



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

**Standards and Guidelines
for
Archaeological Investigations in New Hampshire**

**New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**

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I. Purpose of Standards and Guidelines

A. Introduction

These guidelines provide detailed guidance within the framework offered by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation* (see http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm) for use in conducting archaeological investigations in the State of New Hampshire. While these guidelines are not applicable to every situation, it is anticipated that they clarify the nature of phased archaeological investigations and reports required to establish the effect of an undertaking on archaeological resources.

B. Legislative Mandate: Federal and State

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires all federal agencies and their agents, to take into account the impacts of their undertakings on properties eligible for or listed to the National Register of Historic Places and affords the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (Advisory Council) the opportunity to comment on the undertaking prior to the project's execution. Established by the Advisory Council, the implementing regulations for Section 106, 36 CFR 800, establish the consultation process for the review of federal undertakings between the federal agency, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council. The affected public always had the ability to comment on the process. However, the Jan. 11, 2001, amended regulations first prepared in 1999-2000 emphasize that the directly affected public may request consulting party status. These parties may include but are not limited to the towns, affected property owners, local and regional historical societies, local and regional preservation groups, and planning commissions. The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) is the recognized SHPO. This consultation status involves federally recognized Native American tribes (see 36 CFR 800.2). While lands of federally recognized tribes do not currently exist in New Hampshire, the responsible agency and SHPO, recognizes Native American groups as consulting parties. Such coordination is the responsibility of federal agencies with assistance and input from the NHDHR, not of the individual archaeological contractor.

The regulations under 36CFR800 clarify the process of determining the existence of an undertaking; the definition of the area of potential effect; historic resource identification; evaluation of National Register eligibility utilizing the National Register criteria, resource integrity, historic contexts, and discussion of comparable properties; establishment of the existence and assessment of effect; and avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of the adverse effects of the undertaking. While the procedures to carry out Section 106 reside in 36 CFR 800, the criteria for National Register evaluation to determine eligibility and establish significance are provided in 36 CFR 60.4. Archaeological properties are usually but not always found eligible under criterion D, the property's ability to yield significant information that contributes to an understanding of the site's contexts and associated site types. Sites that have significant associative value may be eligible under criterion A. Evaluation of physical integrity is guided by the seven elements of National Register integrity applicable to archaeological sites. Unless physical integrity is severely compromised thus failing to gain significance on the basis of low integrity, the significance of the property cannot be understood outside the framework of the applicable historic contexts. The consultant must weigh property significance through a comparison of the subject property's integrity and potential content with parallel sites.

State Law (RSA), Title 19: Public Recreation/ Chapter 227C: Historic Preservation RSA 227-C:9 provides some guidance for the protection of historic properties affected by state undertakings or

administered by the state. It directs New Hampshire's state agencies, departments, commissions, and institutions to fully cooperate with the NHDHR while administering all state licensed, assisted, or contracted projects, activities, or programs to protect historical resources under their administration that may be adversely affected by a state undertaking. These agencies are directed to undertake the identification of historic properties within the impact area; evaluate the significance of the property using the National Register criteria if not already listed on the National Register; assess the effect of the project on the property; and develop mitigation measures to minimize the impact. These directives are subjected to the agency's budgetary limitations. The statutes also state that the location of archaeological sites will be kept confidential to deter unauthorized field investigations (see RSA 227-C:11). Other subsections of the state law are quite specific about the disposition of historical "objects" gained through investigations for the state that do not fall under private ownership. Artifacts from most investigations carried out for projects are placed in the designated state facility now under the management of NHDHR. RSA 227-C:8 requires that the contracting archaeologist catalogue and record recovered artifacts as specified by the NHDHR.

RSA 635:6 regulates the treatment of known burials under state law. It states that no person, without written authorization of the owner or lineal descendant of the deceased or municipality will knowingly destroy, mutilate, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, or marker or a fragment thereof from a burial plot. Laws that pertain to archaeological investigations assume that the burial or cemetery has not been identified. RSA 227-C:8-a provides the legal guidance for treatment (1) of unmarked burials or human remains and cemeteries discovered during construction or agricultural activities and (2) of remains located by professional archaeologist who are identified by NHDHR as qualified to undertake such investigations. It also provides the procedures for notification. If located under the first instance, the disturbance will "... cease immediately and shall not resume without authorization from the county medical examiner or the state archaeologist, as provided in RSA 227-C:8-b, III or IV." RSA 227-C:8-a states that if located by a qualified archaeologist during survey or test excavations, the investigations of the burial and adjacent areas may continue "...after notification, by telephone or certified letter, to the state archaeologist and immediate notification is given to living descendants or specific groups known to have affinity with the remains." When the burial is Pre-Contact Period whether or not the group is federally recognized, RSA 227-C:8-d enjoins the State Archaeologist to immediately notify the leaders, officials, or spokesperson to determine the appropriate treatment of the burial (see also RSA 227-C:8-g). When the burial is not Native American, the State Archaeologist will seek identification of descendants to determine the disposition of the burial (see also RSA 227-C:8-e and 8-g). If skeletal analysis is deemed appropriate, this study may only be undertaken by a qualified analyst in close consultation with the NHDHR (see RSA 227-C: 8-f).

II. Definitions

A. Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The area of potential effect (APE), the study area, comprises the area in which the undertaking or project may cause direct or indirect effects or a change in the significant characteristics or use of a historic resource, including archaeological properties. In archaeology, the APE has both horizontal and vertical extent. Shallow sites may be affected by the weight of equipment and truck storage, while deeply buried sites may not. The direct, physical impact of the project on the archaeological property is usually of greatest concern. However, an indirect impact to the resource, for example, increased vandalism at a site caused by bringing the traveling public closer to it, can also create a significant effect and require

protection. The APE may be smaller than the project area and may change as the design is refined and investigations progress through the phases of archaeological study. The APE is determined by the federal agency in consultation with the SHPO (NHDHR).

B. Pre-Contact Period Archaeology

Throughout these guidelines, Pre-Contact Period archaeology will refer to what is commonly denoted as “the prehistoric past,” considered to be a pejorative term. This term generally refers to the period before the existence of supplementary records, primarily written records, maps, drawings, etc. However, oral tradition, a part of the supplementary record, is a significant component of the Native American documentation of past traditions. Native American and Euro-American ethno historians and archaeologists are beginning to incorporate an understanding of oral traditions into their work as the variance in the conceptualization of time and other cultural differences affecting interpretation become better understood. In New Hampshire, such studies have typically relied on the systematic and problem-oriented analysis of: features, excavated and curated artifacts, soil matrices and their chemical and biological contents, geomorphology, lithic and faunal analysis, the interrelationship of these elements and radiocarbon dating as well as information from ethnographic analogy and cultural traditions and the use comparative analyses with the data sets of other sites. The integration of these data sets through distributional analyses and other models is imperative to their interpretation.

C. Post-Contact, Euro-American or Historical Archaeology

For practical purposes, Post-Contact or historical archaeology generally encompasses those archaeological manifestations that postdate the period of initial European-Native American contact. There are important considerations that may affect the assessment of Post-Contact period site significance. The understanding of site development in historical archaeology is almost always informed by documentary research, for example: written, pictorial, and other illustrative materials as well as archaeological deposits. Sites informed primarily by the additional source of oral tradition including family traditions are considered within the scope of historical archaeology. When considering Pre-Contact Period cultures in this framework, obvious overlap between the work of the prehistorian and historical archaeologist as well as other sub-disciplines exists. Post-Contact period sites gain their interpretive strength from the juxtaposition of multiple sources of information. These sources are used in a complementary as well as a supportive fashion, going beyond simply confirming site location and period of occupation. In addition, historical archaeology examines not only buried deposits but also data derived from cultural landscape forms and standing as well as the visible remains or “ruins” of buildings, structures, cemeteries, and objects. Buried deposits are examined in relationship to these other data when they are temporally and contextually associated. An understanding of the form, plan, material, structure, manner of construction, detailing, and associated characteristics of these associated visible data are a significant part of the available data and are documented. There are some situations, for example in industrial archaeology, in which the detailed documentation of standing buildings, structures, and their remains and interrelationships composed the primary source of data.

D. Urban Archaeology

In urban environments, modern surfaces may cover and inhibit initial access to Pre- and Post-Contact archaeological deposits. The urban environment with its intense occupation may necessitate the adjustment of the typical phased approach to archaeological investigations. Machine testing or trenching may be required to complete an initial assessment. Access to significant soil layers may be available for comparatively brief periods or relatively close to the project construction period in order to minimize

disruption to the immediate area. One possible approach is presented at the end of the Field Investigation sections (Section IV.G).

E. Marine Archaeology

Marine archaeology is the discipline of archaeology that studies human interaction with the ocean, lakes, rivers and submerged landscapes through the study of associated physical remains including ships and other watercraft, shore side facilities including wharfs and piers, cargoes, human remains and other features representing human activity. Marine archaeology also involves the study of now submerged landscapes that may have been dry land in earlier times.

F. Unanticipated Discoveries

Regulations 36 CFR 800.13 (b) state that if historic properties are located after the conclusion of the Section 106 process as “post review discoveries,” for example those arising during construction, the federal agency official will make every reasonable effort to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the effect of the project on the properties. In such situations in which the consultant must recover archaeological remains in a short time period and they do not involve human remains, the identified features and artifact concentrations will be recovered following the guideline for Phase III excavations as closely as possible. Construction monitoring of the affected area may follow this recovery if the type of archaeological deposit, landscape, vegetation, and project allow this approach to be effective.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act also directs federal agencies and its representatives to recover such deposits if the SHPO and federal agency agree that they possess sufficient significance. Such discoveries should generally be treated as a monitoring situation in which the remains are recovered and documented.

G. Research Design

Phase III data recovery is a full-scale investigation of the portion of the site affected by the project. These investigations are delineated through a research design on the basis of Phase II data. The research design specifies the research questions, expected explanations from comparative research, the associated methods of field and archival investigations and analysis, and connecting arguments. These investigations maximize the recovery of significant data available at the site, not the specific research interests of the principal investigator. The research design also details in consultation with the agency and the NHDHR the approach to public education. The research design is submitted to the NHDHR and federal agency for approval. The research design and public education elements are incorporated into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (see 36 CFR 800.66C) between the federal agency, project proponent, the NHDHR, and, if requested, the Advisory Council, who are signatories, and others with a role in the MOA who participate as concurring parties including consulting parties. Although Phase III focuses investigations through the research design, it incorporates the standard steps of environmental study, research, field investigation, and data analysis into the study.

H. Determination of Eligibility

In archaeology the Phase II report provides an evaluation of site significance, which is prepared as a

stand-alone document. The statement concisely summarizes the methods and findings of the research, notes significant characteristics of the environmental setting, concisely describes associated cultural context(s) and site type(s), discusses the level of site integrity and its comparison to similar sites noted in the contextual discussion, provides a statement of site eligibility for the National Register, and substantiates the level of significance, whether at the local, state, or national level based on the comparative analysis. The discussion of National Register criteria, which is commonly criterion D or significance for the information that the site contains, includes carefully framed research questions. Site preservation-in-place occurs when the site is of such importance that it is preserved for future research or it gains eligibility for its associative values under criterion A.

I. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

A Memorandum of Agreement is a legally binding document (MOA) (see 36 CFR 800.66C) among the federal agency, the project proponent, the NHDHR, and, if requested, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, who are signatories to the agreement. The MOA may include others who participate as concurring parties including consulting parties. An MOA is prepared by the applicant and federal agency for those projects having an adverse effect on historical resources. Although Phase III focuses investigations through the research design, it incorporates the standard steps of environmental study, research, field investigation, and data analysis into the study.

III. Professional Qualifications

NHDHR periodically updates its list of qualified archaeologists. According to NHDHR guidelines, principal investigators must meet the minimum standards presented in 36 CFR 61.

These regulations require a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or related field; at least one year of full-time professional experience or an equivalent period of training in archaeological research, administration, or management; at least four months of supervised field and analytical experience in general North American archaeology; and demonstrated capability to complete archaeological research through all its phases. These standards distinguish between the pre- and post- contact archaeologist. Each must have a specialization in his/her respective areas and at least one year of full-time professional experience at the supervisory level in the study of the Pre-Contact Period cultural traditions or the Post-Contact Period.

NHDHR requires the following additional qualifications for the principal investigator. All prehistorians will have at least one additional year of supervisory experience in the region encompassing the glaciated Northeast. Historical archaeologists will have a least one additional year of supervisory experience in New England, New Jersey, New York, or Pennsylvania. Historical archaeologists specializing in submerged nautical resources will possess at least one year's experience in the study of such resources along the Atlantic seaboard, working in lakes, rivers, and/or coastal areas. Principal investigators will be knowledgeable of the federal and state cultural resources management laws and regulations, including those relating to the treatment of human remains in marked and unmarked graves. As soon as research or initial investigations indicate the likely presence of Pre-Contact or Post-Contact Period deposits, an individual with training in this area who qualifies as a principal investigator will supervise the work, including research approach, selection of field methods, on-site investigations, analysis, and the preparation of the appropriate sections of report.

A project or supervisory field archaeologist working under the direction of the principal investigator will possess a total of at least a bachelor's degree and five years of field experience. This field experience will include one year of supervision in the glaciated Northeast for Pre-Contact Period resources, one year of supervision in the Northeast as noted above for Post-Contact archaeology, or one year of supervision along the Atlantic seaboard for submerged nautical resources as noted above. A master's degree may substitute for two years of general experience but not for specialized field experience. Under the direction of the principal investigator, the supervisory archaeologist may undertake the background research, field investigations, analysis, and site documentation and prepare portions of the report.

The principal investigator, supervisory archaeologist, and other staff members will conduct themselves in a professional manner. This addresses the prohibition of trafficking in the sale of antiquities or human remains recovered from marked or unmarked graves; the violation of federal or state antiquities laws including those protecting graves, cemeteries, or human remains; and the misrepresentation of any archaeological investigation under federal law and state rule RSA 227C:17.

IV. Standards for Phases of Archaeological Field Investigations

A. Introduction

Phased archaeological investigations grow progressively spatially intensive and focused: Phase IA, determination of archaeologically sensitive areas in the project area; Phase IB, intensive investigations in sensitive areas usually entailing testing every 8 m. to identify the presence of archaeological remains with supplemental closer interval testing around positive tests usually entailing every 2 m.; Phase II, evaluation of the significance of these remains for the National Register of Historic Places including additional testing using larger test units; and Phase III, data recovery based on a research design for the portions of the site that will undergo disturbance as well as other forms of mitigation. These investigations gradually shift from an examination of the project area, a historically/culturally artificial construct in Phase IA, through horizontally intensive testing and identification and limited definition of archaeological manifestations in Phase IB, to the increasingly intensive analysis of individual sites or site complexes, in Phases II and III.

When communicating with clients about survey areas in extant and former agricultural fields, make sure they understand that while the plowing of agricultural fields can cause some surficial disturbance, artifact concentrations in the plowzone can contain significant information. Intact deposits often remain below the plowzone. In addition, the efficacy of some existing predictive models to evaluate project areas for archaeological sensitivity in New Hampshire have proven ineffective for some environmental settings. For example, despite assumptions to the contrary, Pre-Contact Period quarry sites have been located in the White Mountain area and in the floodplain along the Connecticut River.

B. Phase IA: Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

Goals of Investigation: Phase IA investigation is conducted at locations where previous surveys of the area are absent or insufficient, where broad areas of disturbance are believed to be absent and the environmental qualities of the area suggest the potential for archaeological sensitivity.

Definition of Survey Area or Area of Potential Effect (APE): Based on consultation with the federal agency and SHPO the area to be examined will be clearly identified, the APE may be smaller than the project area. Applicants may also provide boundaries for the APE depending on agency requirements.

The APE includes both direct effects on the archaeological resources (including destruction or disturbance of the ground, seafloor, lakebed or riverbed where sites are located) and indirect effects (exposing sites to greater likelihood of vandalism or introduction of intrusive features on sacred Pre-Contact sites).

Environmental Research: Conduct research to develop a context for both the existing and past physical environment and setting. Provide data on all aspects of the environmental context that may affect the sensitivity assessment. In general, include the following types of information: geology, glacial history, hydrology, physiography/geomorphology, soils, climate, vegetation, and the ways in which the ecology of the area has altered through time. Some environmental circumstances such as floodplains or other depositional settings may significantly affect the approach to investigations. Include a discussion of past and present land use. If research or subsequent visual inspections indicate the presence of hazardous materials, notify the applicant and State Archaeologist and cease work. Hazmat trained qualified professionals may be necessary pending consultation with the applicant, State Archaeologist and lead federal agency.

Literature Search: The literature search identifies known sites and their locations within and adjacent to the project area, provides an understanding of standing historic properties that may be associated with archaeological remains in the APE, and begins to identify Pre and Post-Contact Period contexts relevant to the locale (see NHDHR Historical Contexts, Appendix C). The research provides background information about both the Pre and Post-Contact Period development of the area. A general rule of thumb for the identification of known sites encompasses a radius of 5 km or if sites are scarce, the closest ten sites. Relevant repositories for the literature search will vary according to the size and location of the project area. Because sensitivity assessment is based on an understanding of the interrelationship of the environmental/physical and cultural contexts, this background information assists both the principal investigator and the reviewer in evaluating the existence of and potential for archaeological resources and will frame the approach to phase IB survey if needed.

The literature search examines data at the NHDHR including site location maps and archaeological site inventory forms; cultural resource reports relevant to the project locale and those providing insight into relevant historic contexts. Historic and contemporary images including aerial photography and LiDAR should be included. When reviewing reports relevant to the project locale it will be important to note the level of investigation that was undertaken in order to satisfy that projects survey needs.

Field Investigations: All Phase IA investigations include a visual inspection of the APE. Carefully walk all of the project area to examine the ground surface including agricultural fields, road cuts, stream banks, and other exposed areas. Systematically inspect broad, un-vegetated areas at no greater than 5 meter intervals. Flag, number, and map artifact find spots, artifact concentrations, buildings and structural remains; label the finds or concentrations by map number. Carefully inspect wooded areas for historic period remains. Surveys cannot be completed during wintertime snow cover (see Appendix D). Depending on the size of the project, field investigations also include soil coring and, if useful, a small number of judgmentally-placed .5 X .5 meter shovel tests to understand the soil types, stratigraphy and drainage, and evaluate the level of soil disturbance. The excavation of test pits include the screening of soil through 1/4" mesh screens the collection of artifacts by strata and by 10 cm. increments within the stratum.

Map the soil cores, test units, surface artifacts scatters, visible remains, standing buildings and structures, landscaping elements, areas of significant disturbance, and archaeologically sensitive areas that require Phase IB investigations. Provide the results of soil coring and test units including a description of its

stratigraphy and any features and characterize any artifact scatters. Provide general photographs of the APE to show the existing environment and level of recent development, disturbed areas, identified site areas, etc. and photograph in more detail surface artifact scatters, buildings, structures, and landscape elements and their remains that are greater than 50 years old. Identify and note the direction of views on the project map.

Data Analysis: The data assembled for Phase IA analysis are intended to provide a statement of archaeological sensitivity. Data from the background research are correlated with the aboveground reconnaissance and any testing. The overall analysis addresses the following questions: What is the likelihood that archaeological deposits exist? What site types are likely to occur? What contexts would they represent? What is the potential condition of the site given the level of development in the project area, particularly in the recent past? Evaluation of site sensitivity is a judgment based on examination of the ground's surface, limited testing, knowledge of the current and past environment including documentation of disturbances, an understanding of sites in the project area and its vicinity, and knowledge of the relevant cultural contexts. The interrelationship of these data sets provides the basis for the principal investigator's determinations about archaeological sensitivity and recommendations for further investigations. Site forms prepared at the minimal level are required for newly discovered sites at this level of investigation. Existing archaeological site inventory forms describing sites in the project area may require updating. It is important to note if the existing site has been disturbed.

C. Phase IB: Intensive Archaeological Investigations

Goals of the Investigation: Phase IB investigations undertake systematic field-testing of areas identified as archaeologically sensitive during Phase IA. Site identification and boundary approximation occur in this phase. Additional research provides more detailed information on the sensitive areas found to include archaeological deposits. The investigations will incorporate data gathered at both Phase IA and IB levels including the literature search.

Environmental Research: In Phase IB, elaborate and focus environmental research of the past and current environmental context provided in Phase IA on the archaeologically sensitive areas. Thus, with the broader description of the environment provided in Phase IA, the focus of the environmental context in this phase depends on both the physical characteristics that affect site location and access and the potential cultural contexts involved. It also informs the approach to field investigations and may enhance the interpretation of the data.

Site-Specific and Contextual Research: In Phase IB research, conduct a more detailed examination of Pre- and Post-Contact period sites and their associated contexts (see Appendix C). Such research often occurs both prior to and after archaeological investigations to refine site interpretation and to direct research scopes for Phase II work. In the Phase IB and II levels of research on Pre-Contact Period sites, conduct research on archaeological sites identified along associated minor river drainages to better understand periods of occupation, resource utilization, and site type and distribution. On major drainages, examine sites within at least a 5-km area in either direction. For Post-Contact period sites, examine comparable sites of a similar type and period within the town or if on the border of several towns then research may extend to more towns. The goal of such research is to understand the components of the subject site and address site significance.

For Pre-Contact Period components, such research may involve the initial examination of associated collections, oral interviews about site finds in the area, and additional research in site files and reports providing data about sites in the region of a comparable type and/or period. Research dealing with Post-

Contact period sites attempts to determine property ownership, period, function, and aerial extent of site occupation (e.g., the parcel associated with the site). Through historic maps and photographs, it strives to characterize as much as possible the buildings and other features associated with the site. Building on the Phase IA research, examine the appropriate records to generate this information including but not limited to site reports and historic context files at NHDHR.

Field Investigations: Systematic Phase IB investigations identify site presence or absence. If a site is identified, testing then defines the approximate horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site and begins to identify the site stratigraphy and components. The general parameters for testing include subsurface shovel testing and remote sensing. There are instances when the typical systematic testing may be modified, for example, the location of potential deeply buried sites or adjacent to building remains. Machine assisted excavations may be necessary for deeply buried deposits (See Appendix E). If the literature search indicates a high potential for Post-Contact period sites, or sites are identified through previous Phase IA investigations, or substantial Post-Contact period deposits are located during the Phase IB, then a 36 CFR 61qualified historical archaeologist will direct the research and field investigations, oversees research and data analysis, and is responsible for the associated sections of the report.

When initiating site testing, establish a permanent datum at or adjacent to the site and clearly label it on the project map so that later testing can be tied to the same grid. Establish an 8-meter survey grid using compass and tape or transit and systematically label each transect and unit within it. Some areas determined sensitive for Paleoindian site locations may need to establish a 4-meter survey grid across the sensitive landform (see Appendix F). Excavate .5 X .5 m square units in 10 cm. intervals within strata into undisturbed subsoils. Depth of excavations will be guided by minimally excavating to 50 cm below surface unless the soils give way to bedrock or otherwise impenetrable deposits. Screen soils through one-quarter inch hardware cloth. Separate artifacts by each level. If archaeological deposits are identified through shovel testing, bracket the unit with four shovel tests placed at 2 m intervals arranged in cardinal directions or, at closer intervals if area indicates paleo sensitivity. Once the presence of a deposit is confirmed, close interval testing is limited to the estimation of site boundaries along its edges. If the site extends outside the project boundaries, then establish the boundary in this phase and indicate that it continues outside of the project area. Metal detectors, ground penetrating radar, magnetometer and resistivity may assist in defining the extent and general configuration of deposits in Phase IB and in later phases.

Systematically maintain the following information on field site forms: stratigraphic profiles of representative units and those containing archaeological deposits and description of soil type, texture, and color using the Munsell color chart. Provide a plan, profile, and the description of features and artifact concentrations. Characterize the artifact content. If historic artifacts are not retained, then state the reason for their disposal in the report. For example, they compose field scatter. Include photographs representative of APE and stratigraphy and of any features. Provide measurements in metric.

To investigate potential cultural components below deep sediments exceeding one meter in depth, the standard methods for Phase IB systematic testing, the preferred approach to investigations, may require modification. Such deeply buried deposits may exist below alluvial deposits along major streams, especially on point bars, and at the confluence of minor streams to the main stems of large rivers. They may be buried by colluvial deposits at the toe of steep slopes while thickened plowzones created by sheet erosion on high tilled slope may create a similar circumstance. Methods to recover deeply buried deposits include the excavation of 1m X 2m trenches or may include machine assisted trenching. The stepping of the units may allow for the unit to reach the necessary depth. If the overburdens, such as recent fill or alluvial deposits that were created during the 19th and 20th centuries, are unlikely to contain cultural material, then removal of the overburden without screening is acceptable. However, if deep and stratified

cultural components are separated by sterile layers, then screening of materials by systematically sampling of the excavated material is necessary. The method of sampling is established for each situation based on the kinds of deposits excavated and the anticipated cultural material. If screening of all materials is necessary, then excavation will proceed by hand. The approach to testing deeply buried deposits is discussed both with the Compliance Archaeologist and the State Archaeologist prior to initiation. Provide information about the types of deposits under investigation, for example lacustrine, riverine, colluvial, historic fill, etc., the kinds of anticipated sites. Monitoring of the excavation and evaluation of the deposits are performed by 36 CFR 61 qualified archaeologist and, depending on the situation, a geomorphologist, who can recognize and interpret subtle changes in stratigraphy. Conform all deep excavation to state and federal safety standards (see “Reconnaissance for Deeply Buried Deposits” memo from Richard Boisvert, State Archaeologist, NHDHR 4/10/2003).

Locations found to possess Post-Contact period deposits in a comparatively concentrated area may warrant modifications to the testing strategy in Phase IB. Particularly if building or other structural remains are present, the judgmental placement of test units in a non-systematical array adjacent to these features is often necessary to understand deposits around the them, examine construction materials and methods, investigate potential vertical and horizontal extent, define the disposition of strata adjacent to them, and, in some cases, investigate the fill along interiors of the feature. Under limited circumstances including dense historic trash middens clearly deposited in a limited period and intricate stratigraphy that can be associated with, for example, building remains, excavation by strata rather than 10 cm levels in strata may be necessary to define each strata and maintain correct artifact association. On the other hand, broad artifact scatters are tested in 10 cm levels within the strata to determine if they are stratified by age and/or function. Where there is a variation from standard testing procedures, clearly document the method.

Data Analysis: All recovered artifacts are cleaned and conserved according to the nature of the material and fragility of the artifact, catalogued, and prepared for storage at NHDHR’s archaeological lab following NHDHR’s cataloguing and curation standards (see Sections VI. A and C). In an appendix to the report, include catalogue sheets from both Phases IA and IB. Only collections from documented archaeological sites will be curated at the state curation facility. Documentation shall consist of an approved NH Archaeological Site Inventory form.

The principal investigator is responsible for completing the appropriate level of analysis and the integration of the resulting information into the overall interpretation of the associated archaeological deposits. Phase IB analysis begins to define cultural/historical associations of the site through the dating of diagnostic artifacts, identification of site type or function, and the determination of the number and horizontal and vertical distribution of site components

NH Archaeological Site Inventory Form: For each site located during this phase of testing, complete a minimum NH Archaeological Site Inventory Form (see Appendix B) for the site to receive a site number. Use this number in the report. Include newly generated inventory forms or updated inventory forms with the reports that are submitted to NHDHR.

D. Phase II: Determination of Eligibility

Goals of Investigation: Phase II investigation evaluates the National Register significance of the site through more extensive and intensive excavation. The investigation provides an understanding of the site’s physical integrity, including artifact and feature distribution, indicates areas of disturbance;

establishes the period(s) of occupation, function, cultural affiliation, and associated contexts; and more closely defines the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site within the APE. Although preliminary definition occurred in Phase IB, more precise boundary definition may be particularly important in some locations as developers may examine alternatives to avoid the site. The investigation determines if the site can address significant questions associated with the specific contexts. It provides sufficient data to prepare a Phase III research design addressing those questions. Sufficient comparative research is necessary to determine the site's importance in relation to others of its period, cultural affiliation, function, and region.

By Phase II, both Pre- and Post-Contact period components are identified. Depending on site content, an individual qualified under 36 CFR 61 as a prehistorian or historical archaeologist will direct field investigations, as appropriate; research and data analysis, and report preparation. In Phase II, other consulting professionals may also be needed, for example; geomorphologists, industrial archaeologists, faunal and lithic specialists, etc. The principal investigator directs all phases of investigation and is present during field testing sufficiently to ensure appropriate field investigation strategies are properly completed, field records including mapping and stratigraphic sections are adequate, sampling is performed appropriately, and artifacts are properly labeled and transported. Field analyses and interpretation of strata and features and their relationship with associated remains are performed by the principal investigator as the investigations proceed.

Environmental Research: The site specific research of Phase II may require additional environmental research to explore the research potential of the site. For example, Phase II investigations of pre-contact sites include a discussion of the environmental context contemporary with the site's occupations. This should include an environmental context for the site drawn from previous and ongoing research.

Background Research: During Phase II, background research for both Pre and Post-Contact period sites should provide well-developed cultural contexts (see Appendix C) defined by theme, period, and region. By Phase II, as the subject site becomes better understood, research should focus on comparative investigations of known periods of occupation, parallel resource utilization, and similar site types in this area. For Post-Contact period sites, examine comparable sites within the town of a similar type and period. If the site type is comparatively rare then research may extend to several or more towns or across the state border, depending on site types, period, and significance. The goal of such research is to understand the components of the subject site and address site significance.

For sites related to Pre-Contact Period occupation, locate and assess the importance of artifact collections related to the site and comparative collections related to the site type and/or specific artifact types and materials of particular interest at the site needed to more fully understand the contents of the site. The latter contributes to the comparative analysis and is examined at this phase to frame research questions and prepare a research design if needed.

When examining Post-Contact period sites and associated aboveground remains, also complete sufficient research specific to the site and its immediate community and delineate the relevant context(s) and site types to establish site significance. While much of this research should precede field investigations, Phase II investigations can frequently point to additional areas of research and ways of analyzing materials either in this phase or in Phase III. Such research is an interactive process.

Thus, this broader study for both pre and post-contact sites determines the existing level of knowledge about the site type and its context(s), the known levels of integrity of comparable sites within the site type and the existence of comparative collections, and the capacity of the site to investigate significant questions.

Field Investigations: Investigations in Phase II examine the portion of the site within the APE, clearly defining site boundaries within and immediately adjacent to the area. Phase IB established the overall approximate site size to understand the percentage of the site that would be disturbed. These investigations must be sufficient to determine whether the site or the portion of the site in the APE is eligible for the National Register. If significant, the effort must also determine if the nature of the data are of such importance that the site should be preserved for future investigations. The site may have high associative value. If data recovery is appropriate, then the Phase II data must be sufficient to permit the preparation of research questions specific to the site type and each context it represents that are addressed through data recovery. Phase II testing also considers whether the most significant portion of the site extends outside the APE and would not be impacted according to the existing design.

Phase II investigations open larger, more contiguous areas of the site than Phase IB, to define the nature and integrity of the archaeological deposits and to test and analyze selected features found. Investigations should be sufficient to document the significance of the site. Phase II testing usually involves a combination of .5 X .5 m unit shovel-testing and 1 X 1m or larger excavations, potentially extended by other forms of testing such as remote sensing such as GPR, resistivity or magnetometer surveys. The placement of units depends on the nature and distribution of deposits. Shovel-testing at 4-m intervals within the identified site area more closely defines the locations of artifact clustering and overall distribution, feature distribution, and previously approximated boundaries and delineates the stratigraphy across the site. The hand excavation of 1 X 1 m units and 1 X 2 m trenches investigates the range of artifact types, numbers and proportion of types, samples features, and defines the stratigraphy. It examines vertical site boundaries and site structure. While systematic arrays of shovel tests play an important role in locating features and defining stratigraphy at the location of artifact finds, it may not sufficiently characterize features, adequately document complex stratigraphy, or place them in relation to visible remains as the larger units do. The increased artifact sampling through both approaches permits more accurate site characterization including delineation of site components.

Units are excavated in 10 cm levels within their strata by troweling or shovel-skimming. Soils are screened through one-quarter inch mesh and one-eighth inch mesh in features or areas of high artifact concentrations, particularly with small artifacts such as micro-flakes or beads. Units are excavated into sterile subsoils. Define, sample, and excavate features sufficiently to identify and characterize them and to provide support for Phase III recovery. Controlled use of mechanical removal of soil may also be necessary in areas of fill. If historic artifacts are not retained, then state the reason for their disposal, for example, they composed field scatter or they existed in areas of clear disturbance. Both vertical and horizontal control should be maintained. Document all excavation units, providing profiles of at least one wall, plans of artifact concentrations and features and profiles, and photographic coverage. Collect soil, carbon, and other samples appropriate to understanding the site type and context. Provide the same level of descriptive information on field site forms as specified for Phase IB (Section IV.C). Update and complete all entries on the NH Archaeological Inventory Form(s) for the site under Phase II investigation.

Phase II investigations at Post-Contact period sites can encounter stratigraphic challenges, a large variety of features, and dense artifact deposits and often possess associations with standing buildings, structures, and ruins. The excavation strategy is often affected by these factors as well as information provided from historical research. Phase II at least partially defines the extent of foundation and other walls and their relationship to each other and to the surrounding strata; gains a sense of the interior strata and their associated deposits in building foundations; and begins to address the nature of the surrounding landscape or setting to understand the extent and complexity of the site. Sheet middens as well as discrete trash deposits should be examined in relationship to the physical and historical context in which they are

located. Phase II field investigations at Post-Contact period sites should sample sheet middens, excavated in 10 cm levels within strata, particularly in relationship to the buildings and their openings. This stratigraphic control is intended to identify the existence of chronological layering of deposits.

Post-Contact period sites can possess deep, rich, temporally homogeneous middens as well as deep, recent fill deposits. In these instances, excavation by stratigraphic levels greater than 10 cm, when the depth of the strata is known through previous phase IB testing, may expedite excavation without sacrificing significant vertical control. Excavation by stratigraphic level may also be necessary in areas of intricate stratigraphy. Carefully document the use of and reason for this method. As explained above, sheet middens are tested in 10 cm levels within strata. In Phase II, maintain 10 cm levels within the strata except for those instances noted above. This excavation strategy carefully documents the extent of each stratum and its interrelationship with other strata, features, building remains, and artifact deposition. The approach can enhance the understanding of the horizontal distribution of features, structural remains, sheet middens, and other deposits in relation to each other and standing buildings and landscapes within the same stratum. This horizontal analysis of site stratigraphy is often critical to the identification of remains of each time period represented at the site.

Data Analysis: As research proceeds, it is understood that the direction of data analysis may alter because of unanticipated data. By this stage of study, it is incumbent on the principal investigator to pursue the data analysis that best reflects the data and the context(s) to which the resources relate even though such an analysis may deviate from his/her general research interests. Another course would sacrifice increasingly scarce, nonrenewable resources.

Unless new site components are found, these analyses extend the Phase IB investigations. In Phase II, analyze the site's vertical and horizontal structure, including the soil stratigraphy across the site and the relationship of the strata to site components and their associated structural remains, features, and artifacts. Complete the basic counts of artifact categories by strata and horizontal division, for example by grid unit and/or feature, permitting the identification of artifact concentrations within them to understand the ways in which the site was used. Examine diagnostic artifacts to verify cultural affiliations and date site components. Conduct radiometric dating of pre-contact components as well as the preliminary examination of faunal remains, shells, and seeds retrieved during excavation and through flotation. And integrate environmental and documentary data with the results from the analysis of the field data. If Phase IB indicates the presence of pre-contact sites, Phase II funding should accommodate radiocarbon dating.

The distributional data derived from artifact counts should be summarized in table format and illustrated on site maps as described in Phase IB standards.

The intent of the data analysis is to address two issues: the level of site integrity and whether the data and associated features will augment the understanding of the one or more contexts to which the site relates as well as the development of the site itself. To address the first issue, the field investigations and analyses need to indicate whether materials associated with each component are or can be separated from the others and whether the horizontal distribution of features and artifacts potentially reflect variation in uses or time period of occupation across the site or later disturbance. It is also important to establish the integrity of the site relative to others through which the same questions may be addressed. The second issue examines whether the investigation of artifacts and their associated strata and features address such significant questions ranging from the structural characterization of the site type, the understanding of early building form, the use of technology, and commercial relationships to questions about diet, social status, and the roles of household members. Integrate site-specific and context data and applicable interpretations drawn in Phase I with the results of Phase II investigations. Reanalysis of these initial data in light of Phase II findings may be necessary.

All artifacts returned to the laboratory are cataloged, and the catalogue is placed in the report's appendix. Also include artifacts from Phase I that relate to the site(s) under investigation.

E. Phase III: Data Recovery

Goals of Investigation: Phase II work is intended to be sufficiently thorough to determine the quantity and quality of data contained within the affected portion of the site. However, sampling does not always provide an accurate reflection of these elements. As a result, Phase III excavation may not locate the kinds of data necessary to address all the questions posed in the research design, and unanticipated data may provide material for other research questions. When ongoing excavations encounter this situation, the principal investigator should immediately notify the federal agency, NHDHR and applicant about necessary modification of the research design.

As noted for previous phases, a principle investigator with 36 CFR 61 qualifications in the appropriate areas of specialization for the site under investigation must closely supervise research, field investigations, data analysis, and report preparation. Phase III data recovery often involves consultants with specialized training. List the types of specialists, their training, and their role in the proposal for the Phase III investigations.

Environmental Context: If the context has not been adequately addressed in Phase II, finish the necessary investigations. A detailed statement of the environmental context is placed in the Phase III report. The following types of information should generally be included: geology, glacial history, hydrology, physiography/geomorphology, soils, climate, flora, and fauna and the ways in which the ecology of the area has altered through time, focusing on the period of site occupation. Also describe the past and current land use/landscaping patterns and describe the existing cultural landscape/setting, identifying past and recent modifications as they relate to the significance and condition of the site under examination.

Site Specific and Contextual Research: Research depends in part on the research questions addressed by Phase III investigations. The Phase III report includes a concise description of the cultural contexts (See Appendix C), relevant site types, and site specific information related to the site under investigation and its setting. Also incorporate data relevant to the subject site gained from Phase IA/B-II reports completed for the project. It is through the comparative and contextual research that data from the site are given broader meaning and through it the site achieves its significance. Thus, this information is critical to the Phase III report.

The current status of research as it applies to the research questions should be summarized in the research design and provided in detail in the Phase III report. Phase III investigations include a comprehensive review of the comparable sites, including published and unpublished reports; in some cases, continued interviews with local landowners, avocational archaeologists, local and regional archaeologists and specialists; and examination of related collections in public and private ownership that enhance the understanding of the subject site and research questions.

Phase III investigations on Post-Contact period sites need to incorporate relevant documentary information such as newspapers, federal and state censuses, company records as well as diaries, wills, probate records, photographic records and similar sources of information. Public and private archives should be consulted, especially local historical societies.

This detailed research needs to focus on the associated contexts and related site types, comparable sites in the region, a history of the site's development, and the research questions. This research is presented in

the Phase III report.

Field Investigations: The field methods and kind of data sought for data recovery are detailed in the research design. Investigation goals in Phase III include confirming and carefully documenting site structure vertically and horizontally to understand the interrelationship of the features, strata, and artifacts of each component and determining their temporal and contextual relationship as well as addressing the research questions.

The mechanical removal of soils is limited to the removal of recent fill and overburden identified as sterile during previous testing. Where environmental circumstances permit and when intensive excavation has sufficiently sampled the site, mechanical stripping of plowzone may expose additional features within the area of impact, permitting a more extensive investigation. Areas of the site extending beyond the project should be protected from stripping, mapped, and set aside as a protected area if possible. Depending on site content and research design, Phase III likely involves the collection of soil samples for flotation and analysis of botanical and faunal remains, the examination of soil chemistry, and the collection of radiocarbon samples. Record keeping for the field investigations follows a standardized field site form and level of detail as noted under previous sections.

Data Analysis: Analysis should examine and integrate the different forms of data collected during data recovery and those of earlier phases that relate to the site under investigation as well as those gained through comparative analysis with parallel sites within the region and other contextual information. The focus of the qualitative and quantitative analysis that is required to understand the artifact assemblage within its physical context will vary depending on the research questions being addressed, the site type, and the cultural context(s) to which it relates. The analysis typically includes, but is not limited to, the correlation of soil stratigraphy with the horizontal and vertical distribution of artifacts, features, and structural remains within and among the site's components; the dating of strata through radiometric and other methods; the study of the soil composition and an understanding of the past environmental contexts of the site and the significance of these variables, detailed lithic and ceramic analyses, high magnification use-wear analysis, detailed botanical and faunal analyses and detailed analyses of specific artifact types often involving the examination of other sources including other related site collections.; Although the research design specifies how the analysis proceeds, unanticipated data should also receive consideration and some anticipated data may not be recovered. Again, changes in analytical strategy are confirmed with NHDHR and explained in the report in the statement of method.

F. Monitoring

Monitoring is not a substitute for phased investigations and frequently does not provide the best circumstances for documentation. Under the conditions of monitoring, it is often difficult to identify archaeological deposits. The archaeologist often has limited time to investigate deposits whose significance may not be well established. However, there are circumstances under which monitoring by a 36CFR61 qualified archaeologist with qualifications in the needed areas of expertise are warranted: 1) locations where previous testing has failed to identify archaeological deposits in an area generally associated with high archaeological sensitivity and 2) areas that are not reasonably accessible to investigation prior to excavation for construction, for example in urban areas as noted above or under roadways and parking structures. Time must be set aside during the construction to investigate and document such deposits, resulting in scheduled work delays. Sometimes, construction can be sequenced so that work is shifted to other areas during excavation.

The approach to field investigations will partially be dictated by the type of construction project. In this situation, it is particularly important to understand what may potentially be found. Map the area prior to

construction. When possible, provide profiles and plans of the monitoring situation, describe soils and structural remains, and, as closely as possible, provide the vertical and horizontal context in which the artifacts and features are located. Conduct analyses sufficient to interpret the archaeological deposit commensurate with the find and field effort. Prepare the report following guidelines applicable to the Phase IB to III level, depending on the significance of the find. Address each section of the report in a manner that informs the reader of the retrieved site elements.

G. Urban Archaeology

In urban archaeology, access to archaeological deposits is often limited by paved roads, parking lots, or buildings. As a consequence, a typical phased investigation generally is impracticable. The Phase I effort often focuses on an intensive literature search, the completion of some property-specific research, and the development of associated contexts generally prepared for the Phase I-II levels. Depending on the nature of the area, soil coring and excavation of judgmentally-placed test units provides information about level of disturbance and soil sequences. If possible, conduct systematic, Phase IB investigations in open, accessible, archaeologically sensitive areas. Because time frames in these circumstances are often short, a Phase II may need to immediately follow the Phase IB or be combined with it. Much of the testing is likely to occur in monitoring situations during short periods when access is provided for the mechanical removal of hard surfaces, structures, buildings, or upper soil strata, presenting the need for rapid recovery of information prior to construction. Consultation with both federal agency and NHDHR continues in this period to address issues of site significance and reach consensus concerning the most appropriate approach to retrieve sufficient data that address criterion D issues. The agency and archaeologist should develop a protocol to assess the danger of hazardous materials often encountered in urban situations.

H. Maritime Archaeology

Marine archaeology is the discipline of archaeology that studies human interaction with the ocean, lakes, rivers and submerged landscapes through the study of associated physical remains including ships and other watercraft, shore side facilities including wharfs and piers, cargoes, human remains and other features representing human activity. Marine archaeology also involves the study of now submerged landscapes that may have been dry land in earlier times.

Professional Qualifications: Principal investigators for marine archaeological projects must meet the minimum standards presented in 36 CFR 61 and previously detailed in section III of this document. Archaeologists specializing in submerged Post-contact nautical resources will possess at least one year's experience in the study of such resources along the Atlantic seaboard, working in lakes, rivers, and/or coastal areas. Principal investigators for marine archaeological projects involving inundated landscapes that exhibit sensitivity for the occurrence of Pre-contact archaeological resources will possess at a minimum the same level of experience as those investigating similar terrestrial resources.

A project or supervisory archaeologist working under the direction of the principal investigator will possess a total of at least a bachelor's degree and five years of field experience, including one year of supervision along the Atlantic seaboard for submerged archaeological resources.

Marine Archaeological Survey: The methodology for archaeological investigation described is intended to establish the minimally acceptable standards for the discovery of potential underwater archaeological resources in the waters of New Hampshire. A phased survey methodology should be utilized that follows the same sequence and has the same investigative goals as previously described in section IV of this document. However, given the high variability of the marine environment, nature of submerged cultural

resources, and anticipated project impacts, modifications to these standards may be made in consultation with NHDHR where adherence may not be feasible.

- A. Pre-field Research: As with terrestrial archaeological investigations, environmental research for marine archaeological surveys should be conducted to develop context for both the existing and past physical marine setting. Data should be provided on all aspects of the environmental context that may affect the project area's sensitivity for submerged cultural resources. This should include information on the area's geology, glacial history, and geomorphology, paying particular attention to sea level and shoreline changes, as well as changes to the course of rivers.

Literature searches should identify known archaeological sites within and adjacent to the project area. In addition to consultation of site files, archaeological reports and other records at the NHDHR, research should include the use of public shipwreck databases, such as the Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS), nautical charts, newspaper archives, local historical society collections, and consultation with local experts and persons possessing expert knowledge about the environment, history, and prehistory of the project area.

- B. Field Survey - Remote Sensing/Geophysical Investigation: When consultation with NHDHR determines feasibility, a remote sensing field survey is required. Such survey allows for a non-invasive inspection of the project area focusing on its natural characteristics and providing the ability to locate objects, vessels, or features of potential Pre- and or Post-contact period significance. Where water depths allow, marine remote sensing surveys conducted in New Hampshire waters should incorporate the use of marine magnetometer, side scan sonar, and sub-bottom profiler. Requirements to ensure optimum data acquisition and adequate survey area coverage are specified in Appendix F of this document.
- C. Visual Survey: The visual survey and documentation of the project area provides in situ inspections to validate assessments, characterize conditions, and identify potential cultural resource targets. Visual surveys can include the following non-invasive techniques:
 - 1. Walkover/Swimover: Inspection from the surface of the project area to characterize conditions and assess potential cultural remains.
 - 2. Diving: In environments where the site is wholly submerged at all tides and it is safe to do so, SCUBA may be employed so that the inspecting body may view the site directly characterizing the conditions of any cultural materials as well as the project area in general.
 - 3. Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV)/Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV): Under the supervision of an archaeologist and operation of a qualified ROV/AUV Pilot, visual inspections using ROVs and AUVs may be used to provide an effective alternative to diving for the purpose of identifying, characterizing, and assessing potential cultural targets.
 - 4. Vibracore or Borehole Survey: Vibracore/borehole surveys may be undertaken to provide a detailed profile of the project area stratigraphy. The samples are intended

provide direct analysis of conditions viewed via sub-bottom profiler. The cores can provide insight into the past and present geologic, sedimentological, and climatological conditions of the project area as well as in determining the presence and integrity of paleosols.

Excavation, Artifact Recovery, Preservation: The results gathered from the non-invasive and sediment sampling surveys must be reported to NHDHR prior to moving to the next level of investigation. On the basis of those reports, decisions will be made regarding site excavation, artifact retrieval, conservation, and preservation if any cultural materials are present. Artifacts should not be collected during the survey phase of the investigation. Decisions regarding object recovery and/or excavations will be made through consultations with the lead federal agency, if applicable, and the NHDHR. Methods and approach will be established at that time.

I. Cemeteries

Both archaeologists and architectural historians examine cemeteries. The architectural historian addresses the design elements of the cemetery and the historical importance of the individuals buried within under National Register criteria C and B respectively and criterion exception D.

The archaeologist's role is twofold. For the visible portion of the cemetery, questions addressed under Criterion D consider whether it holds sufficient data in the arrangement and interrelationship of graves, stone design, and epitaphs, etc. to provide significant information about the community and/or families it contains. Thus, consider the cemetery's potential to provide social-cultural information about the adjacent community and family composition. For family cemeteries, the issues may also include the archaeological significance of the remains within an associated property. A minimum archaeological inventory form with sketch map, location map, and photographs would clearly establish its location as a control for design. In addition, the archaeologist must consider the probability of unmarked burials associated with the cemetery occurring in the project area. Determine the likelihood of burials occurring outside a boundary wall or generally accepted boundary and in the project area (see also Section VIII.A). RSA 289:3 III directs that there should be no construction activities occurring within 25 feet of a known cemetery or burial ground or individual grave not occurring within a bounded cemetery or burial ground. If the potential for impact is minimal, such as minor grading activities, then monitoring during construction may be sufficient. Contact the State Archaeologist for further discussion.

V. Reporting Standards and Requirements

Each report should stand on its own, containing the information necessary to understand the resource under investigation. If a Phase IB report, for example, requires information from the environmental context or historical context that is in the Phase IA report, then summarize it or restate it in a manner that assists the interpretation of resources identified in the Phase IB. Simply referencing the reader to a section in the Phase IA report often loses the interpretive value because it was not prepared to convey information about the specific resources under discussion. The context needs to be tied to the local history and the resources. Do not include information from the Phase IA report that is not relevant to the increasingly focused investigations of later phases.

All report submittals must be accompanied by an electronic PDF version of the full report and bibliography form. If available, include GIS shapefiles of the survey area as well. Acceptable media includes encrypted CD, DVD, or USB flash drive. Clients or consultants may upload reports and

bibliography forms to the State of NH's secure FTP site. Contact the Records Coordinator for instructions on using the FTP site.

A. Bibliography Submission Form and Short Form

The NHDHR has developed a "Bibliography Form" page (see Appendix A) which is submitted with but not in the report. This information updates NHDHR new listing of New Hampshire reports of investigations.

In an attempt to streamline survey reporting requirements the NHDHR has altered the Phase IA archaeology survey report requirements for projects that are determined to possess no archaeological sensitivity. If a Phase IA survey does not result in the identification of any archaeological sites or areas of archaeological sensitivity within the project area, a Phase IA "Short Report" can be used as a substitute for a full Phase IA Report. The Short Report form has been grouped with the Bibliography Form to eliminate redundancy between the Short Report and Bibliography Form submissions (see Report Requirement Chart Appendix B).

Please note that if the project proponents decide to abandon the project after a IB Survey recommendation, a IA Short Report must be submitted to the NHDHR.

B. Report Format

All reports will vary according to phases completed.

Title Page:

Provide project name, the phase, a more descriptive report title, notation as to draft or final, the project sponsors, the principal investigator and other report preparers, company name, address, and month and date of the report submission

Abstract:

Note the project name with a brief description of the project; identify the project sponsor and regulatory/lead agency; describe the project area and survey area; provide the dates of investigation and report completion; briefly indicate the methods of study; summarize the investigations and results; note problems encountered by the study; and provide recommendations for further study needs. Prepare the abstract for the general reader.

Table of Contents:

Include report sections, appendices, list of figures with map, drawings, sections, and photographs, etc., and list of tables. Number all pages so these items can be readily found.

Introduction: Identify the project sponsor(s), the laws requiring the investigation, usually either Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its accompanying regulations: 36 CFR 800 and/or RSA 227; the lead federal or state agency; the project name, the project description including location, general project boundaries and size, the nature of the construction and anticipated impacts; a summary of the purpose and scope of the archaeological study and notation of previous archaeological or related studies for the subject project; and the boundaries of and amount of area in the archaeological APE. Identify the principal investigator, project archaeologist, and all other staff participants and consultants and their roles, and other contributors. Note the field investigation dates and date of report completion.

Method Statement:

The phases of archaeological investigation have three broad components in addition to the development of the scope of work and report preparation: research, field investigations, and data analysis. In the introduction to this section, detail the scope of work as an introduction to the method statement in each component of work. In Phase III reports, the methods section details the research design. Place a copy in the appendix.

For the research component, describe the repositories visited and the types of resources examined for the literature search and background information. Indicate the area covered for the examination of site data in the archaeological files and provide the basis of selection, for example an arbitrary radius, sites adjacent to a specific body of water, etc.

For the field investigations component, provide a detailed description of the field methods employed in the investigations, including the sampling strategy; the number, types, size, and distribution of tests; the strata removed and the average depth of the test units; and screening of soils. Note areas covered by pedestrian and other non-intrusive survey. If the testing varies from standard practice, indicate the reason and locations where this deviation occurred. Indicate whether materials were discarded in the field and the way in which they were recorded. Show these strategies on the project map. Describe the collection of samples. Include the amount collected and the location of samples for flotation. Provide the location of carbon samples. Indicate any problems encountered and approaches to their resolution.

For the analysis component, describe in detail the methods of data analyses and of the integration of field data and research, and interpretation. Specialists contributing to the study also provide a statement of their analytical methods. Describe how artifacts were processed, catalogued, labeled, and prepared for curation. Indicate the method by which individual artifacts were analyzed. Identify the temporary and permanent repositories of artifacts, field notes, other field data, and associated project materials and reports.

Environmental Context:

Describe the existing geology, glacial history, hydrology, physiography/geomorphology, soils, climate, flora, and fauna and the ways in which the ecology of the area has altered through time, focusing on the potential or known periods of site occupation. Include the past and current land use/landscaping patterns and ground visibility.

Cultural Context:

Provide the results of the literature search, which gives the status of the research in the area. This section characterizes known Pre and Post-Contact Period sites within and adjacent to the project area, discusses contexts and site types associated with identified or potential sites in the APE, presents the results of comparative research, and discusses the specific Pre and Post-Contact period development of the APE. The NHDHR has developed a list of contexts and maintains supporting data for some of these (Appendix C). During the Phase IA, this section presents the potential resources and those identified through the literature search, in and near the project area and in later phases provides data related to sites identified in the APE. Make this section specific to the project area and its immediate region that is informed by the more, interpretive general data rather than providing boilerplate text that is applicable to most of the state.

Results of Field Investigations:

Provide a detailed discussion of the results of the field investigation and analysis. In Phase IA, this

section presents the data on which assignment of sensitivity is made. If no sensitivity is assessed then complete the Short Form and submit to the NHDHR. The sensitivity assessment would include a discussion of visible features, the results of soil coring and limited testing and locate visible ground disturbances. After Phase IA, these discussions provide a description of subsurface investigations including an analysis of the soil stratigraphy and any associated cultural materials, features, and artifacts of identified sites. The results of the investigations are shown on the project maps. Tables and maps showing the distribution and counts of classes of artifacts are included for sites with significant numbers of artifacts. At the Phase IB level, provide an approximate definition of site boundaries based on artifact and features present. Identify these boundaries more closely in relation to the project area at the Phase II level. Site interpretations initiated in Phase IB become more refined as investigations proceed. Indicate any areas within the APE that remain un-surveyed and state the reasons.

Artifact Analysis:

In Phases IB and many Phase II investigations, the characterization of artifacts is usually placed in the field investigations section in the discussion of artifact distributions in each level and of the features within each site component or site location. However, in some Phase II and in Phase III reports, a separate discussion frequently analyzes significant artifact types that date and characterize the activities at the site and address research question, for example classes of lithics or ceramics as well as faunal and floral material. It may contain the results of archival research on the manufacture of a class of historic artifacts. While the reports of specialists may be placed in an appendix, the interpretation of the site is usually also best served by integrating that discussion into the body of the report when their contribution is not ancillary to, but an essential part of the study. These artifact analyses are informed by maps and tables illustrating the counts and distributions of classes of significant artifacts across the site. The conclusions from this discussion are then integrated with the other site and research data in the site interpretation section below.

Comparative Analysis:

Phase II and III reports contain detailed discussions about sites that are comparable in cultural affiliation, period, function, and/or structure and often occur within the region. Include such information as name, number, location, a USGS map providing the location, its environmental setting, cultural and functional associations, period of occupation, and significant site structure and individual elements, for example specific features and artifact types, as they compare to the subject site. The section includes a discussion of their physical integrity and incorporates relevant data about the context(s) and site type as they relate to the site under investigation. A discussion addressing integrity in comparison to the subject site is an important part of the significance discussion.

Site Interpretations:

In many Phase II and Phase III reports, a section is dedicated to interpretation. This section integrates all the research efforts, including information gathered from the historical research about the site, its associated contexts, and site types; the comparative site analysis; data from the field investigations; artifact distribution studies and analyses; specialized studies on specific classes of artifacts and organic and other materials; and aboveground elements, etc.

Statement of Significance:

The Phase II report contains the statement of site significance. Four main elements compose this statement: (1) historical/cultural context and site type; (2) relationship to comparable sites; (3) site integrity; and (4) eligibility under National Register criterion D, the ability to address significant specific research questions through data recovery. Note that site significance can be based on other National Register criterion, therefore not necessarily gaining significance for the data that may be recovered. A

site may gain significance for its cultural/religious associations under criterion A. If significance is found, indicate whether it is appropriately mitigated for the loss of significant data through data recovery, or whether the site possesses such a high quality of data that it should be saved for future research or has significance through its associative values with Pre-Contact Period or other ethnic groups that it merits preservation in place.

Summary and Recommendations:

Summarize the study including the extent and nature of the project, the components of the investigations, and the findings of the research and field investigations in a logical manner that will facilitate the presentation and justifications of recommendations about the absence of site significance or the need for additional investigations. If the goals in the proposal could not be met, indicate the reason and solutions to resolve the issue. If further study is appropriate, provide and explain specific and detailed recommendations so that additional investigations are unnecessary to initiate the next phase of investigations. In Phase IA, assess the archaeological sensitivity and visible or documented levels of disturbance within the APE, clearly explaining why a Phase IB study is or is not necessary. If sensitivity is not assigned to the project area, then the Bibliography/Short Form should be completed. In the Phase IB report, clearly identify a testing strategy that will enable the Phase II to address site significance. Delineate the location and form of testing, the size of the units, the types of samples, and the areas of contextual, site specific, and comparative research. Describe the types of analyses that should occur. The Phase II report must include sufficiently detailed recommendations to prepare a Phase III research design if the site is significant. If it is significant for its associative values or for future research, then recommendations should also discuss stabilization and preservation in place options.

Bibliography:

Include all the resources and interviews consulted during the study. For manuscripts, also identify the repository. Follow the American Antiquity format. Integrate historic maps into the body of the bibliography, listing them by map maker/author or publisher, for example, Hurd, D.H. & Co., the 1892 series of reprints. Without publisher or author, then they are usually listed as anonymous. If map analysis is a significant portion of the investigation, the maps may also be listed separately by date. Provide citations in the body of the report to bibliographic entries with page number, if possible, in the parenthetical format.

Illustrations:

All USGS maps, historic maps, site maps and drawings are clear and produced at a legible scale. Place a north arrow, scale, date, author, caption, and key if needed clearly explaining features illustrated on the map. All photographs are captioned to include a locational description and direction of view; number all figures and maps for reference in the text. Additional information can include:

- 1) Include a small scale vicinity map illustrating and naming nearby town boundaries, any adjacent communities, waterways, roads, and other natural and cultural features that show the locus of the project area and the significant features of its current physical context. A small inset map can show the project's location in the state.
- 2) In Phase IB through III, if land ownership boundaries gain importance in the development of the historical context, inclusion of relevant sections of the tax map(s) may be helpful.
- 3) Illustrate the project area and survey area accurately on an appropriately scaled map, and show the location of adjacent known sites discussed in the text. Intended to assist in the interpretation of sensitivity, the area examined during the initial literature search should be based as much on parallel

environments in the locale or on the historical context as on a specific radius such as 5 km.

4) For Phases II and III, locate sites identified for comparative purposes on one or more maps to illustrate their physical context. Other locational maps may be necessary to adequately display the natural and cultural setting under investigation.

5) Typical data on maps would include, for example, the datum of a grid system, survey techniques including areas covered with pedestrian survey, areas examined by remote sensing, the grid established for subsurface testing, the location of test and excavation units, backhoe trenching, areas of any stripping in Phase III, the location of artifact clusters and features, and other findings. In Phase IA reports, show the areas of disturbance as well as sensitivity. Delineate provisional site boundaries within the project area on Phase IB project maps, and establish these boundaries on Phase II project maps.

6) On Phase IB and II site or project plans, the inclusion of a count of significant artifact types or total artifacts per unit of excavation assists in the understanding of artifact distribution.

7) Incorporate copies of historic maps, photographs, and other historic illustrations in the report which permit the reader to better understand the historical development of the project area. Identify the area of interest.

8) Include current photographic views showing the overall APE when they provide useful information about the physical characteristics and levels of disturbance of the project area. Also include as appropriate photographs of landscape features; buildings, structures, and their remains; site locations; profiles; diagnostic artifacts; and comparative collections. When using contemporary aerial imagery from online sources include the source and date when the images was acquired.

9) In phases IB through Phase III, tables in addition to the catalogue can effectively summarize the distributions of significant artifact categories to support interpretations and recommendations.

Appendices:

Include a detailed artifact catalogue, NHDHR archaeological inventory forms or revised inventory forms, and research design for Phase III in appendices to the report. Always include an extra, unbound copy of the site form for transmittal to NHDHR. Studies by specialist such as the faunal analysis are a significant section of the study. If it is submitted as an appendix, the method, results, and interpretations must be integrated into the report.

Recipients and Number of Copies:

The number of required report copies varies according to the clients involved. Minimally, two hard copies are provided to the client with instructions on sending one original bound color copy to the NHDHR. Remember that the information in these volumes is confidential (see RSA 227-C:11). Any other requests for copies need to be discussed with the NHDHR.

More detailed notations for some sections of the report for each phase follow.

C. Phase IA Report

Methods Statement: Describe the types of resources examined. Identify the area covered for the literature search and known sites. Describe and illustrate on the project map the area covered by the pedestrian survey. State the reason any portions of the APE were not covered by pedestrian survey.

Environmental Context: Provide the environmental context as described in the report format. An understanding of environmental changes in the area is critical to understanding the Native American land use. A careful description of the current landscape, land use patterns, and potential disturbance is essential to understanding archaeological sensitivity.

Cultural Context: The narrative places the development of the project area within its Pre- or Post-Contact Period framework, orienting the discussion towards known and potential resources in the locale. Provide the Smithsonian number, citations to the identified sites, and location on an accompanying map, which also shows the APE. In the discussion, identify the contexts to which known and potential sites may relate, incorporating references specific to the development of the area. Because specific sites are not often identified in this phase, extensive development of specific contexts is generally not warranted except in urban settings. If sites identified in the literature search are thought to occur within or immediately adjacent to the APE, then more extensive discussion of the context is warranted.

Results of Investigations and Interpretations: Describe the findings of the pedestrian survey, soil coring, remote sensing, and any subsurface testing. Document the physiography of the APE and cultural landscape features; delineate aboveground remains, surface finds, and known sites; and describe the soil stratigraphy, artifacts, and features found if subsurface testing is undertaken. Indicate whether previously identified sites appear to be intact. Include an artifact catalogue in the appendix. Note locations unlikely to contain archaeological sites, for example excessive slopes. Carefully delineate areas of disturbance and document the reasons for these findings. Cite the sources that provide this information.

Recommendations: Identify archaeologically sensitive areas, providing a clear reason for recommendations, for example site density in the area, known sites within and adjacent to the APE, visible remains, and favorable environmental parameters. If further Phase IB survey is recommended, then carefully delineate the areas and approaches to survey. Discuss areas, for example foundations or trash deposits that may require a different approach from the 8-meter interval testing. Note where there is a potential for deeply buried sites and recommend the testing approach. If no further survey is recommended in some portions of the project area, delineate the areas on the project map and summarize the reason for the absence of sensitivity.

Bibliography: Place all references including oral interviews with person's name, place of residence, and date of interview; map references; and manuscript collections with repository in the bibliography. Provide citations with page numbers, where possible, to statements in the text.

Illustrations: See report format above.

Appendices: If any units were excavated that produced artifacts or the pedestrian survey recovered artifacts, include a catalogue in the appendix. Also include minimum or revised archaeological inventory forms. See report format for additional examples.

D. Phase IB Report

Method Statement: Describe the repositories visited and the types of resources examined for the development of site-specific information and the examination of related contexts and site types. For testing at Post-Contact period sites or deeply buried sites, note any deviations from the Phase IB, 8-meter testing approach and explain the goal of this testing. Adequate testing of Post-Contact period sites often requires the use of judgmentally placed units to understand, for example, the extent of foundation walls

and the relationship of foundation walls to the surrounding stratigraphy, the content of depressions, and the location of trash deposits in relationship to a building. Recall that testing outside the APE to approximate site boundaries need not follow the 4 m interval. In these instances, state what method was utilized. If the site appears to be extensive, for example those that ring Lake Massabesic, then indicate that and state how far outside the APE testing did extend.

Environmental Contexts: Include a statement about the past and present environmental context primarily drawn from the Phase IA and IB reports. Focus additional research on the periods encompassing the cultural remains identified during testing.

Cultural Context: Provide property and site-specific information gathered about the project area both in the Phase IA and IB reports that relate to identified visible and buried resources. Always clearly tie the contexts to the property and sites under investigation. For all sites, incorporate into the discussion known sites and collections in the area that have parallel affiliations to the resources under study. This approach will assist in understanding the potential significance of such a site, in developing a testing strategy, and in interpreting exposed features and artifact remains.

Results of Field Investigations: The description of the results of Phase IB field testing usually states the way in which testing varied across the APE, provides an overview of the location of negative and positive units and their contents, and indicates the manner in which these finds relate to visible natural and cultural surface features. Discuss deviations from the 8 m-interval testing and excavation by 10 cm levels within natural or cultural strata, for example, deep testing or the use of a backhoe to remove recent fill from the interior of a foundation. Note the use of the 2 m arrays at positive finds to establish the existence of sites and estimate site boundaries. Describe the results of any supplementary testing, for example remote sensing.

Discuss in a preliminary fashion the significant horizontal or vertical variations in artifact function and date and the ways these deposits relate to features or building remains at the site. Provide the average depth of testing. If sterile soil is not reached, indicate why. Begin to link strata horizontally across test units through characterization of strata and artifact contents.

The Phase IB report provides an approximate definition of site boundaries indicating where and to what extent Pre-Contact Period sites extend beyond the limits of the project area, and by conveying the approximate site boundary. Where Post-Contact period sites extend beyond the project area, provide a description and mapping of exposed features of the site. Also indicate the approximate vertical extent of the site in the APE as a distance below surface depth. The artifact catalogue presents information sequentially by test unit, strata and level. Summarize the distribution of significant artifact types on site/project maps by areas of artifact concentrations, for example by feature or unit.

Summary and Recommendations: Conclusions for field investigations includes identifying areas of positive finds and potential sites, provide approximate horizontal and, if possible, vertical boundaries of these areas, the types of features, if identified, summary characterization of the artifacts, artifact scatters, and associated aboveground remains and standing resources to interpret the findings. The result of these analyses begin to identify the number and horizontal and vertical distribution of site components, the cultural/historical associations and time frame through the analysis of diagnostic artifacts, and the site type or function. The Phase IB investigations also eliminate portions of the APE from future testing through negative evidence and identification of significant disturbance.

Clearly indicate whether Phase II testing is necessary, providing the reasons for further investigations based on the results of the Phase IB investigation. Provide clear direction for necessary research and

delineate the archaeological testing strategy and area and approach to artifact analysis to determine more precisely the vertical and horizontal site extent in the APE, site components, cultural associations, functions, and significance. When Phase IB investigations locate archaeological deposits project managers may decide to redesign the undertaking to avoid impacts to the identified site. If avoidance occurs then the significance determination may not be pursued, clearly delineate the placement of construction fencing to protect the site near its boundary adjacent to the project and recommend other treatments to protect the site.

Illustrations: See report format above.

E. Phase II Report

The Phase II report presents detailed site data sufficient to evaluate the significance of the site under investigation. For each section of the report, incorporate the relevant research and findings of Phase I that relate to the site under investigation into the Phase II report. The study needs to stand on its own as a single document.

Method Statement: Indicate which contexts and site types are being developed further to address site significance. Describe the repositories visited and the types of resources examined to gain these data, site-specific information, and comparative research needed to identify parallel sites for both interpretation and for assessment of site significance. Address any analytical techniques used to summarize these data. Provide the overall approach to field investigations and the goals of the testing/recording strategies: the number and size of units; the testing strategy employed in their placement; description of the strata and average depth of testing; the square meters tested as opposed to the square meters of the site both for the total site and within the project area; the method of testing the features with the number excavated and the number preserved and mapped in plan; the approach to analysis of artifacts and integration of this information into site interpretation; the use of any special analyses; and the location of temporary and permanent data curation.

Environmental Context: As in the earlier phases, include a statement about the past and present environmental context, focusing on the aspects of the physical environment significant to the periods, cultural associations, and functions of the identified site.

Cultural Context: Continue to develop the Pre- and Post-Contact Period contexts that provide the necessary thematic overview, time frame, and spatial extent to understand the role of the site(s) in the broader local or regional historical/cultural framework. Also, delineate the existing understanding of the resource type that the site represents and the ways in which the type and potentially the site relate to and illuminates the context. This approach assists in the understanding of the range of characteristics of the site type; the definition of the relationship of this site type to other comparable sites that represent it; related site types in the locale or region associated with the same context. This understanding is an important component of the evaluation of site significance.

Thus, for the Phase II report, develop the context(s) and site types related to the Pre- and Post-Contact Period sites under investigation and provide the site-specific, background information, clearly tying this information to the archaeological deposits and related aboveground remains/structures at Post-Contact Period sites.

Results of Field Investigations: Provide a detailed description of the findings of field investigations organized by functionally/temporally related features and any associated building/landscape remains.

Incorporate data from the site recorded in the Phase IB report to convey a comprehensive understanding of the site. During Phase II, the site undergoes a broader, horizontal investigation. For each identified site relate the cluster of artifact concentrations and features or each component of the site under investigation, characterize the typical stratigraphy, incorporating a detailed description of the associated artifacts and sampled features. Illustrate the stratigraphy in unit profile drawings and provide plans and section drawings of excavated features. Trace the strata horizontally across the site as testing permits. Inter-relate the strata and features and any building remains vertically and horizontally within site components. As in Phase IB, provide a summary of significant artifact densities by, for example, material and technology, functional class, or stylistic type for each site component in tables and/or on site maps as well as describing them in the text. Provide information from special analyses such as carbon dates and results of floral and faunal analyses. Through an analysis of each site component, discuss cultural affiliation, dates of occupation, and site function. Establish the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site within the project area, supporting the discussion through the distribution analysis presented above.

At Post-Contact Period sites or components, provide complete descriptions of associated building/landscape remains, incorporating information from Phase I. Illustrate the relationship in plan view. Inter-relate the strata and features with standing building and their remains vertically and horizontally within site components. Integrate the historical data in interpretive statements about each discrete unit/component of the site, characterizing it, if possible, temporally, functionally, and through ownership. Also, discuss the specific history of the site as a whole as it is known with episodes of building, replacement, demolition, filling, and dumping.

Comparative Site Analysis: Summarizing from the context section, relate the site to its context(s) and characterize its site type to discuss comparable sites and their integrity, if known, and provide the basis on which to evaluate the site's significance. Present sufficient background information from comparable Pre-Contact Period or Post-Contact Period sites to establish site significance in the next section. From data available in the NHDHR site files, site reports, and other research, include in the discussion site location, environmental setting, approximate size, cultural associations, periods of occupation, a brief description of relevant features and artifacts, and site integrity. Provide site location on USGS maps. This comparative study indicates the relationship of the subject site in its larger cultural system or the pattern of activity, the significance of the context and site type, their representation in the state, and comparative site integrity. The comparative analysis, which offers a broader view of the property type, helps to isolate and provide a more detailed understanding of the important characteristics of subject property and the research questions its investigation would address.

Statement of Site Significance (Determination of Eligibility [DOE]): The Phase II report provides an evaluation of site significance. The statement concisely summarizes the methods and findings of the research, notes significant characteristics of the environmental setting, concisely describes associated cultural context(s) and site type(s), discusses the level of site integrity and its comparison to similar sites noted in the contextual discussion, provides a statement of site eligibility for the National Register, and substantiates the level of significance, whether at the local, state, or national level based on the comparative analysis. The discussion of National Register criteria, which is commonly criterion D or significance for the information that the site contains, includes carefully framed research questions. Site preservation-in-place occurs when the site is of such importance that it is preserved for future research or it gains eligibility for its associative values under criterion A.

For this section, develop explicit research questions that adequately address the data-potential of the site through a Phase III data recovery. Provide a detailed discussion and substantiate these statements with known data from this site and the site comparison provided above. Additionally, provide the approach to

research, field investigations, and data analyses that would permit the recovery of sufficient data to address these questions. Comparative site research not only supports the significance of the site by establishing its comparative integrity but is often an important component of Phase III investigations because the comparative studies enhance the understanding of a synchronic cultural pattern or change in that pattern by the examination of a larger universe.

Summary and Recommendations (Treatment): Summarize the findings in part so that they assist the description of potential direct and indirect project impacts to National Register eligible sites and to those sites that require supplemental investigations. Provide clear recommendations for future site treatment and provide supporting statements.

Regulation 36 CFR 800.5 considers the destruction of archaeological sites by project impacts to be an adverse effect even when mitigated by data recovery. If an archaeological site is significant primarily for its research value that will be served by its recovery through controlled excavation prior to the proposed project, the Phase II report must provide sufficient data beyond that needed to establish site significance to prepare a research design that contains the significant research questions as noted above; to identify the additional research needs to understand the site, its context, and its site type; to conduct comparative studies; to develop a specific strategy for excavation to retrieve this data and a plan for data analysis with recommendations for appropriate consultants for identification of, for example flora and faunal remains, Carbon 14 dating, and special artifact analyses and research; identify needs for additional environmental studies and analyses; and an explanation of curation needs. For Post-Contact archaeological investigations with aboveground remains, present the approach and method to the completion of studies of the historic landscape, standing buildings and structures, architectural remains, and relationship between these elements and the archaeological deposits, stating the needs for additional expertise. The Phase II report also provides suggestions to use these resources for public education and to disseminate research results to the academic community. This section of the report will also address the potential for the location of Pre-Contact Period burials, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001).

The Advisory Council for Historic Preservation published *A Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites* in 1999 (6/17) that sets forth principals to guide the treatment of significant sites. Because archaeological and historical resources are nonrenewable, preservation-in-place is usually the preferred alternative when avoidance is possible. The Advisory Council guidance also states that excavation is not the appropriate treatment for all significant sites. Appropriate treatment depends on the research significance and the presence of similar sites in the area that would provide parallel information. It also may be acceptable to expend research funds on a site possessing parallel or superior data values at another location or to bank the research funds and permit the destruction of the subject site in some circumstances. Such an approach may provide additional research and analysis time and other benefits while allowing the agency to meet its project schedule. A site may also possess value for public interpretation. This value may be enhanced or mitigated by temporary public exhibits and on-site interpretation. In its guidance, the Advisory Council also notes that some sites may possess important associative values to living Native Americans, ethnic groups, and local communities and their descendants and merit preservation-in-place. Such sites have traditional cultural, religious, or symbolic value to these groups and include burials. When sites are retained intact, they should be treated as non-renewable resources that are managed for future generations for the values they possess. The Advisory Council states that merely avoiding a site by shifting the project is not considered to be equivalent to site preservation. Protective measures during project construction includes, for example, design of a buffer between the project area and the site, temporary construction fencing,

discussion of site location and treatment during pre-construction meetings with contractors and their subcontractors, monitoring site condition during construction, and, depending on the nature of the resource, limiting and monitoring vibration during construction. Later site protection may include special plantings, soil stabilization, and other landscaping efforts and long-term protection through conservation easements or continued ownership by the federal/state agency. For the most part, covering the site with fill and constructing the project over it does not meet this spirit of this stewardship. The site is no longer accessible either to the public or for archaeological research. The site's environmental characteristics are destroyed. Depending on the depth of the deposits, construction matting for temporary impact often does not adequately protect the site because the weight and motion of the machinery may cause distortion of stratigraphy, and the removal of the matting impacts the soil layers beneath it.

F. Phase III Report

It is the purpose of data recovery to as fully characterize and analyze the data contained within the affected portion of the site as practicable through research questions. Since this investigation mitigates the loss of information at the site through project impacts, the report, in addition to addressing the research questions posed in the research design, describes, analyzes, and interprets all significant classes of recovered data including significant Pre-Contact Period and historic components and aboveground elements. It incorporates, builds upon, and/or summarizes relevant data gathered from the first three phases. Phase III data recovery reports are relatively flexible in format and content so that the significant data at the site and related properties can be adequately investigated and presented. However, Phase III reports typically contain some standard components.

Introduction: In addition to the introductory material listed under the report format, clearly present the research goals of the data recovery and the intended and real contributions of the investigations. Indicate in which areas the investigations fell short of its goals and what unanticipated studies occurred.

Method Statement: The approach to and goals of archival research, oral interviews, and comparative research; excavation, recording of aboveground features, setting and other physical data; artifact analyses, special analyses, and the treatment and curation of recovered artifacts and information; and the efforts to convey the information to the public are delineated in the research design for data recovery and presented in the report under the method statement. The discussion of archival research procedures includes the type of resources, their repositories, and the type of analyses performed on the data to incorporate these data into the study. At sites with regional ties and/or significance, research may lead to repositories outside state boundaries. Delineate field investigations applied to the recovery and recording of buried deposits, soil and carbon sampling, aboveground resources including the examination of visible remains, buildings, structures, and the associated landscapes, and comparative site analyses. Detail the procedures used to study data collected from the site including special analyses and the approach to the analysis of collections from comparable sites. Carefully explain any numerical analyses and state their goals. Describe any measures taken to conserve the artifact collections. Indicate the final disposition of the artifacts, and the date that they are placed in the repository. The discovery of unanticipated finds and their treatment as well as any other changes from the method proposed in the original research design and the reasons for those changes are also presented.

Environmental Context: As in earlier reports, summarize the locational and environmental parameters and physical setting of the site, focusing on those that are significant to the period and cultural group under study and the analysis of the data recovered under the research design. Minimally discuss the following factors: geology, soils, hydrology, physiology/geomorphology, climate, flora, fauna, current setting, and more recent changes in the physical setting, including the environmental context for the period of site occupation.

Cultural Context: This section presents and analyses contextual and site type data that provide background and thematic information and address the significance of the site as well as the site specific research gained from all three phases of study. Fully develop the associated context(s) represented by the site for the time period(s) of occupation and applicable region, incorporating studies of the related site type(s). Related archaeological work and research and associated theoretical work from the region under study and research in other disciplines may facilitate the understanding of the cultural patterns represented by the site. This information is integrated with and commonly complements the data gained from the field investigations and the artifact analyses.

Results of Field Investigations: Mitigating the loss of information, the Phase III report documents all the investigations in Phase III and incorporates information from Phase I and II studies and previous work at the site where relevant. The research design and its questions and any amendments to the design will guide the type of data presented and its method of organization. The organization of the discussion will then depend on the significant unit of study at the site. It may range from horizontal artifact concentration clusters in Pre-Contact Period studies to a focus on each buried and aboveground resource with its related features at a historic site. However it is organized, the basic data are present to permit their reanalysis at a future time. Present the field data in a clear, systematic, and thorough fashion, providing summary and interpretive tables.

To clarify the spatial organization of the site, this section of the report includes an overview of the site components and associated artifact and feature clusters and structural remains at the site; the site's stratigraphy; the number and type of units excavated; and a statement of total site size, the area of the site being impacted, and the percentage of the whole and impact areas being examined. Provide an overview of the preserved portions of the site as well.¹ For each analytical unit or component, provide detailed descriptions of its stratigraphy and the vertical and horizontal distribution of features with their associated cultural materials and artifact clusters. Describe related aboveground standing buildings, structures, visible remains and associated landscapes elements. When analyzing the archaeological remains associated with Post-Contact period sites, it is often helpful to integrate associated data gained from archival research as summary sections as long as the source of the information is clearly provided.

Artifact Analysis: Provide the results of the artifact analyses, systematically characterizing the artifact distribution across the site in each analytical/descriptive unit to clarify the site's cultural associations, functions, and periods of occupation. Present the detailed analyses of selected artifacts that address the research questions. Thus, characterize the artifact content of each feature in the context of its component. Include the results of relevant earlier analyses at the site, and present the data from the floral, fauna, radiocarbon, and chemical analyses. Note any biases created by the circumstances of the investigations that may affect distributional analyses. Report the results of the study of comparative artifact collections, relating this broader study of specific artifact types to the assemblage under investigation. Apply the results of these analyses to the interpretation of the research questions and goals of the investigation as expressed in the research design. Integrate this information into the overall interpretation of the site, refining the characterization of the site type and context. For Post-Contact period studies, it is anticipated that the interpretations also draw on and are integrated with data about the specific site history and community and era to which the site/site components belong as well as to its context and site type. It is anticipated that such an approach will in many cases highlight the complementary nature of the multiple data sets. All tables including calculations and associated texts must be checked for accuracy and be

correlate with the text and mapping. Place a detailed catalogue of artifacts from all phases of investigation at the site in an appendix.

Comparative Analysis: Comparative research provides strength and breadth to site interpretation and is an integral part of the Phase III study. For example, this study enhances the understanding of the significant similarities and differences within and between data sets, their functional associations, and their distributions across specific environmental and cultural factors. The Phase III report generally includes an examination of such sites within an appropriate region of comparison for the cultural group under study that possess comparable data to the site under study. Depending on the research questions, the comparative thread between the sites may include, for example, a shared site type or function; a body of artifacts including form, detailing, use, material, and manufacturing; common cultural period; and/or parallel building type or function. For historical archaeology, the universe of comparison may often include relevant standing buildings, structures, and landscapes as well as archaeological evidence. Associated archival information is apart of the comparative study. The report should include general information about the comparative sites such as location, environmental setting, size, period of occupation, overall function, characterization of features, and range of artifacts and other data such as faunal or plant materials as well as an analysis of the elements selected for comparison.

Site Interpretation: Integrate and interpret the data presented in the report. Address the research questions, indicating whether the results were anticipated and providing explanations for variations from the expected results. This discussion provides the periods of occupation, presents the different site components, and discusses site functions, placement of the site within its site type and context, and comparison of the site with sites sharing similar characteristics in the region. For Post-Contact period sites, carefully integrate the information gained from archival research and interviews with data gained from the analysis of buried deposits and associated artifacts and aboveground components. The strength of historical archaeology lies in the ability to combine these data in a complementary manner. Presenting them separately, fails to gain access to the full interpretive value of the data sets. Importantly, this integrative process may uncover conflicting evidence, which is noted and may lead to additional questions for future research.

Summary and Recommendations: Summarize the goals of the study and research questions, the recovery effort and analysis, and provide the significant findings and interpretations in light of these questions. Review any section of the research design that could not be addressed and any other modifications in the study and state the reasons for the changes and the associated results. State the contributions of the study to the understanding of the relevant contexts, site types, theoretical issues, and related fields. Present recommendations for further investigations. Note the research potential of any remaining portions of the site. Also note the efforts to disseminate information recovered from the site to the public.

Note these site conditions in a revised inventory form.

Illustrations: Include the illustrations listed in the report format above.

VI. Curation of Archaeological Materials and Associated Records

The Secretary of the *Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation* (Documentation Methods/Analysis) state that "...analysis of the collected information is an integral part of the documentation activity, and should be planned in the research design." Further, according to these

standards, “The curation of important archaeological specimens and records should be provided for in the development of any archeological program or project.” They serve as part of the documentary record.

A. Cataloguing

The process of cataloguing artifacts includes proper cleaning and stabilization of the collection, their identification, assignment of a catalogue number to individual artifacts or groups of related artifacts from the same excavation context, and preparation of a detailed catalogue. While the NHDHR does not require that a particular format is used, the categories of information should be similar and the system should be equivalent to or better than the systems currently in use at the NHDHR. All artifacts processed in the laboratory will be retained until the completion of the study and a plan for permanent curation of significant artifact classes is accepted by the NHDHR. The location of temporary storage and anticipated period of this disposition in a private facility as well as the assemblage’s final placement should be stated in all reports.

B. Artifact Ownership

All artifacts recovered from private lands belong to the private property owner. The disposition is noted in the report and curation documents. For those recovered from federal lands or from lands purchased for federally-funded projects, collections must be cared for, managed, and curated according to guidelines specified in 36 CFR 800, the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation, the Archeological Resources Protection Act, and 36 CFR 79. All artifacts recovered under these circumstances are deposited with the NHDHR. This approach ensures that the collections remain in the state and benefit the state.

C. Submissions for Curation at NHDHR

NHDHR has established Curation Guidelines for the curation of collections generated by cultural resource management projects, they state:

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require that provisions be made for the curation of materials and records from archaeological compliance projects, either as part of the research design or in an agreement document. Material that is the property of the Federal Government must be curated in accordance with 36 CFR 79 standards, and materials from private lands should be curated under the same standards unless the owner of the material requires that it be returned.

The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) maintains an archaeological curation and collection management facility at 99 Airport Road in Concord, NH. As determined by our Curation Task Force, this is currently the only facility in the state willing or able to receive new collections generated by Section 106 compliance. The NHDHR is authorized under the Heritage Collections Management Policy, as adopted by the state legislature, to accept collections generated by a function of government (which include Section 106 regulation) when no other more appropriate facility exists.

Prior to acceptance of collections, consultants should contact the State Archaeologist or Compliance Archaeologist to discuss delivery and processing of project materials. In addition to reports and inventory forms already filed with the NHDHR, the NHDHR will require the following materials that were used or produced by the project.

1. Field and laboratory documentation such as field notes, logs, recording forms, and analysis sheets that contain any significant information about the collection not included in the reports or inventory forms.
2. Original field maps and any other maps containing information not included in the reports or inventory forms.
3. Photographs, and aerial photographs with any overlays used provided along with supporting acceptable media as backup. A photographic or image log including date of photos, subject of photo and other relevant data shall also be provided. Acceptable media includes encrypted CD, DVD, or USB flash drive.
4. Original artifact catalogue sheets, final tabulations, and inventories that provide supporting documentation for project reports.
5. Any published or unpublished reports containing archaeological data not included in the final reports or inventory forms.
6. All documents relevant to the ownership of the collections, such as transfers of title for artifacts recovered on private land (this should be a written transfer of title from the landowner to the State of New Hampshire). Originals of these records should be submitted whenever possible; when originals cannot be submitted, all copies must be completely legible.

For packaging, zip-lock polyethylene bags of an appropriate size and thickness are required. A thickness of 2 to 4 mil is adequate for most materials. Bags that have white blocks printed on one side for labeling are preferred. Alternatively, bags with archivally stable tags that show relevant data may be used.

The zip-lock bags are to be placed in archival quality record storage boxes that meet the following specifications - heavy weight, made from acid free unbuffered 200 lb. corrugated cardboard with a ph. of 7.2 and dimensions of 10 X 15 X 12 inches (in no case should buffered boxes be substituted.) The bags of artifacts are to be segregated by material type to prevent damage, and fragile items need to be protected from damage by custom foam mounts or bubble pack. For economy of space, small artifact collections from several sites may be housed in one archival box.

The NHDHR reserves the right for any future disposal of these collections in accordance with prevailing professional standards for de-accessioning collections and to grant access to the materials and records for the purposes of study and educational programs.

Contact the State Archaeologist, telephone 603-271-3483, for any additional information you need and to arrange for delivery.

VII. Submittal Documents

A. Bibliography Form/Short Form

Include information as previously stated in reporting standards.

B. Research Design for Phase III Data Recovery

The elements of the research design are as follows:

1. Provide an explanation for the overall need of the project. Indicate the project, its effects, the portions of the site being impacted both horizontally and vertically, and any portions being preserved for future research.
2. Provide a summary of previous research including the site location, relevant environmental contexts, previous site research with references to reports and related collections, and discussion of Phase I and Phase II site findings to date. Identify the site type, age, cultural associations, and site structure including the distribution and density of archaeological data horizontally and vertically. Characterize the artifact content and features within the framework of this structure, and discuss aboveground elements if present.
3. Provide a brief statement of the site significance. In it, discuss the associated cultural contexts and site types with references to and discussion of identified comparable sites. For Post-Contact period sites, briefly summarize sufficient historical background to provide an understanding of the significance of the archaeological and architectural features. Indicate how site comparison would contribute to the understanding of the subject site and research questions.
4. Based on the data collected to date, develop several primary research questions that will enhance and extend the understanding of the role the subject site and similar sites in the contextual framework presented. The scope of the research design and its questions should parallel the level of significance of the site and the data which may be potentially adversely affected. The research questions must reflect the areas of property significance.
5. Identify the data requirements for each research question and the available data at the site and comparable sites to address the question. For Post-Contact Period sites, include research needs and for Pre-Contact Period sites specify the comparative research needs. Provide justification for omitting investigations of any affected sections of the site, for example redundant information, disturbance, etc.
6. Carefully describe the methods by which the data to address each research question would be obtained in the field. Make certain that the sampling strategy effectively retrieves the required data, takes into account the available time for field research and analysis, and is commensurate with the significance of the site. Clearly tie the explanation of the method and its sampling strategy to the questions being addressed.
7. Provide approaches to the analyses of the data identified for retrieval in light of the research questions and the range of artifacts present at the site and specify the plan for the curation of the artifact collection. Unanticipated discoveries regulated by NAGPRA will undergo repatriation in accordance with those regulations. It is the duty of the federal agency rather than the contractor to ensure that concerns about the recovery of significant information have been addressed with Native American communities who may attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property.
8. Include a plan for public education about the site and dissemination of data to peers. This completion is tied to the execution of the project under the developed MOA.

Research designs are reviewed by federal agencies and the NHDHR. The research design is incorporated into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or programmatic agreement per Advisory Council Regulations

36 CFR 800.6(b)(iv). The MOA's are prepared by the applicant and federal agency for those projects having an adverse effect on historical resources. The agency sends the project proposal and environmental statement without the MOA to the Advisory Council so that it may determine if it wishes to be a consulting party to the process. Whether or not the Council does, a copy of the executed MOA is forwarded to the Advisory Council. It is the responsibility of the federal agency to execute all aspects of the approved research design as part of the MOA and to inform involved parties of the progress toward its completion. The agency ensures that the final report resulting from data recovery is provided to NHDHR for review and comment and that it meets professional standards including the Department of the Interior's Format Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Programs (42 FR 5377-79).

C. End-of-Field Letters

Project proponents may request an end-of-field letter to assist in project planning. The submission by the archaeologist summarizes the objectives of the field investigations, approaches to testing, findings, preliminary interpretation of the data, and recommendations for additional efforts if needed. Letters for Post-Contact period sites may need to include some basic historical data. An essential part of this submission is a set of draft maps. Depending on the level of survey, include the following data on the maps: the project and survey limits, areas of sensitivity for Phase IA and, for later phases, the location and type of testing, locations of archaeologically identified deposits, and the placement of related aboveground remains including building, structural and landscape features. This map need not be finalized. It assists context sensitive design or avoidance in the vicinity of the sensitive area(s). The full report then follows.

D. NHDHR Archaeological Inventory Form

All newly discovered sites are documented on a NHDHR archaeological inventory form (see Appendix B). If investigations are at a Phase IA or IB level, the form is usually completed at the minimum level. With further testing in Phase II, the form is revised to complete all entries, including the statement of significance.

When a site is visible at the edge of the project area, complete a minimal inventory form and note its presence in the report and on design maps. This information is important for avoidance in design and later refinements, for example placement of drainage, equipment storage, or slope impacts that may not be identified until the final design process. If the site cannot be avoided, then necessary phased investigations will occur. If sites are affected, revise the form at the appropriate level of the study to reflect its current status. Following the submittal of the inventory form, the NHDHR will provide a site number for new sites, which are referenced in the report.

VIII. Contingency Situations

A. Unanticipated Human Remains

Phased investigations are in part intended to determine the likelihood of unmarked human burials. Please see section IV.B for a brief discussion about the treatment of established cemeteries. Because of their size, burials are difficult to locate even when the area is tested at eight-meter intervals in Phase IB. If burials are or are believed to be present, the phased investigations permits careful consideration of the issue including sensitive scopes of work that investigate that likelihood, examination of project designs

that avoid such areas, and discussions with the associated community and next of kin.

The location of unanticipated human remains during construction is, as noted in section I.B, Legislative Mandate, treated under state law Title XIX, Chapter 227-c: Section 227:8a-g. As stated in this section, cease work and immediately notify the County medical examiner and the State Archaeologist at NHDHR. Cover and protect the burial. Investigations will not continue until clearance is issued by the State Archaeologist or law enforcement. This procedure must be followed. FHWA with NHDOT and NHDHR is responsible for notifying descendants or specific groups, not the investigating archaeologist. When the burial is Pre-Contact Period whether or not the group is federally recognized, RSA 227-C:8-d enjoins the State Archaeologist to immediately notify the leaders, officials, or spokesperson to determine the appropriate treatment of the burial (see also RSA 227-C:8-g). When the burial is not Native American, the State Archaeologist will seek identification of descendants to determine wishes for disposition of the burial (see also RSA 227-C:8-e and 8-g). If skeletal analysis is deemed appropriate, this study may only be undertaken by a qualified analyst in consultation with the NHDHR (see RSA 227-C:8-f).

B. Native American Coordination

For federally funded or permitted projects, federal agencies, such as the Federal Highway Administration and the Army Corps of Engineers, are responsible for the coordination of projects and related archaeological investigations with Native American groups. In most instances, the agency acts as their agent and the NHDHR in its role as SHPO provides guidance and intergovernmental coordination. In state projects and for burials, this office provides the primary guidance. The principal investigator conducting the archaeological investigations for a project will not initiate coordination with Native American groups.

C. Confidential Treatment of Site Location

The understanding of the locational attributes of sites in the project area, of adjacent sites, and of sites associated by context is essential to the understanding of archaeological sensitivity in the project area and site significance. For this reason, locational information is included in report for each phased investigation. To protect this resource, each report will have limited distribution to the affected state and federal agencies, principal engineering firms contracting with the investigating archaeologist, and consulting Native American communities (see RSA 227-C:11). When information about archaeological sites is provided to the public, the specific locational information about the site is deleted or depicted on small-scale maps to indicate a general location.

All reports should contain language on their cover and title page that states:

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

This is not only a State Law (RSA 227 C:11) but Federal Law (36 CFR PART 800.11 (c) (1) and related sections).

D. Weather-Related Issues

Given the fragile nature of archaeological deposits and the need to accurately record the characteristics of

soils containing cultural material, archaeological excavations are prohibited on frozen ground. If intensive Phase IB and II investigations follow a concluded Phase IA assessment that examines the ground surface closely, then they may occur in areas covered with light snow prior to freezing. However, when the entire ground surface is under snow cover, it is not possible to conduct Phase IA assessments relying on visual reconnaissance. While Phase II excavations may occur in areas protected by shelter in wet weather, significant periods of rain can also limit the testing of extensive areas. Under frozen or wet conditions it is not possible to maintain or read soil profiles. Such inappropriate conditions can alter the interpretation of archaeological deposits. (See Appendix D Wintertime Archaeological Fieldwork Policy)

IX. Public Education

If the site contains significant data, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act specifies that the sponsoring agency informs the public of its findings. This information often results from some Phase II and Phase III investigations. The degree of public outreach and the audience depends on the type and significance of the information resulting from the investigation. If sensitive locational information remains, this circumstance may limit on-site interpretation and the precision of locational and graphic information presented to the public. Typically, the principal investigator provides for appropriate dissemination of the results to the public and professional audiences in proposals for investigations. For Phase III investigations, this obligation for federal agencies will be explicitly stated in the MOA. Outreach to the general public may be completed through public lectures and publications, traveling exhibits, interpretive signs and brochures. Dissemination of information to professional audiences should also occur in the form of, presentations and publications, for statewide and regional meetings.

X. Appendices

Forms and policies included in the following appendices are updated periodically. Visit NHDHR's website for current forms and policies.

APPENDIX A

Bibliography Form and Short Report

Complete this form with all report submissions. Below is a sample form. A fillable form is available for download at NHDHR's website.

NH Division of Historical Resources
Bibliography Form and Short Report

Document ID:

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

Complete this form for ALL archaeological reports submitted to the DHR. Refer to the manual for guidance at: http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/archaeology_forms_manuals.htm

This form is being used for: Short Report AND Bibliography Form Bibliography Form Only

Short Report AND Bibliography Form original hard copy must be mailed to the address below. In addition, submit an electronic version of the report (including attachments) to: tanya.krajcik@nh.gov.

Bibliography Form Only may be submitted electronically to: tanya.krajcik@nh.gov; Or a hard copy, accompanied with a CD of the form, may be mailed to the address below.

NH Division of Historical Resources
Attn: Review & Compliance
19 Pillsbury Street
Concord, NH 03301-3570

DHR Review #: Report Type: Report Date:

Author's Last Name:

Author's First Name:

Additional Authors:

Source Institution:

Title:

Lead Federal or State Agency:

Abstract:

Investigation Type: Excavated: Sites Found:

Comments:

Enter the geographical coordinates for the project area below (NH State Plane - feet).
NH State Plane coordinates can be found on the GRANIT website at: <http://granitview.unh.edu>.

Easting: Northing:

Area Surveyed (Acres): Date Survey Completed:

No. of Pages: No. of Maps: No. of Figures:

Location & Site Numbers:

	City/Town	Site Number
+	<input type="text"/>	▼
-	<input type="text"/>	▼

STOP here if this is a Bibliography Form only

If this form is being used as a Short Report (a substitute for a Phase IA report where the investigation did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites or areas of archaeological sensitivity within the project area) please include the following information for DHR review.

Description of methodology employed:

[Redacted area]

Explanation of why the project area was determined *not* archaeologically sensitive:

[Redacted area]

- Attach* the relevant portion of a 7.5' USGS map (photocopied or computer-generated) indicating the defined project boundary location. If available, include GIS shapefiles of the survey area as well.
- Attach* sketches, test pit location maps, field records, and any other applicable maps or images that would help the DHR understand the reason for the recommendations.
- DHR Records check completed on: [Redacted area]

*Adobe Acrobat Pro users: Attachments can be merged with this PDF or attached by using the attachment function
Adobe Acrobat Reader users: Include attachments in a separate PDF for electronic submittal

Revised February 2017

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Inventory Forms and Manuals

Below is a sample New Hampshire Archaeological Inventory Form and Manual which is used to record Pre-Contact sites and sites with both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact components. A New Hampshire Post-Contact Archaeological Inventory Form and associated manual follows. The Post-Contact site form is to be used when the site contains only Post-Contact components.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SITE FORM

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

27 - -

I IDENTIFICATION

A. Site # 27 - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>	B. Site Name <input type="text"/>
C. NHAS Site # NH - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>	D. Temp. Site # <input type="text"/>
E. Version of form <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Revised <input type="checkbox"/> Transcribed	
F. Type of form <input type="checkbox"/> Minimal Documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Intensive Documentation	

II LOCATION

A. County <input type="text"/>	B. City/Town <input type="text"/>
C. USGS Quadrangle <input type="text"/>	D. Quad Date <input type="text"/>
E. USGS Map Series <input type="checkbox"/> 7.5' <input type="checkbox"/> 15' <input type="checkbox"/> 1/25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
F. UTM Zone <input type="text"/>	G. Easting <input type="text"/>
H. Northing <input type="text"/>	
NH State Plane, feet Easting <input type="text"/> Northing <input type="text"/>	
I. USGS Datum <input type="checkbox"/> WGS 84 (preferred) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 27 <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 83	

III OWNERSHIP

A. Status (Select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Private (Single)	<input type="checkbox"/> Private (Multiple)	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government
<input type="checkbox"/> State Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>	
B. Name of Owner(s) <input type="text"/>		
Street Address <input type="text"/>		
City/Town, State, Zip <input type="text"/>		

IV REPORTING INFORMATION

A. Name of Form Preparer(s) <input type="text"/>	
B. Institutional Affiliation/Employer <input type="text"/>	
C. Sponsor <input type="text"/>	
D. Date Surveyed <input type="text"/>	E. Date Form Prepared <input type="text"/>
F. Investigative Type (Select One)	
<input type="checkbox"/> CRM contract	<input type="checkbox"/> Sponsored research
<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteered data	<input type="checkbox"/> Private research
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="text"/>	
G. Investigative Techniques (Select as many as appropriate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Oral history	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-recovery survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial photography
<input type="checkbox"/> Mapping	<input type="checkbox"/> Arbitrary surface col.
<input type="checkbox"/> Auger / Soil core	<input type="checkbox"/> Shovel test
<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Block excavation
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection analysis
	<input type="checkbox"/> Map interpretation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled surface collection
	<input type="checkbox"/> Test pit excavation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing
H. Bibliographic Citation <input type="text"/>	

V CULTURAL TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

A. Eras Represented		
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Contact	<input type="checkbox"/> Post-Contact	
B. Cultures Represented		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native American Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Euro-American	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

VI PRE-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate Woodland
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Pre-Contact	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Pre-Contact	
B. Basis for Assignment of Pre-Contact Periods (Select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic artifacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic features	<input type="checkbox"/> C14 dating
<input type="checkbox"/> Other radiometric	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____	
C. Pre-Contact Site Type(s) (Select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Open habitation (Undiff)	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitation / Village	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitation / Campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter / Cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry	<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing station	<input type="checkbox"/> Ceremonial (Undiff)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery
<input type="checkbox"/> Rock art	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____		
D. Pre-Contact Material Present at Site		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Collected	<input type="checkbox"/> Observed on site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Continued on continuation sheet
Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Observed in prior collection	

VII POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Post-Contact Period of Occupation		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate	
B. Beginning date _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Exact	<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated
Ending date _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Exact	<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated
C. Basis for Assignment of Post-Contact Dates		
<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic artifacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic features	<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural
<input type="checkbox"/> Oral tradition	<input type="checkbox"/> Map interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____		
D. Post-Contact Site Type (select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> Crafts production	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Governmental	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Social	<input type="checkbox"/> Health care	<input type="checkbox"/> Shipwreck
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____		
E. Post-Contact Material Present at Site		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Collected	<input type="checkbox"/> Observed on site
		<input type="checkbox"/> Continued on continuation sheet
Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity: _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Observed in prior collection	

VIII PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Current Conditions (Select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Exposed bedrock	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural field	<input type="checkbox"/> Other open area
<input type="checkbox"/> Scrub vegetation	<input type="checkbox"/> Forested	<input type="checkbox"/> Urbanized
<input type="checkbox"/> Suburbanized	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial / commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Submerged
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown / unrecorded	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____	
B. Vegetation at time of survey (type and % ground cover) _____		
C. Predominant Aspects of Disturbance (Select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> None apparent	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural field	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining / quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion
<input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Timbering
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown / unrecorded	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____	
D. Site Size (Square meters) _____		
E. Site Elevation (Feet AMSL at center point) _____		
F. Major Drainage System		
<input type="checkbox"/> Androscoggin	<input type="checkbox"/> Connecticut	<input type="checkbox"/> Merrimack
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	<input type="checkbox"/> Saco
G. Minor Drainage System (Principal tributary to Major Drainage, if appropriate) _____		
H. Closest Source of Fresh Water (Select only one)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent stream	<input type="checkbox"/> Ephemeral stream	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring
<input type="checkbox"/> Swamp bog	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake / pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Slough / oxbow lake
<input type="checkbox"/> Artificial pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Artificial ditch / canal	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown / unrecorded
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____	
I. Vertical Distance above Closest Water (meters) _____		
J. Horizontal Distance from Closest Water (meters) _____		
K. Down Slope Direction (Select only one)		
<input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> NE <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> W <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown / unrecorded		
L. Soil Association _____		
M. Soil Series / Phase & Complex _____		
N. Soils Reference _____		

IX SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

A. Special Use Categories (Select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilderness Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Preserve
<input type="checkbox"/> Nature Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Scenic River
<input type="checkbox"/> Military Land	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> State Forest
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic District	<input type="checkbox"/> Current Use (Historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Current Use (Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____	

X APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT(S)

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

XI MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

- A. Attach a USGS topographic map (or non photo-reduced copy) of the site area with the site location clearly marked.
- B. Attach sketch map or copy of project map (include north arrow, scale, site boundaries and total area surveyed).
- C. Attach photographs of site (if available). Digital Photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused.

XII SITE DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

XIV ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (complete for intensive level forms)

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

XV SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION

NR listed: <input type="checkbox"/> individual <input type="checkbox"/> within a district	NR Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	NR eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> individually <input type="checkbox"/> within district <input type="checkbox"/> not eligible <input type="checkbox"/> more information needed
Integrity: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		
36 CFR 61 SURVEYOR <input type="text"/>		DATE <input type="text"/>
OTHER SURVEYOR <input type="text"/>		DATE <input type="text"/>

SHPO USE ONLY:

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SITE FORM MANUAL

This manual is a guide to completing the official archaeological site form produced and distributed by the NH Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR). The form may be used to record sites at both the Minimum Documentation and Intensive Documentation levels. The instructions presented below are arranged in the same sequence as the form itself. Original Site forms must be submitted separately to NHDHR regardless of possible inclusion in an appendix to a report.

The inventory form can be used for reporting new sites or for providing additional information about previously recorded sites. For inventorying new sites Minimum Documentation requires completion of the following items:

- I. Identification -- (B or C or D), E and F
- II. Location -- A, B, D, E and F
- III. Ownership -- A and B
- IV. Reporting Information -- A, B, C, D, and E,
- V. Cultural Temporal Affiliations -- A and B
- VI. Pre-Contact Era Site Data -- D
- VII. Post-Contact Era Site Data -- E
- VIII. Physical Description -- A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, and N
- XI. Maps -- A and B
- XII. Site Description -- complete narrative
- XII. Research Potential, Other Values and Recommendations -- complete narrative

The principal differences between the Minimum Documentation and Intensive Documentation levels are:

1. Minimum Documentation can be filled out by nearly anyone, whereas Intensive Documentation should be filled out only by trained professional archaeologists meeting minimum federal standards or by experienced NH SCRAP members who are familiar with National Register criteria and historic contexts; and,
2. Intensive Documentation requires completion of all fields, including and especially items IX (Applicable Historic Contexts), XV (Evaluation of National Register Status) and XIV (Assessment of Significance).

Intensive Documentation is not considered to be complete until there are sufficient data to determine whether a site is eligible for listing in the National Register, either as an individual site or as part of a district. If there are sufficient data to justify eligibility, then the information about the integrity, size, cultural and temporal associations, research potential, and other values must be incorporated into a coherent and convincing statement of eligibility relating the National Register criteria and one or more historic contexts.

I. IDENTIFICATION

A. DHR Site No. - The Smithsonian trinomial system of numbering archaeological sites is used; 27 (for New Hampshire), followed by a dash or space, followed by the two letter abbreviation for the county name, followed by a dash or space, followed by the sequential number of the site within the county, for example 27-MR-0001. These site numbers are assigned only by the NHDHR. The county abbreviations are:

Belknap	BK	Hillsborough	HB
Carroll	CA	Merrimack	MR
Cheshire	CH	Rockingham	RK
Coos	CO	Strafford	ST
Grafton	GR	Sullivan	SU

B. Site Name - Indicate the name(s) generally applied to the site either locally or in the literature. Usually this is the name of the property owner, either currently or when the site became well known.

C. NHAS Site No. - An independent site numbering system is maintained by the New Hampshire Archaeological Society, consisting of a three part code; NH, followed by a one, or two digit USGS quadrangle code number, followed by a sequential number of the site within the quadrangle. This number should be reported wherever it is known.

D. Temporary Site No. - If a site has a code name or number (distinct from the identifiers listed above), indicate it here. Examples: Conway Bypass 3, Winslow Field D, UNH 89-17, Solon Colby 37.

E. Type of form - "New" should be selected when inventorying new sites. "Revised" should be selected only if you know that a NHDHR form already exists for the site and you are submitting an additional form because of major revisions. "Transcribed" indicates that information is being transferred from primary or secondary documentary evidence such as field notes, journal articles, master's theses or non-NHDHR site inventory forms.

II. LOCATION

A. County - Indicate the county in which the site is located. If a site stretches into two counties, indicate the county where the majority of the site is situated and note its presence in the other.

B. City/Town - Use the proper name of the city or township as found on the official NH base map. Do not use local community names. As examples, use Conway instead of Redstone, Lee instead of Wadleigh's Falls, Lebanon instead of West Lebanon. If a site stretches into two cities/towns, indicate the city/town where the majority of the site is situated and note its presence in the other.

C. USGS Quadrangle - Indicate the quadrangle name found on the lower right corner of the quadrangle map. If the site overlaps more than one quadrangle, indicate the map name where the majority of the site is located. Use the most recent available topographic map, preferably from the 7.5' series. When using digital maps it is sometimes possible to scroll to an adjacent map without realizing that the map name has changed. Please confirm the correct map for your site location. Attach a legible photocopy (with the site location clearly marked) of the quadrangle map.

D. Date - Record the date of publication listed below the quadrangle name, using the latest revised date, if given.

E. USGS Map Series - Check the appropriate response if the map is from the 7.5' series (1 to 24,000 scale), 15' series (1 to 62,500 scale), Metric series (1 to 25,000 scale), or Other as necessary.

F. UTM Zone - Record the Zone as indicated from the information in the lower left corner of the USGS quadrangle map.

G. Easting - Record the UTM measurement for the Easting, this will always be six digits.

H. Northing - Record the UTM measurement for the nothing, this will always be seven digits.

- I. USGS Datum - Indicate the horizontal Datum used to calculate the UTM measurements. Please note that the WGS84 Datum is preferred.
- II. NH State Plane (feet) – Record the NH State Plane geographic coordinates.

NOTE: If you do not know how to calculate the UTM measurements, consult a copy of Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites. An order form can be obtained from the NHDHR.

III. OWNERSHIP

A. Status - Check as many as appropriate.

B. Owner(s) - Indicate the property owner's name, complete address and telephone number. If there are multiple owners, list the additional names on the Continuation Sheet.

IV. REPORTING INFORMATION

A. Form Preparer - List name of person(s) who conducted the site survey and prepared the form.

B. Institutional Affiliation/Employer - List Institutional Affiliation or Employer, if any, of form preparer. Examples: "Archaeology Research Center, University of Maine at Farmington," "self employed," "Franklin Pierce College", "Independent Archaeological Consultants (IAC)." Do not list contracting agency as Institutional Affiliation unless it is also the employer, i.e. if the surveyor is an employee of a firm (such as Victoria Bunker, Inc.) contracted work for the Department of Transportation, DOT is the Sponsor, not the Institutional Affiliation; the VBI is the Institutional Affiliation/Employer. However, if the form preparer is an employee of the US Forest Service and the site was discovered as part of a Forest Service program, then the US Forest Service is the Institutional Affiliation/Employer.

C. Sponsor - Name of the agency if any, for whom the field work has been executed. The Sponsor may be the same as the Institutional Affiliation, as in the US Forest Service example cited above. Cultural Resource Management studies done in response to either federal or state mandates must have an appropriate Sponsor Agency listed. The following is a partial list of Sponsor Agencies:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Army Corps of Engineers | Department of Environmental Services |
| Department of Resources and Economic Development | Environmental Protection Agency |
| Federal Aviation Administration | Federal Communication Commission |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Commission | Federal Highway Administration |
| Housing and Urban Development | Local Government |
| NH Division of Historical Resources | NH Department of Transportation |
| NH Fish and Game | National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. |
| Natural Resources Conservation Service | Strawberry Banke |
| SCRAP | University of Kentucky |
| University of New Hampshire | US Forest Service |

D. Date Surveyed - Date for which the reporting information was completed in the field. If subsequent incidental re-survey was conducted, but did not result in any substantial revision of the findings, do not record that date here but, rather, include it in the narrative discussion.

NOTE: All dates recorded are to be in the Month/Day/Year format, i.e. April 1, 1989 is 04/01/89.

E. Date Form Prepared - Date that this form is completed.

F. Investigation Type - Check the appropriate response. Note: CRM contract refers exclusively to Cultural Resource Management studies done in response to either federal or state mandates.

G. Investigation Techniques - Check as many techniques as used in the site investigation. Reference to these techniques should be made in the site description narrative. A brief summary of each technique is listed below:

1. Oral history: data gathered from individuals who should have reliable information regarding the site, such as landowners, long time tenants, known descendants of original patent holders, etc.
2. Documentary: data gathered from books, monographs, newspaper articles, diaries, letters, etc.
3. Collection analysis: data acquired from analysis of pre-existing artifact collections.
4. Non-recovery inspection: a walkover survey of a site where no materials are recovered, but observations are made, usually supplemented by photographs and mapping.
5. Aerial Photography: research based upon interpretation of aerial imagery including stereo pair photographs, false color infrared photography, Landsat photography, etc.
6. Map Interpretation: analysis based upon data drawn directly from pre-existing maps, including historic atlases, topographic maps, tax maps, etc.
7. Mapping: data obtained by the surveyor through drawing maps of the site in question such as the distribution of cellar holes along an abandoned road, surface distribution of fire cracked rock or the alignment of masonry walls and foundations at a grist mill site.
8. Arbitrary surface collection: a recovery of artifacts from the surface of a site with no other provenience control within the site.
9. Controlled surface collection: a recovery of artifacts from the surface of 'a site with provenience of artifacts recorded according to standardized units.
10. Auger/soil core: investigation of the site by use of a soil auger or corer.
11. Shovel test: excavation of small units, generally 30 to 50 cm in horizontal dimension and rarely greater than one meter in depth, principally for the purpose of identifying the presence of a site and determining its boundaries.
12. Test pit excavation: the excavation of square or rectangular units in arbitrary levels, which are coordinated with natural strata. The walls of test pits are sufficiently broad to enable visual observations of natural strata, and the floors are large enough to detect outlines of cultural features.
13. Heavy equipment testing: excavations on a site using backhoes, bulldozers, scraper pans, etc. under the direction of the survey archaeologist.
14. Block excavation: controlled excavation of articulated square units in horizontal extent exceeding that of test pit excavation.

15. Remote sensing data gathering on a site using non-destructive techniques, including magnetometer, side scanning radar, sonar, etc. Specify what kind of remote sensing used in the site description narrative.

16. Other: specify technique(s) used if not listed above.

H. Bibliographic Citation - Report citations in the literature. Cite the survey report in which this site is first reported.

V. CULTURAL TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

A. Eras Represented - Check as many as appropriate.

B. Cultures Represented - Check as many as appropriate.

VI. PRE-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Pre-Contact Cultural Periods - Check as many as appropriate.

B. Basis for Assignment of Pre-Contact Cultural Periods - Check as many as appropriate.

C. Pre-Contact Site Type(s) - Check as many as appropriate.

D. Pre-Contact Materials Present - List the artifact type, material and quantity and check appropriate box if collected on site, observed on site or observed in prior collection. Use the continuation sheet if necessary (check "continued" box if the continuation sheet is used). Be as specific as possible.

VII. POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

A. Post-Contact Period of Occupation - Check "Indeterminate" unless a date for beginning and end of occupation can be determined. If a beginning and ending date can be obtained, then record the date and indicate if the date is exact, approximate or estimated.

Check "Exact" for a beginning or ending date if a date can be identified to a specific year. If a specific month and day can be ascribed to a site, report this information in the Site Description (Section XII).

Check "Approximate" for a beginning or ending date if a documentary source and/or archaeological data allows for a means to distinguish the beginning and ending dates, even though it may not be possible to ascertain an exact date.

Check "Estimated" if only a broad date range can be ascertained, with no means to even approximate a beginning and ending date. "Estimated" dates usually are obtained when only a very limited amount of artifacts (that typically have very broad temporal ranges of manufacture and use) are recovered.

NOTE: "Exact" and "Approximate" dates may be used in conjunction with each other for either the beginning or ending dates. "Estimated" dates are not to be used in conjunction with "Exact" or "Approximate" dates.

B. Basis for Assignment - Check as many as appropriate.

C. Post-Contact Site Type - Check as many as appropriate.

D. Post-Contact Materials Present - List the artifact type, material and quantity and check appropriate box if collected on site, observed on site or observed in prior collection. Use the continuation sheet if necessary (check "continued" box if the continuation sheet is used). Be as specific as possible.

VIII. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Current Setting/Land Use - Check as many as appropriate. The area under consideration includes not only the site itself, but also the adjacent areas.

B. Vegetation - Report the kind of vegetation present and its relative density at the time of the survey. If surface collections were made, report the approximate percentage of the ground surface free of ground cover.

C. Dominant Aspects of Disturbance- Check as many as appropriate.

D. Site Size - Area of site in square meters, calculated as precisely as possible.

E. Site Elevation - Feet above Mean Sea Level at center point of the site.

NOTE: This is the only measurement of site characteristics not taken in the metric system. Elevation should be calculated from the USGS topographic maps, which record the elevations in feet AMSL. However, elevations from metric maps will be accepted. Please indicate "metric" when appropriate.

F. Major Drainage System - When appropriate, check only one.

G. Minor Drainage System - Record the name of the tributary stream drainage system on which the site is located, using names listed on the USGS quadrangle map. If the site is located on a landform which drains directly into the Major Drainage river (such as on a terrace in the Merrimack River valley), record N/A.

H. Closest Source of Fresh Water - Check only one.

NOTE: Artificial bodies of water are checked only if associated with a Post-Contact era site.

I. Vertical Distance above Closest Water - Record measurement in meters and base calculation on distance at center point of the site. If site is submerged (ex. shipwreck), express distance as a negative number.

J. Horizontal Distance from Closest Water - Record measurement in meters and base calculation on distance from waters edge to nearest edge of the site. If the site abuts the closest water, record a distance of zero.

K. Down Slope Direction - Check only one.

L. Soil Association - Record the soil association indicated on the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service's General Soil Map.

M. Soil Series/Phase & Complex - Record the relevant soil referents as determined from the County Soil

Survey map. If more than one soil applies, report only the one on which the majority of the site is located. If the site is submerged, or located on bedrock (as in the case of a petroglyph with no associated deposits), record N/A.

N. Soils Reference - Bibliographic citation for the source of the soils data recorded in sections L & M.

IX. SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

A. Special Use Categories - Check as many as appropriate. If a special land use applies, explain in site description narrative.

X. APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT (S)

Indicate the name(s) of the most relevant Historic Context(s). These are listed in the most recent update of the Division of Historical Resource's list of contexts.

XI. MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

A. Attach a clear original or non photo-reduced photocopy of the USGS map of the site area with the site location clearly indicated. Record any other archaeological sites that are known in the vicinity of the site.

B. Draw on a continuation sheet or piece of graph paper, and attach to this form, a sketch map of the site and immediate vicinity. Illustrate the location of the site relative to nearby landmarks, such as barns, roads, stone walls, streams, etc. This kind of map is essential in cases where recent construction (or destruction) has altered the landscape, rendering conventional maps, such as USGS quadrangles, misleading or inaccurate. Recent engineer project maps may be used as well.

C. Attach photographs of site (if available). Photographs may be either 35mm black/white, color prints, or digitals. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused. Digital images should not be pixelated. Photographs must be submitted in a 3 x 5 format or larger.

XII. SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Describe where the site is located, including a description of how to get to the site. Discuss the physical description and setting of the site. Site dimensions and configuration of artifact scatters should be included. Any relevant sub-areas of the site should be similarly described. The relationship of the site to topographic features should also be addressed. Where applicable, feature types and distribution should be listed. When recognized, debris patterning and artifact clustering should be discussed. Discuss the relationship between this site and other sites in the vicinity. Also include any comments relevant to how the site was discovered or reported and how it was investigated.

XIII. Research Potential. Other Values. and Recommendations

This section must be completed by anyone inventorying a new site at the Minimum Documentation level and may be used to add information on a previously reported site. This is the place to discuss the kinds of data the site might yield if excavated, whether the site appears to be an atypical or rare site, and whether it represents a good opportunity for interpretation or public display. If a site has been extensively damaged or altered, a recommendation might be not to do anymore work at the site. If a site is located on protected public land and is not damaged other than by cultivation, a recommendation might be for it to serve as an interpretive site for public education. If the site is located in a development zone for which

disturbance is anticipated in the foreseeable future, a recommendation might be to contact the landowner for permission to conduct a field evaluation of the site.

XIV. Assessment of Significance

When evaluating resources for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

Integrity is a quality of authenticity, as evidenced by physical characteristics that survive from the property's period of significance. For National Register purposes, the quality of integrity has seven aspects: integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. To be eligible for the National Register, a property must possess at least two kinds of integrity, with the combination depending on the relevant historic context and the particular argument for the property's significance. Pre-Contact sites must have integrity of location and materials before they can qualify as significant under Criterion D. Pre-Contact hill forts, petroglyphs and Post-Contact industrial sites may also possess integrity of design and qualify as significant under criterion C. And, those sites that possess integrity of setting and feeling, especially if they also have research or interpretive potential, may be the most valued for preservation in place and public interpretation.

For a site to be considered significant under Criterion D, it is necessary to document that it has already yielded important information and to argue how and in what manner the site will contribute to a historic context and our understanding of an area's prehistory or history. It is important to discuss the site's condition compared to others of its type, its rarity (or typicality), its isolation or association with other sites that, as a group or district, may convey important information about a historic context. In addition, it is important to note the specific kinds of information the site may yield, and specific research objectives and hypotheses that can be researched at the site.

Persons preparing statements of significance are advised to consult the National Park Service publication [How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation](#) and the most recent list of historic contexts prepared by the NHDHR. The former may be obtained from the NHDHR, and the latter is included with this manual as an appendix.

XV. EVALUATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

Check the applicable responses for each of the categories under the column heading of Surveyor. Each of the criteria is defined in section XIV. Also record the name of the surveyor and date the form is prepared.

Affix photos in space indicated and record photographic information as requested. If additional photographs or slides are available, record on additional sheets. Do not obscure the written information

with the photographs.

NOTE: this section of the form is identical to the architectural inventory form and is used in comparisons and evaluations of cultural resource properties for Section 106 Compliance and National Register nominations.

Do not record any entries inside the area marked "SHPO USE ONLY".

Use as many continuation sheets and photo recording sheets as needed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY POST-CONTACT SITE FORM

POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

Period of Occupation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown / Indeterminate		
Beginning date	<input type="checkbox"/> Exact	<input type="checkbox"/> Approximate
Ending date	<input type="checkbox"/> Exact	<input type="checkbox"/> Approximate
Basis for Assignment of Dates		
<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic artifacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic features	<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural
<input type="checkbox"/> Oral tradition	<input type="checkbox"/> Map interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):		
Post-Contact Site Type (select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> Crafts production	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Governmental	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Social	<input type="checkbox"/> Health care	<input type="checkbox"/> Shipwreck
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):		
Post-Contact Material Present at Site		<input type="checkbox"/> Collected <input type="checkbox"/> Observed on site
Artifact category / Artifact type / Quantity:		

SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

Special Use Categories (Select as many as appropriate)		
<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilderness Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Preserve
<input type="checkbox"/> Nature Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Scenic River
<input type="checkbox"/> Military Land	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> State Forest
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic District	<input type="checkbox"/> Current Use (Historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Current Use (Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	

SITE DESCRIPTION

Describe where the site is located, including a description of how to get to the site. Discuss the physical description and setting of the site. Site dimensions should be included. Describe the current condition of the site. If the site appears disturbed, describe the type of disturbance (for example: vandalism, erosion, logging, etc.) Also include any comments relevant to how the site was discovered or reported and how it was investigated.

MAPS

- ✓ Attach a USGS topographic map (or non photo-reduced copy) of the site area.
- ✓ Attach sketch map of site (include north arrow and scale).

PHOTOGRAPHS

- ✓ Attach photographs of site (if available). Digital Photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused.

******The remainder of this form is required for professional archaeologists only******

RESEARCH POTENTIAL, OTHER VALUES & RECOMMENDATIONS (Required for professional archaeologists only)

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

--

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Required for professional archaeologists only. Complete for intensive level forms)

Narrative discussion of the significance of the site and its research potential.

--

APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT(S) (Required for professional archaeologists only)

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION (Required for professional archaeologists only)

NR listed: <input type="checkbox"/> individual	NR Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A	NR eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> individually
<input type="checkbox"/> within a district	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> within district
Integrity: <input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> not eligible
<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> more information needed
36 CFR 61 SURVEYOR <input type="checkbox"/>	DATE <input type="checkbox"/>	
OTHER SURVEYOR <input type="checkbox"/>	DATE <input type="checkbox"/>	

SHPO USE ONLY:

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

POST-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY SITE FORM MANUAL

This manual is a guide to completing the official Post-Contact archaeology site form produced and distributed by the NH Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR). The form may be used to record sites at both the Minimum Documentation and Intensive Documentation levels. The instructions presented below are arranged in the same sequence as the form itself. Original Site forms must be submitted separately to NHDHR regardless of possible inclusion in an appendix to a report.

IDENTIFICATION

DHR Site No. - The Smithsonian trinomial system of numbering archaeological sites is used; 27 (for New Hampshire), followed by a dash or space, followed by the two letter abbreviation for the county name, followed by a dash or space, followed by the sequential number of the site within the county, for example 27-MR-0001. These site numbers are assigned only by the NHDHR. Contact Tanya Krajcik at 603.271.6568 to obtain a new site number. The county abbreviations are:

Belknap	BK	Hillsborough	HB
Carroll	CA	Merrimack	MR
Cheshire	CH	Rockingham	RK
Coos	CO	Strafford	ST
Grafton	GR	Sullivan	SU

Site Name - Indicate the name(s) generally applied to the site either locally or in the literature. Usually this is the name of the property owner, either currently or when the site became well known.

NHAS Site No. - An independent site numbering system is maintained by the New Hampshire Archaeological Society, consisting of a three part code; NH, followed by a one, or two digit USGS quadrangle code number, followed by a sequential number of the site within the quadrangle. This number should be reported wherever it is known.

Type of form - "New" should be selected when inventorying new sites. "Revised" should be selected only if you know that a NHDHR form already exists for the site and you are submitting an additional form because of major revisions. "Transcribed" indicates that information is being transferred from primary or secondary documentary evidence such as field notes, journal articles, master's theses or non-NHDHR site inventory forms.

LOCATION

County - Indicate the county in which the site is located. If a site stretches into two counties, indicate the county where the majority of the site is situated and note its presence in the other.

City/Town - Use the proper name of the city or township as found on the official NH base map. Do not use local community names. As examples, use Conway instead of Redstone, Lee instead of Wadleigh's Falls, Lebanon instead of West Lebanon. If a site stretches into two cities/towns, indicate the city/town where the majority of the site is situated and note its presence in the other.

USGS Quadrangle - Indicate the quadrangle name found on the lower right corner of the quadrangle map. If the site overlaps more than one quadrangle, indicate the map name where the majority of the

site is located. Use the most recent available topographic map, preferably from the 7.5 'series. When using digital maps it is sometimes possible to scroll to an adjacent map without realizing that the map name has changed. Please confirm the correct map for your site location. Attach a legible photocopy (with the site location clearly marked) of the quadrangle map.

Record State Plane Coordinates. UTM is optional.

UTM Zone - Record the Zone as indicated from the information in the lower left corner of the USGS quadrangle map.

Easting - Record the UTM measurement for the Easting, this will always be six digits.

Northing - Record the UTM measurement for the nothing, this will always be seven digits.

NH State Plane (feet) – Record the NH State Plane geographic coordinates.

USGS Datum - Indicate the horizontal Datum used to calculate the UTM measurements. Please note that the WGS84 Datum is preferred.

OWNERSHIP

Status - Check as many as appropriate.

Owner(s) - Indicate the property owner's name, complete address and telephone number. If there are multiple owners, list the additional names on the Continuation Sheet.

REPORTING INFORMATION

Form Preparer - List name of person(s) who conducted the site survey and prepared the form.

Institutional Affiliation/Employer - List Institutional Affiliation or Employer, if any, of form preparer. Examples: "Archaeology Research Center, University of Maine at Farmington," "self employed," "Franklin Pierce University", "Independent Archaeological Consultants (IAC)." Do not list contracting agency as Institutional Affiliation unless it is also the employer, i.e. if the surveyor is an employee of a firm (such as Victoria Bunker, Inc.) contracted work for the Department of Transportation, DOT is the Sponsor, not the Institutional Affiliation; the VBI is the Institutional Affiliation/Employer. However, if the form preparer is an employee of the US Forest Service and the site was discovered as part of a Forest Service program, then the US Forest Service is the Institutional Affiliation/Employer.

Date Surveyed - Date for which the reporting information was completed in the field. If subsequent incidental re-survey was conducted, but did not result in any substantial revision of the findings, do not record that date here but, rather, include it in the narrative discussion.

NOTE: All dates recorded are to be in the Month/Day/Year format, i.e. April 1, 1989 is 04/01/89.

Date Form Prepared - Date that this form is completed.

Investigation Type - Check the appropriate response. Note: CRM contract refers exclusively to Cultural Resource Management studies done in response to either federal or state mandates.

Investigation Techniques - Check as many techniques as used in the site investigation. Reference to these techniques should be made in the site description narrative. A brief summary of each technique is listed below:

1. Oral history: data gathered from individuals who should have reliable information regarding the site, such as landowners, long time tenants, known descendants of original patent holders, etc.
2. Documentary: data gathered from books, monographs, newspaper articles, diaries, letters, etc.
3. Collection analysis: data acquired from analysis of pre-existing artifact collections.
4. Non-recovery inspection: a walkover survey of a site where no materials are recovered, but observations are made, usually supplemented by photographs and mapping.
5. Aerial Photography: research based upon interpretation of aerial imagery including stereo pair photographs, false color infrared photography, Landsat photography, etc.
6. Map Interpretation: analysis based upon data drawn directly from pre-existing maps, including historic atlases, topographic maps, tax maps, etc.
7. Mapping: data obtained by the surveyor through drawing maps of the site in question such as the distribution of cellar holes along an abandoned road, surface distribution of fire cracked rock or the alignment of masonry walls and foundations at a grist mill site.
8. Arbitrary surface collection: a recovery of artifacts from the surface of a site with no other provenience control within the site.
9. Controlled surface collection: a recovery of artifacts from the surface of 'a site with provenience of artifacts recorded according to standardized units.
10. Auger/soil core: investigation of the site by use of a soil auger or corer.
11. Shovel test: excavation of small units, generally 30 to 50 cm in horizontal dimension and rarely greater than one meter in depth, principally for the purpose of identifying the presence of a site and determining its boundaries.
12. Test pit excavation: the excavation of square or rectangular units in arbitrary levels, which are coordinated with natural strata. The walls of test pits are sufficiently broad to enable visual observations of natural strata, and the floors are large enough to detect outlines of cultural features.
13. Heavy equipment testing: excavations on a site using backhoes, bulldozers, scraper pans, etc. under the direction of the survey archaeologist.
14. Block excavation: controlled excavation of articulated square units in horizontal extent exceeding that of test pit excavation.
15. Remote sensing data gathering on a site using non-destructive techniques, including magnetometer, side scanning radar, sonar, etc. Specify what kind of remote sensing used in the site description narrative.
16. Other: specify technique(s) used if not listed above.

Bibliographic Citation - Report citations in the literature. Cite the survey report in which this site is first reported.

POST-CONTACT ERA SITE DATA

Period of Occupation - Check "Indeterminate" unless a date for beginning and end of occupation can be determined. If a beginning and ending date can be obtained, then record the date and indicate if the date is exact, approximate or estimated.

Check "Exact" for a beginning or ending date if a date can be identified to a specific year. If a specific month and day can be ascribed to a site, report this information in the Site Description (Section XII).

Check "Approximate" for a beginning or ending date if a documentary source and/or archaeological data allows for a means to distinguish the beginning and ending dates, even though it may not be possible to ascertain an exact date.

Basis for Assignment - Check as many as appropriate.

Post-Contact Site Type - Check as many as appropriate.

Post-Contact Materials Present - List the artifact type, material and quantity and check appropriate box if collected on site, observed on site or observed in prior collection. Use a continuation sheet if necessary. Be as specific as possible.

SPECIAL STATUS LAND USE

Special Use Categories - Check as many as appropriate. If a special land use applies, explain in site description narrative.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Describe where the site is located, including a description of how to get to the site. Discuss the physical description and setting of the site. Site dimensions and configuration of artifact scatters should be included. Any relevant sub-areas of the site should be similarly described. The relationship of the site to topographic features should also be addressed. Where applicable, feature types and distribution should be listed. When recognized, debris patterning and artifact clustering should be discussed. Discuss the relationship between this site and other sites in the vicinity. Also include any comments relevant to how the site was discovered or reported and how it was investigated.

MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Attach a clear original or non photo-reduced photocopy of the USGS map of the site area with the site location clearly indicated. Record any other archaeological sites that are known in the vicinity of the site.

Draw on a continuation sheet or piece of graph paper, and attach to this form, a sketch map of the site and immediate vicinity. Illustrate the location of the site relative to nearby landmarks, such as barns, roads, stone walls, streams, etc. This kind of map is essential in cases where recent construction (or destruction) has altered the landscape, rendering conventional maps, such as USGS quadrangles, misleading or inaccurate. Recent engineer project maps may be used as well.

Attach photographs of site (if available). Photographs may be either 35mm black/white, color prints, or digitals. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused. Digital images should not be pixilated. Photographs must be submitted in a 3 x 5 format or larger and printed on or stapled to letter-sized paper.

Research Potential. Other Values. and Recommendations

This section must be completed by anyone inventorying a new site at the Minimum Documentation level and may be used to add information on a previously reported site. This is the place to discuss the kinds of data the site might yield if excavated, whether the site appears to be an atypical or rare site, and whether it represents a good opportunity for interpretation or public display. If a site has been extensively damaged or altered, a recommendation might be not to do anymore work at the site. If a site is located on protected public land and is not damaged other than by cultivation, a recommendation might be for it to serve as an interpretive site for public education. If the site is located in a development zone for which disturbance is anticipated in the foreseeable future, a recommendation might be to contact the landowner for permission to conduct a field evaluation of the site.

Assessment of Significance

When there are sufficient data to justify a determination of eligibility or non-eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the inventory form is completed for Intensive Documentation by preparing a statement evaluating the site using National Register criteria applied within historic contexts. This should be done only by professional archaeologists who meet minimum federal standards or by experienced members of NH SCRAP who are familiar with the criteria and historic contexts.

According to the National Register, the quality of significance is present in sites, structures, and districts that possess integrity and:

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

Integrity is a quality of authenticity, as evidenced by physical characteristics that survive from the property's period of significance. For National Register purposes, the quality of integrity has seven aspects: integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. To be eligible for the National Register, a property must possess at least two kinds of integrity, with the combination depending on the relevant historic context and the particular argument for the property's significance. Pre-Contact sites must have integrity of location and materials before they can qualify as significant under Criterion D. Pre-Contact hill forts, petroglyphs and Post-Contact industrial sites may also possess integrity of design and qualify as significant under criterion C. And, those sites that possess integrity of setting and feeling, especially if they also have research or interpretive potential, may be the most valued for preservation in place and public interpretation.

For a site to be considered significant under Criterion D, it is necessary to document that it has already

yielded important information and to argue how and in what manner the site will contribute to a historic context and our understanding of an area's prehistory or history. It is important to discuss the site's condition compared to others of its type, its rarity (or typicality), its isolation or association with other sites that, as a group or district, may convey important information about a historic context. In addition, it is important to note the specific kinds of information the site may yield, and specific research objectives and hypotheses that can be researched at the site.

Persons preparing statements of significance are advised to consult the National Park Service publication How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and the most recent list of historic contexts prepared by the NHDHR. The former may be obtained from the NHDHR, and the latter is included with this manual as an appendix.

APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXT (S)

Indicate the name(s) of the most relevant Historic Context(s). These are listed in the most recent update of the Division of Historical Resource's list of contexts.

EVALUATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

Check the applicable responses for each of the categories under the column heading of Surveyor. Also record the name of the surveyor and date the form is prepared.

APPENDIX C

Historic Contexts Prepared by NHDHR

NHDHR has developed the following list of historic contexts for the state. It maintains files containing contextual data gathered through reports of investigations for archaeological and architectural investigations and other sources. The NHDHR inventory databases also assists in finding related studies completed in New Hampshire. Note that it is not the intent of this list to simply cite the context in the report of investigations, but to use it as a means to develop the context relevant to the phase of study, theme, period, and location under investigation.

NH DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES HISTORIC CONTEXT LIST *(Updated June 2006)*

A historic context is an organizational tool for grouping properties related through their histories by theme, place and time. The Division of Historical Resources has assembled a broad list of historic contexts most commonly uncovered in the state's properties and history. By their nature, some of these contexts apply to only a portion of New Hampshire; more apply to the entire state, which is small enough and homogeneous enough that while certain activities are necessarily confined to certain parts, there are not significant enough differences to warrant a spatially or chronologically segmented theme. The Division maintains research files on each of the contexts and also enters surveyed properties into a database by context. This information is available to researchers investigating not only a certain theme, such as shoemaking, but also considering a single property that may relate to others with a shared history, such as shoe shops. This list does not represent all of the historical research topics that could be pursued in New Hampshire. Instead, it reflects the historic contexts illustrated by the properties in the Division of Historical Resources' survey files. By nature, it evolves as more survey work is completed. An updated version may be available by contacting the Division.

THE CONTEXTS

Exploration and Settlement

1. Early exploration of the NH seacoast, 1400-1630.
2. First settlements on the NH seacoast, 1623-1660.
3. Early exploration and settlement in the interior of NH, 1623-1770.
4. The granting of land and towns, 1623-1835.

Military

5. The French and Indian Wars in NH.
6. Revolutionary New Hampshire.
7. The Civil War in New Hampshire.
8. World War I in NH.
9. World War II in NH.
10. NH's coastal defenses, 1775-present.
11. The Cold War in New Hampshire.
12. New Hampshire's early militia and the National Guard.

Maritime History

13. Fishing on the NH Seacoast and the Isles of Shoals, 1660-present.
14. Wooden shipbuilding on the NH seacoast, 1630-1920.
15. Modern shipbuilding on the NH seacoast, 1900-present.
16. Shipwrecks in NH waters, 1620-1940. (F) (authors: Parker Potter and David Switzer)
17. New Hampshire's inland lighthouses. (F) (authors: Parker Potter and Greg Clancey)

Industry

18. Locally capitalized textile mills in NH, 1720-1920.
19. NH textile mills capitalized by out-of-state interests, 1826-1920.
20. The Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, 1831-1945.
21. The hosiery industry in New Hampshire, 1830-1970.
22. Logging, lumbering and saw mills, 1620-present.

23. Wood products mills and shops in New Hampshire.
24. Paper manufacturing and making in New Hampshire.
25. Large-scale furniture production.
26. Small-scale furniture (cabinet) making.
27. Barrel making and commercial cooperages in New Hampshire, c.1807-1850.
28. Iron smelting and founding, 1715-present.
29. Mineral mining, 1770-present.
30. Granite quarrying and stone cutting, 1790-present.
31. Commercial ice making, 1870-1920.
32. Mineral springs and bottling plants in New Hampshire, 1880-present.
33. General outwork/home manufacture in NH, 1840-1920.
34. Localized shoemaking, 1623-1900.
35. Heavily capitalized (factory) shoemaking, 1820-1940.
36. Shoemaking outwork/home manufacture, 1830-1920.
37. Outwork/home manufacture of hats and clothing, 1870-1920.
38. Metalworking in New Hampshire for local and regional markets, 1630-present.
39. Brick making for local and regional markets, 1650-1920.
40. The pottery industry, 1700-1900.
41. Brewing and distilling, 1700-1920.
42. Glassmaking, 1780-1920.
43. Hand tool manufacturing, 1800-1920.
44. Machine tool manufacture, 1840-present.
45. Precision machine shops, 1820-present.
46. Carriage and wagon manufacture, 1820-1900.
47. Heavy manufacturing, 1850-present.
48. Tanneries and leather board manufacturing in New Hampshire.
49. Musical instrument production in New Hampshire.
50. Tobacco pipe production in New Hampshire.

Agriculture

51. Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present.
52. Salt marsh farming in New Hampshire, 1630-present.
53. Grain farming and grist milling, 1650-present.
54. Orchards and cider production, 1650-present.
55. Maple sugar and syrup production, 1650-present.
56. Local-scale dairy farming, 1800-present.
57. Potato farming, 1800-present.
58. The sheep craze, 1820-1870.
59. Silk culture and silk production, 1840-1860.
60. Turkey raising in New Hampshire for urban markets, c.1850-c.1910.
61. Cattle raising and summer pasturing in New Hampshire, c.1850-present.
62. Meat processing and marketing in New Hampshire.
63. Creamery operations, 1860-present.
64. Poultry farming, 1870-present.
65. Dairy farming for urban markets, 1880-1940.
66. Farm revitalization by Finns in the Monadnock Region, 1880-1940.
67. Market gardening / truck farming in New Hampshire, 1900-present.
68. Horticulture in New Hampshire, 1910-present.
69. Flax and linen production, 1650-present.

Entertainment and Recreation

70. Summer resort/grand hotel tourism, 1840-1940. (P) (author: Deborah Noble)
71. New Hampshire as artists' colony, 1870-present. (P) (author: Lisa Mausolf)
72. Boarding house tourism, 1875-1920.
73. Summer and vacation home tourism, 1880-present.
74. Summer colonies in New Hampshire, 1840-present.
75. Summer camps for children, 1890-present.
76. Winter recreation and the ski industry, 1890-present.
77. Parks, amusement parks, zoos and waterfront recreation in New Hampshire, 1880-present.
78. Outdoor recreation in New Hampshire.
79. Theaters, opera houses, and movie houses in New Hampshire.
80. Museums and historical sites in New Hampshire.

81. New Hampshire State Parks, Sites and Forests.

Transportation

- 82. Pre-automobile land travel, 1630-1920.
- 83. Taverns, inns, hotels, motels, motor courts and bed and breakfasts, 1623-present.
- 84. Transportation on the lakes, 1760-present.
- 85. River and canal navigation, 1790-1890 (P) (author: Lisa Mausolf)
- 86. The railroads in NH, 1842-1960. (F) (authors: R. Stuart Wallace and Lisa Mausolf)
- 87. Street railroads in New Hampshire, 1880-1950.
- 88. Automobile highways and culture, 1900-present.
- 89. Aviation in New Hampshire.

Communications and Utilities

- 90. Water supply, distribution and treatment in New Hampshire, 1850-present.
- 91. Gasoline and oil distribution in New Hampshire, 1900-present.
- 92. Hydropower in New Hampshire.
- 93. Electricity generation and distribution in New Hampshire.
- 94. Communications in New Hampshire.

Professions

- 95. Medicine and hospitals in New Hampshire.
- 96. The practice of law in New Hampshire.
- 97. Engineering in New Hampshire, 1623-present.
- 98. Architecture in New Hampshire, 1623-present.
- 99. Banking and finance in New Hampshire.
- 100. Writing and publishing in New Hampshire.
- 101. The service industries in New Hampshire.
- 102. Social services in New Hampshire.
- 103. The food industry in New Hampshire.

Education

- 104. Higher education, 1770-present.
- 105. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.
- 106. Libraries in New Hampshire.

Politics and Government

- 107. Local government, 1630-present.
- 108. County government in New Hampshire, 1771-present.
- 109. State government, 1680-present.
- 110. The federal government in New Hampshire, 1776-present.
- 111. Fighting the Depression in New Hampshire: The CCC, WPA, and other public works programs, 1929-1940.

Social History and Political Movements

- 112. Philanthropy, 1850-present.
- 113. Historic preservation, 1899-present (F). (authors: James Garvin and Parker Potter).
- 114. Women's organizations and the suffrage movement in New Hampshire.
- 115. Social organizations in New Hampshire.
- 116. Freemasonry in New Hampshire.
- 117. The anti-slavery movement in New Hampshire.
- 118. The Grange in New Hampshire, 1870-present.
- 119. Cultural and community traditions, practices, arts and crafts.

Religion

- 120. Religion in New Hampshire, 1623-present.
- 121. The Shakers in NH, 1795-present.
- 122. Camp meetings in New Hampshire, 1860-present.

Ethnic Heritage

- 123. Post-Colonial Native American Indian Acculturation and Revitalization, 1780-present.
- 124. The African-Americans in New Hampshire.
- 125. The Scots-Irish and Ulster-Scots in New Hampshire.
- 126. The French-Canadians in NH, 1840-present.
- 127. The Irish in New Hampshire.
- 128. European and Middle Eastern immigration to New Hampshire.

Commerce, Community Planning, Cultural Landscapes

- 129. Commerce, industry and trade in New Hampshire cities, 1630-present.
- 130. Commerce, industry and trade in New Hampshire village and town centers, 1630-present.

- 131. Suburban/bedroom community growth in New Hampshire, c.1850-present.
- 132. Post-World War II industrial expansion in New Hampshire.
- 133. Town and county planning and surveying.
- 134. Landscapes and their designs in New Hampshire.
- 135. The land conservation movement in New Hampshire.
- 136. Public and private cemeteries and burials.

Archaeology

- 1100. Pre-Columbian European exploration and settlement.
- 1101. First (Paleo-Indian) occupations (P) (author: Richard Boisvert)
- 1102. Native American Indian lithic technology (P) (author: Richard Boisvert)
- 1103. Native American Indian ceramic technology.
- 1104. Native American Indian agriculture.
- 1105. Native American Indian mortuary practice.
- 1106. Native American Indian riverine adaptation/exploitation.
- 1107. Native American Indian upland adaptation.
- 1108. Native American Indian coastal adaptation.
- 1109. Native American Indian adaptation in the Northern marshlands.
- 1110. Post-Columbian Native American Indian contact with Europeans.
- 1111. Native American Indian lacustrine adaptation.
- 1112. Pre-Columbian Native American Indian cultures.
- 1113. Pre-Columbian cultural chronology.

APPENDIX D

Wintertime Fieldwork Memorandum



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

State of New Hampshire, Department of Cultural Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, P. O. Box 2043, Concord NH 03302-2043
Voice/TTY RELAY ACCESS 1-800-735-2964
<http://www.state.nh.us/nhdhr>

603-271-3483
603-271-3558
FAX 603-271-3433
preservation@nhdhr.state.nh.us

MEMO

To: Edna Feighner, Review & Compliance Coordinator

From: Richard Boisvert, State Archaeologist *RAB*

Re: Wintertime Archaeological Fieldwork

Date: January 10, 2003

It has come to my attention that some contracting archaeologists have been asked to undertake fieldwork through the winter months. Clearly it is not possible to execute a responsible and acceptable reconnaissance survey when the ground is snow-covered or frozen. Please advise prospective clients and agencies whose projects we have required archaeological fieldwork that such investigations will not be possible until ground conditions permit. Phase II evaluation and testing projects might be hypothetically possible where the client can provide adequate shelter for the fieldwork and the ground can be thawed. Such logistical considerations would place an added expense to the project for the client that would be viewed as prohibitive in most circumstances.

Please advise the clients and agencies that reconnaissance surveys conducted on snow-covered ground, or shovel test pit surveys on frozen ground will be rejected, as they could not reasonably be expected to identify archaeological resources.



APPENDIX E

Reconnaissance for Deeply Buried Deposits



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

State of New Hampshire, Department of Cultural Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301-3570
TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964
www.nh.gov/nhdhr

603-271-3483
603-271-3558
FAX 603-271-3433
preservation@dcr.nh.gov

MEMO

To: Edna Feighner, Review & Compliance Coordinator

From: Richard Boisvert, State Archaeologist

Re: Reconnaissance for Deeply Buried Deposits

Date: April 10, 2003

The question has been raised as to when field methodologies should be adjusted to identify deeply buried deposits and what are the appropriate field methods for reconnaissance and testing within such deposits.

Standard methodologies of walkover reconnaissance and systematic shovel test pit excavation are generally preferred. However there are cases where the geomorphology is such that the area of potential effect within the project includes depositional environments that may include cultural components under sediments that exceed a meter in depth. These include alluvial deposits along the major rivers, especially on point bars and at the confluence of minor streams with the main stems of the larger rivers. Colluvial deposits at the toe of steep slopes and thickened plowzones created by sheet erosion on high tilled slopes may also generate thick deposits that cover archaeological components. Other site specific circumstances might also create thick overburdens on archaeological components. When such conditions exist then the contracting archaeologists will need to incorporate appropriate survey methods that have a reasonable possibility of recovering cultural materials.

Methods for recovering deeply buried components may include excavation by hand of 1 by 1 meter or 1 by 2 meter squares. Stepping of the excavation unit, especially larger units, may allow for adequate penetration of the overburden and reveal the pertinent stratigraphy and recovery of materials.

APPENDIX E PAGE 2

Machine assisted excavation may also be appropriate. In cases where overburdens can reasonably be determined to be culturally sterile, as in areas with modern fill or deep alluvial deposits created by 19th or 20th century erosion, then removal without screening the overburden is appropriate. In settings where deep and stratified cultural components are integrated with sterile layers, then screening will be necessary. The screening will be on a sampling basis, as it is unrealistic to attempt total screening of machine excavated material. In cases where screening of all deposits is necessary, then hand excavation would also need to be employed. Sampling regimes will need to be established on a case by case basis depending upon the kinds of deposits encountered and the kinds of cultural material that can be reasonably expected. Consulting archaeologists may want to review the scopes of work for such projects with this office and we welcome such opportunities. They should have information on the kinds of deposits to be investigated (lacustrine, riverine, colluvial, historic fill, etc), the kinds of sites anticipated in the project area (Paleo, Late Woodland, historic industrial, etc) and details about site access and equipment under consideration.

Machine excavation will require close monitoring by a 36CFR61 qualified archaeologist. The individual responsible for the monitoring will need to be able to recognize subtle changes in stratigraphy and be prepared to slow or halt the machine excavations in order to evaluate the deposits.

IN ALL INSTANCES OF DEEP TESTING, SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS ARE PARAMOUNT. ALL DEEP TESTING SHALL CONFORM TO STATE AND FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS.

APPENDIX F

Standard Intervals for Shovel Test Pit Reconnaissance Survey and Bracketing

While 8 meter intervals between shovel test pits and transects are adequate for most Phase IB surveys in New Hampshire, there are instances where closer interval testing is necessary. See memorandum below.



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

State of New Hampshire, Department of Natural and Cultural Resources 603-271-3483
19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301-3570 603-271-3558
TDD Access Relay NH 1-800-735-2964 FAX 603-271-3433
www.nh.gov/nhdhr preservation@dnrc.nh.gov

MEMORANDUM

To: NH Archaeological Consultants

From: Richard Boisvert, State Archaeologist, Deputy SHPO

Re: Standard Intervals for Shovel Test Pit Reconnaissance Survey and Two Meter Bracketing

Date: March 28, 2018

Cc: Elizabeth Muzzey, SHPO
Tanya Krajcik, Archaeological Records & GIS Coordinator
David Trubey, Review & Compliance Coordinator

Eight (8) meter spacing of shovel test pits and transects is the standard for most reconnaissance (Phase IB) survey in New Hampshire. Bracketing of positive shovel test pits shall be at two (2) meter intervals when defining the limits of sites or loci during the Phase IB testing. Bracketing test pits should be placed in line and perpendicular to the axis of the transect. Previous applied four meter bracketing leaves too great of a possibility that small loci may be missed and applies to sites of all Pre-Contact periods.

There are instances where closer interval shovel test pit survey is necessary. Four (4) meter intervals for shovel test pits and transects are required when environmental settings frequently associated with Paleoindian Sites are present. Bracketing of positive test pits shall be at the same two (2) meter intervals and placement as referenced above.

This Memorandum updates the previous Memoranda of August 19, 2010 and November 30, 2012.



APPENDIX G

Electronic Filing of Project Reports



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

State of New Hampshire, Department of Cultural Resources 603-271-3483
19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301-3570 603-271-3558
TDD Access Relay NH 1-800-735-2964 FAX 603-271-3433
www.nh.gov/nhdhr preservation@dcr.nh.gov

MEMORANDUM

TO: Consultants

DATE: August 30, 2016

SUBJECT: Update to Archaeological Report Submittals

FROM: Edna Feighner, Archaeologist, Review & Compliance Coordinator
Tanya Krajcik, Archaeologist, Records & GIS Coordinator

Cc: Richard Boisvert, State Archaeologist
Chris St Louis, Review and Compliance Program Specialist

Effective immediately, all report submittals must be accompanied by an electronic PDF version of the full report and bibliography form. If available, include GIS shapefiles of the survey area as well. Acceptable media includes encrypted CD, DVD or USB flash drive. Alternatively, clients or consultants may upload reports and bibliography forms to the State of NH's secure FTP site. Contact Tanya Krajcik for instructions on using the FTP site.

The Division of Historical Resources (DHR) continues to see inconsistencies with report submittals. Please advise clients that we require an original bound hard copy of the formal report and hard copies of the short forms. This means that you should provide your client with 2 (two) bound hard copies on quality paper and direct them to submit 1 (one) of the original bound copies to the DHR. Report photographs and figures must be clear, crisp and focused. Advise your clients that sending photocopied reports is unacceptable and will delay project review. Hard copies of all information should be mailed to our office at the address provided above. Electronic submissions of the short form and bibliography form should be sent to Tanya Krajcik.

Also, of important note, all reports should contain language on their cover and title page that states:

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

This is not only a State Law (RSA 227 C:11) but Federal Law (36 CFR PART 800.11 (c) (1) and related sections). If you have any questions about this additional requirement please contact Tanya Krajcik at 603.271.6568 or Tanya.krajcik@dcr.nh.gov

