



November 30, 2023

Brona Simon
State Archaeologist
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Re: Caleb Prouty House Relocation
15 Cromwell Lane
Assessor's Parcel 7/F-7
Tisbury, Massachusetts
Intensive (locational) Archaeological Survey
PAL #4656; MVC DRI #694

Dear Ms. Simon:

Enclosed please find a Project Notification Form and an application to conduct an intensive (locational) archaeological survey. This application concerns the proposed Caleb Prouty House Relocation Project at 15 Cromwell Lane and 187 Lagoon Pond Road in Tisbury, Massachusetts. The project areas are located on the Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts topographic quadrangle. A copy of the technical proposal has been sent to the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah THPO and PAL will coordinate the fieldwork so that a THPO monitor will be on site during the fieldwork.

We would like to begin investigations as soon as possible. Thank you in advance for your time and attention to this matter. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Holly Herbster, Principal Investigator, at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Deborah C. Cox'.

Deborah C. Cox, RPA
President

Enclosure

cc: Linda M. Figueiredo, Stop & Shop (w/encl. - via email)
Ron Ruth, Sherin and Lodgen, LLP (w/encl. - via email)

950 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY

**APPENDIX B
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

SECRETARY OF STATE: MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PERMIT APPLICATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION

A. General Information

Pursuant to Section 27C of Chapter 9 of the General Laws and according to the regulations outlined in 950 CMR 70.00, a permit to conduct a field investigation is hereby requested.

1. Name(s): Holly Herbster
2. Institution: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
Address: 26 Main Street
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860
3. Project Location: 15 Cromwell Lane, Assessor's Parcel 7/F-7
187 Lagoon Pond Road, Lots 1 and 2
see attached proposal
4. Town(s): Tisbury
5. Attach a copy of a USGS quadrangle with the project area clearly marked.
see attached
6. Property Owner(s): Stop & Shop; Amelia T. Hambrecht
7. The applicant affirms that the owner has been notified and has agreed that the applicant may perform the proposed field investigation.
8. The proposed field investigation is for a(n):
 - a. Reconnaissance Survey
 - b. Intensive Survey**
 - c. Site Examination
 - d. Data Recovery

B. Professional Qualifications

1. Attach a personnel chart and project schedule as described in 950 CMR 70.11 (b).

a. Personnel

Principal Investigator(s): Holly Herbster
Project Archaeologist: Jess Horn
Field Crew: Kirk Van Dyke

b. Schedule

Fieldwork: January 2024
Laboratory: February 2024
Report: May 2024


2. Include copies of curriculum vitae of key personnel (unless already on file with the State Archaeologist).

C. Research Design

1. Attach a narrative description of the proposed Research Design according to the requirements of 950 CMR 70.11.
2. The Applicant agrees to perform the field investigations according to the standards outlined in 950 CMR 70.13.
3. The Applicant agrees to submit a Summary Report, prepared according to the standards outlined in 950 CMR 70.14 by: August 31, 2024
4. The specimens recovered during performance of the proposed field investigation will be curated at:

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860

SIGNATURE



APPLICANT(S)

DATE

11-30-23

APPENDIX A
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASS 02125
617-727-8470, FAX: 617-727-5128

PROJECT NOTIFICATION FORM

Project Name: Caleb Prouty House Relocation

Location / Address: 15 Cromwell Lane and 187 Lagoon Pond Road

City / Town: Tisbury

Project Proponent

Name: Stop & Shop c/o Ronald W. Ruth, Sherin and Lodgen, LLP

Address: 101 Federal Street

City/Town/Zip/Telephone: Boston, MA 02110 617.646.2165

Agency license or funding for the project (list all licenses, permits, approvals, grants or other entitlements being sought from state and federal agencies).

<u>Agency Name:</u>	<u>Type of License or funding (specify)</u>
Martha's Vineyard Commission	Development of Regional Impact Review

Project Description (narrative):

If approved, the proposed project will include the temporary removal of the roof of the ca. 1844-1851 Caleb Prouty House, securing the structure, and relocating the building from its original location at 15 Cromwell Lane approximately .45 miles to a residential lot at 187 Lagoon Pond Road where it will be restored for residential use. The project is being proposed by Stop & Shop as an alternative to demolition prior to redeveloping the 15 Cromwell Lane parcel. The project is currently under review by the Martha's Vineyard Commission so final plans and conditions have not been approved.

Does the project include demolition? If so, specify nature of demolition and describe the building(s) which are proposed for demolition.

No.

Does the project include rehabilitation of any existing building? If so, specify nature of rehabilitation and describe the building(s) which are proposed for rehabilitation.

Yes. As noted above, portions of the original Caleb Prouty House will be temporarily removed prior to the relocation then returned to the structure at its new site. Rehabilitation plans have not been finalized pending MVC review and approval.

Does the project include new construction? If so, describe (attach plans and elevations if necessary).

Yes. The relocated house will be placed on a new foundation/footing and will be connected to an existing septic system. See attached figures.

950 CMR: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

APPENDIX A (continued)

To the best of your knowledge, are any historic or archaeological properties known to exist within the project's area of potential impact? If so, specify.

Yes. The Caleb Prouty House at 15 Cromwell Lane is listed the MHC Inventory as TIS.170 and has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The relocation parcel at 187 Lagoon Pond Road is within the recorded Cerusa Meadow archaeological site (19-BN-118).

What is the total acreage of the project area?

Woodland _____ acres	Productive Resources:
Wetland _____ acres	Agriculture _____ acres
Floodplain _____ acres	Forestry _____ acres
Open Space <u>less than .25</u> acres	Mining _____ acres
Developed _____ acres	Total Project Acreage <u>less than .25</u> acres

What is the acreage of the proposed new construction? Less than .20 acres

What is the present land use of the project area?

15 Cromwell Lane: housing development access and parking; 187 Lagoon Pond Road: single family residential

Please attach a copy of the section of the USGS quadrangle map which clearly marks the project location.

Attached.

This Project Notification Form has been submitted to the MHC in compliance with 950 CMR 71.00.

Signature of Person submitting this form  Date: 11/30/23

Name: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

Address: 26 Main Street

City / Town: Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860

Telephone: 401-728-8780

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

930CMR 71.00: M.G.L. c. 9, §§ 26-27C as amended by St.1988, c.254.

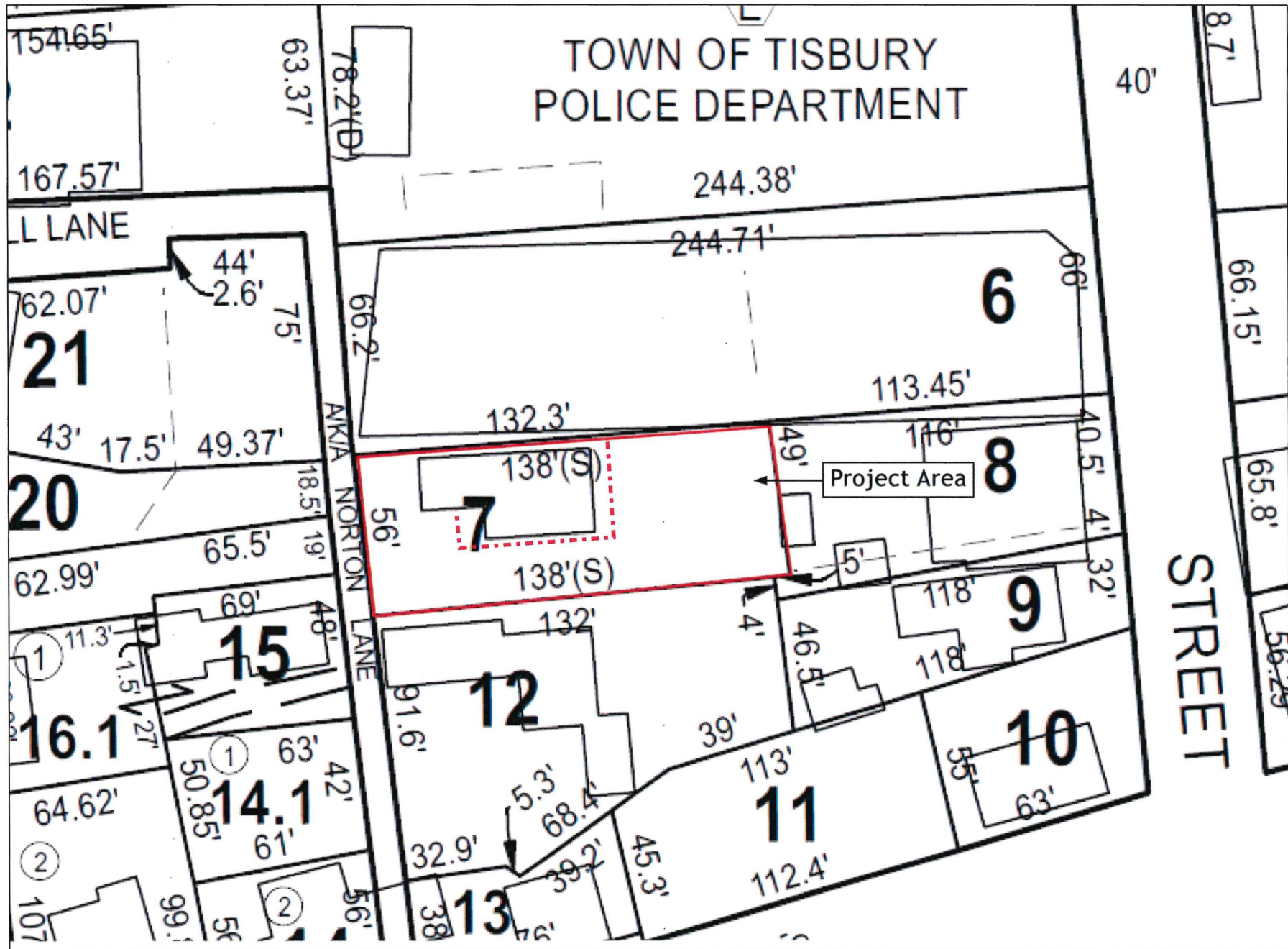


Figure 2. Tisbury Assessors Map showing the location of the 15 Cromwell Lane Property and Caleb Prouty House. Dotted line shows approximate limit of accessible area for intensive survey hand testing.

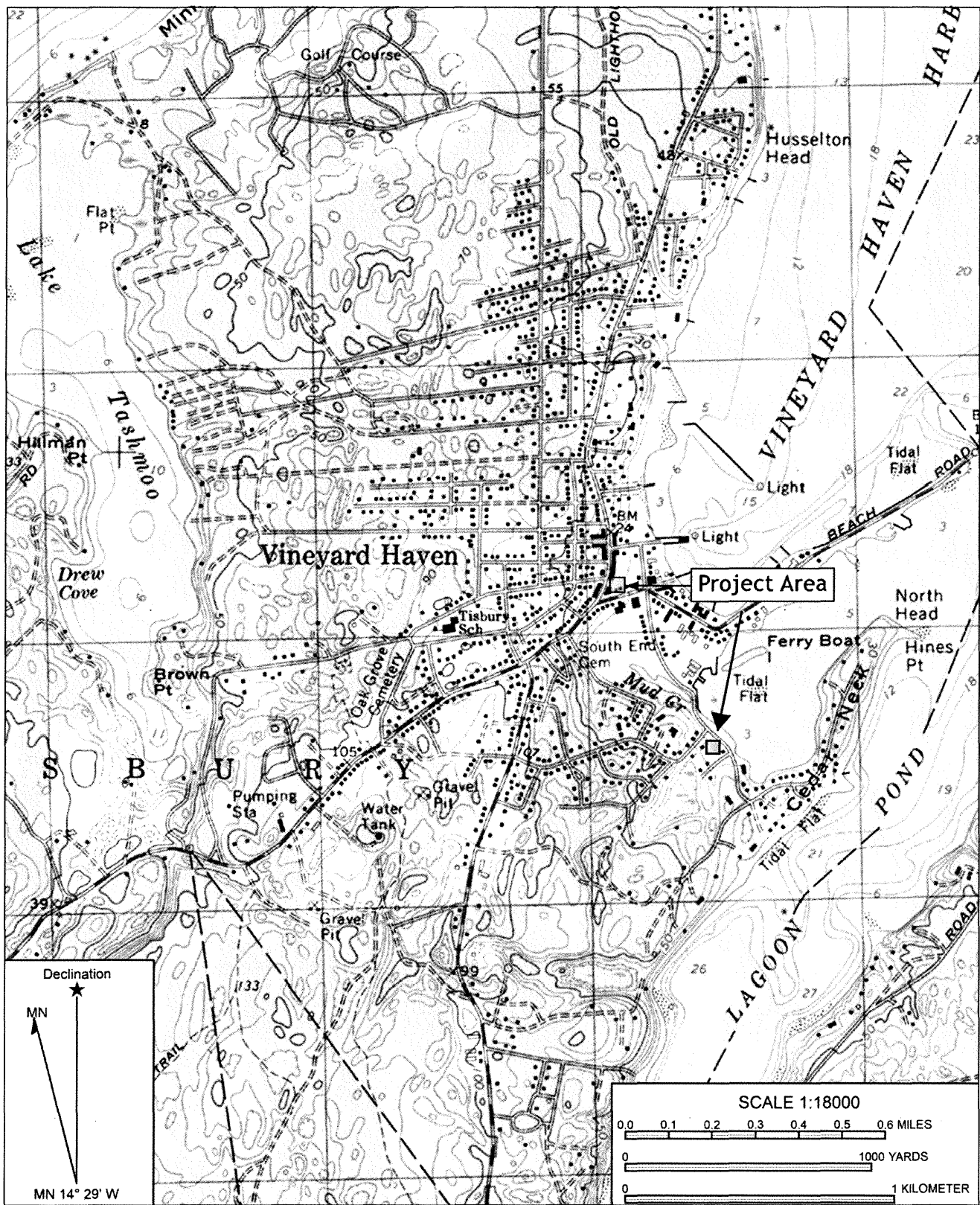
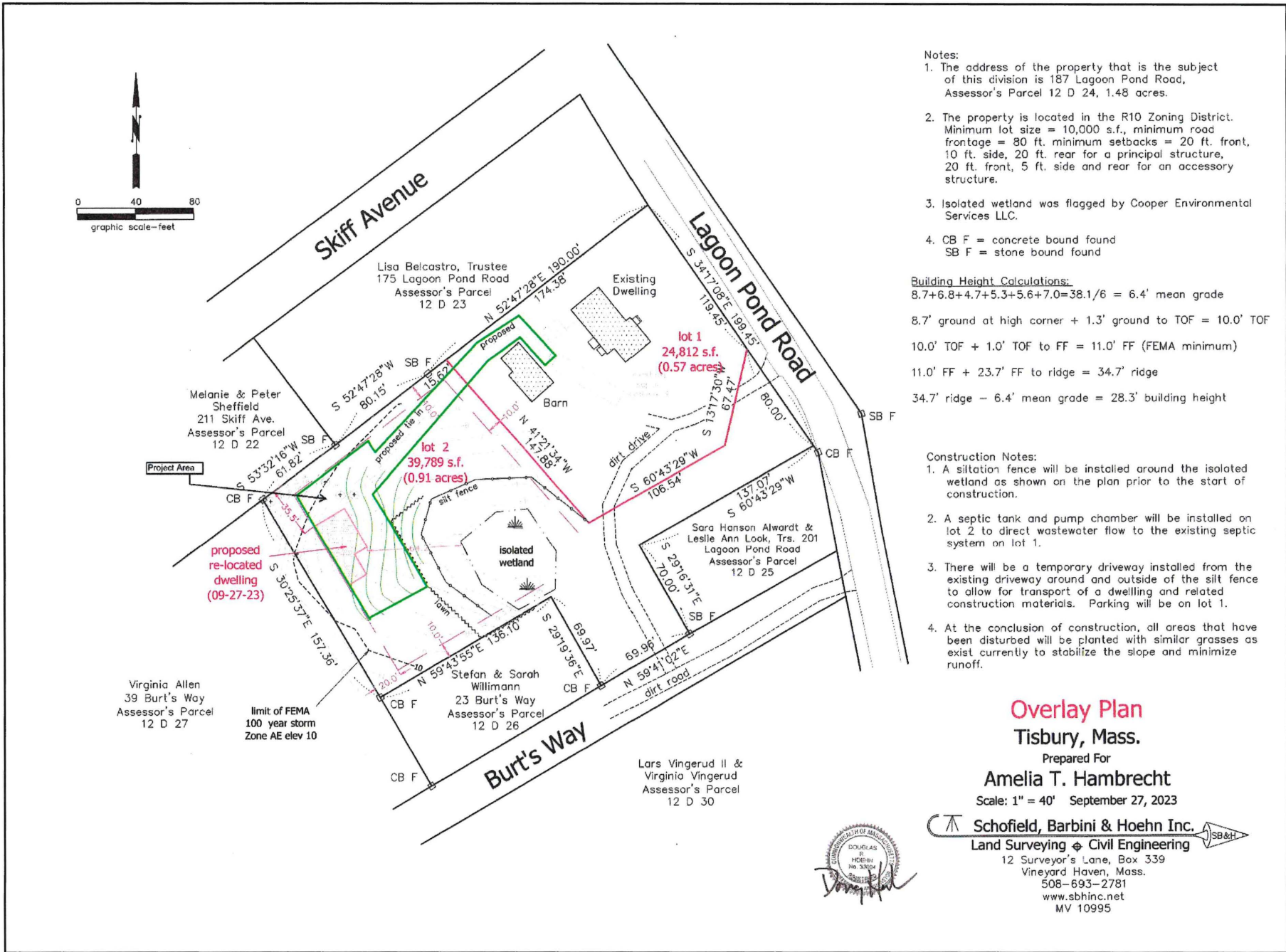


Figure 1. Location of the Caleb Prouty House Relocation Cromwell Lane and Lagoon Pond Road project areas on the Vineyard Haven, MA USGS quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.



- Notes:
1. The address of the property that is the subject of this division is 187 Lagoon Pond Road, Assessor's Parcel 12 D 24, 1.48 acres.
 2. The property is located in the R10 Zoning District. Minimum lot size = 10,000 s.f., minimum road frontage = 80 ft. minimum setbacks = 20 ft. front, 10 ft. side, 20 ft. rear for a principal structure, 20 ft. front, 5 ft. side and rear for an accessory structure.
 3. Isolated wetland was flagged by Cooper Environmental Services LLC.
 4. CB F = concrete bound found
SB F = stone bound found

Building Height Calculations:
 $8.7+6.8+4.7+5.3+5.6+7.0=38.1/6 = 6.4'$ mean grade
 $8.7'$ ground at high corner + $1.3'$ ground to TOF = $10.0'$ TOF
 $10.0'$ TOF + $1.0'$ TOF to FF = $11.0'$ FF (FEMA minimum)
 $11.0'$ FF + $23.7'$ FF to ridge = $34.7'$ ridge
 $34.7'$ ridge - $6.4'$ mean grade = $28.3'$ building height

- Construction Notes:
1. A siltation fence will be installed around the isolated wetland as shown on the plan prior to the start of construction.
 2. A septic tank and pump chamber will be installed on lot 2 to direct wastewater flow to the existing septic system on lot 1.
 3. There will be a temporary driveway installed from the existing driveway around and outside of the silt fence to allow for transport of a dwelling and related construction materials. Parking will be on lot 1.
 4. At the conclusion of construction, all areas that have been disturbed will be planted with similar grasses as exist currently to stabilize the slope and minimize runoff.

**Overlay Plan
Tisbury, Mass.**

Prepared For
Amelia T. Hambrecht
Scale: 1" = 40' September 27, 2023

Schofield, Barbini & Hoehn Inc.
Land Surveying & Civil Engineering
12 Surveyor's Lane, Box 339
Vineyard Haven, Mass.
508-693-2781
www.sbhinc.net
MV 10995



Figure 3. Caleb Prouty House Relocation Lagoon Pond Road parcel showing intensive survey project area.



**Technical Proposal
Caleb Prouty House Relocation
15 Cromwell Lane
187 Lagoon Pond Road**

Tisbury, Massachusetts

*Intensive (locational) Archaeological
Survey*

November 2023

Submitted to:

Stop & Shop
c/o Sherin and Lodgen, LLP
101 Federal Street
Boston, MA 02110

In response to a request from Stop & Shop, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) is pleased to submit the following technical proposal for archaeological investigations at the Caleb Prouty House Relocation project area in Tisbury, Massachusetts (Figure 1). The owner (Stop & Shop) has proposed to move the ca. 1844-1851 Caleb Prouty House (TIS.170) approximately .45 miles from its existing location at 15 Cromwell Lane in Tisbury to a residential lot at 187 Lagoon Pond Road in Tisbury (Figures 2 and 3). The project is being reviewed by the Martha's Vineyard Commission (MVC) as a Development of Regional Impact (DRI) and the MVC has requested the completion of an archaeological survey of the project areas prior to the relocation.

The goal of the intensive (locational) archaeological survey will be to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological deposits that may be present within the accessible portions of the 15 Cromwell Lane and 187 Lagoon Pond Road parcels. The intensive survey will also be designed to collect basic information on the locations and densities of cultural deposits within the project area and to make recommendations regarding the need for additional archaeological investigations, if necessary, including in areas that are not currently accessible for hand testing.

The archaeological survey will be conducted under a State Archaeologist's permit, in compliance with Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 9, Sections 26-27C, as amended by Chapter 254 of the Acts of 1988 (950 CMR 71).

This technical proposal presents an overview of the environmental and cultural contexts for the project along with predictive statements for archaeological resources and a proposed survey methodology. A schedule for completion of the archaeological survey tasks and a cost estimate are also provided.

Project Background

In 2013, PAL conducted a historic and archaeological assessment of the 15 Cromwell Lane property at the request of the MVC, which was reviewing options for the unoccupied property and house (PAL 2013). The historic assessment determined that the Caleb Prouty house was likely built between 1844 and 1851, although an earlier construction date is possible, PAL staff completed an MHC Form B for the property (TIS.170) and recommended that the property was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Form B was submitted to the MHC, and MHC concurred in a written opinion that the Caleb Prouty House is individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C at the local level (MHC Opinion dated 4/24/13). PAL recommended that the MVC and project proponents consider and implement alternatives that would preserve the house, either on site, or at a different location in Vineyard Haven. The assessment also recommended that the building be recorded to the State-level archival photography standards of the MHC before any relocation or construction activities occurred.

The archaeological assessment included a state site file and Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS) research review and a walkover survey. The assessment determined that the property is archaeologically sensitive for both ancient Native American and post-contact/historic period archaeological resources. PAL recommended that if any ground disturbing activities were proposed for the parcel, an intensive (locational) archaeological survey should be conducted (PAL 2013). The PAL assessment was not submitted to the MHC, but the MVC provided a copy to the owner/applicant.

In 2019, Stop & Shop proposed the demolition of the unoccupied house as part of a proposed expansion to the adjacent existing Stop & Shop development. The Tisbury Building Department referred the project to the MVC under the DRI trigger for the relocation/alteration of a MACRIS-listed structure. In a February 20, 2020 letter to the MVC, the Tisbury Historical Commission (THC) “respectfully requests and recommends any activity by Stop & Shop and/or implementation of the DRI process by the MVC involving the Caleb Prouty House, include preservation and complete historical renovation of the Caleb Prouty House at its present address or a location to be determined in concert with the THC.” No action was taken by Stop & Shop at that time and the property has remained vacant since.

Stop & Shop has since identified a private property owner and residential parcel in Tisbury where the house can be relocated and the MVC is currently reviewing the application to relocate the house to this property. In August 2023, the MVC prepared a DRI Staff Report on an application for Stop & Shop to relocate the Caleb Prouty House to a private property at 187 Lagoon Pond Road in Tisbury. In a September 1, 2023 DRI comment letter to the MVC, the THC commented on the proposed relocation noting that it’s 2020 opinion was unchanged and that “This board considers this new proposal to move the home nearby as the best hope for the property.” The letter also stated that the board “hope[s] the MVC will agree that it is essential to preserve our historically significant structures and protect the character of our town with any efforts to keep this structure in some form.”

Stop & Shop contracted with PAL to complete the archaeological survey at the request of the MVC and based on the recommendations in the 2013 assessment report and consultation with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah Tribal Historic Preservation Office (WTGH/A THPO).

Since completion of the 2013 assessment, the physical setting of the .17-acre Cromwell Lane parcel has changed significantly. PAL Senior Archaeologist Holly Herbster and THPO Cultural Resource Monitor Randy Jardin conducted a walkover survey of the parcel in November 2023. A paved access drive now runs the length of the southern lot line and directly abuts the house, and the majority of the yard area has been graveled to create access and parking for an adjacent housing unit. The walkover determined that only a small portion of the 15 Cromwell Lane lot is accessible for archaeological hand testing (see Figure 2).

The proposed relocation area is open grassy yard at an approximately .91-acre lot at 187 Lagoon Pond Road. Once relocated, a proposed septic tie in will be constructed to connect the Caleb Prouty house to an existing septic system on the owner's adjacent lot (see Figure 3). The relocation parcel is within the recorded Cerusa Meadow Site (19-BN-118), a large undefined ancient Native American archaeological site dating from at least 5,000 to 1,000 years ago. The site is known through local artifact collections and limited investigation in the 1960s by archaeologist William Ritchie (1969), but the exact locations and types of site deposits are unknown. PAL and THPO staff completed a windshield survey of the property in November 2023 and based on the lack of visible ground disturbance, determined that the 187 Lagoon Pond Road relocation parcel is archaeologically sensitive for ancient Native American resources that may be part of the recorded Cerusa Meadow Site.

Research Framework

Environmental Context

The Pleistocene history of Martha's Vineyard is tied to its location as part of the terminal moraine of successive glacial advances. This has resulted in a geology characterized by a complex stratigraphy comprised of layers formed during at least six different "drifts" (Kaye 1964). The Aquinnah section of the island is comprised of materials deposited during the early stages of the Wisconsin stage of glaciation (Kaye 1964). As the glacier receded it deposited unsorted tills and sands that comprise much of Cape Cod and the Islands (MHC 1987). Through a combination of sea level rise and isostatic rebound, Vineyard Sound was filled and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, as we know them today, were formed. Wave action over the past three to four thousand years has played an active role in the formation and erosion of coastal deposits. The southern and eastern parts of the island (including most of Edgartown) were created at a time of glacial standstill, when tremendous volumes of meltwater, in the form of braided streams laden with sand and gravel, flowed south of the ice front to form the nearly level outwash plain (USDA 1986).

Tisbury (also known as Vineyard Haven) is located in the northernmost portion of Martha's Vineyard and includes a protected harbor that separates the West and East Chop peninsulas. Elevations in the West Chop and downtown areas average 50 to 60 feet above sea level and rise to 100 feet near Pilot Hill at the western town boundary. Tisbury, like the entire northern shore of the Vineyard, was formed from glacial end moraines that deposited a mixture of fine sands and rocky soils after the last glacial retreat.

The 15 Cromwell Road project area is a 0.171-acre lot in the village of Vineyard Haven that contains one house, located in the block bounded by Cromwell Lane (west), Beach Street (south), Water Street (east), and private commercial property. The house is surrounded by commercial buildings and a recently constructed housing development, which includes a paved driveway along the house's south

side and graveled parking areas on the west and entire eastern portion of the lot, which slopes down towards the housing building (Photo 1). Soils are classified as Urban Land (USDA 1986).



Photo 1. Caleb Prouty House at 15 Cromwell Lane, view northwest with paved drive and graveled parking areas visible (PAL November 2023).

The 187 Lagoon Pond Road project area is a mostly landscaped/grassed area surrounded by single family homes and ancillary structures. A small wetland area is located in the center of the property (see Figure 3) but is too small to be mapped by the USDA. Soils are classified as Carver loamy coarse sand with 3 to 8 percent slopes.

Cultural Context

The Native American presence on Martha's Vineyard has been well-documented by the number and variety of archaeological sites that have been located and recorded over the past century. Archaeologists contributed to the extant database as early as 1912, and while many of the earliest professional investigations focused primarily around the large up-island ponds, cultural resource management surveys have added information on much of the rest of the island. William Ritchie's 1960s archaeological investigations focused on two sections of the Vineyard, and included the excavation of three sites in Tisbury (Ritchie 1969). In addition, the collections of avocational archaeologists provide evidence of Native American land use in a variety of environmental settings.

No in situ deposits associated with PaleoIndian (12,500 to 10,000 years before present [B.P.]) or Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 7500 B.P.) occupation have been documented to date in the Tisbury section of Martha's Vineyard. Recently, two diagnostic Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 7500 B.P.) bifurcate-based projectile points have been recovered through cultural resource management surveys in Aquinnah, indicating the overall likelihood that such sites are present on the island (Herbster 2004, Herbster and Cherau 2001). The low density of identified early pre-contact period occupations could reflect collector and archaeological survey biases toward more visible, coastal shell-midden features.

These types of archaeological features are more readily identifiable eroding out of the embankments of the up-island coastal ponds and along the shoreline.

Middle Archaic Period (7500 to 5000 B.P.) occupations have been identified at several sites in the Tisbury area through collections analyses and excavation. The increase in site frequency during this period is exhibited throughout most of southern New England. Middle Archaic tool types are present in assemblages collected by William Ritchie at the Pratt Site (19-DK-10) on Lagoon Pond and possibly at the Vincent Site. The multi-component Head of the Lagoon Site (19-DK-115) that straddles the Tisbury/Oak Bluffs town line, also contained Middle Archaic deposits, as did the Duarte Pond Site (19-DK-78).

By the Late Archaic Period (5000 to 3000 B.P.), Martha's Vineyard was completely cut off from the mainland by rising ocean levels and had assumed its present shape. Identified Late Archaic Period deposits in Tisbury represent a wide variety of types and locations. Late and Transitional Archaic site use is well-documented at the Vincent Site, and Late Archaic components have also been identified at the Pratt, Duarte Pond, Head of the Lagoon, Cunningham (19-DK-17) and Cerusa Meadow (19-DK-118) sites in Tisbury. Recent data recovery investigations at the Lagoon Pond Bluff Site (19-DK-274), located less than 90 meters (m) northwest of the 187 Lagoon Pond Road project area, documented numerous features and diagnostic artifacts dated to the Late Archaic Period (Herbster and Elquist 2020). All of these sites are located either at the shoreline or in close proximity and all are within one-half mile of the project area.

Woodland Period (3000 to 450 B.P.) sites are the most prevalent cultural components represented in the Vineyard's archaeological record. This is particularly true for the Tisbury area, where previous excavation and collection concentrated on midden sites along the shores of coastal ponds and protected embayments. Many sites on the Vineyard contain components associated with all three Woodland cultural periods (Early, Middle and Late), indicating that areas were re-utilized over time (MHC 1987). In Tisbury, Woodland deposits were located at all of the sites discussed above, and shell midden features were identified at most. Diagnostic artifacts at these sites include projectile points and ceramic vessel fragments. Two features at the Lagoon Pond Bluff Site were radiocarbon dated to the Late Woodland/Contact Period (Herbster and Elquist 2020).

At the time of European settlement in 1641, the island of Martha's Vineyard was divided into four sachemships of the Wampanoag tribe. These consisted of, from east to west, Chappaquiddick, Nunpaug, Takemmy, and Aquinnah (Banks 1911). The present-day West Chop area was known as Nobnocket and based on archaeological sites dating to the Late Woodland Period was occupied by Native people on a year-round basis.

The first permanent EuroAmerican settlement on Martha's Vineyard occurred at "Great Harbor" later called Edgartown. Thomas Mayhew, who had purchased the island in 1641, sent his son Thomas Jr. and a few families to settle his new purchase. The Tisbury area was known to by the name "homes hole" as early as 1646, which Banks (1911:4) attributes to an Algonquin name for an old man. Over the next century, the name was altered to become the more familiar "Holmes Hole," a reference to a EuroAmerican family that settled in the area. The place name referred to the area around the harbor, including the present-day downtown.

Tisbury was incorporated in 1671 under a charter by the Governor General of New York, Francis Lovelace. The original boundary incorporated all of the present-day towns of Tisbury and West

Tisbury. The name was chosen by Thomas Mayhew to commemorate his home in Wiltshire, England. Prior to 1700, there were reportedly only three EuroAmerican families living in the Tisbury area (Banks 1911). Families that did settle in the area established homesteads near the harbor and along the western shore of Lagoon Pond, with a limited settlement along the shores of Lake Tashmoo (MHC 1984).

At the start of the nineteenth century, Holmes Hole was becoming an increasingly important harbor after Edgartown. Development of shore-based shipping facilities and support industries drew more people to the area. A lighthouse was built at West Chop in 1817 to aid navigation through the busy waters. Salt works were built near the harbor and at one point five of the eight operations on the island were located in Tisbury (MHC 1984). By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the town's economy began to shift away from coastal enterprises and farming and agriculture provided more financial support.

In 1892, Tisbury was divided into two towns by an act of the Massachusetts legislature. The new town of Tisbury encompassed the area that was still known as Holmes Hole, while West Tisbury was incorporated from the western portion of the original town. In 1897, a street railway was constructed to provide access from the Vineyard Haven wharf across Beach Road to the Lagoon Bridge. As the twentieth century progressed, tourism became a mainstay of the economy and support industries were developed around the influx of summer visitors.

Predictive Statements for Cultural Resources

The archaeological sensitivity of the Calbe Prouty House Relocation project areas is defined by the proximity of documented pre- and post-contact historic and archaeological resources. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the **15 Cromwell Lane project area**. Several previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one-half mile, including the Vincent Site (19-DK-21), a large pre-contact (ancient Native American) archaeological site that was investigated by William Ritchie in the 1960s (Ritchie 1969). Several PAL investigations at small private lots have determined that portions of the Vincent Site are still intact despite post-contact and modern period development in the downtown Vineyard Haven area (Herbster 2007, 2011, 2021).

The collected cultural assemblage from the Ritchie and PAL investigations indicates that the Vincent Site was occupied repeatedly over several thousand years by Native American who utilized the rich and diverse ecozone. Diagnostic artifacts suggest that the site was utilized in the Late/Transitional Archaic and Woodland periods (5000-450 B.P.). Based on the recovered information, any undisturbed portions of the 15 Cromwell Lane project area could be expected to contain intact cultural features and artifacts that are part of a larger Native American occupation area around an ancient marsh or saltwater cove that was present just south of the project area at today's Veterans Memorial Park. Expected deposits could include lithic and bone tools, food remains, and/or features including (but not limited to) storage or refuse pits, hearths, post molds, and shell midden lenses. Although not previously identified, it is also considered possible that the site area could contain evidence of human burials.

The property on which the Prouty House sits was acquired by Charles Smith in 1835 from Samuel Claghorn and may have contained a building, as depicted in an 1838 woodcut (Dukes County Registry of Deeds 24-184; Banks 1966:9). Claghorn owned the property known as the Claghorn

Tavern (extant, no MHC form) at the south corner of Beach Street and Cromwell Lane. Smith apparently made no improvements to the property that stretched to present-day Water Street, which he sold to Caleb Prouty in 1844 for \$150 (Dukes County Registry of Deeds 34-326-327). Deed records indicate that the Caleb Prouty House, set at the rear of a lot, was likely constructed or remodeled by mariner Caleb Prouty between 1844 and 1851 as a residence for his family (Dukes County Registry of Deeds 1819-1851; United States Census Records 1850).

In 1883, a fire destroyed all of the buildings in the approximately one-tenth-mile section along both sides of Main Street from Beach Street on the south to past Union Street on the north, totaling approximately 58 primary and 14 secondary buildings (Norton 2000:74). The area of the William Street Historic District was spared, and the Prouty House is one of the few scattered buildings set back from the east side of Main Street that survived.

The Caleb Prouty House is a rectangular-shaped, Greek Revival style building, with a one-story attached late-nineteenth-century rear kitchen ell. The 2013 PAL archaeological walkover survey consisted of a close visual inspection of the yard areas surrounding the house. Several 2-inch wide soil auger cores were placed in the yard area to help characterize the nature of the soils below the ground surface. There did not appear to be any large areas of previously disturbed soils, particularly in the open yard area to the east and south of the house, areas that have been modified and/or covered to create access an parking. Probable landscape soils/topsoil are present in most sections of the yard, but evidence of natural subsoils was noted as well. The extreme eastern portion of the property contains saturated soils, an indication that this area may have once been near the natural shoreline. The potential also exists for buried archaeological features associated with the historic structure to exist, including (but not limited to) outbuilding foundations, wells and/or privies, trash middens, builders' trenches, or landscape features such as gardens. Archaeological hand testing in the small accessible yard areas surrounding the house may also provide information about the construction date of the house, and whether or not any previous structure stood on the lot.

The archaeological sensitivity of the **187 Lagoon Pond Road project area** is defined by its location within and/or adjacent to the Cerusa Meadow Site (19-BN-118) which contains deposits dating from at least the Late Archaic through Early Woodland Periods. The site is known through local artifact collections and limited investigation in the 1960s by archaeologist William Ritchie (1969), but the exact locations and types of site deposits are unknown. PAL documented the Lagoon Pond Bluff Site (19-DK-274) just northwest of the project area as part of the Martha's Vineyard Museum campus development. Th investigations documented nearly 200 archaeological features and materials dating from the Late Archaic through Contact Period. Based on the information from the two sites, archaeological deposits in the 187 Lagoon Pond Road project are could include (but not be limited to) refuse and storage pits; shell midden deposits; hearths and fire-related features; post molds and structure-related features; lithic workshops; and/or ceremonial features including unmarked burials.

Intensive (Locational) Survey Methodology

PAL's intensive (locational) archaeological survey methodology has been formulated according to the standards and guidelines set forth in *Public Planning and Environmental Review: Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC 1979).

Prior to the start of fieldwork, PAL will review the 2013 assessment report and the results of the previous archaeological studies completed by PAL in the surrounding area (e.g. (e.g., Herbster 2007, 2011, 2021; Herbster and Elquist 2000).

The research will also include a review all available environmental data for the project area to assist with the refinement of the preliminary archaeological sensitivity assessment. Information on previous belowground disturbance within the project area will be used to guide the subsurface testing strategy. Other expected sources of historic and archival information that will be reviewed include historic maps and plans, and local and regional histories.

Fieldwork

Subsurface testing locations will be determined by the results of a walkover survey at each parcel. The collected information will be used to identify areas of visible previous ground disturbance and archaeologically sensitive areas. Existing conditions will be noted on project plans and documented with photographs. Following the walkover inspection, subsurface testing will be conducted in areas considered to have moderate to high archaeological sensitivity that are accessible for hand testing.

Field investigations will involve hand testing of 3 to 5, 50-x-50-centimeter (cm) test pits placed within accessible, archaeologically sensitive portions of the 15 Cromwell Lane project area and 10 to 12, 50-x-50 cm test pits within archaeologically sensitive portions of the 187 Lagoon Pond Road parcel. No testing is proposed for paved or graveled areas at the 15 Cromwell Lane parcel or within wetlands/wetland set-back zones or temporary access corridors where no ground disturbance is proposed at the 187 Lagoon Pond Road parcel. The hand testing will be used to locate and identify any potentially important belowground archaeological deposits associated with previously unknown cultural deposits. It will also provide information relating to the belowground soil stratigraphy to assist in the identification of intact/natural versus previously disturbed soils. The fieldwork will also include recordation and documentation of any surface finds or features within the project area.

Transects, with test pits located at 7.5 and/or 5-meter (m) intervals, will be placed within archaeologically sensitive portions of the project area. Individual judgmental test pits will be placed in areas too small for transect testing. Test pits will be excavated by shovel in arbitrary 10-cm levels to sterile subsoils. All excavated soil will be screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth and cultural material remaining in the screen will be collected. Soil horizons will be recorded for each unit. Cultural material and samples will be bagged and labeled with provenience information.

If cultural material is found in isolated test pits, additional testing will be used to determine the extent and density of the deposition. This additional testing will be completed in the form of arrays in which test pits are placed at 5 and/or 2.5-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions around the test pit where the material was originally located. Digital photographs will be taken of the general project area and of testing areas throughout the field investigations.

Although unexpected, if, during the course of any of the field activities, any human remains are identified in situ or within stripped soils, all work on-site will cease and the project proponent, State Archaeologist, and Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs (MCIA) will be notified immediately, in accordance with the Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law. The excavation of human burials requires additional consultation with the MCIA and a separate permit from the State Archaeologist.

Laboratory Processing and Analyses

As noted above, all cultural materials collected from the project area during the intensive survey will be returned to the PAL facility for laboratory processing and analyses. These activities will include:

- cleaning, identification, and cataloging of any recovered cultural materials;
- preliminary analysis of spatial distributions of cultural materials;
- map and graphics production.

Curation

Following laboratory processing and cataloging activities, all recovered cultural materials are stored in acid-free Hollinger boxes with box content lists and labels printed on acid-free paper. These boxes are stored at PAL according to curation guidelines according to Secretary of Interior Standards (36 CFR 79) and MHC guidelines.

Report Preparation

On completion of all archaeological fieldwork, PAL will prepare a technical report that presents the results of the archaeological investigations, describes deposits that were identified, and includes recommendations regarding the significance of any identified deposits and the need for additional consultation. The summary report will follow the guidelines established by the National Park Service in the *Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archaeological Data* and the MHC. Draft copies of the report will be submitted to the proponent and the MHC for review. If necessary, archaeological site forms will be completed/updated and submitted to MHC.

Project Schedule

PAL will apply to the MHC for a permit to conduct the archaeological investigations. The field investigations will take three days to complete and can begin within two weeks of receipt of the archaeological permit, weather permitting. ***Under the State Archaeologist's permit requirements, fieldwork cannot be completed when the ground is frozen or obscured by snow cover.*** The proponent will be notified of the survey results immediately following the completion of fieldwork. The summary report can be submitted within 30 days of the completion of fieldwork.

Project Personnel

Holly Herbster will serve as Principal Investigator for the project. Ms. Herbster and all supervisory personnel meet the qualifications set by the National Park Service for direction of projects.

Cost

A fee proposal is attached.

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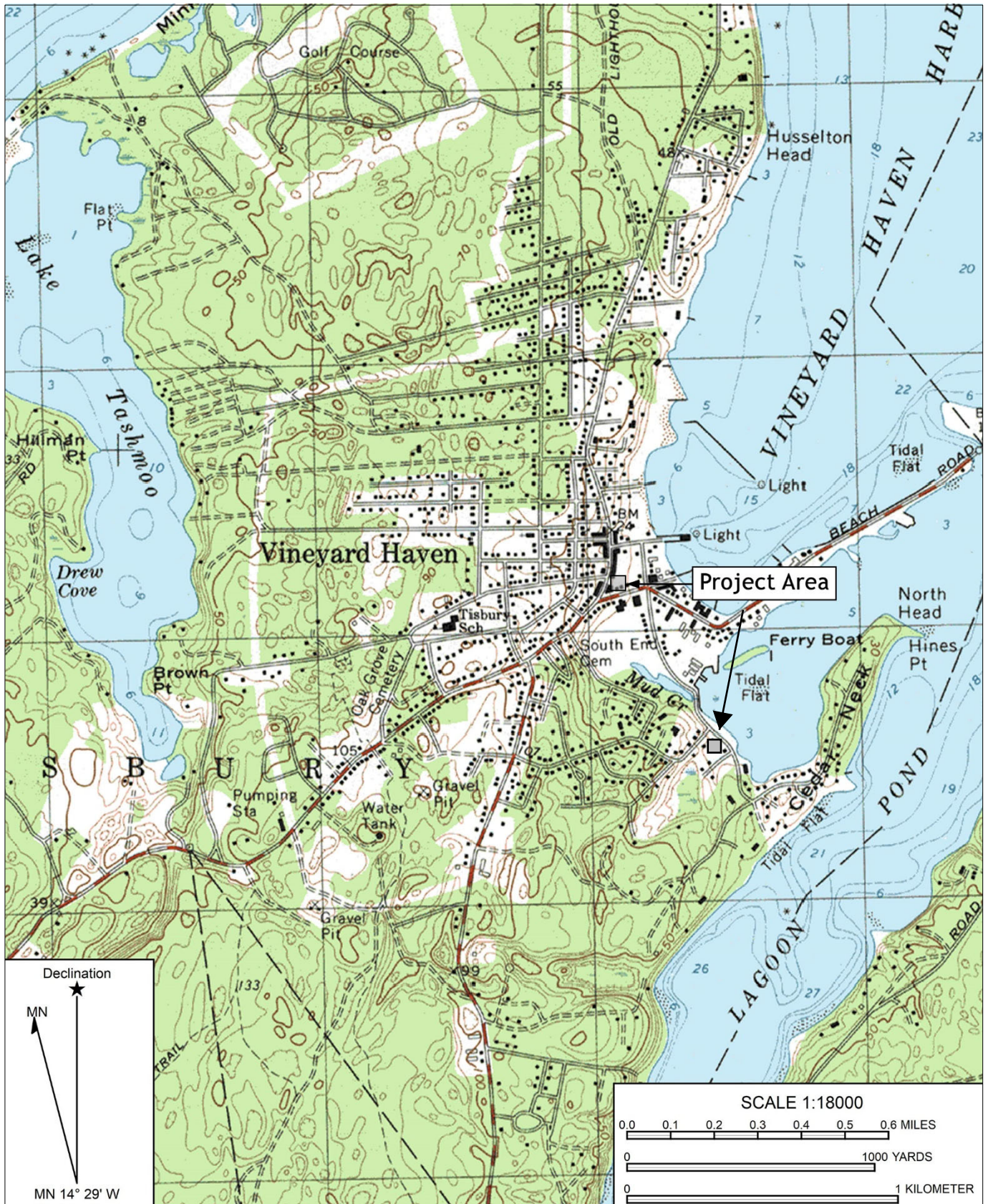


Figure 1. Location of the Caleb Prouty House Relocation Cromwell Lane and Lagoon Pond Road project areas on the Vineyard Haven, MA USGS quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

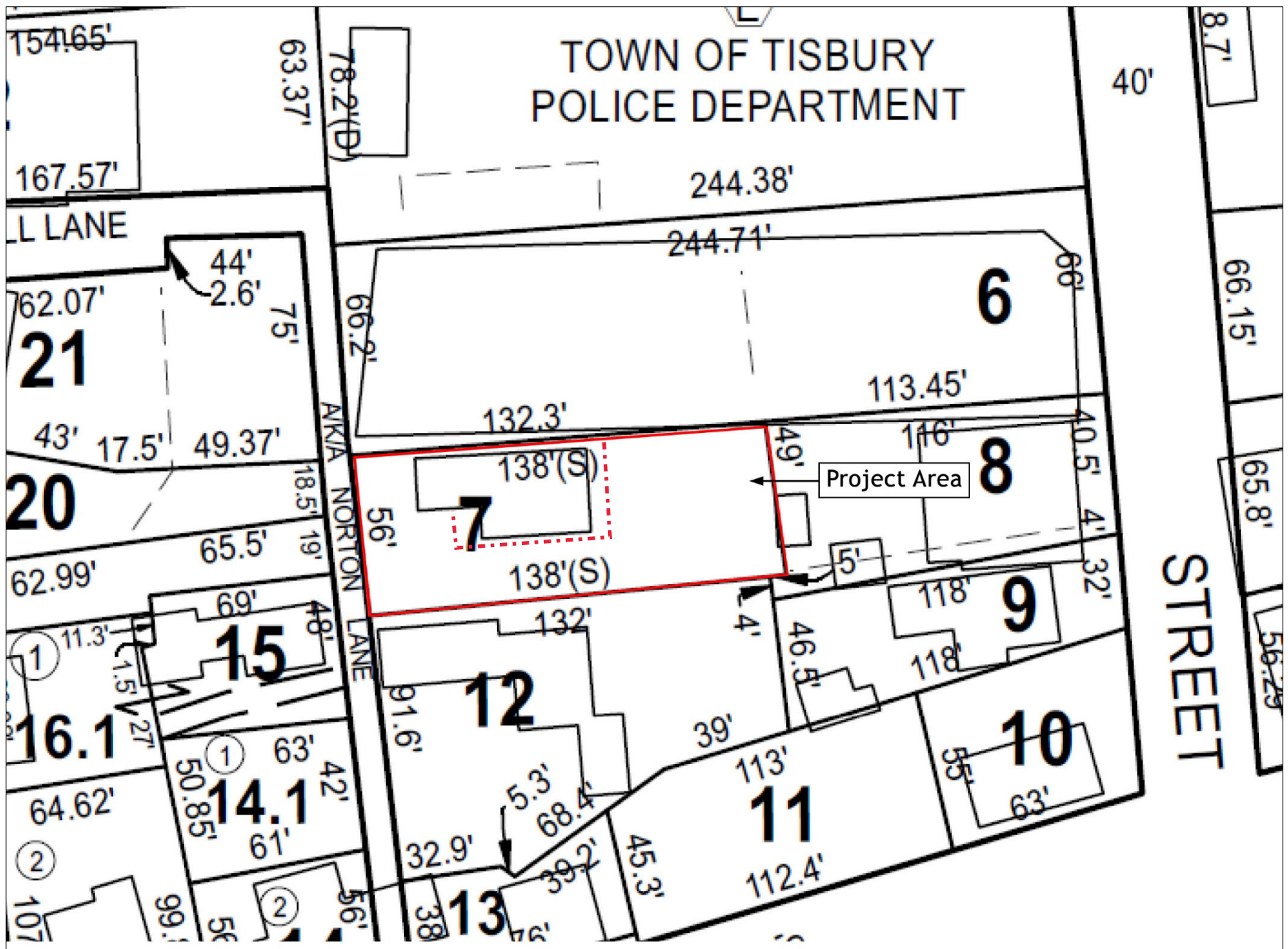
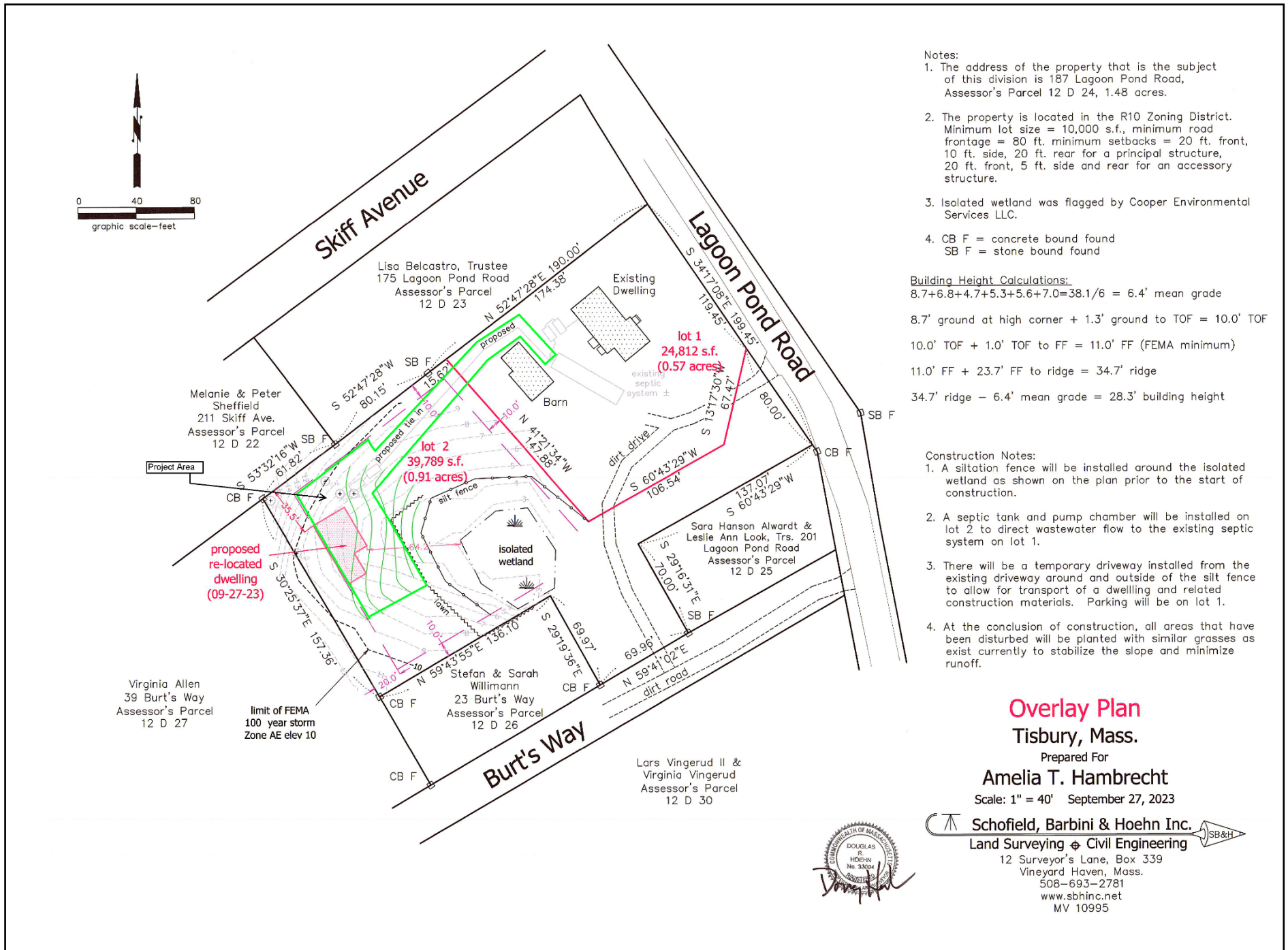


Figure 2. Tisbury Assessors Map showing the location of the 15 Cromwell Lane Property and Caleb Prouty House. Dotted line shows approximate limit of accessible area for intensive survey hand testing.



Notes:

1. The address of the property that is the subject of this division is 187 Lagoon Pond Road, Assessor's Parcel 12 D 24, 1.48 acres.
2. The property is located in the R10 Zoning District. Minimum lot size = 10,000 s.f., minimum road frontage = 80 ft. minimum setbacks = 20 ft. front, 10 ft. side, 20 ft. rear for a principal structure, 20 ft. front, 5 ft. side and rear for an accessory structure.
3. Isolated wetland was flagged by Cooper Environmental Services LLC.
4. CB F = concrete bound found
SB F = stone bound found

Building Height Calculations:

- $8.7+6.8+4.7+5.3+5.6+7.0=38.1/6 = 6.4'$ mean grade
 $8.7'$ ground at high corner + $1.3'$ ground to TOF = $10.0'$ TOF
 $10.0'$ TOF + $1.0'$ TOF to FF = $11.0'$ FF (FEMA minimum)
 $11.0'$ FF + $23.7'$ FF to ridge = $34.7'$ ridge
 $34.7'$ ridge - $6.4'$ mean grade = $28.3'$ building height

Construction Notes:

1. A siltation fence will be installed around the isolated wetland as shown on the plan prior to the start of construction.
2. A septic tank and pump chamber will be installed on lot 2 to direct wastewater flow to the existing septic system on lot 1.
3. There will be a temporary driveway installed from the existing driveway around and outside of the silt fence to allow for transport of a dwelling and related construction materials. Parking will be on lot 1.
4. At the conclusion of construction, all areas that have been disturbed will be planted with similar grasses as exist currently to stabilize the slope and minimize runoff.

**Overlay Plan
Tisbury, Mass.**

Prepared For

Amelia T. Hambrecht

Scale: 1" = 40' September 27, 2023

Schofield, Barbini & Hoehn Inc.
Land Surveying & Civil Engineering

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Figure 3. Caleb Prouty House Relocation Lagoon Pond Road parcel showing intensive survey project area.