

This Table is the companion piece to **STEWARDSHIP GUIDE for HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON FOREST LANDS: Recommended Best Practices For Protecting Vermont's Historic and Archeological Resources on Forest Land.** **Giovanna Peebles, State Archeologist**
November 2008 Page 1 of 3

	ID Factor:	Some Examples:	Comments:
<p>HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURES (must be more than 50 years old)</p>	<p>Easy to identify</p>	<p>Fire towers. Lookout cabins. Logging camps. Hunting camps. Hiking trails and shelters. Sugar houses. Farm houses, barns, other outbuildings such as root cellars. Schoolhouses. Bridges & Culverts. Dams. Industrial structures (such as blast furnaces and lime kilns, etc.).</p>	
<p>HISTORIC LANDSCAPES</p>	<p>Reasonably easy to identify-- often associated with historic and archeological districts, i.e. a cluster of buildings, structures, or sites related by a common theme</p>	<p>Domesticated trees and plants (i.e. butternuts, orchards, lilacs, lilies, herbs). Tree plantations (such as those planted by the CCC). Stone walls and pounds. Field and boundary markers. Field clearing piles and other stone features. Old field patterns. Historic roads. Historic treelines and hedgerows. Historic roads lined with old trees and stone walls. Mining and other industrial landscapes of many kinds (with tailings, wooden, and masonry features, etc.).</p>	

		Airplane crashes. Cemeteries (marked & unmarked).	
<p>HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES</p>	<p>The more recent ones: reasonably easy to identify; early settlement sites, military sites, & Native American historic period sites hard to identify</p> <p>*** Think in terms of “historic districts” --- clusters of related sites and landscape features, including transportation, water, garbage, tree lines, stone walls, etc.</p>	<p>Mill ruins of all types (lots of sawmills). Logging camps and other logging-associated site and remains and related transportation systems. Remains of water systems such as dams, raceways, etc. Remains of farmsteads and outbuildings, and remains of entire abandoned settlements (including historic roads, cemeteries, historic landscapes, etc.). Remains of former schools, taverns, toll houses, hotels, etc. Remains of industrial ruins and complexes such as charcoal kilns, lime kilns, blast furnaces, brick yards, etc. Mining remains including quarries, shafts and quarry holes or pits, associated roads, water systems, etc. Early roads, trails, and bridges (or their remains). Trolley and Railroad related: beds, station ruins, water towers, etc. Cemeteries (marked or unmarked). Maple sugaring or spruce sap</p>	<p>Clues: cellar holes, stone walls, square or rectangular depressions, stone piles, abandoned equipment, dumps, wells, stone pounds, domesticated plants, berry bushes, sumacs.</p> <p>Clues: stone ruins, machinery extensive charcoal deposits, slag</p> <p>Clues: abandoned machinery/equipment.</p> <p>Clues: small, isolated stand of cedars, upright stone slabs</p>

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November 2008 Page 3 of 3

		gathering sites. Stone piles and platforms -- very poorly known site types-- may be farm clearing piles, industry-associated features, Native American spiritual sites, commercial or industrial sites, or other undocumented uses.	Clues: shacks, arches, boiling stoves, buckets
PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES	Hard to identify	Camps and villages along rivers and streams and at springs. Caves and rock shelters. Stone quarries. Burial sites.	Use “ Environmental Predictive Model ” checklist and VTMapTool on the Internet to examine potential site areas (see web link BELOW – coming in 2009!)
NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED AND TRADITIONAL SITES	Hard to identify	Outstanding or special natural areas or landscape features such as mountain tops (i.e. Camel’s Hump), waterfalls, caves, etc. Burial areas. Traditional use areas containing medicinal or other herbs and plants (i.e. sweet grass meadows).	Consult with local Abenakis and other Native Americans in the community.
HISTORIC OBJECTS	Usually easy to find but usually accidentally “discovered.”	Airplanes. Dugout Canoes.	

Go to **VTMapTool** at www.historicvermont.org (pending public launch in early 2009)