

Historic Preservation Commission Meeting SPECIAL

Tuesday, March 31, 2026 at 6:00 PM

REMOTE ACCESS ONLY

Join Zoom Meeting

Link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89477477914?pwd=BxIVq30gh8fPCBwbjSDmC0s0pgjPvJ.1>

OR

Alternatively Call In: (929) 205-6099

Meeting ID: 894 7747 7914

Passcode: 661492

Members: Eric Gilbertson (Chair), Robert McCullough (Vice Chair), Paul Carnahan, Bryan Jones, Linden Chozinska, and Yana Walder (alternate)

1. Call to Order
2. Public Comments [~5 minutes]
3. Approval of the Agenda [~5 minutes]
4. Comments from the Chair [~5 minutes]
5. **2026 CLG Grant Applications** - Review Draft(s) and Authorize HPC Chair to Sign Grant Application(s) as Requested by City Staff
6. Other Business - Next Regular Meeting is April 14th (*Section 106 Review Request Received by Staff*)
7. Adjournment

Meetings are open to the public. For questions about accessibility or to request accommodations please call (802) 223-9506.



Vermont

Certified Local Government Program

2026 Grant Application

FFY 2026 grant funding provided by the
National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund

Grant Period: April 23, 2026 – September 30, 2028

Vermont Certified Local Government Program

2026 Grant Application

Application Deadline: On or before 4:30 PM, Monday, March 16, 2026.

What to Submit: **All** application materials must be submitted prior to the application deadline. A complete application consists of the following items, in the following electronic formats:

☐ Application Form, signed by the applicant, the Chair of the CLG Commission, and the Chief Elected Local Official (or designee). Submit PDF of the complete application with all signatures, e-signed or scanned signature page.

☐ Proposed Budget Form, signed by the Chief Elected Local Official (or designee). Submit the following:

☐ a scanned PDF of the signed Proposed Budget Form

☐ an MS Excel version of the Proposed Budget Form.

☐ Any supporting materials, such as photographs, maps, reports, assessments, etc. that support and inform the proposed project. Submit these materials as PDFs.

How to Submit the Application:

Please submit all the above items as attachments to an email, identified as follows:

Email Subject Line: [Name of CLG Community] – 2026 CLG Grant Application

Attachments: [Name of CLG Community] – Application Form (PDF)
[Name of CLG Community] – Proposed Budget Form (PDF&Excel)
[Name of CLG Community] – Supporting Materials (PDF)

Where to Submit: All application materials should be submitted electronically via email to Lindsay.Pacheco@vermont.gov

If you have any questions about the application process, please contact Elizabeth Peebles at 802-505-1147 or elizabeth.peebles@vermont.gov

Vermont Certified Local Government Program

2026 Grant Application Form

Project Name: ***Presentation of 2024 Montpelier Historic Resources Scoping Study to the Public***

Name of CLG Community: *City of Montpelier, Vermont*

Name of CLG Coordinator: *Meredith Strobridge Crandall*

Telephone: 802-262-6270

Email: mcrandall@montpelier-vt.org

Mailing Address: *City Hall, 39 Main Street, Montpelier, VT 05602*

Name of Municipal Treasurer: *Crystal Lamell*

Telephone: 802-223-9269

Email: clamell@montpelier-vt.org

Will this project be administered by a designated third party? ☐ Yes or ☒ No

If yes, name of organization: Click or tap here to enter text.

Name of Project Coordinator: Click or tap here to enter text.

Telephone: Click or tap here to enter text.

Email: Click or tap here to enter text.

Project Category:

Please check the appropriate category below.

Priority I Projects

☐ **Survey Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- area to be surveyed (include map);
- estimated number of properties to be surveyed;
- estimated number of acres to be surveyed;
- survey methodology;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community.

☐ **National Register Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- individual resource or historic district to be nominated (include map);
- property type or theme for Multiple Property nomination;
- survey the nomination is based on;
- for a historic district, the estimated number of resources within the district;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community.

☐ **Preservation Planning Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- area to be covered by the plan (include map);
- status of preservation guidance and regulation in municipal plans and bylaws;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community.

☒ **Information and Education Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- audience, methods, and products;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community;
- status of preservation guidance and regulation in municipal plans and bylaws.

☐ **Pre-development Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- property or area of study/development (include map);
- scope of work and products;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community;
- status of preservation guidance and regulation in municipal plans and bylaws.

Priority II Projects

☐ **Development Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- property or area of development (include map);
- scope of work and products;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community;
- status of preservation guidance and regulation in municipal plans and bylaws.

Project Summary:

(provide an overview of the project and address the items noted in the Project Category selected above)

Purpose of the Project: *In 2024, the City of Montpelier contracted with Lyssa Papazian to complete a Historic Resources Scoping Study of the City, paid for with 2023 CLG Grant #07110-VT-23-10003, intended to assist in identifying subjects for future surveys and possible listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Although the completed Study was presented to the City Council, and is available for public view on the city's website, the desire has always been for Ms. Papazian to be able to present her findings to the members of the Montpelier community in broader and more celebratory manner. Montpelier's Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) and CLG Staff have stayed in contact with Ms. Papazian since the November 2024 completion of the Study, and is coordinating with other local entities, chiefly the Montpelier Historical Society—to organize an event where Ms. Papazian could do so.*

Audience, Methods, and Products: *The funding sought would compensate Ms. Papazian for developing a PowerPoint or similar presentation that summarizes key findings of the Scoping Study, as well as her travel and actual time at the presentation "event." The MHPC and Historical Society are coordinating on finding an event space—and if a private, donated location cannot be found there are multiple City facilities that could be used free of charge, including, but not limited to, the Montpelier Senior Activity Center. The MHPC intends to have the presentation recorded, and hopefully streamed live over local access media. The recording could then be available for the public to watch in the future, including through a link on the City's webpage. This will broaden the audience that can be reached in a variety of ways, including geographically and temporally.*

Status of Historic Survey: *The Montpelier Historic District was first documented in 1978 with over 500 buildings included covering the central city core. Other areas, outside the listed district, were documented in additional cultural resource surveys between 1979 and 1985. Much of the downtown and adjacent residential and institutional areas were covered by this work. The survey was further updated by the MHPC in 2016, working closely with a consultant, and including both updating the information for all previously surveyed resources as well as adding thirty-six (36) new resources within the District.*

Status of National Register Nominations: *As noted above, the most recent update to the Montpelier Historic District as nominated to the National Register of Historic Places was completed in 2016. We are told that Montpelier's downtown National Register District is the largest in the state, and it's not practical to add it. Montpelier also has smaller distinct National Register listings. Not all of the properties surveyed or in the NR*

districts are within the City's Design Review Overlay District. However, in addition to the revisions to the Unified Development Regulations on August 26, 2020, the City Council also adopted revisions to the boundaries of the Design Review Overlay District so that it now encompasses much of the existing Downtown Montpelier Historic District. The MHPC intends to continue lobbying the City's Planning Commission for a 100% capture.

Status of Preservation Guidance and Regulation in Municipal Plans and Bylaws:

As of the 2025 adoption, Montpelier's City Plan (<https://montpelier-city-plan-segroup.hub.arcgis.com/>) contains a chapter dedicated to Historic Resources that is interconnected with various goals and strategies in other chapters throughout the Plan. The three main goals in this Chapter are to: (1) identify and document the City's historic resources; (2) increase opportunities for community appreciation of historic resources; and (3) continue and create new means to protect historic resources. A variety of specific strategies (i.e., programs and projects) are identified as possible avenues for advancing those goals. Regarding municipal bylaws, Montpelier's Unified Development Regulations incorporate a Design Review Overlay District, in which projects are subject to Design Review Regulations funded by a CLG grant that are heavily modeled on the National Parks Service Standards for Rehabilitation. Related Design Review Guidelines have been approved by the City Council and published, also funded by a CLG grant. Finally, Section 3004 of the City's zoning also includes a provision instituting a higher standard of review should a project propose demolition of an historic structure—in part or in whole.

Please Answer the Following Questions:

1. How will the public be informed about the purpose of this project and the value of historic preservation?

(note: public information and education is required of all CLG grant projects)

This project's purpose is to inform the public about the Historic Resources Scoping Study that was completed with CLG grant funds in early 2025. The goal is for this presentation to the public by the Report's author to result in a broader audience being made aware of the Study – both with the initial presentation but also through having a video that outlines the key findings of the Study in a new and broadly accessible format that will be available long into the future. Articles or press releases by the City will be in the local print media. The Montpelier Historical Society is expected to notify its members and put the event on its website.

2. Describe the impact that this project will have on historic resources. Will it be significant and long lasting?

The presentation itself will not have a direct impact on historic resources. However, the Historic Resources Scoping Study is being and will continue to be used by the MHPC to guide National and State Historic Register survey and listing activities for years to come. The goal is that the Study will also influence the City's actions and resource allocations for historic resources, as well as Montpelier-area residents and entities. The presentation and related video will expand educational and public outreach impact beyond that of the Study on its own. The presentation is likely to inspire people—particularly property owners—to read the original study to get more complete information.

3. Does this project support disaster preparation, mitigation, and resilience?

☒ Yes -or- ☐ No

If yes, please describe how:

Some of the buildings identified for potential future survey are in areas subject to flooding, and the Study and presentation will help support both property owners and City officials in any possible mitigation efforts.

4. Describe the types of historic resources that are in the project area/study focus, both known and anticipated.

The Study identified a wide variety of historic resources within the City outside of existing Historic District boundaries, including farms, small manufacturing buildings, transportation facilities, small historic communities within the City, and lots of individual houses.

5. Will the project involve a National Historic Landmark?

☐ Yes -or- ☒ No

6. Will the project involve any ground disturbance?

☐ Yes -or- ☒ No

If yes, please describe the nature of the disturbance (sign post hole, monitoring well, archaeological testing, trenches etc) and include a map showing any areas of possible ground disturbance. Identify on the map any known historic resources such as buildings, stone walls, wells, foundation ruins etc.

Click or tap here to enter text.

7. List project schedule assuming starting date of June 2026 and completion date of August 1, 2028. List dates for subcontracting with consultants, on-site meetings, delivery of draft products, such as survey and National Register forms, and public meetings, as applicable. All products, including a final project report and auditable financial documentation, are due by the completion date.

DATE	Task/Product Completed
4/23/2026	SHPO notifies applicants of grant awards
~ 6/2026	Executed Grant Agreement <i>agreeing with sole source procurement</i>
Sept-Nov 2026	<i>Execute subcontract agreement with sole-source consultant, Lyssa Papazian</i>
12/1/2026	First Progress Report Due
	<i>Anticipate presentation to occur during Winter or Spring of 2027 with close out following soon thereafter.</i>
6/1/2027	Second Progress Report Due – <i>If needed</i>
12/1/2027	Third Progress Report Due – <i>If needed</i>
6/1/2028	Fourth Progress Report Due (projects substantially completed) – <i>If needed</i>
8/1/2028	Completion Deadline: Submit final project report, final product, and request reimbursement. Extensions are not available.
9/30/2028	Deadline for SHPO to process payment requests and disburse grant funds.

8. Who will participate in the project and what will they do? Describe the personnel listed in the budget (CLG staff and commissioners, consultants, volunteers) to their role in completing the project.

Participant Title and Name	Role in Project
CLG Personnel:	
Meredith Crandall, MHPC Staff and Planning and Zoning	Staffing MHPC meetings, coordinating between consultant, MHPC, and other CLG personnel –including event scheduling and location, additional support as needed
Additional CLG Personnel if needed (Nicholas Gauthier, Planning & Zoning Assistant, Evelyn Prim, Communications)	Nicholas Gauthier – website updates, and other administrative assistance as needed Evelyn Prim – Assistant with public outreach via multiple formats
Contractual:	
Consultant – Lyssa Papazian	Project is for a sole-source procurement contract with Lyssa Papazian to create the presentation and give it live. Ms. Papazian conducted the Scoping Study and created the final report on which the presentation will be based, and is the logical choice to describe the findings for a live audience, and be able to answer questions that may come up.
Volunteers:	
MHPC Members	May end up volunteering time for event set up and advertising, but not expected to be a great deal of hours.
Local Media Staff	Time for audio visual setup and running equipment during event.

9. What are the dates of the local government's fiscal year?
July 1st to June 30th

Designated Third Party

(complete this section only if applicable)

10. Third-Party fiscal year:

Click or tap here to enter text. to Click or tap here to enter text.

11. Describe the Third Party's experience with federal grants:

Click or tap here to enter text.

12. Third Party's accounting system:

☐ Manual ☐ Automated ☐ Combination

Signatures`:

This application is not complete until all required signatures are entered below.

Meredith S. Crandall	CLG Coordinator, & Planning & Zoning Administrator
Name of person preparing this application	Title
Signature	Date

Eric Gilbertson	
Name of CLG Commission Chair	
Signature	Date

Marc Gwinn	Montpelier City Mayor
Name of Chief Elected Local Official (or Designee)	Title
Signature	Date

(if applicable)	
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Name of Third Party Administrator	Title
Signature	Date

CLG COMMUNITY NAME

CLG PROJECT NAME



VERMONT

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CLG Grant Budget Form

	Federal Share (up to 60%)	Local Cash	Local In-kind	Total Project Amount
\$	1,300.00	808.00	250.00	2,358.00
%	0.55	0.34	0.11	

SALARIED EMPLOYEES	Description - # of hours & rate	ESTIMATED	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Meredith Crandall, Planning & Zoning Administrator	Coordinating event 3hr @\$36.16			108.00
Name, title				
Name, title				
Total Personnel Expenses		0.00	0.00	108.00

VOLUNTEER	Description - # of hours & rate	ESTIMATED	LOCAL In-kind

CONTRACTED SERVICES	Description of Services	ESTIMATED	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Historic Preservation Consultant - sole source	Public presentation of study findings: Costs include travel expenses at 2026 rate of 72.5 cents/mile	2,000.00	1,300.00	700.00
Type of Vendor				
Type of Vendor				
Total Contracted Expenses		2,000.00	1,300.00	700.00

OTHER EXPENSES	Description of Services	ESTIMATED	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Type of purchase/supplies				
Type of purchase/supplies				
Type of purchase/supplies				
Total Other Expenses		0.00	0.00	0.00

DONATED SERVICES	Description of services	ESTIMATED	LOCAL In-kind
Local Media Entity - ORCA Media or similar	Donated audio/visual support, including recording event for later distribution by the City	250.00	250.00
Vendor			0.00
Vendor			0.00
Total Donated Services		250.00	250.00

Certification: *I certify that the matching share proposed for this project does not include funding from other Federal sources, and that these funds are not being used as match against any other Federal grant application.*

Chief Elected Local Official or Designee Signature, Title

Date

CLG COMMUNITY NAME

CLG PROJECT NAME



VERMONT

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CLG Grant Budget Form

	Federal Share (up to 60%)	Local Cash	Local In-kind	Total Project Amount	Estimated Total
\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,358.00
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		

SALARIED EMPLOYEES	Description - # of hours & rate	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
	Meredith Crandall, Planning & Zoning Administrator	0.00		0.00		
	Name, title	0.00		0.00		
	Name, title	0.00		0.00		
Total Personnel Expenses		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

VOLUNTEER	Description - # of hours & rate	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	LOCAL In-kind
	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	#VALUE!	#VALUE!		#VALUE!	0.00
	#VALUE!	#VALUE!		#VALUE!	0.00
Total Volunteer		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00

CONTRACTED SERVICES	Description of Services	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
	Contracted Vendor	0.00		0.00		
	Contracted Vendor	#VALUE!		#VALUE!		
	Contracted Vendor	#VALUE!		#VALUE!		
Total Contracted Expenses		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00	0.00

OTHER EXPENSES	Description of Services	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Type of purchase/supplies		0.00		0.00		
#VALUE!		#VALUE!		#VALUE!		
#VALUE!		#VALUE!		#VALUE!		
Total Other Expenses		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00	0.00

DONATED SERVICES	Description of services	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	LOCAL In-kind
Vendor		0.00		0.00	0.00
#VALUE!		#VALUE!		#VALUE!	0.00
#VALUE!		#VALUE!		#VALUE!	0.00
Total Donated Services		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00

Certification: *I certify that the matching share proposed for this project does not include funding from other Federal sources, and that these funds are not being used as match against any other Federal grant application.*

Chief Elected Local Offical or Designee Signature, Title

Date

Page 2 of 2



Vermont

Certified Local Government Program

2026 Grant Application

FFY 2026 grant funding provided by the
National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund

Grant Period: April 23, 2026 – September 30, 2028

Vermont Certified Local Government Program

2026 Grant Application

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☐ Proposed Budget Form, signed by the Chief Elected Local Official (or designee). Submit the following:

☐ a scanned PDF of the signed Proposed Budget Form

☐ an MS Excel version of the Proposed Budget Form.

☐ Any supporting materials, such as photographs, maps, reports, assessments, etc. that support and inform the proposed project. Submit these materials as PDFs.

How to Submit the Application:

Please submit all the above items as attachments to an email, identified as follows:

Email Subject Line: [Name of CLG Community] – 2026 CLG Grant Application

Attachments: [Name of CLG Community] – Application Form (PDF)
[Name of CLG Community] – Proposed Budget Form (PDF&Excel)
[Name of CLG Community] – Supporting Materials (PDF)

Where to Submit: All application materials should be submitted electronically via email to Lindsay.Pacheco@vermont.gov

If you have any questions about the application process, please contact Elizabeth Peebles at 802-505-1147 or elizabeth.peebles@vermont.gov

Vermont Certified Local Government Program

2026 Grant Application Form

Project Name: *5 Home Farm Way Phase I Archaeological Investigation in Preparation for Flood Plain Restoration*

Name of CLG Community: *City of Montpelier, Vermont*

Name of CLG Coordinator: *Meredith Strobridge Crandall*

Telephone: *802-262-6270*

Email: mcrandall@montpelier-vt.org

Mailing Address: *City Hall, 39 Main Street, Montpelier, VT*

Name of Municipal Treasurer: *Crystal Lamell*

Telephone: *802-223-9269*

Email: clamell@montpelier-vt.org

Will this project be administered by a designated third party? ☐ Yes or ☒ No

If yes, name of organization: Click or tap here to enter text.

Name of Project Coordinator: Click or tap here to enter text.

Telephone: Click or tap here to enter text.

Email: Click or tap here to enter text.

Project Category:

Please check the appropriate category below.

Priority I Projects

☒ **Survey Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- area to be surveyed (include map);
- estimated number of properties to be surveyed;
- estimated number of acres to be surveyed;
- survey methodology;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community.

☐ **National Register Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- individual resource or historic district to be nominated (include map);
- property type or theme for Multiple Property nomination;
- survey the nomination is based on;
- for a historic district, the estimated number of resources within the district;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community.

☐ **Preservation Planning Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- area to be covered by the plan (include map);
- status of preservation guidance and regulation in municipal plans and bylaws;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community.

☐ **Information and Education Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- audience, methods, and products;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community;
- status of preservation guidance and regulation in municipal plans and bylaws.

☐ **Pre-development Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- property or area of study/development (include map);
- scope of work and products;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community;
- status of preservation guidance and regulation in municipal plans and bylaws.

Priority II Projects

☐ **Development Project.**

Please describe in Project Summary:

- purpose of the project;
- property or area of development (include map);
- scope of work and products;
- status of historic survey in the CLG community;
- status of National Register nominations in the CLG community;
- status of preservation guidance and regulation in municipal plans and bylaws.

Project Summary:

(provide an overview of the project and address the items noted in the Project Category selected above)

Purpose of the Project:

The City of Montpelier owns an approximately 18-acre property known as 5 Home Farm Way that lies at the confluence of the Stevens Branch and the Winooski River, upstream from the City's downtown and the Montpelier's National Register Historic District. The City is proposing to excavate approximately 24,000 CY of soil from parcel to lower the floodplain from the riverbank to the back edge of the property by 6 feet, followed by bank armoring and site restoration available for expanding flood waters sooner than they are currently.

The City is seeking CLG funding for a Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the subject parcel because FEMA has conditioned the award of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds for this project on such being completed. The Phase I will be searching for precontact archaeological resources as well as other historical materials, or evidence that they may be found during the planned excavation work that would require additional investigations or monitoring to document or protect such archaeological history.

Area to be Surveyed (map attached): *The Phase I investigation will need to include most of the 18-acre parcel identified as the area of potential effect ("APE") on the enclosed APE Map. The parcel lies within the FEMA mapped special flood hazard area, as well as having a large percentage within the floodway of one or the other adjacent rivers. The proposed Phase I can exclude the area around the former Jacob Davis homestead for which Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc., completed a Phase I investigation in December 2024, per the enclosed Map.*

Estimated number of properties to be surveyed: *One, Parcel # 040-001000, known as 5 Home Farm Way based on the E-911 address for the historic residence that was previously on the property.*

Estimated number of acres to be surveyed: *The Phase I investigation will involve approximately 16 acres of the 18.4-acre parcel. As stratigraphic information on alluvial soil depths is gathered, there's a chance that certain sections of the parcel will require more intensive borings or test pits than others.*

Survey Methodology: *Given the large project site, the City is considering that the first step of the Phase I Archaeological Investigation could include: (i) a more thorough*

stratigraphic assessment of the Site; or (ii) a geomorphological study of a representative cross-section of the project area, to confirm the range of alluvial soil depth across the Phase I area with more clarity, and otherwise narrow the areas most likely to contain Native American archaeological deposits. This could then narrow the area of the property for which the Phase I systemic shovel testing would need to occur. The shovel testing will likely include at least some mechanical removal of the silt (i.e., alluvial soil overburden), with extent of use and type of trenching and equipment used depending on the variety of depths found across the site and the consultant chosen. Any artifacts found will have to be processed according to standard archaeological practices and State requirements, such as the VDHP archaeological inventory forms.

See enclosed potential scopes of work provided by two different archaeological consulting firms for correlation between methodology options and proposed budget.

Status of Historic Survey in the CLG Community: *The Montpelier Historic District was first documented in 1978 with over 500 buildings included covering the central city core. Other areas, outside the listed district, were documented in additional cultural resource surveys between 1979 and 1985. Much of the downtown and adjacent residential and institutional areas were covered by this work. The survey was further updated by the MHPC in 2016, working closely with a consultant, and including both updating the information for all previously surveyed resources as well as adding thirty-six (36) new resources within the District.*

Historically, the 5 Home Farm Way parcel was used for farming and contained the Jacob Davis homestead, a c. 1836 farmhouse, with attached wing and barn. The homestead was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. However, following decades of neglect and failed restoration efforts, the buildings were demolished in 2025 prior to transfer of the land to the City—with the goal of restoring flood plain capacity on the lower elevations of the parcel while also documenting the relevant history as part of the future public use of the land. Given the condition of the buildings and the potential protection of downstream historic resources, the demolition decision was supported by the VDHP as well as the Vermont DEC River Corridor and Floodplain Protection Program.

Please Answer the Following Questions:

1. How will the public be informed about the purpose of this project and the value of historic preservation?

(note: public information and education is required of all CLG grant projects)

As a precursor to a large flood mitigation project, the City anticipates issuing articles or press releases about the project to local print media, as well as publishing them on the City website and distributing them via other avenues. Updates will be shared with local community groups with relevant interests, such as the Montpelier Historical Society and the Foundation for a Resilient Montpelier, which will likely broaden the potential audience.

2. Describe the impact that this project will have on historic resources. Will it be significant and long lasting?

The Phase I Archaeological Investigation is a FEMA required precursor to the City restoring the floodplain on the subject property – work that should increase the flood storage capacity at the 5 Home Farm Way property. Because this is upstream of the City's downtown, it will help reduce flood impacts on historic structures downstream, including, but not limited to, Montpelier's Historic District — which contains over 500 contributing historic structures.

3. Does this project support disaster preparation, mitigation, and resilience?

☒ Yes -or- ☐ No

If yes, please describe how:

Yes, see answer to Question 2, above.

4. Describe the types of historic resources that are in the project area/study focus, both known and anticipated.

As detailed above, the 5 Home Farm Way parcel was used for farming and until recently contained the Jacob Davis homestead, a c. 1836 farmhouse, with attached wing and barn. The homestead was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2003, but has been demolished as part of the larger floodplain restoration project.

Per the two Archaeological Resource Assessment's completed for the parcel or parts thereof to date—including a score of 36 on the VDHP's Environmental Predictive Model for Locating Precontact Archaeological Sites—there's the

potential for precontact Native American archaeological deposits to be found on the site, as well as more recent historic materials.

5. Will the project involve a National Historic Landmark?

☐ Yes -or- ☒ No

6. Will the project involve any ground disturbance?

☒ Yes -or- ☐ No

If yes, please describe the nature of the disturbance (sign post hole, monitoring well, archaeological testing, trenches etc) and include a map showing any areas of possible ground disturbance. Identify on the map any known historic resources such as buildings, stone walls, wells, foundation ruins etc.

The Phase I Archaeological Investigation will include archaeological testing, likely including a wide area of shovel tests both with and without mechanical assistance. See discussion of survey methodology possibilities in the project description for range of possibilities under consideration. As noted previously, determining the exact extent of disturbance involved in the Phase I will be an iterative process.

7. List project schedule assuming starting date of June 2026 and completion date of August 1, 2028. List dates for subcontracting with consultants, on-site meetings, delivery of draft products, such as survey and National Register forms, and public meetings, as applicable. All products, including a final project report and auditable financial documentation, are due by the completion date.

DATE	Task/Product Completed
4/23/2026	SHPO notifies applicants of grant awards
May 2026	<i>City develops Phase I Archaeological Investigation RFP details</i>
~ 6/2026	Executed Grant Agreement
June or July 2026	<i>City issues RFP—likely competitive negotiation procurement of a consultant, with a 30-day deadline to respond</i>
July or August	<i>Review of proposals and selection of archaeological consultant for final contract negotiations</i>

August or September	<i>Following confirmation of VDHP on terms and approval by City Council, Execute Subcontract Agreement with Consultant (TBD)</i>
12/1/2026	<i>First Progress Report Due – Ideally, work completed and First Progress Report will include submission of final work product — the analysis and final Phase I report, with recommendations for next steps.</i>
6/1/2027	Second Progress Report Due
12/1/2027	Third Progress Report Due
6/1/2028	Fourth Progress Report Due (projects substantially completed)
8/1/2028	Completion Deadline: Submit final project report, final product, and request reimbursement. Extensions are not available.
9/30/2028	Deadline for SHPO to process payment requests and disburse grant funds.

8. Who will participate in the project and what will they do? Describe the personnel listed in the budget (CLG staff and commissioners, consultants, volunteers) to their role in completing the project.

It's possible that some of the City's Department of Public Works equipment and staff to operate it could be involved in the project. However, because the need and actual availability of equipment and staff are not known at this time, these have not been incorporated below. There will likely also be project coordination by CLG Staff, as well as time spent by Staff on educational and public outreach.

Participant Title and Name	Role in Project
Contractual:	
Archaeological Consultant – TBD pending	Fieldwork and reporting

--	--

9. What are the dates of the local government's fiscal year?
July 1st to June 30th

Designated Third Party

(complete this section only if applicable)

10. Third-Party fiscal year:

Click or tap here to enter text. to Click or tap here to enter text.

11. Describe the Third Party's experience with federal grants:

Click or tap here to enter text.

12. Third Party's accounting system:

☐ Manual ☐ Automated ☐ Combination

Signatures:

This application is not complete until all required signatures are entered below.

Meredith Strobridge Crandall	Planning & Zoning Administrator
Name of person preparing this application	Title
Signature	Date

Eric Gilbertson	
Name of CLG Commission Chair	
Signature	Date

Marc Gwinn	Montpelier City Mayor
Name of Chief Elected Local Official (or Designee)	Title
Signature	Date

(if applicable)	
Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Name of Third Party Administrator	Title
Signature	Date

CLG COMMUNITY NAME

CLG PROJECT NAME



VERMONT

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CLG Grant Budget Form

	Federal Share (up to 60%)	Local Cash	Local In-kind	Total Project Amount
\$	39,000.00	26,000.00	0.00	65,000.00
%	0.60	0.40	0.00	

SALARIED EMPLOYEES	Description - # of hours & rate	ESTIMATED	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Name, title				
Name, title				
Total Personnel Expenses		0.00	0.00	0.00

VOLUNTEER	Description - # of hours & rate	ESTIMATED	LOCAL In-kind
Name, title			0.00
Name, title			0.00
Name, title			0.00
Total Volunteer		0.00	0.00

CONTRACTED SERVICES	Description of Services	ESTIMATED	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Archaeological Consultant (TBD)	Phase I Archaeological Investigation field work and report on findings	65,000.00	39,000.00	26,000.00
Type of Vendor				
Type of Vendor				
Total Contracted Expenses		65,000.00	39,000.00	26,000.00

OTHER EXPENSES	Description of Services	ESTIMATED	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
	Type of purchase/supplies			
	Type of purchase/supplies			
	Type of purchase/supplies			
Total Other Expenses		0.00	0.00	0.00

DONATED SERVICES	Description of services	ESTIMATED	LOCAL In-kind
	Vendor		0.00
	Vendor		0.00
	Vendor		0.00
Total Donated Services		0.00	0.00

Certification: *I certify that the matching share proposed for this project does not include funding from other Federal sources, and that these funds are not being used as match against any other Federal grant application.*

Chief Elected Local Offical or Designee Signature, Title

Date

Page 2 of 2

CLG COMMUNITY NAME

CLG PROJECT NAME



VERMONT

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CLG Grant Budget Form

	Federal Share (up to 60%)	Local Cash	Local In-kind	Total Project Amount	Estimated Total
\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65,000.00
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		

SALARIED EMPLOYEES	Description - # of hours & rate	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Name, title		0.00		0.00		
Name, title		0.00		0.00		
#VALUE!		#VALUE!		#VALUE!		
Total Personnel Expenses		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00	0.00

VOLUNTEER	Description - # of hours & rate	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	LOCAL In-kind
Name, title		0.00		0.00	0.00
Name, title		0.00		0.00	0.00
#VALUE!		#VALUE!		#VALUE!	0.00
Total Volunteer		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00

CONTRACTED SERVICES	Description of Services	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Contracted Vendor		0.00		0.00		
Contracted Vendor		0.00		0.00		
Contracted Vendor		#VALUE!		#VALUE!		
Total Contracted Expenses		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00	0.00

OTHER EXPENSES	Description of Services	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	FEDERAL Share	LOCAL Cash
Type of purchase/supplies		0.00		0.00		
Type of purchase/supplies		0.00		0.00		
#VALUE!		#VALUE!		#VALUE!		
Total Other Expenses		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00	0.00

DONATED SERVICES	Description of services	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	LOCAL In-kind
Vendor		0.00		0.00	0.00
Vendor		0.00		0.00	0.00
#VALUE!		#VALUE!		#VALUE!	0.00
Total Donated Services		#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!	0.00

Certification: *I certify that the matching share proposed for this project does not include funding from other Federal sources, and that these funds are not being used as match against any other Federal grant application.*

Chief Elected Local Offical or Designee Signature, Title

Date

Page 2 of 2



MONADNOCK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

144 GREENWOOD ROAD ■ DUBLIN, NH 03444 ■ 603-563-8123
WWW.MONADARCH.COM

August 24, 2024

Dr. Roy Schiff, PhD, PE
SLR International Corporation
1 South Main Street, 2nd Floor,
Waterbury, VT 05676

Dear Dr. Schiff:

This letter report summarizes the results of the recently completed Archaeological Resource Assessment (ARA) for the proposed Winooski River Floodplain Restoration Project in Montpelier, Vermont (Figures 1-3). The goal of an ARA is to determine archaeological sensitivity for a project area through a combination of background research and visual inspection of the project area. This study followed guidelines for archaeological research established by the Vermont Division of Historic Preservation (VDHP) and is 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 on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800).

Site Setting

The project area consists of a proposed floodplain restoration area on the east bank of the Winooski River in Montpelier, Vermont, as well as the area of existing NRCS riprap just to the south on the northern bank of the river (Figures 1-3). The project area is situated on a peninsula bounded by the Winooski River, is directly north of the confluence of the Winooski and Stevens Branch and is the location of the Two Rivers Farm. A large area of wetlands is also present at the Winooski/Stevens Branch confluence (Milone and MacBroom 2008:24). While soil survey data classifies underlying soils as Nicholville Very Fine Sandy Loam (3 to 8% slope), a glaciolacustrine soil not subject to flooding, the site is covered with recently deposited alluvial soil and is described as a floodplain "...between the elevation of the 2-year and half 2-year flood" in the engineering study completed for this project (Milone & MacBroom 2008: 7). The riverbank adjacent to the proposed floodplain restoration area is actively eroding (Figures 9, 10), and an aerial photograph from 1996 shows a relict flood channel in the eastern portion of the project area (Figure 9). A Natural Resources Conservation Service archaeological survey conducted in 2004 documented an upper mantle of historic-modern alluvium extending to two feet below surface, where a "buried ground surface with a weathered B Horizon was identified"

(Skins 2004). No archaeological materials were identified at or below the buried ground surface, whose age was not established.

Recent flooding in and around the project area has been extensive and destructive. The eastern bank within the project area has receded and some of the trees along the bank have been lost. It is difficult to discern the original contour of the landscape within the proposed floodplain restoration area. The existing floodplain has deep recent alluvial deposits of silt, sand and organic debris, including fallen trees, indicative of the strength and extent of recent flooding (Plates 1-7, 10-13). The terrain slopes very gradually down from the bank to a slightly depressed area in the center-east portion of the project area that may correspond to the flood channel seen on the 1996 aerial photograph (Figure 9). This shallow part of the floodplain has deep silt deposits (Plate 10). Though it is difficult to confirm without more deep soil profile comparisons, the center and southeast portions of the restoration area may have always been low-lying relative to the immediate riverside. If this is correct, there has been an ongoing combination of erosion and alluvial deposition creating the existing level landscape.

The northern extent of the floodplain, at the bend in the river, has a raised strip along the bank with an immediate drop down to the floodplain (Plates 8, 9), suggesting an incipient meander cut-off. Without restoration, the banks south of the bend would continue to recede and the raised northern bank would likely become an island, eventually washing away leaving a significantly widened channel. This has already happened in several locations along the river in the immediate vicinity, the nearest examples being the small island sandbar opposite the restoration area, and the riverbend at the Stevens Branch confluence opposite the NRCS riprap area (Plates 14-16). Both sides of the confluence have opened significantly creating a very wide channel (Figure 4). In the proposed restoration area, soil samples (Plate 5) to 55 centimeters below surface consistently revealed recent alluvial deposits.

The NRCS riprap area opposite the Stevens Branch confluence (Plates 14-16) is noticeably higher than the proposed restoration area. The landscape rises gradually as it moves away from the bank with the apex being the agricultural area to the northeast. Auger samples from the bank in this area (Plate 17) and from a much higher surface outside the project area (Plate 18) show that the 30cm deep silt deposit from the surface of the higher terrain is consistent with the silt deposit along the bank which appears at 25cm below surface. The consistency of the deposits remains unconfirmed without deeper, more extensive sampling. As with the proposed restoration area, the bank in this area has the possibility of intact buried deposits under the layer of recent alluvium that may contain Native American archaeological material.

Methodology

This archaeological assessment included background research, visual inspection of the project area, and preparation of this letter report. Background research included review of previous archaeological studies of the project area (Skins 2004), archaeological site files at the VDHP, historic maps, historic aerial photographs, town histories (Thompson 1860), soil survey data, and engineering studies completed for the project area (Milone & MacBroom 2008). The Vermont Division of Historic Preservation's Environmental Predictive Model for Locating Precontact Archeological Sites was utilized to assess the potential for Native American sites in

the project area (Table 1). Visual inspection of the project area was conducted on August 8, 2024 by Project Archaeologist Brian Deshler, and included a walkover survey of the project area, observation of prevailing terrain and conditions, sampling of underlying soils with a 1" diameter hand-held auger, and the taking of representative photographs (Plates 1-18).

Results

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites of any age in or near the project area, although the Winooski River is well-known for its rich archaeological record (Haviland and Power 1994:260; Heckenberger et al. 1990; Peterson and Power 1983), and early histories report the discovery of artifacts and a possible burial mound west of the city center (Thompson 1860:18-19). The closest Native American site, VT-WA-007, is 1.8km to the northwest, and consists of an isolated projectile point from an uncertain context. The project area received a score of 36 on the VTDHP Predictive Model (Table 1), indicating it is sensitive for pre-Contact Native American sites, due to its proximity to a river, a river confluence, and wetlands. The intensity of Native American occupation of the greater Winooski drainage also supports this interpretation. Phase I archaeological study is recommended to determine the presence of archaeological sites in areas of proposed impact. This would include shovel testing both to determine the presence of Native American cultural material and to assess the depth of potential artifact-bearing strata. Should this study indicate the possibility of deeply buried cultural strata beyond the reach of conventional shovel testing, (typically between 100 and 120cm below surface), an alternate strategy, possibly including shovel testing in conjunction with soil removal for the proposed floodplain restoration, may be recommended.

Montpelier was chartered in 1781, and the first Euroamerican settlers arrived in 1787. In 1805 it was designated the state capital, and in 1894 it was chartered as a city, despite its small population, most of which was centered on the center of Montpelier or the village of East Montpelier, well west and east of the project area respectively. A number of mills and small-scale industries were established along the North Branch of the Winooski River and increased in number and size when the arrival of the Vermont Central Railroad in 1849 provided access to larger regional markets (Thompson 1860: 142-143). By the mid-19th century, the insurance industry became a major employer.

Outside of the city center, the fertile floodplains along the Winooski supported a productive agricultural economy centered on corn. The project area was in the sparsely populated agrarian area between Montpelier and East Montpelier. A railroad corridor running north-south is directly east of the project area and was constructed between 1858 and 1873 (Figures 5, 6) to provide access to local granite quarries. A house associated with the Marsh family, situated just east of the project area on the 1858 map (Figure 5), is likely they farmed the fertile alluvial terrace that is still being cultivated today as part of the Food Works farm. The 1873 map (Figure 6) shows a road passing northeast-southwest through the project area from a bridge crossing over the Winooski River to the intersection northeast of the project area. This road is not on the 1858 map (Figure 5) but does appear on the 1924 topographic map (Figure 7) as a dirt road terminating at the historic farmhouse. It is not depicted on the 1957 map (Figure 8), indicating it had fallen into disuse.

No historic features were noted during the visual inspection of the project area. Given that the project area was likely used primarily for cultivation, significant historic archaeological sites are not expected to occur here.

Summary and Conclusion

An Archaeological Resource Assessment (ARA) was completed for the proposed Winooski River Floodplain Restoration Project at the Foodworks site in Montpelier, Vermont. The project area is considered to have archaeological sensitivity for Native American sites, although it is possible these are deeply buried. Phase I shovel testing to assess the nature of the stratigraphy and the presence of Native American sites is recommended. The scope of this testing can be determined once the exact potential impacts to the project area are determined. No significant historic archaeological resources are expected to be present in the project area.

Robert G. Goodby, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

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

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Thompson, Daniel

1860 *History of the Town of Montpelier*. Montpelier, VT: E.P. Walton.

Walling, Henry

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Table 1. VDHP Environmental Predictive Model Results

VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Environmental Predictive Model for Locating Precontact Archeological Site

Project Name Winooski River Floodplain Restoration Project County Washington Town Montpelier
DHP No. _____ Map No. _____ Staff Init. _____ Date _____
Additional Information _____

Environmental Variable	Proximity	Value	Assigned Score
A. RIVERS and STREAMS (EXISTING or RELICT):			
1) Distance to River or Permanent Stream (measured from top of bank)	0- 90 m 90- 180 m	12 6	<u>12</u>
2) Distance to Intermittent Stream	0- 90 m 90-180 m	8 4	<u>0</u>
3) Confluence of River/River or River/Stream	0-90 m 90 –180 m	12 6	<u>12</u>
4) Confluence of Intermittent Streams	0 – 90 m 90 – 180 m	8 4	<u>0</u>
5) Falls or Rapids	0 – 90 m 90 – 180 m	8 4	<u>0</u>
6) Head of Draw	0 – 90 m 90 – 180 m	8 4	<u>0</u>
7) Major Floodplain/Alluvial Terrace		32	<u>0</u>
8) Knoll or swamp island		32	<u>0</u>
9) Stable Riverine Island		32	<u>0</u>
B. LAKES and PONDS (EXISTING or RELICT):			
10) Distance to Pond or Lake	0- 90 m 90 -180 m	12 6	<u>0</u>
11) Confluence of River or Stream	0-90 m 90 –180 m	12 6	<u>0</u>
12) Lake Cove/Peninsula/Head of Bay		12	<u>0</u>
C. WETLANDS:			
13) Distance to Wetland (wetland > one acre in size)	0- 90 m 90 -180 m	12 6	<u>12</u>
14) Knoll or swamp island		32	<u>0</u>
D. VALLEY EDGE and GLACIAL LAND FORMS:			
15) High elevated landform such as Knoll Top/Ridge Crest/ Promontory		12	<u>0</u>
16) Valley edge features such as Kame/Outwash Terrace**		12	<u>0</u>

17) Marine/Lake Delta Complex**		12	0
18) Champlain Sea or Glacial Lake Shore Line**		32	0
E. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS:			
19) Caves /Rockshelters		32	0
20) ☐ Natural Travel Corridor ☐ Sole or important access to another drainage ☐ Drainage divide		12	0
21) Existing or Relict Spring	0 – 90 m 90 – 180 m	8 4	0
22) Potential or Apparent Prehistoric Quarry for stone procurement	0 – 180 m	32	0
23)) Special Environmental or Natural Area, such as Milton aquifer, mountain top, etc. (these may be historic or prehistoric sacred or traditional site locations and prehistoric site types as well)		32	0
F. OTHER HIGH SENSITIVITY FACTORS:			
24) High Likelihood of Burials		32	0
25) High Recorded Site Density		32	0
26) High likelihood of containing significant site based on recorded or archival data or oral tradition		32	0
G. NEGATIVE FACTORS:			
27) Excessive Slope (>15%) or Steep Erosional Slope (>20)		- 32	
28) Previously disturbed land as evaluated by a qualified archeological professional or engineer based on coring, earlier as-built plans, or obvious surface evidence (such as a gravel pit)		- 32	
** refer to 1970 Surficial Geological Map of Vermont			
			Total Score: 36
Other Comments : Archaeologically Sensitive			
0- 31 = Archeologically Non- Sensitive 32+ = Archeologically Sensitive			

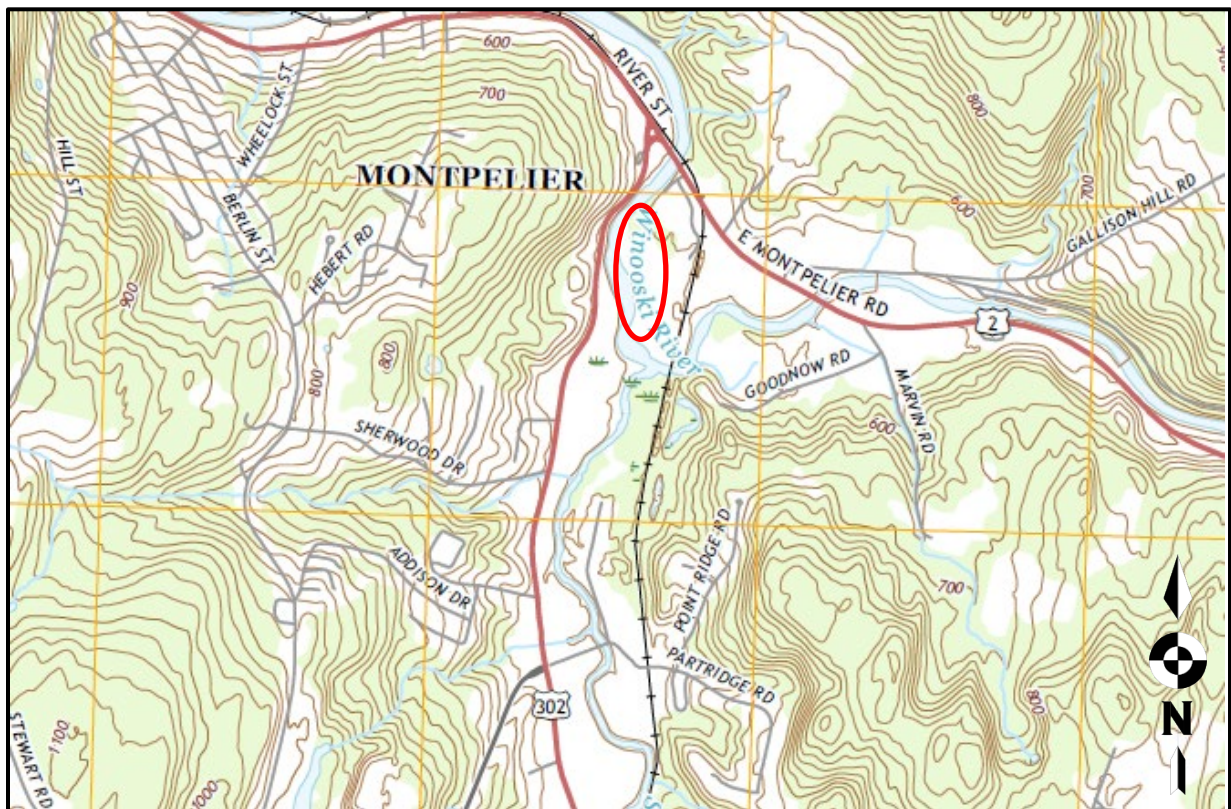


Figure 1. Project Area (in Red) on USGS Barre West Quadrangle (1:24,000)

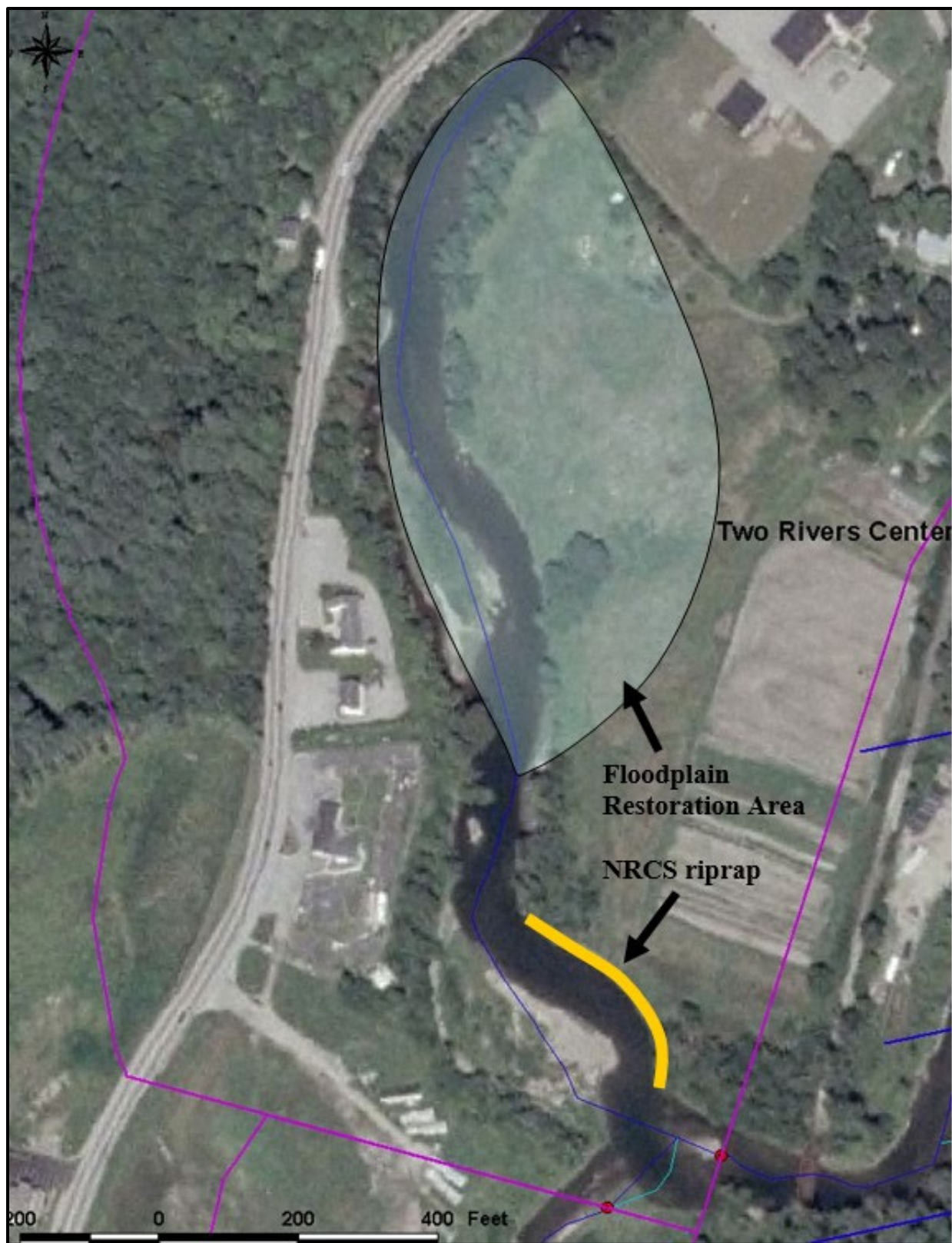


Figure 2. Project Area on Aerial Photograph



Figure 3. Project Plans on Aerial Photograph

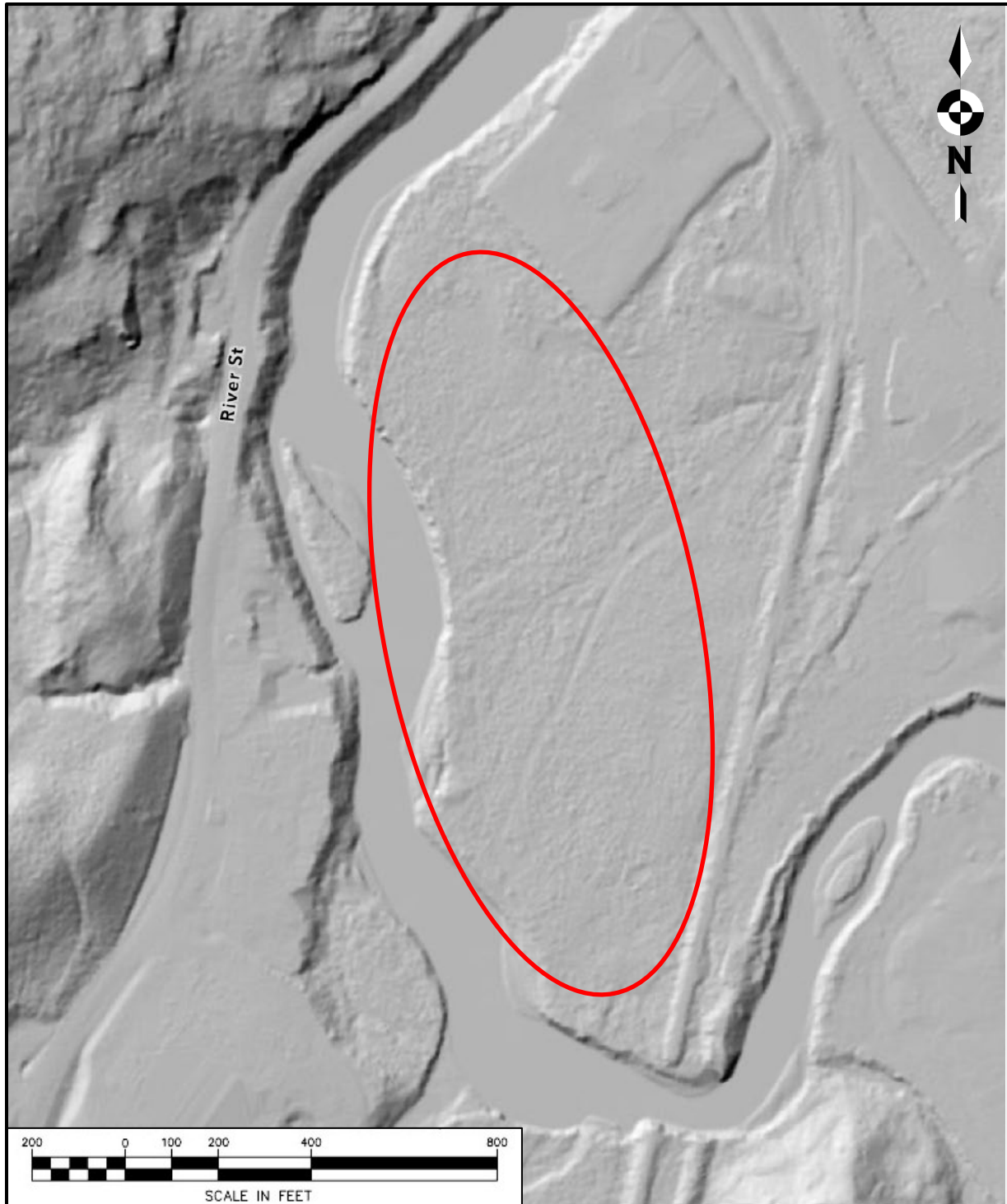


Figure 4. Project Area (in Red) on Lidar Map



Figure 5. Project Area Vicinity on 1858 Map of Montpelier (Scale 1" = 1100'; Walling 1858)

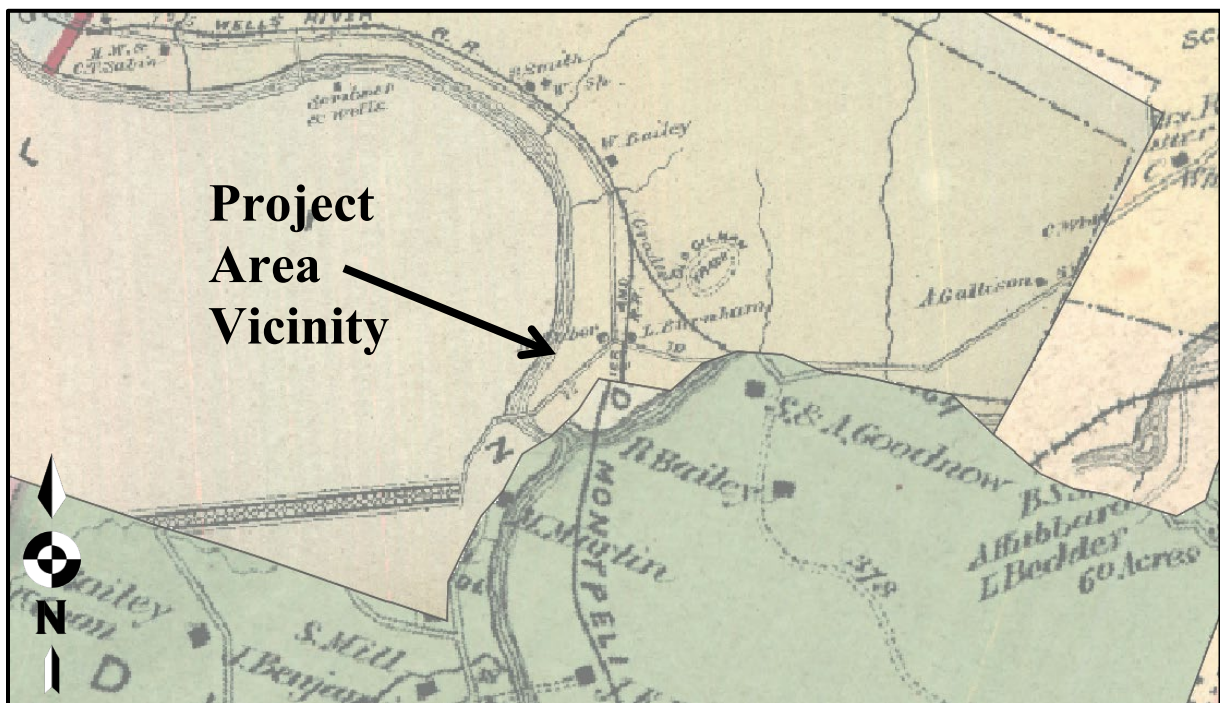


Figure 6. Project Area on 1873 Map of Montpelier (Scale 1" = 1100'; Beers 1873)

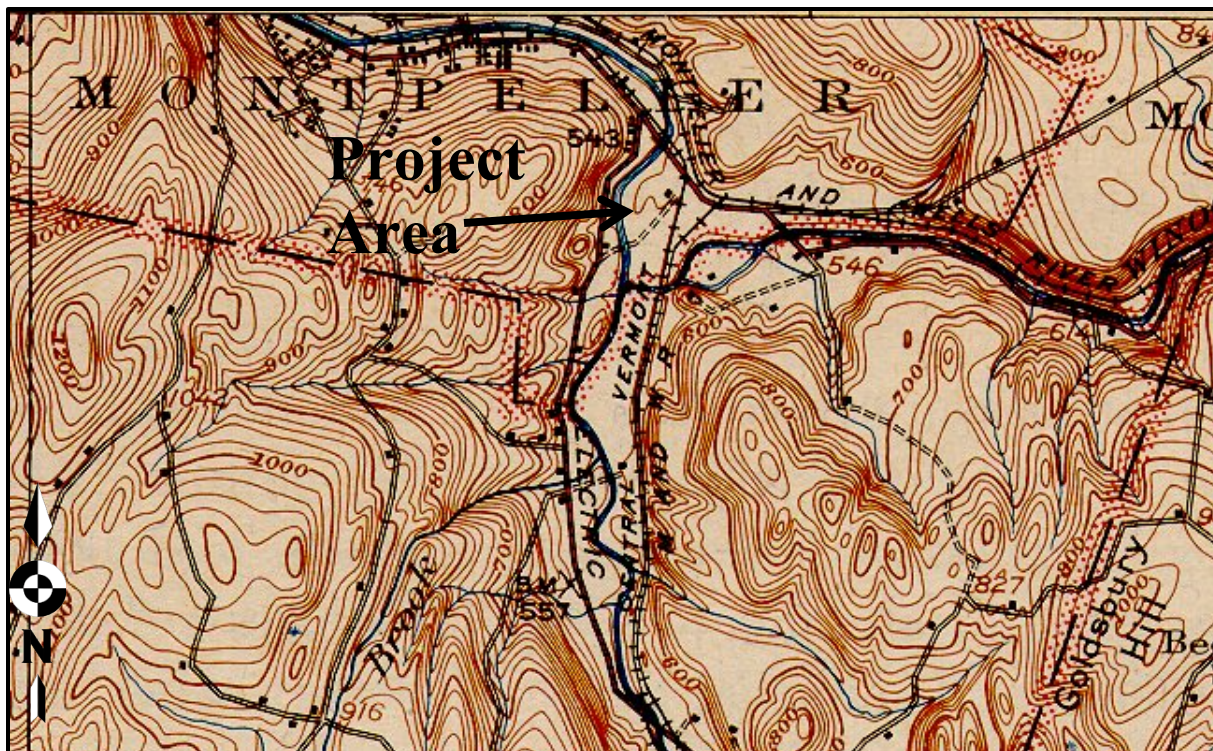


Figure 7. Project Area on 1924 USGS Barre Quadrangle (1:62,500)

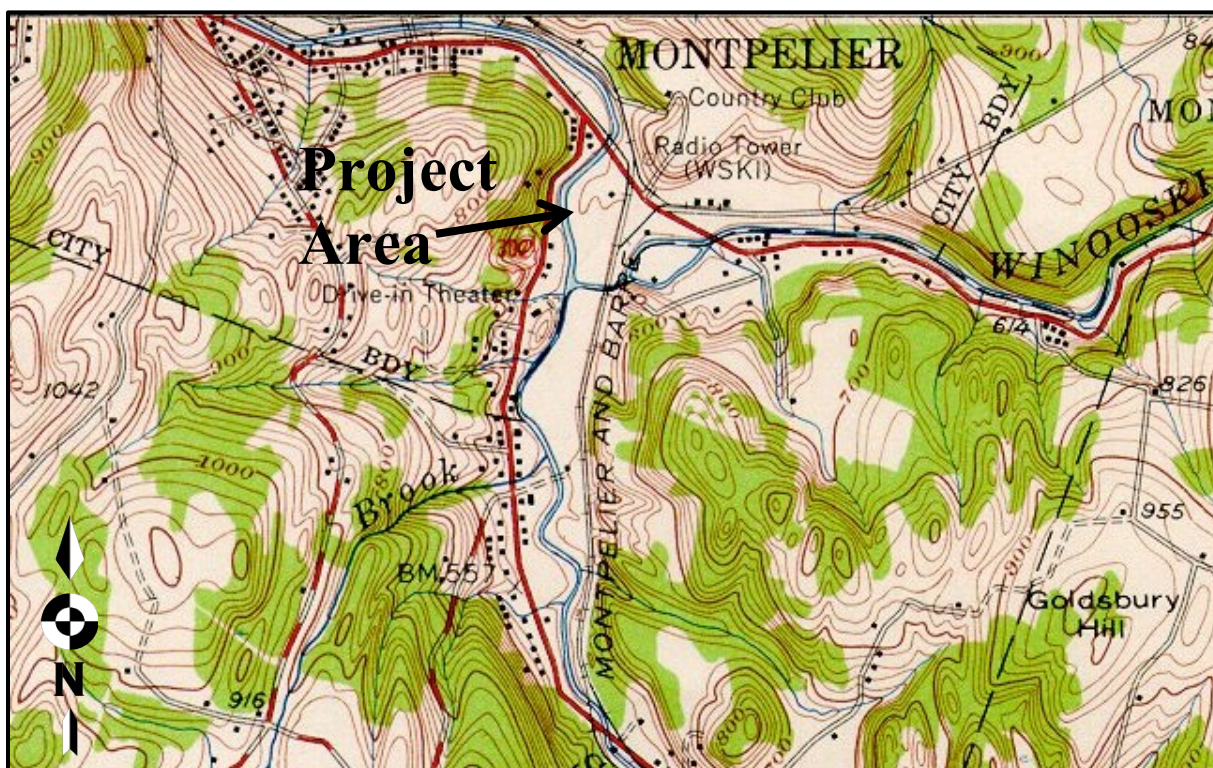


Figure 8. Project Area on 1957 USGS Barre Quadrangle (1:62,500)

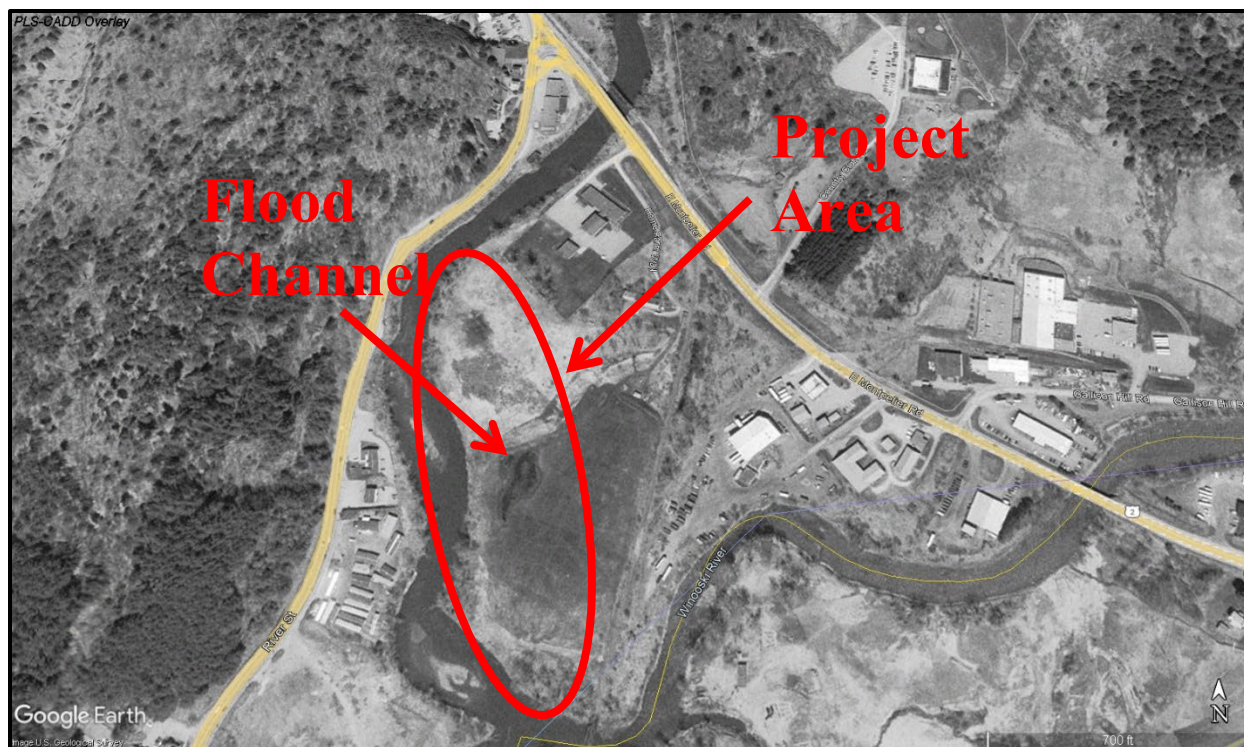


Figure 9. 1996 Aerial Photograph Showing Flood Channel and Exposed Alluvial Soil



Figure 10. 2009 Aerial Photograph Showing Exposed Alluvial Soil. Note changes in eastern riverbank since 1996.



Plate 1. Floodplain Restoration Area, View North-Northwest



Plate 2. Riverside Terrain Showing Recent Alluvial Deposits, View North-Northwest



Plate 3. Riverbank and Floodplain Restoration Area, View North-Northwest



Plate 4. View Southeast of Floodplain Showing Recent Organic Debris



Plate 5. Auger Sample #1 from Proposed Low Floodplain Area Showing Recent Alluvium



Plate 6. Close-Up of Low, Actively Eroding Riverbank, View North-Northwest



Plate 7. Winooski River by Project Area, View South Showing Low Terrace



Plate 8. View East of North End of Floodplain Restoration Area



Plate 9. Riverside Terrain at North End of Floodplain, View South Showing Recent Alluvium



Plate 10. Low Area in Center of Floodplain with Deep Silt Deposits, View East-Northeast



Plate 11. View South-Southeast of Low Terrace Showing Recent Alluvial Deposits



Plate 12. Floodplain Restoration Area, View East-Northeast of Recent Alluvium and Organic Debris



Plate 13. Close-Up of Recent Silty Alluvial Deposits in Floodplain



Plate 14. Stevens Branch Confluence Southwest of NRCS Riprap Area, View South-Southwest



Plate 15. View Northwest of Alluvial Terrace and NRCS Riprap Area



Plate 16. View Northwest of Riverbank and NRCS Riprap Area Showing Exposed Alluvium



Plate 17. Auger Sample #2 from NRCS Riprap Area Showing Silty Alluvial Deposits



Plate 18. Auger Sample #3 from Elevated Terrain Southeast of High Floodplain Area Showing Silty Alluvial Deposits



FEMA

December 10, 2025

Laura V. Trieschmann
State Historic Preservation Officer
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
National Life Building, 6th Floor
Montpelier, VT 05620-1201

CONCUR	
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation	
Signed by:  B920F8A4E1B1464...	1/6/2026
Date:	
State Historic Preservation Office	

RE: **Section 106 Consultation:** *Recommendation for Phase 1 Intensive Locational Archaeological Survey, Research and Archaeological Monitoring*
 Undertaking: *Pioneer Street Dam Removal and 5 Home Farm Way Floodplain Restoration*
 FEMA Grant Program: *Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4720-VT*
 Location: *Pioneer Street Dam and Parcel at 5 Home Farm Way, Montpelier, VT*
 Recipient: *Vermont Emergency Management (VEM)*
 Subrecipient: *City of Montpelier*

Dear SHPO Trieschmann,

This letter is to initiate consultation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has determined that the above referenced proposed project constitutes a federally assisted undertaking for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The City of Montpelier (Subrecipient), through the Vermont Emergency Management (VEM/Recipient), has submitted an application to FEMA for Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (HMGP) funding to complete the Pioneer Street Dam Removal and 5 Home Farm Way Floodplain Restoration project.

The purpose of this letter is to provide project details and obtain concurrence from your office on the recommendations made by FEMA contained herein.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERTAKING [36 CFR § 800.11(e) 1]

Project Location

The undertaking is located along the Winooski River, at two (2) different locations. The Pioneer Street Dam removal and associated river work is located just south of Old Country Club Road, and east of Pioneer Street. The work will take place from approximately N 44.250886, W -72.556989 (UTM 18T 695040.630 Easting, 4902641.255 Northing) to N 44.249411, W -72.550853 (UTM 18T 695535.403 Easting, 4902492.022 Northing).

The floodplain restoration will occur near the 5 Home Farm Way (tax parcel id 040-001000), approximately 0.35 miles southeast of the Pioneer Street Dam. The floodplain restoration work will have a footprint of approximately 15.37 acres, within the 18.4-acre parcel. The property is bounded by the Winooski River to the east and south, East Montpelier Road (VT Rte. 2) to the northeast, and the Cross Vermont Trail to the west (*see Attachment 1*).

Project Description

The dam removal and floodplain restoration projects will address the recurring flooding sediment and debris buildup at the confluence of the Winooski and Stevens Branch Rivers, specifically affecting the Route 302 and Route 2 intersection and adjacent infrastructure. The goal is to improve flood resilience by removing the Pioneer Street Dam and reconnecting the floodplain at 5 Home Farm Way, allowing floodwaters to move more freely, sediment to be deposited in controlled areas, and reducing peak flood depths in critical infrastructure corridors.

The Pioneer Street Dam removal portion of the scope of work includes nine (9) acres and consists of the removal of concrete spillway down to the bedrock, the timber crib structure along with stone ballast, and concrete gatehouse structure. Additionally, as part of this scope of work, approximately 22,500 cubic yards (CY), or approximately 6.4 acres of impounded sediment will be removed from the Winooski River. The floodplain area exposed following dam removal will be revegetated with riparian plantings and native seeds. Approximately 1,400 feet (FT) of riprap will be installed on the north bank and 1,400 cubic yards (CY) of stone armoring will be installed at the base of the retaining wall on the south bank to stabilize the slopes. Temporary staging will be located on Old Country Club Road, and a temporary access road will be constructed between the dam and Old Country Club Road.

The floodplain restoration portion of the scope of work will cover a total of 15.37 acres within the property at 5 Home Farm Way, and includes excavation and haul of approximately 24,000 CY or 12.90 acres of fill, lowering the floodplain from the river bank to the back edge of the property by six (6) FT. Work will also include installation of approximately 1,500 CY of bank armoring, installation of bio-engineered trees for energy deflection, and site restoration, which includes removal of invasive species, grading of floodplain at a one (1) percent slope toward the river, planting riparian areas, and transplanting trees. The Jacob Davis Homestead at 5 Home Farm Way was demolished as part of separate, non-FEMA funded, project. All equipment and materials stockpiles will be staged on the site of the former home once demolition is complete. A temporary, stabilized construction entrance pad will be installed at the start of the existing gravel road from the armory to the river (*see Attachment 2*).

Area of Potential Effect

As defined in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) regulations, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for a project is defined as the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist" (36 CFR 800.16[d]). The APE is based upon the "potential" for effect, which may differ for aboveground resources (historic structures and landscapes) and subsurface resources (archaeological sites). Factors with potential to cause effects (including indirect and cumulative effects) include, but are not limited to, noise, vibration, visual (setting), traffic, atmosphere, and construction.

For this undertaking, two (2) discontinuous APEs have been identified: one encompassing all work to be completed at the Pioneer Street Dam (*Pioneer Street Dam APE*), and one encompassing all work to be done for the floodplain restoration work at 5 Home Farm Way (*5 Home Farm Way APE*). Both APEs take into consideration direct construction impacts associated with access road construction, staging of materials and equipment, embankment restoration activities, earth moving, and installation of plants, as well as indirect viewshed impacts (*see Attachment 3*).

STEPS TAKEN TO IDENTIFY HISTORIC PROPERTIES [36 CFR § 800.4(a) & (b)]

A FEMA SOI-qualified Historic Preservation Specialist has conducted a search of the Vermont Online Resource Center (ORC), Vermont Archaeology Inventory (VAI) mapper), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database, reviewed historic aerial images and historic maps, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey to assess the potential for eligible resources within the project APE.

Standing Structures

According to the NRHP, there are no NRHP-listed resources in either APE. According to the ORC, there is one (1) State Register-listed property within the *5 Home Farm Way APE* (1211-154), the Jacob Davis Homestead farmhouse at 5 Home Farm Way, listed on the SRHP on March 5, 1990. As noted above, the property was demolished in 2025 as part of another non-FEMA funded project.

All resources within the APEs are noted below in Table 1 and will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility in the future Section 106 consultation letter for this project if they are over 45 years of age. As the Jacob Davis has been demolished, FEMA will not further evaluate this resource.

Table 1: Resources within the APEs

Resource Type	Designation	Resource Address	Approximate Year Built	APE
Building (Connor Brothers Montpelier Armory)	Not listed	1 Home Farm Way, Montpelier, VT	ca. 1960	5 Home Farm Way APE
Jacob Davis Homestead - Farmhouse	Listed in Vermont State Register March 5, 1990 DEMOLISHED in 2025	5 Home Farm Way, Montpelier, VT	ca. 1787	5 Home Farm Way APE
Structure/Dam*	Not listed	Pioneer Street Dam- South of Old Country Club Road and east of Pioneer Street	ca. 1873-1881	Pioneer Street Dam APE
Commercial Property (Bear Naked Growler)	Not Listed	186 River Street Montpelier, VT 05602	1980	Pioneer Street Dam APE
Commercial Property (Juana's Garden)	Not Listed	188 River Street, Montpelier VT 05602	1980	Pioneer Street Dam APE
Garage	Not Listed	N/A	2000	Pioneer Street Dam APE
Storage Facility	Not Listed	192 River Road, Montpelier	1999-2004	Pioneer Street Dam APE

A review of historic aerials and topographic maps of the area did not reveal any additional properties that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. All resources over 45 years of age within both APEs will be assessed for their NRHP eligibility in FEMA's subsequent finding of effect letter for this undertaking.

Archaeological Resources

The Pioneer Street Dam (VT-WA-0225) is listed as a historic archaeological site in the ORC. Per the site record, the construction of the timber crib portion of the dam dates from circa 1873 to 1881 and was possibly constructed to power the adjacent Lane sawmill. The closest recorded precontact archaeological site is the Main Street Site, VT-WA-0007, located approximately 1.03 miles northwest of the Pioneer Street Dam APE.

According to the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, the APEs are comprised of the following soil types (*see Attachment 4*):

- *Pioneer Street Dam APE:*
 - Glover-Vershire complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky: Typically found on hills and comprised of coarse-loamy till. The soil is considered somewhat excessively drained.
 - Vershire-Dummerston complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, rocky: Typically found on hills and comprised of coarse-loamy till. The soil is considered well drained.
 - Urban land-Udipsamments complex, occasionally flooded: Typically found on flood plains and terraces and comprised of sand.
 - Buckland loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony: Typically found on hills and comprised of loamy lodgement till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgement till derived from limestone and/or loamy lodgement till derived from phyllite. The soil is considered moderately well drained.
 - Sunday fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes: Typically found on flood plains and comprised of sandy alluvium. The soil is considered excessively drained.
 - Dummerston fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony: Typically found on hills and comprised of coarse-loamy till. The soil is considered well drained.
- *5 Home Farm Way APE*
 - Nicholville very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes: Typically found in river valleys and marine terraces and comprised of coarse-silty glaciolacustrine deposits. The soil is considered moderately well drained.

An Archaeological Resource Assessment Report was conducted by Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB) in June 2025 for the Vermont River Conservancy for the assessment of four (4) dams, including the Pioneer Street Dam, along the Winooski River which your office provided to FEMA. VHB determined that the area surrounding Pioneer Street Dam lacked sensitivity for pre-contact and historic archaeological deposits due to dense development and steep slopes surrounding the dam and heavily scoured low gradient sections of the Winooski riverbank (*see Attachment 5*).

Furthermore, VHB determined that the above-ground elements of Pioneer Street Dam were not eligible for listing on the NRHP as it is "devoid of sensitivity for associated significant historic archaeological resources or depositions" and the site was unlikely to "yield information to the historic period [of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century manufacturing] and exhibits poor integrity of materials and workmanship". However, after speaking with your office, it is felt that the ARA did not fully analyze the dam, inclusive of the earlier timber crib dam and the later concrete dam apron, in its larger context for its association with mill operations (timber crib dam) and hydroelectricity generation (concrete dam apron). Given that the ARA only analyzed the Pioneer Street Dam as a stand-alone feature and not as a feature formerly integrated into other structures and functions, and that the ARA did not include an analysis of the

impacts of other project components to the dam removal, including bank grading and armoring, staging of equipment and access on the north side of the dam on potential industrial remains, FEMA agrees that further research is necessary to determine its eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc. (NE ARC) completed a Phase 1 field investigation of the Jacob Davis homestead demolition and a small portion of the Winooski Floodplain restoration project at 5 Home Farm Way in December 2024 which your office provided to FEMA. For this investigation, NE ARC completed a total of 20 test pits immediately surrounding the Jacob Davis homestead. No precontact archaeological resources were recovered and most of the artifacts dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and were recovered in the uppermost fill and overburden deposits. NE ARC, therefore, concluded that no further testing was required, and that the demolition of the homestead was unlikely to adversely affect any archaeological deposits. Your office concurred with this report on January 27, 2025.

Monadnock Archaeological Consulting completed an ARA for the floodplain restoration project at 5 Home Farm Way in August 2024 (see *Attachment 6*). The ARA included a walkover of the project area in August of 2024, observation of prevailing terrain and conditions and sampling of underlying soils with a 1-inch diameter hand-held auger. The ARA recommended “further Phase I archaeological study [of the area] to determine the presence of archaeological sites in areas of proposed impact”.

Completion of the VDHP Environmental Predictive Model for Locating Precontact Archeological Sites yielded a score of 36 for 5 Home Farm Way APE, indicating the APE is archaeologically sensitive for precontact materials (see *Attachment 7*). Given these findings, as well as correspondence from your office, FEMA believes that the 5 Home Farm Way APE has the potential to yield precontact materials and historic materials with the APE. FEMA believes that given the known, historic occupation of this parcel and the limits of the previously completed survey, further investigation of the APE is warranted.

Therefore, FEMA recommends that the Subrecipient (City of Montpelier) hire a qualified professional consultant(s) for the following tasks:

For the proposed Pioneer Street Dam removal:

- Complete a Historic Resource Documentation Package (HDP) for the Pioneer Street Dam which researches and documents both the timber crib dam as well as the concrete dam apron as part of their associated industrial complexes. This analysis should also focus on the potential impacts of the other project components associated with the dam removal, including but not limited to, bank grading and armoring around the mill, staging locations and the proposed access on the north side of the dam to any potential mill or industrial remains.
- Develop an archaeological monitoring and documentation plan for the proposed sediment removal on the southeast side of Pioneer Street Dam where earlier mill and the Standard Light building once stood.

For the floodplain restoration at 5 Farm Way:

- Complete a Phase 1 archaeological investigation for the 5 Farm Way APE, excepting the portions of the APE that were previously surveyed for the demolition of Jacob Davis homestead. This survey should include a stratigraphic assessment component to establish the appropriate Phase I methodology and determine if deep testing strategies would be warranted.

FINDING OF EFFECT 36 CFR § 800.4(d)

Recommendation and Request for Concurrence

FEMA is recommending that the Subrecipient (City of Montpelier) hire a qualified professional consultant(s) to complete a HRDP for Pioneer Street Dam, develop a monitoring and documentation plan for the sediment removal on the southeast side of the dam and complete a Phase 1 archaeological investigation that includes a stratigraphic assessment for the floodplain restoration work in the 5 Farm Way APE (excepting portions of the APE that were previously surveyed).

Therefore, FEMA requests your concurrence on the above recommendations.

In accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 800 and pursuant to Stipulation I.E.2.c. of the *Vermont Prototype Programmatic Agreement* (2024), this undertaking is associated with a non-disaster grant program funds, therefore FEMA requests SHPO concurrence within **thirty (30) calendar days from receipt of this transmittal**. Please let us know in advance if additional time is needed.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at Mary.Shanks@fema.dhs.gov or 617-901-2204, or our Historic Preservation Specialist, Anastasia Azenaro-Moore at Anastasia.azenaromoore@fema.dhs.gov or 202-258-5487

Thank you,

for Mary K. Shanks
Regional Environmental Officer
FEMA Region 1, New England

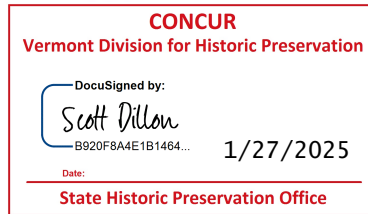
Attachments:

1. Project Location Map
2. Project Plans and Staging
3. Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map
4. NRCS Soil Map
5. VHB determination for Pioneer Dam
6. Monadnock ARA of 5 Home Farm Way August 2024
7. VDHP Environmental Predictive Model
8. Photographs

cc: City of Montpelier, VT
Vermont Emergency Management (VEM)

Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc.

Nicole Gratton
Preservation Trust of Vermont
90 Main Street Suite 304
Montpelier, VT 05602



December 19, 2024

RE: Archaeological Phase I Survey of the Jacob Davis Homestead Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, 5 Home Farm Way, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont

Dear Nicole,

We write to inform you of the completion and results of the archaeological Phase I survey of the Jacob Davis Homestead, located at 5 Home Farm Way, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont (Figures 1 and 2). This work was undertaken at the request of the Preservation Trust of Vermont in support of the proposed demolition of the homestead and concurrent restoration of the Winooski floodplain. The Jacob Davis Homestead is a State Register of Historic Places (SRHP)-listed structure. Decades of neglect combined with damage caused by flooding events during Tropical Storm Irene in 2011 and the heavy rainstorms in the summer of 2023 has made further conservation and preservation of the homestead untenable, and the derelict structure poses a safety hazard for the local homeless population. Unfortunately, the combination of these factors has led to the decision to remove the structure and restore the surrounding landscape to a natural state. The Project is funded by a grant from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA – Vermont State Fiscal Recovery Funds), and as such the Phase I survey was undertaken in order to meet Section 106 regulatory requirements, and meets guidelines determined by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (VDHP) (VTSHPO 2017). The archaeological work was undertaken by the Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc. (NE ARC) field crew from November 25 and 26 and December 2, 2024.

As the Project involves an already known and listed historic property, the goal of the Phase I survey was to determine if intact, stratified archaeological deposits are present on the site and thus whether or not additional archeological data recovery is required prior to the demolition of the standing structures. A recent archaeological resource assessment noted that there was the potential for buried structural remains and intact archaeological deposits related to the historic Euro-American occupation of the farmstead, as well as the lesser possibility of pre-contact archaeological deposits (Wolff 2024). This latter sensitivity is based on the Project's location on a level, elevated terrace overlooking the confluence of the Steven's Branch and the Winooski River. While there have been potentially significant disturbances with the proposed area of potential effect (APE) for the Project, the extent of this disturbance was unknown, as was its effect on any archaeological deposits that may have been located within the APE (Figure 3).

As detailed below, no pre-contact or potentially significant post-contact period artifacts were recovered during the Phase I survey, and no substantial and potentially NR-eligible intact archaeological

deposits related to either pre-contact Native American or historic Euroamerican occupations were identified with the Project APE. As such, it is considered that the Project as planned is unlikely to have an adverse effect on significant, i.e., National Register of Historic Places eligible archaeological sites, and no additional archeological work is recommended prior to commencement of the Project.

Project Background

As mentioned previously, the Jacob Davis Homestead is listed on the Vermont SRHP, having been added to the list in 1979, and was recorded as one of the oldest extant buildings in Montpelier. The Greek Revival-style structure was constructed in the early 19th century on property originally granted to Jacob Davis, the first permanent settler of Montpelier, and willed to his son Jacob Jr. in 1795, who built the house around 1836. By the 1850s the property had passed into the possession of Frederick Marsh, with the building appearing under the name B.D. Marsh (Burrage Dimock, the youngest son of Frederick) on the 1858 Walling *Map of Washington County* (Walling 1858). The Marshes expanded the property through the addition of several barns and other outbuildings. By the 1873 Beers *Atlas of Washington County*, the building was marked as N. Tabor, most likely Nathaniel C. Tabor, who is listed in the 1889 Child's *Gazetteer* as a road commissioner and farmer with 500 sugar trees, 15 cows, 60 sheep, and a breeder of full blood Jersey cattle and fine horses (Beers 1873; Child 1889). The property passed through a succession of hands during the 20th century, remaining a commercial agricultural operation until Samuel Hoare's dairy farm failed in the mid-1960s. Samuel and his wife Margaret continued to occupy the farm until Samuel's death in 1987; during this time many of the barns and outbuildings were removed, leaving only the attached ell and horse barn standing (Wolff 2024). The family then deeded the property to Food Works, a non-profit community food justice organization.

Food Works intended the property to serve as the centerpiece of their operations, renaming it the Two Rivers Center and investing in repairs and updates to the surviving structures. A 2001 Historic Preservation Grant application (obtained from the VDHP *Online Resource Center*) noted potential uses as a solar demonstration project, a sustainable agricultural demonstration project including community gardens, and a space for use by the Montpelier Historical Society, and requested grant funding for repairs to include replacement of the metal roof and deteriorating columns, repair of storm windows, and improvements/repair to the foundation. Financial difficulties, including mismanagement and accusations of embezzlement, led to the dissolution of Food Works by 2014; while they had completed repairs to and lifted the foundation of the house and attached outbuildings, no other work had been completed. The property entered a legal gray area and was effectively abandoned, slowly decaying, including suffering flood damage in 2011 and 2023, and becoming the center of a homeless encampment from which a gunshot was fired that hit a school bus in 2023 (Anon. 2000; Blair 2024; Hemenway 2023; Wolff 2024). Due to the advanced state

of decay and damage to the structure, Preservation Trust secured a grant to buy out the remaining mortgage on the property, remove the remaining structures, and reengineer the property for floodplain restoration.

Project Description

The proposed Project, as described both in the ARA repost and an e-mail dated September 6, 2024, involves the demolition of the dilapidated Jacob Davis Homestead and the restoration of the surrounding landscape to a natural appearance (Figures 4 and 5). The plan is to remove the homestead board by board in order to minimize the disturbance of the surrounding areas. The newer poured concrete foundation will be crushed in place, and fill sourced from the Project parcel will be used to fill and level the remaining foundation hole.

Archaeological Sensitivity

As mentioned previously, the proposed Project APE is considered sensitive for both pre-contact Native American and historic Euroamerican archaeological deposits. The historical sensitivity is based on the approximately 130-year history of the homestead as an active farm and agricultural property and the site's association with prominent figures of Montpelier's history. The pre-contact archaeological sensitivity is based on the site's location on a level terrace overlooking the Winooski River near its junction with the Steven's Branch; additional factors including the site's location within a natural travel corridor created by the Winooski, the presence of glaciolacustrine soils within the proposed Project APE, and its proximity to Glacial Lakes Winooski and Mansfield.

Field Work and Results

The archeological Phase I survey of the Jacob Davis Homestead focused on three areas within the larger Project APE, consisting of the area immediately around the house and two designated staging/parking areas located north and south of the house (Figure 6). The revised scope of work, dated November 21, 2024, called for up to 20 0.5 x 0.5 m test pits, laid out at 5.0 and 10.0 m intervals along linear transects and positioned to test prominent landscape features or other areas with high probability of encountering potentially intact archaeological materials and/or structural remains. The NE ARC crew completed this total, with six test pits set in each staging area and eight placed around the house, spaced along nine separate linear transects (Figure 7).

Stratigraphy

The excavated depth of the test pits varied across the Project area from 29 cm to 105 cm depth below surface (dbs), with a mean excavated depth of 76 cm dbs. The soil stratigraphy was fairly consistent across the Project area, and with only a few exceptions, intact natural soils were discovered below variable

layers of overburden, fill and/or disturbance. Specifically, other than a plow zone, these landscaped, disturbed, or otherwise mixed layers were encountered in 11 of the 20 excavated test pits (Figures 8 through 10, see also Appendix I). This suggests that the uppermost deposits may have been the result of filling in or leveling of the landscape. The majority of pits with overburden/fill deposits (8 of 11) were located to the north of the house. Transect 1 in particular is situated near what appears to have been a small pond or water feature, and test pits along this transect have uppermost mixed layers that may be from excavation of the pond, overlying natural soils (Figure 11; see Appendix I). Similarly, along Transect 3, positioned along the southern wall of the main house, test pits T3 P1 and T3 P2 both contained a relatively thick layer of fill/overburden containing architectural debris (mainly brick fragments and nails) overlaying natural soils. Given this fairly large amount of debris, as further discussed below, these fill layers may well have originated during the excavation of the builder's trenches during the early 2000s foundation repairs and reconstruction by Food Works; alternatively, the fill deposits may have originated during the installation of a nearby gravelly parking area. Specifically, the particularly dense deposit of brick fragments in some of these uppermost layers, such as in T3 P2, may be remains of the damaged chimney: various photographs from the 2001 Historic Preservation Grant application and later documentation show increasing damage to the chimney beginning in the early 2000s and thus suggesting a 21st century date for the formation of this brick deposit. During the excavation of the builder's trenches the brick deposit was buried under layers of fill from both the excavation of the trench and the grading of the surrounding landscape. This process may well have created similar fill deposits seen along Transect 6, located on the north side of the main house, and test pits T8 P1 and T9 P1, located just outside the entrance to the root cellar constructed by Food Works and near the north wall of the ell, respectively.

In all cases, test pits were excavated down to sterile glacial soils or until excavation was no longer feasible due to depth or presence of impasse, such as a layer of rocks (Figures 12 and 13). Where natural soils were encountered, they are consistent with the USDA-mapped Nicholville very fine sandy loam, consisting of very dark brown to gray 'Ap' and 'B' horizons overlaying a yellowish brown sand or silt 'C' stratum (Figures 14 and 15). Euroamerican cultural material was recovered from the fill layers and the 'Ap' and 'B' horizons. No pre-contact artifacts were recovered.

Artifacts Recovered

The archaeological Phase I survey of the Jacob Davis Homestead recovered a total of 399 post-contact artifacts. Over half (n=230, or 58% of the recovered assemblage) consists of brick ranging from small fragments to larger half-bricks, almost all of them recovered from transects positioned immediately adjacent to the house and thus most likely reflecting regrading of the ground surface following various stages of chimney fall. Other structural artifacts included window glass (n=11), nails, including both cut and wire types (n=29), a piece each of lead and aluminum flashing, two fragments of a ceramic drainage

pipe, two fragments of what appears to be decorative, white-glazed redware tile, a piece of plaster (possibly horsehair), and a fragment of a porcelain electrical insulator. Also recovered were 27 pieces of coal and four fragments of slag.

Domestic artifacts include ceramic sherds (n=8), consisting primarily of plain, undecorated white earthenware and fragments of vessel/bottle glass (n=35). The most notable element within the glass assemblage includes twelve fragments of at least one Dr. Pepper bottle, which based on the surviving attributes likely dates to the 1960s. Other glass fragments appear to belong to a mason-type jar and there is a single piece of white milk glass in the assemblage as well. The remaining assemblage consists of faunal bone (n=8), assorted metal objects including an intact double-ended box wrench, a piece of thick-gauge steel wire, a staple, and assorted unidentifiable pieces (n=29), a white and blue glass marble, three pieces of a possible fiberglass fishing rod, and two unidentified pieces of either Bakelite or vulcanized rubber. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were identified that would be any earlier than early 19th century in date: these items include a few pieces of undecorated (plain glazed) earthenware, a single piece of a kaolin smoking pipe, cut nails, and potentially some vessel glass, but these items are both very commonly encountered in 19th century contexts and may well also date to much later in the 19th century.

Overall, the archaeological assemblage recovered during the Phase I survey represents the types of artifacts expected to accumulate around a structure with an over 200-year history, but at the same time, few artifacts were recovered that are particularly informative on the types of activities that would have been undertaken here over that time. While it is possible, for instance, that some of the white earthenware and glass fragments may date to the earliest part of the Homestead's history, it is also possible that these may have come from late 19th to early 20th century activities. The domestic materials represent only a few actual items of tableware and as such this is a particularly small historic assemblage. The majority of the recovered material (approx. 69%) includes structural items which represent 130 years of construction, repairs, and alterations to the Homestead's buildings, most notably the late 1960s and early 1970s demolition of the large cow barns and various outbuildings and the early 2000s repairs and upgrades to the Homestead's foundations, as well as the general decay of the structure in the last 20 years. No structural remains related to former outbuildings or barns or any other unmapped structures were identified during the Phase I survey.

The stratigraphic positioning of several datable artifacts supports the above interpretation of the site formation processes. For example, the fragments of the 1960s Dr. Pepper bottle were recovered at depths of 70-90 cm below ground surface from a 'fill' (disturbed) deposit in T2 P3. The electrical insulator, which is of a style most commonly used from the 1890s to about the 1930s, was recovered from 40-50 cm db in the same pit, and most likely was deposited when an electrified outbuilding was removed or during renovations to the main house. The fiberglass fishing rod, which did not become popular until the 1950s, was recovered from T1 P3 at 50 to 60 cm db within a buried A horizon, over which was a 47 cm thick

deposit of more recent (post 1950s) fill or overburden. Cut nails, in common use up to the 1890s and persisting later in some areas, are intermixed with wire nails, which were introduced in the 1870s and only became common in the 1890s and later; cut nails appear as shallow as 0-10 cm dbb while wire nails can be found as deep as 60-70 cm dbb, for example beneath fill deposits in a buried Ao horizon in T6 P3. A fragment of aluminum flashing or door/window frame, which only became common in residential structures following World War II, was found at the interface of the fill/overburden and the natural soils in T6 P3 as well.

In summary, the artifacts and stratigraphic patterning at the location can be understood as follows. The house sits on a largely minimally modified natural landform, as evidenced by the basal layers of natural soils in most test pits: intact developed 'B' horizons overlying a sterile 'C' horizon. Where the 'B' horizon was encountered, relatively few artifacts were recovered from it, including some architectural material and a few pieces of glass and ceramic. At the time of occupation of the house, and probably up until the mid 20th century, the uppermost layer was an 'Ap' plow zone/landscaped layer (garden?), within which a few historic items have also been incorporated – including some possibly late 19th century items but also the 1950s fishing rod. These strata are overlain in some places – particularly near the house and on the north side of the building – by disturbed layers containing large amounts of structural materials that relate to removal of the barn and outbuildings, ca. 1960s, and most recently to excavation and filling of the 21st century builders' trenches relating to the Food Works improvements. The deeper stratigraphic levels, i.e., buried 'Ap', 'B' and 'C' strata are intact but contain very insubstantial and minimally informative archaeological deposits.

Conclusions and Recommendations

NE ARC has completed an archaeological Phase I survey of the Jacob Davis Homestead located in Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont. The Phase I was undertaken at the request of Preservation Trust of Vermont in support of a proposed Project involving the demolition of the derelict and decaying Jacob Davis Homestead structure and the restoration of the surrounding area to a natural floodplain configuration. The proposed Project APE was considered sensitive for the presence of both pre-contact Native American and historic Euroamerican archaeological deposits.

The NE ARC field crew completed a total of 20 test pits within the proposed Project APE. No pre-contact Native American artifacts or cultural features were identified as a result of the Phase I survey, nor were any historic period structural remains. Approximately 399 artifacts dating primarily from the late 19th through the 20th century were recovered, with the majority (approximately 69%) of these are structural materials recovered from uppermost fill and overburden deposits and reflective of the decaying state of the structure and the various attempts to repair and improve it. Analysis of the recovered artifacts and the results of the excavation indicate that much of the landscape immediately around the Homestead structure has been

modified or otherwise disturbed in the past 130 years, and while intact soils were located under the layers of fill or disturbance, these contained very few artifacts of limited information potential. No evidence for an intact, significant archaeological deposit, such as an artifact-rich 18th or 19th century midden, or any intact subsurface structural remains such as walls or foundation remnants were identified.

Given these results, as well as intensity of coverage of the archaeological testing, it is considered that the Project as planned is unlikely to have an adverse effect on significant, i.e., National Register of Historic Places eligible archaeological sites, and no additional archeological work is recommended prior to commencement of the Project. Please let us know if you have any questions and thank you for the opportunity to conduct this study.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arthur R. Clausnitzer, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Arthur R. Clausnitzer, Jr., Ph.D.
Historical Archaeologist, NE ARC

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gemma-Jayne Hudgell", written in a cursive style.

Gemma-Jayne Hudgell, Ph.D.
Director of Archaeology, NE ARC

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Table 1. Artifacts Recovered from Phase I survey at the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.

Test Pit			Architectural Debris		Ceramic				Glass								MSHB*		Metal										Synthetic	Bone	Grand Total
			brick	plaster	earth-ware (white) plain	kaolin pipe bowl	porcelain electrical insulator	red-ware plain	stone-ware drain pipe	bottle clear	toy light green	white	vessel			window		coal	slag	cut nail	hard-ware	nail	sheet metal		tool	unknown	wire	wire nail	other	un-burned	
													amber	clear	green	white	clear						light green	alum-inum							
Stratum	Depth (m bs)																														
T1 P1	0.2-0.3	B/C																	1						2				2		
	0.3-0.4	C																	1									1			
T1 P1 Total																			1						2			3			
T1 P2	0.3-0.4	Ab											1														1	2			
	0.4-0.5	Ab/B																						2	2		1	5			
T1 P2 Total																								2	2	1	1	7			
T1 P3	0.2-0.3	Fill 2																		1								1			
	0.5-0.6	Ab	1																								3	4			
	0.6-0.7	Ab										2																2			
	0.8-0.9	C			1																							1			
T1 P3 Total			1		1							2									1						3	8			
T2 P1	0-0.1	Fill			1																							1			
	0.1-0.2	Fill						1																				1			
	0.3-0.4	Fill	9																									9			
	0.4-0.5	Fill	1					1																				2			
T2 P1 Total			10		1			2																				13			
T2 P2	0-0.1	AP	4																									4			
	0.1-0.2	B			1								1															2			
T2 P2 Total			4		1								1															6			
T2 P3	0.1-0.2	Fill 2												1														1			
	0.3-0.4	Fill 2																						4		1		5			
	0.4-0.5	Fill 2/3				1							1												16		1	19			
	0.5-0.6	Fill 3													1													1			
	0.6-0.7	Fill 3																							1			5			
	0.7-0.8	Fill 3																			1				1			9			
	0.8-0.9	Fill 3																										16			
	0.9-1	Fill 3/4																			1							2			
T2 P3 Total						1				4	13		1	10	1	1					3		4		19		1	58			
T3 P1	0-0.1	Fill		1																1							1	3			
	0.1-0.2	Fill	6																									11			
	0.2-0.3	Fill	5		2																5							7			
	0.3-0.4	Ab	4																									4			
T3 P1 Total			15	1	2															1	5					1		25			
T3 P2	0-0.1	Fill 1	2					1										1	1		1							6			
	0.1-0.2	Fill 1																										2			
	0.2-0.3	Fill 2/3																							1			1			
	0.3-0.4	Fill 2/B																										2			
	0.4-0.5	B	1																									3			
	0.5-0.6	B				1																						1			
	0.6-0.7	B	67																									67			
	0.7-0.8	B	42															1										43			
T3 P2 Total			112			1		1									2	4	1	1	2				1			125			
T3 P3	0.1-0.2	Fill 2																									1	1			
T3 P3 Total																										1		1			

Table 1 Continued.

Test Pit			Architectural Debris		Ceramic				Glass								MSHB*		Metal										Synthetic	Bone	Grand Total	
			brick	plaster	earth- enware (white) plain	kaolin pipe bowl	porcelain electrical insulator	red- ware plain	stone- ware drain pipe	bottle clear	light green	toy white	vessel			window		coal	slag	cut nail iron	hard- ware iron	nail iron	sheet metal alum- inum lead	tool iron	unknown iron	wire iron	wire nail	other	un- burned			
													amber	clear	green	white	clear													light green		
T4 P1	0.1-0.2	AP																													4	4
	0.2-0.3	AP	4																			5								1	10	
T4 P1 Total			4																			5								5	14	
T4 P2	0.1-0.2	AP																														2
	0.2-0.3	AP														1								1						1	2	
T4 P2 Total																1							1						1	1	4	
T5 P1	0.1-0.2	AO/B	2																												1	3
T5 P1 Total			2																												1	3
T6 P1	0-0.1	AO	2																1													3
	0.1-0.2	AO									1																					1
T6 P1 Total			2								1								1													4
T6 P2	0-0.1	AO			1				1									1														3
	0.1-0.2	AO/Dist	2																													2
	0.2-0.3	Dist	1																													1
	0.3-0.4	Dist	1																													1
	0.4-0.5	Dist	2																			1										3
	0.5-0.6	Dist	2																													4
	0.6-0.7	Ab	3																													3
	0.7-0.8	Ab	15																													15
T6 P2 Total			26		1				1									3					1									32
T6 P3	0.1-0.2	Dist																1														1
	0.2-0.3	Dist	3																													3
	0.3-0.4	Dist																1						1								2
	0.5-0.6	Ab	3																													4
	0.6-0.7	Ab	8		1																											16
	0.7-0.8	Ab	6																													15
	0.8-0.9	Ab/B	6																													12
	0.9-1	B	6															1														13
T6 P3 Total			32		1												2	3	25					1					1	1		66
T7 P1	0.1-0.2	B	1																													1
	0.2-0.3	B	2																													2
T7 P1 Total			3																													1
T7 P2	0-0.1	AP	1																													4
	0.1-0.2	AP	5																													8
	0.3-0.4	AP	5																													5
	0.4-0.5	B/C	4																													4
T7 P2 Total			15																													21
T8 P1	0-0.1	AP	1																													1
T8 P1 Total			1																													1
T9 P1	0.1-0.2	Fill/B	1																													1
	0.2-0.3	B	1																													1
	0.6-0.7	B	1																													2
T9 P1 Total			3																													4
Grand Total			230	1	7	1	1	3	2	4	13	1	3	12	2	1	3	8	27	4	3	2	20	1	4	1	24	2	6	5	8	399

*MSHB=Manufacturing scrap/heating byproduct

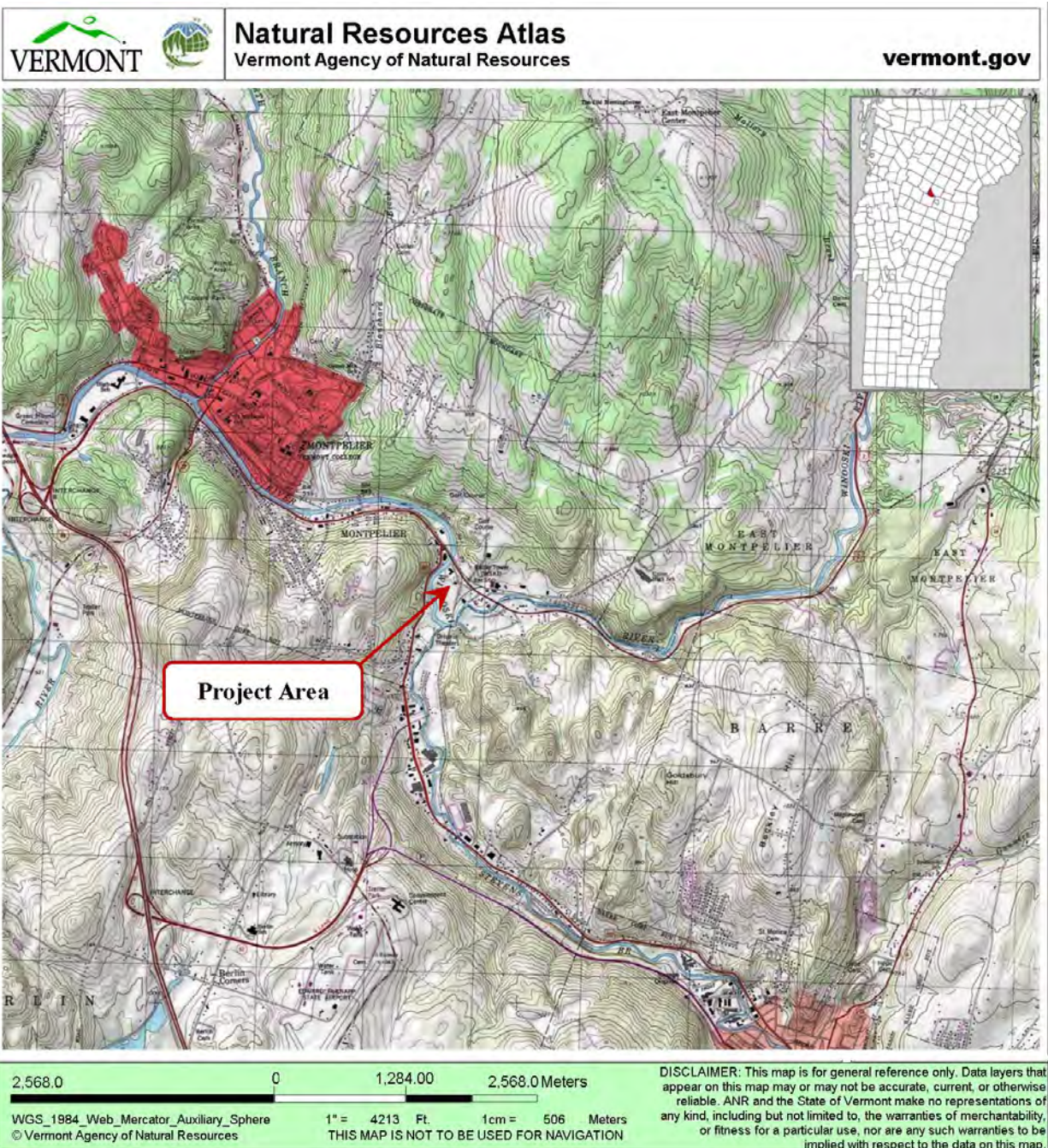


Figure 1. Topographic map showing the location of the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.

Area of Impact
Jacob Davis Homestead



Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.



Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing the area of potential effect (APE) of the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.



Figure 4. View approximately north of the Jacob Davis Homestead within the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont. Note the dilapidated nature of the structure, including the boarded windows, the missing chimney brick, and overall poor condition.



Figure 5. View east of the rear gable of the attached horse barn at the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont. Note the poor condition of the structure.

Area of Potential Impact



- Red boundary line depicts approximately 20' from ends of the building to allow for surface movement of heavy machinery involved in the demolition of the foundation after the remaining buildings are deconstructed. |

Figure 6. Project notes showing specific areas of potential impact for the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.

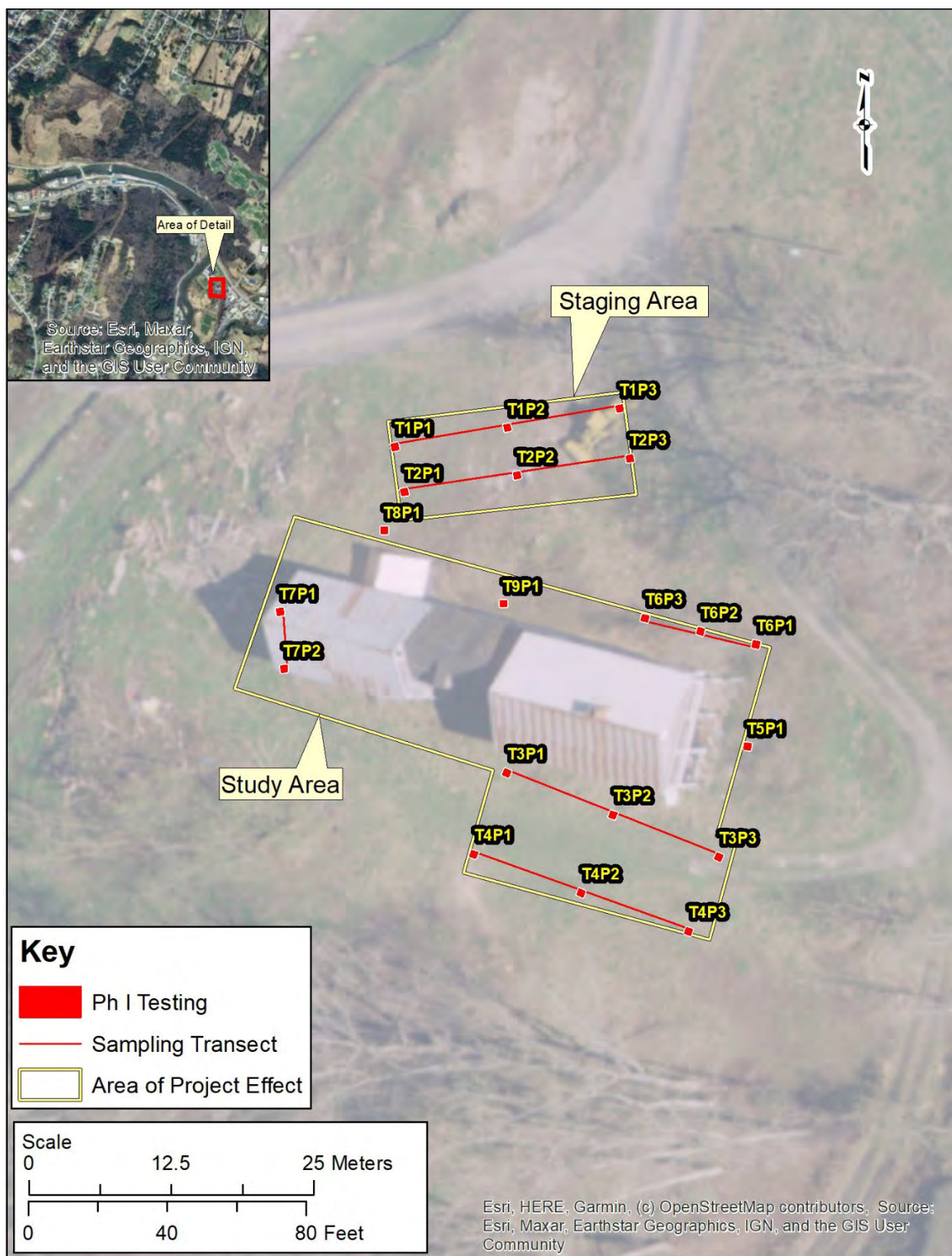


Figure 7. Aerial image showing the locations of the test for the archaeological Phase I survey of the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.



Figure 8. View of the north wall profile of test pit T1 P3 at the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont. Note the fill deposit overlaying the buried natural soils.



Figure 9. South wall profile of test pit T6 P2 showing the layers of fill overlaying the natural stratigraphy at the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.



Figure 10. View west of the NE ARC field crew excavating along T6 as part of the Phase I survey of the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont. Note the Jacob Davis Homestead to the left of the crew.



Figure 11. 1969 aerial view of the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont. The yellow arrow points to a small pond or similar water feature possible located near Transect 1.



Figure 12. North wall profile of test pit T3 P3 at the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont. Note the layers of fill and the large rocks at the bottom of the test pit.



Figure 13. View of the NE ARC field crew working on excavating test pit T8 P1 at the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont. Note the Jacob Davis Homestead in the background, including the root cellar entrance constructed by Food Works.



Figure 14. South wall profile of test pit T4 P2, showing an example of the natural stratigraphy at the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.



Figure 15. East wall profile of test pit T7 P2, showing an example of the natural stratigraphy at the Jacob Davis House Demolition/Winooski Floodplain Restoration Project, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.

Appendix I

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 101-200 Test Pit TLPI

Area/Locus PN Area 101-200 PROV# 104 Feature #(s)

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team HFK, VJK Recorder VJK Date 11/25/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	A	A (0-15cm) 10 YR 3/2 v. dk greyish brn sandy loam
10-20	B	B (16-26cm) 10 YR 3/3 dk brn sandy loam
20-30	C	C (27-45cm) 10 YR 4/6 dk yellowish brn sandy silt
30-40		
40-50		
50-60		
60-70		
70-80		
80-90		
90-100		
100-110		
110-120		
120-130		

Comments*

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 101-200 Test Pit T1 P3

Area/Locus PN Area 1-100 PROV# 1 Feature #(s)

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team BTH, JCE Recorder BTH Date 11/25/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	F.11 1	F.11 1 0-8 10 YR 3/2 v. dk greyish silty loam
10-20	F.11 2	F.11 2 8-47 10 YR 4/4 dk y. brn silty sandy v. dk brn
20-30		
30-40		
40-50		
50-60	Ab	Ab 47-71 10 YR 3/2 v. dk greyish silty loam
60-70		
70-80		
80-90		
90-100		
100-110		
110-120		
120-130		

Comments* Ncm

Number of bags: 4

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 101-200 Test Pit T1 P3

Area/Locus PN Area 101-200 PROV# 101 Feature #(s)

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team HFK, VJK Recorder HFK Date 11-25-24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	F.11	F.11: (0-24cm) 2.5Y 4/3 Dark olive brown
10-20		
20-30	Ab	Ab: (24-43cm) 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy loam
30-40	B	B: (43-62cm) 2.5Y 4/3 Dark olive brown sandy loam
40-50		
50-60		
60-70		
70-80		
80-90		
90-100		
100-110		
110-120		
120-130		

Comments*

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 101-200 Test Pit T2 P1

Area/Locus PN Area 101-200 PROV# 107 Feature #(s)

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team HFK, VJK Recorder HFK Date 11-25-24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	F.11	F.11: (0-53cm) 2.5Y 4/3 Dark olive brown
10-20		
20-30		
30-40		
40-50		
50-60		
60-70		
70-80		
80-90		
90-100		
100-110		
110-120		
120-130		

Comments*

Number of bags: 4

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT JACOB DAVIS I State Site # 1-100 Test Pit T2 P2

Area/Locus PN Area 1-100 PROV# 6 Feature #(s)

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team BJH, JCE Recorder BJH Date 11/25/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	1. PN: 8 ARCT (C)	AP 0-12
10-20	2. PN: 8 CERM (C) GLASS (C)	10YR 3/2 VY DK GY BRN
20-30	3. NAR	Silty loam
30-40	4. NAR	B 1 12-28
40-50	5. NAR	2.5Y 4/1 DK GY
50-60	6. NAR	Comp. Pct. Silty with ONI
60-70	7. NAR	B 2 28-56
70-80	8. NAR	10YR 4/2 DK GY BRN
80-90	9. NAR	Silty sand
90-100	10. NAR	C 56-77
100-110	11. NAR	2.5Y 5/2 GY BRN
110-120	12. NAR	Silty sand
120-130	13. NAR	

Comments: FLIPPED 50 cm North to avoid 109

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 1-100 Test Pit T3 P1

Area/Locus PN Area 1-100 PROV# 111 Feature #(s)

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team HEF, VSK Recorder VSK Date 11/25/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	1. METL (C), CERM (C)	Fill (0-30 cm)
10-20	2. METL (C), ARCT (C)	2.5Y 4/1
20-30	3. CERM (C), ARCT (C)	DK GY
30-40	4. ARCT (C)	A ₀ (31-43 cm)
40-50	5. NAR	2.5Y 3/1
50-60	6. NAR	V. DK GY
60-70	7. NAR	Silty loam
70-80	8. NAR	B (44-53 cm)
80-90	9. NAR	2.5Y 5/1
90-100	10. NAR	10YR 5/2
100-110	11. NAR	4 OL BRN
110-120	12. NAR	Sandy silt
120-130	13. NAR	C (54-59 cm)
		2.5Y 5/6
		4 OL BRN
		Sandy loam

Comments: Impass on compact C

Number of bags: 4

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT JACOB DAVIS I State Site # 1-100 Test Pit T2 P3

Area/Locus PN Area 1-100 PROV# 9 Feature #(s)

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team BJH, JCE Recorder BJH Date 11/25/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	1. PN: 10 GLASS (C)	Fill 1 0-12
10-20	2. PN: 10 GLASS (C)	10YR 3/2 VY DK GY BRN
20-30	3. PN: 11 METL (C)	Silty loam with PK
30-40	4. PN: 12 METL (C)	Fill 2 12-48
40-50	5. PN: 12 METL (C)	10YR 4/1 DK VY BRN
50-60	6. PN: 13 CERM (C)	Silty sand with PK
60-70	7. PN: 14 GLASS (C)	Fill 3 48-96
70-80	8. PN: 15 GLASS (C)	2.5Y 4/3 OL BRN
80-90	9. PN: 16 GLASS (C)	Silty sand with PK
90-100	10. PN: 17 METL (C)	Fill 4 96-100
100-110	11. NAR	5Y 5/2 olive grey
110-120	12. NAR	clay
120-130	13. NAR	

Comments: MODERN TRASH OBSERVED BUT NOT collected throughout the pit

Number of bags: 8

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT JACOB DAVIS I State Site # 1-100 Test Pit T3 P2

Area/Locus PN Area 201-300 PROV# 204 Feature #(s)

Supervisor AMP Exc. Team BJH, HFK Recorder HFK Date 12-2-24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	1. PN: 205 ARCT (C)	Fill 1 (0-25 cm)
10-20	2. PN: 206 METL (C)	10YR 5/1
20-30	3. PN: 207 METL (C)	grey
30-40	4. PN: 208 METL (C)	Fill 2 (25-38 cm)
40-50	5. PN: 209 METL (C)	10YR 5/2
50-60	6. PN: 210 CERM (C)	light brownish grey
60-70	7. PN: 211 ARCT (C)	B: (38-39 cm)
70-80	8. PN: 212 ARCT (C)	10YR 5/2
80-90	9. NAR	brown
90-100	10. NAR	loam
100-110	11. NAR	C: (81-101 cm)
110-120	12. NAR	2.5Y 5/4
120-130	13. NAR	light yellow brown
		Silty loam

Comments: NCM

Number of bags: 9

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # --- Test Pit T3 P2

Area/Locus --- PN Area 301-400 PROV# 305 Feature #(s) ---

Supervisor AMH Exc. Team JCE AMH Recorder AMH Date 12/2/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	1.1	Fill 1 (0-9 cm)
10-20	2.2	3a-10
20-30	3.3	10 yr 4/2
30-40	4.4	dk grayish brown
40-50	5.5	Fill 2 (9-31 cm)
50-60	6.6	5a-10
60-70	7.7	2.5y 5/3
70-80	8.8	lt olive brown
80-90	9.9	
90-100	10.10	
100-110	11.11	
110-120	12.12	
120-130	13.13	

Comments* Impress on interlocking rocks

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis State Site # --- Test Pit T4 P2

Area/Locus --- PN Area 301-400 PROV# 301 Feature #(s) ---

Supervisor AMH Exc. Team AMH JCE Recorder AMH Date 12/2/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	1.1	Ap (0-38 cm)
10-20	2.2	5a-10
20-30	3.3	302/METL(2)
30-40	4.4	303/GLAS(1)
40-50	5.5	10 yr 2/2
50-60	6.6	vd brown
60-70	7.7	B (38-53 cm)
70-80	8.8	fine sand
80-90	9.9	2.5y 5/4
90-100	10.10	lt olive brown
100-110	11.11	C (53-74 cm)
110-120	12.12	fine sand
120-130	13.13	2.5y 6/3
		lt yellowish brown

Comments* NCM

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # --- Test Pit T4 P1

Area/Locus --- PN Area 201-300 PROV# 201 Feature #(s) ---

Supervisor AMH Exc. Team BTH/HFT Recorder BTH Date 12/2/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	1.1	AP 0-48 cm
10-20	2.2	10 YR 2/2 vYDK BRN
20-30	3.3	Sandy loam
30-40	4.4	B 48-62 cm
40-50	5.5	2.5y 5/4 Lt OL BRN
50-60	6.6	fine sand
60-70	7.7	C 62-83 cm
70-80	8.8	2.5y 6/3 Lt VL BRN
80-90	9.9	fine sand
90-100	10.10	
100-110	11.11	
110-120	12.12	
120-130	13.13	

Comments* NCM

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis State Site # --- Test Pit T4 P3

Area/Locus --- PN Area 201-400 PROV# 304 Feature #(s) ---

Supervisor AMH Exc. Team JCE AMH Recorder AMH Date 12/2/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-10	1.1	Ap (0-33 cm)
10-20	2.2	5a-10
20-30	3.3	10 YR 2/2
30-40	4.4	vd brown
40-50	5.5	B (33-45 cm)
50-60	6.6	fine sand
60-70	7.7	2.5y 5/4
70-80	8.8	lt olive brown
80-90	9.9	C (45-120 cm)
90-100	10.10	fine sand
100-110	11.11	2.5y 6/3
110-120	12.12	lt yellowish brown
120-130	13.13	

Comments* Ht C in last level

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # - Test Pit TS P1

Area/Locus - PN Area 101-200 PROV# 116 Feature #(s) -

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team HFK, VJK Recorder VJK Date 11-25-24

Depth (cm)	Soil Descriptions	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)
0-10	Ao: (0-10cm) loyr 3/3 dark brown loam	1-1
10-20	B: (10-35cm) loyr 3/2	2-2
20-30	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam	3-3
30-40	C: (35-52cm) 2.5y 4/3 olive brown sandy loam	4-4
40-50		5-5
50-60		6-6
60-70		7-7
70-80		8-8
80-90		9-9
90-100		10-10
100-110		11-11
110-120		12-12
120-130		13-13

Comments* NCM

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # - Test Pit T6 P2

Area/Locus - PN Area 101-200 PROV# 122 Feature #(s) -

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team HFK, VJK Recorder HFK Date 11-26-24

Depth (cm)	Soil Descriptions	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)
0-10	Ao: (0-10cm) loyr 3/2 Very dark brown loam	1-1
10-20	Disturbed	2-2
20-30	Disturbed 1: (19-52cm) 2.5y 4/4 olive brown	3-3
30-40	2.5y 4/2 Dark grey	4-4
40-50	Ao: (52-91cm) loyr 3/2 Very dark greenish brown sandy loam	5-5
50-60	B: (91-105cm) 2.5y 4/3 olive brown sandy loam	6-6
60-70		7-7
70-80		8-8
80-90		9-9
90-100		10-10
100-110		11-11
110-120		12-12
120-130		13-13

Comments* NCM

Number of bags: 5

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # - Test Pit T6 P1

Area/Locus - PN Area 101-200 PROV# 118 Feature #(s) -

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team HFK, VJK Recorder HFK Date 11-25-24

Depth (cm)	Soil Descriptions	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)
0-10	Ao: (0-21cm) loyr 3/3 dark brown loam	1-1
10-20	B: (21-32cm) loyr 3/2	2-2
20-30	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam	3-3
30-40	C: (32-52cm) 2.5y 4/3 olive brown sandy loam	4-4
40-50		5-5
50-60		6-6
60-70		7-7
70-80		8-8
80-90		9-9
90-100		10-10
100-110		11-11
110-120		12-12
120-130		13-13

Comments* NCM
Modern marks found in upper layers

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # - Test Pit T6 P3

Area/Locus - PN Area 100 PROV# 18 Feature #(s) -

Supervisor JCE Exc. Team BTH, JCE Recorder BTH Date 11/26/24

Depth (cm)	Soil Descriptions	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)
0-10	Ao 0-5 cm loyr 2/2 VY DK FR/L loam	1-1
10-20	Disturbed 1 loyr 4/3 Brown	2-2
20-30	Disturbed 2 41-46cm loyr 5/1 Grey	3-3
30-40	loyr 3/2 VY DK GRN	4-4
40-50	Sandy loam	5-5
50-60	Disturbed 2 41-46cm loyr 5/1 Grey	6-6
60-70	loyr 3/2 VY DK GRN	7-7
70-80	Sandy loam	8-8
80-90	loyr 3/2 VY DK GRN	9-9
90-100	Sandy loam	10-10
100-110	loyr 3/2 VY DK GRN	11-11
110-120	Sandy loam	12-12
120-130	loyr 3/2 VY DK GRN	13-13

Comments* LARGE STONES in NORTH EASTERN HALF of pit limiting digging.

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 201-306 Test Pit I 7 P1

Area/Locus PN Area 201-306 PROV# 213 Feature #(s)

Supervisor AMH Exc. Team BTH/HFK Recorder BTH Date 12/2/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-4	AP	10YR 2/2 v. dk brn
4-29	2. PN 214 BONE CO ARCT (1)	Sandy loam
29-48	3. PN 215 ARCT (2)	B 9-29 cm
48-51		2.5Y 5/4 Lt OL BRN
51-54		fine sand
54-60		
60-66		
66-72		
72-78		
78-84		
84-90		
90-96		
96-102		
102-108		
108-114		
114-120		
120-126		
126-132		

Comments* IMPASS ON SLATE

Number of bags: 2

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 201-306 Test Pit I 8 F1

Area/Locus PN Area 201-306 PROV# 216 Feature #(s)

Supervisor AMH Exc. Team BTH/HFK Recorder HFK Date 12-2-24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-11	AP	10YR 2/2
11-33	2. PN 214 BONE CO ARCT (1)	Very dk brn brown
33-48	3. PN 215 ARCT (2)	Fill: (11-33 cm)
48-51		10YR 6/2
51-54		light brownish gray
54-60		sand w/ heavy p+ls
60-66		B: (33-48 cm)
66-72		2.5Y 5/4
72-78		light olive brown
78-84		loam
84-90		
90-96		
96-102		
102-108		
108-114		
114-120		
120-126		
126-132		

Comments* Heavy Pit

Number of bags: 1

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 201-400 Test Pit I 7 P2

Area/Locus PN Area 201-400 PROV# 207 Feature #(s)

Supervisor AMH Exc. Team AMH/JCF Recorder AMH Date 12/2/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-42	AP	10YR 2/2
42-52	2. PN 214 BONE CO ARCT (1)	v. dk brown
52-54	3. PN 215 ARCT (2)	
54-60		
60-66		
66-72		
72-78		
78-84		
84-90		
90-96		
96-102		
102-108		
108-114		
114-120		
120-126		
126-132		

Comments* IMPASS ON UNDERLIEING ROCKS

Number of bags: 4

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project VPT Jacob Davis I State Site # 201-400 Test Pit I 9 P1

Area/Locus PN Area 201-400 PROV# 312 Feature #(s)

Supervisor AMH Exc. Team JCF/AMH Recorder AMH Date 12/2/24

Depth (cm)	PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)	Soil Descriptions
0-14	AP	10YR 2/2
14-70	2. PN 214 BONE CO ARCT (1)	dk grayish brown
70-94	3. PN 215 ARCT (2)	
94-102		
102-108		
108-114		
114-120		
120-126		
126-132		

Comments* Animal Burrow in North Wall

Number of bags: 3

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.