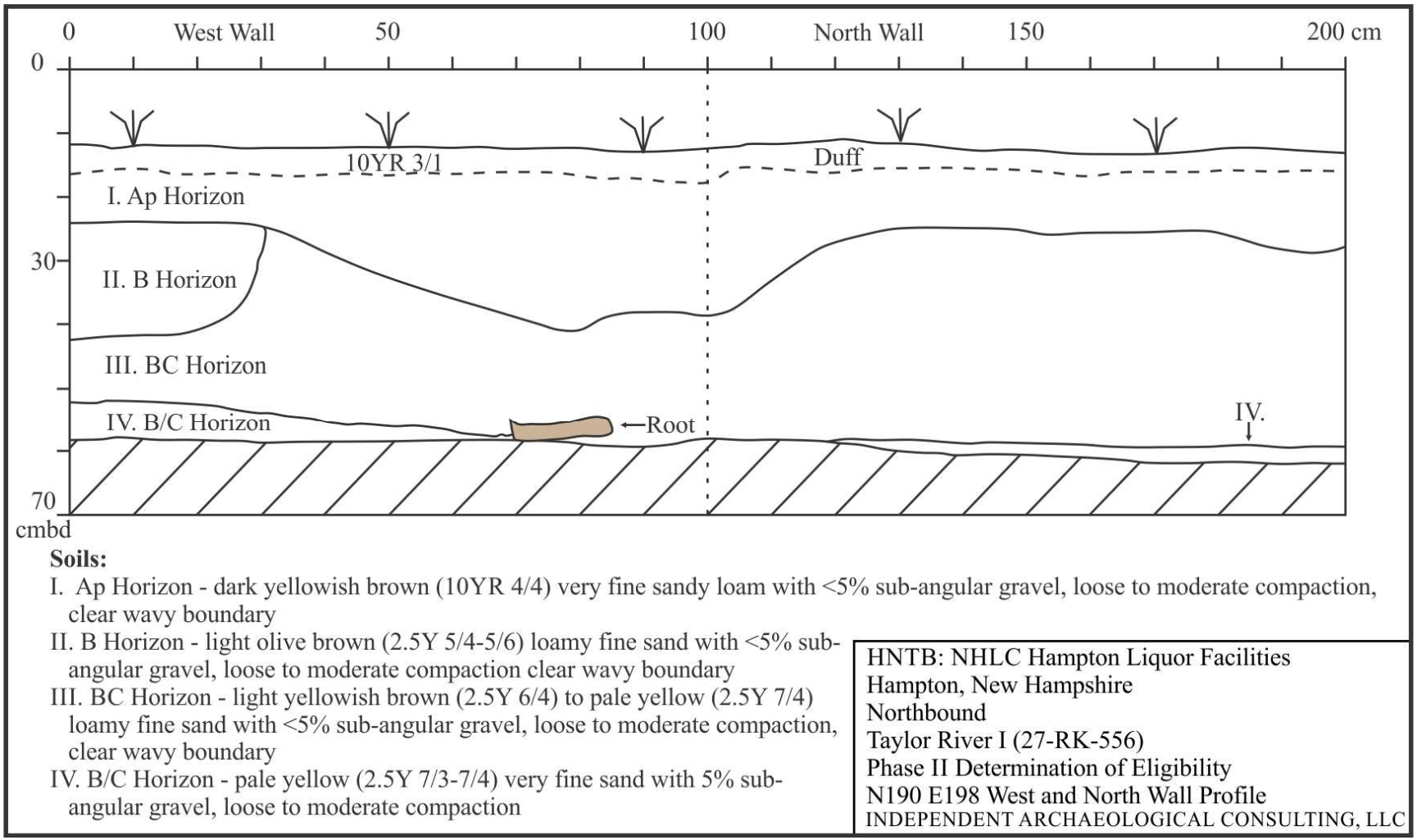


Figure 74. West and north wall of N190 E198 showing a typical soil sequence.

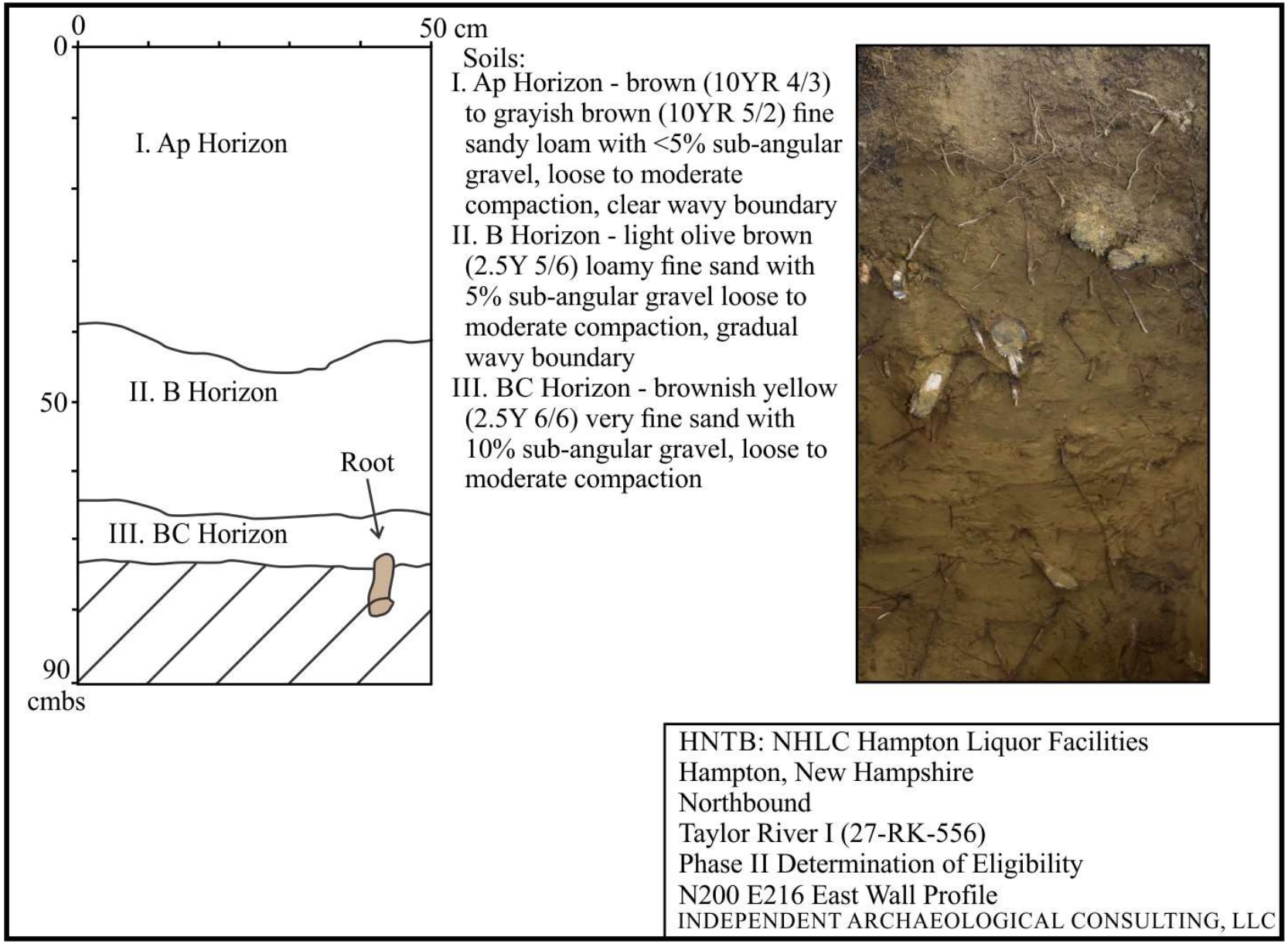


Figure 75. East wall of N200 E216 showing a typical soil sequence.

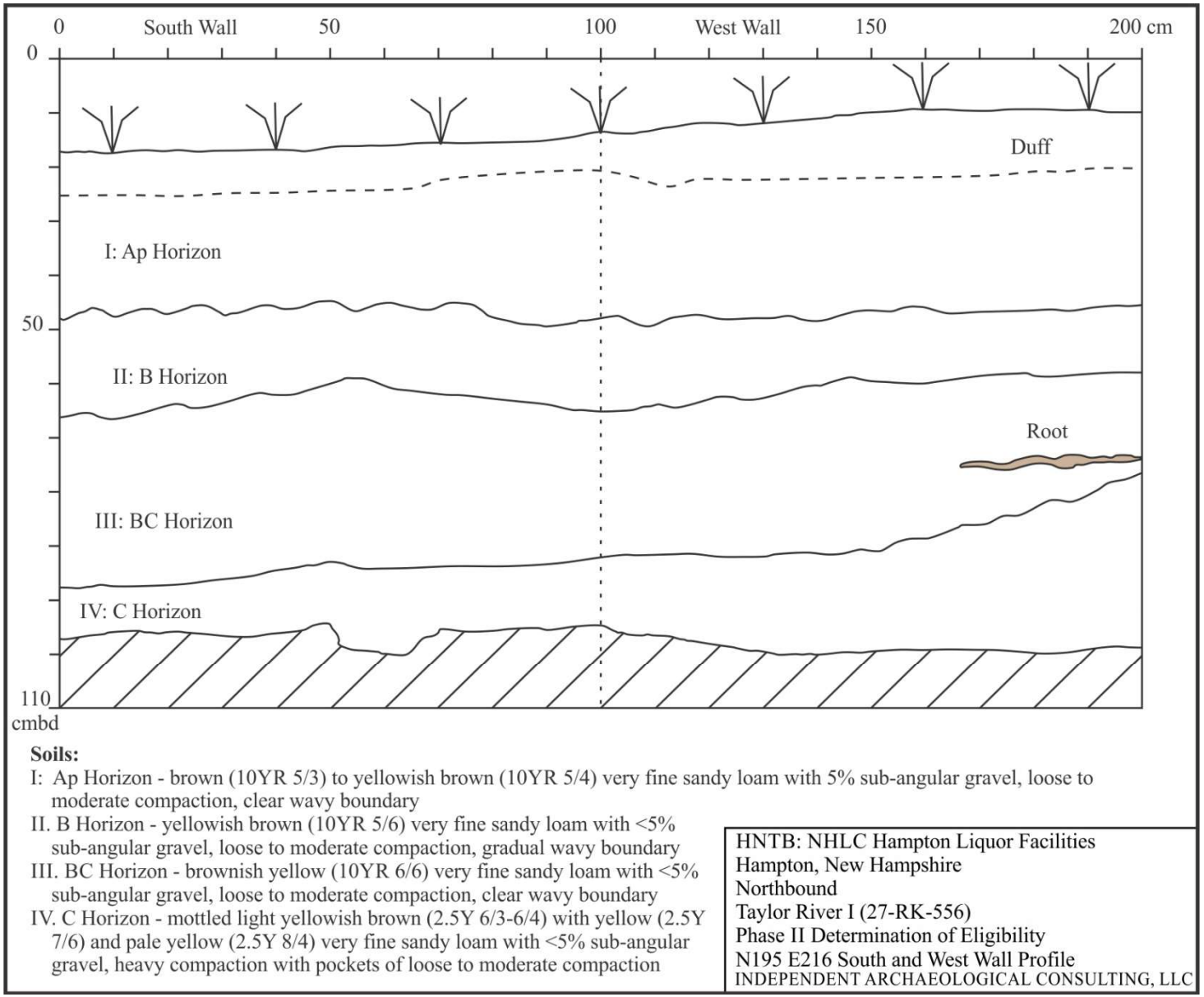


Figure 76. South and west profile of N195 E216 showing a typical soil sequence.

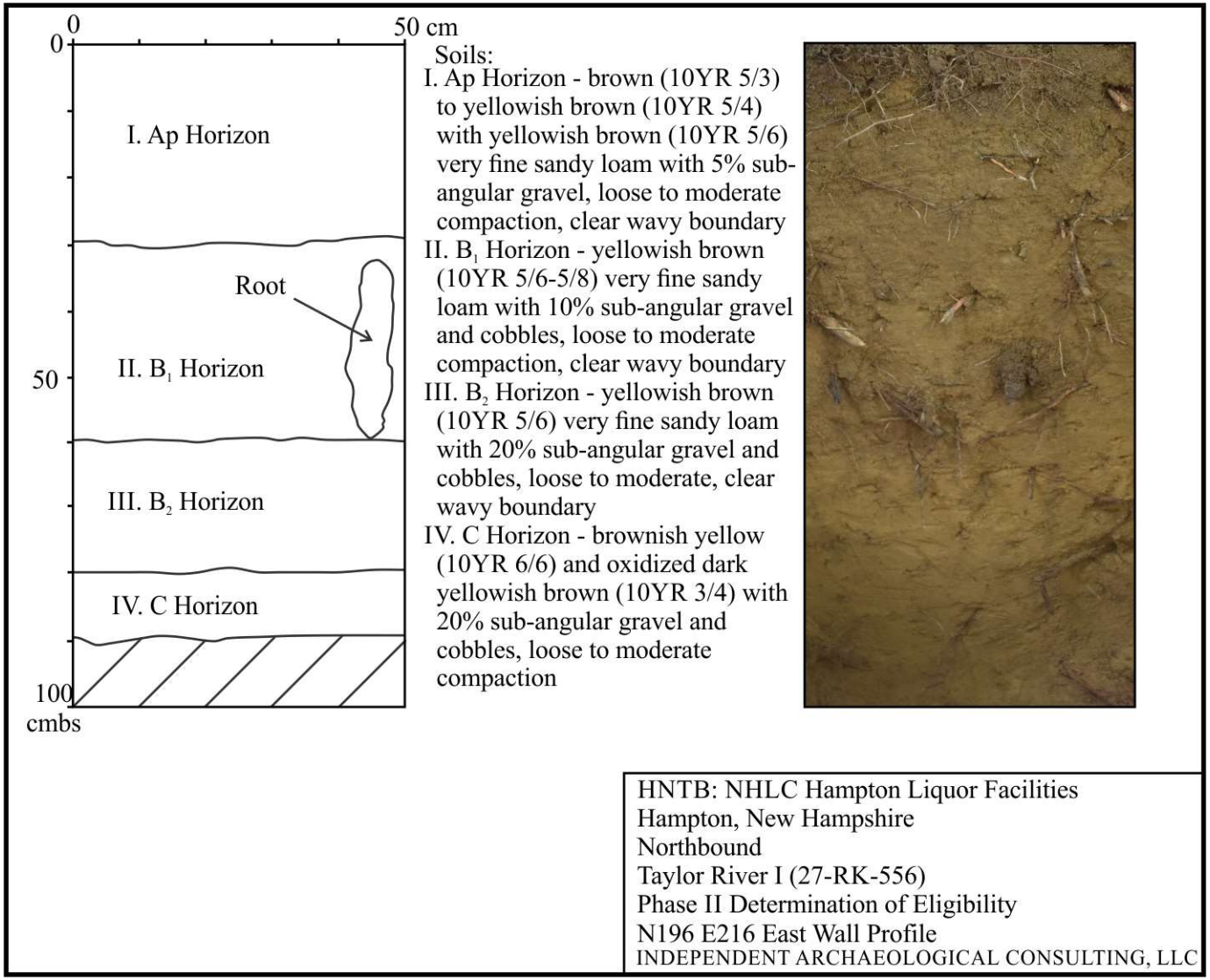


Figure 77. East wall of N196 E216 showing a B_1 and B_2 horizon sequence.

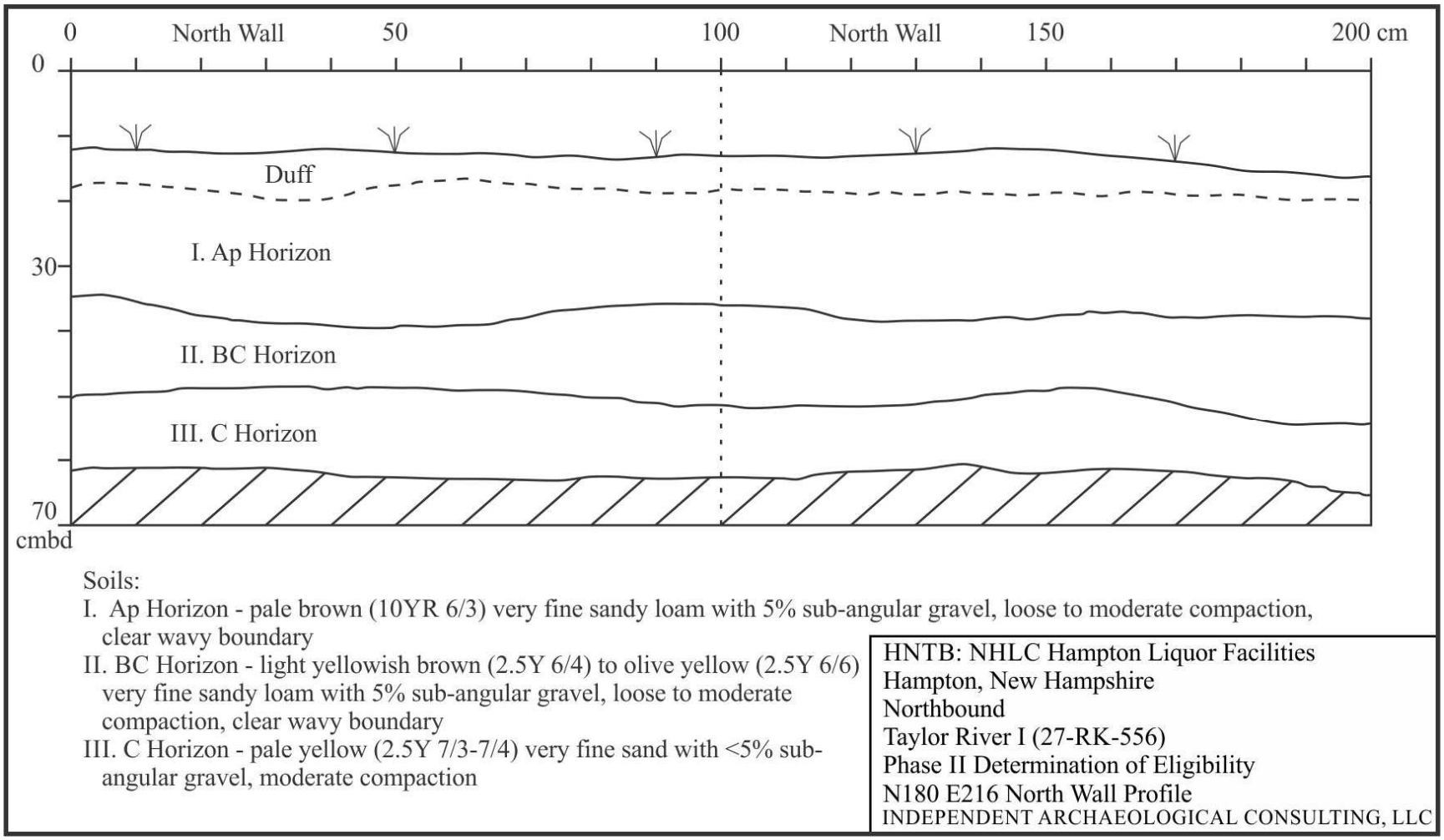


Figure 78. North wall of N180 E216 showing the absence of a B horizon.

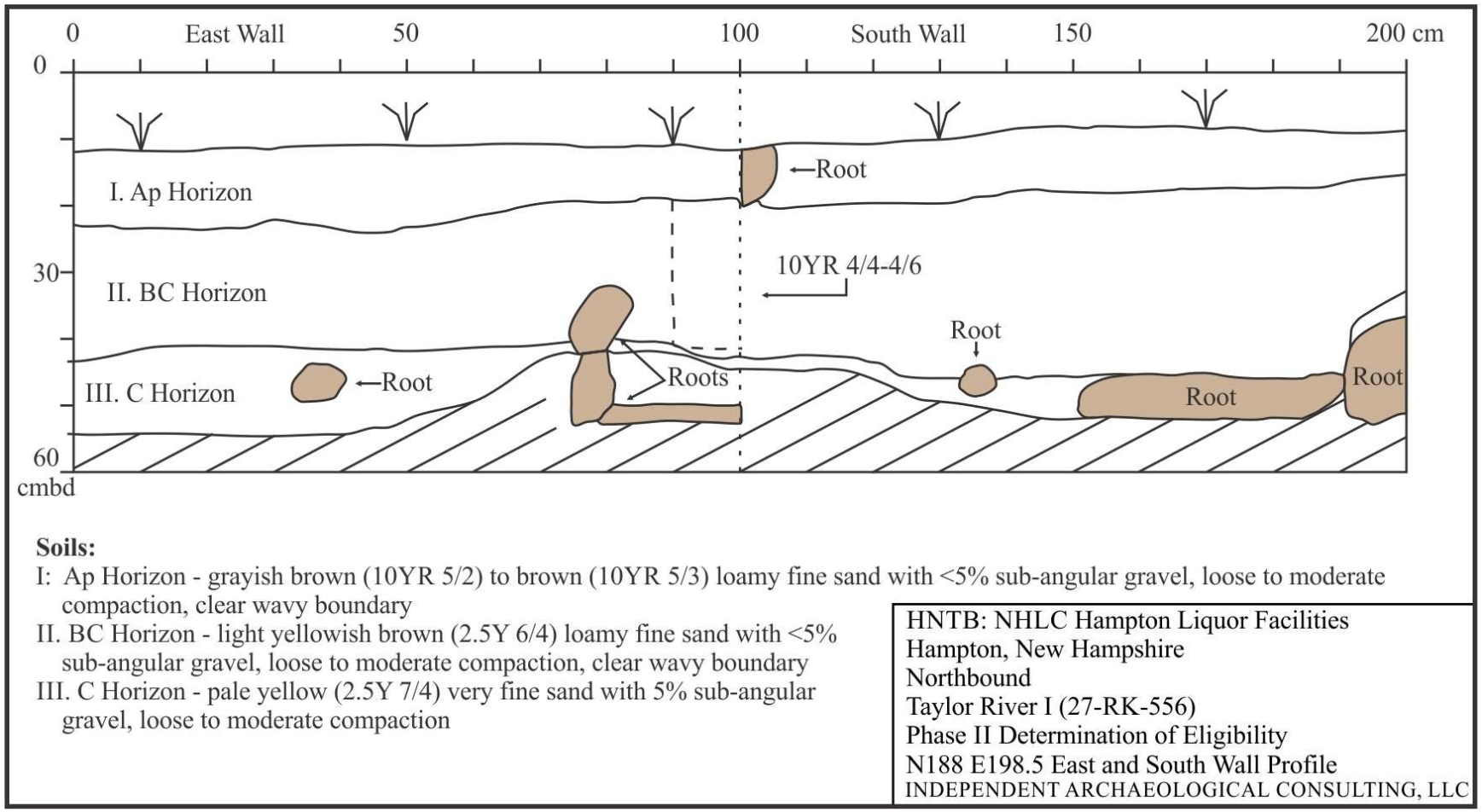


Figure 79. East and south wall of N188 E198.5 showing a thin Ap horizon atop natural subsoil.

Plowing has obviously affected the horizontal distribution of Pre-Contact artifacts at the Taylor River I site and obscured any indications of spatially distinct activity loci, however, the vertical distribution of Pre-Contact artifacts indicates suitable archaeological integrity to preserve cultural deposits despite the agricultural land use. Archaeologists collected 16 Pre-Contact artifacts, just over half the total Pre-Contact assemblage at 52%, from B or BC horizons and the remaining 48% (n = 15) from the overlying plow zone (Table 12). This vertical distribution indicates that while plowing is evident across the site, buried and high-integrity site components remain intact beneath the maximum vertical extent of the plow disturbance.

Table 12. Vertical distribution of Pre-Contact artifacts at the Taylor River I site.

Stratum	**Pre-C Total**	**%**
Ap Horizon	15	48%
B or BC Horizons	16	52%
	31	**100%**

Soil Summary

Phase IB and Phase II excavations at the Taylor River I site confirmed that centuries of agricultural activity have impacted the archaeological integrity of the natural landscape, but the paucity of Native American artifacts is not purely a function of significant Post-Contact terrain alterations. While plow disturbance is clear across the site as the surface Ap horizon, Pre-Contact cultural deposits exist within natural soils beneath the maximum plow extent that appear undisturbed by Post-Contact activity. Plowing affects the horizontal distribution of cultural material, however, IAC found no evidence of large-scale soil removal that would have impacted the *quantity or presence/absence* of Native American artifacts. Considering the observed soil integrity, the absence of cultural features or sizeable artifact deposits reflects an ephemeral Native American activity episode as opposed to significant Post-Contact disturbance to the site.

Taylor River I Site Interpretations and Recommendations

IAC's comprehensive analysis of the Phase IB and Phase II data indicates that the Taylor River I site encompasses a short-term lithic workshop locus devoted to the production of expedient tools from locally available lithic raw materials. Native Americans arrived at the shoreline terrace and conducted early-stage lithic reduction using both curated tool stone (e.g. rhyolite, felsite, quartz) as well as metasedimentary and metamorphic raw material collected at the site. The absence of late-stage formal tools or debitage types associated with their production is consistent with the on-site manufacture of informal tools for immediate use in the collection and processing of consumables from the surrounding environment. Attributes of the complete biface collected from the site indicate that its maker intentionally discarded the implement after reaching a terminal reduction stage, and IAC found no indications for on-site biface production or maintenance.

As indicated in the research questions and site-specific responses below, additional archaeological investigation at the Taylor River I site is unlikely to contribute to a better understanding of Native American lifeways in Pre-Contact New Hampshire. The site lacks datable material or diagnostic artifacts to indicate temporal association and similarly lacks cultural features with a potential to provide data on resource consumption and occupation seasonality. **Based on this limited data potential, IAC recommends the Taylor River I site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey.**

1. What is the archaeological integrity of Native American and/or Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site?
   The site retains sufficient archaeological integrity to yield reliable data on Pre-Contact land use.

2. When did Native American and/or Euroamerican people occupy the site?
   The site lacks datable deposits or diagnostic artifacts to establish temporal association.

3. Are cultural features present at the site? If so, what is their spatial distribution?
   Archaeologists identified no definitive cultural features at the site.

4. Does the site retain evidence of intact artifact distributions, structures or other cultural features that may elucidate the size, organization, or occupation tenure of the Native Americans or Euroamericans occupants?
   Archaeologists found no deposits capable of providing data on groups size, organization or occupation tenure.

5. Do artifacts and/or features provide data to clarify the type and purpose of human activity at the site?
   The Pre-Contact site assemblage is consistent with a short-term lithic workshop locus for the production of expedient tools.

6. Does the site retain artifact deposits or other data that could reveal the subsistence practices of the group (or groups) that occupied the site? Can floral or faunal samples be tied to seasonal use of the location?
   Archaeologists found no deposits or cultural features to provide data on subsistence practices or seasonality.

The Taylor River II Site (27-RK-557)

Archaeologists preliminarily defined the Taylor River II site (27-RK-557) to encompass the Pre-Contact-positive Transect 6 STPs T6-8 and T6-15 in SA-2 along with their associated bracket testholes. The site occupies a level shoreline terrace along the northern bank of the Taylor River salt marsh with ready access to the rich resource base of the river and its surrounding estuarine wetlands (Figure 80-Figure 83; see Figure 37). Unlike the Taylor River I, Taylor River III and S. Page Homestead sites, the Taylor River II site is located in an area of clear and significant Post-Contact terrain modification as evidenced by the massive fill prism beneath the extant NHLC facility parking area that lines the northern edge of the tested area (Figure 84 and Figure 85). The Phase IB assemblage included five Pre-Contact artifacts comprised of a single primary flake and four secondary flakes – including two specimens collected from natural subsoils beneath the Ap horizon – and suggested a potential for informative Native American cultural deposits related to Pre-Contact activity within the current project area (Appendix C).

The Phase II effort at the Taylor River II site included the excavation of 42 STPs to better define the site limits and expose deposits or features for further investigation. All 42 STPs proved negative and IAC found no additional artifacts or potential cultural features. Crewmembers therefore excavated a TU adjacent to the two initial positive STPs T6-8 and T6-15, however, these two TUs were also negative. The Phase IB and Phase II testing yielded a combined assemblage of just five Pre-Contact artifacts and three specimens of Post-Contact cultural material from a combined excavated area of 12.5 m^2 (135 ft^2) as shown in Figure 86; Table 13.

Soil conditions at the Taylor River II site indicate areas of past ground disturbance that have compromised the archaeological integrity of natural soils in portions of the site, however, archaeologists documented sufficient archaeological integrity to hypothesize that the paucity of Pre-Contact cultural material is more a function of Native American activity at the site than Post-Contact disturbance. The presence of just five early to mid-stage debitage specimens suggests extremely short-term lithic-reduction episodes and the production of expedient tools for immediate use in the procurement or processing of floral and faunal consumables. Like the Taylor River I site, testing exposed no cultural features indicative of an occupation tenure that spanned multiple days and archaeologists found no diagnostic artifacts to identify the chronological association of the activity episodes. The Taylor River II site encompasses ephemeral lithic workshop loci with little potential to inform on Native American land-use within the project area.

Figure 80. Overview of the salt marsh edge (marked by marsh grass) at the Taylor River II site, view south.

Figure 81. Conditions along the terrace edge overlooking the salt marsh, view southeast.

Figure 82. Landscape conditions at the northern end of the Taylor River II site, view south.

Figure 83. Landscape conditions at the southern end of the Taylor River II site, view north.

Figure 84. Base of the NHLC facility fill prism, view north.

Figure 85. Profile of the NHLC facility fill prism, view northwest.

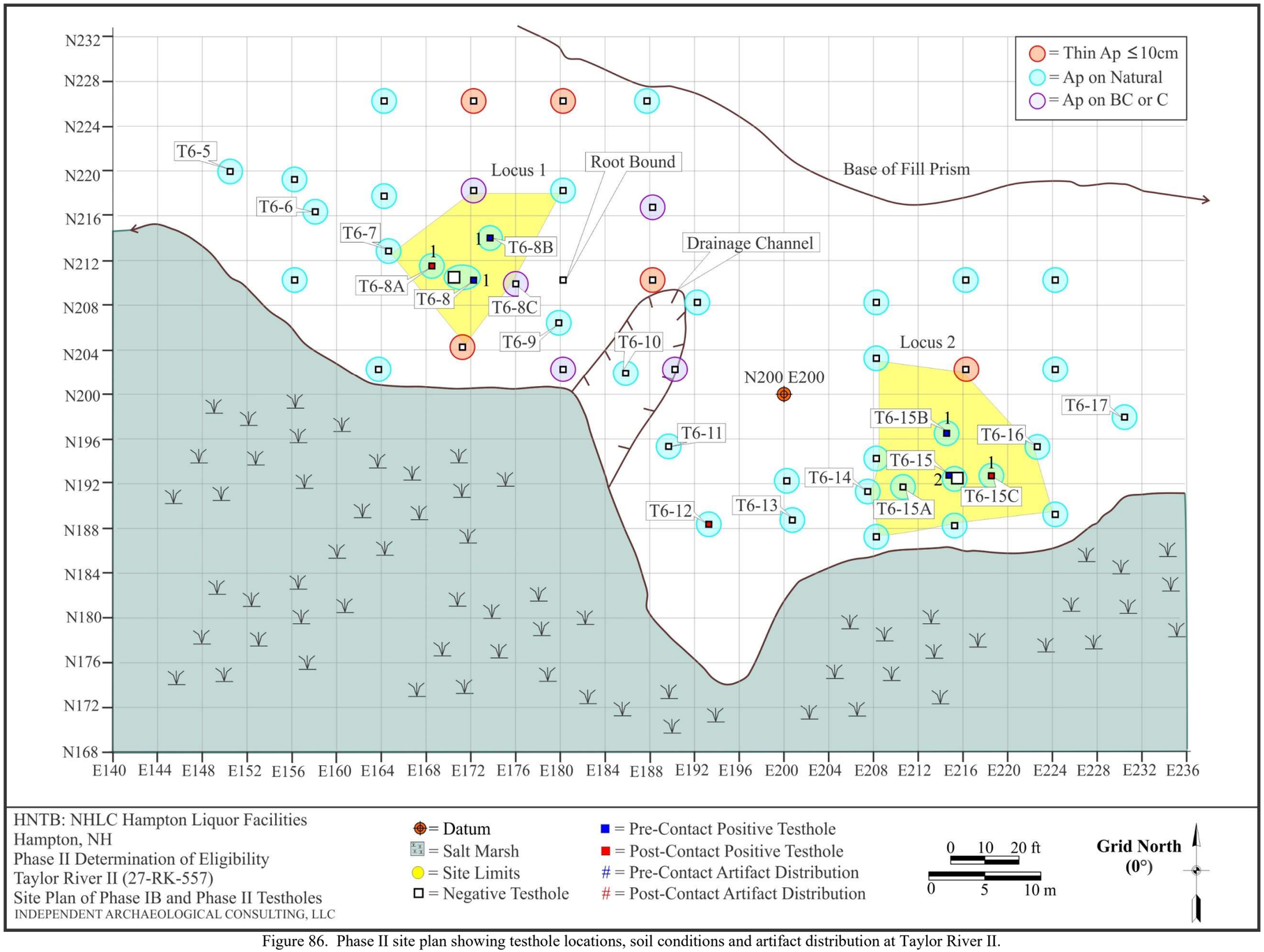


Figure 86. Phase II site plan showing testhole locations, soil conditions and artifact distribution at Taylor River II.

Table 13. Combined Phase IB and Phase II testhole tally for Taylor River II.

#	Testhole	Phase	Testhole Size	Pos.	Neg.	Pre-C	Post-C	Other	Artifact Total
1	T6-8	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
2	T6-8A	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
3	T6-8B	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
4	T6-8C	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
5	T6-9	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
6	T6-10	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
7	T6-11	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
8	T6-12	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
9	T6-13	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
10	T6-14	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
11	T6-15	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		2	0	0	2
12	T6-15A	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
13	T6-15B	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
14	T6-15C	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
15	N187 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
16	N188 E215	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
17	N189 E224	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
18	N192 E200	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
19	N194 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
20	N202 E164	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
21	N202 E180	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
22	N202 E190	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
23	N202 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
24	N202 E224	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
25	N203 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
26	N204 E171	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
27	N208 E192	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
28	N208 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
29	N210 E156	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
30	N210 E180	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
31	N210 E188	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
32	N210 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
33	N210 E224	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
34	N216.5 E188	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
35	N218 E164	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
36	N218 E172	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
37	N218 E180	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
38	N219 E156	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
39	N226 E164	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
40	N226 E172	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
41	N226 E180	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
42	N226 E187.5	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
43	N192 E215	II	1 m x 1 m		X	0	0	0	0
44	N210 E171	II	1 m x 1 m		X	0	0	0	0
	Total		**12.5 m²**	**7**	**38**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**8**

Pre-Contact Artifacts

IAC collected just five debitage specimens from the Taylor River II site as shown in Table 14 and Figure 87. Although small and impacted by Post-Contact disturbances, the assemblage nonetheless offers some preliminary but valid data about Pre-Contact activity. Rhyolite is available from various sources across New England but none are situated proximal to the NHLC project area, and therefore the dominance of rhyolite specimens indicates that Native Americans arrived at the site location equipped with curated high-quality lithic raw material. The absence of bifacial tools or the physical evidence of their production suggests that, like at the Taylor River I site, the manufacture and use of projectile points or other formal tool types was not a primary activity for Pre-Contact peoples at the Taylor River II site.

The single metasedimentary secondary flake also suggests that site occupants were not averse to using lower-quality but readily available lithic material collected from the immediate environment. As discussed in the preceding Taylor River I section, analysis suggests that the metasedimentary and metamorphic stone types found at all three Taylor River sites reflect the on-site collection and use of these naturally occurring lithic materials. Crewmembers observed dense deposits of angular and sub-angular cobbles of the metasedimentary and metamorphic stones along the shoreline in both SAs 1 and 2. While more difficult to predictably flake than the finer-grained and more vitreous (glassier) rhyolite, the metasedimentary and metamorphic stones nonetheless offered a hard and easily procured tool stone suitable for the on-site production of informal edged tools.

Table 14. Five Pre-Contact artifacts collected from the Taylor River II site.

Testhole	**Material**	**Type**	**Total**
T6-8	Metasedimentary	Secondary Flake	1
T6-8B	Rhyolite	Secondary Flake	1
T6-15	Rhyolite	Secondary Flake	1
T6-15	Rhyolite	Primary Flake	1
T6-15B	Rhyolite	Secondary Flake	1
		Total	**5**

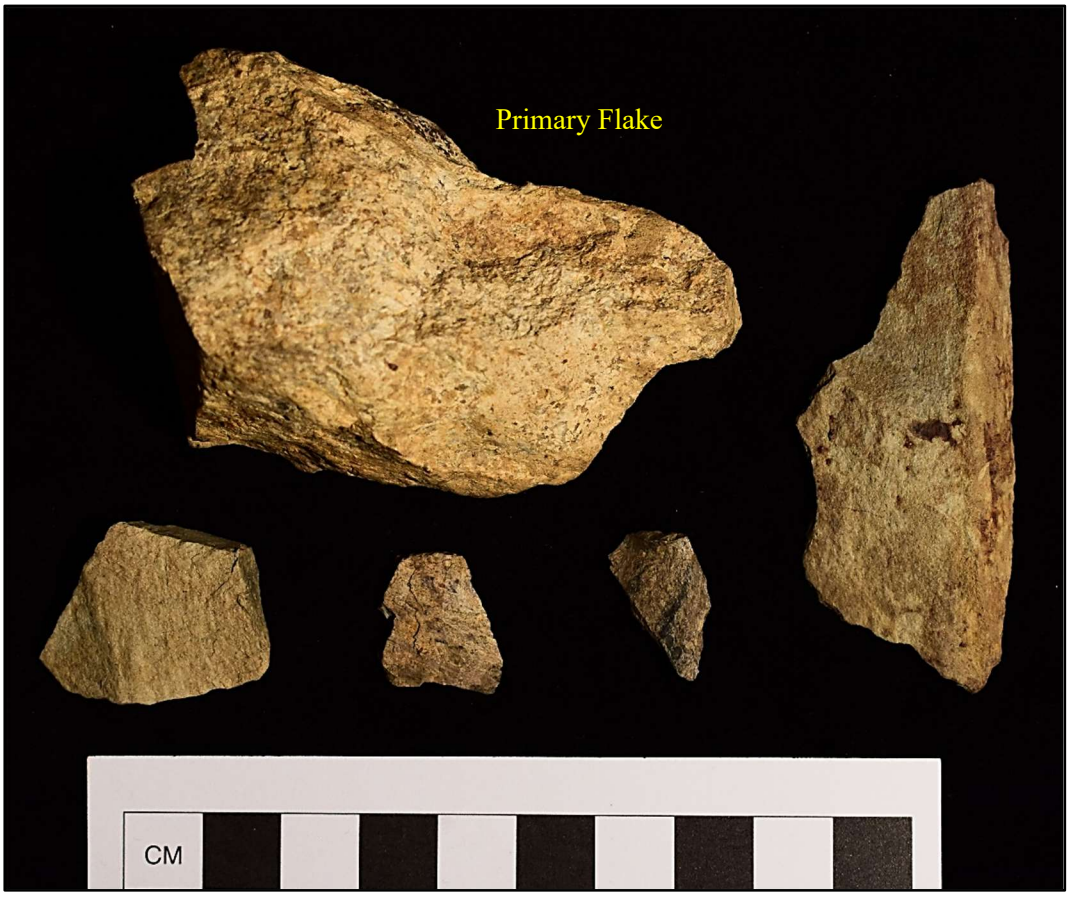


Figure 87. Five debitage specimens from Taylor River II (four secondary flakes not labeled).

Post-Contact Artifacts

The small Taylor River II assemblage includes three Post-Contact specimens in addition to the five Pre-Contact artifacts. The Post-Contact assemblage consists of one wire nail, one nail too corroded for identification, and a single brick fragment (Figure 88). The presence of just three Post-Contact artifacts could result from less-intensive Euroamerican agricultural use of the shoreline terrace in the site area, more recent Post-Contact landscape modification that has affected the quantity and distribution of Post-Contact artifacts in the plow zone, or some combination of these two likely contributing factors.

Figure 88. A sample of Post-Contact artifacts from Taylor River II.

Artifact Summary

IAC's Phase IB and Phase II fieldwork at the Taylor River II site yielded a combined assemblage of just five Pre-Contact debitage specimens and three Post-Contact artifacts. Although small and likely impacted by proximal Post-Contact development, the quantity, raw material and type distribution of the five debitage specimens suggest that Native Americans brought curated and previously prepared rhyolite to the site, conducted minimal lithic reduction to produce usable informal tools from this raw material as well as lower-quality but easily procured metasedimentary stones, then left the site after the completion of their task. The three-specimen Post-Contact assemblage could result from a range of Post-Contact behaviors but does not indicate the presence of a Euroamerican site component.

Spatial Analysis and Archaeological Integrity

Figure 86 shows all excavated testholes and associated artifact distributions in and near the Taylor River II site, color-coded according to soil conditions. The distribution of high-integrity soils and artifacts suggests that the site was subject to two spatially and potentially temporally distinct activity episodes designated as Locus 1 and Locus 2, with a combined site area of approximately 298 m² (3,208 ft²) as delineated by the yellow polygons. Much of the site, including Locus 2, exhibits suitable archaeological integrity to provide viable if limited archaeological data, however, topographic modification in around Locus 1 has impacted the quantity and distribution of Pre-Contact artifacts.

Thirty-eight of the testholes in Figure 86 revealed a surface plow zone atop a natural subsoil sequence typical for the site. The surface plow zone or Ap horizon consists of very dark grayish brown to dark

yellowish brown (10YR 3/2-4/4) very fine sandy loam with less than 5% sub-angular gravel and loose to moderate compaction. A B horizon of loose to moderately compact, yellowish brown to olive yellow (10YR 5/6 to 2.5Y 6/6) loamy fine sand with less than 5% sub-angular gravel stretches from the base of the Ap horizon to the underlying BC horizon. The BC horizon formed the basal stratum in most of the testholes, composed of moderately compact, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) loamy fine sand with less than 5% sub-angular gravel (Figure 89). Isolated testholes exposed a C horizon of pale yellow to yellow (2.5Y 7/4-7/6) very fine sand beneath the BC horizon, with moderate to heavy compaction and less than 5% sub-angular gravel (Figure 90). While Post-Contact land use has clearly impacted the surface stratum in this typical site soil sequence, the disturbance is of insufficient vertical extent to completely eliminate any potential for informative archaeological deposits as evidenced by the Pre-Contact artifacts in natural subsoils beneath the Ap Horizon.

The remaining 10 testholes at the Taylor River II site showed more significant disturbance than plowing visible in the surface Ap horizon. Five Phase II STPs – N202 E216, N204 E171, N210 E188, N226 E172 and N226 E180 – showed a surface plow zone noticeably thinner than the blue-coded testholes with an average ending depth of just 10 cm (4 in) below ground surface (bgs), significantly thinner than the 23-cm (9.0-in) average Ap horizon thickness documented in the 39 blue-coded testholes (Figure 91). The thin Ap horizon suggests some degree of soil removal or redistribution, large-scale terrain modifications that, unlike plowing, can completely remove archaeological deposits from the landscape.

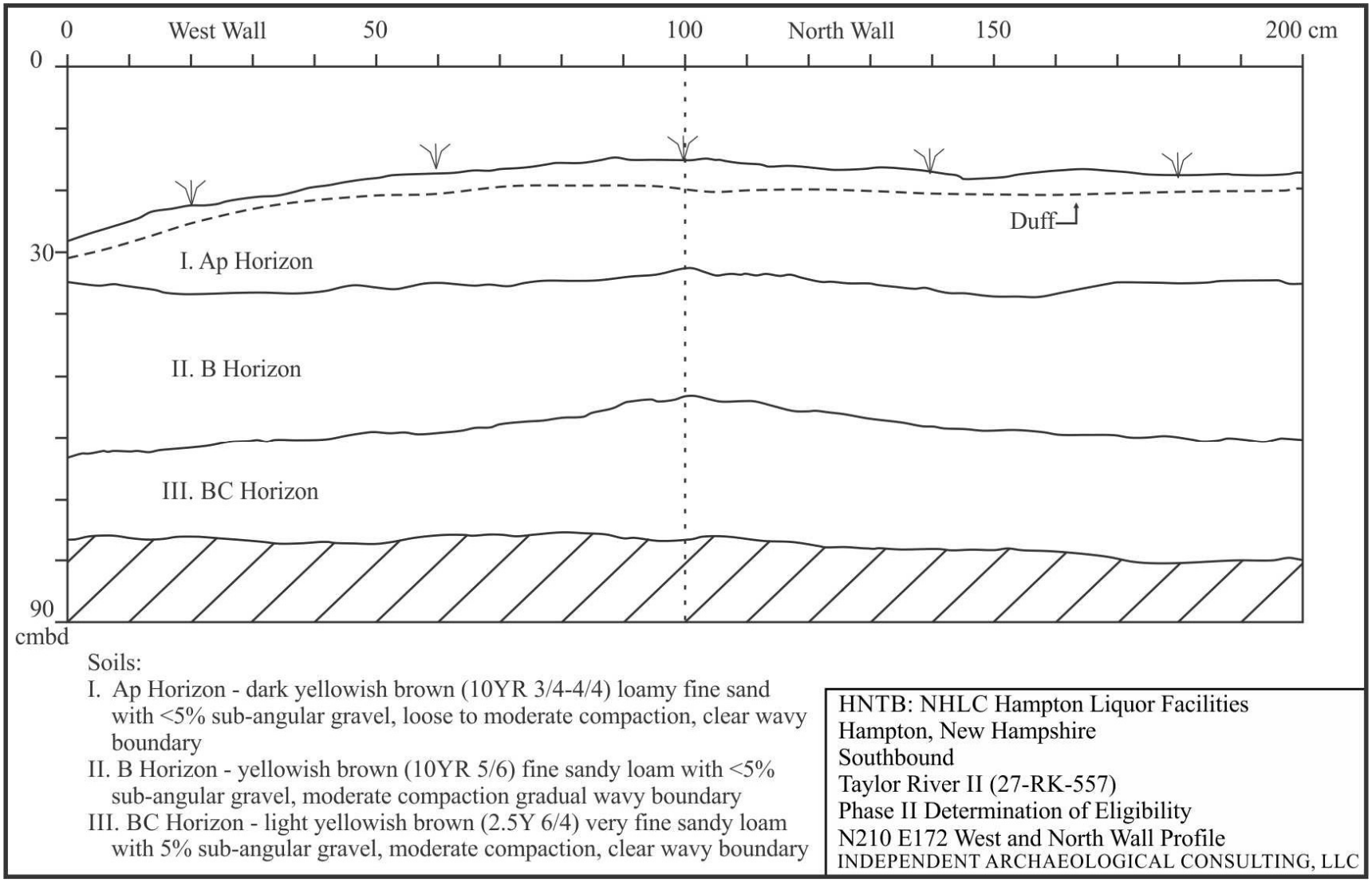


Figure 89. West and north wall of N210 E172 showing a typical soil sequence.

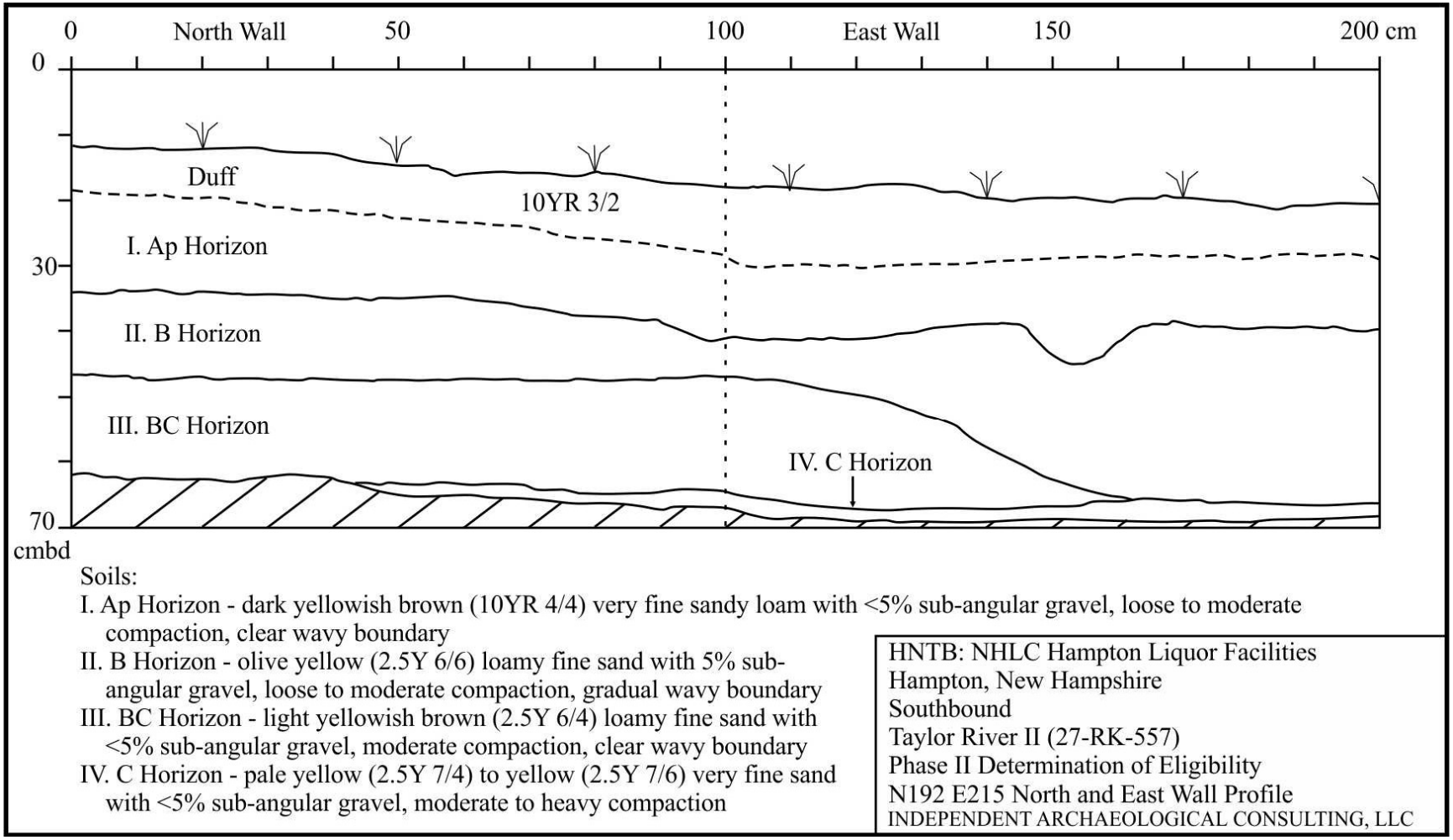


Figure 90. North and east wall of N192 E215 showing the presence of a BC horizon atop the C horizon.

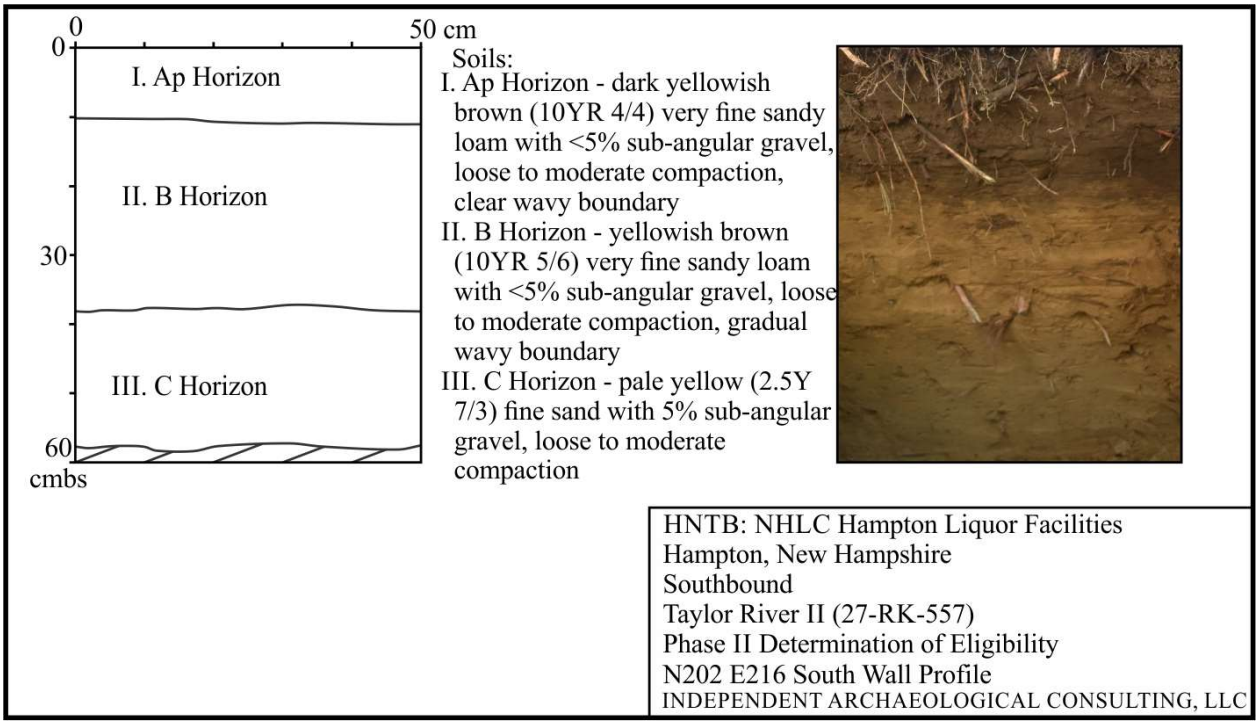


Figure 91. South wall of N202 E216 showing a thin Ap horizon atop natural subsoil.

Such landscape alteration is even more substantial in the five purple-coded testholes: T6-8C, N202 E180, N202 E190, N210 E180 and N216.5 E188. Archaeologists observed thin surface duff layers or AO horizons directly atop the natural BC or C horizons in all five testholes (Figure 92). The thin AO horizon, absent B horizon, and shallow BC or C horizons are consistent with substantial soil removal. Past topographic modification has stripped away the Ap horizon and B horizon along with any potential Pre-Contact cultural material contained therein. The purple-coded testholes cluster around Locus 1 and the drainage channel that separates the two loci, a distribution that suggests the disturbance is related to improving drainage/runoff across the terrace and likely occurred during construction of the extant NHLC facility just north of the site.

The overall low artifact quantity, evident past ground disturbance and vertical distribution of Native American artifacts indicates little potential for the Taylor River II site to yield additional archaeological data. Although archaeologists collected two Native American artifacts from natural subsoils below the Ap horizon during the Phase IB survey, the Phase II testing produced no additional artifacts and confirmed significant terrain alteration across portions of the site around Locus 1. Soil profiles suggest Locus 2 was subject to only plow disturbance, however, focused investigation of the deposit yielded just three artifacts (none from the Phase II testholes) that indicate low data potential despite better archaeological integrity than Locus 1.

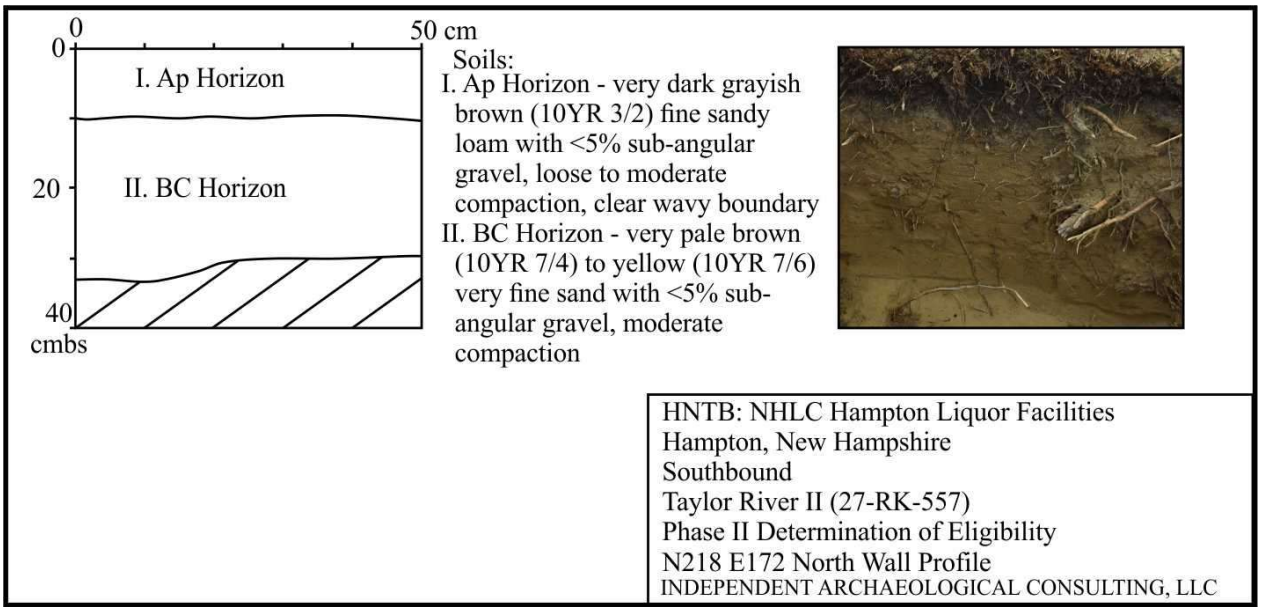


Figure 92. North N218 E172 showing a thin duff atop natural subsoil.

Soil Summary

IAC's multi-phase archaeological investigation at the Taylor River II site revealed varied archaeological integrity across the tested area and the two spatially distinct artifact loci designated as Locus 1 and Locus 2. Testholes around Locus 1 exposed soil removal and other large-scale disturbances that have compromised the archaeological integrity of the Native American cultural deposit. The Locus 2 testholes revealed less-significant disturbance from plowing but only yielded three non-diagnostic debitage specimens. The degree of past disturbance and soil removal precludes any definitive statements about Native American lifeways at the Taylor River II site, however, the type, low quantity and restricted distribution of debitage at the site suggests a location subject to only ephemeral Native American activity.

Taylor River II Site Interpretations and Recommendations

Phase IB and Phase II data from the Taylor River II site suggest that, like Taylor River I to the northwest, the site was the location of only short-term Native American land use for the production of expedient tools from both curated high-quality rhyolite and metasedimentary stones collected from the immediate area. The presence of the two spatially distinct artifact deposits Locus 1 and Locus 2 could mark temporally distinct activity episodes, however, unlike the Taylor River I site with disturbance limited to agricultural activity, archaeologists observed significant topographic modification that has compromised the archaeological integrity of portions of the site.

The Phase II research questions and responses below clarify why IAC recommends the Taylor River II site as not eligible for the NRHP. IAC found no diagnostic artifacts or cultural features with datable components to identify temporal association, documented substantial terrain alteration in portions of the site, and collected a small debitage assemblage with little potential to augment the archaeological database regarding regional Pre-Contact settlement and resource consumption. **IAC therefore recommends the Taylor River II site as not eligible for the NRHP and further recommends no additional archaeological survey of the Pre-Contact cultural resource.**

1. What is the archaeological integrity of Native American and/or Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site?
   Integrity varies across the site, with portions around Locus 1 subject to significant terrain alteration and compromised archaeological integrity.

2. When did Native American and/or Euroamerican people occupy the site?
   The site lacks datable deposits or diagnostic artifacts to establish temporal association.

3. Are cultural features present at the site? If so, what is their spatial distribution?
   Archaeologists identified no definitive cultural features at the site.

4. Does the site retain evidence of intact artifact distributions, structures or other cultural features that may elucidate the size, organization, or occupation tenure of the Native Americans or Euroamericans occupants?
   Archaeologists found no deposits capable of providing data on groups size, organization or occupation tenure.

5. Do artifacts and/or features provide data to clarify the type and purpose of human activity at the site?
   The Pre-Contact site assemblage is consistent with a short-term lithic workshop locus for the production of expedient tools, however, the degree of past disturbance precludes definitive statements.

6. Does the site retain artifact deposits or other data that could reveal the subsistence practices of the group (or groups) that occupied the site? Can floral or faunal samples be tied to seasonal use of the location?
   Archaeologists found no deposits or cultural features to provide data on subsistence practices or seasonality.

The Taylor River III Site (27-RK-558)

IAC initially delineated the Taylor River III site (27-RK-558) to include the three Pre-Contact-positive Phase IB STPs T6-46, T6-46A and T6-52 located atop a shoreline terrace roughly 215 m (705 ft) southeast of the Taylor Reiver II site in SA-2 (see Figure 37). Taylor River III occupies a virtually identical environment as Taylor River II, situated atop a level landform over an estuarine environment rich in floral and faunal species. Surface indications of past disturbance were minimal and the Phase IB testholes suggested the site retained sufficient archaeological integrity to inform on Native American lifeways within the project area (Figure 93-Figure 97).

Archaeologists excavated an additional 35 STPs and three TUs during the Phase II fieldwork, collecting an additional eight Pre-Contact artifacts and four specimens of Post-Contact cultural material. Like at the Taylor River I and II sites, the Phase IB and Phase II STPs exposed no cultural features, and Mr. Tumelaire therefore placed the Phase II TUs in the areas with the highest potential for informative cultural deposits based on the STP results. The combined Phase IB/II excavated area of 11.75 m² (127 ft²) yielded a total assemblage of 11 Pre-Contact artifacts and four Post-Contact artifacts (Figure 98; Table 15).

The Taylor River III Pre-Contact artifacts include one hammerstone and 10 early-stage debitage specimens, an assemblage consistent with an ephemeral lithic reduction episode similar to the Taylor River I and II sites (Appendix D). The current data suggest that Native Americans arrived at the site location, conducted limited reduction to fashion expedient tools from stones available in the immediate environment, then left the site after completing a task that likely involved the collection of consumables from the adjacent salt marsh. Unfortunately, the Phase II testing revealed more widespread and significant disturbance to the site than indicated by surface conditions. Post-Contact terrain modification has compromised the integrity of the Native American archaeological resource and limited its potential to provide data about Pre-Contact land use.

Figure 93. Typical surface conditions at the Taylor River III site, view northwest.

Figure 94. Typical surface conditions at the Taylor River III site, view northeast.

Figure 95. Overview of the landform edge (yellow) at the salt marsh.

Figure 96. Landscape conditions at the southern end of the Taylor River III site, view south.

Figure 97. Landscape conditions at the northern end of the Taylor River III site, view southeast.

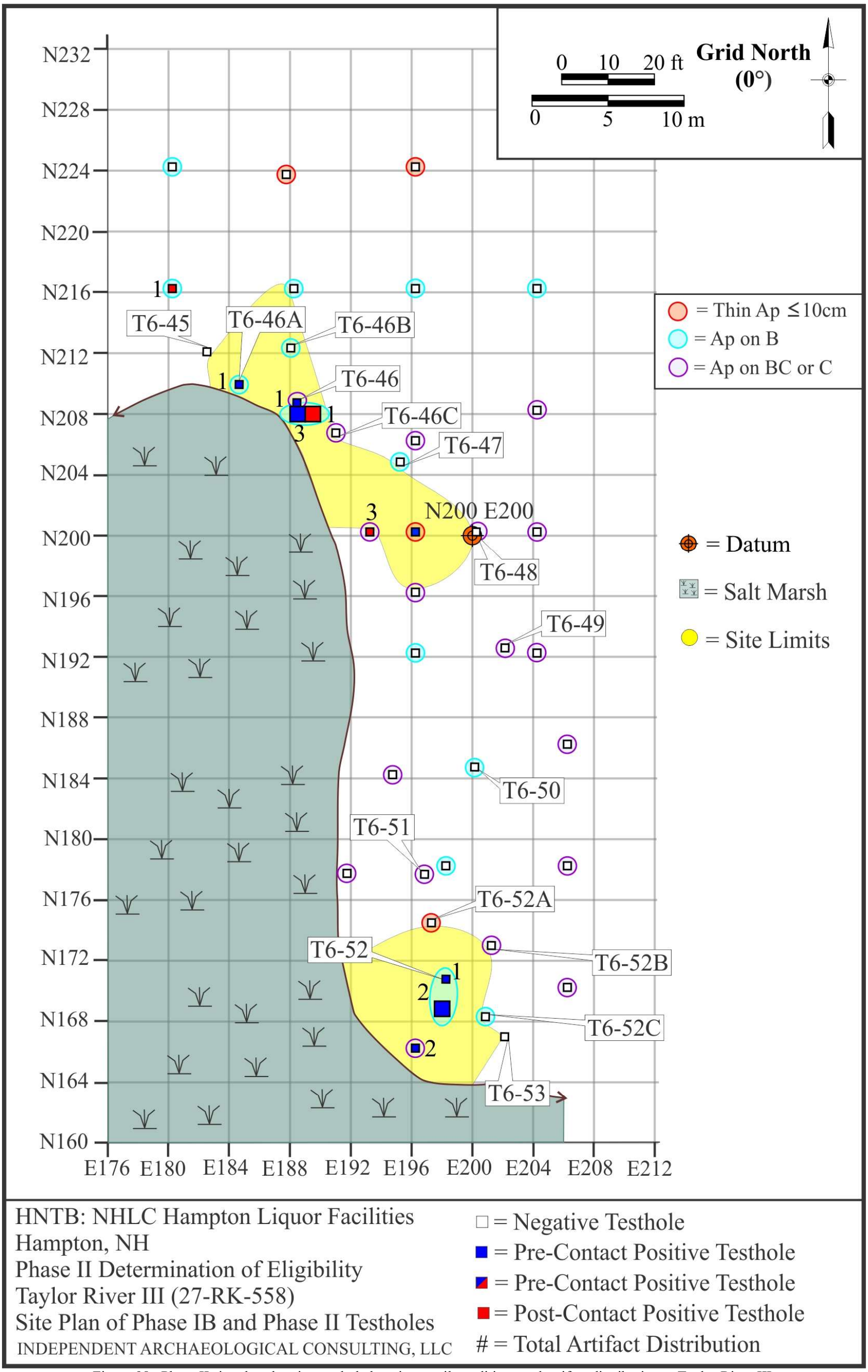


Figure 98. Phase II site plan showing testhole locations, soil conditions and artifact distribution at Taylor River III.

Table 15. Combined Phase IB and Phase II testhole tally for Taylor River III.

#	Testhole	Phase	Testhole Size	Pos.	Neg.	Pre-C	Post-C	Other	Artifact Total
1	T6-46	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
2	T6-46A	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
3	T6-46B	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
4	T6-46C	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
5	T6-47	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
6	T6-48	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
7	T6-49	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
8	T6-50	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
9	T6-51	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
10	T6-52	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		1	0	0	1
11	T6-52A	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
12	T6-52B	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
13	T6-52C	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
14	N166 E196	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		2	0	0	2
15	N170 E206	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
16	N177.5 E191.5	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
17	N178 E198	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
18	N178 E206	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
19	N184 E194.5	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
20	N186 E206	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
21	N192 E196	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
22	N192 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
23	N196 E196	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
24	N200 E193	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	2	0	2
25	N200 E196	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	1	0	0	1
26	N200 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
27	N206 E196	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
28	N208 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
29	N216 E180	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
30	N216 E188	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
31	N216 E196	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
32	N216 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
33	N223.5 E187.5	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
34	N224 E180	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
35	N224 E196	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
36	N168 E197	II	1 m x 1 m	X		2	0	0	2
37	N207.5 E188	II	1 m x 1 m	X		3	0	0	3
38	N207.5 E189	II	1 m x 1 m	X		0	1	0	1
	TOTAL		**11.75 m²**	**9**	**29**	**11**	**4**	**0**	**15**

Pre-Contact Artifacts

Table 16 and Figure 99 show the distribution of the Taylor River III site Pre-Contact assemblage according to type. The 10 debitage specimens (91%) and single hammerstone (9%) offer clear evidence for on-site lithic reduction, while the absence of sizeable artifact deposits or cultural features indicates a short-term activity episode that likely spanned hours not days. The degree of past ground disturbance has affected the quantity and distribution of Native American artifacts (see below) and precludes any definitive statements about human behaviors at the site, however, the Phase IB and Phase II data are sufficient to provide an accurate if incomplete picture of Pre-Contact lifeways at the Taylor River III site.

Table 16. Pre-Contact artifacts from the Taylor River III site distributed by type.

Artifact	Total	%
Debitage	10	91%
Hammerstone	1	9%
Total	**11**	**100%**

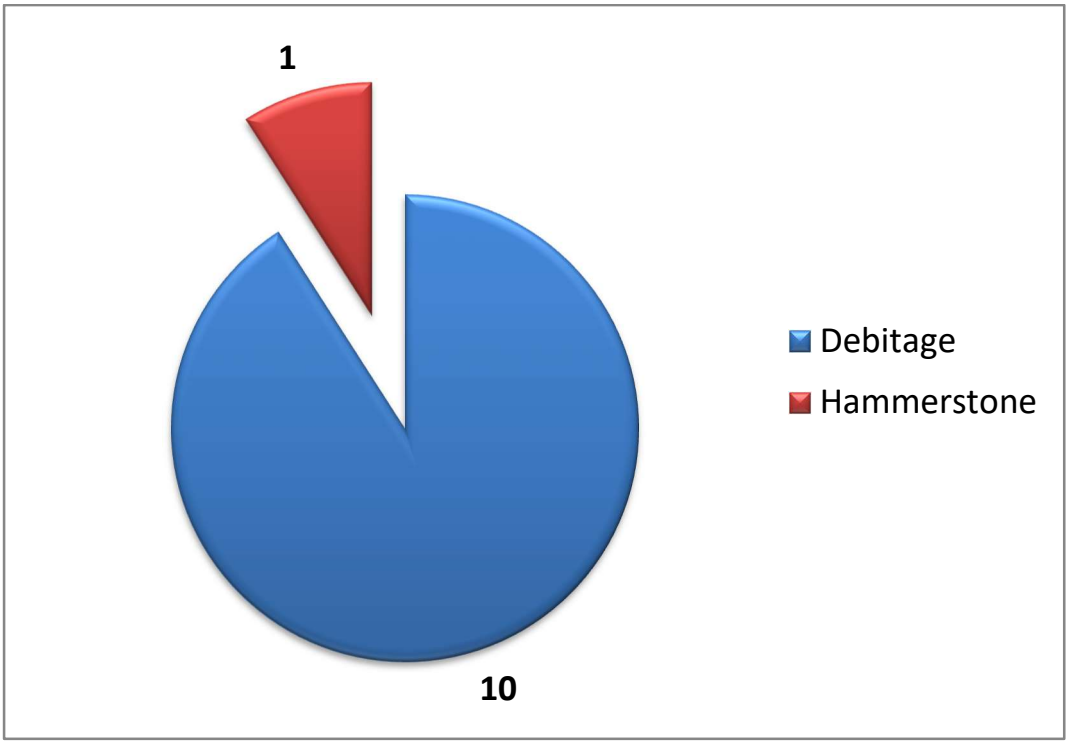


Figure 99. Pre-Contact artifacts from the Taylor River III site distributed by type.

Debitage and Raw Material

The Taylor River III debitage assemblage includes primary flakes (n = 4), secondary flakes (n = 5) and shatter (n = 1) as shown in Table 17 and Figure 100, while Table 18 and Figure 101 provide the Pre-Contact artifact distribution according to type and raw material. The artifact distribution across these data sets reveals some general information about Native American lithic reduction at the site, with the caveat that documented ground disturbance has likely affected the artifact quantity and distribution, granting us only a partial view of Pre-Contact activity at the site.

Table 17. Debitage from the Taylor River III site distributed by type.

Debitage Type	Total	%
Primary Flake	4	40%
Secondary Flake	5	50%
Shatter	1	10%
Total	**10**	**100%**

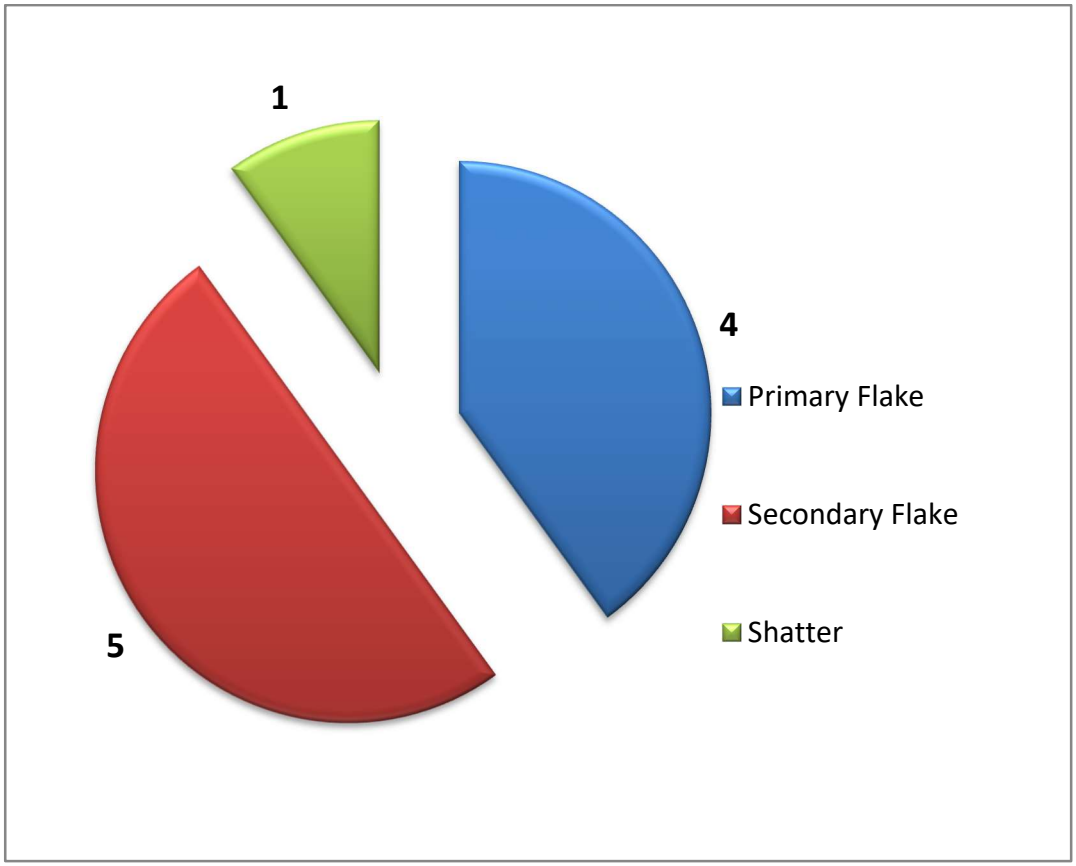


Figure 100. Debitage from the Taylor River III site distributed by type.

Table 18. Lithic artifacts from the Taylor River III site distributed by type and raw material.

Raw Material	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Shatter	Hammerstone	Total	%Primary Flake	%Secondary Flake	% Shatter	%Hammer Stone	% Total
Metamorphic	2	2	1	0	5	40%	40%	20%	0%	45%
Fine Grained Igneous	1	0	0	0	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Fine Grained Volcanic	1	1	0	0	2	50%	50%	0%	0%	18%
Metasedimentary	0	2	0	0	2	0%	100%	0%	0%	18%
Granitic	0	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%
Total	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**11**	**36%**	**45%**	**9%**	**9%**	**100%**

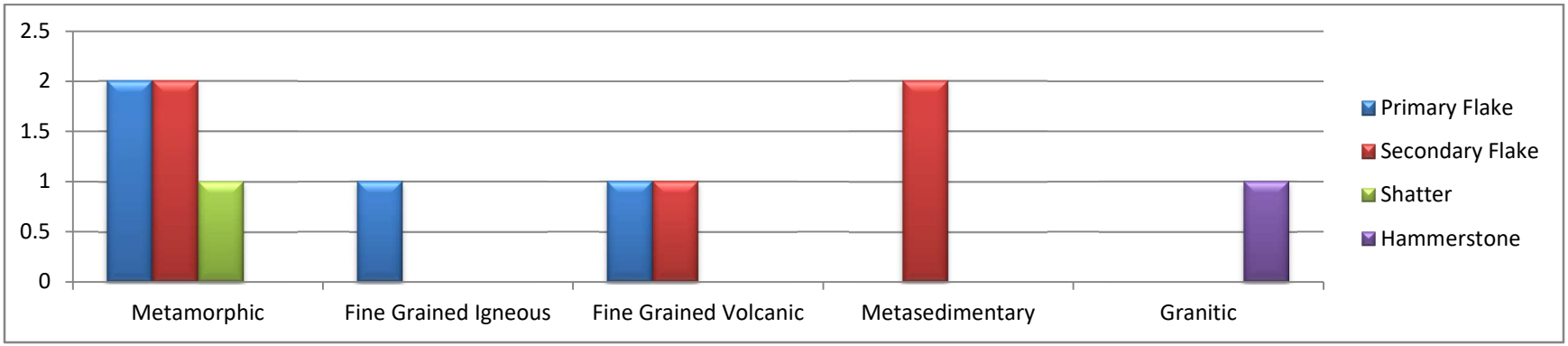


Figure 101. Lithic artifacts from the Taylor River III site distributed by type and raw material.

Specimens of the metamorphic (n = 5) and metasedimentary (n = 2) stones naturally available at the site account for 70% of the debitage. In addition, the fine grained igneous (n = 1) primary flake displays a waterworn cortex that suggests it could also have been collected from the immediate environment. This raw material distribution – with 80% of the debitage produced from stones available at the site – suggests that Native Americans arrived atop the shoreline terrace for a specific purpose (most likely resource collection), used lesser-quality but hard and readily accessible natural tool stone to fashion informal implements, then left the site after completing their task (Figure 102).

Like Taylor River I and II, early-stage primary and secondary flakes dominate the debitage assemblage and archaeologists found no BTFs or pressure flakes to indicate the on-site production or maintenance of formal tools. The project area is rich in terrestrial game – including deer, turkeys and other species – but the Taylor River II and III sites include no material evidence that occupants produced or used the bifacial projectile points and knives associated with hunting and processing such game. Although potentially impacted by Post-Contact disturbance, the available data suggest that the Taylor River III site marks the third Native American ephemeral lithic workshop site located within the project limits.

Hammerstone

The only non-debitage Pre-Contact artifact from the Taylor River III site consists of a waterworn cobble with use-wear consistent with a hammerstone. The granitic cobble measures 106 mm (4.2 in) by 65 mm (2.6 in) by 61 mm (2.4 in) and weighs 624 g (1.4 lbs). The exterior surface is waterworn and smooth except for several small areas of impact damage. The natural prehension of the cobble places the impact damage at a location consistent with use as percussive striking implement (Figure 103 and Figure 104). The single, small patch of visible use-wear indicates that the hammerstone was used sparingly, likely during a single episode of expedient tool production at the site, then discarded when the toolmaker left the site. Archaeologists collected a primary flake and secondary flake of FGV stone from the same stratum and level as the hammerstone, strong evidence that the hammerstone and flakes mark a single stone tool-production episode.

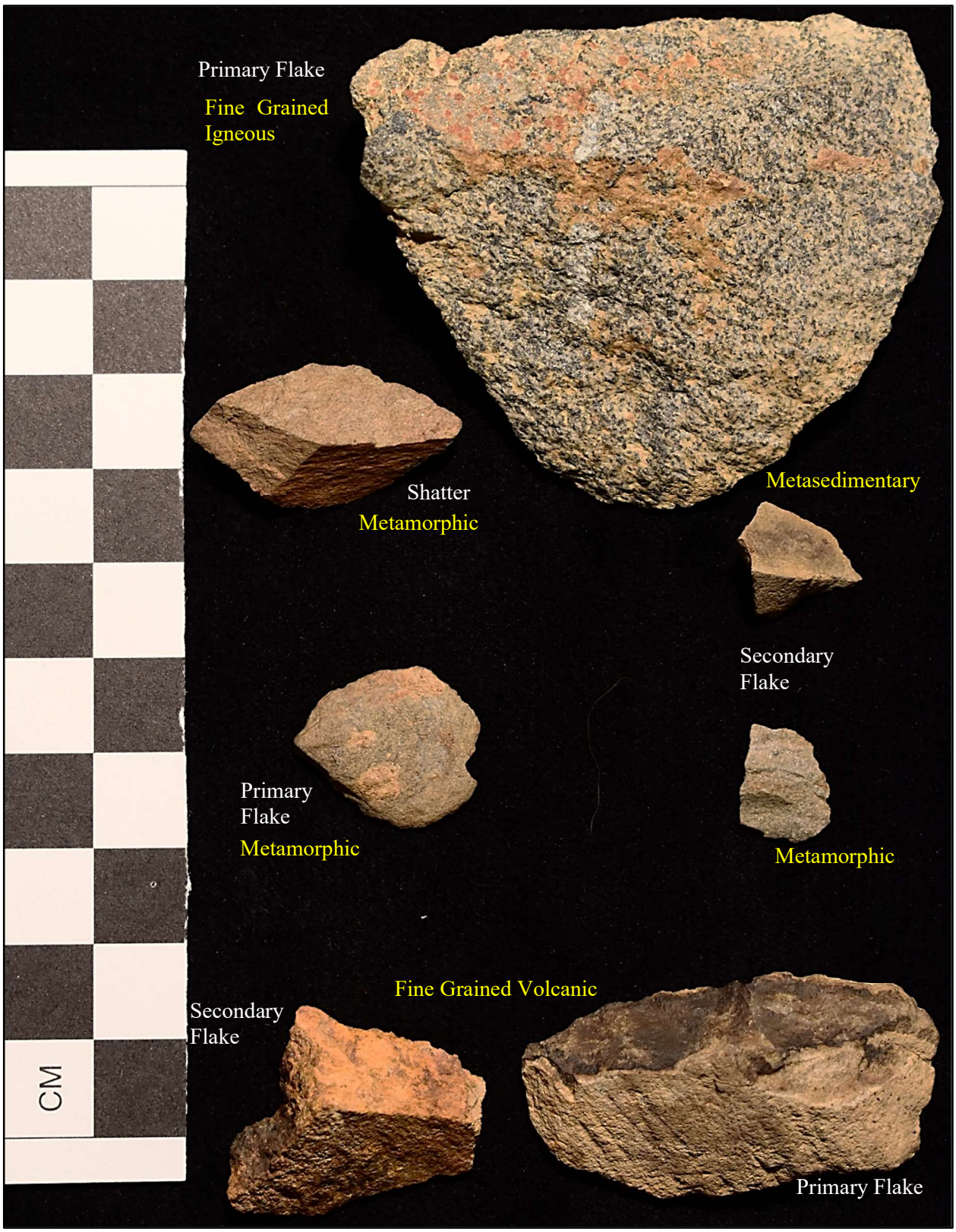


Figure 102. Assemblage of debitage showing the different raw material types and reduction stages.

Figure 103. Hammerstone with impact damage circled.

Figure 104. Hammerstone in right hand with impact areas circled.

Post-Contact Artifacts

Phase IB and Phase II testing at the Taylor River III site yielded just four Post-Contact artifacts: three brick fragments and a single redware sherd (Figure 105). The low quantity and scattered distribution of the Post-Contact artifacts are consistent with a plow zone scatter from Euroamerican agricultural land use and IAC found no indication of Post-Contact archaeological resources at the Taylor River III site.

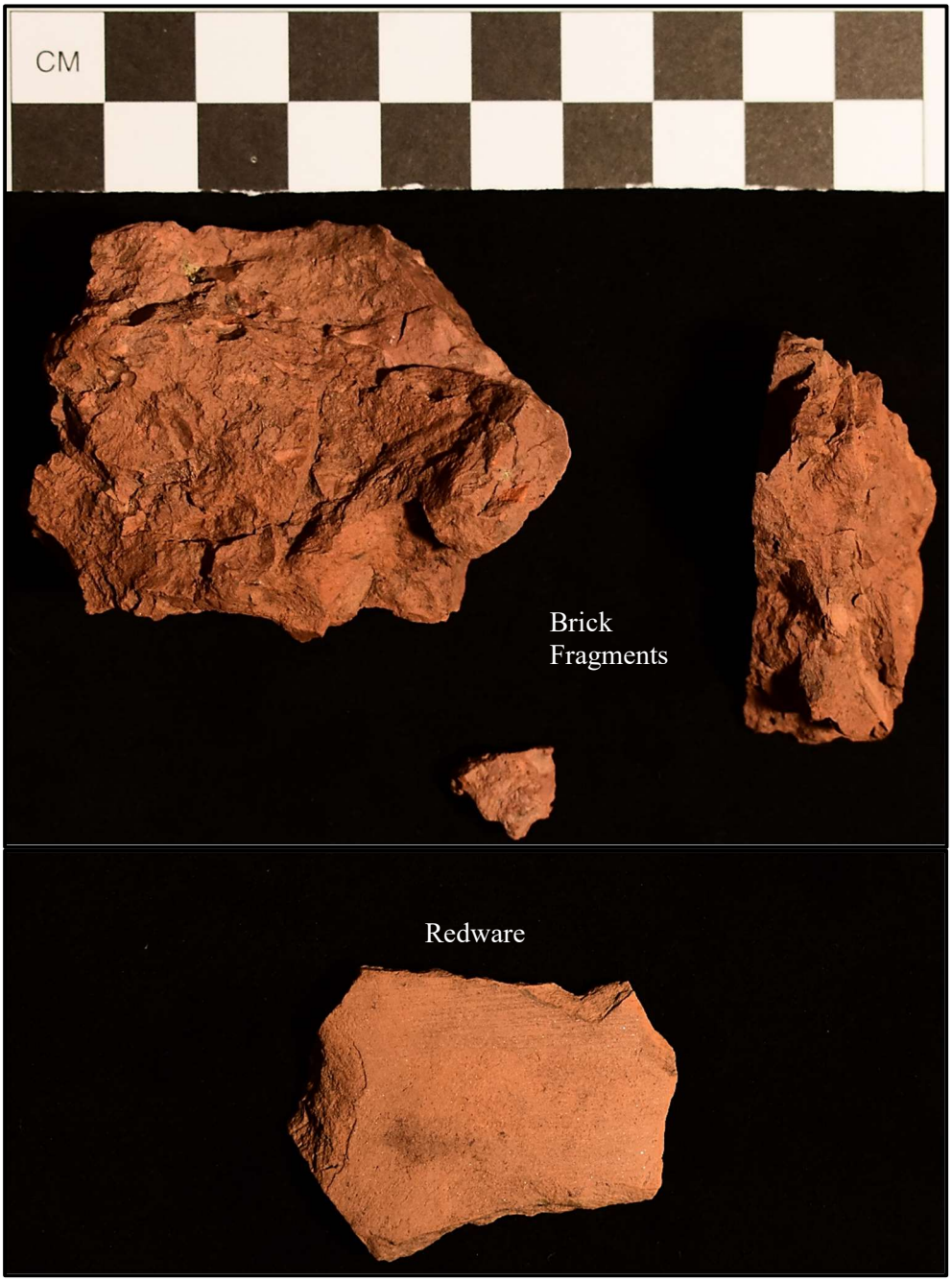


Figure 105. Post contact artifact assemblage from Taylor River III.

Artifact Summary

The Taylor River III Pre-Contact artifacts include a hammerstone and 10 debitage specimens, an assemblage with a quantity and type distribution indicative of a short-term lithic workshop site. Specimens of metasedimentary and metamorphic stone available in the immediate area dominate the assemblage to suggest a focus on less-workable but readily available raw materials, and the absence of late-stage debitage further suggests activity dedicated to the production of expedient tools. Unfortunately, IAC observed Post-Contact disturbance across the Phase II test grid that has impacted the quantity and distribution of Pre-Contact artifacts to an unknown but potentially significant degree. It's therefore important to clarify that the data and interpretations presented in this report are based on a partial data set and offer a likely but incomplete picture of Native American activity at the site.

Spatial Analysis and Archaeological Integrity

The color-coded testholes in Figure 98 provide a graphic representation for the degree of disturbance documented at the Taylor River III site. Like Taylor River II, the Taylor River III site encompasses two spatially distinct artifact deposits. However, soil conditions in the testholes around and between the two deposits at Taylor River III exposed significant topographic modification to indicate that the gap between the deposits more likely results from past disturbance than Native American land-use patterns. IAC therefore did not assign the deposits as loci since their discontinuity cannot be attributed to Pre-Contact human behavior. Based on the distribution of positive and negative testholes, IAC defined the Taylor River III site to encompass an area of roughly 193 m^2 (2,077 ft^2) as illustrated by the yellow polygons.

Fourteen testholes excavated in and near the site revealed a surface Ap horizon atop a natural sequence of B, BC and C horizons similar to conditions at the Taylor River II and III sites. The surface Ap horizon ranges in color from dark yellowish brown to brown (10YR 4/4 to 5/3) and consists of fine to very fine sandy loam of loose to moderate with less than 5% sub-angular gravel. The underlying B horizon is loose to moderately compact, yellowish brown to olive yellow (10YR 5/6 to 2.5Y 6/6) fine sandy loam with less than 5% sub-angular gravel. The B horizon transitioned to a BC horizon of light yellowish brown to olive yellow (2.5Y 6/4-6/6) soil with both very fine sandy loam and silty loam composition and moderate to heavy compaction (Figure 106). Some testholes revealed an underlying C horizon of light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2), heavily compact silty clay with less than 5% sub-angular gravel. Archaeologists observed a greater degree of soil variation at Taylor River III than at the Taylor River I and II sites, typified by the profiles of the two adjacent TUs, N207.5 E188 and N208.5 E189, that revealed divergent subsoil profiles despite their adjacency (Figure 107 and Figure 108).

The red- and purple-coded testholes mark areas of greater landscape modification beyond A horizon plowing. The four red-coded testholes revealed very thin Ap horizons less than 10 cm (4.0 in) in thickness, less than half as thick as the Ap horizons in the blue-coded testholes (Figure 109). Like Taylor River II, the thin Ap horizons suggest some degree of soil removal or redistribution that could alter the quantity and presence/absence of artifacts in the surface plow zone as opposed to just affecting the distribution of material.

Lastly, the 18 purple-coded testholes exposed significant soil removal and large-scale topographic modification of the natural landscape. The surface horizon in the 17 STPs consisted of a thin, 5-10-cm (2-4-in) duff/AO or Ap horizon directly atop a shallow BC or C horizon with no visible B-horizon strata (Figure 110). The thin AO horizons, absent B horizons, and shallow BC or C horizons indicate substantial soil removal that has stripped away the Ap horizon and the underlying B horizon along with any potential Native American cultural deposits they contained. The red-coded and purple-coded testholes line the edges of the two spatially distinct artifact deposits and dominate the landscape between the deposits where testing yielded negative results. Archaeologists collected six of the 11 Pre-Contact artifacts (55%) from natural

subsoil strata below the plow zone to indicate the presence of cultural deposits below the maximum vertical plow extent, however, the complete removal of the Ap and B horizons observed across much of the site eliminates any potential for informative cultural deposits (Table 19).

Table 19. Vertical distribution of Pre-Contact artifacts at the Taylor River III site.

Stratum	**Pre-C Total**	**%**
Ap Horizon	6	55%
B or BC Horizons	5	45%
	11	**100%**

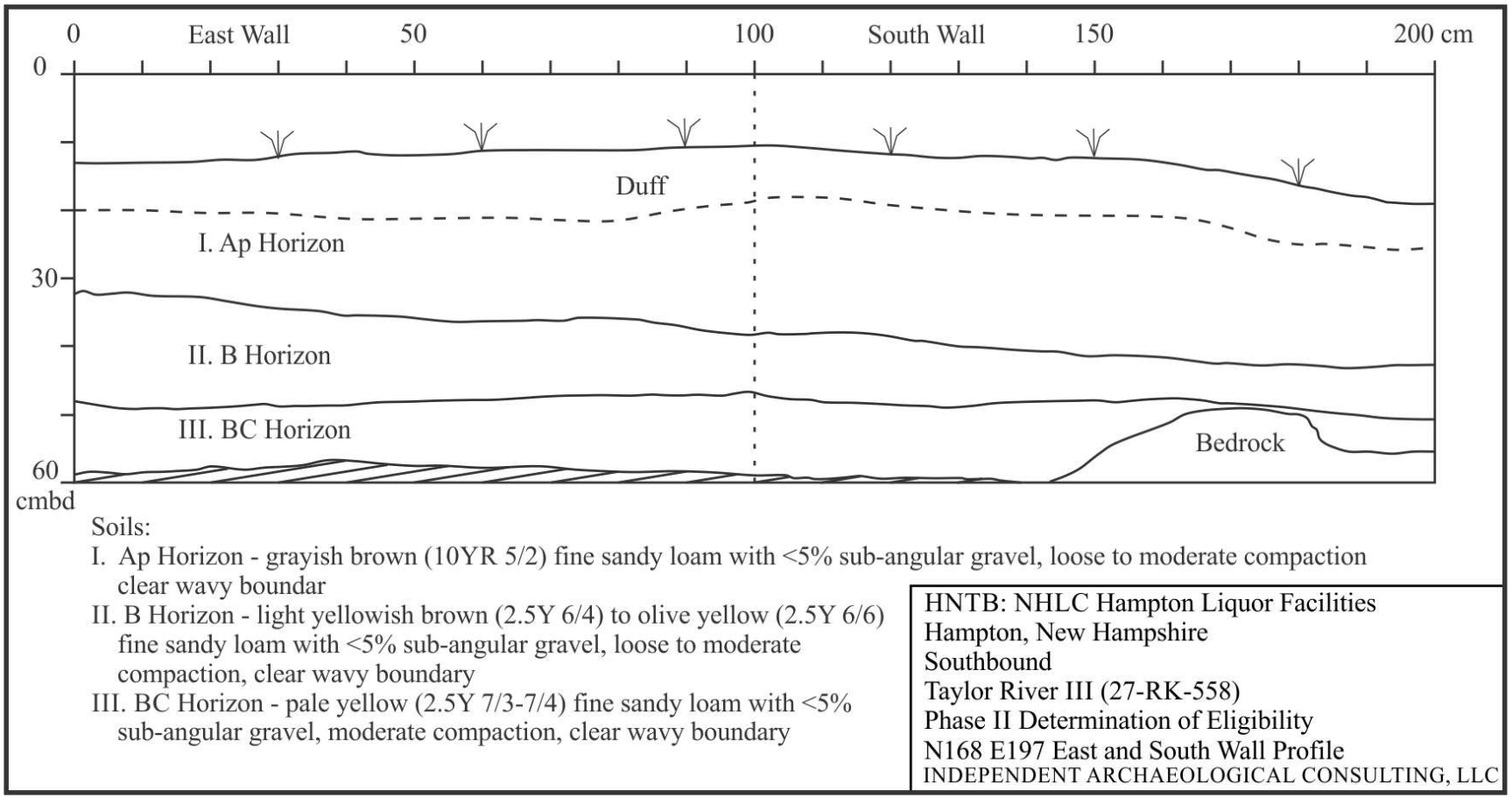


Figure 106. East and south wall of N168 E197 showing a typical soil sequence.

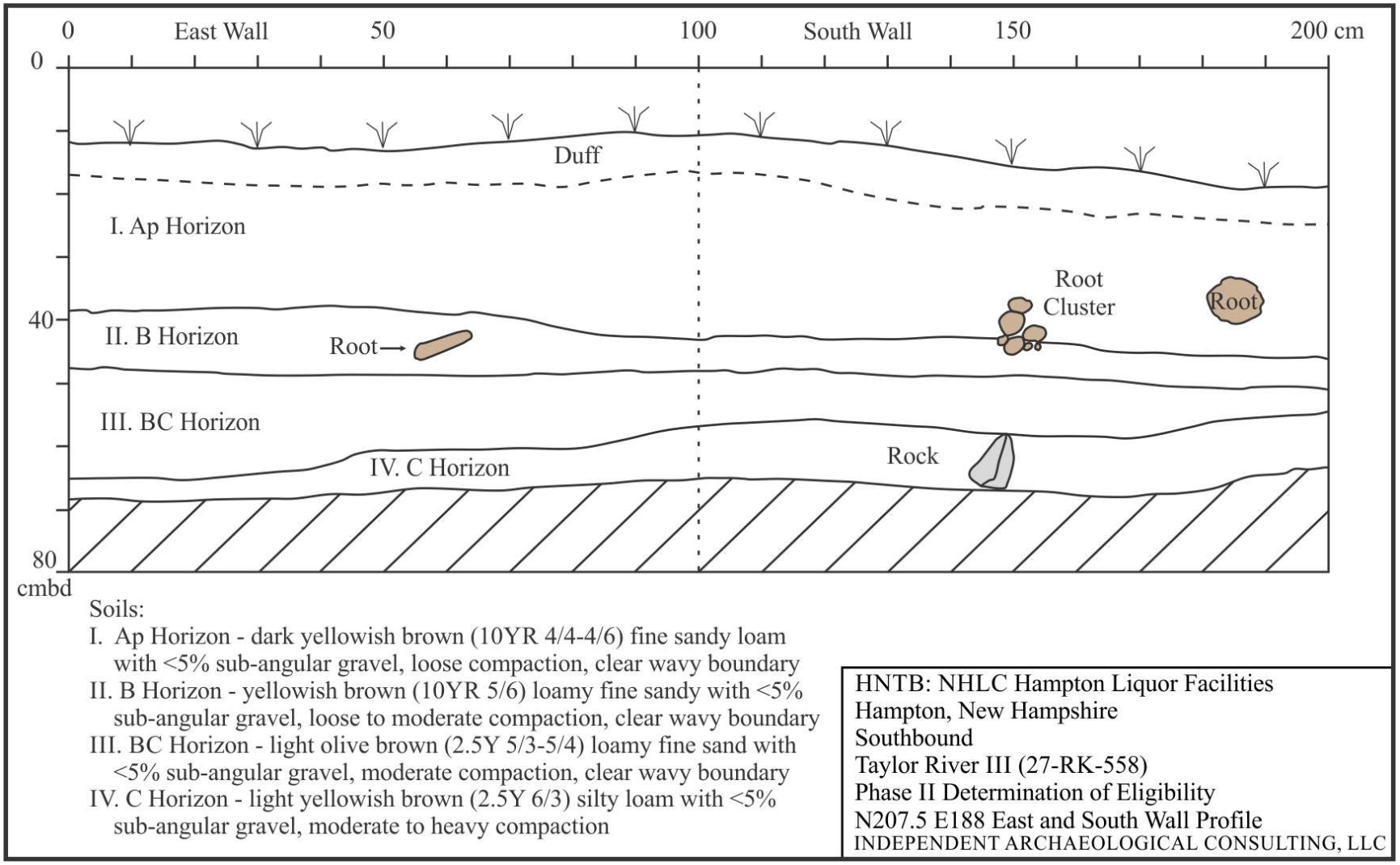


Figure 107. East and south wall of N207.5 E188 showing soil variation in adjacent units.

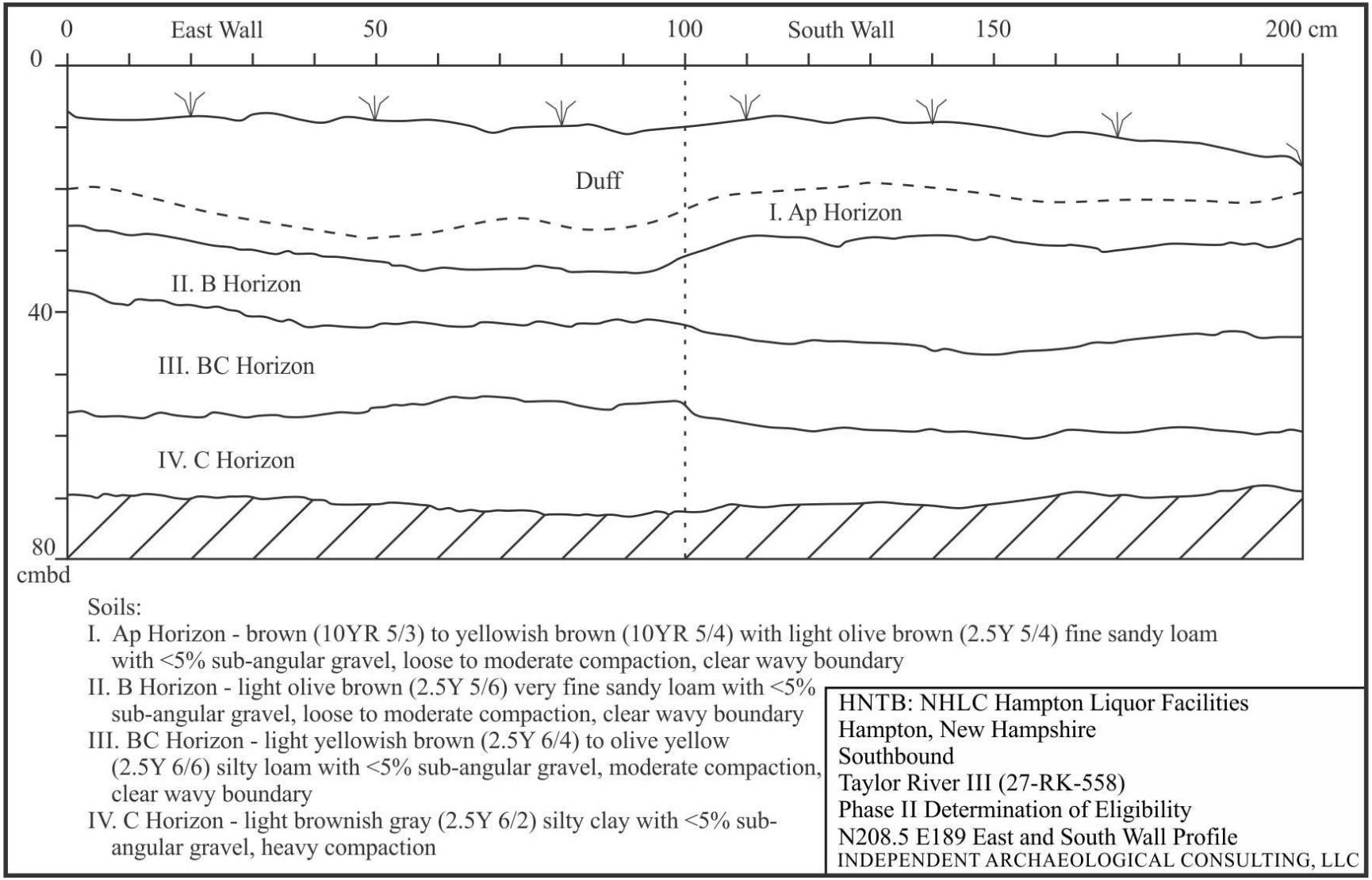


Figure 108. East and south wall of N208.5 E189 showing soil variation in adjacent units.

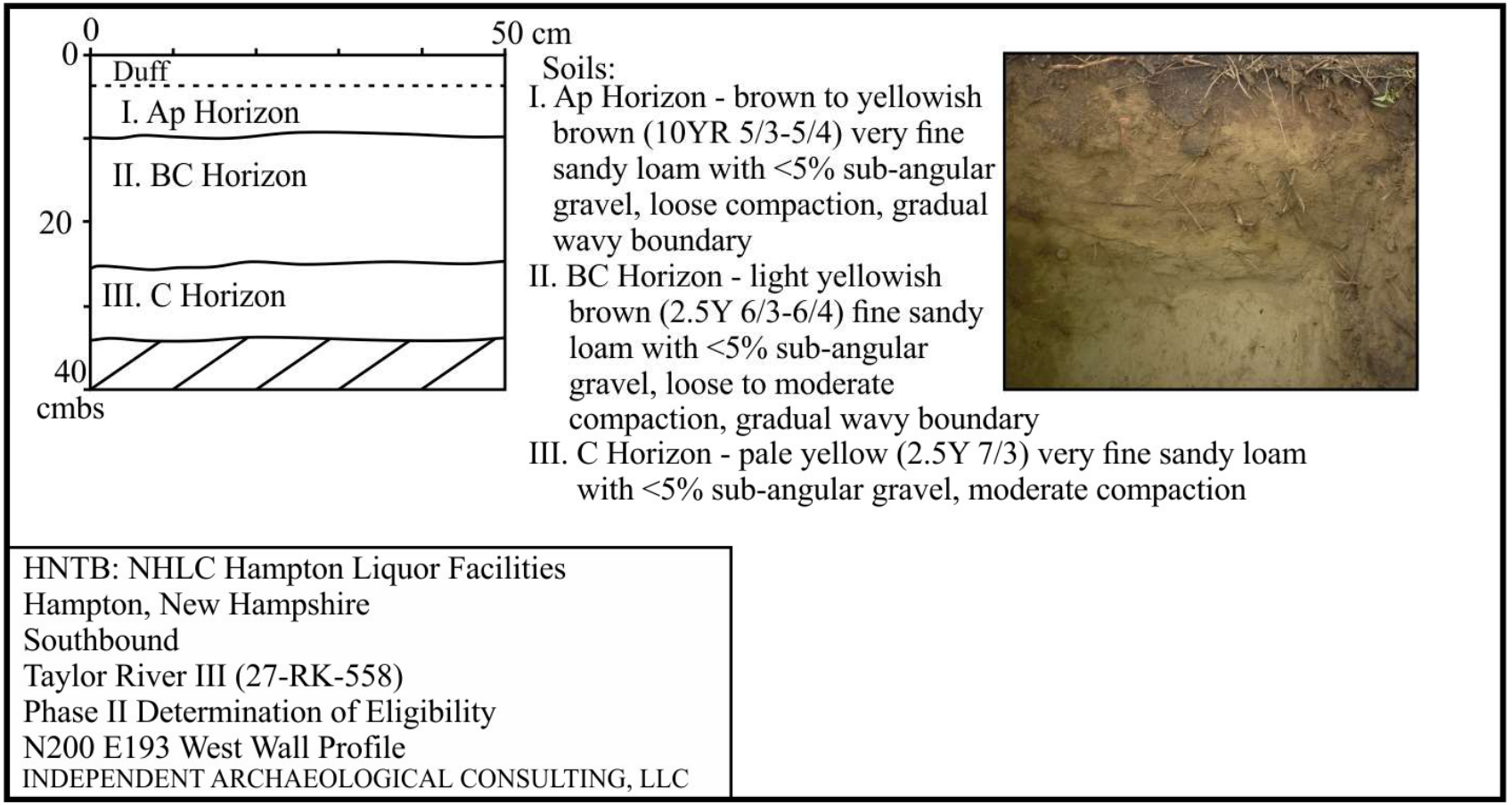
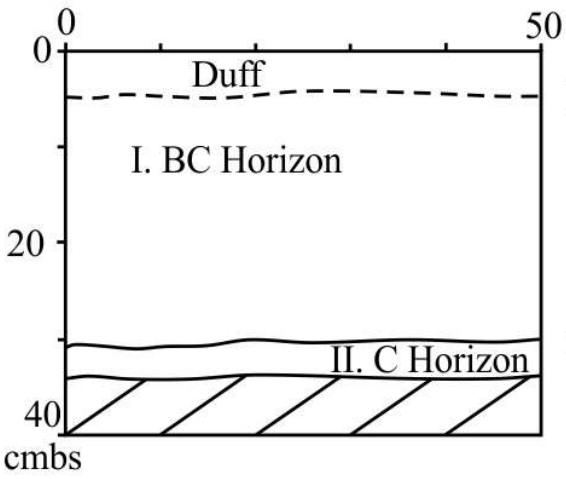


Figure 109. West wall of N200 E193 showing a thin Ap atop the BC horizon.



Soils:

I. BC Horizon - dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) with pockets of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy fine sand with 5% sub-angular gravel, loose to moderate compaction, clear wavy boundary

II. C Horizon - light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) to very pale brown (2.5Y 7/4) very fine sandy clay with <5% sub-angular gravel, moderate compaction

HNTB: NHLC Hampton Liquor Facilities
Hampton, New Hampshire
Southbound
Taylor River III (27-RK-558)
Phase II Determination of Eligibility
N200 E204 East Wall Profile
INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

Figure 110. East wall of N200 E204 showing a thin surface AO atop the BC horizon.

Soil Summary

IAC's testing at the Taylor River III site confirmed widespread and large-scale ground disturbance despite no surface indications of terrain modification. Although the Phase IB STPs exposed sufficient archaeological integrity to preserve Native American cultural deposits, the subsequent Phase II fieldwork revealed that the Phase IB STPs were coincidentally located in areas of the highest soil integrity. Thin, recently developed AO horizons, absent B horizons and shallow BC or C horizons documented across much of the site indicate a low to non-existent potential for informative archaeological deposits. While the available data suggest the Taylor River III site was a short-term lithic workshop for the production of expedient tools, the degree of topographic modification precludes any definitive statements about Pre-Contact activity and additional testing is unlikely to yield valuable information about Native American lifeways at the site.

Taylor River III Site Interpretations and Recommendations

Archaeologists observed little evidence for previous ground disturbance beyond agricultural land use during Phase IB testing at the Taylor River III site, but subsequent excavations confirmed that the Phase IB STPs painted an inaccurate picture of the site's archaeological integrity. The Phase II DOE revealed substantial soil removal and terrain alteration that has reduced and even eliminated the potential for Pre-Contact cultural deposits across much of the site area. The available data suggest that the Taylor River III site marks the third ephemeral lithic workshop identified within the project limits, a place where Native Americans arrived for a specific task (likely consumable procurement from the adjacent salt marsh), made expedient tools from on-site lithic raw material, then left the site upon completion of their task with an occupation tenure measured in hours not days. The widespread and large-scale disturbance across the site, however, renders this land-use theory as preliminary at best since the topographic modification has impacted the quantity, presence/absence, and distribution of Pre-Contact cultural material.

The research questions and responses below clearly indicate that the Taylor River III site has little potential to augment the regional Pre-Contact archaeological database. Archaeologists found no diagnostic artifacts or datable material to establish when Native Americans occupied the site, and the available data offer only a partial glimpse of Pre-Contact activity. **Considering the scope and degree of past ground disturbance, combined with the limited data potential of the collected assemblage, IAC recommends the Taylor River III site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey.**

1. What is the archaeological integrity of Native American and/or Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site?
   Large-scale terrain modification has compromised the archaeological integrity of the site.

2. When did Native American and/or Euroamerican people occupy the site?
   The site lacks datable deposits or diagnostic artifacts to establish temporal association.

3. Are cultural features present at the site? If so, what is their spatial distribution?
   Archaeologists identified no definitive cultural features at the site.

4. Does the site retain evidence of intact artifact distributions, structures or other cultural features that may elucidate the size, organization, or occupation tenure of the Native Americans or Euroamericans occupants?
   Archaeologists found no deposits capable of providing data on groups size, organization or occupation tenure.

5. Do artifacts and/or features provide data to clarify the type and purpose of human activity at the site?
   The Pre-Contact site assemblage is consistent with a short-term lithic workshop locus for the production of expedient tools, however, this hypothesis is tenuous at best since it is based on a partial data set.

6. Does the site retain artifact deposits or other data that could reveal the subsistence practices of the group (or groups) that occupied the site? Can floral or faunal samples be tied to seasonal use of the location?
   Archaeologists found no deposits or cultural features to provide data on subsistence practices or seasonality.

The Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559)

When Thomas Leavitt drafted the first "Plan of Hampton" in 1806 two homesteads are shown in the general vicinity of the project area – the "S. Page" and "T. Coffin" residences (Figure 111). Overlays of the project area onto the Leavitt map illustrate two homesteads within or near the project area – the map is highly stylized and it is difficult ascertain which of the two homes corresponds to the location of the cellarhole.

The Leavitt map show the two homes facing one another, presumably fronting along opposites sides of a roadway (Figure 111). Further review of the Thayer (1841) Plan of the Town of Hampton and lidar images of the area confirmed this hypothesis. Archaeologists confirmed traces of the "old road" are still present, however, construction of I-95 and the extant liquor store complex has impacted much of the roadbed. IAC observed the eighteenth-century road originates along the western margins of Drakeside Road and appears to traverse in a southwesterly direction towards the Taylor River. The road skirts along the southern edge of a broad drainage which bisects the southbound parcel and drains into the Taylor River just west of the two eighteenth-century homes. The historic roadway crosses the drainage just northwest of the cellarhole depression and continues in a westerly direction towards the water. Based on our research, we've concluded the Taylor River Cellarhole (27-RK-559) depression represents the site of the "S. Page" homestead or the southern of the two houses shown on the Leavitt (1806) map (see Figure 111). The "T.Coffin" homestead site is likely located north or northeast of the southbound survey area, out of the proposed project area. A small housing subdivision occupies this area and its highly probable the site has been eradicated.

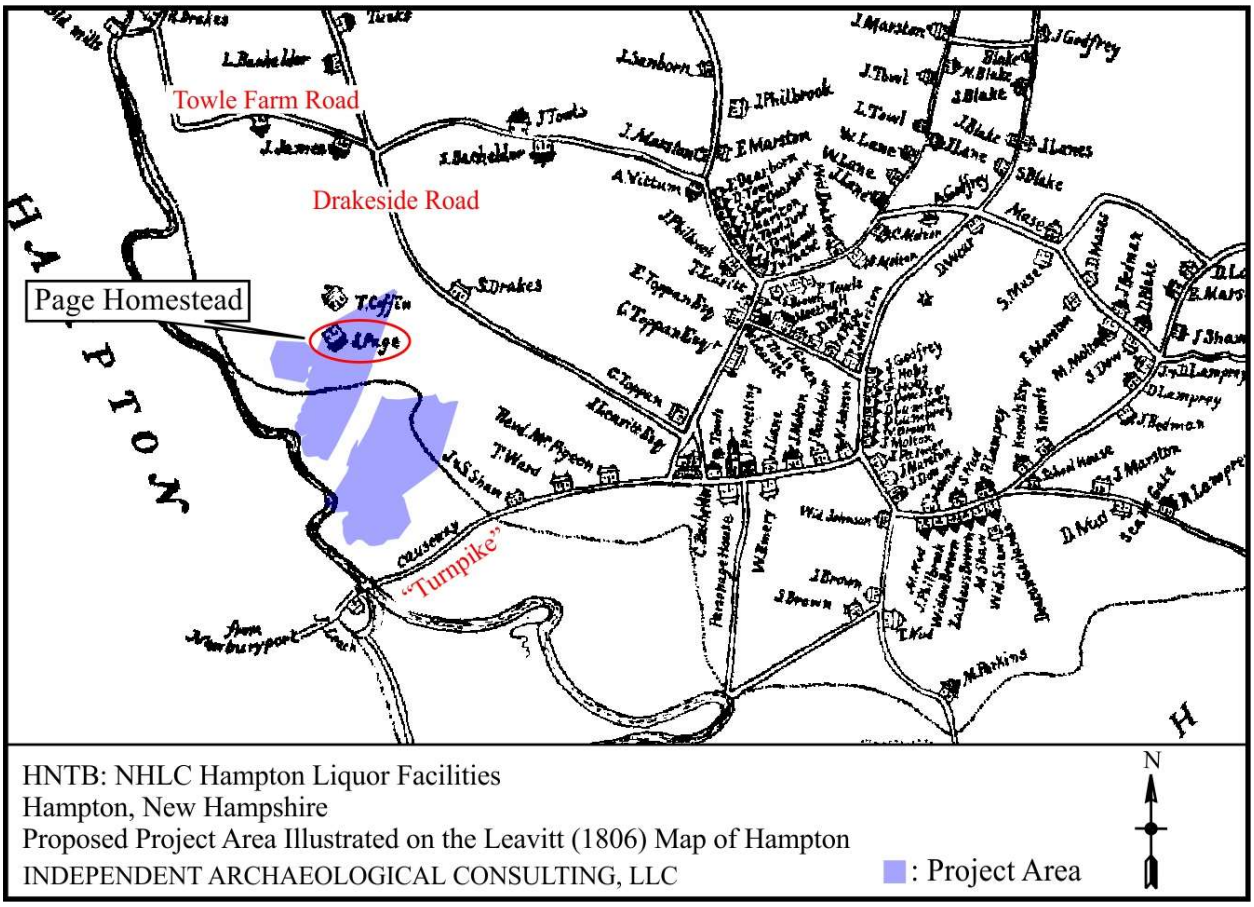


Figure 111. Project area illustrated on the Leavitt (1806) map of Hampton.

The “S. Page” homestead only appears on the 1806 map, and by 1830 and 1841 when Hampton remapped, only the northern of the two houses remains (Figure 112Figure 114). In the interim between 1806 and 1830 the “T. Coffin” or northern of the two houses, was transferred to the Rand family and the southern house, the “S. Page” house is absent, suggesting it was demolished or removed from the property by the 1830s. The Rand homestead is absent from both the Chace (1857) and Hurd (1892) maps of Hampton and the property appears to be vacant and was likely used for agricultural purposes (apples and farmland) (Figure 115 and Figure 116).

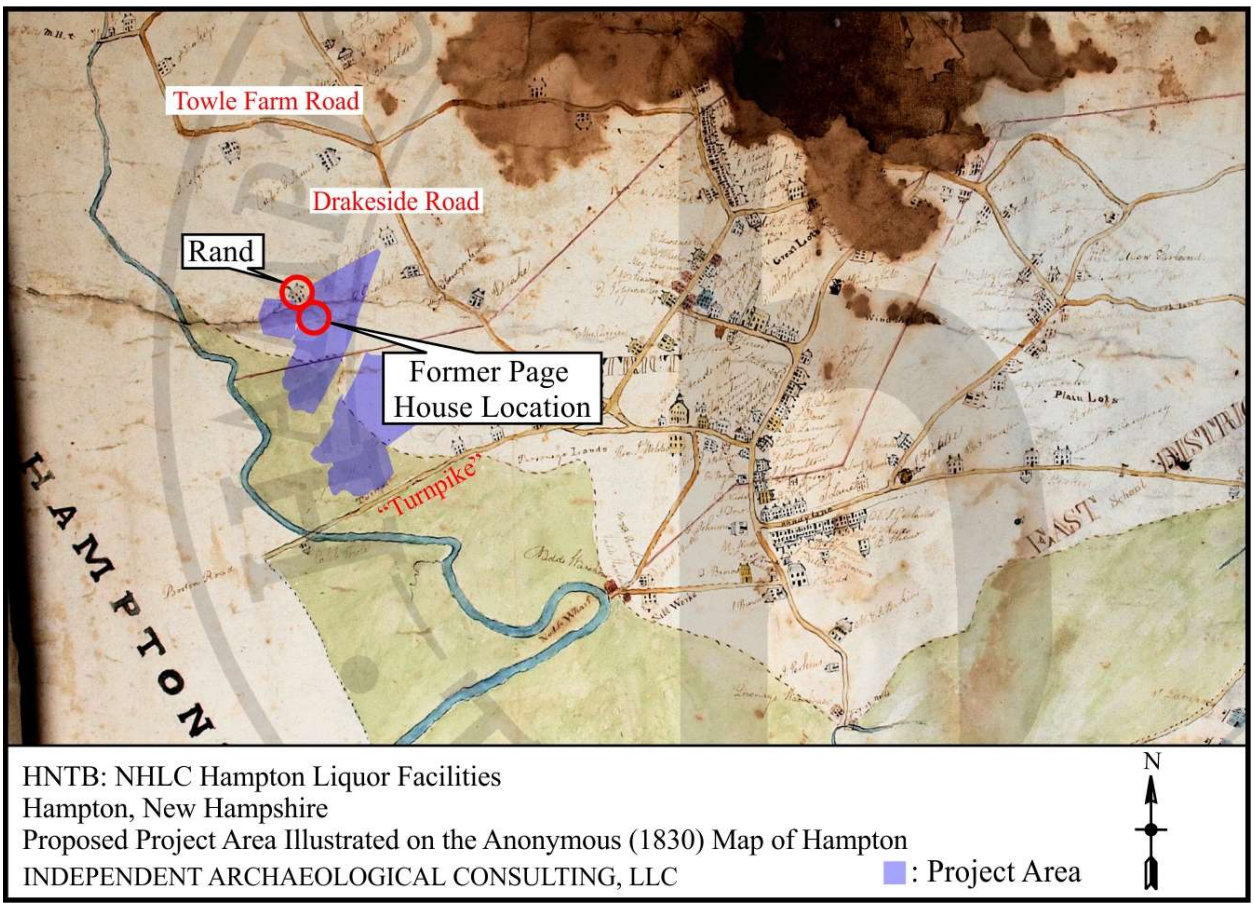


Figure 112. Project area illustrated on the Anonymous (1830) map of Hampton.

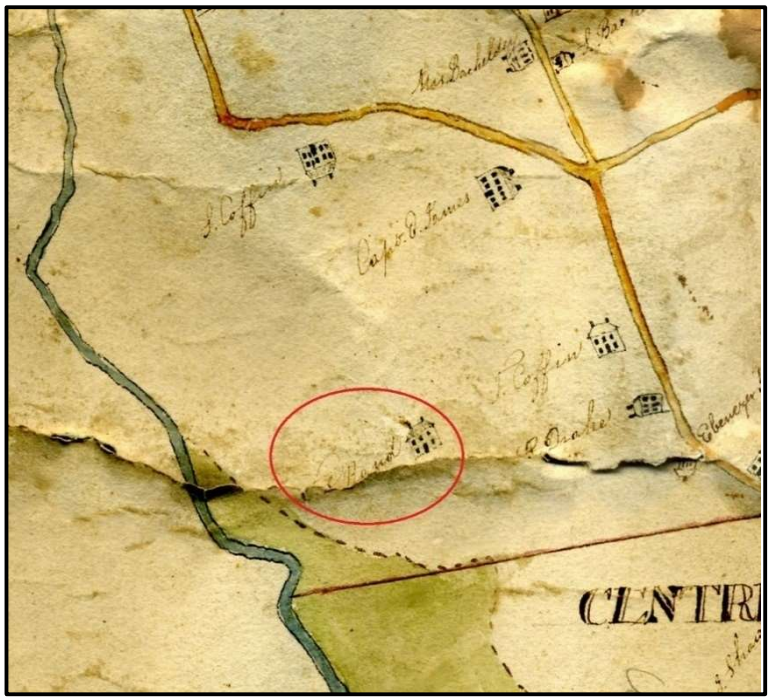


Figure 113. Anonymous (1830) map detail illustrating the location of the Rand house (circled in red).

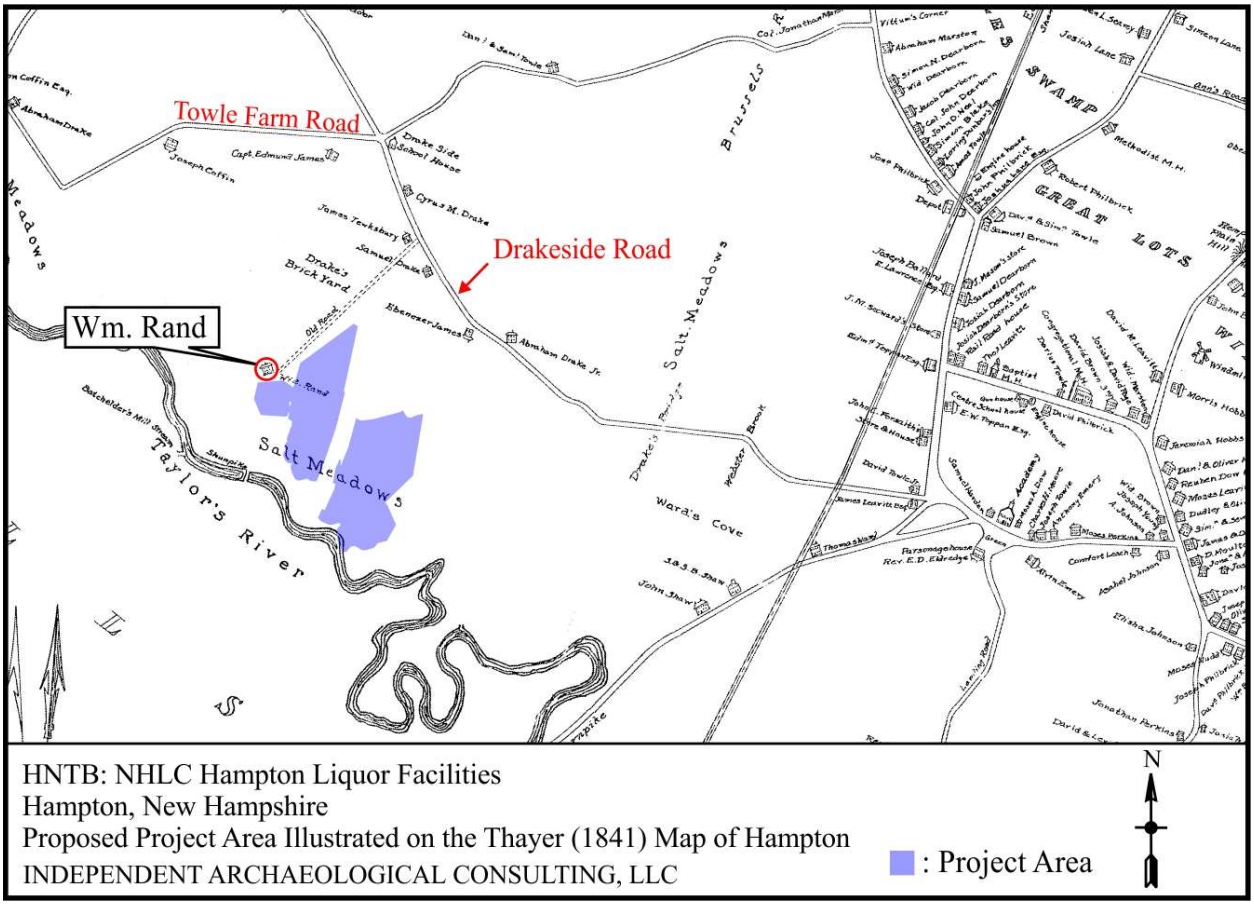


Figure 114. Project area illustrated on the Thayer (1841) map of Hampton.

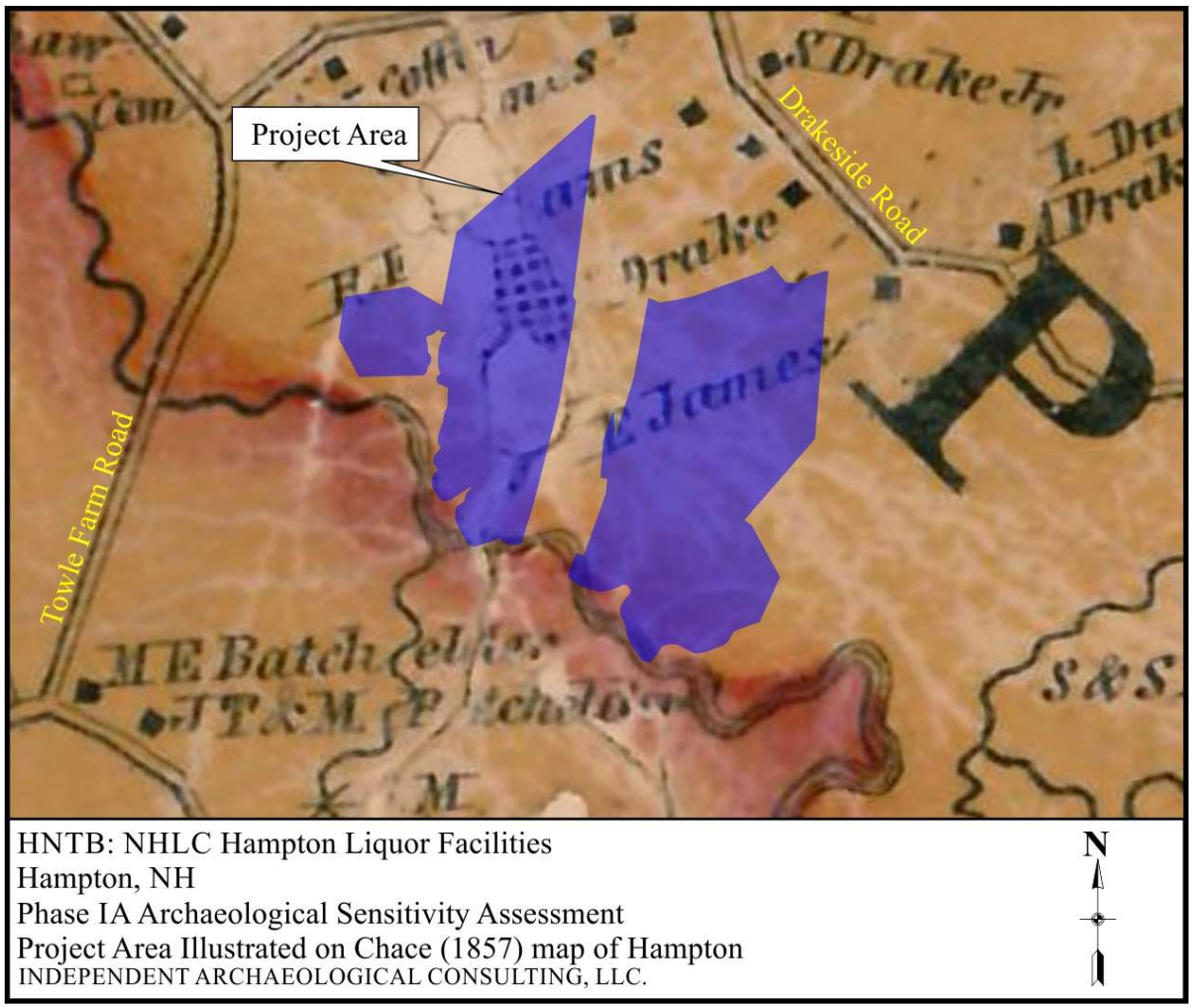


Figure 115. Project area illustrated on the Chace (1857) map of Hampton.

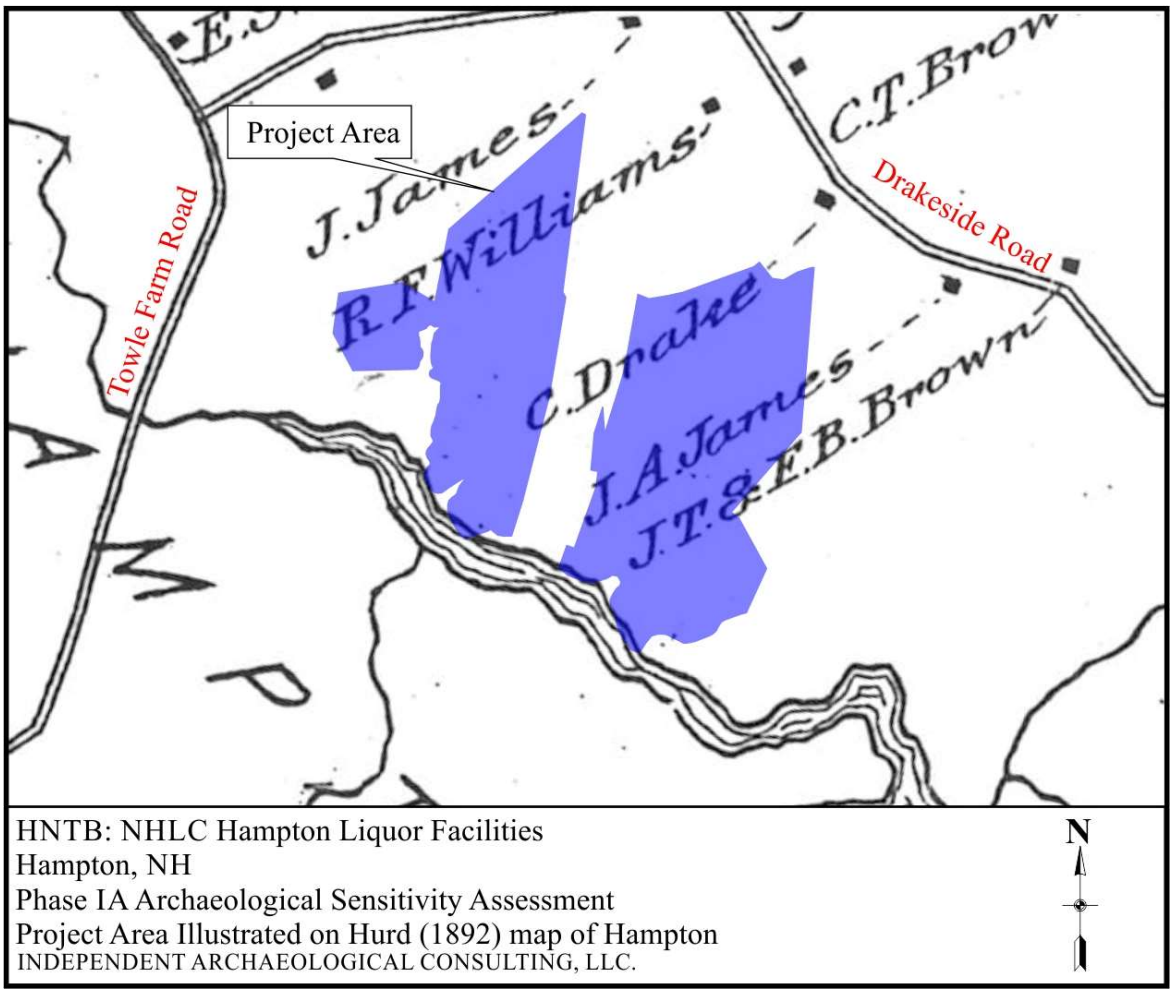


Figure 116. Project area illustrated on the Hurd (1892) map of Hampton.

Research revealed "S. Page" refers to Stephen Page (1716-1804), a descendent of English colonist Deacon Robert Page (1604-1679) who settled in Hampton during the mid-seventeenth century. Deacon Page was a well-connected member of the community and served as a selectman for six years and a deputy to the general court (www.geni.com). His descendants are numerous and a review of nineteenth-century maps show a number of Page Homesteads in Hampton. There is scant information about Stephen Page in the historical records, but we have surmised he was a farmer of modest means. He married Mary Dearborn (1740-1826) and the couple had at least three children: Dearborn Page (1766 -1844), Odlin Page (unk. – 1820) and Mehitable Page (birth and death dates unknown). Either Stephen married late in life, or Mary Dearborn may have been his second wife, as Stephen would have been around 50 years old when his eldest child (Dearborn Page) with Mary was born.

A review of Hampton deeds revealed Stephen Page made 19 property acquisitions between 1744 and 1802. In the first recorded deed, he purchased five acres of land from Thomas Page for 10£ and his dwelling place is referenced in the lot line description, suggesting he was residing on the HNTB parcel by the 1740s. Furthermore, the five-acre parcel is described as "westerly upon a highway that leads from Drakes House to the Timber Swamp," substantiating IACs supposition the roadway was in existence prior to when it was first illustrated on the Thayer (1841) map.

The Page family appears on the US Federal Population Census in 1790 and 1810 (Table 20). In 1790, the household consisted of five individuals – Stephen, Mary, their two adult children (Odlin and Mehitable) and an unidentified adult female. After Stephen's death in 1804, Odlin and Mehitable retained ownership of the homestead, as reflected in the 1810 census, which lists three adult individuals, presumably Odlin, Mehitable and Mary Page. According to Stephen Page's last will and testament, his estate included a house, barn and a pew in the Meeting House, and his land consisted of cleared fields, orchards and two-acres of salt marsh (Estate Papers, No. 7337-7449, 1805) (Appendix G). At the time of his death around 1804 or 1805, his wife Mary is granted permission to live out her life in their home, however, his children Odlin and Mehitable inherit his property.

At the time of Odlin's in 1820, he is listed as residing in North Hampton and not Hampton suggesting he was no longer living on his familial homestead. There is no record of Mehitable Page beyond 1810 and it remains unclear if she remained in Hampton with her mother or if she married and moved on. Based on death dates and a review of deeds, IAC surmises the house was abandoned, moved or demolished between 1810 and 1826, when Mary Page died.

Odlin Page never married, and when his will went to Probate in 1820, his North Hampton estate was left to his niece Polly and nephew Andrew Page – presumably children of his brother Dearborn Page. According to Odlin's will, he bequeaths unto his "niece Polly Page, the use and occupation of all my real and personal estate so long as she shall continue to reside at my house where she now lives" (New Hampshire, U.S. Wills and Probate Records, 1643-1982, Vol. 46-47, Pages 452-453). She sold portions of Odlin's property to Dearborn and Stephen Page in 1820 and 1824, but none of the deeds could be definitively tied to the Hampton property. Much of the land likely went to the Drake family – as the area is referred to as the "Drake Orchard" in the later part of the nineteenth century.

Table 20. Page Homestead Occupants, 1790-1810.

Year		# of Occupants	Presumed Identity	Relation to Head of House
1790				
	Males 16+	2	Stephen Page	Head of House
			Odlin Page	Son
	All Females	3	Mary Page	Wife
			Mehitable Page	Daughter
			Unknown Female	Unknown
	Total	**5**		
1800	Absent From Census			
1810	Males 45+	1	Odlin Page	Head of House
	Females 26-45	1	Mehitable Page	Sister
	Females 45+	1	Mary Page	Wife
	Total	**3**		

Stephen Page Phase II Methodology and Results

Principal Investigator Jessica Cofelice, MA, RPA, designed the fieldwork methods and sampling strategy to ascertain the temporal range, distribution and integrity of Euroamerican archaeological deposits at the occupation site in order to make an accurate determination of its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-599) Phase IB field investigation included the excavation of nine STPs placed around the perimeter of the cellarhole depression (Figure 117; Table 21). Upon completion of the Phase IB survey, IAC collected a total of 99 artifacts. After confirming the presence of intact eighteenth-century cultural deposits, IAC recommended a Phase II Determination of Eligibility survey.

IAC returned to the Page site in July 2020 to conduct the Phase II survey. Prior to commencing the survey, Mr. Tumelaire used a gas-powered brush cutter to clear a large swath of ground around the cellarhole to further define the architectural layout of the house. Archaeologists then used the TopCon® Electronic Total Station to arrange an additional 13 STPs, four 1.0-m-x-1.0-m testholes (TUs) and three 2.0-m-x-0.5-m excavation units (EUs) across the site. IAC placed the TUs adjacent to the most artifact-rich Phase IB pits to efficiently collect the largest possible sample of cultural material. To test for the presence of buried architectural features, archaeologists bisected probable foundation locations with EUs. The Phase II excavations yielded 512 additional artifacts from 10.0 m² of tested ground (Appendix E). Phase I and II combined to produce 611 artifacts from 12.25 m² of excavated earth (see Table 21).

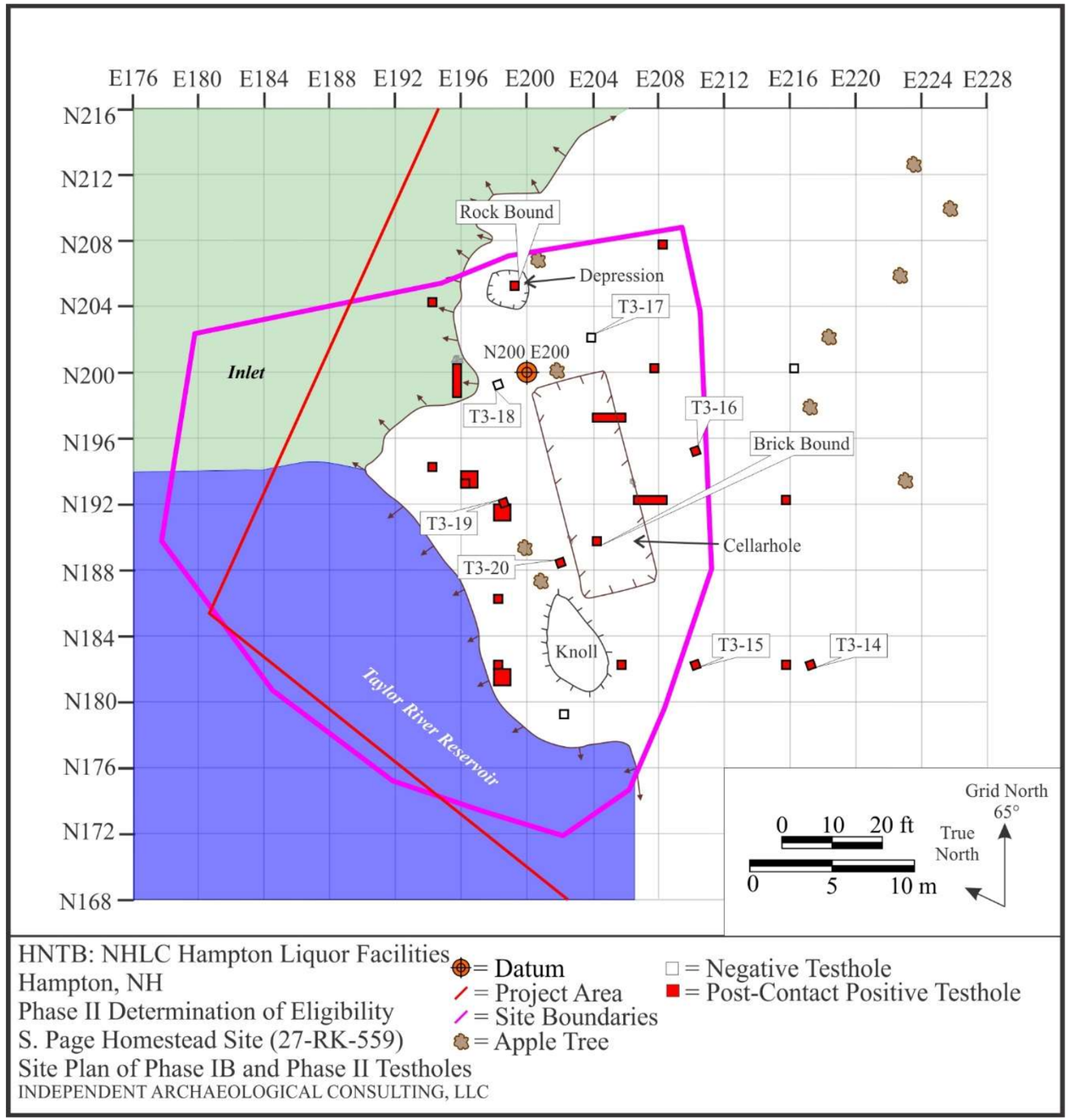


Figure 117. Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559) site plan showing Phase IB and Phase II testhole locations with the site limits delineated by the purple polygon.

Table 21. Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559) testhole tally.

#	Testhole	Phase	Testhole Size	Pos.	Neg.	Pre-C	Post-C	Other	Artifact Total
1	T3-12	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	7	1	8
2	T3-13	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
3	T3-14	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	10	0	10
4	T3-15	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
5	T3-16	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
6	T3-17	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
7	T3-18	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	7	0	7
8	T3-19	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	51	0	51
9	T3-20	IB	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	19	0	19
10	N179 E202	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
11	N182 E198	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	30	2	32
12	N182 E206	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	14	0	14
13	N182 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	15	0	15
14	N186 E198	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
15	N189.5 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	10	0	10
16	N192 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	7	0	7
17	N194 E194	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	5	0	5
18	N194 E204	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
19	N200 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	4	0	4
20	N200 E216	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m		X	0	0	0	0
21	N205 E199	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	1	0	1
22	N208 E208	II	0.5 m x 0.5 m	X		0	8	0	8
23	N181 E198	II	1 m x 1 m	X		0	140	11	151
24	N191 E198	II	1 m x 1 m	X		0	65	3	68
25	N193 E196	II	1 m x 1 m	X		0	121	12	133
26	N192 E206.5	II	2 m x 0.5 m	X		0	17	0	17
27	N197.5 E204	II	2 m x 0.5 m	X		0	35	3	38
28	N198.5 E195.5	II	2 m x 0.5 m	X		0	3	0	3
	Total		**11.5 m²**	**24**	**4**	**0**	**579**	**32**	**611**

Conjectured Architectural Layout and Architectural Features

The Stephen Page Homestead is situated along the southern edge of a broad, low drainage which bisects the southern survey area and empties into the Taylor River Reservoir west of the site (see Figure 117). The landform edge drops off steeply to the north and west of the house site and the slope serves as a defining landscape feature. A broad, level landform dotted with numerous apple trees, occupies the area south and east of the house site. IAC observed a trace of the historic roadway passes by the northeastern corner of the house and crosses the drainage slightly northwest of the home. IAC surmises the house fronted the drainage/water and not the roadway (Figure 118).

The subtle cellarhole depression is the only surficial feature to suggest the presence of a site. There is no visible foundation stone or evidence of a chimney base present. Although the area was heavily overgrown with dense brush at the time of the Phase II survey, archaeologists found no evidence of a barn or outbuildings (such as sheds or a privy). Archaeologists did not find a well associated with the homestead, but the stream within the nearby drainage likely negated the need for a dug well.

The depression measured 2.4 m (eight feet) by 9.1 m (30 ft) and was likely a central chimney cape based on the estimated date of construction. Assuming the depression represent a half-cellar or crawlspace, the total footprint of the house likely measured 4.8 m (16 feet) by 9.1 m (30 ft). To test for the presence of buried foundation features, IAC bisected the eastern edge of the depression with two 2.0-m-x-0.5-m EUs (N192 E206.5 and N197.5 E204) (see Figure 118; Figure 119-Figure 125). Archaeologists observed a diffuse transition and a small concentration of stones at the interface between the cellarhole interior and exterior, but no evidence of a significant or substantial stone foundation along the eastern edge of the depression. Excavations within N191 E199 exposed a north-south oriented alignment of stacked stone (two courses high) that corresponds roughly to the conjectured location of the houses western foundation wall (Figure 126).

It is possible the house was built expeditiously, with the sill laid onto a single course of stone, or alternatively, the stone foundation was removed post-abandonment either to be used elsewhere or during land clearing efforts when the property was used for agricultural purposes. IAC did observe a large concentration of stone along the drainage slope north of the house site, which may represent the displaced foundation stones that were moved or cleared from the site to make way for planting (Figure 127).

Our Phase II testing strategy was designed to ascertain the orientation and layout of the Page Homestead site and one of our goals was to locate the chimney base, which we suspected was near the center of the home. A large oak tree occupied the approximate location of where the chimney base was likely located, preventing archaeologists from excavating in this location (Figure 128). The Phase IB excavations resulted in the discovery of a dense brick concentration in STP T3-19. IAC bracketed the test pit and excavated a TU (N191 E98) south of/adjacent to the brick rich testhole during our Phase II efforts in order to ascertain whether the find represented a chimney base or evidence of a chimney fall. After exposing a similar concentration of brick in the bracket test pit to the north, IAC expanded the test pit into a 1-m-x-1-m TU (N193 E196) (see Figure 118). Upon completion of the Phase II excavations, IAC surmised the brick concentrations in both N191 E98 and N193 E196 are associated with chimney fall (Figure 129 and Figure 130). IAC concluded after the house was abandoned, the brick chimney fell in a westerly direction and the brick did not appear to have been removed or scavenged to be used elsewhere.

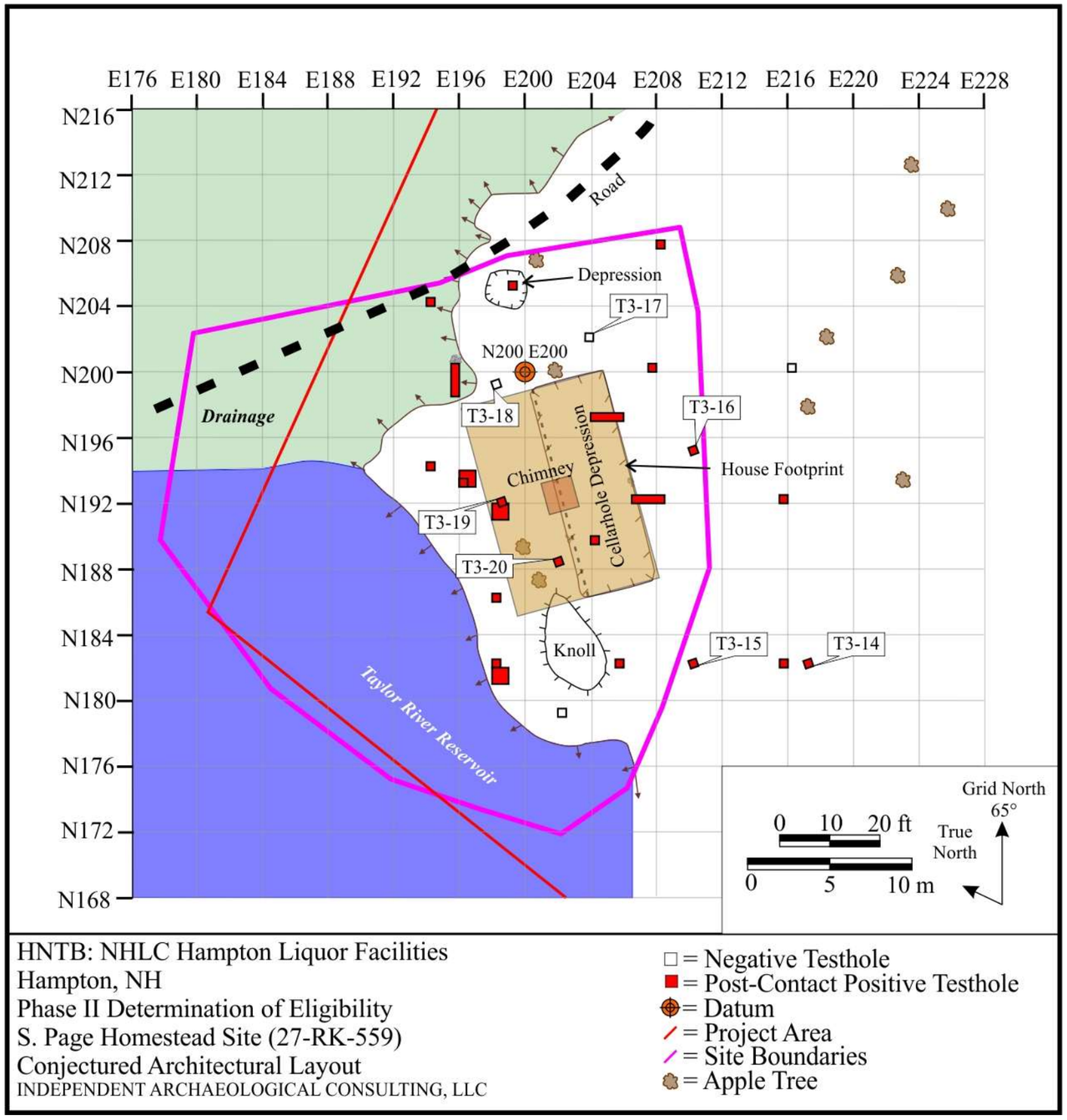


Figure 118. Conjectural layout of the Stephen Page Homestead.

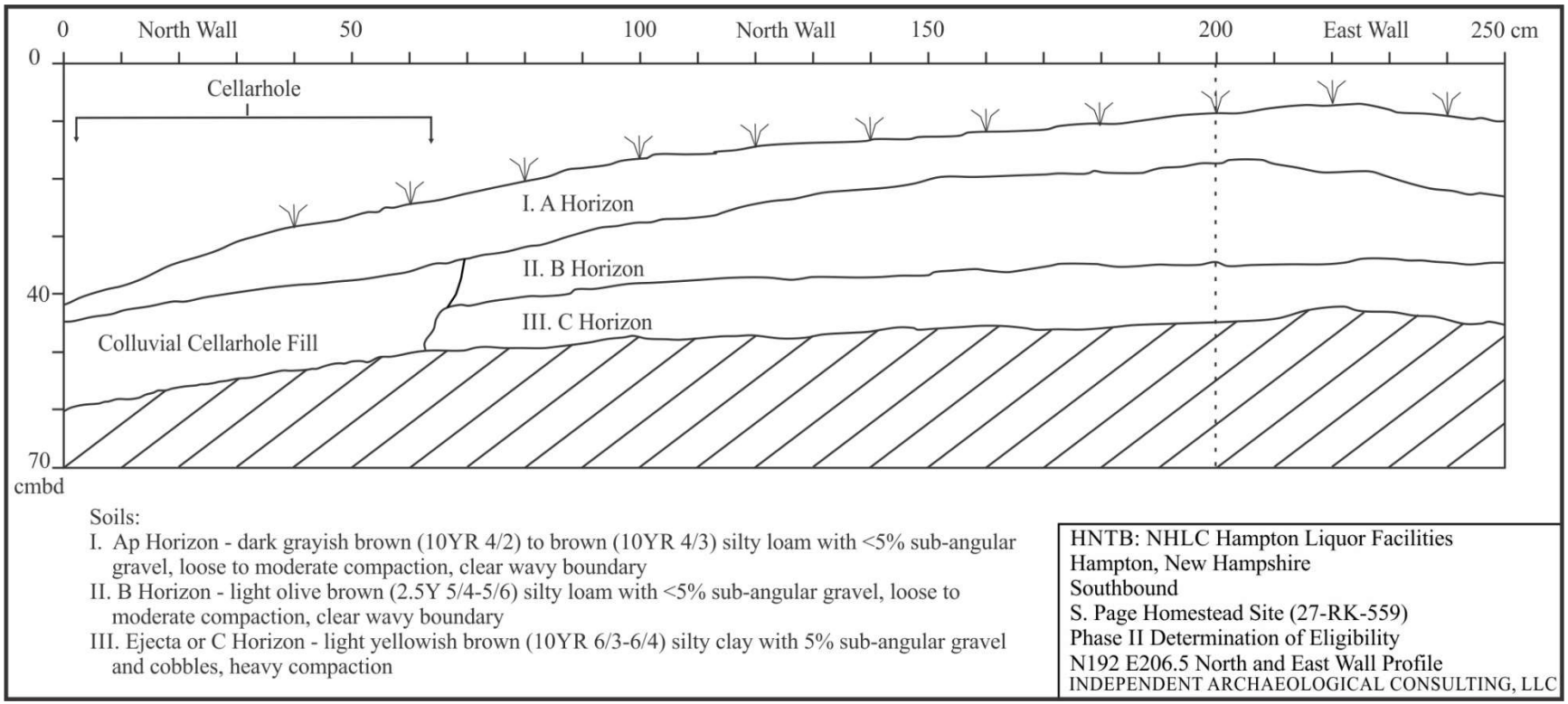


Figure 119. N192 E206.5 north and east wall profiles showing the northeastern edge of the cellarhole.

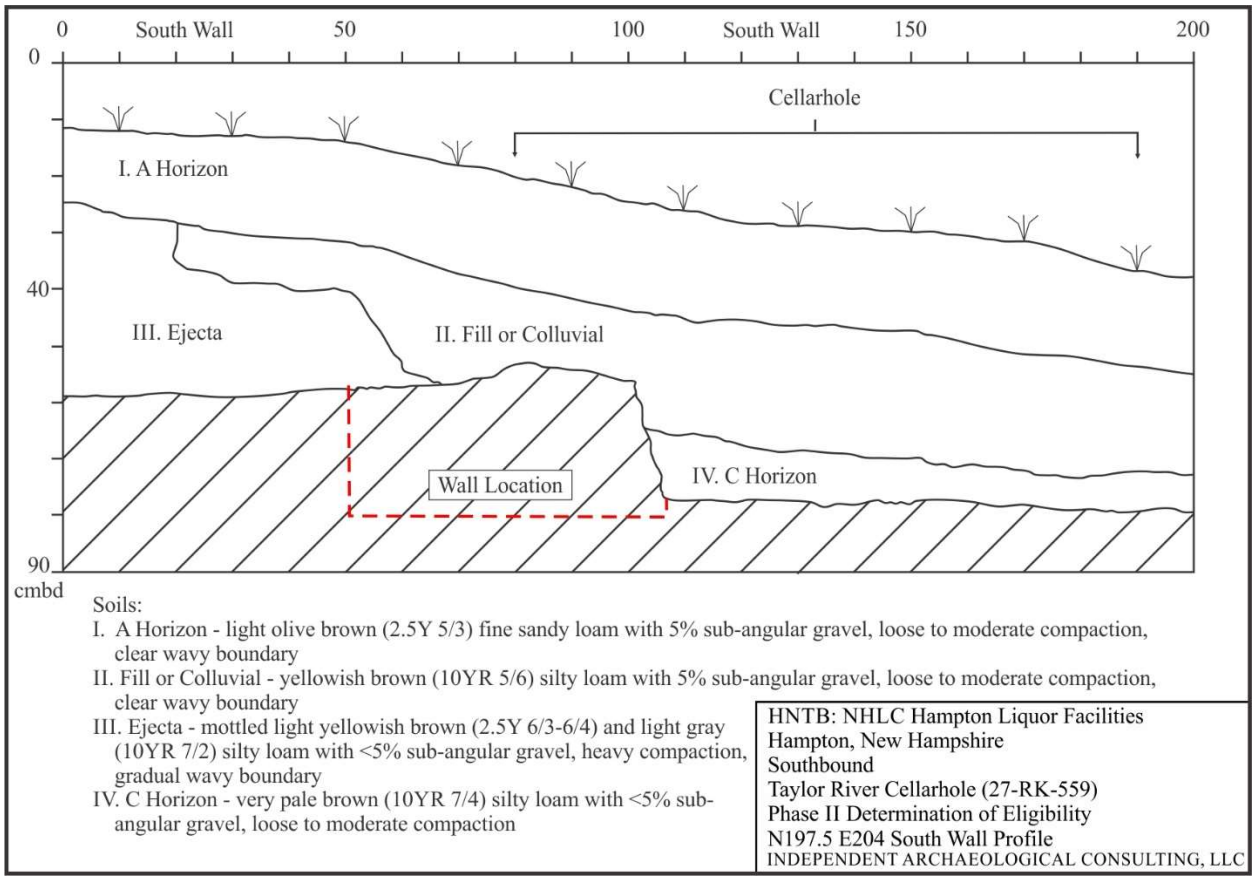


Figure 120. N197.5 E204 south wall profile showing the southeastern edge of the cellarhole.

Figure 121. Overview of EUs N192 E206.5 and N197.5 E204 (circled in yellow).

Figure 122. N197.5 E204 overview in relation to depression, view west.

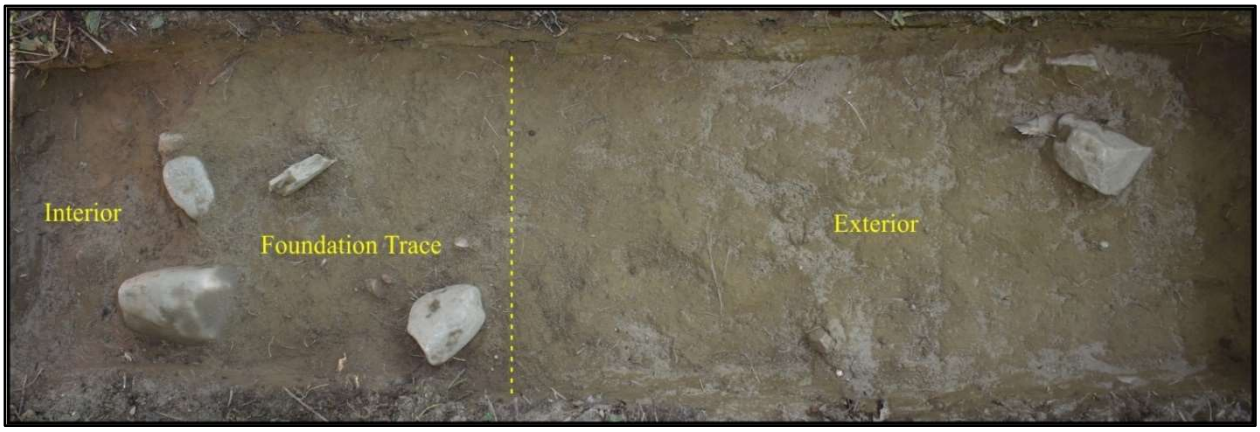


Figure 123. N192 E206.5 plan view showing approximate edge of depression.

Figure 124. N197.5 E204 plan view showing foundation trace.


Figure 125. N197.5 E204 at EU base.

Figure 126. N191 E199 probable western foundation wall (alignment indicated by dotted yellow line), view north.

Figure 127. Stone concentration on slope north of house site, view south.

Figure 128. A large oak tree occupies the approximate location of where a central chimney would likely be located, view north.

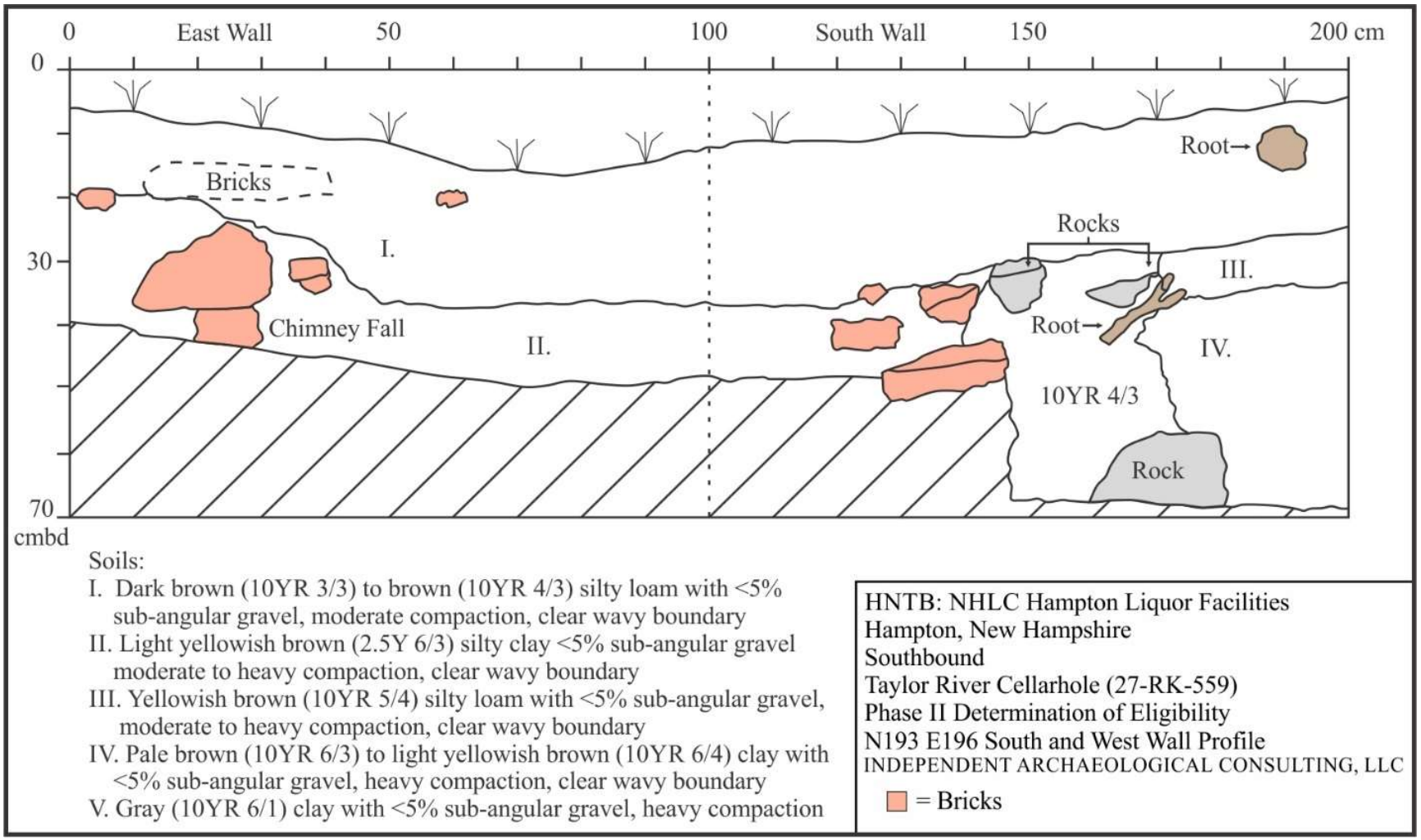


Figure 129. N193 E196 south and west wall profiles showing chimney fall strata (Strat II).

Figure 130. N193 E196 south wall profile exhibiting dense brick concentration.

Artifact Classes and Distributions

Phase IB and Phase II testing at the Stephen Page Homestead yielded a total assemblage of 611 artifacts (Figure 131; Table 22). Architectural debris such as brick, wrought nails and window glass account for the bulk of the collection at 68% (n = 418). Domestic goods – ceramics, bottle glass and food waste (faunal bone) – comprise 22% of the assemblage (n = 136). Unidentifiable objects (mostly ferrous conglomerates) are assigned to the *Other* artifact classification and make up 5% of the artifacts (n = 32). Personal items, largely smoking implements, form just 4% of the recovered material (n = 24).

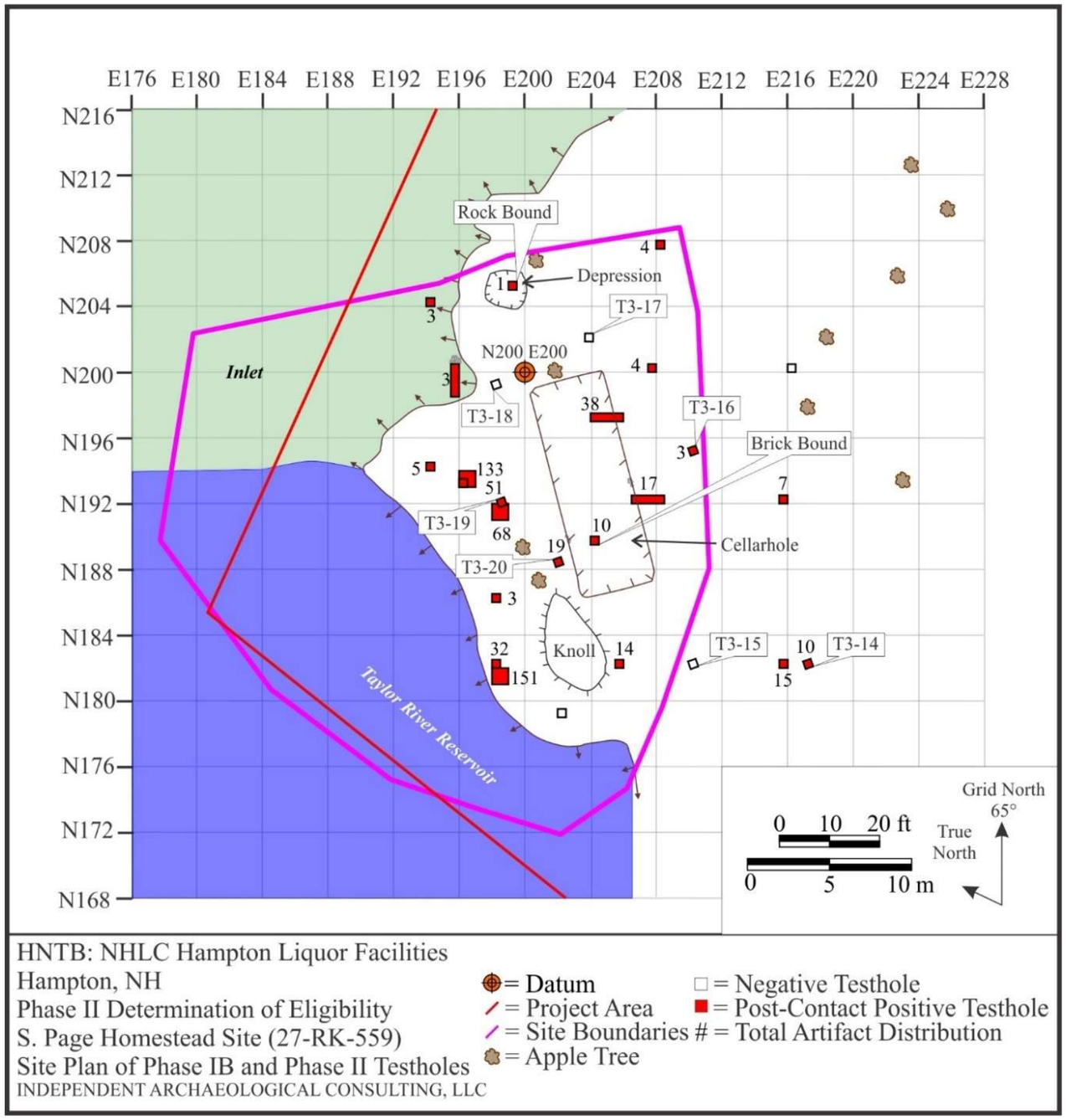


Figure 131. Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559) site plan with general artifact distributions.

Table 22. Distribution of Euroamerican artifacts at the Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559) site.

Testhole	Artifact Total	Domestic	Architectural	Personal	Other	Modern	% Domestic	% Architectural	% Personal	% Other	%Modern
T3-12	8	1	6	0	1	0	13%	75%	0%	13%	0%
T3-14	10	1	9	0	0	0	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%
T3-15	1	1	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
T3-16	3	0	3	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
T3-18	7	0	7	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
T3-19	51	2	48	1	0	0	4%	94%	2%	0%	0%
T3-20	19	5	14	0	0	0	26%	74%	0%	0%	0%
N181 E198	151	62	62	16	11	0	41%	41%	11%	7%	0%
N182 E198	32	17	12	1	2	0	53%	38%	3%	6%	0%
N182 E206	14	7	6	1	0	0	50%	43%	7%	0%	0%
N182 E216	15	7	8	0	0	0	47%	53%	0%	0%	0%
N186 E198	3	2	1	0	0	0	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%
N189.5 E204	10	0	10	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
N191 E198	68	5	58	2	3	0	7%	85%	3%	4%	0%
N192 E206.5	17	4	11	2	0	0	24%	65%	12%	0%	0%
N192 E216	7	1	6	0	0	0	14%	86%	0%	0%	0%
N193 E196	133	9	111	0	12	1	7%	83%	0%	9%	1%
N194 E194	5	0	5	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
N194 E204	3	0	3	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
N197.5 E204	38	10	24	1	3	0	26%	63%	3%	8%	0%
N198.5 E195.5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
N200 E208	4	1	3	0	0	0	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%
N205 E199	1	0	1	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
N208 E208	8	1	7	0	0	0	13%	88%	0%	0%	0%
Total	**611**	**136**	**418**	**24**	**32**	**1**	**22%**	**68%**	**4%**	**5%**	**0%**

Artifacts are clearly concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the foundation complex, particularly near the southwestern corner of the house where IAC identified a small domestic midden. Excavations at N181 E198 and N182 E198 yield a total of 183 artifacts which represented 29% of the entire Page assemble. Unlike the artifact concentration along the western edge of the foundation (encountered in N193 E196 and N191 E198) where IAC recovered mostly brick fragments related to the chimney fall, the artifacts recovered from N181 E198 and N182 E198 are predominantly domestic artifacts (ceramics, faunal material and wine bottle glass).

Concentrated quantities of cultural material proximal to the home are typical of Post-Contact Euroamerican behavior. Typically, stratified archaeological deposits on Post-Contact sites can be tied to the occupational history and development of the farmstead, however, at the Page site, all of the cultural material recovered from the midden originated from one soil horizon suggesting a relatively short term or single occupation phase. The fact that the midden produced 79 domestic artifacts, 58% of the site total, is potent evidence for the intentional accumulation of household waste and not incidental, post-occupational deposition of material. A detailed description of the midden assemblage follows below in the domestic artifact discussion.

The location of the midden is close to the dooryard, yet slightly removed from the house. Occupants likely utilized this less visible space for refuse disposal, as it was hidden from public view. IAC noted the area is situated just at the landform edge leading to the drainage and water. In general, the overall side wide artifact totals are extremely low and its possible that much of the household refuse was thrown over the edge of the drainage.

Architectural Debris

Architectural debris constitutes the bulk of the recovered artifacts at 68% of the site assemblage (n = 418) (Figure 132 and Figure 133; Table 23). Brick fragments form the majority of the collection at 89% of the structural material (n = 370), followed by window glass at 5% (n = 19) and wrought nails at 4% (n = 16). *Other* architectural items (hardware) comprise the 2% of the structural debris (n =10). Mortar and any unidentifiable artifacts form the remaining 1% of the archaeological artifacts (n = 3). Archaeologists recovered the vast majority of the architectural artifacts from test pits west of the house, suggesting if the home was abandoned, it may have collapsed in a westerly direction.

Figure 132. Architectural artifact sample (brick, mortar, window glass and wrought nails).

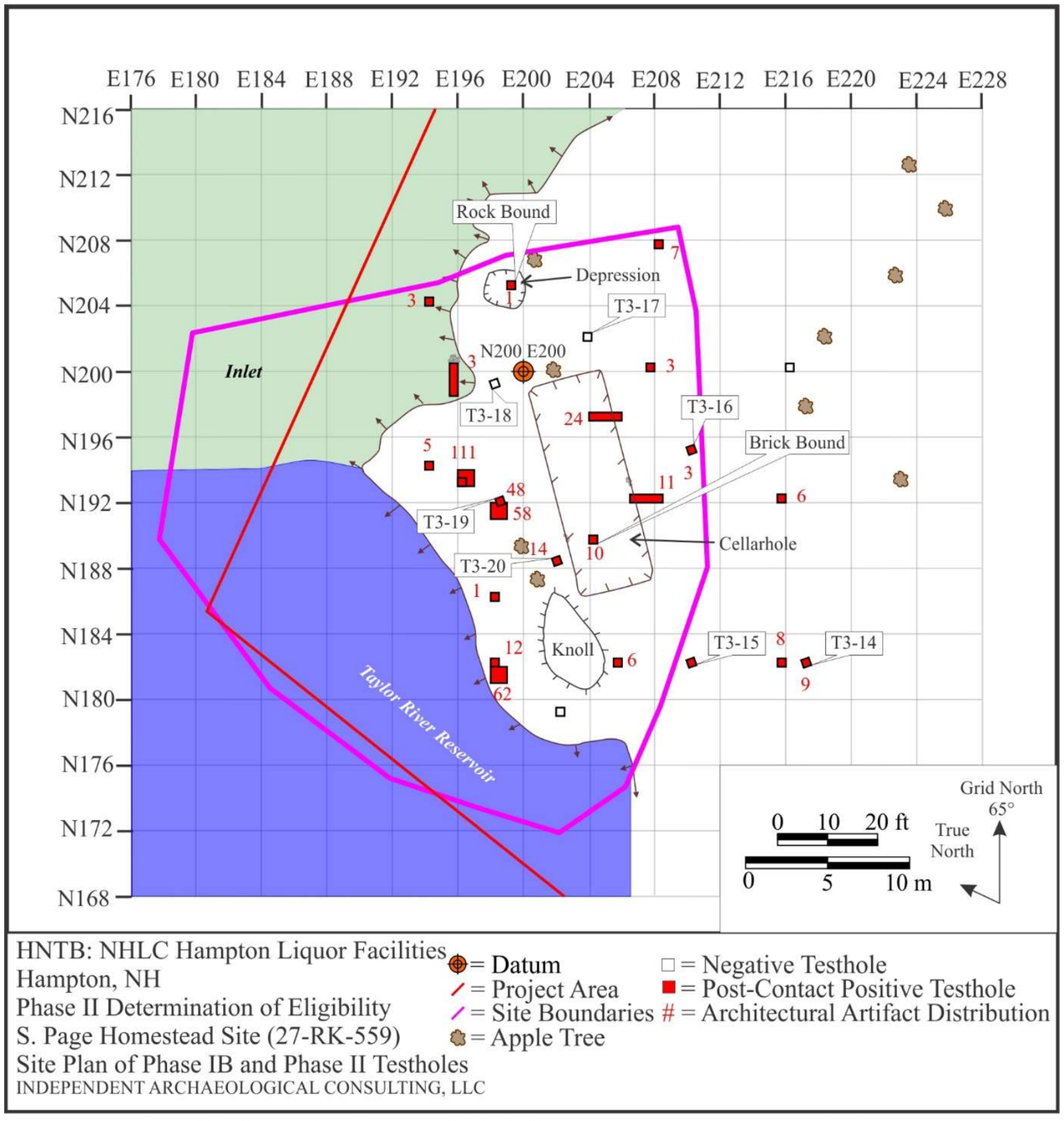


Figure 133. Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559) site plan with architectural artifact distributions.

Table 23. Distribution of architectural artifacts at the Stephen Page Homestead.

Testhole	Architectural Artifacts	Brick	Nail	Window Glass	Unid	Other	% Brick	% Nail	% Window Glass	%Unid	% Other
T3-12	6	5	1	0	0	0	83%	17%	0%	0%	0%
T3-14	9	8	0	0	1	0	89%	0%	0%	11%	0%
T3-16	3	3	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
T3-18	7	6	0	1	0	0	86%	0%	14%	0%	0%
T3-19	48	46	2	0	0	0	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%
T3-20	14	13	0	0	1	0	93%	0%	0%	7%	0%
N181 E198	62	52	9	1	0	0	84%	15%	2%	0%	0%
N182 E198	12	10	1	0	0	1	83%	8%	0%	0%	8%
N182 E206	6	5	0	1	0	0	83%	0%	17%	0%	0%
N182 E216	8	8	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N186 E198	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
N189.5 E204	10	10	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N191 E198	58	56	0	0	0	2	97%	0%	0%	0%	3%
N192 E206.5	11	11	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N192 E216	6	3	0	3	0	0	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
N193 E196	111	95	1	9	1	5	86%	1%	8%	1%	5%
N194 E194	5	5	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N194 E204	3	3	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N197.5 E204	24	17	2	3	0	2	71%	8%	13%	0%	8%
N198.5 E195.5	3	3	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N200 E208	3	3	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N205 E199	1	1	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N208 E208	7	7	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	**418**	**370**	**16**	**19**	**3**	**10**	**89%**	**4%**	**5%**	**1%**	**2%**

Brick

Although archaeologists collected only a sample of the brick from testholes, 370 pieces of brick were recovered at the Page Homestead. The brick assemblage represents **60% of the entire** Page artifact collection. Distribution of brick usually suggests the presence of thermal features and chimneys, which can offer clues to the architectural layout of a structure. Here, concentrations were identified west of the house in T3-19, N191 E198 and N193 E196 of the house to suggest the chimney likely fell in a westerly direction.

Nails and Fasteners

Testing produced a total of 16 nails from the Stephen Page Homestead, most of which could be definitively identified as hand-forged or wrought nails. Euroamericans utilized hand-forged nails in all forms of construction from about 1700 to the invention of the machine-cut nail at the beginning of the nineteenth century (Miller et al. 2000). Nine of the nails originated from N181 E198, which was excavated along the western edge of the foundation.

Window Glass

Window glass, much like brick, can provide valuable information about the farmstead despite its limited value as an individual artifact. IAC recovered just 19 pieces of window glass from the Page Homestead, most of which came from a single test pit, N193 E196. The TU is situated along the western foundation wall, near the center of the house where one would expect a door. The concentration of glass in the location suggests there may have been a window or two flanking either side of the doorway.

Miscellaneous Architectural Artifacts

The small assemblage of 10 miscellaneous architectural artifacts from the Stephen Page Homestead includes fragments of slate and mortar.

Domestic Artifacts

Household goods account for 22% of the total site artifact collection (n = 136) (Figure 134; Table 24). Ceramics dominate this domestic assemblage at 55% of the total, with 74 individual pieces (Table 25). Food waste, in the form of faunal bone and shell (clam and oyster), constitutes 43% of the assemblage (n = 57). Domestic glass – predominantly wine bottle glass – form 4% of the household collection (n = 5).

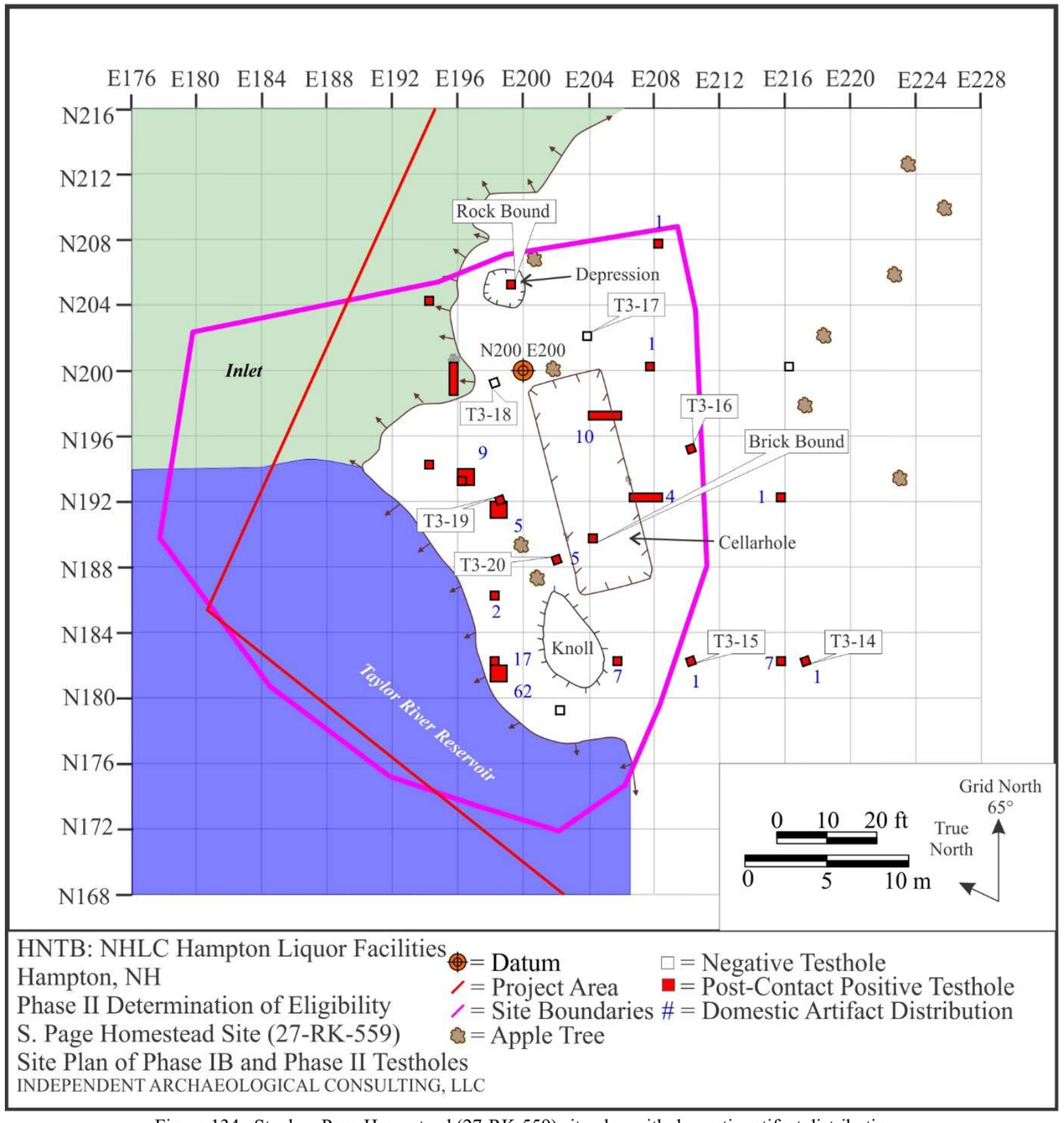


Figure 134. Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559) site plan with domestic artifact distributions.

Table 24. Distribution of domestic artifacts at the Stephen Page Homestead.

Testhole	Domestic Artifacts	Glass	Faunal	Ceramic	% Glass	% Faunal	% Ceramic
T3-12	1	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%
T3-14	1	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%
T3-15	1	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%
T3-19	2	0	2	0	0%	100%	0%
T3-20	5	0	0	5	0%	0%	100%
N181 E198	62	2	36	24	3%	58%	39%
N182 E198	17	0	16	1	0%	94%	6%
N182 E206	7	0	0	7	0%	0%	100%
N182 E216	7	1	0	6	14%	0%	86%
N186 E198	2	0	0	2	0%	0%	100%
N191 E198	5	1	1	3	20%	20%	60%
N192 E206.5	4	1	0	3	25%	0%	75%
N192 E216	1	0	1	0	0%	100%	0%
N193 E196	9	0	1	8	0%	11%	89%
N197.5 E204	10	0	0	10	0%	0%	100%
N200 E208	1	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%
N208 E208	1	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%
Total	**134**	**5**	**57**	**74**	**4%**	**43%**	**55%**

Ceramics

The 74 ceramics collected from the Stephen Page Homestead comprise 55% of the domestic artifact assemblage. This ceramic sample is relatively low for a Post-Contact site with an apparent habitation spanning approximately 70 to 80 years. Stratigraphic analysis suggests minimal and isolated disturbance to the site, and the lack of ceramics is unusual. Post-abandonment scavenging is one possible explanation, but archaeologists found no definitive evidence to explain the overall paucity of ceramics. Another possible scenario suggests that after the death of Mary Page in 1826, her daughter Mehitable may have cleaned out the house before moving elsewhere.

Our research indicates Stephen Page settled the property after 1740 and that he married late in life to a much younger woman (he was nearly 48 and she was in her mid-twenties). Mary Page was born in 1740 and her first child, Dearborn was born in 1766 – we surmised shortly after her marriage to Stephen. The household never grew to include more than five people – Stephen, Mary and their children. After Stephen's death in 1804, Mary remained in the home with two unmarried adult children Odlin and Mehitable. The house may have been abandoned between 1810 and 1820 when Odlin moved to North Hampton, or after Mary's death in 1826. The paucity of ceramics is likely a direct reflection of a single occupation phase by an agrarian family of modest means during the latter part of the eighteenth-century.

Redware dominates the collection (n = 52), forming 70% of the ceramic total (Figure 135 and Figure 136). Redware is a utilitarian ceramic that served a variety of vital functions for the Euroamerican dairy farmer. The majority of the redware sherds are too small to be definitively assigned to a vessel type, but a typical dairying assemblage typically included both milkpans and butter pots. The overwhelming majority of redware at the farmstead is evidence of dairy processing at the Stephen Page site, as Mary and Mehitable undoubtedly made butter and cheese for their household consumption (Figure 137 and Figure 138).

In addition to redware, there are eight other ware types present at the Page site: pearlware (n = 6), buff-bodied earthenware (n = 3), whiteware (n = 3), creamware (n = 2), English Saltglazed stoneware (n = 2), Staffordshire slipware (comb decorated and dot patterned) (n = 2), Westerwald (sprig & incised) (n = 2) and Jackfield.

Due to the paucity of ceramic sherds present and the fragmented nature of the artifacts, IAC did not conduct a minimum vessel count. However, at least three of the ware types can be attributed to specific vessels. The single sherd of Jackfield is a "flared" rim sherd and may have originated from a teaware vessel such as a sugar bowl or teapot (Figure 138). The Westerwald fragments are both decorated with an incised floral sprig design (tulip pattern) and appear to have originated from a hollowware vessel, such as a tankard (Figure 139). And lastly, there the English saltglazed stoneware base fragment is from either a cup or bowl (Figure 140).

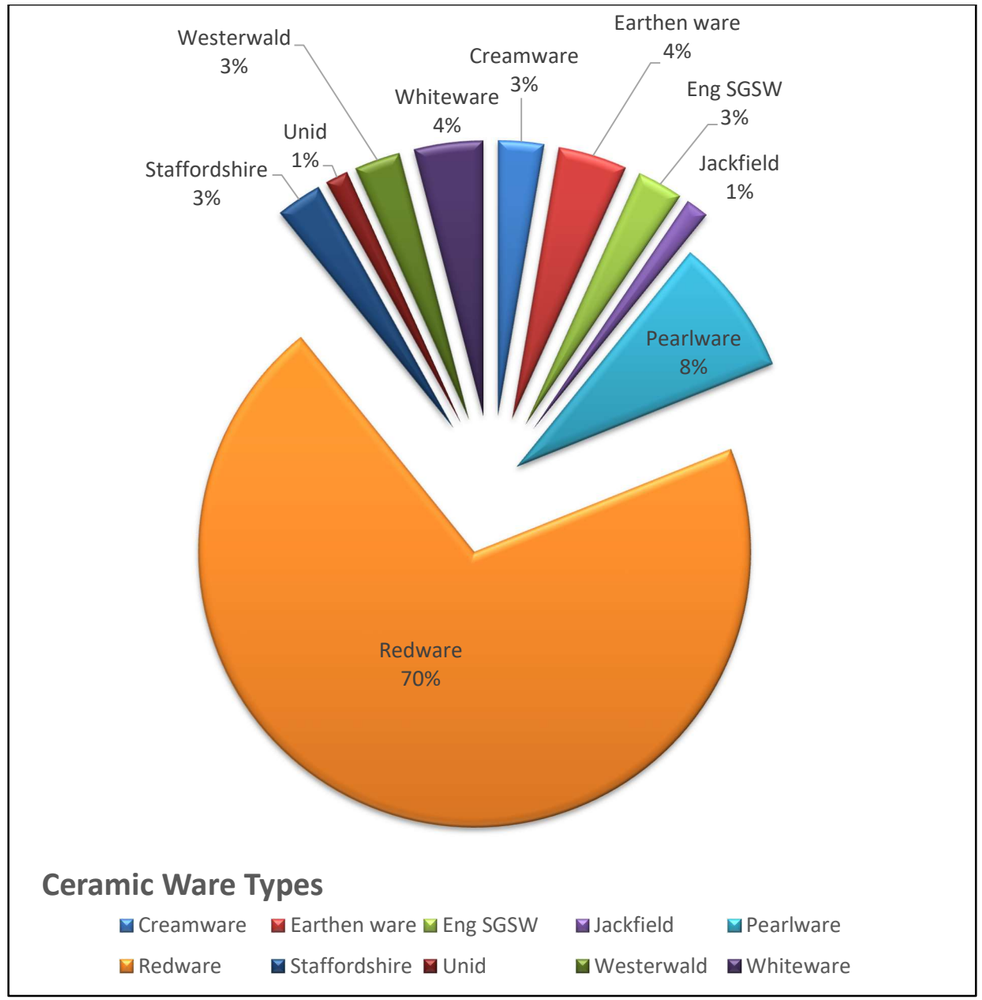


Figure 135. Ceramic assemblage at the Stephen Page Homestead.

Table 25. Ceramic ware types present at the Stephen Page Homestead.

Ceramic Ware Type	**Sum**	**Date TPQ**
Creamware	2	1762-1820
Buff-Bodied Earthen ware	3	1720-1775
English SGSW	2	1685-1785
Jackfield	1	1740-1795
Pearlware	6	1779-1830
Redware	52	1600-1900
Staffordshire (Slipware)	2	1670-1775
Unid	1	N/A
Westerwald (sprig & incised)	2	1630-1775
Whiteware	3	1820-present
Total	**74**	

Figure 136. Dairying – note the redware dairying vessels holding freshly milked product.

Figure 137. A milk room, with all the accoutrements necessary for dairy production (milk pans, churns and butter pots).

Figure 138. Jackfield ceramic sherd.

Figure 139. Westerwald tankard sherd.

Figure 140. English saltglazed stoneware cup or bowl base fragment.

The distribution of ceramics across the site conforms to typical Euroamerican disposal patterns with the vast majority of the assemblage collected from testholes closest to the dwelling. Such a density of material is potent evidence that these locations are areas of intentional waste deposition and not coincidental accumulations. Of note, IAC encountered a small domestic midden southwest of the house, along the terrace edge. Here, in TU N181 E198, IAC collected 24 of the 74 Page ceramic sherds – mostly redware fragments.

Ceramics were vital components to domestic activity at a historic site, utilized in food collection, processing, preparation and presentation. Domestic activity, in turn, centered around the kitchen. Waste from household chores – including broken ceramic vessels and dishes – were typically cast out into the nearest convenient back-yard midden, resulting in dense accumulations of ceramics near the kitchen. The fact that archaeologists recovered nearly the entire Page ceramic assemblage from test pits within three to six meters (9.8-19.6 feet) is potent evidence that the western and southern side yards served as a primary disposal area.

With the exception of the three whiteware sherds (1820-present) all of the ceramic ware types were manufactured between 1670-1795 – well within the timeframe Mary Page served as the female head of house. Most of the vessels (Westerwald tankard, Straffordshire comb decorated hollowares, English saltglazed stoneware teacup/tea bowls/saucer and the Jackfield vessel) date to the approximate time of her circa 1764 marriage to Stephen Page and are likely items she brought to the marriage or procured for use in her home. The overwhelming majority of utilitarian vessels (redware) and minimal amounts of finer wares are consistent with a family unit more concerned with survival and agricultural production than setting fine dishes upon the table.

Domestic Glass

Archaeologists collected five pieces of domestic glass from the Stephen Page Homestead, 4% of the domestic assemblage. The glass assemblage includes three pieces of wine bottle glass, and two shreds of colorless glass (Figure 141). The two colorless glass sherds appear to be modern beverage bottle fragments and are intrusions. All the glass sherds are small and offer limited opportunity to assign dates of manufacture.

Figure 141. Page glass artifact assemblage.

Faunal Bone

Faunal bone is surprisingly sparse at the Page homestead and testing yielded just 57 pieces of this material. Archaeologists recovered several large pieces of butchered pig bone, fish bone and shell (clam and mussel) (Figure 142). This is an extremely low total for a historic homestead, especially considering the length of occupation at the Stephen Page site. Proximity of the house site to the terrace edge may account for the low faunal yields, as noxious, decomposing material was likely disposed over the drainage edge.

Figure 142. Page faunal assemblage.

Personal Items

Testing produced 24 personal items from the Stephen Page Homestead. All 24 of the items are identified as either pipe stems or pipe bowls (Figure 143). As expected, these personal effects were collected from testholes near the foundation complex.

Figure 143. Personal assemblage – pipe bowls and pipe stems.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Archaeologists recovered 32 miscellaneous artifacts from the site, assigned to the *Other* category, including a small gun flint fragment (Figure 144).

Figure 144. Page Homestead gun flint.

Stephen Page Homestead Site Interpretations and Recommendations

The 2020 combined Phase IB intensive archaeological investigation and Phase II determination of eligibility testing at the Stephen Page Homestead site (27-RK-559) identified the SA-1 depression as a late eighteenth-century homestead site. Our research suggests the Page family settled along the Taylor River as early as 1714 and by the 1740s, Stephen Page had established a homestead on one of the river's many drainages. The Leavitt (1806) map of Hampton shows the house fronting north, towards the water, opposite the Theodore Coffin house. Stephen Page did not leave much in the written historical record – from deeds and genealogical research, we determined he was a farmer of modest means. He married later in life, to Mary Page and the couple had three children, two sons and a daughter. Archaeological excavations at the site suggest their house was a central chimney cape built with only a partial or half-cellar (more akin to a crawlspace).

IAC recovered a total of 611 Post-Contact artifacts from the site, an assemblage that includes Westerwald, Staffordshire and Buff-bodied earthenware dating to the late-eighteenth centuries (Miller, et. al, 2000). In addition to the artifacts, archaeologists identified subsurface architectural features to suggest that structural components of the Page home remain intact below the modern ground surface. The Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site exhibit high archaeological integrity with little evidence of disturbance and minimal intrusion of more recent cultural material.

Based on high archaeological integrity and the potential to elucidate early Euroamerican settlement patterns and lifeways in coastal regions of northern New England, **IAC recommends the S. Page Homestead as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D as a cultural resource that "has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history"** (National Park Service 1997). Considering that the site could mark one of the earliest Euroamerican occupations in Hampton and along New Hampshire's seacoast, **the S. Page Homestead may also be eligible under Criterion A as a cultural resource "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history"** (National Park Service 1997). IAC used the distribution of Westerwald, Staffordshire and Buff-bodied earthenware and other diagnostic cultural material to define a site boundary that includes the early Euroamerican cultural deposits but excludes later deposits from more recent Post-Contact land use for agricultural fields, apple orchards and the extant liquor facilities. The revised site limits encompass about 911 m^2 (9800 ft^2) and extend into a drainage channel north of the site since Euroamerican disposal patterns indicate a potential for informative archaeological deposits from refuse tossed off the elevated landform edge. **To protect and preserve the S. Page Homestead site, IAC recommends no ground disturbance – including vehicular traffic – within the site boundary without a preceding Phase III Data Recovery to mitigate the effects of disturbance on this valuable component of New Hampshire's history.**

1. What is the archaeological integrity of Native American and/or Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site?
   The 2020 excavations at Page site revealed high archaeological integrity with very little evidence of disturbance or modern intrusions.

2. When did Native American and/or Euroamerican people occupy the site?
   Based on the background research and a temporal analysis of diagnostic ceramic ware types, we determined the homestead was occupied for approximately 70-80 years by two generations of the Page family – Stephen and Mary Page and their three children (Dearborn, Odlin and Mehitable) from the 1740s until the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Stephen Page died in 1804 and his unmarried adult children, Odlin and Mehitable Page inherited his estate. The Pages are shown on the 1810 US Federal Population Census as residing in Hampton, likely at the

Homestead site. Odlin Page relocated to North Hampton between 1810 and 1820, where he died in 1820. Mary Page died in 1826 and it is unclear if she and Mehitable also moved to North Hampton along with Odlin or if they remained in Hampton. The house is absent from the 1830 map of Hampton and we surmise that it was likely abandoned sometime between 1810 and 1830.

3. Are cultural features present at the site? If so, what is their spatial distribution?
   IAC identified two architectural features: a trace of the western foundation wall and evidence of a brick chimney fall. Based on the discovery of the architectural features, we determined the house was likely a central chimney cape, with a half-cellar or crawlspace under the eastern half of the home. Based on the wall placement, we've estimated the house footprint measured 4.8 m (16 feet) by 9.1 m (30 ft). The house is oriented towards or facing the drainage/Taylor River and appears to be tied more closely to the water versus the roadway. A review of lidar images and trace remnants of the historic roadway indicate there was a road or path leading from the western edge of Drakeside Road towards the River. The Leavitt (1806) shows two houses along the roadway, the Stephen Page house and the Theodore Coffin house. The road appears to have passed near the northeast corner of the home and crossed the drainage just west of the home.

4. Does the site retain evidence of intact artifact distributions, structures or other cultural features that may elucidate the size, organization, or occupation tenure of the Native Americans or Euroamericans occupants?
   Archaeologists found no evidence of modern intrusions to the site and overall, the high maintains high archaeological integrity. Archaeologists encountered the highest artifact densities in test pits closest to the western and southern house foundation, with a small domestic midden near the southwestern corner of the home. We surmised based on the low density of domestic material, that much of the household waste was thrown over the embankment and into the drainage.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IAC conducted a Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation and Phase II Determinations of Eligibility for the NHLC Hampton Facilities project in Hampton (Rockingham County), New Hampshire in 2020. Project impacts remain in the early design stage but will include the construction of new NHLC facilities both east and west of I-95. The initial Phase IB survey area included a total of approximately 45 hectares (110 acres) of landscape along the northern bank of the Taylor River and Taylor River Reservoir, however, subsequent design changes reduced the project footprint to match the known NHLC ROWs for the northbound and southbound properties. The revised survey area includes 36 hectares (89 acres) as shown in Figure 1, with 10 hectares (25 acres) in the southbound project area west of I-95 and 26 hectares (64 acres) in the northbound project area east of the highway. Archaeologists performed the Phase IB survey in the spring of 2020 and returned for the Phase II DOEs in the summer of the same year.

The results and recommendations detailed in this document were previously reviewed by NHDHR in end-of-field letters dated June 26, 2020 (Phase IB survey results), September 2, 2020 (Phase II survey results), and December 18, 2020 (S. Page Homestead site limit revision). The Phase IB and Phase II work are authorized under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), as amended, and as implemented by regulations of the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800), coordinated at the state level by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

IAC completed a Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment in October of 2019 that identified two archaeologically sensitive areas designated as Sensitive Areas 1 and 2 (Tumelaire and Wheeler 2019). SA-1 encompasses broad, level landforms along the north bank of the Taylor River Reservoir adjacent to the I-95 southbound lane west of the highway. The topography and environmental setting indicated a potential for Pre-Contact Native American cultural deposits, while the survey crew also identified a rectilinear depression consistent with a Euroamerican cellarhole that suggested the presence of an unmapped Post-Contact archaeological resource and therefore Euroamerican archaeological sensitivity. Like SA-1, the sandy soil, level topography, and rich proximal resource base of the Taylor River and its salt marsh complex east of the highway prompted IAC to delineate SA-2 to include all landforms sensitive for Pre-Contact archaeological resources (see Figure 2).

Archaeologists conducted the Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation of SAs 1 and 2 in the spring of 2020 to confirm the presence or absence of Pre-Contact and/or Post-Contact cultural resources. IAC excavated 295 STPs distributed across the two SAs – a total Phase IB excavated area of 73.75 m² (794 ft²) – and identified five newly documented archaeological sites, the Taylor River I (SA-1), Taylor River II (SA-2) and Taylor River III (SA-2) Pre-Contact sites as well as two Post-Contact archaeological resources; the S. Page Homestead site and the Drake's Brickyard site (Table 26). IAC recommended Phase II DOEs at the Taylor River I-III sites and the S. Page Homestead site to establish each resource's potential for listing in the NRHP, and returned for the Phase II testing in the summer of 2020. The Phase II DOEs included the excavation of an additional 95 STPs, 13 TUs and three EUs distributed across the four tested sites, an additional 39.75 m² (428 ft²) of excavated area for a total combined Phase IB/Phase II effort of 113.5 m² (1222 ft²)(see Table 1). The site-specific sections below provide a summary of the results and recommendations for each of the five archaeological resources within the NHLC project area.

Table 26. Archaeological sites identified within the project area and final recommendations.

Site Name	Site Number	Location	Temporal Association	Testing Completed	Recommendations
Taylor River I	27-RK-556	SA-1	Pre-Contact	Phase IB, II	not eligible for NRHP, no further survey
Taylor River II	27-RK-557	SA-2	Pre-Contact	Phase IB, II	not eligible for NRHP, no further survey
Taylor River III	27-RK-558	SA-2	Pre-Contact	Phase IB, II	not eligible for NRHP, no further survey
S. Page Homestead	27-RK-559	SA-1	Post-Contact	Phase IB, II	**NRHP eligible, avoidance or Phase III**
Drake's Brickyard	27-RK-566	SA-1	Post-Contact	none	not eligible for NRHP, no further survey

The Taylor River I Site (27-RK-556)

Phase IB and Phase II testing at the Taylor River I site yielded 27 debitage specimens, a complete early-stage biface, an anvil stone and two cores to indicate that the site encompasses a short-term lithic workshop devoted to the production of expedient tools. The data suggest that Native Americans arrived at the shoreline terrace and conducted early-stage lithic reduction using both curated regionally available tool stone (e.g. rhyolite, felsite, quartz) as well as naturally occurring metasedimentary and metamorphic raw materials available from the immediate environment. Morphological attributes of the complete biface suggest that the tool was intentionally discarded at the site and IAC found no indications for on-site biface production or maintenance. Instead, lithic reduction focused on producing simple, informal tools, likely for immediate use in resource procurement. Although disturbance is largely limited to past agricultural land use, archaeologists found no diagnostics to establish temporal association, no cultural features to inform on resource consumption and seasonality, and no evidence that additional archaeological testing would contribute to a better understanding of Pre-Contact lifeways along New Hampshire's coastline. **IAC therefore recommends the Taylor River I site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey.**

The Taylor River II Site (27-RK-557)

The Taylor River II site encompasses two spatially distinct loci consistent with ephemeral activity episodes for the manufacture of expedient tools, however, Post-Contact terrain modification has compromised the archaeological integrity of portions of the site and likely affected the quantity and distribution of Native American artifacts. The combined Phase IB/Phase II assemblage includes just five debitage specimens distributed across the two loci and testing exposed no cultural features or datable material to further elucidate the temporal association, duration, and purpose of Native American occupation. C**onsidering the compromised archaeological integrity and limited ability to contribute to the regional archaeological database, IAC recommends the Taylor River II site as not eligible for the NRHP and no additional archaeological survey.**

The Taylor River III Site (27-RK-558)

Phase IB testing at the Taylor River III site yielded three debitage specimens and suggested a potential for informative cultural deposits related to Native American occupation. The Phase II testing, however, revealed widespread and significant topographic modification that has reduced or eliminated the site's archaeological integrity. Archaeologists collected 10 debitage specimens and a hammerstone to indicate the site marks a lithic workshop for the on-site production of informal tools from readily available metasedimentary and metamorphic stones. Unfortunately, large-scale terrain alteration across much of the site – combined with an absence of diagnostic artifacts or informative cultural features – translates to a low potential for further archaeological testing to contribute to a better understanding of Native American activity. **Based on the scope of past ground disturbance and limited data potential, IAC recommends the Taylor River III site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey.**

The S. Page Homestead Site (27-RK-559)

The 2020 Combined Phase IB/II testing at the eighteenth-century Stephen Page site revealed the site resulted in the recovery of 611 artifacts recovered intact cultural deposits. Based on high archaeological integrity and the potential to elucidate early Euroamerican settlement patterns and lifeways in coastal regions of northern New England, **IAC recommends the S. Page Homestead as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D as a cultural resource that "has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history"** (National Park Service 1997). Considering that the site could mark one of the earliest Euroamerican occupations in Hampton and along New Hampshire's seacoast, **the S.**

Page Homestead may also be eligible under Criterion A as a cultural resource "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" (National Park Service 1997). **To protect and preserve the S. Page Homestead site, IAC recommends no ground disturbance – including vehicular traffic – within the site boundary without a preceding Phase III Data Recovery to mitigate the effects of disturbance on this valuable component of New Hampshire's history. IAC's Phase II DOE established site limits that encompass approximately 911 m² (9,800 ft²) of area around the house cellarhole.**

The Drake's Brickyard Site (27-RK-566)

IAC observed significant disturbance to the Drake's Brickyard site from both natural and anthropogenic processes, including erosion and construction of the extant NHLC facility and its associated features. **Based on the degree of disturbance and limited data potential, IAC did not conduct Phase IB testing and recommends no further archaeological survey for the Drake's Brickyard site.**

Non-Site Results and Recommendations

Archaeologists collected 103 Post-Contact artifacts from non-site contexts during the Phase IB survey. The content, quantity and distribution of the cultural material is consistent with incidental deposition across the landscape from fertilizing and plowing during centuries of agricultural land use. The Phase IB effort yielded no evidence of Pre-Contact Native American or Post-Contact Euroamerican archaeological resources outside of the five registered sites listed in Table 26. **IAC recommends no further survey for portions of the project area where Phase IB testing produced no evidence of archaeological sites.**

Observations about Pre-Contact Native American Land Use

The paucity of Pre-Contact cultural deposits identified during archaeological survey of the NHLC project area seems surprising at first glance, especially when considering that SAs 1 and 2 encompass broad, level terrain features along the rich resource base and travel corridor of the Taylor River and its surrounding salt marsh. Yet even considering the degree of past topographic modification at the Taylor River II and III sites, all three Taylor River sites identified during IAC's multi-phase archaeological survey appear to encompass only short-term lithic workshop loci. Archaeologists found no evidence of sizeable or long-term Native American occupations despite the extremely favorable environmental conditions described above. Subsurface conditions observed during the Phase IB and Phase II fieldwork that spanned from the early spring to late summer months, however, revealed that the unexpected dearth of Native American archaeological deposits likely results from a combination of Pre-Contact land-use patterns and Post-Contact development.

Soil maps show both SA-1 and SA-2 as dominated by fine sandy loams and loamy fine sands, soils typically considered suitably well drained to accommodate Pre-Contact occupation. Despite this implication of favorable soil conditions, the Phase IB testing revealed much slower surface drainage and subsurface water percolation than typically observed for sandy landforms. Even the Phase II testing performed in July and August revealed a surprising degree of soil moisture during a very dry stretch of summer weather. The soil data documented during IAC's excavations indicate that while prime locations for ephemeral workshop or resource-procurement/processing activity loci, the SA-1 and SA-2 landforms are less conducive to long-term Native American land use than surface conditions indicate.

The presence of only short-term lithic workshops within the project limits is logical, however, the question then remains: where did the Native Americans who fashioned expedient tools at the Taylor River I-III sites go after completing their tasks? Such a suite of workshop loci could mark expeditions launched from a

proximal central habitation, yet archaeologists found no cultural features or sizeable artifact deposits consistent with even ephemeral habitation anywhere within the project footprint. There are two most likely explanations for the absence of more significant Pre-Contact archaeological resources. First, Native American occupants of the Taylor River I-III sites may have completed their task atop the shoreline terraces then carried their expedient tools and collected resources away for further processing at a camp located outside the NHLC project area. The second possible explanation is that the widespread and large-scale landscape alteration associated with construction of I-95 and the extant NHLC facilities has removed or obscured the central habitation(s) associated with the Taylor River I-III sites, leaving behind a fragmentary, incomplete archaeological record of Native American activity. Regardless of the causal factors, IAC's Phase IB and Phase II testing confirmed that the proposed project impacts will not affect Pre-Contact archaeological resources eligible for the NRHP.

Raw Material Consumption and Implications

In addition to the quartz, rhyolite and felsite lithic material common to regional Pre-Contact cultural deposits, the Taylor River I-III site assemblages included large proportions of metasedimentary and metamorphic raw material not typical of flaked-stone assemblages across much of the state. IAC's Phase II background research included a review of known site data that revealed the documented use of similar materials at other coastal Pre-Contact sites. The metasedimentary and metamorphic stones are less well suited to tool production than the more common raw materials listed above, largely due to their brittleness, coarser texture, and propensity to fracture along natural beds or planes in the stone as opposed to the more predictable breaks achieved with homogenous, finer grained and more vitreous volcanic raw material. Although therefore less desirable as tool stone, research indicates that the workability and availability of the atypical raw materials made them perfectly suited to expedient tools.

The attributes described above make the metasedimentary and metamorphic stones difficult to shape into formal tools but, like quartz, these same attributes are suitable for expedient tools. Most quartz raw material poses workability problems due to its similar propensity to break according to internal structure rather than predictable fracture mechanics. These unpredictable natural fracture mechanics, however, also make quartz well suited for expedient tools since a single blow can produce a hard, sharp edge whether the break follows the intended path or not. The natural beds and planes within the metasedimentary and metamorphic stones, combined with attributes of the Taylor River I-III sites' debitage, suggest that the raw materials possess a quartz-like ability to produce usable informal tools with minimal effort.

In addition to their utility for expedient tool production, the availability of the metasedimentary and metamorphic stones also likely promoted their use as tool stone. Both rock types are present across the natural coastal landscape in cobble and outcrop form since metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic stones form the bedrock across much of southeastern New Hampshire (Bradley 1964). Combine this ready availability with an absence of natural igneous rocks suitable as tool stone in proximity to the project area (Robinson and Bolian 1987), and the prevalent use of the less desirable metasedimentary and metamorphic stones at the Taylor River I-III sites is a logical cultural response to environmental conditions in and near the project limits. Previous research documented similar raw material consumption at nearby coastal Pre-Contact resources, including the Seabrook Marsh site where archaeologists collected lithic artifacts of an unidentified but presumed locally available metamorphic stone (Robinson 1985). While not verified by visual comparison, reports on the nearby coastal Hunt's Island Pre-Contact site (27-RK-164) describe 39% of the debitage assemblage as comprised of unidentified volcanic or metamorphic stones that could mark another instance of lithic raw material consumption in response to site-specific environmental conditions (Greenly 1999).

This hypothesis for the use of less desirable but readily available metasedimentary and metamorphic stones as lithic raw material at coastal sites is preliminary at best and requires significant additional research. The

potential localized raw material consumption strategy also does not change our recommendations about the NRHP-eligibility of the Taylor River I-III sites. IAC's Phase II testing established an absence of diagnostics or informative deposits at all three sites, along with compromised archaeological integrity at Taylor River II and Taylor River III. Further testing is unlikely to augment our current understanding of Pre-Contact Native American land use in coastal New Hampshire and IAC maintains the recommendations above. We include this raw material discussion only to raise awareness for future researchers about the potential for coastal sites to encompass debitage and tools of atypical metasedimentary and metamorphic tool stone that can be difficult to identify if unexpected.

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APPENDIX A – NON-SITE ARTIFACT CATALOG

Non-Site Catalog

Test Area NB	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevation		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Description	Portion	Size	QTY
	T12-1																
		I	1	0	10	79	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless		Fragment		1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T12-1 (1 detail record)			
															Sum		1
	T13-13																
		I	3	20	30	81								Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T13-13 (1 detail record)			
															Sum		0
	T14-1																
		I	1	0	10	87								Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0
		II	1	10	20	71	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Manganese glaze	brown		Fragment		1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T14-1 (2 detail records)			
															Sum		1
	T14-2																
		I	1	0	10	89								Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T14-2 (1 detail record)			
															Sum		0
	T16-3																
		I	1	0	10	85	Architectural	Metal		Unid				Possible nail		1-2"	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T16-3 (1 detail record)			
															Sum		1
	T6-32																
		I	1	0	15	4	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless		Fragment		18
		I	1	0	15	4	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless to green		Fragment		7
		I	1	0	15	4	Architectural	Metal		Unid				Thin, triangular metal- incomplete and corroded			1
		I	1	0	15	4	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Wire				Whole	2-4"	2
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-32 (4 detail records)			
															Sum		28
	T6-33																
		I	1	0	5	5	Domestic	Ceramic	White	Hollowware		Indeterminate			Fragment		1
		II	1	5	15	6	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tableware					Footring		1
		II	1	5	15	6	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless to green		Fragment		1
		II	2	15	25	7	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless to green		Fragment		1
		III	1	25	30	8	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless to green		Fragment		1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-33 (5 detail records)			
															Sum		5
	T6-38																
		I	2	10	20	9	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-38 (1 detail record)			

Test Area	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevation	Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Description	Portion	Size	QTY
														Sum		1
	T6-43															
		II	1	10	20	10	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glazed			Fragment		1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-43 (1 detail record)			
														Sum		1
													Summary for 'Test Area' = NB (17 detail records)			
														Sum		38
SB																
	T1-13															
		II	1	10	20	14	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	3
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T1-13 (1 detail record)			
														Sum		3
	T1-15															
		II	2	20	30	15	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T1-15 (1 detail record)			
														Sum		1
	T1-19															
		I	2	10	20	16	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware		Indeterminate	blue		Fragment		1
		I	2	10	20	16	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	4
		II	1	20	30	17	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	2.1-5 cm	1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T1-19 (3 detail records)			
														Sum		6
	T1-24															
		I	2	10	20	18	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T1-24 (1 detail record)			
														Sum		1
	T1-30															
		I	1	0	10	19	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze			Fragment		1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T1-30 (1 detail record)			
														Sum		1
	T1-33															
		I	2	10	20	20	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone Unid						1
		I	2	10	20	20	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	2.1-5 cm	2
		II	1	20	30	21	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment		1
		II	1	20	30	21	Domestic	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware	None			Fragment		1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T1-33 (4 detail records)			
														Sum		5
	T2-1															
		I	1	0	10	22	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Unglazed			Fragment		1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-1 (1 detail record)			
														Sum		1
	T2-11															
		I	1	0	10	23	Domestic	Glass		Bottle		colorless	Screw top	Rim/Neck		6
													Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-11 (1 detail record)			

Test Area	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevation	Cat	Use Class	Material	Object	Decoration	Color	Description	Portion	Size	QTY
												Sum		6
	T21-3													
		II	1	20	30	83	Architectural	Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T21-3 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		1
	T2-15													
		I	1	0	10	24	Architectural	Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-15 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		1
	T2-16													
		I	3	20	30	25	Architectural	Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-16 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		1
	T2-18													
		II	1	20	30	88	Architectural	Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-18 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		1
	T2-2													
		I	1	0	10	26	Architectural	Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	2
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-2 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		2
	T2-23													
		I	1	0	10	27	Domestic	Ceramic Redware	Unglazed			Fragment		1
		I	1	0	10	27	Domestic	Ceramic Redware	Lead glazed		Interior/Exterior	Body		1
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-23 (2 detail records)			
												Sum		2
	T2-25													
		I	1	0	10	28	Architectural	Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	2
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-25 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		2
	T2-26													
		I	3	20	30	29	Domestic	Ceramic Redware	Unglazed			Fragment		1
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-26 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		1
	T2-27													
		I	2	10	20	30					Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-27 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		0
	T2-3													
		I	1	0	10	31	Architectural	Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
											Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-3 (1 detail record)			
												Sum		1
	T2-30													
		I	1	0	10	32					Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0

Test Area	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevation	Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Description	Portion	Size	QTY
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-30 (1 detail record)				
														Sum		0
	T2-32															
		I	2	10	20	33							Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0
		I	3	20	30	34	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Painted		Visible brush stroke	Fragment		1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-32 (2 detail records)				
														Sum		1
	T2-34															
		I	1	0	10	35	Modern	Plastic				Clear to white	Cellophane-like, thin plastic material			2
		I	1	0	10	35	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment		2
		I	1	0	10	35	Architectural	Brick		Brick			Burned brick	Fragment	2.1-5 cm	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-34 (3 detail records)				
														Sum		5
	T2-38															
		I	1	0	10	36	Architectural	Metal		Unid			Too corroded to ID			1
		I	2	10	20	37	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Banded		Brown/yellow print on exterior	Rim		1
		I	3	20	30	38							Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-38 (3 detail records)				
														Sum		2
	T2-4															
		II	1	30	40	39	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut		Nail + Corroded metal =1		1-2"	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-4 (1 detail record)				
														Sum		1
	T2-5															
		I	2	10	20	40	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut		Corroded		1-2"	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-5 (1 detail record)				
														Sum		1
	T2-8															
		II	1	10	20	41	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	2.1-5 cm	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-8 (1 detail record)				
														Sum		1
	T2-9															
		I	2	10	20	42	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	2
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T2-9 (1 detail record)				
														Sum		2
	T3-1															
		I	2	10	20	43							Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-1 (1 detail record)				
														Sum		0

Test Area	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevation		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object	Decoration	Color	Description	Portion	Size	QTY
	T3-10															
		I	2	10	20	44	Other	Lithic	FCR							1
		I	2	10	20	44	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware	Flower Pot	Unglazed			Body		1
		I	2	10	20	44	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Manganese glaze	brown		Fragment		1
		I	2	10	20	44	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	2
		I	3	20	30	45	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze	brown		Fragment		1
												Summary for 'Testhole' =	T3-10 (5 detail records)			
														Sum		6
	T3-3															
		I	1	0	10	60	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment		1
		I	1	0	10	60	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware		Transferprint	blue		Finish		1
		I	2	10	20	61	Architectural	Brick		Brick					2.1-5 cm	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' =	T3-3 (3 detail records)			
														Sum		3
	T3-5															
		II	1	10	20	62	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Unglazed			Fragment		1
		II	2	20	30	63	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Manganese glaze	brown		Fragment		1
												Summary for 'Testhole' =	T3-5 (2 detail records)			
														Sum		2
	T3-6															
		I	1	0	10	64	Domestic	Ceramic	White		None			Fragment		1
												Summary for 'Testhole' =	T3-6 (1 detail record)			
														Sum		1
	T3-9															
		I	1	0	10	68	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment		1
		I	1	0	10	68	Domestic	Glass		Bottle		colorless	'-GISTE-" embossed	Base		1
		I	1	0	10	68	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware	Flower Pot	Unglazed			Base &		3
		I	2	10	20	69	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware	Flower Pot	Unglazed			Body		1
												Summary for 'Testhole' =	T3-9 (4 detail records)			
														Sum		6
	T4-1															
		II	1	10	20	84	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Manganese glaze	brown	Portion of Handle	Handle		1
												Summary for 'Testhole' =	T4-1 (1 detail record)			
														Sum		1
												Summary for 'Test Area' =	SB (54 detail records)			
														Sum		68
														Grand Total		**106**

APPENDIX B – TAYLOR RIVER I (27-RK-556) ARTIFACT CATALOG

Taylor River I (27-RK-556) Catalog

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	Weight (g)	QTY
IB																		
	T3-4																	
		I	1	0	10	86	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware			None			Fragment		0	1
		I	1	0	10	86	Native	Lithic									0	0
		I	1	0	10	86	Native	Lithic	Rhyolite	Tool	Biface			Thickness taken at max. point	Whole	5.1-10 cm	0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-4 (3 detail records)				
																Sum		2
	T3-4A																	
		II	1	10	20	76	Architectural	Brick		Brick						5.1-10 cm	0	1
		II	1	10	20	76	Architectural	Brick		Brick						2.1-5 cm	0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-4A (2 detail records)				
																Sum		2
	T3-4B																	
		II	1	10	20	74	Native	Lithic	Rhyolite	Debitage	Secondary Flake			Possible BTF			0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-4B (1 detail record)				
																Sum		1
	T3-4C																	
		II	1	10	20	80	Native	Lithic	Fine Grained Volcanic	Debitage	Secondary Flake			Distal Fragment	Fragment		0	1
		III	1	30	40	75								Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0	0
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-4C (2 detail records)				
																Sum		1
	T3-7																	
		I	1	0	10	65								Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0	0
		I	1	0	10	65								Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0	0
		I	1	0	10	65								Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0	0
		I	1	0	10	65								Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0	0
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-7 (4 detail records)				
																Sum		0
	T3-8																	
		I	1	0	10	66	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	7
		I	2	10	20	67	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment		0	3
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-8 (2 detail records)				
																Sum		10
														Summary for 'Phase' = IB (14 detail records)				
																Sum		16
II																		
	N171. 5 E207. 5																	
		I	2	10	20	93	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Thin fragment of brick looks similar to red ware fragment	Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N171. 5 E207. 5 (1 detail				
																Sum		1
	N172 E215																	
		I	1	0	10	94	Modern	Glass		Mirror					Fragment		0	1
		I	1	0	10	94	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
		I	2	10	20	95	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	0	1
		I	3	20	30	96	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			aqua		Fragment		0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N172 E215 (4 detail records)				
																Sum		4
	N172 E224																	
		I	1	0	10	97	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			olive green				0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N172 E224 (1 detail record)				
																Sum		1
	N176 E216. 5																	
		I	2	10	20	98	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			olive green		Fragment		0	1
		I	2	10	20	98	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Bowl					Fragment		0	3
		I	2	10	20	98	Other	Charcoal							Fragment		0	1
		I	2	10	20	98	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut						0	1
		I	2	10	20	98	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	0	1

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	Weight (g)	QTY
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N176 E216. 5 (5 detail				
																	Sum	7
	N179 E116																	
		W	FALL	--	--	100	Domestic	Glass		Melted Glass			colorless	cloudy white colored melted glass			0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N179 E116 (1 detail record)				
																	Sum	1
	N179 E216																	
		I	1	10/	17/	101	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					2-4"	0	1
		I	1	10/	17/	101	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware				gray	salt glazed stoneware	Fragment		0	1
		I	1	10/	17/	101	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			aqua				0	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Other	Coal									0	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			colorless				0	3
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut				Fragment	1-2"	0	6
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Native	Lithic	Metasedimentary	Debitage	Secondary Flake						0	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Manganese glaze			Rim		0	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut				Fragment	2-4"	0	2
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Architectural	Brick		Brick							0	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware				gray	salt glazed stoneware; green bottle glass attached with glass base imprint on ceramic	Fragment		0	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Domestic	Glass	Melted				colorless	colorless melted glass with black/gray exterior			0	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			aqua				0	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware				blue	rim fragments with dark blue designs	Rim		0	2
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Other	Lithic	Coarse Igneous	FCR							76	1
		II	1	17/	29/	102	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware				blue		Fragment		0	1
		III	1	29/	43/	103	Other	Coal							Fragment		0	2
		III	1	29/	43/	103	Other	Charcoal							Fragment		0	1
		III	1	29/	43/	104	Other	Coal									0	1
		III	1	29/	43/	104	Other	Coal	Slag	Slag							0	3
		III	1	29/	43/	104	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless				0	1
		III	1	29/	43/	105	Architectural	Metal		Unid				metal too corroded to identify, possible cut nail		1-2"	0	1
		III	1	29/	43/	105	Architectural	Metal		Spike						>4"	0	1
		III	1	29/	43/	106	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone				unid bone fragments			0	2
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N179 E216 (24 detail records)				
																	Sum	37
	N179 E217																	
		I	1	8/1	21/	108	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			brown				0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	108	Native	Lithic	Fine Grained Volcanic	Debitage	Secondary Flake			patinated			0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	109	Modern	Plastic		Unid							0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	109	Domestic	Ceramic	Stoneware				gray		Fragment		0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	109	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut				Fragment	<1"	0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	109	Domestic	Glass		Lamp Chimney			aqua		Fragment		0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	109	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut				Fragment	2-4"	0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	109	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware				white		Fragment		0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	110	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	110	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass							0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	111	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			green		Fragment		0	1
		I	1	8/1	21/	111	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware				white		Fragment		0	1
		I	1	W	FA	107	Other	Glass		Melted Glass			colorless	cloudy melted glass			0	1
		II	1	22/	31/	112	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					1-2"	0	1
		II	1	22/	31/	112	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					2-4"	0	1
		II	1	22/	31/	112	Domestic	Faunal		Bone				calcine bone fragment			0	1
		II	1	22/	31/	113	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			aqua	very faint aqua color			0	2
		II	1	22/	31/	113	Domestic	Ceramic	Unidentified				gray	unid burnt ceramic fragment			0	1
		II	1	22/	31/	113	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
		II	1	22/	31/	113	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					1-2"	0	2
		II	1	22/	31/	113	Other	Coal									0	1
		II	1	22/	31/	113	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware				white		Fragment		0	1
		II	1	22/	31/	114	Other	Lithic		Fire Affected Rock							0	1

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	Weight (g)	QTY
		II	1	22/	31/	115	Domestic	Ceramic	Am. SW								0	1
		III	1	31/	46/	99	Native	Lithic	Metasedimentary	Debitage	Shatter						0	1
		III	1	31/	46/	99	Other	Metal		Unid							0	2
		III	1	31/	46/	99	Other	Coal									0	1
		III	1	31/	46/	99	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			green				0	2
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N179 E217 (28 detail records)				
																Sum		32
	N180 E208																	
		I	1	0	10	119	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	8
		I	1	0	10	119	Modern	Glass		Safety Glass			colorless				0	5
		I	2	10	20	120	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			7-up green				0	1
		I	2	10	20	120	Modern	Glass		Safety Glass			colorless				0	1
		I	2	10	20	120	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	2
		I	3	20	30	121	Modern	Glass		Safety Glass			colorless				0	7
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N180 E208 (6 detail records)				
																Sum		24
	N180 E212																	
		II	1	10	20	122	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	2
		II	1	10	20	122	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			aqua				0	1
		II	1	10	20	122	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware				dark blue	glaze mostly broken off, dark blue color around edge remains			0	1
		II	2	20	30	123	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware								0	1
		II	2	20	30	123	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			aqua				0	1
		II	2	20	30	123	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
		II	3	30	40	124	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless				0	2
		II	3	30	40	124	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N180 E212 (8 detail records)				
																Sum		10
	N180 E216																	
		I	1	0	10	125	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Lead glazed	amber	glaze on both sides, glaze on one side white	Fragment		0	1
		I	1	0	10	125	Native	Lithic	Fine Grained Volcanic	Debitage	Primary Flake			coretex on platform			0	1
		I	1	0	10	125	Native	Lithic	Sedimentary	Tool	Anvil stone		gray	possible anvil stone			0	1
		I	2	10	20	126	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless		Fragment		0	4
		I	2	10	20	126	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware				white		Fragment		0	2
		I	3	20	25	127	Other	Coal									0	2
		I	3	20	25	127	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			None			Fragment		0	1
		I	3	20	25	127	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					2-4"	0	1
		I	3	20	25	127	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware			None			Fragment		0	1
		II	1	25	35	128	Native	Lithic	Felsite	Debitage	Secondary Flake						0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N180 E216 (10 detail records)				
																Sum		15
	N180 E220																	
		I	1	0	10	129	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			aqua		Fragment		0	1
		I	2	10	20	130	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
		I	2	10	20	130	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	0	2
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N180 E220 (3 detail records)				
																Sum		4
	N184 E204																	
		I	1	0	10	148	Native	Lithic	Fine Grained Volcanic	Debitage	Secondary Flake			medial fragment			0	1
		I	1	0	10	148	Modern	Glass		Safety Glass							0	2
		I	2	10	20	149	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
		II	1	20	30	150	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware				light blue		Fragment		0	2
		II	2	30	40	151	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware			Transferprint	blue				0	1
		II	2	30	40	151	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
		II	2	30	40	151	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware								0	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N184 E204 (7 detail records)				
																Sum		9
	N188 E198. 5																	
		I	1	12/	21/	155	Native	Lithic	Metasedimentary	Debitage	Primary Flake						0	1

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	Weight (g)	QTY
		I	1	12/	21/	155	Modern	Plastic					white				0	1
		I	1	14/	22/	154	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	0	1
		I	1	14/	22/	154	Modern	Plastic		Unid			white				0	1
		I	1	14/	22/	154	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	1
		I	2	21/	31/	156	Native	Lithic	Fine Grained Volcanic	Debitage	Secondary Flake						0	1
		I	2	21/	31/	156	Other	Lithic		FCR							64	2
		I	2	21/	31/	156	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			colorless				0	1
		I	2	21/	31/	156	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	0	5
		II	2	32/	37/	157	Native	Lithic	Metasedimentary	Debitage	Secondary Flake			distal end	Fragment	2.1-5 cm	0	1
		II	2	32/	37/	157	Native	Lithic	Metasedimentary	Debitage	Primary Flake						0	1
		II	3	32/	44/	159	Native	Lithic	Quartz	Debitage	Shatter			fragments fit in place with larger piece			0	3
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N220 E216 (3 detail records)		Sum		3
														Summary for 'Phase' = II (178 detail records)		Sum		249
															Grand Total			**265**

APPENDIX C – TAYLOR RIVER II (27-RK-557) ARTIFACT CATALOG

Taylor River II (27-RK-557) Catalog

Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object	Object subtype	Platfor	Other Description	Portion	Size	QTY
T6-12															
	I/II	1			1	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Unid				1-2"	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-12 (1 detail record)			
													Sum		1
T6-15															
	II	2	10	20	2	Native	Lithic	Rhyolite	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Flat				1
	III	1	20	30	3	Native	Lithic	Rhyolite	Debitage	Primary Flake	Flat			5.1-10 cm	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-15 (2 detail records)			
													Sum		2
T6-15B															
	I	2	20	30	77	Native	Lithic	Rhyolite	Debitage	Secondary Flake		Possible Banded Rhyolite, Proximal Frag	Fragment		1
	II	1	30	40	78							Entire Bag Deaccessioned			0
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-15B (2 detail			
													Sum		1
T6-15C															
	I	1	0	10	70	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Wire			Whole	2-4"	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-15C (1 detail record)			
													Sum		1
T6-8															
	II	1	10	20	13	Native	Lithic	Metasedimentary	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Flat				1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-8 (1 detail record)			
													Sum		1
T6-8A															
	II	1	10	20	73	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-8A (1 detail record)			
													Sum		1
T6-8B															
	I	2	10	20	72	Native	Lithic	Rhyolite	Debitage	Secondary Flake					1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-8B (1 detail record)			
													Sum		1
													Grand Total		**8**

APPENDIX D – TAYLOR RIVER III (27-RK-558) ARTIFACT CATALOG

Taylor River III (27-RK-558) Catalog

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object	Other Description	Portion	Size	QTY
IB														
	T6-46													
		II	1	10	20	11	Native	Lithic	Metamorphic	Debitage Secondary Flake	Medial			1
										Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-46 (1 detail record)				
											Sum			1
	T6-46A													
		I	2	10	20	253	Native	Lithic	Metamorphic	Debitage Primary Flake				1
										Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-46A (1 detail record)				
											Sum			1
	T6-52													
		I	1	0	10	12	Native	Lithic	Metasedimentary	Debitage Secondary Flake				1
										Summary for 'Testhole' = T6-52 (1 detail record)				
											Sum			1
										Summary for 'Phase' = IB (3 detail records)				
											Sum			3
II														
	N166 E196													
		II	1	10	20	90	Native	Lithic	Metamorphic	Debitage Secondary Flake				1
		II	1	10	20	90	Native	Lithic	Metasedimentary	Debitage Secondary Flake	distal secondary flake			1
										Summary for 'Testhole' = N166 E196 (2 detail records)				
											Sum			2
	N168 E197													
		I	1	15/20	29/32	91	Native	Lithic	Metamorphic	Debitage Shatter				1
		I	2	29/32	37/40	92	Native	Lithic	Metamorphic	Debitage Primary Flake				1
										Summary for 'Testhole' = N168 E197 (2 detail records)				
											Sum			2
	N200 E193													
		I	1	0	10	224	Architectural	Brick		Brick		Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	2
										Summary for 'Testhole' = N200 E193 (1 detail record)				
											Sum			2
	N200 E196													
		II	1	20	30	225	Native	Lithic	Fine Grained Igneous	Debitage Primary Flake				1
										Summary for 'Testhole' = N200 E196 (1 detail record)				
											Sum			1
	N207. 5 E189													
		I	2	22/25	30/32	240	Architectural	Brick		Brick		Fragment	0-2 cm	1
										Summary for 'Testhole' = N207. 5 E189 (1 detail records)				
											Sum			1
	N207.5 E188													
		II	2	34/39	38/46	236	Native	Lithic			Artifact deaccessioned in lab			0

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Other Description	Portion	Size	QTY
		II	2	34/39	38/46	236	Native	Lithic				Artifact deaccessioned in lab			0
		II	2	34/39	38/46	236	Native	Lithic	Fine Grained Volcanic	Debitage	Primary Flake	Medial Fragment - oxidized and patinated			1
		II	2	34/39	38/46	236	Native	Lithic	Fine Grained Volcanic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Patinated flake			1
		II	2	34/39	38/46	236	Native	Lithic	Granitic	Tool	Hammer Stone				1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = N207.5 E188 (5 detail records)			
												Sum			3
	N216 E180														
		I	3	20	30	245	Domestic	Cerami	Redware				Fragment		1
												Summary for 'Testhole' = N216 E180 (1 detail record)			
												Sum			1
												Summary for 'Phase' = II (13 detail records)			
												Sum			12
												Grand Total			**15**

APPENDIX E – S. PAGE HOMESTEAD (27-RK-559) ARTIFACT CATALOG

S Page Homestead (27-RK-559) Catalog

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	QTY
IB																	
	T3-12																
		I	1	0	10	46	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	3
		I	1	0	10	46	Other	Fire Affected Rock						Possible Fire Affected Rock -JT			1
		I	1	0	10	46	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					1-2"	1
		I	2	10	20	47	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	5.1-10 cm	1
		I	2	10	20	47	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	1
		I	2	10	20	47	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Manganese glaze	brown		Fragment		1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-12 (6 detail records)			
															Sum		8
	T3-14																
		I	1	0	10	48	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	1
		I	1	0	10	48	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	1
		I	2	10	20	49	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Unglazed			Fragment		1
		I	2	10	20	49	Architectural	Metal		Unid				Malleable, thin metal, visible corrosion			1
		I	2	10	20	49	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	5.1-10 cm	1
		I	2	10	20	49	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	2
		I	4	30	40	50	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	3
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-14 (7 detail records)			
															Sum		10
	T3-15																
		II	2	30	40	51	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware			None			Fragment		1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-15 (1 detail record)			
															Sum		1
	T3-16																
		I	1	0	10	52	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	3
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-16 (1 detail record)			
															Sum		3
	T3-18																
		I	1	0	10	53	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	4
		I	1	0	10	53	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	2
		I	2	10	20	54	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			clear to teal		Fragment		1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-18 (3 detail records)			
															Sum		7
	T3-19																
		I	1	0	10	55	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	25
		I	1	0	10	55	Architectural	Brick		Brick						5.1-10 cm	1
		I	1	0	10	55	Architectural	Brick		Brick						2.1-5 cm	20
		II	1	10	20	56	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem						6/64	1
		II	1	10	20	56	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Unid			Too corroded to identify		1-2"	2
		II	1	10	20	56	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Deer			Molar	Body		2
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-19 (6 detail records)			
															Sum		51
	T3-20																
		I	1	0	10	57	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	4
		I	1	0	10	57	Architectural	Brick		Brick						2.1-5 cm	2
		I	2	10	20	58	Architectural	Brick		Brick						2.1-5 cm	2
		I	2	10	20	58	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware		Lead glazed	dark brown		Body		3
		I	2	10	20	58	Domestic	Ceramic	Creamware			None			Fragment		1
		I	2	10	20	58	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	4
		I	2	10	20	58	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Indeterminate	brown		Rim		1
		II	1	20	30	59	Architectural	Brick		Brick						2.1-5 cm	1
		II	1	20	30	59	Architectural	Metal		Unid				Too corroded to identify			1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = T3-20 (9 detail records)			
															Sum		19
														Summary for 'Phase' = IB (33 detail records)			

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	QTY
														Sum			99
II																	
	N181 E198																
		I	1	17/35	27/38	131	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	1
		I	1	17/35	27/38	131	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Lead glazed	brown		Fragment		1
		I	1	17/35	27/38	131	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut				Fragment	1-2"	1
		I	1	17/35	27/38	131	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem						6/64	1
		I	1	17/35	27/38	131	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	2
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Faunal		Bone				possible meta - carpal or tarsal bone			1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Bowl				Pipe bowl and stem fragment with letter W and stamped design	Fragment		1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Bowl				pipe bowl fragment with pressed letter R and curved decoration	Fragment		1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Bowl				pipe bowl fragments	Fragment		4
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem				pipe stem fragments	Fragment		2
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			black	black bottle glass with metallic /shiny patina			1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			teal		Fragment		1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Faunal		Bone	Tooth			possible beaver tooth fragment			1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Faunal		Bone	Tooth						2
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	15
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Other	Lithic	Flint	Flint				English flint fragment			1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem					Fragment	8/64	1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Faunal		Bone				calcine bone fragments			4
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Faunal		Bone				unid bone fragments			2
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Lead glazed	brown		Fragment		7
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Manganese glaze	black		Fragment		3
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Ceramic	Eng SGSW			Salt glazed	white	English salt glazed stoneware	Fragment		1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			None			Fragment		1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	6
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Faunal	Shell	Shell	Clam				Fragment		5
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem					Fragment	5/64	1
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					1-2"	4
		I	2	27/38	37/48	132	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware			Blue painted	blue		Fragment		1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Other	Lithic		FCR							1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone				possible tarsal bone fragment			1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone				unid joint bone fragments			3
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Faunal		Bone				calcine bone fragments			4
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					2-4"	1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Mandible			pig mandible with teeth			1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Tooth			possible pig tooth fragments	Fragment		3
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Glass		Bottle			black	JC CHECK; possible black bottle glass with metallic/shiny patina	Fragment		1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware			Lead glazed	light blue	rim fragment cracked in half; glaze on one side	Rim		1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	3
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Lead glazed	brown	fragments possibly cracked in half; glaze one side	Fragment		2
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Lead glazed	brown	rim fragment cracked in half; glaze on one side	Rim		1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Bowl				possible pipe bowl fragment	Fragment		1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem					Fragment	5/64	2
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					1-2"	2
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	9
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Ceramic	Staffordshire			Slipware	black	glazed on both sides	Fragment		1
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Faunal		Bone				unid bone fragments			3
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Faunal	Shell	Shell	Clam				Fragment		3
		I	3	37/48	45/54	133	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Manganese glaze	black	black with unid cream decoration; glazed on both sides	Rim		1
		I/II	4/1	45/54	57/63	134	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Manganese glaze	black		Rim		1
		I/II	4/1	45/54	57/63	134	Other	Metal		Unid				unid chunks of corroded metal	Fragment		2
		I/II	4/1	45/54	57/63	134	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			None		possibly unglazed or deteriorated glazed redware	Fragment		1

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	QTY
		I/II	4/1	45/54	57/63	134	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	8
		I/II	4/1	45/54	57/63	134	Other	Faunal		Bone				small unid bone fragments	Fragment		4
		I/II	4/1	45/54	57/63	134	Other	Faunal		Bone	Tooth			beaver tooth fragment	Fragment		1
		I/II	4/1	45/54	57/63	134	Domestic	Shell		Shell					Fragment		1
		I/II	4/1	45/54	57/63	134	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Manganese glaze	dark brown		Fragment		1
		I/II	5/2	57/63	66/71	135	Other	Faunal		Bone					Fragment		1
		I/II	5/2	57/63	66/71	135	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Lead glazed	brown		Fragment		1
		I/II	6/3	66/71	72/78	136	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					2-4"	1
		I/II	6/3	66/71	72/78	136	Other	Metal		Unid				small corroded metal fragment			1
		I/II	6/3	66/71	72/78	136	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	5
		II	4	72/78	87/88	137	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Bowl							1
		II	4	72/78	87/88	137	Domestic	Faunal		Bone				unid calcine bone fragment			1
		II	4	72/78	87/88	137	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	1
		II	4	72/78	87/88	137	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	2
		II	4	72/78	87/88	137	Domestic	Faunal		Bone	Tooth			possible beaver tooth fragment			1
		WALLFALL		--	--	138	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem					Fragment	5/64	1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N181 E198 (67 detail records)			
														Sum			151
	N182 E198																
		I	1	0	10	139	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone				unid long bone fragment			1
		I	1	0	10	139	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	4
		I	1	0	10	139	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Tooth			possible cow tooth			1
		I	1	0	10	139	Domestic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone				calcine bone			1
		I	1	0	10	139	Architectural	Brick		Brick						2. 1-5 cm	1
		I	1	0	10	139	Domestic	Faunal	Shell	Shell							3
		I	1	0	10	139	Architectural	Metal		Nail							1
		II	1	25	35	140	Domestic	Ceramic	Eng SGSW			Salt glazed		Possible plate base	Fragment		1
		II	1	25	35	140	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem						4/64	1
		II	1	25	35	140	Architectural	Mortar									1
		II	1	25	35	140	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	2
		II	1	25	35	140	Other	Faunal		Bone				Bone fragments too small to identify			2
		II	1	25	35	140	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	3
		II	1	25	35	140	Domestic	Faunal	Shell	Shell				Shell fragments too small to identify			7
		II	2	35	45	141	Domestic	Faunal	Shell	Shell							3
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N182 E198 (15 detail records)			
														Sum			32
	N182 E206																
		I	1	0	10	142	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Lead glazed	brown		Fragment		1
		I	1	0	10	142	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware						Fragment		1
		I	2	10	20	143	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem						6/64	1
		I	2	10	20	143	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware								2
		I	2	10	20	143	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	5
		I	2	10	20	143	Domestic	Ceramic	Pearlware								3
		II	2	20	30	144	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless				1
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N182 E206 (7 detail records)			
														Sum			14
	N182 E216																
		I	1	0	10	145	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware				brown	redware sherd with small sections of brown glaze	Fragment		1
		II	2	20	30	146	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			None			Fragment		1
		II	2	20	30	146	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			Lead glazed	brown		Fragment		1
		II	2	20	30	146	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	3
		III	1	30	40	147	Domestic	Glass		Bottle							1
		III	1	30	40	147	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware				white	Possible broken rim sherd	Rim		1
		III	1	30	40	147	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	1
		III	1	30	40	147	Domestic	Ceramic	Whiteware				white		Fragment		2
		III	1	30	40	147	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	4
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N182 E216 (9 detail records)			

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object	Decoration	Color	Other Description		Portion	Size	QTY
														Sum			15
	N186 E198																
		I	3	20	30	152	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware						Fragment		2
		I	4	30	40	153	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass		colorless			Fragment		1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N186 E198 (2 detail records)				
														Sum			3
	N189.5 E204																
		I	1	0	10	175	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	4
		I	1	0	10	175	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	6
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N189.5 E204 (2 detail records)				
														Sum			10
	N191 E198																
		I	1	10/23	22/37	178	Domestic	Faunal		Bone			possible sculpin skull fragment				1
		I	1	10/23	22/37	178	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	7
		I	1	10/23	22/37	178	Domestic	Ceramic	Westerwald		Blue painted	blue	blue and purple painted; grey stoneware		Fragment		1
		I	1	10/23	22/37	178	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	3
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Other	Lithic		FCR							1
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem					Fragment	6/64	1
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Domestic	Ceramic	Westerwald		Salt glazed	light blue	Possible broken rim fragment				1
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Other		Refuse	Slag							2
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	7
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Bowl					Fragment		1
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Architectural	Slate					Possible slate roofing				2
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Architectural	Brick		Brick			One darker coarser brick fragment; other fragments have finer grain and lighter color		Fragment	0-2 cm	18
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Domestic	Glass		Bottle		olive green			Fragment		1
		I	2	22/37	33/46	179	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glazed	light brown			Fragment		1
		II	1	22/37	33/46	180	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	12
		II	1	22/37	33/46	180	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	9
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N191 E198 (16 detail records)				
														Sum			68
	N192 E206.5																
		II	1	25/54	32/68	181	Architectural	Brick		Brick						2.1-5 cm	1
		II	1	25/54	32/68	181	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	2
		II	1	25/54	32/68	181	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem			Pipe stem broken near the bowl			6/64	1
		II	2	32/58	35/60	182	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze	black	Small redware fragment with dark black glaze		Fragment		1
		II	2	32/58	35/60	182	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	2
		II/III	3/1	35/60	41/64	183	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	6
		II/III	3/1	35/60	41/64	183	Domestic	Glass		Bottle		aqua			Fragment		1
		WALLFALL		9/45	41/64	184	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			brown			Fragment		1
		WALLFALL		9/45	41/64	184	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem					Fragment	6/64	1
		WALLFALL		9/45	41/64	184	Domestic	Ceramic	Jackfield			black			Rim		1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N192 E206.5 (10 detail records)				
														Sum			17
	N192 E216																
		I	1	0	10	185	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass							1
		I	1	0	10	185	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	1
		I	1	0	10	185	Domestic	Faunal	Shell	Shell		aqua					1
		I	2	10	20	187	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass		colorless					2
		I	2	10	20	187	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	1
		I	3	20	30	186	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N192 E216 (6 detail records)				
														Sum			7
	N193 E196																
		I	1	0	10	189	Other	Charcoal									2
		I	1	0	10	189	Architectural	Lithic		Slate			possible slate roofing tile				1
		I	1	0	10	189	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass		colorless					1

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object		Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	QTY
		I	1	0	10	189	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	11
		I	1	0	10	189	Architectural	Brick		Brick						2. 1-5 cm	8
		I	2	10	20	190	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	10
		I	2	10	20	190	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware						Fragment		5
		I	2	10	20	190	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless				3
		I	2	10	20	190	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	5
		I	2	10	20	190	Other	Charcoal									1
		I	2	10	20	190	Other	Lithic		FCR							2
		I	3	24/36	26/36	191	Domestic	Faunal		Bone				Unid fragment of bone	Fragment		1
		I	3	24/36	26/36	191	Other	Charcoal									1
		I	3	24/36	26/36	191	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	10
		I	3	24/36	26/36	191	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	3
		I	3	24/36	26/36	191	Domestic	Ceramic	Unidentified					Burnt	Fragment		1
		I	3	24/36	26/36	191	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware						Fragment		1
		I	3	24/36	26/36	191	Other	Coal	Refuse	Slag							2
		II	1	26-36	36/48	192	Other	Charcoal	Refuse	Slag							1
		II	1	26-36	36/48	192	Domestic	Ceramic	Staffordshire			Comb Decorated	yellow	Buff-bodied Earthen ware; yellow glaze with brown pattern			1
		II	1	26-36	36/48	192	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			aqua				3
		II	1	26-36	36/48	192	Architectural	Lithic	Slate					Possible slate tile from fireplace; fire affected evidence along both sides	Fragment		1
		II	1	26-36	36/48	192	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	12
		II	1	26-36	36/48	192	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	8
		II	2	36/48	42/48	193	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	6
		II	2	36/48	42/48	193	Architectural	Metal		Nail						1-2"	1
		II	2	36/48	42/48	193	Other	Lithic		FCR							3
		II	2	36/48	42/48	193	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	9
		II	2	36/48	42/48	193	Modern	Plastic		Container	Cup				Fragment		1
		II	2	36/48	42/48	193	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			colorless		Fragment		2
		II	3	42/48	47/56	194	Architectural	Slate						Possible slate roofing			3
		II	3	42/48	47/56	194	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	4
		II	3	42/48	47/56	194	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	4
		II	4	47/56	48/65	195	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2.1-5 cm	3
		WALLFALL		--	--	196	Architectural	Metal		Unid				unid corroded metal; possible nail		1-2"	1
		WALLFALL		--	--	196	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	2
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N193 E196 (36 detail records)			
														Sum			133
N194 E194																	
		I	1	0	10	197	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	5
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N194 E194 (1 detail record)			
														Sum			5
N194 E204																	
		I	3	20	30	199	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	3
														Summary for 'Testhole' = N194 E204 (1 detail record)			
														Sum			3
N197.5 E204																	
		I	1	11/41	24/51	218	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	2
		I	2	23/51	27/55	219	Domestic	Ceramic	Buff-Bodied EW			Banded	yellow	Buff-bodied Earthen ware; yellow glaze with black comb bands	Fragment		2
		I	2	23/51	27/55	219	Architectural	Brick		Brick						0-2 cm	4
		I	2	23/51	27/55	219	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware					Redware with slight grooves etched on the exterior	Fragment		2
		II	1	27/55	36/60	220	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware			None			Fragment		1
		II	1	27/55	36/60	220	Domestic	Ceramic	Creamware				white	white glaze on both sides of fragment	Fragment		1
		II	1	27/55	36/60	220	Architectural	Metal		Nail	Cut					1-2"	1
		II	1	27/55	36/60	220	Architectural	Lithic	Slate					possible slate roofing tile			2
		II	1	27/55	36/60	220	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	2
		II	1	27/55	36/60	220	Architectural	Metal		Nail				unid corroded metal over nail		2-4"	1
		II	4	48/75	48/82	221	Architectural	Brick		Brick					Fragment	0-2 cm	3

Ph	Testhole	Str	Lev	Elevations		Cat	Use Class	Material		Object	Decoration	Color	Other Description	Portion	Size	QTY
		II	4	48/75	48/82	221	Personal	Ceramic		Pipe Stem					4/64	1
		II	4	48/75	48/82	221	Other	Charcoal								1
		II	4	48/75	48/82	221	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass		colorless				3
		II	4	48/75	48/82	221	Other	Coal	Refuse	Slag						1
		II	4	48/75	48/82	221	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	2.1-5 cm	1
		II/III	2/1	36/60	48/70	222	Domestic	Ceramic	Buff-Bodied EW			yellow	Buff- bodied Earthen ware; yellow glaze with black comb bands	Fragment		1
		II/III	2/1	36/60	48/70	222	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	5
		II/III	2/1	36/60	48/70	222	Other	Metal		Unid			unid corroded metal; possible nail fragment	Fragment	<1"	1
		II/III	2/1	36/60	48/70	222	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glazed	brown	Faded glaze; not glossy	Fragment		3
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N197.5 E204 (20 detail records)			
													Sum			38
	N198.5 E195.5															
		I	1	10/51	25/51	223	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	3
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N198.5 E195.5 (1 detail record)			
													Sum			3
	N200 E208															
		II	1	10	20	227	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
		II	1	10	20	227	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware					Fragment		1
		II	2	20	30	228	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
		II	2	20	30	228	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	2. 1-5 cm	1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N200 E208 (4 detail records)			
													Sum			4
	N205 E199															
		I	1	0	10	235	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N205 E199 (1 detail record)			
													Sum			1
	N208 E208															
		I	1	0	10	237	Domestic	Ceramic	Redware					Fragment		1
		I	1	0	10	237	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
		I	2	10	20	238	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	4
		I	2	10	20	238	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	2.1-5 cm	1
		I/II	3/1	20	30	239	Architectural	Brick		Brick				Fragment	0-2 cm	1
													Summary for 'Testhole' = N208 E208 (5 detail records)			
													Sum			8
													Summary for 'Phase' = II (203 detail records)			
													Sum			512
													Grand Total			**611**

APPENDIX F – LITHIC ARTIFACT TYPOLOGY

IAC used a morpho-reductive lithic classificatory system developed by Dr. Francis Smiley. Morpho-reductive categories establish types that describe artifact shape as well as the stage of reduction and method of manufacture. Production technology and implements produced at a given location can offer data regarding systems of trade, mobility, material conservation, subsistence and tool kit composition (Smiley 1995:13). This section presents the 12 primary artifact types used during analysis of lithics collected during the Phase IB survey, along with distinguishing morphological criteria. Not all types are represented within the site assemblages.

Primary Flake

Primary flakes retain visible cortex in any amount, from a tiny speck to the entire dorsal surface of the flake but are not biface thinning flakes (see below). Unmodified primary flakes are associated with all methods of reduction and do not correspond to a specific Pre-Contact culture.

Secondary Flake

Secondary flakes show no visible cortex on the dorsal surface and are not biface thinning flakes. The presence of cortex on the platform *only* does not exclude a flake from this type category. Secondary flakes do not correspond to a distinct temporal association.

Bipolar Flake

Bipolar flakes exhibit pronounced force ripples, a sheared Hertzian cone fracture, evidence of impact at both ends and are often produced from small cores. Bipolar flaking of small cores suggests a paucity of on-site lithic raw material and an attempt to maximize available tool stone.

Biface Thinning Flake

Biface thinning flakes (BTFs) show some combination of the following attributes: a ground/abraded/isolated platform, expanding lateral edges, longitudinal curvature, a lipped ventral platform edge and dorsal flake scars. Though not precisely diagnostic, a significant number of biface thinning flakes suggests a lithic tradition focused on biface technology and is therefore often associated with highly mobile societies (Kelly and Todd 1988).

Pressure Flake

Pressure flakes are similar to BTFs but generally smaller (< 1 cm in length) and with parallel as opposed to expanding lateral edges. Dorsal flake scars are not always visible on pressure flakes as a result of their small size. Platforms are often narrow and may exhibit abrasion, grinding, isolation or lipping.

Shatter

Debitage that lack radial fissures, force ripples, bulbs of percussion or other morphological attributes that indicate the direction of applied force are classified as shatter.

Channel Flake

Channel flakes are distinct pieces of debitage produced during the manufacture of fluted projectile points. A channel flake is a sliver of stone detached during basal fluting. Distinguishing attributes of channel flakes

include extensive platform preparation and dorsal removal scars roughly perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the channel flake itself. Though both Clovis and Folsom peoples produced fluted points, each fluting technique produced an identifiable and diagnostic channel flake. The presence of a channel flake fragment offers definitive evidence of Paleoindian reduction styles, and further analysis of the flake can often confirm the parent cultural complex.

Overshot Flake

Clovis peoples were the only prehistoric culture in North America to use consistent overshot flaking as a primary component of lithic reduction. Overshot flakes curve around the face of the objective piece – commonly a biface – and remove a segment of the opposite edge. Such a fracture produces distinctive debitage in the form of curved flakes with a visible section of edge at the distal termination (Bradley et al. 2010:68). Diagnostically Clovis in the New World, the presence of overshot flakes suggests the material remains of a Clovis occupation.

Core

A core is an objective piece from which flakes are struck for immediate use or further modification (Andrefsky 2005). Cores are further separated as multidirectional or unidirectional. Core reduction technique(s) practices at a site can provide data about mobility, lithic technology, subsistence or migratory range of the parent culture (Collins 1999; Kelly and Todd 1988; Parry and Kelly 1987).

Tools

This category includes artifacts that exhibit evidence of expedient or intensive modification into an identifiable tool form (e.g. projectile points, scrapers, bifacial and unifacial tools, notched tools and so forth). Pre-Contact groups manufactured a range of implements based on mobility, subsistence, raw material and cultural tradition.

Ground Stone

Ground stone artifacts show evidence of abrasion and grinding associated with either production or use but are not complete enough to identify tool type. Ground stone artifacts can also include ornamental items such as pendants or gorgets.

Unmodified Nodules

As the name implies, unmodified nodules show no evidence of modification or use but are present at the site as a result of human activity as opposed to natural processes.

APPENDIX G – STEPHEN PAGE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

Stephen Page
Last Will and Testament Excerpt
"New Hampshire, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1643-1982
Estate Papers No. 7337-7449, 1805

"…items I give and bequeath to my son Dearborn Page, four acres of land bounding southerly on the highway, easterly on Josiah Borins [illegible] land and said land is now improved as a field. Also, all orchards on that part of my farm adjoining said Dearborns land where he lives. And the one half of my pew in the Meeting House – Items I give and bequeath to my son Odlin Page and to my Daughter Mehitable Page, my dwelling house, barn and four acres of land where said buildings stand, including the whole of the small field where the house stands and so much on the south side of the road as to complte said four acres. Also, two acres of salt marsh in Hampton, lying near the Glade, also the one half of the remainder of my real estate which isn't already disposed of to be equally divided between them, the said Odlin and Mehitable, also one half of my pew in the Meeting House, provided my said daughter should not marry, and in case she should marry, my will is that my son Dearborn Page shall have all that part of my estate allotted to my said daughter in case she had not married, and that said Dearborn shall pay said Mehitalbe one hundred and fifty dollars and one good cow to be paid out of my estate at her marriage day, which shall be her portion of my estate. I also give to my said son Dearborn Page, all the rest and remainder of my real estate which I have not already disposed of.

Lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my two sons Dearborn and Odlin joint executers of this my last will and testament hereby ordering them to pay my just debts and funeral charges…"

APPENDIX H – TAYLOR RIVER I (27-RK-556) SITE FORM

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office

27 –RK - 556

I IDENTIFICATION

A. Site # 27 - **RK** - 556	B. Site Name Taylor River I
C. NHAS Site # NH - -	D. Temp. Site #
E. Version of form ☐ New ☒ Revised ☐ Transcribed	
F. Type of form ☐ Minimal Documentation ☒ Intensive Documentation	

II LOCATION

A. County Rockingham	B. City/Town Hampton
C. USGS Quadrangle Exeter	D. Quad Date 1992
E. USGS Map Series ☒ 7.5' ☐ 15' ☐ 1/25,000 ☐ Other	
F. UTM Zone 19 G. Easting 1198950	H. Northing 160230
NH State Plane, feet Easting 1198970	Northing 160162
I. USGS Datum ☒ WGS 84 (preferred) ☐ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83	

III OWNERSHIP

A. Status (Select as many as appropriate)

☒ Private (Single) ☐ Private (Multiple) ☐ Local Government
☐ State Government ☐ Federal Government ☐ Non-Profit
☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify):

B. Name of Owner(s)

Street Address

City/Town, State, Zip

IV REPORTING INFORMATION

A. Name of Form Preparer(s) Shannon Mascarenhas

B. Institutional Affiliation/Employer Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC.

C. Sponsor NHDES

D. Date Surveyed 8/5/2021 E. Date Form Prepared 2/1/2021

F. Investigative Type (Select One)

☒ CRM contract ☐ Sponsored research ☐ Private research
☐ Volunteered data ☐ Other (Specify)

G. Investigative Techniques (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ Oral history ☒ Documentary ☒ Collection analysis
☐ Non-recovery survey ☐ Aerial photography ☒ Map interpretation
☒ Mapping ☐ Arbitrary surface col. ☐ Controlled surface collection
☐ Auger / Soil core ☒ Shovel test ☒ Test pit excavation
☐ Heavy equipment ☒ Block excavation ☐ Remote sensing
☐ Other (Specify)

H. Bibliographic Citation PHASE IB INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PHASE II DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLITY: TAYLOR RIVER I SITE (27-RK-556), TAYLOR RIVER II SITE (27-RK-557), TAYLOR RIVER III SITE (27-RK-558) AND S. PAGE HOMESTEAD SITE (27-RK-559) HAMPTON LIQUOR FACILITIES PROJECT HAMPTON (ROCKINGHAM COUNTY), NEW HAMPSHIRE

V CULTURAL TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

A. Eras Represented

☒ Pre-Contact ☒ Post-Contact

B. Cultures Represented

☒ Native American Indian ☒ Euro-American ☐ Unknown

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office

27 –RK - 556

VI PRE-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Paleoindian
- ☐ Indeterminate Archaic
- ☐ Early Archaic
- ☐ Middle Archaic
- ☐ Late Archaic
- ☐ Indeterminate Woodland
- ☐ Early Woodland
- ☐ Middle Woodland
- ☐ Late Woodland
- ☐ Late Pre-Contact
- ☒ Unknown Pre-Contact

B. Basis for Assignment of Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ C14 dating
- ☐ Other radiometric
- ☐ Other (Specify):

C. Pre-Contact Site Type(s) (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Open habitation (Undiff)
- ☐ Habitation / Village
- ☐ Habitation / Campsite
- ☐ Rockshelter / Cave
- ☐ Quarry
- ☒ Workshop
- ☐ Fishing station
- ☐ Ceremonial (Undiff)
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Rock art
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Pre-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued

on continuation sheet

☒ Collected ☐ Observed on site ☐

Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: 27 debitage; including 4 primary flakes, 16 secondary flakes and 7 lithic shatter, 1 Rhyolite Biface, 1 Anvil Stone fragment, and 2 cores.

VII POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Post-Contact Period of Occupation ☒ Indeterminate

B. Beginning date ☐ Exact ☐ Estimated
Ending date ☐ Exact ☐ Estimated

C. Basis for Assignment of Post-Contact Dates
- ☒ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ Architectural
- ☐ Oral tradition
- ☐ Map interpretation
- ☐ Documentary
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Post-Contact Site Type (select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Residential
- ☐ Agricultural
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Crafts production
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Governmental
- ☐ Religious
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Recreational
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Social
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ Shipwreck
- ☒ Other (Specify): incidental deposition of cultural material due to centuries of plowing

E. Post-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued

on continuation sheet

☒ Collected ☐ Observed on site ☐

Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: 214 post-contact artifacts including brick, machine cut nails, window glass, bottle glass, and Euroamerican ceramics (redware, pearlware, whiteware). Modern items are also included (safety glass, plastic and mirror glass).

VIII PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Current Conditions (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ Exposed bedrock	☐ Agricultural field	☐ Other open area
☒ Scrub vegetation	☐ Forested	☐ Urbanized
☐ Suburbanized	☐ Industrial / commercial	☐ Submerged
☐ Unknown / unrecorded	☒ Other (Specify):	

B. Vegetation at time of survey (type and % ground cover) young pine and underbrush with white pine, silver, and beech, approximately 30% coverage.

C. Predominant Aspects of Disturbance (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ None apparent	☒ Agricultural field	☒ Construction
☒ Transportation	☐ Mining / quarrying	☐ Erosion
☐ Vandalism	☐ Archaeological excavation	☐ Timbering
☐ Unknown / unrecorded	☐ Other (Specify):	

D. Site Size (Square meters) 864

E. Site Elevation (Feet AMSL at center point) 3

F. Major Drainage System

☐ Androscoggin	☐ Connecticut	☐ Merrimack
	☒ Coastal	☐ Saco

G. Minor Drainage System (Principal tributary to Major Drainage, if appropriate) Taylor River

H. Closest Source of Fresh Water (Select only one)

☐ Permanent stream	☐ Ephemeral stream	☐ Spring
☐ Swamp bog	☐ Lake / pond	☐ Slough / oxbow lake
☐ Artificial pond	☐ Artificial ditch / canal	☐ Unknown / unrecorded
	☒ Other (Specify): River/Reservoir	

I. Vertical Distance above Closest Water (meters) 2

J. Horizontal Distance from Closest Water (meters) 9

K. Down Slope Direction (Select only one)
☐ N ☐ NE ☐ E ☐ SE ☐ S ☐ SW ☒ W ☐ NW ☐ All ☐ Flat ☐ Unknown / unrecorded

L. Soil Association Eldridge fine sandy loam

M. Soil Series / Phase & Complex

N. Soils Reference https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoil

IX SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

A. Special Use Categories (Select as many as appropriate)

☒ None	☐ Wilderness Area	☐ Wildlife Preserve
☐ Nature Preserve	☐ Public Park	☐ Scenic River
☐ Military Land	☐ Archaeological Preserve	☐ State Forest
☐ Federal Forest	☐ Historic District	☐ Current Use (Historic)

☐ Current Use (Other)	☐ Other (Specify):

X APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT(S)

A.	Principal Context	1108 Native American Indian coastal adaptation
B.	Secondary Context	1102 Native American Indian Lithic Technology
C.	Secondary Context	
D.	Secondary Context	

XI MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

A. Attach a USGS topographic map (or non photo-reduced copy) of the site area with the site location clearly marked.

B. Attach sketch map or copy of project map (include north arrow, scale, site boundaries and total area surveyed.
C. Attach photographs of site (if available). Digital Photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused.

XII SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Narrative description of site setting, nature of finds, distribution of the archaeological materials, with reference to other sites in the vicinity, and directions on how to get to the site (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Located on the southbound side of I-95 and approximately 160 m west of the New Hampshire Liquor Store, the Taylor River 1 site is at the top of a landform with a western downslope to the Taylor River Reservoir. Phase IB and Phase II testing at the Taylor River I site yielded 27 debitage specimens, a complete early-stage biface, an anvil stone and two cores to indicate that the site encompasses a short-term lithic workshop devoted to the production of expedient tools. The data suggest that Native Americans arrived at the shoreline terrace and conducted early-stage lithic reduction using both curated regionally available tool stone (e.g. rhyolite, felsite, quartz) as well as naturally occurring metasedimentary and metamorphic raw materials available from the immediate environment. The site is located approximately 85 m south of the S. Page Homestead site.

XIII RESEARCH POTENTIAL, OTHER VALUES & RECOMMENDATIONS (Complete for minimal documentation forms)

A. Narrative description of the research which may be proposed for the site, any additional aspects of the site which may make it important such as presence of unusual ecological factors, and recommendations for additional research, especially if the site is endangered (use continuation sheet if necessary).

IAC recommends the Taylor River I site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey. Archaeologists found no diagnostics to establish temporal association, no cultural features to inform on resource consumption and seasonality, and no evidence that additional archaeological testing would contribute to a better understanding of Pre-Contact lifeways along New Hampshire's coastline.

XIV ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (complete for intensive level forms)

A. Narrative discussion of the significance of the site and its research potential (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Site not NRHP eligible or significant.

XV SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION

NR listed:	NR Criteria:	NR eligible:
☐ individual	☐ A	☐ individually
☐ within a district	☐ B	☐ within district
	☐ C	

Integrity:	☒ yes ☐ no	☐ D	☒ not eligible ☐ more information needed
36 CFR 61 SURVEYOR **Jacob Tumelaire**			**DATE 02/01/21**
OTHER SURVEYOR			**DATE**

SHPO USE ONLY:

Reviewed for Determination of Eligibility (date) ____ / ____ / ____		
Entered in database ____ / ____ / ____	Plotted _____/_____/_____	By _____

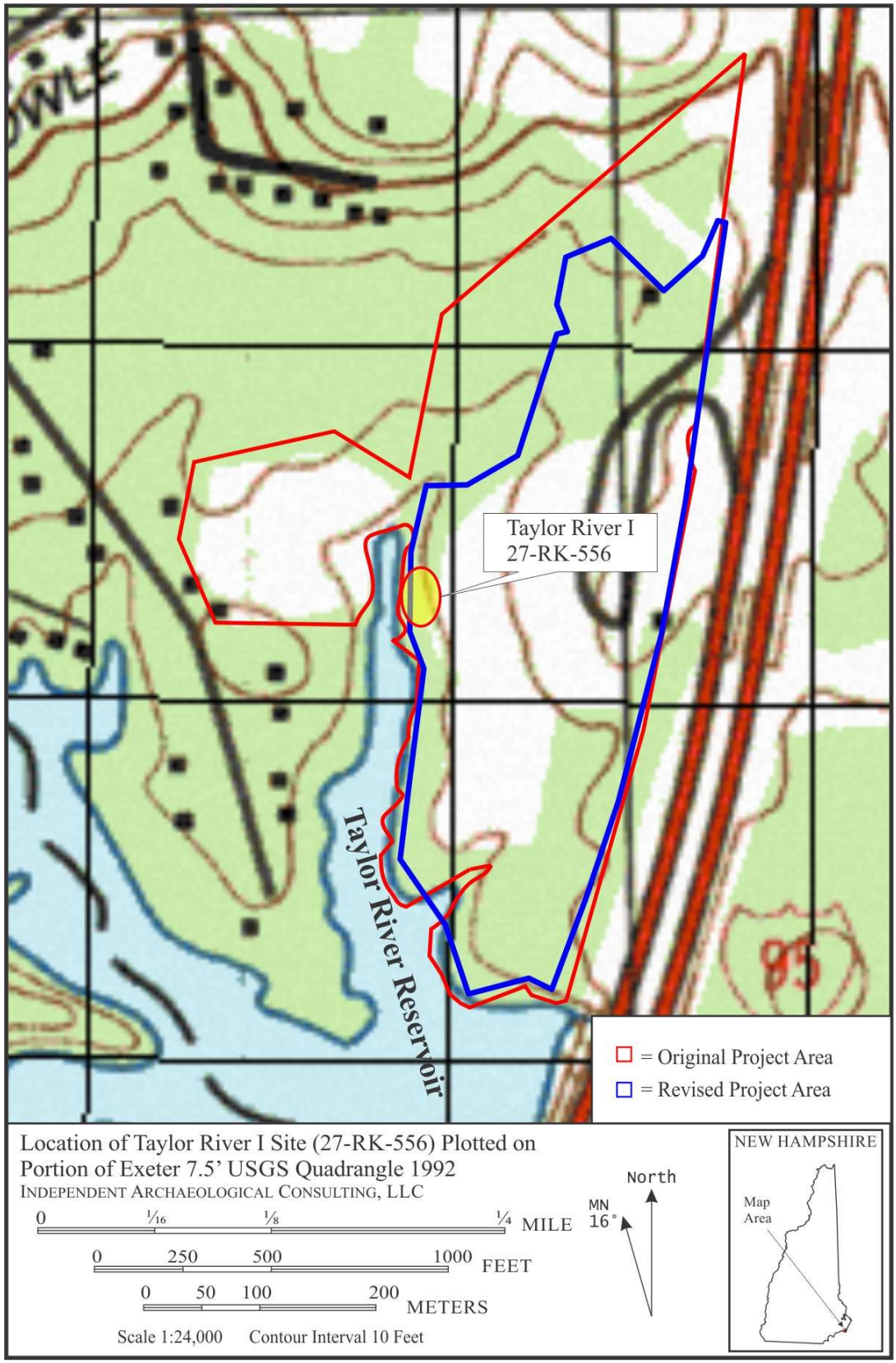

Figure 1. Location of the Taylor River I site.

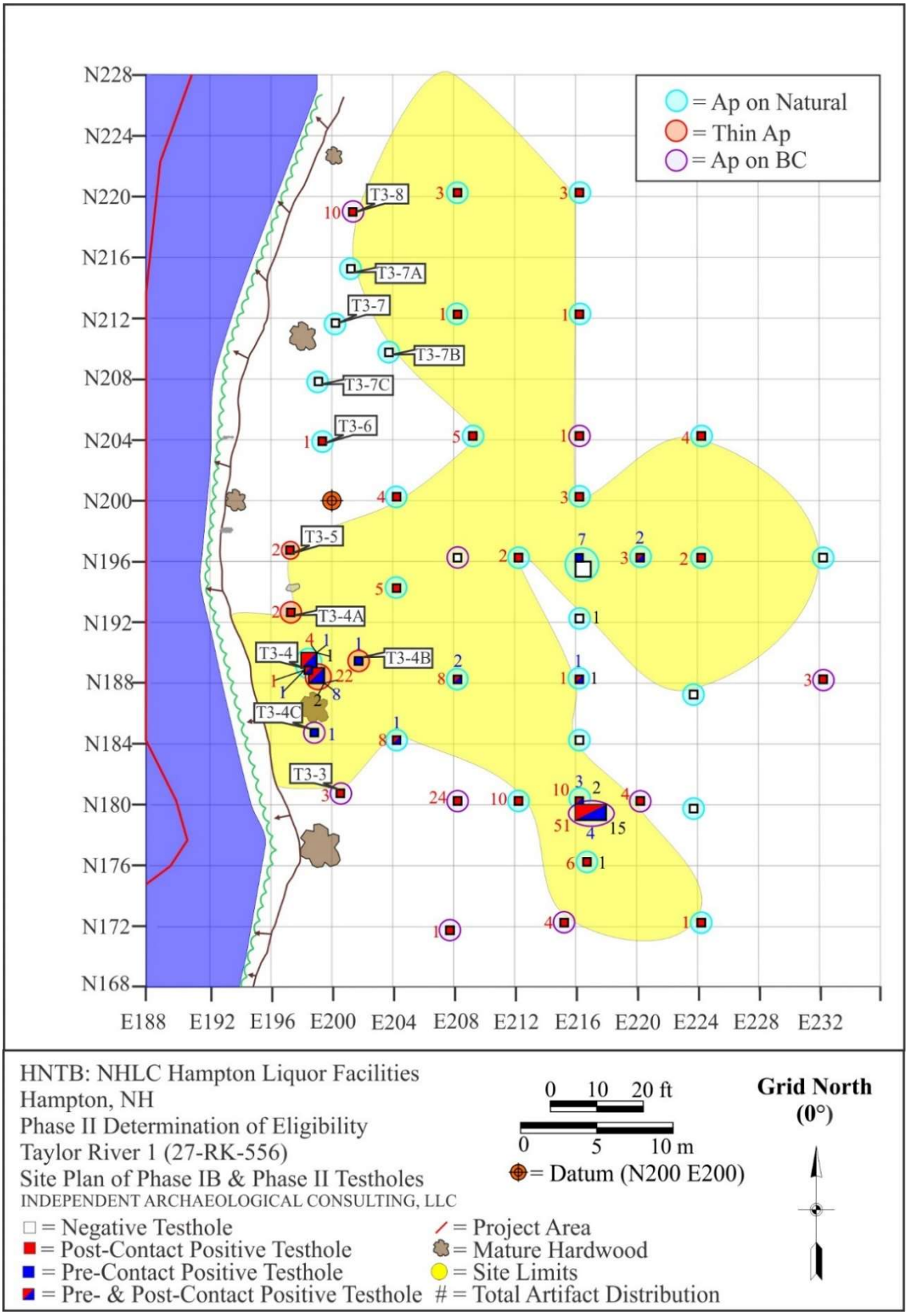

Figure 2. Detailed site plan of Taylor River I

Figure 3. Overview of the general conditions within the Taylor River I site limits, view north.

Figure 4. Overview of the Taylor River I site in relation to the Taylor River Reservoir (yellow), view south.

APPENDIX I – TAYLOR RIVER II (27-RK-557) SITE FORM

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office

27 - RK - 557

I IDENTIFICATION

A. Site # 27 - **RK** - 557	B. Site Name Taylor River II
C. NHAS Site # NH - -	D. Temp. Site #
E. Version of form ☐ New ☒ Revised ☐ Transcribed	
F. Type of form ☒ Minimal Documentation ☐ Intensive Documentation	

II LOCATION

A. County Rockingham	B. City/Town Hampton
C. USGS Quadrangle Exeter	D. Quad Date 1992
E. USGS Map Series ☒ 7.5' ☐ 15' ☐ 1/25,000 ☐ Other	
F. UTM Zone 19 G. Easting 1199808	H. Northing 158671
NH State Plane, feet Easting 1199699	Northing 158451
I. USGS Datum ☒ WGS 84 (preferred) ☐ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83	

III OWNERSHIP

A. Status (Select as many as appropriate)
☒ Private (Single) ☐ Private (Multiple) ☐ Local Government
☐ State Government ☐ Federal Government ☐ Non-Profit
☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify):

B. Name of Owner(s)
Street Address
City/Town, State, Zip

IV REPORTING INFORMATION

A. Name of Form Preparer(s) Shannon Mascarenhas
B. Institutional Affiliation/Employer Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC.
C. Sponsor NHDES
D. Date Surveyed 8/5/2021 E. Date Form Prepared 2/1/2021

F. Investigative Type (Select One)
☒ CRM contract ☐ Sponsored research ☐ Private research
☐ Volunteered data ☐ Other (Specify)

G. Investigative Techniques (Select as many as appropriate)
☐ Oral history ☒ Documentary ☒ Collection analysis
☐ Non-recovery survey ☐ Aerial photography ☒ Map interpretation
☒ Mapping ☐ Arbitrary surface col. ☐ Controlled surface collection
☐ Auger / Soil core ☒ Shovel test ☒ Test pit excavation
☐ Heavy equipment ☒ Block excavation ☐ Remote sensing
☐ Other (Specify)

H. Bibliographic Citation PHASE IB INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PHASE II DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLITY: TAYLOR RIVER I SITE (27-RK-556), TAYLOR RIVER II SITE (27-RK-557), TAYLOR RIVER III SITE (27-RK-558) AND S. PAGE HOMESTEAD SITE (27-RK-559) HAMPTON LIQUOR FACILITIES PROJECT HAMPTON (ROCKINGHAM COUNTY), NEW HAMPSHIRE

V CULTURAL TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

A. Eras Represented
☒ Pre-Contact ☒ Post-Contact

B. Cultures Represented
☒ Native American Indian ☒ Euro-American ☐ Unknown

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office **27 - RK - 557**

VI PRE-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Paleoindian
- ☐ Indeterminate Archaic
- ☐ Early Archaic
- ☐ Middle Archaic
- ☐ Late Archaic
- ☐ Indeterminate Woodland
- ☐ Early Woodland
- ☐ Middle Woodland
- ☐ Late Woodland
- ☐ Late Pre-Contact
- ☒ Unknown Pre-Contact

B. Basis for Assignment of Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ C14 dating
- ☐ Other radiometric
- ☐ Other (Specify):

C. Pre-Contact Site Type(s) (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Open habitation (Undiff)
- ☐ Habitation / Village
- ☐ Habitation / Campsite
- ☐ Rockshelter / Cave
- ☐ Quarry
- ☒ Workshop
- ☐ Fishing station
- ☐ Ceremonial (Undiff)
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Rock art
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Pre-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued on continuation sheet

☒ Collected ☐ Observed on site ☐ Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: 5 total pre-contact artifacts including 1 metasedimentary secondary flake, 3 rhyolite secondary flakes and 1 rhyolite primary flake.

VII POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Post-Contact Period of Occupation ☒ Indeterminate

B. Beginning date ☐ Exact ☐ Estimated
Ending date ☐ Exact ☐ Estimated

C. Basis for Assignment of Post-Contact Dates
- ☐ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ Architectural
- ☐ Oral tradition
- ☐ Map interpretation
- ☐ Documentary
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Post-Contact Site Type (select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Residential
- ☐ Agricultural
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Crafts production
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Governmental
- ☐ Religious
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Recreational
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Social
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ Shipwreck
- ☐ Other (Specify):

E. Post-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued on continuation sheet

☒ Collected ☐ Observed on site ☐

Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: 1 wire nail, 1 unidentified nail and 1 brick fragment

VIII PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Current Conditions (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ Exposed bedrock	☐ Agricultural field	☐ Other open area
☒ Scrub vegetation	☐ Forested	☐ Urbanized
☐ Suburbanized	☐ Industrial / commercial	☐ Submerged
☐ Unknown / unrecorded	☐ Other (Specify):	

B. Vegetation at time of survey (type and % ground cover) green bryers, young pine and underbrush with white pine, silver, and beech, approximately 30% coverage.

C. Predominant Aspects of Disturbance (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ None apparent	☒ Agricultural field	☒ Construction
☒ Transportation	☐ Mining / quarrying	☐ Erosion
☐ Vandalism	☐ Archaeological excavation	☐ Timbering
☐ Unknown / unrecorded	☐ Other (Specify):	

D. Site Size (Square meters) 298

E. Site Elevation (Feet AMSL at center point) 2

F. Major Drainage System

☐ Androscoggin	☒ Coastal	☐ Saco
☐ Connecticut		☐ Merrimack

G. Minor Drainage System (Principal tributary to Major Drainage, if appropriate) Taylor River

H. Closest Source of Fresh Water (Select only one)

☐ Permanent stream	☐ Ephemeral stream	☐ Spring
☐ Swamp bog	☐ Lake / pond	☐ Slough / oxbow lake
☐ Artificial pond	☐ Artificial ditch / canal	☐ Unknown / unrecorded
	☒ Other (Specify): River/Reservoir	

I. Vertical Distance above Closest Water (meters) 1

J. Horizontal Distance from Closest Water (meters) 27

K. Down Slope Direction (Select only one)
☐ N ☐ NE ☐ E ☐ SE ☒ S ☐ SW ☐ W ☐ NW ☐ All ☐ Flat ☐ Unknown / unrecorded

L. Soil Association Eldridge fine sandy loam, Charlton fine sandy loam

M. Soil Series / Phase & Complex

N. Soils Reference https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoil

IX SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

A. Special Use Categories (Select as many as appropriate)

☒ None	☐ Wilderness Area	☐ Wildlife Preserve
☐ Nature Preserve	☐ Public Park	☐ Scenic River
☐ Military Land	☐ Archaeological Preserve	☐ State Forest
☐ Federal Forest	☐ Historic District	☐ Current Use (Historic)
☐ Current Use (Other)	☐ Other (Specify):	

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office **27 - RK - 557**

X APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT(S)

A.	Principal Context	1108 Native American Indian coastal adaptation
B.	Secondary Context	1102 Native American Indian Lithic Technology
C.	Secondary Context	
D.	Secondary Context	

XI MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

A. Attach a USGS topographic map (or non photo-reduced copy) of the site area with the site location clearly marked.

B. Attach sketch map or copy of project map (include north arrow, scale, site boundaries and total area surveyed.
C. Attach photographs of site (if available). Digital Photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused.

XII SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Narrative description of site setting, nature of finds, distribution of the archaeological materials, with reference to other sites in the vicinity, and directions on how to get to the site (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Located approximately 33 m south of the New Hampshire Liquor store and 83 m east of the northbound side of I-95, the Taylor River 2 site is located 27 m north of the salt marshes associated with the Taylor River. The combined Phase IB/Phase II assemblage includes just five debitage specimens distributed across the two loci and testing exposed no cultural features or datable material to further elucidate the temporal association, duration, and purpose of Native American occupation. The data suggest that Native Americans arrived at the shoreline terrace and conducted early-stage lithic reduction using both curated regionally available tool stone (e.g. rhyolite, felsite, quartz) as well as naturally occurring metasedimentary and metamorphic raw materials available from the immediate environment.

XIII RESEARCH POTENTIAL, OTHER VALUES & RECOMMENDATIONS (Complete for minimal documentation forms)

A. Narrative description of the research which may be proposed for the site, any additional aspects of the site which may make it important such as presence of unusual ecological factors, and recommendations for additional research, especially if the site is endangered (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Considering the compromised archaeological integrity and limited ability to contribute to the regional archaeological database, IAC recommends the Taylor River II site as not eligible for the NRHP and no additional archaeological survey.

XIV ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (complete for intensive level forms)

A. Narrative discussion of the significance of the site and its research potential (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Site not NRHP eligible or significant.

XV SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION

NR listed:	☐ individual	NR Criteria:	☐ A	NR eligible:
	☐ within a district		☐ B	☐ individually
			☐ C	☐ within district
Integrity:	☐ yes		☐ D	☒ not eligible

☒ no needed	☐ more information
36 CFR 61 SURVEYOR Jacob Tumelaire	**DATE 2/1/2021**
OTHER SURVEYOR	**DATE**

SHPO USE ONLY:

Reviewed for Determination of Eligibility (date) ____ / ____ / ____		
Entered in database ____ / ____ / ____	Plotted _____/_____/_____	By _____

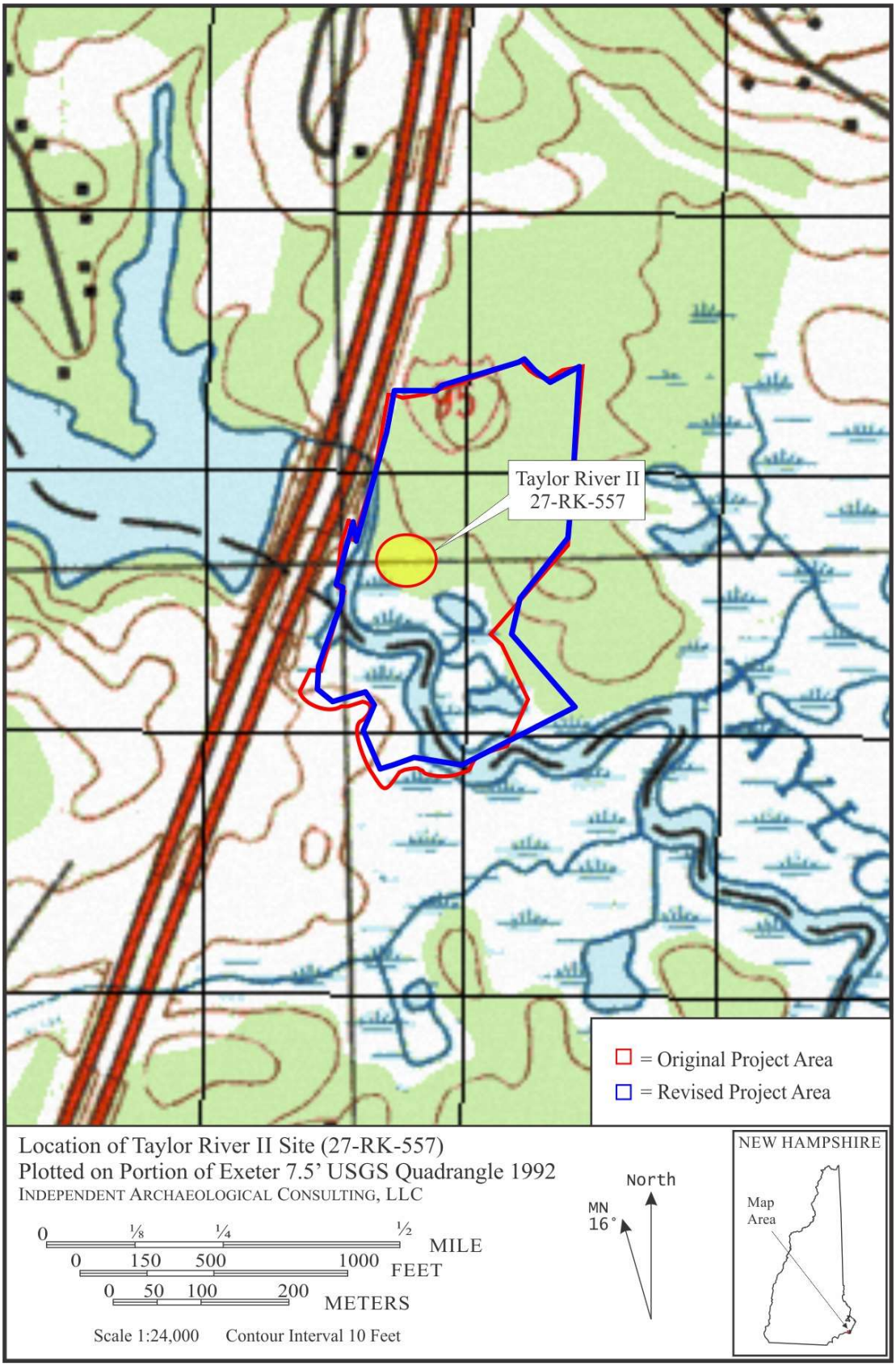

Figure 1. Location of the Taylor River 2 site.

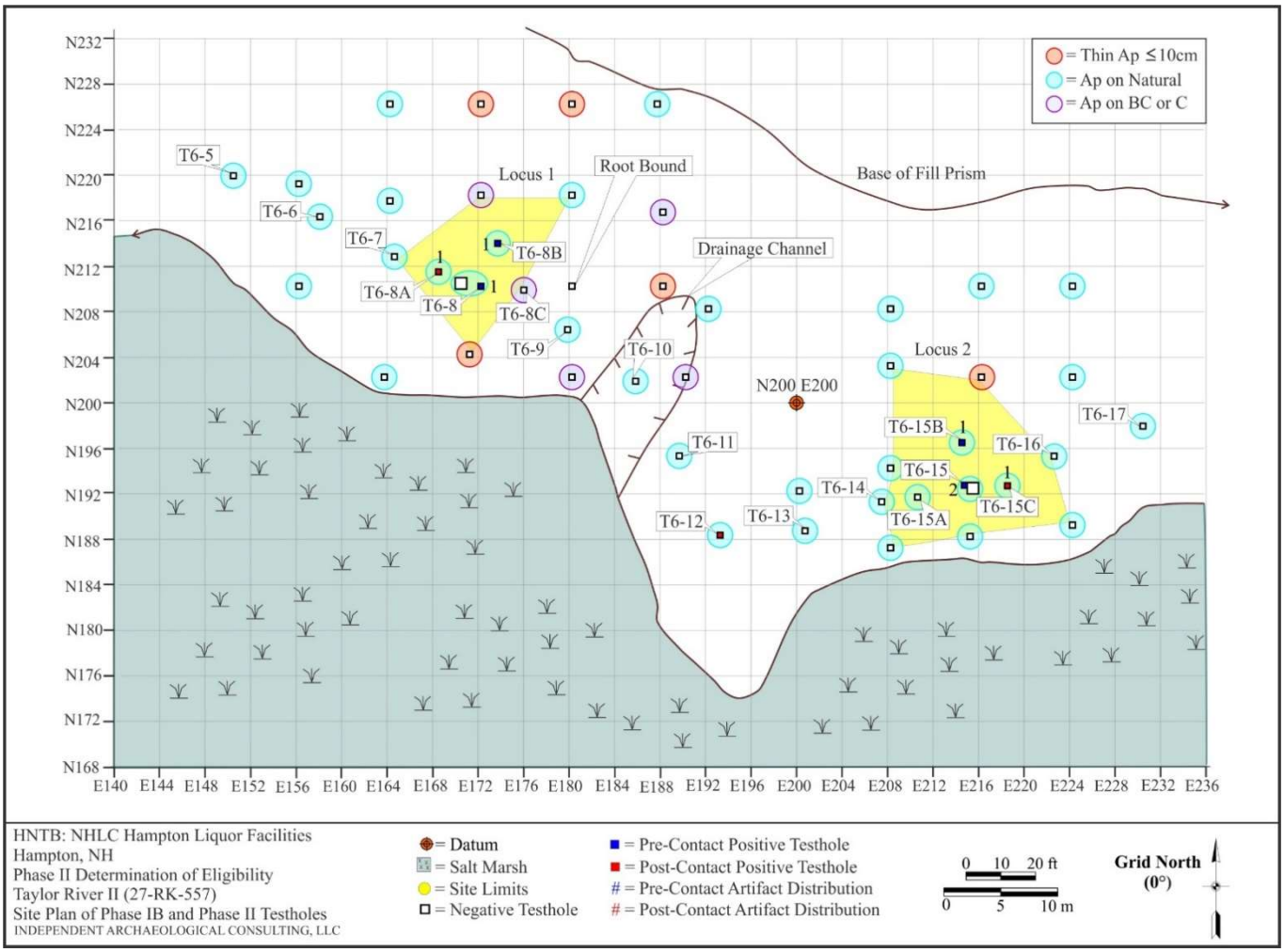

Figure 2. Taylor River II site details showing the artifact distributions and soil conditions.

Figure 3. Overview of the salt marsh edge (yellow) in proximity to the Taylor River II site, view south.

Figure 4. Overview of the NHLC facility fill prism (yellow), view northwest.

APPENDIX J – TAYLOR RIVER III (27-RK-558) SITE FORM

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office

27 – RK - 558

I IDENTIFICATION

A. Site # 27 - **RK** - 558	B. Site Name Taylor River III
C. NHAS Site # NH - -	D. Temp. Site #
E. Version of form ☐ New ☒ Revised ☐ Transcribed	
F. Type of form ☐ Minimal Documentation ☒ Intensive Documentation	

II LOCATION

A. County Rockingham	B. City/Town Hampton
C. USGS Quadrangle Exeter	D. Quad Date 1992
E. USGS Map Series ☒ 7.5' ☐ 15' ☐ 1/25,000 ☐ Other	
F. UTM Zone 19 G. Easting 19034826	H. Northing 4754838
NH State Plane, feet Easting 1200386	Northing 158185
I. USGS Datum ☒ WGS 84 (preferred) ☐ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83	

III OWNERSHIP

A. Status (Select as many as appropriate)
☒ Private (Single) ☐ Private (Multiple) ☐ Local Government
☐ State Government ☐ Federal Government ☐ Non-Profit
☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify):

B. Name of Owner(s)
Street Address
City/Town, State, Zip

IV REPORTING INFORMATION

A. Name of Form Preparer(s) Shannon Mascarenhas
B. Institutional Affiliation/Employer Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC.
C. Sponsor NHDES
D. Date Surveyed 8/5/2021 E. Date Form Prepared 2/1/2021

F. Investigative Type (Select One)
☒ CRM contract ☐ Sponsored research ☐ Private research
☐ Volunteered data ☐ Other (Specify)

G. Investigative Techniques (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ Oral history	☒ Documentary	☒ Collection analysis
☐ Non-recovery survey	☐ Aerial photography	☒ Map interpretation
☒ Mapping	☐ Arbitrary surface col.	☐ Controlled surface collection
☐ Auger / Soil core	☒ Shovel test	☒ Test pit excavation
☐ Heavy equipment	☒ Block excavation	☐ Remote sensing
☐ Other (Specify)		

H. Bibliographic Citation PHASE IB INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PHASE II DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLITY: TAYLOR RIVER I SITE (27-RK-556), TAYLOR RIVER II SITE (27-RK-557), TAYLOR RIVER III SITE (27-RK-558) AND S. PAGE HOMESTEAD SITE (27-RK-559) HAMPTON LIQUOR FACILITIES PROJECT HAMPTON (ROCKINGHAM COUNTY), NEW HAMPSHIRE

V CULTURAL TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

A. Eras Represented
☒ Pre-Contact ☒ Post-Contact

B. Cultures Represented
☒ Native American Indian ☒ Euro-American ☐ Unknown

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office **27 – RK - 558**

VI PRE-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Paleoindian
- ☐ Indeterminate Archaic
- ☐ Early Archaic
- ☐ Middle Archaic
- ☐ Late Archaic
- ☐ Indeterminate Woodland
- ☐ Early Woodland
- ☐ Middle Woodland
- ☐ Late Woodland
- ☐ Late Pre-Contact
- ☒ Unknown Pre-Contact

B. Basis for Assignment of Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☒ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ C14 dating
- ☐ Other radiometric
- ☐ Other (Specify):

C. Pre-Contact Site Type(s) (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Open habitation (Undiff)
- ☐ Habitation / Village
- ☐ Habitation / Campsite
- ☐ Rockshelter / Cave
- ☐ Quarry
- ☐ Workshop
- ☐ Fishing station
- ☐ Ceremonial (Undiff)
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Rock art
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Pre-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued on continuation sheet

☒ Collected ☐ Observed on site ☐ Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: 10 debitage; including 4 primary flakes (metamorphic, fine grained igneus and fine grained volcanic), 5 secondary flakes (metamorphic, fine grained volcanic and metasedimentary), 1 metamorphic shatter and 1 granitic hammerstone

VII POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Post-Contact Period of Occupation ☒ Indeterminate

B. Beginning date ☐ Exact ☐ Estimated
Ending date ☐ Exact ☐ Estimated

C. Basis for Assignment of Post-Contact Dates
- ☐ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ Architectural
- ☐ Oral tradition
- ☐ Map interpretation
- ☐ Documentary
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Post-Contact Site Type (select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Residential
- ☐ Agricultural
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Crafts production
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Governmental
- ☐ Religious
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Recreational
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Social
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ Shipwreck
- ☒ Other (Specify): Plow zone scatter from Euroamerican agricultural land use

E. Post-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued on continuation sheet

☒ Collected ☐ Observed on site ☐

Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: 3 brick fragments, 1 redware sherd

VIII PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Current Conditions (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Exposed bedrock
- ☒ Scrub vegetation
- ☐ Suburbanized
- ☐ Unknown / unrecorded
- ☐ Agricultural field
- ☐ Forested
- ☐ Industrial / commercial
- ☐ Other (Specify):
- ☐ Other open area
- ☐ Urbanized
- ☐ Submerged

B. Vegetation at time of survey (type and % ground cover) green bryers, young pine and underbrush with white pine, silver, and beech, approximately 30% coverage.

C. Predominant Aspects of Disturbance (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ None apparent
- ☒ Transportation
- ☐ Vandalism
- ☐ Unknown / unrecorded
- ☒ Agricultural field
- ☐ Mining / quarrying
- ☐ Archaeological excavation
- ☐ Other (Specify):
- ☒ Construction
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Timbering

D. Site Size (Square meters) 193

E. Site Elevation (Feet AMSL at center point) 2

F. Major Drainage System
- ☐ Androscoggin
- ☐ Connecticut
- ☒ Coastal
- ☐ Merrimack
- ☐ Saco

G. Minor Drainage System (Principal tributary to Major Drainage, if appropriate) Taylor River

H. Closest Source of Fresh Water (Select only one)
- ☐ Permanent stream
- ☐ Ephemeral stream
- ☐ Spring
- ☐ Swamp bog
- ☐ Lake / pond
- ☐ Slough / oxbow lake
- ☐ Artificial pond
- ☐ Artificial ditch / canal
- ☒ Other (Specify): River/Reservoir
- ☐ Unknown / unrecorded

I. Vertical Distance above Closest Water (meters) 1

J. Horizontal Distance from Closest Water (meters) 27

K. Down Slope Direction (Select only one)
☐ N ☐ NE ☐ E ☒ SE ☒ S ☐ SW ☐ W ☐ NW ☐ All ☐ Flat ☐ Unknown / unrecorded

L. Soil Association Eldridge fine sandy loam

M. Soil Series / Phase & Complex

N. Soils Reference https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoil

IX SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

A. Special Use Categories (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☒ None
- ☐ Nature Preserve
- ☐ Military Land
- ☐ Federal Forest
- ☐ Current Use (Other)
- ☐ Wilderness Area
- ☐ Public Park
- ☐ Archaeological Preserve
- ☐ Historic District
- ☐ Other (Specify):
- ☐ Wildlife Preserve
- ☐ Scenic River
- ☐ State Forest
- ☐ Current Use (Historic)

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office **27 – RK - 558**

X APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT(S)

A.	Principal Context	1108 Native American Indian coastal adaptation
B.	Secondary Context	1102 Native American Indian Lithic Technology
C.	Secondary Context	
D.	Secondary Context	

XI MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

A. Attach a USGS topographic map (or non photo-reduced copy) of the site area with the site location clearly marked.

B. Attach sketch map or copy of project map (include north arrow, scale, site boundaries and total area surveyed.
C. Attach photographs of site (if available). Digital Photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused.

XII SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Narrative description of site setting, nature of finds, distribution of the archaeological materials, with reference to other sites in the vicinity, and directions on how to get to the site (use continuation sheet if necessary).

The Taylor River 3 site is located approximately 180 m southeast of the North Hampton Liquor Store on the northbound side of I-95 and approximately 20 m north of the Taylor River salt marshes. The Taylor River III site marks the third ephemeral lithic workshop identified within the project limits, a place where Native Americans arrived for a specific task (likely consumable procurement from the adjacent salt marsh), made expedient tools from on-site lithic raw material, then left the site upon completion of their task with an occupation tenure measured in hours not days. Phase II testing yielded 10 debitage and 1 hammerstone.

XIII RESEARCH POTENTIAL, OTHER VALUES & RECOMMENDATIONS (Complete for minimal documentation forms)

A. Narrative description of the research which may be proposed for the site, any additional aspects of the site which may make it important such as presence of unusual ecological factors, and recommendations for additional research, especially if the site is endangered (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Considering the scope and degree of past ground disturbance, combined with the limited data potential of the collected assemblage, IAC recommends the Taylor River III site as not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological survey.

XIV ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (complete for intensive level forms)

A. Narrative discussion of the significance of the site and its research potential (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Site not NRHP eligible or significant.

XV SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION

NR listed: ☐ individual ☐ within a district
Integrity: ☐ yes ☒ no
NR Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
NR eligible: ☐ individually ☐ within district ☒ not eligible ☐ more information needed

36 CFR 61 SURVEYOR Jacob Tumelaire **DATE 2/1/2021**

OTHER SURVEYOR **DATE**

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office

27 – RK - 558

SHPO USE ONLY:

Reviewed for Determination of Eligibility (date) ____ / ____ / ____		
Entered in database ____ / ____ / ____	Plotted _____/_____/_____	By _____

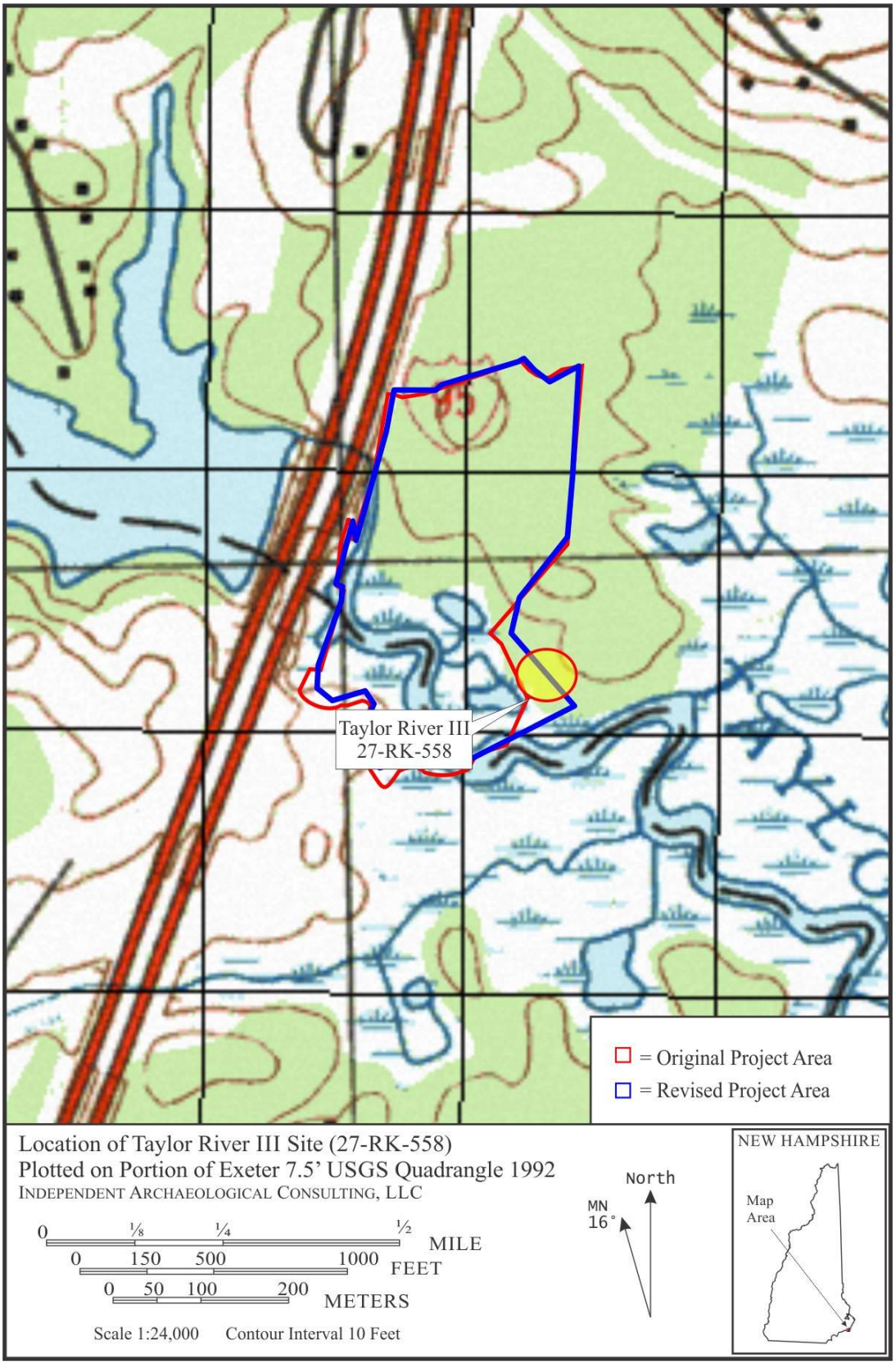

Figure 1. Location of the Taylor River 3 site.

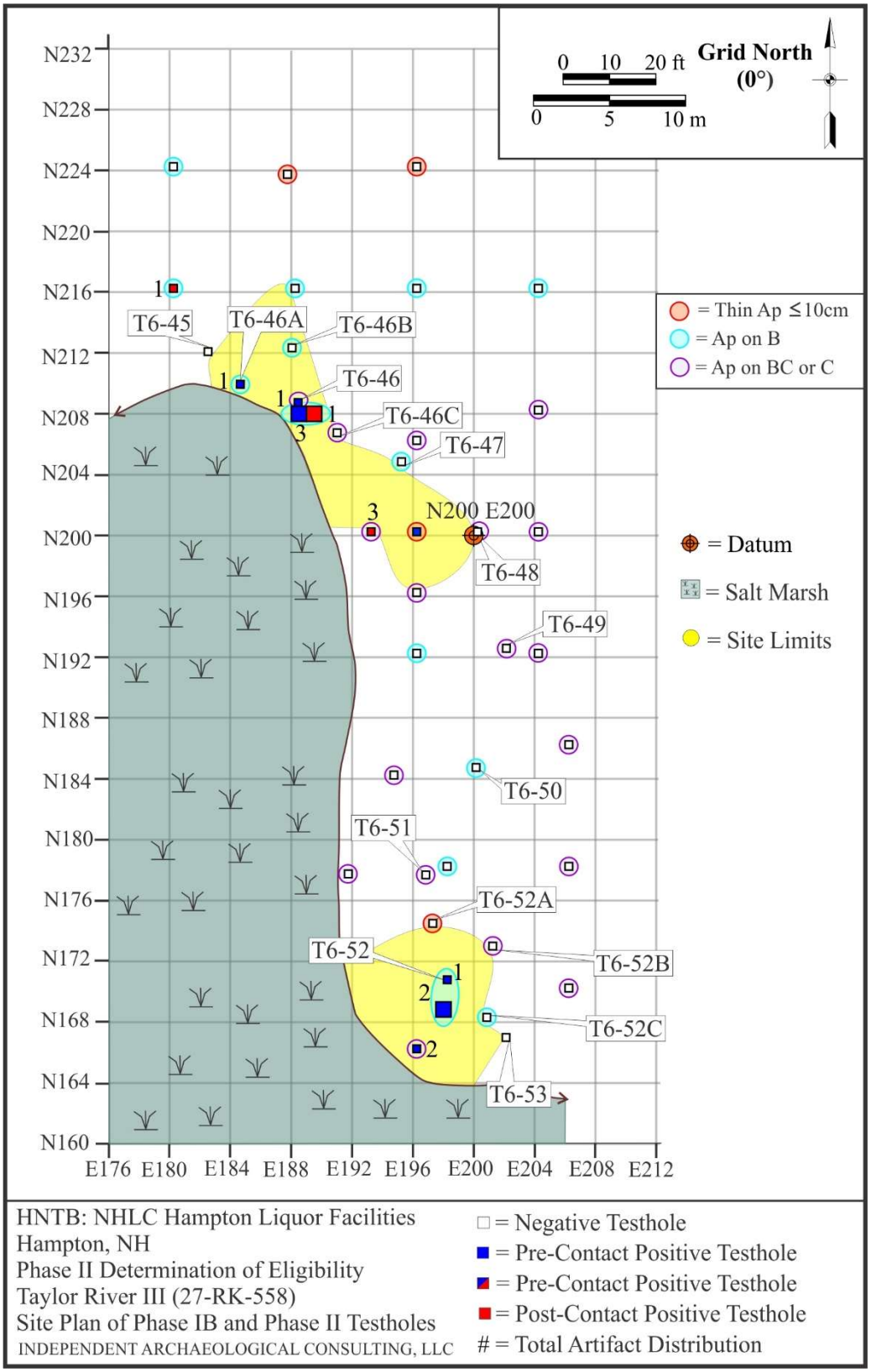

Figure 2. Taylor River III site details showing the artifact distributions and soil conditions.

Figure 3. Overview of site conditions showing minimal disturbance, view northeast.

Figure 4. Overview of the landform edge (yellow) sloping down to the marsh.

APPENDIX K – S. PAGE HOMESTEAD (27-RK-559) SITE FORM

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office

27 - RK - 559

I IDENTIFICATION

A. Site # 27 - **RK** - 559	B. Site Name S. Page Homestead
C. NHAS Site # NH - -	D. Temp. Site #
E. Version of form ☐ New ☒ Revised ☐ Transcribed	
F. Type of form ☐ Minimal Documentation ☒ Intensive Documentation	

II LOCATION

A. County Rockingham	B. City/Town Hampton
C. USGS Quadrangle Exeter	D. Quad Date 1992
E. USGS Map Series ☒ 7.5' ☐ 15' ☐ 1/25,000 ☐ Other	
F. UTM Zone 19 G. Easting 1198940	H. Northing 160563
NH State Plane, feet Easting 1199014	Northing 160340
I. USGS Datum ☒ WGS 84 (preferred) ☐ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83	

III OWNERSHIP

A. Status (Select as many as appropriate)
☒ Private (Single) ☐ Private (Multiple) ☐ Local Government
☐ State Government ☐ Federal Government ☐ Non-Profit
☐ Unknown ☐ Other (Specify):

B. Name of Owner(s)
Street Address
City/Town, State, Zip

IV REPORTING INFORMATION

A. Name of Form Preparer(s) Shannon Mascarenhas
B. Institutional Affiliation/Employer Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC.
C. Sponsor NHDES
D. Date Surveyed 8/5/2021 E. Date Form Prepared 2/1/2021

F. Investigative Type (Select One)
☒ CRM contract ☐ Sponsored research ☐ Private research
☐ Volunteered data ☐ Other (Specify)

G. Investigative Techniques (Select as many as appropriate)
☐ Oral history ☒ Documentary ☒ Collection analysis
☐ Non-recovery survey ☐ Aerial photography ☒ Map interpretation
☒ Mapping ☐ Arbitrary surface col. ☐ Controlled surface collection
☐ Auger / Soil core ☒ Shovel test ☒ Test pit excavation
☐ Heavy equipment ☒ Block excavation ☐ Remote sensing
☐ Other (Specify)

H. Bibliographic Citation PHASE IB INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PHASE II DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLITY: TAYLOR RIVER I SITE (27-RK-556), TAYLOR RIVER II SITE (27-RK-557), TAYLOR RIVER III SITE (27-RK-558) AND S. PAGE HOMESTEAD SITE (27-RK-559) HAMPTON LIQUOR FACILITIES PROJECT HAMPTON (ROCKINGHAM COUNTY), NEW HAMPSHIRE

V CULTURAL TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

A. Eras Represented
☐ Pre-Contact ☒ Post-Contact

B. Cultures Represented
☐ Native American Indian ☒ Euro-American ☐ Unknown

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office **27 - RK - 559**

VI PRE-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Paleoindian
- ☐ Indeterminate Archaic
- ☐ Early Archaic
- ☐ Middle Archaic
- ☐ Late Archaic
- ☐ Indeterminate Woodland
- ☐ Early Woodland
- ☐ Middle Woodland
- ☐ Late Woodland
- ☐ Late Pre-Contact
- ☐ Unknown Pre-Contact

B. Basis for Assignment of Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ C14 dating
- ☐ Other radiometric
- ☐ Other (Specify):

C. Pre-Contact Site Type(s) (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Open habitation (Undiff)
- ☐ Habitation / Village
- ☐ Habitation / Campsite
- ☐ Rockshelter / Cave
- ☐ Quarry
- ☐ Workshop
- ☐ Fishing station
- ☐ Ceremonial (Undiff)
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Rock art
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Pre-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued

on continuation sheet

☐ Collected ☐ Observed on site ☐

Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity:

VII POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Post-Contact Period of Occupation ☒ Indeterminate

B. Beginning date ☐ Exact ☐ Estimated
Ending date ☐ Exact ☐ Estimated

C. Basis for Assignment of Post-Contact Dates
- ☒ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ Architectural
- ☐ Oral tradition
- ☐ Map interpretation
- ☐ Documentary
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Post-Contact Site Type (select as many as appropriate)
- ☒ Residential
- ☐ Agricultural
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Crafts production
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Governmental
- ☐ Religious
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Recreational
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Social
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ Shipwreck
- ☐ Other (Specify):

E. Post-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued

on continuation sheet

☒ Collected ☒ Observed on site ☐

Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: 611 total artifacts including; 418 architectural debris (brick, wrought nails, window glass), 136 domestic goods (ceramics, bottle glass faunal bone), 24 personal items (pipe stems and bowls), 32 unidentifiable objects and 1 modern object. Diagnostic ceramic types include; Westerwald (sprig & incised), Staffordshire slipware, Jackfield, English saltglazed stoneware and buff-bodied earthenware among the more common redware, whiteware and pearlware.

VIII PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Current Conditions (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ Exposed bedrock	☐ Agricultural field	☐ Other open area
☒ Scrub vegetation	☐ Forested	☐ Urbanized
☐ Suburbanized	☐ Industrial / commercial	☐ Submerged
☐ Unknown / unrecorded	☐ Other (Specify):	

B. Vegetation at time of survey (type and % ground cover) poison ivy, green bryers, young pine and underbrush with white pine, silver, and beech, approximately 30% coverage.

C. Predominant Aspects of Disturbance (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ None apparent	☒ Agricultural field	☒ Construction
☒ Transportation	☐ Mining / quarrying	☐ Erosion
☐ Vandalism	☐ Archaeological excavation	☐ Timbering
☐ Unknown / unrecorded	☐ Other (Specify):	

D. Site Size (Square meters) 911.5

E. Site Elevation (Feet AMSL at center point) 3

F. Major Drainage System

☐ Androscoggin	☒ Coastal	☐ Saco
☐ Connecticut		☐ Merrimack

G. Minor Drainage System (Principal tributary to Major Drainage, if appropriate) Taylor River

H. Closest Source of Fresh Water (Select only one)

☐ Permanent stream	☐ Ephemeral stream	☐ Spring
☐ Swamp bog	☐ Lake / pond	☐ Slough / oxbow lake
☐ Artificial pond	☐ Artificial ditch / canal	☐ Unknown / unrecorded
	☒ Other (Specify): River/Reservoir	

I. Vertical Distance above Closest Water (meters) 2

J. Horizontal Distance from Closest Water (meters) 9

K. Down Slope Direction (Select only one)
☒ N ☐ NE ☐ E ☐ SE ☐ S ☐ SW ☒ W ☐ NW ☐ All ☐ Flat ☐ Unknown / unrecorded

L. Soil Association Boxford silt loam, Eldridge fine sandy loam

M. Soil Series / Phase & Complex

N. Soils Reference https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoil

IX SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

A. Special Use Categories (Select as many as appropriate)

☒ None	☐ Wilderness Area	☐ Wildlife Preserve
☐ Nature Preserve	☐ Public Park	☐ Scenic River

☐ Military Land	☐ Archaeological Preserve	☐ State Forest
☐ Federal Forest	☐ Historic District	☐ Current Use (Historic)
☐ Current Use (Other)	☐ Other (Specify):	

X APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT(S)

A.	Principal Context	3 Early exploration and settlement in the interior of NH, 1623-1770
B.	Secondary Context	51 Mixed agriculture an dthe family farm, 1630-present
C.	Secondary Context	
D.	Secondary Context	

XI MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

A. Attach a USGS topographic map (or non photo-reduced copy) of the site area with the site location clearly marked.

B. Attach sketch map or copy of project map (include north arrow, scale, site boundaries and total area surveyed.
C. Attach photographs of site (if available). Digital Photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused.

XII SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Narrative description of site setting, nature of finds, distribution of the archaeological materials, with reference to other sites in the vicinity, and directions on how to get to the site (use continuation sheet if necessary).

The Steven Page Homestead site is located approximate 143 m northwest of the New Hampshire Liquor store on the southbound side of I-95. Only indication of S. Page homestead is on an 1806 map of Hampton (Leavitt 1806). IAC recovered a total of 611 Post-Contact artifacts from the site, an assemblage that includes Westerwald, Staffordshire and Buff-bodied earthenware dating to the late-eighteenth centuries. In addition to the artifacts, archaeologists identified subsurface architectural features to suggest that structural components of the Page home remain intact below the modern ground surface.

XIII RESEARCH POTENTIAL, OTHER VALUES & RECOMMENDATIONS (Complete for minimal documentation forms)

A. Narrative description of the research which may be proposed for the site, any additional aspects of the site which may make it important such as presence of unusual ecological factors, and recommendations for additional research, especially if the site is endangered (use continuation sheet if necessary).

The Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site exhibit high archaeological integrity with little evidence of disturbance and minimal intrusion of more recent cultural material. IAC recommends the S. Page Homestead as eligible for the NRHP.

XIV ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (complete for intensive level forms)

A. Narrative discussion of the significance of the site and its research potential (use continuation sheet if necessary).

The Euroamerican cultural deposits at the site exhibit high archaeological integrity with little evidence of disturbance and minimal intrusion of more recent cultural material. IAC recommends the S. Page Homestead as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D as a cultural resource that “has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history” (National Park Service 1997). Considering that the site could mark one of the earliest Euroamerican occupations in Hampton and along New Hampshire’s seacoast, the S. Page Homestead may also be eligible under Criterion A as a cultural resource “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history” (National Park Service 1997).

XV SURVEYOR’S EVALUATION

NR listed:	☐ individual	NR Criteria:	☒ A	NR eligible:
	☐ within a district		☐ B	☐ individually
			☐ C	☐ within district
Integrity:	☒ yes		☒ D	☐ not eligible

☐ no	☐ more information needed
36 CFR 61 SURVEYOR **Jacob Tumelaire**	**DATE 2/1/2021**
OTHER SURVEYOR **Jessica Coefelice**	**DATE 2/1/2021**

SHPO USE ONLY:

Reviewed for Determination of Eligibility (date) ____ / ____ / ____	
Entered in database ____ / ____ / ____	Plotted _____/_____/_____ By _____

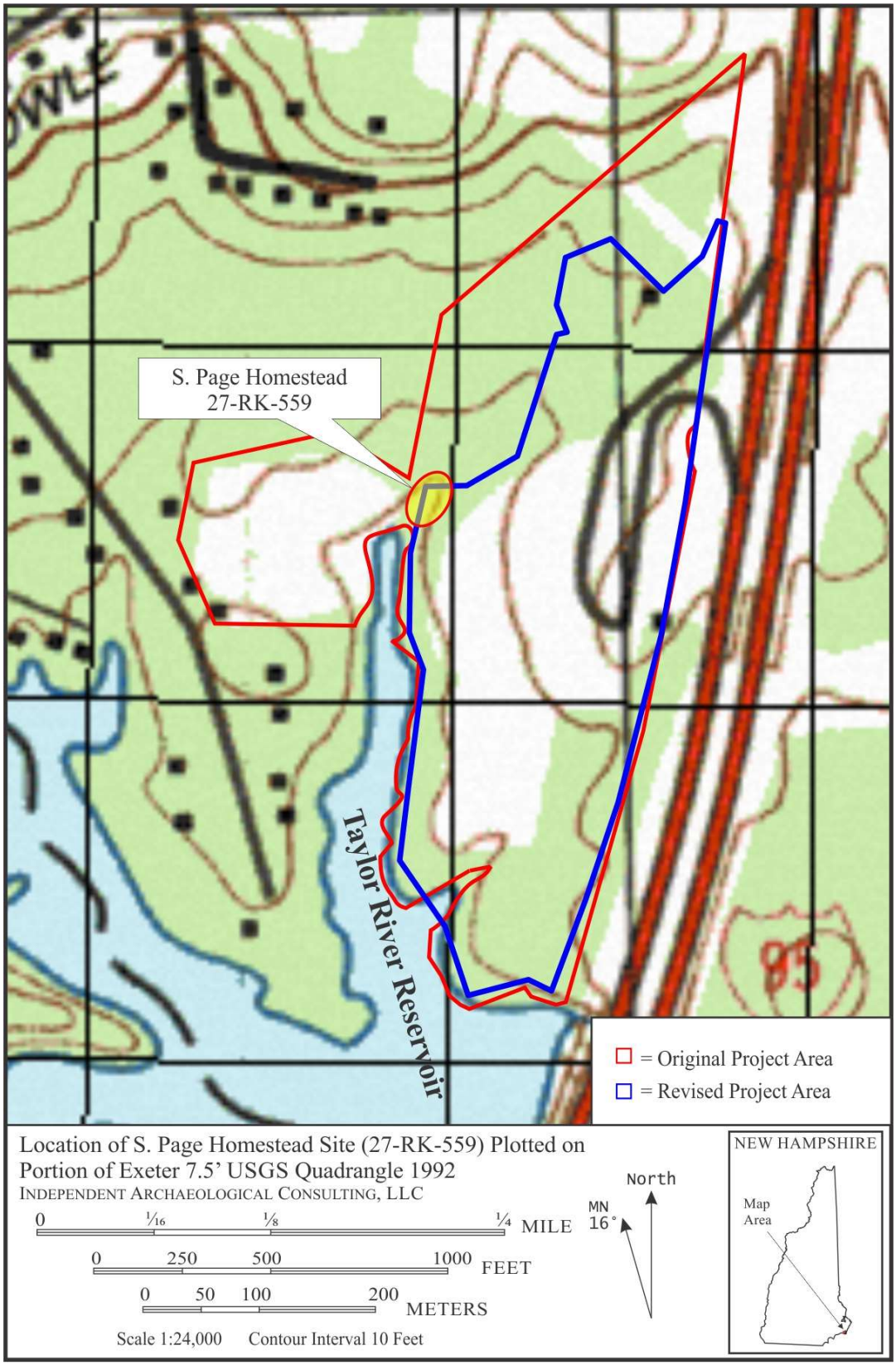

Figure 1. Location of the Taylor River Cellar Hole site.

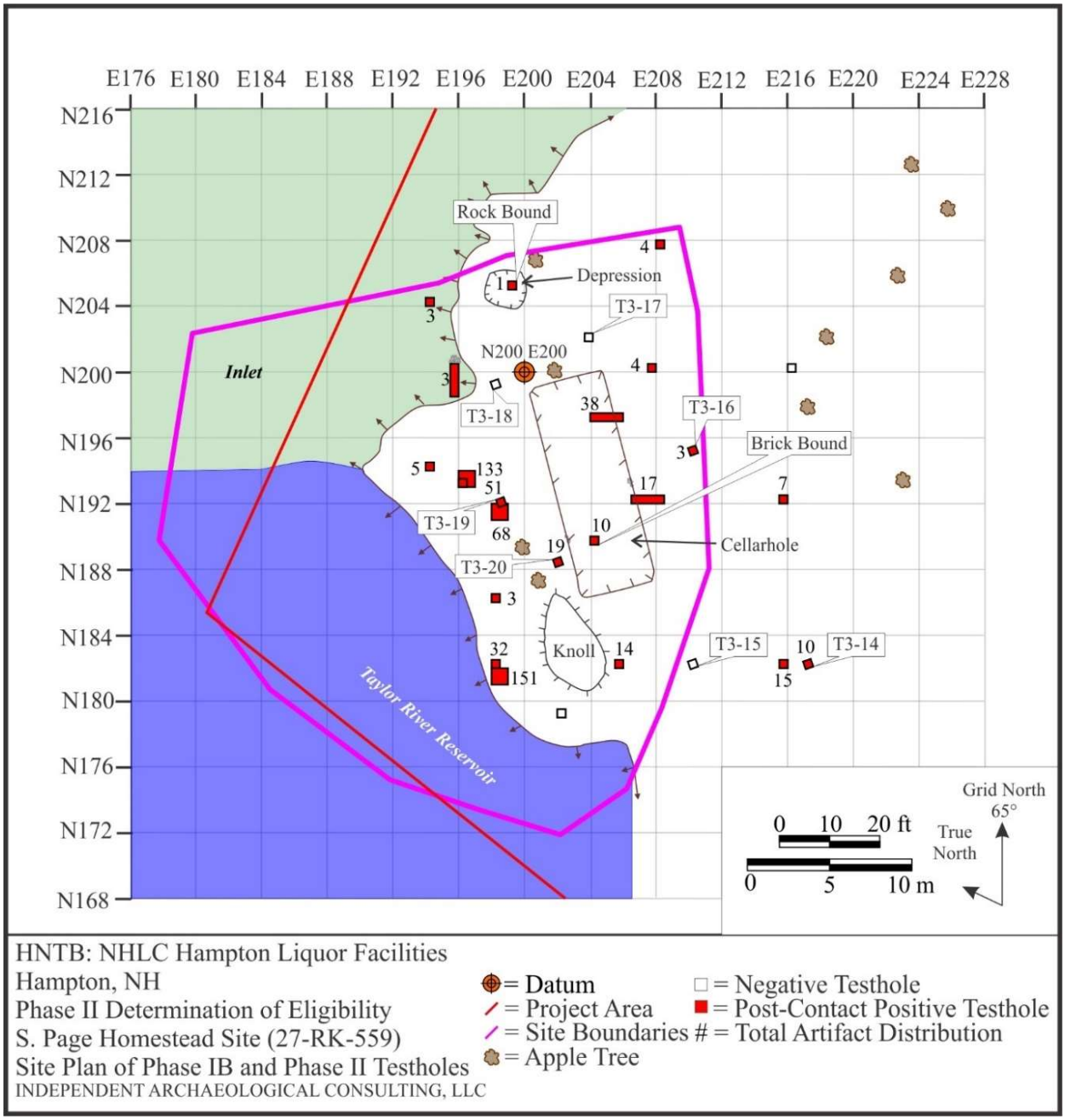

Figure 2. Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559) site plan with general artifact distributions.

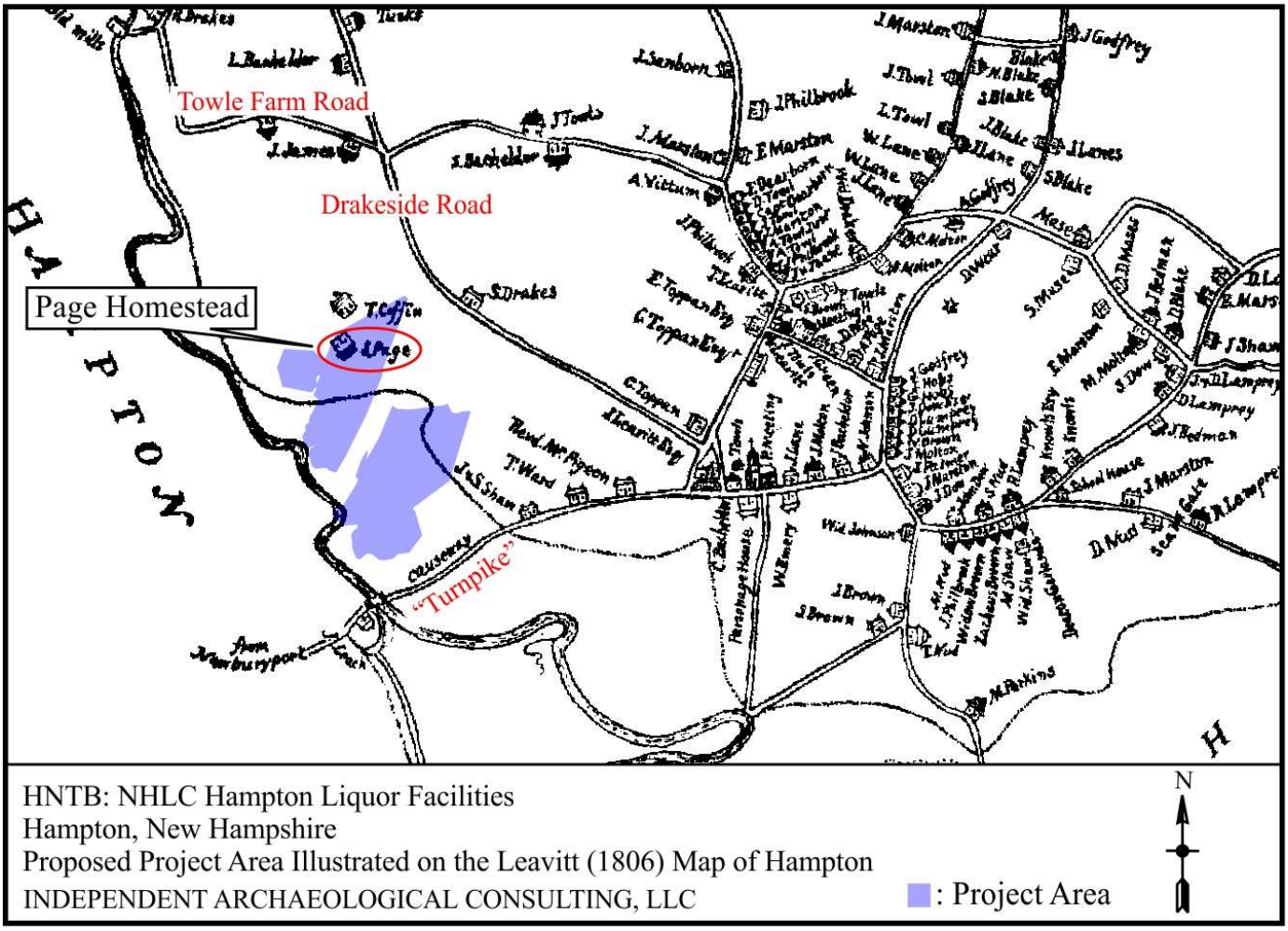

Figure 3. Project area illustrated on the Leavitt (1806) map of Hampton.

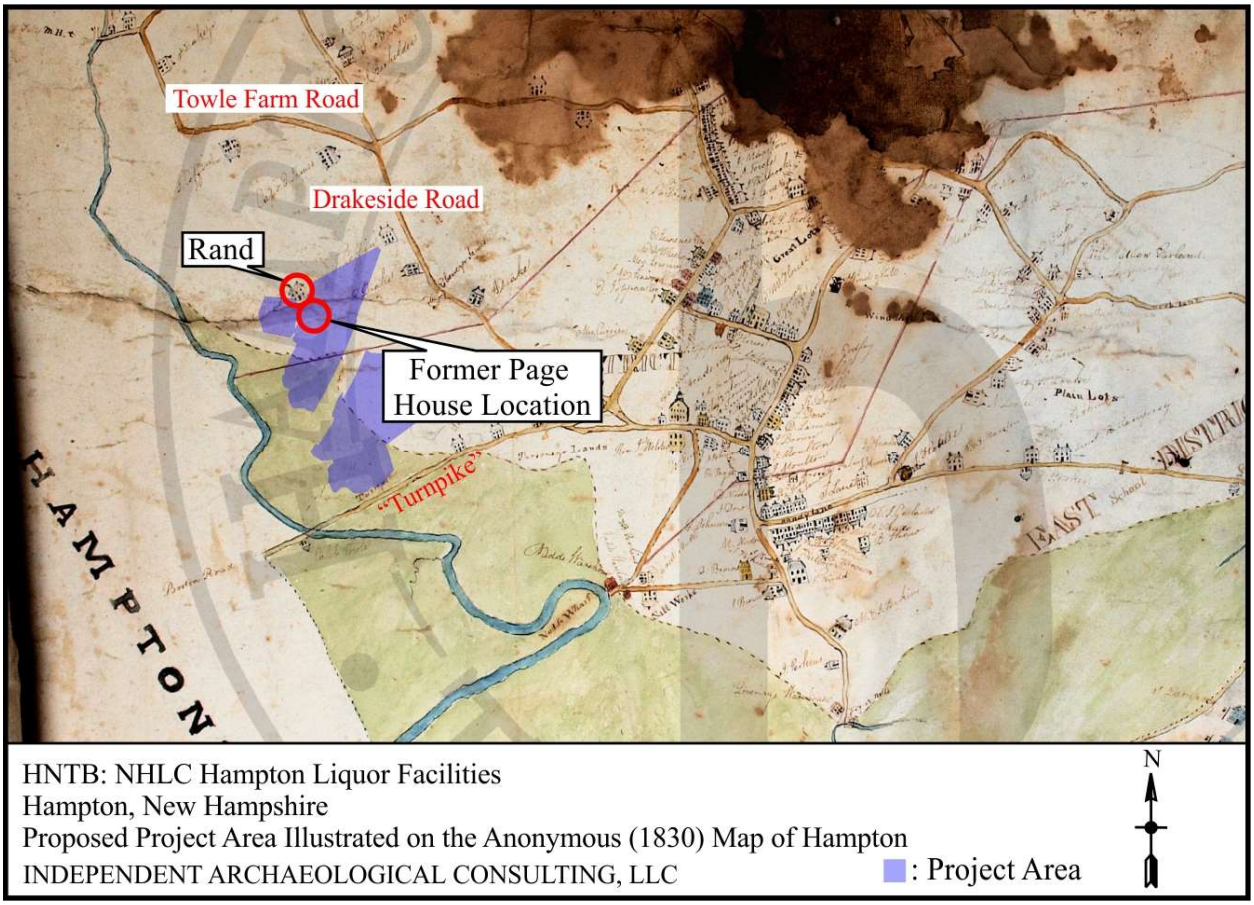

Figure 4. Project area illustrated on the Anonymous (1830) map of Hampton.

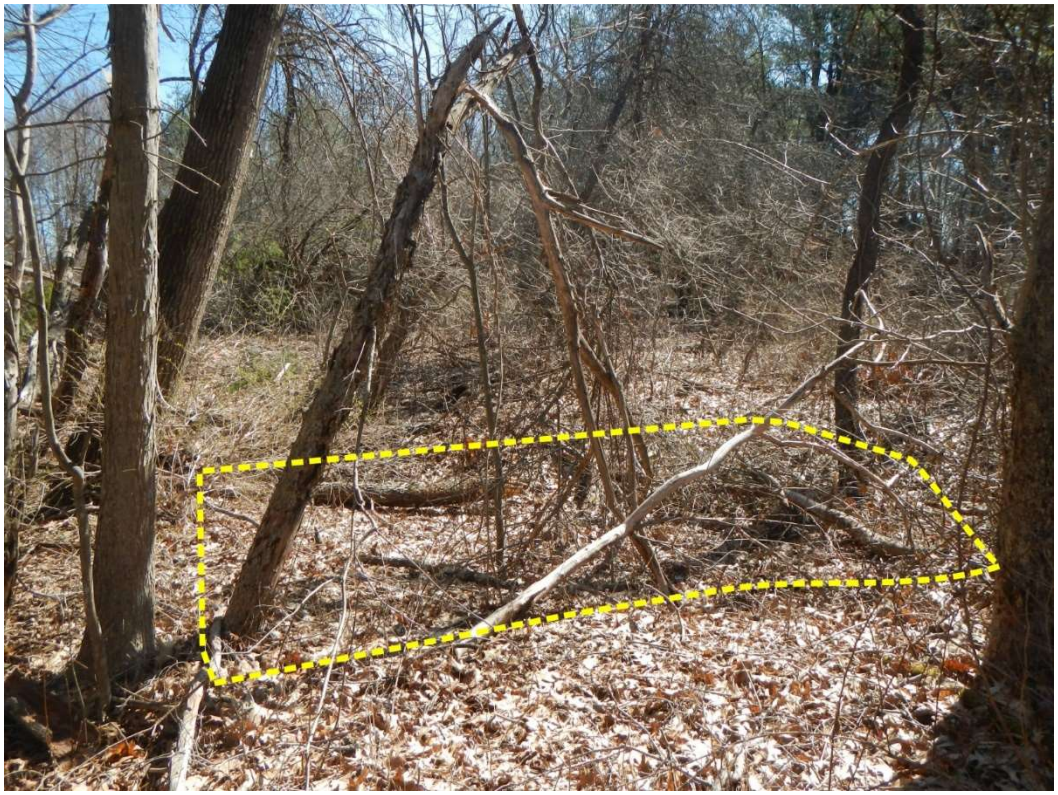

Figure 5. Overview of the Taylor River Cellar Hole (yellow), view east

Figure 6. Overview of the Taylor River Cellar Hole (yellow), view south.

APPENDIX L – DRAKE'S BRIKYARD (27-RK-566) SITE FORM

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office

27 - RK -566

I IDENTIFICATION

A. Site # 27 - **RK** - 566	B. Site Name Drake's Brickyard
C. NHAS Site # NH - -	D. Temp. Site #
E. Version of form ☒ New ☐ Revised ☐ Transcribed	
F. Type of form ☒ Minimal Documentation ☐ Intensive Documentation	

II LOCATION

A. County Rockingham	B. City/Town Hampton
C. USGS Quadrangle Exeter	D. Quad Date 1992
E. USGS Map Series ☒ 7.5' ☐ 15' ☐ 1/25,000 ☐ Other	
F. UTM Zone 19 G. Easting 347974	H. Northing 4755668
NH State Plane, feet Easting 1199359	Northing 160898
I. USGS Datum ☒ WGS 84 (preferred) ☐ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83	

III OWNERSHIP

A. Status (Select as many as appropriate)
☐ Private (Single) ☐ Private (Multiple) ☐ Local Government
☐ State Government ☐ Federal Government ☐ Non-Profit
☐ Unknown ☒ Other (Specify): NH Liquor Commission

B. Name of Owner(s)
Street Address
City/Town, State, Zip

IV REPORTING INFORMATION

A. Name of Form Preparer(s) Jessica Cofelice
B. Institutional Affiliation/Employer Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC.
C. Sponsor NHDES
D. Date Surveyed 7/22/2020 E. Date Form Prepared 8/20/2020

F. Investigative Type (Select One)
☒ CRM contract ☐ Sponsored research ☐ Private research
☐ Volunteered data ☐ Other (Specify)

G. Investigative Techniques (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ Oral history	☒ Documentary	☐ Collection analysis
☐ Non-recovery survey	☐ Aerial photography	☒ Map interpretation
☒ Mapping	☐ Arbitrary surface col.	☐ Controlled surface collection
☐ Auger / Soil core	☐ Shovel test	☐ Test pit excavation
☐ Heavy equipment	☐ Block excavation	☐ Remote sensing
☐ Other (Specify)		

H. Bibliographic Citation PHASE IB INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PHASE II DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLITY: TAYLOR RIVER I SITE (27-RK-556), TAYLOR RIVER II SITE (27-RK-557), TAYLOR RIVER III SITE (27-RK-558) AND S. PAGE HOMESTEAD SITE (27-RK-559) HAMPTON LIQUOR FACILITIES PROJECT HAMPTON (ROCKINGHAM COUNTY), NEW HAMPSHIRE

V CULTURAL TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

A. Eras Represented
☐ Pre-Contact ☒ Post-Contact

B. Cultures Represented
☐ Native American Indian ☒ Euro-American ☐ Unknown

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office **27 - RK -566**

VI PRE-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Paleoindian
- ☐ Indeterminate Archaic
- ☐ Early Archaic
- ☐ Middle Archaic
- ☐ Late Archaic
- ☐ Indeterminate Woodland
- ☐ Early Woodland
- ☐ Middle Woodland
- ☐ Late Woodland
- ☐ Late Pre-Contact
- ☐ Unknown Pre-Contact

B. Basis for Assignment of Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ C14 dating
- ☐ Other radiometric
- ☐ Other (Specify):

C. Pre-Contact Site Type(s) (Select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Open habitation (Undiff)
- ☐ Habitation / Village
- ☐ Habitation / Campsite
- ☐ Rockshelter / Cave
- ☐ Quarry
- ☐ Workshop
- ☐ Fishing station
- ☐ Ceremonial (Undiff)
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Rock art
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Pre-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued

on continuation sheet

☐ Collected ☐ Observed on site ☐

Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity:

VII POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Post-Contact Period of Occupation ☒ Indeterminate

B. Beginning date 1815 ☐ Exact ☒ Estimated
Ending date 1879 ☐ Exact ☒ Estimated

C. Basis for Assignment of Post-Contact Dates
- ☐ Diagnostic artifacts
- ☐ Diagnostic features
- ☐ Architectural
- ☐ Oral tradition
- ☐ Map interpretation
- ☒ Documentary
- ☐ Other (Specify):

D. Post-Contact Site Type (select as many as appropriate)
- ☐ Residential
- ☐ Agricultural
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Crafts production
- ☒ Industrial
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Governmental
- ☐ Religious
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Recreational
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Social
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ Shipwreck
- ☐ Other (Specify):

E. Post-Contact Material Present at Site ☐ Continued

on continuation sheet

☐ Collected ☒ Observed on site ☐

Observed in prior collection

Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: Numerous brick fragments and brick wasters

VIII PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Current Conditions (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ Exposed bedrock	☐ Agricultural field	☐ Other open area
☐ Scrub vegetation	☒ Forested	☐ Urbanized
☐ Suburbanized	☐ Industrial / commercial	☐ Submerged
☐ Unknown / unrecorded	☐ Other (Specify):	

B. Vegetation at time of survey (type and % ground cover)

C. Predominant Aspects of Disturbance (Select as many as appropriate)

☐ None apparent	☐ Agricultural field	☒ Construction
☒ Transportation	☐ Mining / quarrying	☒ Erosion
☐ Vandalism	☐ Archaeological excavation	☐ Timbering
☐ Unknown / unrecorded	☐ Other (Specify):	

D. Site Size (Square meters) 0

E. Site Elevation (Feet AMSL at center point)

F. Major Drainage System

☐ Androscoggin	☐ Connecticut	☐ Merrimack
	☒ Coastal	☐ Saco

G. Minor Drainage System (Principal tributary to Major Drainage, if appropriate) Taylor River

H. Closest Source of Fresh Water (Select only one)

☐ Permanent stream	☐ Ephemeral stream	☐ Spring
☐ Swamp bog	☐ Lake / pond	☐ Slough / oxbow lake
☐ Artificial pond	☐ Artificial ditch / canal	☐ Unknown / unrecorded
	☒ Other (Specify): River/Reservoir	

I. Vertical Distance above Closest Water (meters) 2

J. Horizontal Distance from Closest Water (meters) 9

K. Down Slope Direction (Select only one)
☐ N ☐ NE ☐ E ☐ SE ☐ S ☐ SW ☒ W ☐ NW ☐ All ☐ Flat ☐ Unknown / unrecorded

L. Soil Association Boxford Silt loam, Eldridge fine sandy loam

M. Soil Series / Phase & Complex

N. Soils Reference https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoil

IX SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

A. Special Use Categories (Select as many as appropriate)

☒ None	☐ Wilderness Area	☐ Wildlife Preserve
☐ Nature Preserve	☐ Public Park	☐ Scenic River
☐ Military Land	☐ Archaeological Preserve	☐ State Forest
☐ Federal Forest	☐ Historic District	☐ Current Use (Historic)
☐ Current Use (Other)	☐ Other (Specify):	

X APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT(S)

A.	Principal Context
B.	Secondary Context
C.	Secondary Context
D.	Secondary Context

XI MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

A. Attach a USGS topographic map (or non photo-reduced copy) of the site area with the site location clearly marked.

B. Attach sketch map or copy of project map (include north arrow, scale, site boundaries and total area surveyed.
C. Attach photographs of site (if available). Digital Photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused.

XII SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Narrative description of site setting, nature of finds, distribution of the archaeological materials, with reference to other sites in the vicinity, and directions on how to get to the site (use continuation sheet if necessary).

IAC discovered the Drakes Brickyard site while conducting a Phase IB survey at the Stephen Page Homestead (27-RK-559) in July 2021. The site is located in a drainage off the Taylor River in Hampton (Rockingham County), New Hampshire (Figure 1). At the time of the survey, the area was overgrown with dense underbrush, hampering visibility.

During the inspection, Ms. Cofelice documented a dense brick concentration of brick "wasters" within a streambed slightly northeast of the Page site. In addition, Ms. Cofelice observed a cut into the drainage slope where clay appeared to have been extracted. Based on our research, we identified the find as remnants of the nineteenth-century Drake Brickyard, which was owned and operated by two successive generations of the Drake family from approximately 1815 to 1879. The brickyard is not illustrated on either the Chace (1856) or the Hurd (1892) maps, but it is referenced in deeds.

The Drake family of Hampton traces back to Robert Drake, who immigrated first to Exeter, New Hampshire in 1643 (or earlier) and later to Hampton in 1651, where he owned "considerable estate." Two of his sons, Abraham and Nathaniel, also immigrated along with him. A substantial portion of his descendants remained in Hampton throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. Robert's great-great-great-great grandson, Samuel Drake (Jr.) was born on September 24, 1790 in Hampton, New Hampshire (Thompson 1962). His father, Samuel Sr. (whose home is illustrated on Drakeside Road on the Leavitt 1806 map), died in 1812 and Samuel Jr. was named the executor of his will. Shortly after his father's death, Samuel Jr. married Elizabeth Berry in 1815 and together they raised eight children at their Hampton home.

IAC found no record of a brickyard in Drake genealogical records prior to its operation under Samuel Drake Jr., so we are operating under the assertion that Samuel Drake Jr. founded the brickmaking business sometime after he was willed the property in 1815. The brickyard is located within the larger tract granted to his earliest Hampton ancestors during the mid-17th century – so it is possible bricks may have been manufactured at the location before 1815.

Samuel Drake Jr. died in Hampton on January 16, 1864. Elizabeth outlived him by over two decades, passing away on December 3, 1884 at the age of 89. His son, Samuel III assumed the brickyard operations after his father's death. Being born on August 29, 1827 at the family homestead, Samuel III was certainly familiar with the brickmaking business that his father conducted on their property. Samuel Drake III married Abigail Berry in 1853 and they raised four children together. His occupation is listed on the US Federal Population Census between 1850-1870 as farmer, so we presume brickmaking was done on a part time basis to supplement the family income. Samuel III operated the brickyard until his own death on December 19, 1879 (Thompson 1962). IAC found no mention of brickmaking on the property following Samuel Drake III's death, and we hypothesize his death marked the termination of the Drake brickmaking business.

IAC registered the resource with NHDHR as the Drake's Brickyard site (27-RK-566), however, a combination of natural erosion and disturbance from construction of the extant NHLC facility access road and parking area has significantly impacted the archaeological integrity of the site. Due to the level of past disturbance and poor archaeological integrity, IAC recommends no further archaeological survey of the Drake's Brickyard site.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office **27 - RK -566**

XIII RESEARCH POTENTIAL, OTHER VALUES & RECOMMENDATIONS (Complete for minimal documentation forms)

A. Narrative description of the research which may be proposed for the site, any additional aspects of the site which may make it important such as presence of unusual ecological factors, and recommendations for additional research, especially if the site is endangered (use continuation sheet if necessary).

N/A

XIV ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (complete for intensive level forms)

A. Narrative discussion of the significance of the site and its research potential (use continuation sheet if necessary).

N/A

XV SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION

NR listed:	☐ individual ☐ within a district	NR Criteria:	☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	NR eligible: ☐ individually ☐ within district ☐ not eligible ☐ more information needed
Integrity:	☐ yes ☒ no			
36 CFR 61 SURVEYOR				**DATE**
OTHER SURVEYOR				**DATE**

SHPO USE ONLY:

Reviewed for Determination of Eligibility (date) ____ / ____ / ____		
Entered in database ____ / ____ / ____	Plotted _____/_____/_____	By _____

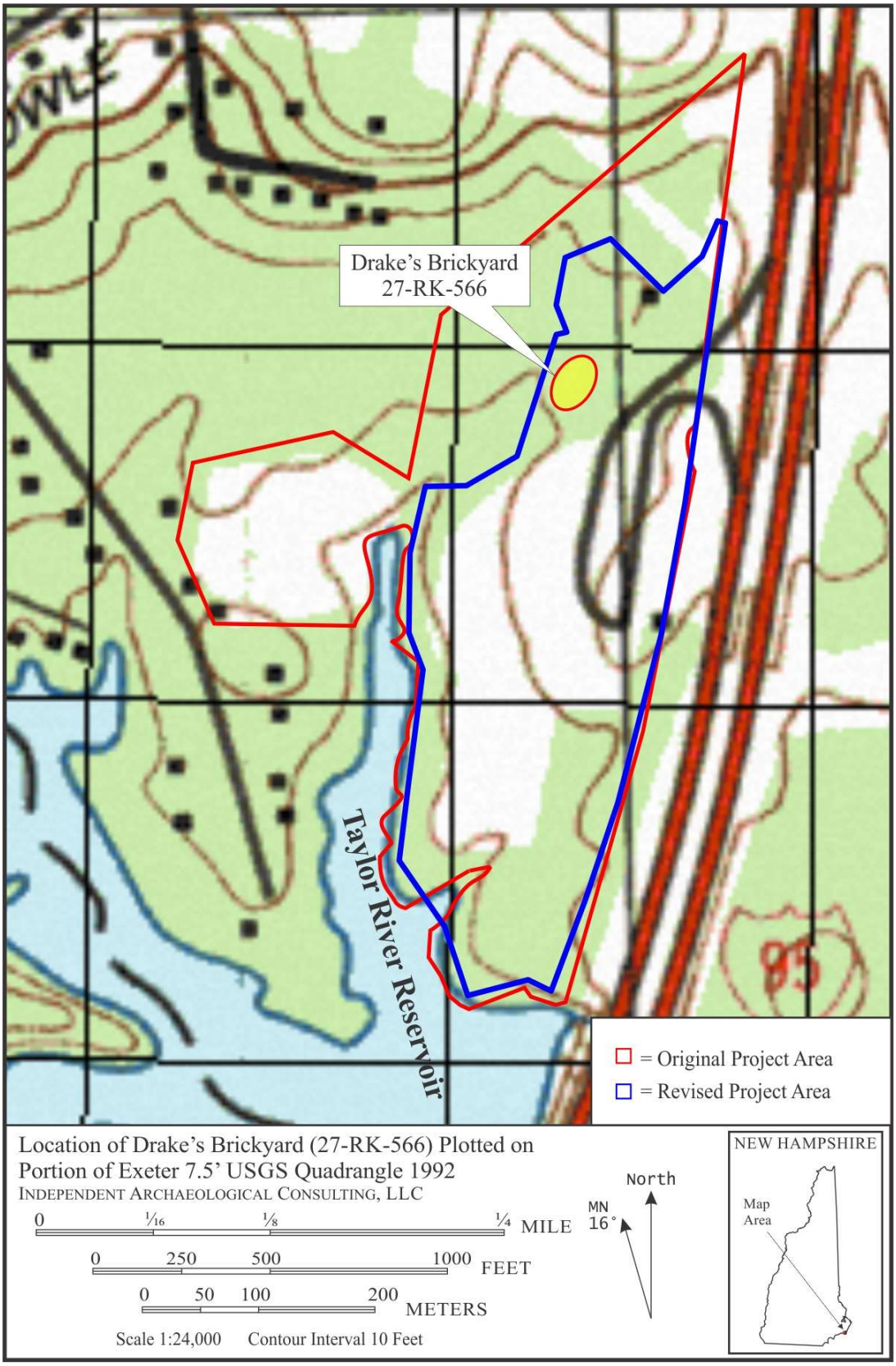

Figure 1. Location of Drakes Brickyard on USGS Quad Map (after USGS Exeter Quad, 1992).