

INTENSIVE (LOCATIONAL) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE DOREY HOUSE, WAYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

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UMassAmherst

Archaeological Services

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ABSTRACT

For eight Saturdays between September 16th, 2017 and December 2nd, 2017, archaeologists and volunteers excavated 2 EUs (1x1 m) and 4 STPs (50x50 cm) around a nineteenth-century house located at 107 Old Sudbury Road, in Wayland, MA as part of an Intensive (Locational) Survey (Phase 1B) prior to the demolition of the structure. Two EUs were excavated against the foundation of the house (one against the north wall and one against the east wall), one STP in the brush to the southwest of the house, and three STPs in a transect across the lawn to the east of the house. A moderate amount of historic material was excavated from fill deposits, as well as a small number of Native American artifacts. Historic artifacts are primarily ceramic, glass, architectural materials such as nails and dressed stone, and heating byproducts such as coal and coal clinkers. Diagnostic artifacts, including shell-edged pearlwares, Westerwald stonewares, and a free-blown glass bottle, primarily date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, suggesting that there was an active residence or tavern in use on the property in those years.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

For eight Saturdays, starting September 16th 2017 and ending December 2nd, 2017, the lead author along with UMAS archaeologists and local and five-college student volunteers excavated 2 EUs (1x1 m) and 4 STPs (50x50 cm) at the Dorey House, a property at 107 Old Sudbury Road, Wayland, MA. The Intensive (Locational) Survey (Phase 1B) was completed for the Town of Wayland. After a reconnaissance of the house and surrounding property, field staff placed the two EUs against the foundation of the house (EU1 against the north wall, EU2 against the east wall), one STP (1) in the brush to the southwest of the house, and three STPs (2-4) in a transect across the lawn to the east of the house. Archaeologists recorded fill deposits in both of the units and all of the STPs. In EU2 and STPs 1-3, fill deposits were very deep (over 80 cmbd), and excavation never reached a C horizon. UMAS recovered a moderate number of historic artifacts from the fill deposits, dating from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries, as well as a Native American projectile point dating to approximately 5,500 - 4,000 BP and a stone flake (also found in the fill deposits). Given the recovery of historic artifacts and the absence of intact cultural features, UMAS recommended that no further excavation was warranted, but parts of the lawn should be protected during demolition to preserve any cultural artifacts and deposits that may exist there.

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INTRODUCTION

Scope of Survey

The lead author, with the support of Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts Amherst (UMAS) completed an archaeological reconnaissance (Phase 1A) and intensive (locational) survey (Phase 1B) at the Dorey House, a condemned nineteenth-century house, and its surrounding property, located at 107 Old Sudbury Road in Wayland, Massachusetts, in Middlesex County (Figure 1). The project was requested by the Town of Wayland.

The project area is located on the western side of Wayland. It comprises approximately four acres, and includes a house, the banks of Baldwin's Pond marking the northern border of the property, an open lawn sloping down to the pond on the east side of the house reaching to the eastern border, and thick trees and underbrush on the west side of the house to the western border. The property's terrain generally slopes downward to the north, towards the pond. Old Sudbury Road marks the southern border of the property.

The author, UMAS archaeologists, and volunteers completed two excavation units (EUs) against the foundation of the house structure, and four shovel test pits (STPs), one in the woods to the southwest and three in a transect across the lawn to the east. The goals of testing were: to determine whether intact Native American and/or historic cultural deposits exist in the vicinity of the house; to evaluate, to the extent possible, the integrity, research potential, and significance of the cultural deposits; and to provide recommendations as to whether identified archaeological resources require further study. Archaeological data were collected to address three main research objectives: to date the house and/or portions of it; to evaluate the evidence that the house was originally a tavern; and to track changes in the use of the property over time.

Authority for Survey

UMAS conducted the archaeological survey under State Archaeologist's excavation permit #3774. This permit was issued by State Archaeologist Brona Simon on August 29, 2017 pursuant to Section 27C of Chapter 9 of the Massachusetts General Laws, and according to the regulations outlined in 950 CMR 70.00.

Project Area Description

The Dorey House is located at 107 Old Sudbury Road in the Town of Wayland (Figures 1 and 2). The House is not listed in the *Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Commonwealth*. It is situated on a 2.06-acre parcel (Figure 3), which includes the house in the southwestern portion of the property and an open field in the southeastern part. To the north of the house is densely wooded land that extends to the south shore of Baldwin Pond. To the west of the house is a dense thicket of shrubs and trees. The property is bounded by Old Sudbury Road to the south, an access road to the Baldwin Pond Water Treatment Facility to the east, Baldwin Pond to the north, and the Wayland Country Club property to the west and northwest



(Figure 4). A small brook runs along the northwest part of the property boundary (Figure 5). Soils in the portion of the property around the house and the open field are classified as Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes. The northern portion of the property is classified as Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to fifteen percent slopes. These soils develop from outwash deposits and are excessively drained (Soil Survey Staff 2016). According to the USGS surficial geology report on the Framingham quadrangle, in which the Dorey House is located, "The majority of surficial materials in the quadrangle are the water-laid ice-contact, deltaic, and associated deposits that were laid down in and (or) graded to various levels or stages of glacial Lakes Charles and Sudbury" (Figure 6) (Nelson 1974). Clays found in EU1 and STP4 are consistent with the report of glacial lake deposits.

Personnel

The successful completion of this project is a result of the combined effort of staff members of University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services, The Wayland Historical Commission, and many volunteers. Kathleen (Kate) Barvick, the field supervisor, conducted background research, interpreted results, and wrote the report. The project was administered and supervised by Eric Johnson, Ph.D., Director of Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, and Julie Woods, M.A., a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Anthropology and Laboratory Supervisor for Archaeological Services, who served as co-Principal Investigators. During the excavation, UMAS worked closely with Tonya Largy, Amanda Ciaccio, and other members of the Wayland Archaeological Research Group. Largy, who is a professional consultant with extensive experience analyzing Zooarchaeological and Archaeology Laboratory, Peabody Museum, Harvard University with the identification of calcined fish vertebrae and from David DeMello who prepared the bar charts (Appendix D: Figures 1, 2, and 3).

Excavation began on September 16th and ended on December 8th, non-consecutively; excavation in the field only occurred on Saturdays, for a total of 8 excavation days. On each field day, Johnson and/or Woods supervised Ms. Barvick and assisted with fieldwork. UMass students with archaeological experience, including UMass Amherst Historical Archaeology Field School alumni, and five-college students, were recruited to participate in the fieldwork, along with local residents and other volunteers. Participants included: Maria Alkurdi, Olivia Ambo, Emma Anderson, Joshua Andrade, Scott Barvick, Martin Boersman, Samuel Bowden, Madison Brigati, Jordan Brown, Amanda Ciaccio, Rose Hirsch, Jasmine Kirkpatrick, Michaela Koller, Tonya Largy, Jessica Loebel, Jacob Malin, Toby Mathers, Micaela Moore, Shannon Nelson-Maney, Paul Oberheim, Cassie Peltier, Sophie Rabinow, and Amireh Rezaei-Kamalabad. Preliminary laboratory processing was assisted by UMass students Mindy Diaz and Paul Oberheim. Kate Barvick analyzed all historic artifacts under the guidance of Julie Woods. Eric Johnson analyzed the Native American artifacts.

METHODOLOGY

The archaeological survey for the Dorey House consisted of an intensive (locational) archaeological survey, or a Phase 1 survey. The primary objectives of an intensive (locational) survey are: 1) to assess the likelihood that the areas likely to be disturbed by the demolition contain archaeological resources, and 2) to subject areas of high potential to a systematic subsurface field investigation to locate previously unrecorded archaeological sites or features. This level of investigation includes: an evaluation of known Native American and historic archaeological resources; background research; a walkover inspection; determination of archaeological potential; and subsurface testing.

Background Research

In the course of conducting the background research, multiple methods were employed. These included:

1. Researching historical documents, such as town, county, and state histories and maps, and state or federal records, to determine the location of reported Native American sites of the Contact period, and historical structures and industrial sites within the area of investigation. The archaeological literature was researched to determine the characteristics of the types of sites that might be expected to occur within the project area. Sources consulted during background research are cited in the references section.

2. Researching archaeological site files maintained by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC).

3. Researching archaeological site data maintained by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

4. Stratifying the project area using environmental factors known to be associated with ancient Native American settlement patterns.

5. Conducting a preliminary on-site visual inspection of the project area, including those areas predicted to have low sensitivity for containing Native American and historical archaeological sites.

6. Conducting informal interviews with local informants, amateur archaeologists, area historians, and other individuals knowledgeable in the pre- and post-Contact history of the area of investigation.

7. Canvassing local residents as to the location of known historical and pre-Contact Native American archaeological resources.

Criteria for Assessing Archaeological Sensitivity

Numerous environmental attributes were considered in predicting zones of elevated sensitivity for archaeological sites. These attributes were identified by reviewing previous studies in landscape environments similar to those encountered in the project area. The following is a list of the major criteria used during the investigation to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area:

1. The presence of known Native American or historical sites within or adjacent to the project area.

2. Proximity to a National Register property or district.

3. Proximity to a supply of fresh water.

4. Proximity to seasonal or perennial subsistence resources.

5. Soil characteristics such as drainage, texture, suitability for cultivation.

6. Topographic features such as slope, aspect, elevation, and barriers to prevailing winds.

7. Proximity to sources of raw materials.

8. Proximity to topographic features conducive to industrial development such as hydrologic systems.

9. Proximity to areas known to have been early historical settlement clusters, or that may have been early settlement areas.

10. Proximity to transportation routes.

11. Proximity to industrial, commercial, and agricultural markets.

Assessing Native American Site Potential. Documentary evidence of pre-Contact Native American sites rarely exists. Therefore, the likelihood of encountering Native American sites is predicted using an environmental model that includes data from geological, climatic, and soil maps; known site locations in the southern New England region; and patterns of site placement through time. Study of the archaeological record produced criteria common to Native American sites in the region including located on well-draining soils (suitable for habitation or cultivation), near to a fresh water supply, close to seasonal or perennial subsistence resources, on relatively flat landforms, near or along established transportation routes, close to raw material resources, and associated to various topographic features or landform types conducive to settlement (protection from the elements, exposure to the sun, and etc.).

Studies of foraging peoples in many parts of the world have shown that, at a general level, populations tend to adopt a least-effort strategy in the procurement of resources. The assumption is that they tend to choose the most energy-efficient means of procuring the maximum resource

yield, without sacrificing group well-being (Jochim 1976). One of many ways to reduce energy expenditure is to minimize the distance between the place where a given resource is available and the locale where it is to be consumed. Consequently, one may predict that sites located with resource proximity in mind would be situated in those areas that are within the range of acceptability for human comfort and are also close to the resource being exploited.

The most important micro-climatic factors adversely affecting human physical comfort in New England are excessive moisture and cold temperature. Dry, well-drained, and level areas with the warmest available exposure meet the major criteria in the aboriginal site selection process. One can predict that level to slightly sloping areas with well-drained soils and a southern exposure would contain the highest aboriginal site density. Well-drained, workable soils were also important site selection factors for both Native American and historic horticulturists. The most critical resource to be considered, regardless of site function, is water. In inland situations, sites are likely to be located near a source of fresh water, such as a spring, a lake, or a stream. Lakes and streams also provide access to fish, waterfowl, and other game.

In order to stratify the proposed project area effectively (thereby eliminating areas of low potential from consideration), topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey and soil data compiled by the Soil Conservation Service were used to delineate all areas within close proximity to water, well-drained soils, and minimal slope. These environmental data sets are key elements in the predictive model used to identify areas of potential to contain Native American archaeological sites. The project area was stratified into zones of high, moderate, and low potential according to:

High Potential. Undisturbed areas less than 300 m (1,000 ft) from water, on level, dry, well-drained soil are considered high potential for Native American sites. Those areas with the highest potential are typically located along brooks, rivers, and streams, near river confluences, or along abandoned or relict channels. Some places have high potential because they sit at strategic vantage points or are close to important raw material sources (e.g., lithic sources such as chert, rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, and steatite). Within this zone of high potential, the areas most likely to contain Native American sites are those within 60 m (200 ft) of modern or ancient watercourses.

Moderate Potential. Areas more than 300 m (1,000 ft) from water, but on welldrained soil are considered areas of moderate potential to contain Native American sites.

Low Potential. Areas that are poorly drained, are steep in slope, contain very stony soils, or have been significantly disturbed, are considered to have low potential for Native American sites

Review of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Inventory of the Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth indicates that the Dorey House is adjacent to a recorded ancient Native American site, the Baldwin Pond site (MHC site number 19-MD-167). This is recorded as a "campsite" with materials dating from the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, and probably the Contact period as well. The site covers a large area surrounding the pond and likely represents a number of smaller sites. Within the Baldwin Pond site three find spots (19-MD-529, 530, and 533) were identified from the Dale Farrell collection (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1984a). MHC site files list 26 recorded Native American archaeological sites within a one mile radius of the project area. Most of these are associated with the margins of the extensive wetlands surrounding the Sudbury River. Given the proximity of recorded Native American sites, the well-drained soils, and proximity to Baldwin Pond and the small brook, undisturbed portions of the Dorey House property should be considered as possessing a moderate to high potential for ancient Native American archaeological resources.

Assessing Historic Site Potential. Because documentation exists concerning historic land use, an environmental model was not used in stratifying the project area for its potential to contain historic sites. Field stratification for historic site location is based upon documentary research. In general, identification of important time periods in local history, and recognition of places and people who were significant on the local, regional, or national scales, help to identify the kinds of archaeological resources expected during fieldwork. Census figures provide an indication of the patterns of population change, often reflecting periods of economic growth, decline, or stability. These patterns identify time periods in local history when significant events are likely to have occurred and to have left archaeological evidence.

Map research frequently reveals the infrastructure that developed historically within a project area, and the types of land use which occurred there over time. Since map-making methods have improved continuously over the centuries, and the level of detail on maps consequently increased, information from earlier maps is used with caution. Prior to 1850, structures, rivers and boundaries were often depicted schematically. Nonetheless, maps indicate the relative importance of a project area to transportation networks, and suggest its relationship to centers of commerce, manufacturing, and habitation.

The historic period model is based on a larger set of shared assumptions about the timing and significance of events in the past.

Some of the factors considered in each case are:

- 1. Position of the project area in a transportation network;
- 2. Proximity of the project area to commercial, manufacturing, or resource production sites;
- 3. Periods of economic growth, stability, or decline measured primarily from the census; and
- 4. Unique or very local events which affect the use or reputation of the project area.

There are competing ideas as to when the Dorey house was constructed. Documentary evidence is suggestive but not definitive and sometimes contradictory. A recent map showing known buildings and structures in Sudbury Village from 1638 to 1676 does not show a building on the Dorey House lot (Figure 7). However, another map from the same set indicates a residence on or very near the Dorey House property (Figure 8). An historic map of East Sudbury in 1776 (Figure 9) indicates the existence of a tavern belonging to Deacon William Baldwin within or very near the Dorey House property. Figure 10, a map illustrating the development of Wayland from 1638 to the present, suggests that the first residential construction on the Dorey House property did not occur until between 1816 and 1860. Later maps continue to be confusing.

The 1894 Framingham 15 minute USGS quadrangle shows no buildings, and no dry land, between Baldwin Pond and the road (Figure 11).

The Dorey House has high potential to contain archaeological deposits, features, and artifacts that may address current questions about the age of the house, the existence of previous structures on the property, and changes in the house and the activities of the people who lived there.

Previous Archaeological Research

In 2007 an intensive (locational) archaeological survey was conducted on the property immediately to the east (Dudek et al. 2009). Although no intact, undisturbed archaeological sites were identified, the archaeologists did encounter numerous historic artifacts including eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century domestic ceramics, glassware, tobacco pipe fragments and architectural materials. It is possible that some of the early materials may be associated with the eighteenth-century tavern, and that intact portions of the tavern, or archaeological features associated with the tavern, may exist in or around the field to the east of the house.

Field Methods and Strategies

To test the proposed area of impact, subsurface excavation units (EUs) measuring 1 x 1 m square and shovel test pits (STPs) measuring 50 x 50 cm square were excavated. All soil was passed through one-fourth inch mesh screen to assure the recovery of artifacts. Both EUs and STPs were excavated in arbitrary 10cm levels and all soils were screened separately. Stratigraphy observed in all profiles was recorded using the ARDVARC 2 data management system. When archaeological features were discovered, they were drawn and photographed in the field. Efforts were made to excavate to culturally sterile soil, though this was not possible in all units or STPs.

Laboratory Methods

Laboratory methods were designed to provide information on site chronology, site function, and conditions of preservation. At the laboratory at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, lithic, plastic, glass and most ceramics were washed, while some ceramics, metals, brick, and heating by-products were lightly brushed. Architectural wood, flora, shell and bone were not cleaned prior to analysis. Artifacts were sorted and bagged by category in the field. Additional sorting by material type took place prior to cleaning. The final sorting took place when materials were analyzed and catalogued with unique inventory numbers using the ARDVARC 2 database system.

Native American artifacts were identified according to MHC categories, which may provide generalized time periods of origin. Native American artifacts were analyzed for dimensions, materials, methods of manufacture, utilization, and other factors to provide the maximum amount of information about the site. All artifacts are stored in the curation facility of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. UMAS will transfer



the materials and documents from this project to the Wayland Archaeology Research Group upon request from the group and authorization by the State Archaeologist.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL, NATIVE AMERICAN, AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Environmental Context of Wayland and the Dorey House Project Area

The Town of Wayland is located on the Sudbury River, a tributary of the Concord River, which is part of the Merrimack River drainage system in eastern Massachusetts. The town covers 15.9 square miles. Major bodies of water include Lake Cochituate and Dudley Pond in the southern part of the town, though the entire town has many small streams and ponds, and extensive wetlands. The topography of the town varies from riverine lowlands, broad meadows, and marsh to thickly forested rolling hills.

Undeveloped portions of this part of the state are covered in mixed deciduous and coniferous forests. The predominant canopy species in eastern Massachusetts include white pine (*Pinus strobus*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), gray birch (*Betula populifolia*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), red oak (*Quercus rubrum*), and white oak (*Quercus alba*). The vegetation understory is dense with low-lying brush and sapling growth. Poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*) and goldenrod (genus *Solidago*) were easily observed across the project area. Both the predominance of saplings in the understory and the presence of poison ivy are indicative of recent disturbance to the area.

The project area is located on the southern bank of Baldwin Pond, about 400m east of the Sudbury River, in the northwestern part of the town (Figures 2 and 3). The house is in the southwestern portion of the property, close to the road. The southeastern part is an open field that slopes down from the road to the pond. To the north of the house is densely wooded land that extends to the south shore of Baldwin Pond. To the west of the house is a dense thicket of shrubs and trees. A small brook runs along the northwest part of the property boundary (Figure 5). Soils in the portion of the property around the house and the open field are classified as Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes. The northern portion of the property is classified as Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to fifteen percent slopes. These soils develop from outwash deposits and are excessively drained (Soil Survey Staff 2016). USGS surveys indicate that the natural soil deposits are primarily natural lake deposits, and that these "water-laid ice-contact, deltaic, and associated deposits were laid down in and (or) graded to various levels or stages of glacial Lakes Charles and Sudbury" (Figure 6) (Nelson 1974). Outside the immediate scope of the project area, to the northwest of Baldwin Pond has historically been a plot of land called the Sedge Meadows, a multi-acre expanse of marshland, which in modern times has been largely converted to golf courses for the Wayland Country Club.

Native American Context of Southern New England

In the Northeast, three major periods are used to describe the ancient history of indigenous people. The **Paleoindian Period** describes the first occupation of the region, beginning around 12,500 B.P. (Before Present), following the retreat of glacial ice, and continuing to 9,000 B.P. The material culture of Paleoindian people is very similar across the entire region, which was sparsely occupied. From 9,000-3000 B.P., the **Archaic Period** describes an ancient lifeway, in which hunting of game, fishing, and gathering of fruits, nuts, and vegetables were the norm for bands of people throughout the Northeast. Archaic-period peoples moved seasonally to make use of varied resources across the landscape, and developed familiarities with local resources, seen in

the development of multiple artifact styles across the region. Initially, the **Woodland Period** (3,000- 400 B.P.) was defined as the time when new technologies, such as the making and using of ceramics, bows and arrows, as well as the practice of farming became important in the Northeast. While the term "Woodland" is still used as a designation, it is now known that the appearance of these technologies varied regionally and did not represent a break or radical change in the indigenous culture.

Native American cultural historic contexts provide a necessary foundation for discovering, investigating, evaluating, and managing many archaeological sites in Massachusetts. Historic contexts provide a framework for understanding pressing questions and guide archaeological research. In the Northeast, seven Native American contexts are recognized: Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland. These contexts are briefly discussed in following section, to provide background for the region.

Paleoindian Period (12,500 - 9,000 Years B.P. (Before Present). The Paleoindian Period witnessed the earliest human occupation of North America. Sites across the continent display similar material culture dating approximately around the same time; the consistency indicates a small population that spread rapidly across lands previously unoccupied by humans. Increasingly, research indicates an earlier beginning date for the period by as many as several thousand years (e.g., Adovasio et al. 1978, 1980; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Because the Northeast was covered with glacial ice for tens of thousands of years, the area only became habitable between 15-13,000 years ago, making earlier occupation prior to Paleoindians impossible. The Paleoindian people in New England were likely organized in small bands that were equipped with a sophisticated and specialized lithic technology. Artifacts associated with this period include various types of fluted projectile points, Eden and Plano points, scraping tools, gravers, and drills. Occupying the formative landscapes of post-glacial New England, the highly mobile Paleoindians practiced a diversified seasonal hunting and gathering subsistence, and ranged over great distances to exploit emergent floral and faunal resources associated with glacial lake margins (Nicholas 1988). Paleoindian archaeological sites are rare in New England, as the rapid rate of environmental change and landscape formation during the Early Holocene (10,000-4000 B.P.) has worked against preservation of Paleoindian archaeological deposits.

Archaeological evidence from the greater Northeast indicates that the first Paleoindians entered the region after the final retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. The glacial ice melted northward along the Connecticut River Valley; it was at the Massachusetts/Vermont border by 16,000 B.P. and passed from Vermont into Canada by 13,500 B.P. (Ridge 2003:35). Initial human settlement took place in Massachusetts approximately 12,900 years ago (Bradley et al. 2008), somewhat later than the western part of North America where dates of 15,000 B.P. are recorded (Fiedel 1999:109-110; Fiedel 2000:56, Goebel et al. 2008:1498-1499; Hetherington et al. 2008:86).

The Paleoindians of the Northeast inhabited an environment different from that of today. As glacial margins retreated northward, rapid changes took place. New plant and animal species entered the region, the climate warmed, soils developed, landforms matured and stabilized, and sea levels rose. As the choking weight of glacial ice was removed, the continent rebounded, rising up from the sea. In the northeast, a tundra environment existed close to the retreating ice margin, with mixed conifer woodlands (including spruce, birch, and alder) flourishing well to the south (Curran and Dincauze 1977:338; Meltzer and Smith 1986:10). In general, soils were

younger, thinner, and less mature, and wetlands – some of which were remnants of large proglacial lakes – were much more extensive.

Paleoindians living in these post-glacial ecological contexts were traditionally characterized as hunters and gatherers who subsisted primarily on several species of large animals known to have existed in the Northeast, including mastodon and mammoth (Fiedel 2002:408; Snow 1980; Waguespack and Surovell 2003:333). However, little evidence of human interaction with these megafauna is recorded in New England. Recent interpretations suggest that smaller species such as caribou, elk, and birds were the primary food sources (Curran and Dincauze 1977:338; Curran 1987; Dincauze 1990; Dincauze and Jacobsen 2001; Newby et al. 2005:151).

Paleoindian culture, including social structure, family life, and religion is a current topic for research and debate and among archaeologists. No "house" features, burials, or ceremonial objects have been recovered from Paleoindian sites in the Northeast. Due to issues of preservation, little remains of Paleoindian deposits except for tools of lithic manufacture, including the fluted point, a diagnostic projectile point type. In the northeast, objects made of bone, ivory, wood, shell, and fiber are unlikely to survive in archaeological context (Schiffer 1983). The lack of cultural features and perishable items in Paleoindian slived in small, temporary camps, traveled across the land to obtain raw materials and to gather food, and seasonally gathered together in larger groups to hunt, possibly during the summer. In southern New England, Paleoindian evidence generally consists of surface finds in plowed fields, with few intact habitation sites recorded. Recent excavations in Connecticut have also provided significant data concerning a Paleoindian occupation that occurred next to an extended wetland system (Jones and Forrest 2003).

Early Archaic Period (9,000-8,000 B.P.). During the Early Archaic Period, profound environmental changes continued in New England. Rising sea levels inundated coastal plain areas (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). The regional climate became warmer and drier, and a mixed pine-hardwood forest came to dominate the landscape (Faison et al. 2006). The diagnostic artifacts most closely associated with the Early Archaic Period are bifurcate-based projectile points, and stemmed or corner-notched points of the Palmer and Kirk types. In the Northeast, archaeological sites dating to the Early Archaic Period are quite rare (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977; Ritchie and Funk 1973). The scarcity of Early Archaic remains may be the result of preservation issues, inundation of coastal sites, or underreporting of Early Archaic tool assemblages that do not contain bifurcate-based points (Robinson and Peterson 1993).

During this time period, the climate continued to trend towards warm and wet as glacial ice disappeared completely (Shuman et al. 2002). In response, the ecosystem adjusted to rapidly evolving conditions. Drainage basins changed, valleys deepened, and river systems entrenched to modern levels. It is likely that many early archaeological sites were eroded away by the extensive flooding (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). Evidence from southern New England indicates a rich, productive, and abundant environment with seasonally available natural food resources. Early Archaic social groups exploited a wide range of territories and practiced an increasingly generalized subsistence strategy based on river systems, lake systems, and wetland mosaic physiographic zones (Nicholas 1988). After caribou and elk migrated further north, Early Archaic people in the Northeast hunted mammals such as moose, deer, and beaver.

For many years, the bifurcate-base point was considered the definitive artifact type to identify sites of this period. Only a few of these points had been found, resulting in a low estimate of Early Archaic occupations in the Northeast (Johnson 1993; Ritchie 1969). Recent research suggests that a second cultural tradition of the Early Archaic features a quartz cobble based assemblage containing steep-edged unifacial scrapers and a distinct lack of projectile points (Robinson and Petersen 1993). Ongoing research in eastern Connecticut continues to provide important new information about seasonal, complex, habitation sites of the Early Archaic Period (Forrest 1999).

Archaeological evidence further suggests that unlike the Paleoindian Period, hilltop locations were not favored settlement locations for Early Archaic peoples. It is likely that the loss of game herds (such as caribou and elk) explains the change, as hunting strategies developed in kind. Early Archaic tool styles were uniform across the Northeast, but unlike during Paleoindian times there was a shift towards locally available raw materials (Braun and Braun 1994; Johnson 1993). As to social organization, researchers once believed that small site sizes were indicative of a small, localized population structure. As ideas concerning Early Archaic assemblages have advanced, so too have interpretations of Early Archaic social organization and population levels. Archaeologists now believe that the Early Archaic was a period of increasing population and regionalization as Northeastern cultural groups developed directly from Paleoindian roots.

Middle Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 B.P.). The Middle Archaic Period in southern New England witnessed a climatic warming trend and the diversification of ecosystems. During the Middle Archaic, regional environmental conditions became similar to those of today. The deciduous forest was established, providing a diverse array of plant and animal food types (Dincauze 1976; Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). Archaeological data indicate a Middle Archaic settlement system of planned seasonal movement, oriented around major rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds (Dincauze 1976; Doucette 2003), as well as in estuaries and on coastal plains (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). Subsistence was based on plant gathering, hunting, and the harvesting of anadromous fish (Carlson 1988).

Middle Archaic artifact assemblages are characterized by projectile point types such as Neville (8000-7000 B.P.), Stark (7700-7200 B.P.), and Merrimack (7200-6000 B.P.). Dincauze was the first to identify the Stark and Neville Middle Archaic point types after excavating the Neville site in southern New Hampshire (Dincauze 1976). During this period, ground stone technology and new varieties of tools were introduced, including grooved axes, net sinkers, gouges, adzes, plummets, atlatl weights (Dincauze 1976), ground slate ulus, plummets, scrapers, and numerous modified flakes and unfinished bifaces (Thomas 1991:2-6). The stone-tool kit of the Middle Archaic contains implements for woodworking, fishing, hide working, and plant food processing; it is a more diverse suite of tools than is observed in earlier periods.

Variations within Middle Archaic tool assemblages in the Northeast tend to reflect slight differences in available resources, with local stone preferred to exotic raw materials (Johnson 1993). The trend toward local lithic raw materials is evident by the latter part of the Early Archaic and continues through the Middle Archaic. Local quartz use increases, although points were generally made of non-quartz materials, such as quartzites and rhyolites. The range of artifacts indicates a developed woodworking tradition, and successful adaptation to a wide variety of environments. The distribution and moderate frequency of Middle Archaic sites in New England indicate that a multi-seasonal settlement system was established by this period.

In general, Middle Archaic sites are more common throughout the Northeast than sites of the preceding periods. Researchers interpret this as evidence of an increase in population (Dincauze 1974; Mulholland 1984; Ritchie 1969). Middle Archaic site density and diversity may in fact represent enhanced human adaptation to the stable post-glacial environment; a wider array of environmental niches exploited by an increasing population (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977; Barber 1979). Similarly, better preservation may also explain why a greater number of Middle Archaic sites are recorded in the region (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977).

The Middle Archaic is the first period for which we have substantial information related to structures, human burials, and other cultural features. Recent investigations at the Annasnappet Pond site in Carver, Massachusetts revealed the largest assemblage of Middle Archaic artifacts in association with radiocarbon dates in New England (Doucette and Cross 1997). Doucette also identified the Snappit point, a Middle Archaic triangular point sometimes misidentified as a Late Archaic variety (Doucette 2003). Six radiocarbon dates ranging from 7,880 to 7,290 B.P. were collected from human burial, hearth, and storage pit features. Additionally, more than 170 Neville and Stark projectile points were recovered during archaeological excavations. Doucette's (2003, 2005) work proves that numerous features survive from the Middle Archaic, but are sometimes misidentified as Late Archaic finds. These include "empty" pit features with red ochre and sometimes calcined bone, red ochre burial pits, and surface hearths. In Connecticut, Middle Archaic pit houses are recognized as well (Forrest 1999).

In other parts of the Northeast, burials from the Middle Archaic Period have been documented and are part of a cultural complex that used red ochre and incorporated a variety of grave goods, often including ground stone rods, woodworking tools, and some flaked stone. The first of these sites found was L'Anse Amour in southern Labrador (McGhee and Tuck 1975), but similar sites have been found in Maine, part of the Moorehead Burial tradition (Robinson 1996). These "Red Paint" burials continue from the Middle into the Late Archaic, and constitute a material signal of important cultural identification with specific locations.

Late Archaic Period (6,000-3,000 B.P.). The Late Archaic Period is a time when a combination of increasing populations, diversity of site sizes and contents, environmental stabilization, led to changes in indigenous culture that have survived in the archaeological record.

Archaeological sites of the Late Archaic Period in southern New England are more numerous than those of preceding periods. Throughout southern New England, sites dating from the fifth and fourth millennia (5000-3000 B.P.) are the greatest in number of any pre-Contact period (Mulholland 1984). People occupied a wide variety of environmental settings, with significant diversity in site types and functions (see Snow 1980). This varied pattern is manifest in southeastern Massachusetts, where Late Archaic sites have been recorded in proximity to swamps, marshes, streams, and rivers, and in varied topographic zones, such as river terraces and wetland margins. Sites of the Late Archaic Period tend to contain multiple components, having witnessed frequent reoccupation during various times.

Archaeologists recognize four distinct cultural traditions in the Northeast during the Late Archaic Period: The Laurentian, Narrow Point (Small Stemmed Tradition), Maritime Archaic, and Susquehanna (described below in the Transitional Archaic section). Projectile point/biface types generally distinguish these traditions.

The earliest in time, the Laurentian (6,000-4,400 B.P.), arose during the end of the Middle Archaic Period. It was first identified in New York and Martha's Vineyard (Ritchie 1969). Wide-

bladed points with side or corner notches including Otter Creek, Brewerton, and Vosburg varieties characterize this artifact complex. This tradition also includes ground-slate blades and ulus, copper, gouges, adzes, and atlatl weights.

The presence of a variety of small, narrow-bladed projectile points with little or sometimes no stems defines the Narrow Point tradition, found throughout the Northeast. In southern New England, it is known as the Small Stemmed tradition; across New York State and southern Canada Narrow points have various forms such as Lamoka, Sylvan Lake, Bare Island, Wading River, and Normanskill; these and similar types are found in the Great Lakes region and across the mid-Atlantic region to North Carolina. This wide area crosses many later ethnic and linguistic divisions, which suggests that the tradition represents a technology that has diffused across the region.

Indigenous people preferred locally available raw materials such as quartz and quartzites to make Narrow points. Of the defining points of the three traditions, Narrow points are the most common, frequently outnumbering Laurentian and Susquehanna tradition points. Narrow points are also found in a wide variety of places across the landscape, including areas that did not seem to be occupied previously (Haviland and Power 1994:71).

While archaeological evidence exists for all three Late Archaic traditions in Massachusetts, the Small Stemmed Tradition is predominant. Small, thick, narrow-bladed, stemmed, or notched projectile points distinguish artifact assemblages of this tradition. The tools were manufactured using locally available materials such as quartz and quartzite. People of the Small Stemmed Tradition made extensive use of marsh and wetland peripheries, perhaps due to environmental constriction of other resource areas. Settlement patterns entailed large, seasonal settlements with small, temporary sites. The larger sites appear to have been base settlements, often situated along major rivers. Smaller, more specialized occupations are found in a variety of environments including terrace and upland areas (McBride 1984).

The area of Maine, New Brunswick, and the Canadian Maritimes up to Labrador was the base for the Maritime Archaic tradition. Artifacts associated with the Maritime Archaic include ground-slate technology, gouges and adzes, plummets, and harpoons; this tradition sometimes includes red ochre burials. This tradition was maritime based, and is found along the coasts of Maine to Labrador, with only limited inland occurrences.

The implications of the more common Susquehanna and Small-Stemmed traditions of the Late Archaic are unclear. It has been suggested that the two traditions consisted of distinct populations, the former having been an intrusive group, which peacefully coexisted with the latter for millennia (Dincauze 1974, 1975). It is considered likely that the technological precedents for Susquehanna tools are found in the southeastern United States, ultimately deriving from Middle Archaic stemmed biface types of that region. In contrast, the Small-Stemmed tradition and its artifacts are widely viewed as having originated within the Northeast, developed by indigenous people of the Middle Archaic Period there. It is possible that the presence of Small-Stemmed and Susquehanna artifacts in a single site represents some combination of technological exchange and population mixture, varying by location (Bourque 1995; Dincauze 1976; Ritchie 1969; Snow 1980).

Transitional Archaic Period (3,600-2,700 B.P.). The Transitional Archaic Period includes the development of Woodland Period adaptive technologies and settlement systems from those of the Late Archaic Period. During the Transitional Archaic in southern New England, artifacts of the Susquehanna Tradition became more widespread, although those of the Small Stemmed

Tradition remained prevalent. The Susquehanna tradition includes a variety of broad-bladed points and bifaces such as Atlantic/Snook Kill, Genesee, Susquehanna Broad, Wayland Notched, and Orient Fishtail points. In New England, complex burials and the incorporation of steatite (soapstone) vessels into technological assemblages also typify this period. A wide variety of site types have been recorded, including small special-purpose camps, large seasonal base settlements, steatite quarries, and cremation burial grounds. Susquehanna Tradition artifacts are found in higher frequencies to the south and southwest in the Susquehanna Valley of New York and Pennsylvania. This may reflect the movements of people into the region from this direction.

Early Woodland Period (3,000-2,000 B.P.). The Early Woodland Period was originally defined by the appearance of new technologies in the eastern part of the continent; specifically, the first use of pottery and the beginning of agriculture. While these technologies did not arrive in all parts of the Northeast at the same time, the Woodland Period is still used by archaeologists to refer to that time at around 3,000 B.P. when some changes from the long-held ways of the Archaic Period first appear in the archaeological record.

Woodland Period subsistence patterns were affected by the introduction of horticulture, in which maize, beans, and squash became staple crops. It is important to note, however, that hunting, fishing, and the gathering of wild foodstuffs remained essential subsistence activities. Increasing use of coastal resources is reflected in the settlement systems of the Early Woodland Period. The stabilization of sea levels and the development of productive estuaries may have stimulated this change. During this time, an apparent shift in settlement from interior wetlands to large river drainages occurred; habitations focused on lake and riverine resources, and were generally small camps (Ritchie and Funk 1973). Sites were frequently located on landforms extending into or along the edges of large wetlands. The changes in subsistence strategy probably represent a continuation of the Late Archaic trend toward a semi-permanent settlement system.

More permanent sites were established along the coast or inland watercourses, where an abundance of waterfowl, fish, and sea mammals could be easily exploited. Shellfish were also collected, although it seems that these were not a major dietary component until the Middle Woodland Period. Despite an increasingly localized subsistence focus, the pattern remained one of hunting and gathering, particularly along water bodies where fish could be included in the daily fare. Sites of the Early Woodland are generally identified by the presence of Meadowood side-notched projectile points. However, recent research has shown that a wider variety of side-notched, corner-removed, and stemmed points (often characterized as of Late Archaic origin) are sometimes associated with Early Woodland dates (Peebles 2004:13).

The Early Woodland Period witnessed the first widespread use of ceramics across the Northeast. The advent of ceramic vessel manufacture was previously believed to have coincided with the development of horticultural practices, providing a means to store surplus food obtained through purposeful planting. It is now known that in most of New England, cultigens were not a major element of human subsistence for at least 1,500 years after ceramics became established in the region. Vinette I style pottery is characteristic of the Early Woodland Period.

The rich burial ceremonialism of the Late Archaic Period continued into the Early Woodland, with exotic artifacts such as gorgets, birdstones, pottery pipes, copper beads, shell, and red ochre placed in graves with human remains (Keith 1965; Ritchie 1969; Spence and Fox 1986). The presence of such exotic goods at sites in New England provides evidence of established trade routes extending to the Midwest, where the Adena cultural complex flourished. The social dynamics involved in establishing, maintaining, and distributing these materials over long distances suggests a complex system of social and political organization.

The Early Woodland Period in southern New England is generally under-represented in terms of site frequency. While this has been attributed to a decline in population, it is more likely evidence of difficulty in identification. Specifically, the manufacture and continued use of Small Stemmed quartz projectile points into the Woodland Period, raises the possibility that Late Archaic and Early Woodland archaeological components are often confused. In many instances where multiple-component sites are involved, distinguishing between Late Archaic and Early Woodland assemblages in the absence of pottery is problematic.

Middle Woodland Period (2,000 – 1,000 B.P.). Increasing populations and expansion into all parts of the environment, including uplands and more remote inland locations that were not previously utilized are characteristics of the Middle Woodland Period. In southern New England, archaeological evidence for Middle Woodland occupations is generally more common than that for the Early Woodland. A higher level of sedentism in settlement patterns is indicated, in addition to population increase, greater social complexity, horticultural refinements, and continued engagement in regional trade. Technological diversification is marked by a proliferation of ceramic styles and the emergence of Greene, Fox Creek, Jack's Reef Pentagonal, and Corner-Notched projectile points. Middle Woodland people in New England obtained exotic lithic materials, including Pennsylvania jasper and New York State cherts. Subsistence trends of the Early Woodland continued. In parts of New England, large, semi-permanent or perhaps even year-round settlements were established (McManamon 1984).

The Middle Woodland Period witnessed a development from minimally decorated ceramics to widespread use of elaborately decorated wares. No functional interpretation for this change is suggested. Instead, the increased decoration was likely for social communication. Use of the bow and arrow also emerged during this period.

Along with population growth in the Middle Woodland Period, there is some evidence of subsistence intensification. Settlement patterns point to the importance of fish in the diet, while faunal data show a wide spectrum of animal resources in use. In other parts of the Northeast, evidence is found for the use of maize, as well as a number of indigenous species of cultivated plants are such as *Chenopodium* (goosefoot) (see Chilton et al. 2000; Chilton 2005).

Late Woodland Period (1,000 - 400 B.P.). The Late Woodland saw significant changes in Native American cultures. People gathered in large, complex village settlements. Population growth continued, but social interaction, as evidenced in a decrease in exotic materials, was more restricted to local spheres. Indigenous people in the greater Northeast first contacted Europeans in the eleventh century, and then again near the end of the fifteenth century.

In southern New England, evidence suggests that settlements were on a more modest scale. Communities composed of extended family groups regularly moved from inland bases in major river valleys to coastal sites, in order to exploit seasonally abundant resources. Population apparently increased, organized into villages, sometimes in defensible locations. River confluence points and the heads of estuaries were often favored, while smaller satellite sites served as special-purpose camps for farming, hunting and harvesting shellfish (Snow 1980). Due to a warming trend after 1000 B.P., conditions for horticulture were particularly favorable; storage pits maintained extensive supplies of maize and other foodstuffs. Archaeologists believe that a riverine-lake focus continued from the Middle Woodland, and it is likely that a pattern of mobile farming (Chilton 1999; 2002) characterized this period. Late Woodland Period artifact assemblages in southern New England are marked by a high volume of artifacts, worked stone implements, diverse pottery styles, some preserved textiles, and triangular Levanna projectile points. On the coasts, extensive shell midden deposits were common. However, since early European colonists often placed settlements in and around Native American villages, many Late Woodland archaeological sites have been destroyed, and research opportunities are limited.

The Late Woodland Period constituted the close of the Pre-Contact era. It was during this period that the indigenous life and culture witnessed by the first European explorers were established. There is evidence for permanent settlements or locations used during most of the year, especially on the coasts (Carlson 1986). Farming of maize, beans, squashes, tobacco, and gourds, became a widespread and significant contributor to subsistence and ritual. Interestingly, maize is infrequently found at sites in New England, despite all efforts to recover evidence for its use (Thomas 1991). Regardless of the role of domesticated plants in the overall diet, wild plants and animals figured greatly in daily subsistence. In parts of the Northeast, subsistence and settlement continued to be based on a system of hunting, gathering, and fishing, using seasonal satellite camps.

The beginning of the **Contact Period** is marked by the arrival of Europeans in the Northeast, who created the first written or historic records. The end of the Woodland period is therefore somewhat varied, depending upon the area in which first contact occurred. European contacts with the northeast began at the very end of the fifteenth century, with Italian, Portuguese, and French explorers reaching coastal locations by the year 1500. Some interior areas of New England were not contacted directly for many years following this date.

Historic Context of Wayland

The Dorey House is located near the western border of Wayland (Figure 2). The town of Wayland is located in central Middlesex County. It is bounded on the north by Concord and Lincoln, on the east by Weston, on the south by Framingham and Natick, and on the west by Sudbury. Geographically, Wayland is a long and narrow area oriented north-south with the Sudbury River marking its western border. The Sudbury River flows north along the Sudbury-Wayland border and eventually joins the Assabet River in Concord, forming the Concord River. It forms the southernmost branch of the Merrimack River drainage basin.

The area that is now Wayland was originally included as part of the Sudbury Plantation. In 1637, Watertown residents petitioned the Massachusetts General Court to settle a new plantation in the area. In response to this request, on September 6, 1638, the Court authorized a five-mile tract of land, which included portions of the present day communities of Sudbury, Wayland, and Framingham, to be used for further settlement. In September of 1639, the General Court ordered "the newe Plantation by Concord shall be called Sudbury" (WPA 1968:7). In 1649, the General Court added two miles of land on the western side of Sudbury (WPA 1968).

In 1700, a southern portion of Sudbury split off to become the town of Framingham. In 1708, the General Court approved a petition to create the East and West precincts of Sudbury. In 1778, "The question was put whether it was in the Minds of the Town that the Town of Sudbury should be divided into two towns, and it passed in the affirmative" (WPA 1968:12). In April 1780, by order of the General Court, the East Precinct of Sudbury became incorporated as a

separate town, East Sudbury, which in 1835 changed its name to the Town of Wayland (WPA 1968).

Contact and English Settlement. An east-west trail system around the Sudbury River was in existence at this time. The most prominent trail was the predecessor of the Boston Post Road (Route 20), which crossed old Sudbury Road (Route 27) and ran along Old Country Road with relic loops at South Sudbury and the Wayside Inn. There were connecting trails around Nobscot Hill and "Indian Bridge" at Landham Brook (Raymond Road). Trails, believed to have followed Goodman Hill to Sudbury Center, linked Sudbury with Assabet (Maynard). Other trails may have linked the Sudbury and Concord Rivers (MHC 1980a).

The Sudbury River offered good possibilities for fishing, and there were good hunting and gathering possibilities nearby as well, offering sufficient resources to support a Native population. Despite the potential, there is little archaeological evidence of indigenous occupation during this period. The limited period remains are probably associated with the Nipmuc people (whose name means "freshwater people") rather than the coastal tribes. Although the area supported a large Native population during the Contact Period, especially the mid to late Archaic, there was no documented settlement during the Contact Period. Probable sites would exist in locations that are well-drained including terraces and knolls overlooking the Sudbury River (MHC 1980a). Additionally, historic documents report an "Old Indian Trail" passing by the southeast of Baldwin Pond, close to the project area (Figure 12).

Settlement Period (1620-1675). In 1633, William Wood surveyed the Sudbury Valley and later published his observations in *New England's Prospect* (Wood 1977). An early land grant in the 1640s was deeded to the colonists by "Karte" or "Cato," a Native American who lived in the area. He was called "Goodman" by the colonists, and lived on what is now known as Goodman's Hill (WPA 1968). As was the case in many parts of the region, a smallpox epidemic had drastically reduced much of the area's Native American population and left the survivors in a vulnerable situation.

The second land grant, which added to Sudbury another mile of land, was granted in 1640 with the third grant, the "Two-mile grant" to follow (Drake 1880). The deed which was granted in 1648 by the General Court, read in part: "*Bee if known unto all men by these presents that I, Cato, otherwise Goodman for & in consideration of five pounds wch I have received in commodities & wompumeage...doe...give & grant bargain& sell so much land southward..."* Cato's signature, according to the Federal Writers' Project description of the signed deed (filed at the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds in Boston), was a "neat drawing of a four-legged beast lying on its back, feet waving in mid-air" (WPA 1968).

In October of 1638, the first houses were erected on the east side of the Sudbury River, in what is now Wayland. Settlement, agriculture, and stock raising began, and took advantage of the open grasslands surrounding the Sudbury River (Powell 1963). The first grist mill was erected by Thomas Cakebread in 1639. The first church was organized in 1640, and the first meetinghouse was completed in 1643. Two bridges were built over the Sudbury River by 1641, and several more were erected in the two decades that followed. In 1642, a ferry was established for use in times of high water and later a causeway was built (Drake 1880).

In 1651, the "Two-mile grant" was divided into lots opening up the west side of the town to further development (Drake 1880:616). The first gristmill in Sudbury was erected by Thomas and Peter Noyes on Hop Brook (west side of the river) in 1659 (Drake 1880; Powell 1963). In

1669, they expanded their business with a sawmill built on Hop Brook above the grist mill. Between 1650 and 1675, the western half of town began to develop. Although the development of the west side never reached that of the east, it became the West Precinct when a meetinghouse was erected in Sudbury Center in 1723 (Drake 1880).

Sudbury was located in a frontier area with limited settlement and economic development during this time, but the town had many natural resources upon which it relied. Land near the river was used for agriculture and grazing, while lumber and gravel were removed for local use. European settlement consisted of scattered farms, primarily in the eastern part of town near the river with only a few farms in the western part of town. Altogether there were probably 20 families living in Sudbury Village (now Wayland). Only 5 of 48 lots in the Two-mile grant were occupied by the end of the period. Several of the farms were fortified as garrison houses (MHC 1980a. A description of Sudbury in the mid-seventeenth century was written by Samuel Maverick in 1660:

"...a Towne called Sudbury, a very pleasat place, the River running to and againe in it. In which I have seen Excellent Fishing both with hook and Lynes and Netts, They plant and breed cattle, and gett something by Trading with the Indians" (WPA 1968:5).

Native American foot trails were expanded to accommodate wagons by early European settlers. The main east-west road (Route 20) ran across the Sudbury River past the mill site at Hop Brook in South Sudbury to Marlborough. Other mid-seventeenth century local roads included Old County and Water Row Roads, which had garrison house sites (MHC 1980a).

Colonial Period (1675-1775). This period was bracketed by two wars: King Philip's War and the Revolutionary War. As more colonists arrived and their need for more land increased so did tensions between colonists and Native Americans. The uneasy alliances between Native people and the Colonial governments began to waver. Land disputes and the demand that Native leaders succumb to the Colonial governments strained relationships between the groups further. Some Native Americans took up arms in response. In 1675, Metacom, known by the English as King Philip, led a group of Wampanoag people in an uprising against the English colonists. Narragansett, Nipmuc, and Pocumtuck people joined in the battle, raiding and burning frontier towns and killing or taking captive the inhabitants. The war spread throughout New England from New Hampshire to Connecticut (Jennings 1975).

After several towns in western Massachusetts were attacked, precautions were taken in Sudbury to try to secure the settlement there. Local Native American people were interned on Deer Island in Boston Harbor where they suffered terrible hardships and many died. Sudbury established local garrison houses for the protection of the community. In April 1676, King Philip's War came to Sudbury. The settlers were out-numbered by King Philip's men, but held their own in the garrison houses. It was stated (WPA 1968:18) that "west of the Sudbury River every man woman and child who failed to reach the garrison houses was slaughtered and scalped." Battle raged throughout every part of Sudbury as King Philip had divided his forces. The Haynes Garrison House, above the Great Meadow and near the project area, was defended by two dozen men who had held off over two hundred Native Americans. Another fierce battle took place near the Wayland Bridge where the settlers were ambushed, but fought their way to the top of Green Hill where the survivors held all day (WPA 1968:19). The Battle of Green Hill resulted in the death of forty colonists. Virtually all settlement in Sudbury was destroyed. A common grave was prepared by Native American allies—the "Praying Indians"—for the fallen settlers, and in 1851, a monument in memory of those lost in the fight was erected in the

Wadsworth Cemetery (WPA 1968; Drake 1880). Five of ten soldiers from the Concord Company who had been killed defending the Haynes Garrison were buried on the east side of the river near the old stone four-arch bridge at the edge of the Wayland Country Club. A large stone marker was erected close to the bridge, thought to be near the site of the burials (Sudbury Senior Center 2018).

By early 1774, the increasing tensions between the American Colonists and the British made war seem inevitable. Powder and shot were hidden, and secret military exercises were carried out. Some of the arms, food stores, and other items that had been stockpiled in Concord were moved to other towns, including Sudbury, to be hidden in case of war. Sudbury received spades, pickaxes, billhooks, axes, hatchets, and other articles, in addition to food supplies like beef, flour, rice, molasses, and rum. Fighting broke out in Lexington and Concord on the morning of April 19, 1775, and 302 men from Sudbury assembled on the common in East Sudbury (Wayland) and marched towards Concord (WPA 1968).

The economy of the town during the Colonial period was primarily agricultural and extractive, featuring grazing and lumbering. Many products were sold for local consumption, but others, including meat and hides, were sold in Boston. A second sawmill was built on Hop Brook by Peter King in 1677. Several taverns were built during this period along major roads, including one on Post Road (David Howe's Tavern, now Wayside Inn). There was at least one tavern in Sudbury Center with others on Sudbury Road (MHC 1980a). This is the time period in which Baldwin's Tavern is reported to have been in existence as well, on the banks of Baldwin's Pond, the location of the project area (Figure 9).

Many houses were built during this period (33 are still in existence). Most were two-story vernacular structures with central chimneys. There were other styles as well, including centralchimney Cape Cod cottages. Because this was still a frontier community, six garrison houses are described in local histories. They were likely conventional houses that were fortified. Only one meeting house was built after 1717. The wood-frame powder house was built in 1771. One or two taverns were built along Boston Post Road in the late Seventeenth century, and were subsequently enlarged in the Eighteenth century. There were also several small grist and sawmills built during this period (MHC 1980a).

Federal Period (1775-1830). The economy of East Sudbury (Wayland) remained primarily agricultural through this period. Residential development in Wayland Center increased, and the town population showed a slow and uneven increase during this period (MHC 1980b). Most new construction was residential. The most common architectural style was a two-story one-room-over-one-room wood house plan with rear-wall or end-wall chimneys. One brick Federal-period house and one public meetinghouse (from 1814) are still extant (MHC 1980b).

Early Industrial Period (**1830-1870**). The Wayland population continued to increase, with the most rapid population expansion between 1840 and 1855. Most new settlement and residential construction took place in the Cochituate Village residential area. This settlement in the southern part of the town began in 1830, when a shoe- and boot-making industry began to develop, taking advantage of the area's proximity to Natick and thoroughfares to Boston. Although farming remained the primary economic activity in the town, the industrial employment, output, and value of the shoemaking industry in Cochituate Village increased, particularly in the period between 1837 and 1865. New shoe shops were built in Cochituate, but no major mills or other industrial structures were built during this time. An Italianate-style high

school building was constructed in 1864, which is still standing though no longer home to the Wayland Public High School (MHC 1980b).

The Sudbury Bridge or Old Town Bridge was built in 1848 and the old Stone Bridge in c. 1860, replacing older Sudbury River crossings. Both bridges stand today as historic structures (MHC 1980b). The Old Town Bridge is a dry-laid stone arch bridge that is no longer open to vehicular traffic and no longer crosses the actual Sudbury River (which now flows farther west). The Old Stone Bridge was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 (NPS 1975).

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915). The population of Wayland fluctuated within the 2,000-2,300 range between 1870 and 1880. Settlement continued to focus on Cochituate Village and expanded along Cochituate Road. Road and highway systems from the mid-1800s continued in use, and a second east-west railroad line was built through the depot in Wayland Center. Agriculture remained an important part of the town economy, and was focused on production for the Boston market. Industrial employment rose significantly throughout the period (MHC 1980b).

Early Modern Period (1915-1940). The town's population grew steadily during this time, reaching 3,505 by the end of the period. The main highways were updated for modern vehicles and renamed (e.g., the Boston Post Road became Route 20). Cochituate shoe production declined dramatically in the face of competition from western companies. New construction was primarily residential, mostly 1 1/2 –story bungalows and Colonial Revival houses and remodelings (MHC 1980b).

Historic Context Summary of the Dorey House Property

Maps of historic buildings in Wayland, provided by the Wayland Historical Commission, conflict as to whether they report a structure on the property in the 17th and 18th centuries. Figures 8 and 9 indicate a residence on or near the location of the current house, identified on one map as Baldwin's Tavern, while Figures 7 and 10 are other plottings of known historic houses that do not indicate a structure there prior to 1815. An "old Indian trail" once ran by Baldwin Pond, close to the property (Figure 12). This is the nearest known physical trace of the millennia of indigenous settlement in the area. There are large ancient Native American sites along the Sudbury River and near Pantry Brook to the northwest (Johnson and Mahlstedt 1984b).

The earliest legal record of the property on which the Dorey house now stands appears to be a deed from 1820. The description of the property is minimal, but the deed shows that, upon the death of David Baldwin, Rebecca Baldwin (presumably his wife) inherited all of his property. Rebecca sold all the inherited land to their sons David and William Baldwin for a sum of \$1,000 (Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, MA [MSRD], 1820: Recorded Land [RL] book 232 page 549). It is not made clear in the deed exactly how much land this is, or what it includes.

A deed from 1821 is the earliest in which the specific plot under investigation can be ascertained. It shows that William and David Baldwin sold a plot of land off the "County Road" (an old name for Old Sudbury Road) to George Foster (MSRD 1821: RL b238 p50). This deed mentions that the land has "a Dwelling House, two barns, and [...] outhouses" and consists of some 80 acres.

The personal Journal of Dr. Thomas Stearns, in an entry dated 1839, contains a mention of the Baldwin tavern: "The cellar and rubbish on the east side of the river, about 80 rods from the bridge, marks the spot where once stood the Baldwin place. The Building, which was very ancient, and long improved as a tavern, was consumed by fire." Another entry from the journal, dated June 10th, reads "This day about 10 o'clock AM the house occupied by Col. William Baldwin in Wayland called the Baldwin House was entirely consumed by fire. The barn was saved but all the other out houses, sheds etc. together with their contents were destroyed" (Stearns 1839; Katherine Gardner Westcott, personal communication 2017).

In 1848 the land was sold to Thomas Damon; the land is referred to as "the Homestead of David Baldwin," and one of the property boundaries is the Sudbury River (MSRD 1848: RL b535 p26; Katherine Gardner Westcott, personal communication 2017). The land returned into the hands of the Baldwins in1855 (MSRD 1855: RL b714 p553). An atlas from 1875 shows that the pond was named Baldwin's Pond at least as early as that year. In 1895, William Baldwin gave the land to Marshall Baldwin. The boundaries still include the Sedge Meadow and the stone bridge over the river. In this deed the pond is mentioned for the first time (MSRD 1895: RL b2384 p407).

In 1902, the land passed to Edward Young—but not all of it. It is in this deed that the property boundaries begin to take their current shape, because the land sold to Young is defined as "five acres, more or less," and includes "the buildings thereon" (MSRD 1902: RL b3000 p447).

After Young, the land—and the house—went to one Ethan Allen in 1904, who sold the land to Frank and Eva Moore in 1938. This is when the deed was registered, a formal survey was done and a plan was drawn up of the property, showing the footprint of the house as it exists today (Figure 5) (MSRD 1938: Registered Land b282 p377).

A list of the deeds and land records cited in this report for the Dorey House Property is provided in Appendix E.

FIELD RESEARCH RESULTS

Subsurface archaeological testing at the Dorey House was conducted in response to plans by the Town of Wayland to demolish the house in the spring of 2018. The purpose for the intensive (locational) survey was to identify potential archaeological resources that exist in the house area, where ground disturbance is planned. Possible archaeological resources within this area include artifact concentrations that could indicate discrete areas of activity, or subsurface features such as wells or foundations of no-longer-extant structures.

Staff from UMAS and volunteers conducted fieldwork on the property starting on September 16, 2017 and continuing for eight days, non-consecutively, until December 2, 2017. Two 1 x 1 m excavation units (EUs) and four 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in three areas: the house area, the woods to the southwest of the property, and the east lawn (Figure 13). The STPs and EUs were excavated through fill deposits; an underlying, undisturbed B-horizon (subsoil) was never encountered. The C-stratum, a gray clay, was only encountered in EU1 and STP4. Soils were correlated between units in the field by the Field Supervisor and Principal Investigators and recorded according to their stratigraphic sequence in each unit. A total of 12 fill deposits overlying C-horizon clay were observed on the site. Some fill deposits appeared in multiple units, others were unique to a single unit. Common modern architectural materials such as concrete and asphalt were recorded, but only a small representative sample was collected for curation. All other historic and prehistoric cultural material as well as flora and fauna that were found were collected, recorded, and preserved for curation.

House Area

Field staff opened two 1 x 1 m excavation units (EUs) against the foundation of the house. EU1 was placed against the north wall of the house, facing the pond; EU2 was placed against the east wall of the house, facing the yard (Figure 13). Additionally, artifacts were gathered from the surface immediately surrounding the front (south) of the house, particularly from an area where the crumbling brick chimney had been torn down by the Town of Wayland as a safety precaution.

EU1 was situated directly abutting the foundation of the house, immediately west of a doorway, with the west half of the unit beneath a window (Figures 13 and 14). The base of the house here was of fieldstone overlaid with a crumbling coating of concrete (Figure 14). It was aligned with the house, rather than perfectly along cardinal directions, so "north" indicates a direction more closely corresponding to north-northeast, "east" corresponds more closely to east-southeast, etc. EU1 contained five fill deposits (Fills 1, 2, 4, 9, and 13) before reaching a layer of dense and culturally sterile clay that appears to be the C-horizon. There was no distinct A-horizon or B-horizon, likely due to frequent disturbance from construction.

From 0-60cm on the western side of the unit and 0-70cm on the eastern side of the unit the soil was Fill 1 (7.5 YR 2.5/2 very dark brown sandy loam with low stone content). This fill included a lens of sand (Fill 2; 2.5 YR 5/4 light olive brown sand) from about 30-40 cm. The sand lens did not cover the entire unit but was concentrated on the north side. A small and very thin lens of darker sand (Fill 13; 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand) at 25 cm was encountered in the northeastern corner. There were also pockets of Fill 4 (7/10Y light greenish gray silty clay) at 23cm, concentrated along the western wall. The excavators hit a sterile layer of

clay (5Y 4/3 olive silty clay with mottles of 5Y 5/2 olive gray silty clay) in the southern half of the unit at 65cm. In the northern half of the unit, beneath the Fill 1 layer, at 60-65cm on the western side and 75-80cm on the eastern side, was a layer of Fill 9 (10 YR 2/1 black silty loam), possibly given its black color due to charcoal. Beneath the Fill 9 layer, the clay layer began at 65cm at the western edge and 80cm at the eastern edge. A core was taken down to 88 cmbd to test the clay's depth. This clay horizon was not excavated into deeply because test cores indicated that it was both deep and sterile of any artifacts. (Figures 15 and 16).

A moderate density of Euro-American artifacts was recovered from EU1. No Native American cultural material or features were identified. Artifacts were recorded in Fills 1, 2, 4 and 9. The large majority of artifacts were associated with Fill 1. Very few were associated with Fill 2, and few with Fills 4 and 9. Most artifacts identified with Fill 2 came from the interface between Fill 2 and Fill 1.

Domestic items included 618 redware sherds (unglazed and glazed, in a variety of colors), 36 creamware sherds (plain and hand-painted), 1 whiteware sherd (transfer-printed), 47 pearlware sherds (plain, transfer-printed, possibly hand painted, and 3 shell-edged), a sherd from a Dutch delft tile and 5 decorated Delft sherds, 8 stoneware sherds (including Rhenish Westerwald), 2 porcelain sherds, 1 yellow ware sherd, 36 pieces of curved glass in a variety of colors, 5 pieces of lamp chimney glass, 16 fragments of glass tableware, and 58 bottle glass shards including olive-green hand-blown wine bottle shards.

The base of a hand-blown olive-green glass wine bottle was recovered from Fill 1 (Figure 17). Its kick-up is uneven and asymmetrical, and the wide foot, inclusion of bubbles, and lack of any visible seam indicate that it was free-blown, without a mold, a practice dating to the late 1700s-very early 1800s (Lindsey 2017).

Several sherds of heavy gray salt-glazed stoneware with blue-on-gray glaze pattern and molded decoration were identified as Rhenish Westerwald ware (Figure 18). Blue-on-gray Westerwald stoneware was produced in Germany beginning in the 1500s, but was a major English import by the end of the 1600s and throughout the 1700s. Rhenish Westerwald wares were also used in the US from the earliest colonial days, and remained popular until the end of the 1700s (JPPM 2002). The presence of blue-on-gray Westerwald ware is consistent with a house or tavern existing on the property in the late 1700s.

Architectural materials included 66 window glass pieces, 176 nails and nail fragments (both wire and rectangular nails), many fragments of brick, mortar, concrete and building stone, planed and painted wood, and window putty. Heating-related artifacts included coal and coal clinkers.

EU2 was laid in against the east wall of the house, known as the barn structure (Figures 13 and 19). It was situated directly abutting the foundation of the house, with the unit's northern half in front of a door. It was aligned with the house, rather than precisely along cardinal directions. EU2 contained 2 fill deposits, Fill 1 and Fill 3. No A-horizon or B-horizon was identified, likely due to multiple construction events. No sterile C-horizon was ever reached, despite excavation and cores taking the unit down to 82 cmbd.

The ground surface of EU2 was covered in asphalt. The asphalt layer was loose and cracked, however, so it was removed easily by hand and discarded.

Like EU1, EU2 began with a layer of Fill 1 (7.5YR 2/2.5 very dark brown sandy loam). Unlike EU1, the Fill 1 in EU2 had a high stone content that made excavation slow and difficult. Fill 1 extended down from 0-30 cmdb at the north wall, and 0-40 cmbd at the south wall. Fill 3 (2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silt, medium stone content) started at 30 cmbd at the north wall of the unit, 40 cmbd at the south wall, and extended down to where the unit was concluded at 82 cmbd in the southwest corner of the unit and 69 cmbd in the rest of the unit. Thick mats of small, dense roots made excavation difficult for the first 20 cm, but largely disappeared after that, however, several thick roots began to cross the unit at 30-40 cmbd, and had to be cut with a saw in order to continue excavation (Figure 20). One large root in the northern part of the unit was rotted; the rest were alive. A space that was identified as a rodent burrow was also discovered in the northeast corner of the unit.

In the southwest corner, beginning to appear at 40cm, was a collection of dry-laid stones arranged in a right-angle formation that may constitute part of an earlier foundation. It was excavated to 82 cmbd (Figure 21).

Artifacts and faunal remains in EU2 were identified in both fills. Most historic artifacts were building materials and heating debris. Fewer artifacts were recovered in EU2 than in EU1.

Fill 1 contained 1 sherd of shell-edged pearlware (green), 2 sherds of plain whiteware, 1 metal button, brick fragments, 91 nails (both wire and rectangular) and nail fragments, coal and coal clinkers, charcoal, iron fragments and scrap metal, concrete, mortar, architectural stone fragments, and glass shards (53 of window glass, 4 of bottle glass, 7 of lighting glass, 6 of tableware and 3 of otherwise unidentified curved glass and 2 of melted glass). It also contained oyster shells (some whole, many fragments).

Fill 3 contained much the same assortment of artifacts, including: brick fragments; 24 wire and rectangular nails and nail fragments; iron fragments and scrap metal; mortar; coal and coal clinkers; charcoal; 1 sherd of stoneware with brown salt glaze; 11 sherds of glazed and unglazed redware; 49 pieces of window glass and other sheet glass; 3 of curved glass; 4 shards of bottle glass; 1 fragment of lamp glass; 1 shard of milk glass; window putty; architectural stone fragments and mortar. Fill 3 also contained oyster shells and mammal bones. Two Native American artifacts were identified in Fill 3 - a side-notched Brewerton point, made of quartzite, dating approximately 5500-4000 B.P. (Figure 22), and a flake of an unidentified material.

Surface and Chimney Fall

The area around the front door, walkway, and porch of the house (the south side, facing the street) contained the fallen brick chimney from the house. The town demolished it when the house was condemned, for safety reasons. Seven whole bricks were collected, none with stamps but three with white paint and two with mortar attached. Also collected were two brick fragments showing many visible white inclusions, some painted wood fragments from the house, a fragment of a chimney flue liner and a fire iron.

Woods Area

One shovel test pit, STP1, was opened in the underbrush to the southwest of the house, near the road (Figure 13). STP1 was 50 x 50 cm and placed approximately 10 meters from the southwest corner of the house. Opening STP1 in this location helped to sample the entire property, because most of the property to the west of the house was so overgrown with brambles and poison ivy that any excavation was impractical.

STP1 contained two fill deposits (Fills 5 and 6) to a maximum depth of 67 cmbd, after which a high density of large stones made continued excavation impossible. No C-horizon was

identified. Fills 5 and 6 were unique to STP1. The uppermost fill (Fill 5) extended from 0-17 cmbd and consisted of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown fine sandy loam. It was very dry and full of many brick fragments. Beneath that was Fill 6, starting from 17 cmbd and continuing until excavation stopped at 67 cmbd. This fill consisted of 10YR 6/8 yellowish brown sandy loam with lighter and darker mottles throughout, and a high stone content.

STP1 (both Fill 5 and Fill 6) contained a high density of artifacts, possibly associated with demolition, landscaping, and/or road construction. The majority of artifacts from STP1 were brick and stone fragments. Some of the stone fragments were pieces of dressed stone.

Artifacts in Fill 5 consisted of 9 glass shards some melted and twisted, 1 sherd of whiteware, 1 sherd of dark-bodied redware with black glaze, possibly Jackfield-type, many brick, mortar, and plaster fragments, 1 rectangular wrought-head iron nail, and a black plastic cylinder from a Polaroid camera.

Artifacts in Fill 6 consisted of bricks (both whole and fragmentary), mortar, 19 shards of window glass and unidentified partially melted glass, 2 fragments of lighting glass, 1 unidentified curved glass, 1 sherd of buff bodied earthenware with a brown-gray transfer-printed floral design, 1 sherd of pearlware with white body and black glaze, 4 redware sherds, 5 whiteware sherds (some showing charring), 1 stoneware sherd, 6 nail fragments, and many quartzite chips that appear to be fragments of building stone. A Native American stone flake of black rhyolite from Fill 6 was also identified.

East Lawn

STPs 2, 3, and 4 were 50 x 50 cm units that were placed in a transect oriented east-west across the lawn to the east of the house (Figure 13). Up to seven STPs, spaced 7.5 m apart, were planned for this transect, but time constraints dictated that only three could be opened. STP2 was the westernmost, 7.5 east of the site datum, near the western edge of the lawn; STP3 was 22.5 meters east of STP2, and STP4 was 7.5 meters east of STP3. STP3 was placed on top of a slight elevation in the lawn, in the hopes that it might contain a buried feature or clues to the tavern.

STP2 contained two fill deposits (Fills 7 and 8) and one feature (Feature 1). STP2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 75 cmbd, and no distinct B-horizon or C-horizon was reached. Fills 7 and 8 were unique to STP2. From 0-60 cmbd was Fill 7 (10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam). This fill was very compact and difficult to dig through for the first 20-30 cm. Underlying this was Fill 8 (2.5Y 4/3 olive loamy sand, thoroughly mottled with 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam). Fill 8 extended to the limit of excavation at 75 cmbd. A lens of darker soil in the right side of the STP was designated Feature 1 (10YR 2/1 black sandy loam) and may be associated with a burn (Figure 23). It began at 64 cmbd and was excavated in 5-cm levels until it disappeared at 70 cmbd. A small, roughly rectangular anomaly of gray compacted soil appeared at the base of Feature 1 at 70-71 cmbd close to the center of the east wall. The anomaly was approximately 5cm in length from north to south extending 3cm from the east wall towards the west wall. This soil was sampled. The feature disappeared at about 70 cm, and Fill 8 started to show concentrations of the lighter mottles in the southwest corner of the STP.

Only Fill 7 contained artifacts. Artifacts in Fill 7 consisted of a scrap of tinfoil, 11 glass shards (10 window glass with 1 shard of table glass), 1 sherd of pearlware with a blue transferprinted pattern, 6 redware sherds, 1 yellow-ware sherd, 1 buff bodied sherd, brick fragments, coal, coal clinkers, and cinders, 20 iron nails/nail fragments, and a piece of scrap iron. Very few
artifacts were recovered below about 40 cmbd. A small animal bone fragment was also recovered from Fill 7, at 50-60 cmbd. No artifacts were recovered from Fill 8 or Feature 1, although wood charcoal was tentatively identified and five soil samples were taken.

STP3 was located 22.5m east of the datum, at a slight rise in elevation. It contained two fill deposits: Fill 10 and Fill 11. Fill 11 was unique to STP3, but Fill 10 also appeared in STP 4. STP3 was excavated down to 60 cmbd. No distinct B-horizon or C-horizon were reached.

Fill 10 extended from 0-40 cmbd. It was described as 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive-brown sandy loam. Some mottling at the interface between Fill 10 and Fill 11 could be seen beginning at 35 cmbd. Underlying this, from 40-60 cmbd was Fill 11, 2.5Y 4/4 olive-brown sandy loam. From 50-60 cmbd the soil became much sandier and almost completely devoid of artifacts, so the excavation was concluded there.

Only a small quantity of artifacts were recovered from STP3. Fill 10 contained 1 small Absolut vodka bottle directly beneath the sod layer, 1 sherd of hard-paste porcelain with the remains of a possibly hand painted green and red floral pattern, 1 sherd of gray stoneware with embossed/molded designs and cobalt-blue decoration, 1 plain stoneware sherd, 1 sherd of dark-bodied redware with black glaze on both sides, as well as 6 other redware sherds, a single sherd of pearlware, small pieces of coal and coal clinkers, brick fragments, window glass shards, scrap iron fragments, and a single small rectangular cut nail. Fill 11 contained only a few pieces of charcoal, 1 scrap metal fragment and tiny brick fragments, most of which were recovered from the interface between the two fills.

The stoneware with cobalt designs has been identified as Rhenish Westerwald ware, which was also recovered from EU1, but the two sherds do not cross-mend.

STP4 was located 30m east of the datum, on the eastern side of the lawn. STP4 contained two fill deposits (Fills 10 and 12) to a maximum depth of 86 cmbd overlying hard C-horizon clay subsoil. No distinct A-horizon or B-horizon was identified. Fill 12 was unique to STP4, while Fill 10 was also identified STP 3.

The uppermost fill in STP4 was Fill 10 (2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown sandy loam) from 0-75 cmbd. For the first 15 cm this fill deposit had many very small gray clay mottles; these had entirely disappeared by 20 cmbd. Starting at 40 cmbd and continuing down to the interface with Fill 12, Fill 10 was thoroughly mottled with lighter (2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown) and darker (2.5Y 2.5/1 black) mottles, though it was still identified as Fill 10. Underlying this, from 75-80 cmbd, was Fill 12 (2.5Y 2.5/1 black fine sandy loam). The unit was ended at 80 cmbd due to difficulty excavating, but a core was taken down to 95 cmbd. The core showed that Fill 12 continued to 86 cmbd, with a dense gray hard-packed clay C-stratum beneath it.

Fill deposits 10 and 12 both contained artifacts. Artifacts in Fill 10 consisted of 8 sherds of redware (7 glazed, 1 unglazed); 1 sherd of hard-paste porcelain, the foot of a cup or saucer, displaying blue glaze pooling; 2 sherds of stoneware; 7 white clay pipe fragments dating between 1710-1750 (5 stem and 2 bowl fragments), glass shards (4 window glass, 3 bottle glass, and 1 shard of purple-blue milk glass); brick fragments; metal slag; and coal, coal clinkers and wood charcoal. A single Native American artifact was recovered—a flake of black chert with some cortex.

Fill deposit 12 only contained 3 fragments of orange brick. The underlying clay contained no artifacts.



SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The excavation at the Dorey House property was completed on December 2, 2017. The soil profiles surrounding the building contained historic fills related to the construction and use of the house. Soil profiles on the east side of the house show evidence of twentieth-century disturbance and modification, possibly relating to the laying of asphalt for a driveway. On the north side of the house, the lens of Fill 2 in EU1, mostly-sterile light sand, may be from the addition of the concrete overlay on the stone foundation.

No builders' trench that could yield a confident date of construction was discovered. No intact cultural features were identified. The house's foundation on the north side is a concreteblock foundation atop a dry-laid stone foundation with a later protective concrete overlay, suggesting an older structure that has undergone later renovations and additions. On the east side, a deposit of stones suggested a similar sequence, but was more ambiguous. Numerous artifacts from the historic fills date primarily to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, matching with historical documents that describe a house at the site in active use in that time. However, other artifacts, such as the shell-edged pearlware, are everyday ware from the late 1700s-early 1800s, suggesting residence and regular use of a house and/or possibly the Baldwin Tavern on this site dating at least back to those years. Additional artifacts including the delftware, hand blown wine bottle, Westerwald Rhenish ware, Jackfield-type wares and creamware also fit within the time period of an earlier house/tavern.

The STPs contained a variety of nineteenth to twentieth century artifacts. Additionally, several eighteenth century artifacts were identified including a Westerwald Rhenish sherd recovered from STP3 and five clay pipe stems dating between 1710 and 1750 recovered from STP4. These artifacts fit within the timeframe of an earlier house/tavern and may link the eastern lawn area to the house units. The burn scar in STP2 could possibly be associated with the fire that destroyed the tavern and outbuildings.

No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the Dorey House project area. A moderate density of historic artifacts and faunal remains, and very few Native American artifacts, were recovered from fill deposits, which reflects the construction and use of the house. However, because of their disturbed fill context, they do not constitute significant deposits likely to add to the research value of the house property. Consequently, no additional archaeological survey is recommended for the house. Though the Dorey House is scheduled to be demolished, an agreement to fence off the east lawn from disturbance is recommended to protect any archaeological features or deposits that may exist near STP3 and STP4 and in other untested areas.



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FIGURES



Figure 1. Location of the Town of Wayland in Middlesex County



Figure 2. Project Area Shown on the Concord, Lexington, Maynard, and Natick USGS 7.5 Minute Metric Quadrangles





Figure 3. Location of Dorey House and Surrounding Properties on Google Maps Image (accessed 8/1/2017).





UMassAmherst Archaeological Services

Figure 4. Property Boundaries of 107 Old Sudbury Road (Wayland GIS 2017)



Figure 5. 1938 Land Court Plan of the Property, Showing the Small Brook that Forms the Northwestern Boundary. On file at the Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, MA.



Figure 6. Detail from the USGS Surficial Geology Map of the Framingham Quadrangle with Site Location Marked

Note the deposits from Glacial Lake Sudbury. According to the USGS report, "The majority of surficial materials in the quadrangle are the water-laid ice-contact, deltaic, and associated deposits that were laid down in and (or) graded to various levels or stages of glacial Lakes Charles and Sudbury" (Nelson 1974).





Figure 7. Modern map showing known buildings and structures in Sudbury Village from 1638 to 1676 (Wayland GIS 2017).





Figure 8. Modern map of 1650 residences showing a building on or very near the present Dorey House (Wayland GIS 2017).





Figure 9. Modern map showing location of the tavern owned by Deacon William Baldwin in 1776 on or near the Dorey House property (Wayland GIS 2017).



Figure 10. Map of the development of Wayland showing residential construction in the Dorey House area between 1816 and 1860 (Wayland GIS 2017).



Archaeological Services



Figure 11. Project area shown on a portion of the 1894 Framingham 15 minute USGS quadrangle map (source: University of New Hampshire Library historic maps of New





Figure 12. Pages from The William Ward Genealogy showing a photograph of the "Old Indian Trail" that runs Baldwin Pond, close to the house area, and a map of historic Wayland with the trail marked near the southeast of Baldwin Pond (Martyn 1925).





Figure 13. Aerial Photograph Site Map of the Dorey House and Surrounding Property, Indicating Locations of Excavation Units (Red), Shovel Test Pits (Orange), and STP Locations that were Plotted but not Excavated (White). Taken from Google Earth.





Figure 14. Field team excavating EU1. Note the location of the unit against the foundation of the house, next to a doorway, and the concrete overlay on the above-ground portion of the fieldstone foundation.





Figure 15. EU1 north wall soil profile.





Figure 16. Photograph of EU1, facing south, at 60 cmbd. Note clay visible in western half of the unit (right side), and Fill 2 sand in eastern half (left side).





Figure 17. Base of a free-blown wine bottle, recovered from EU 1 (Fill 1).





Figure 18. Example of Rhenish Westerwald stoneware sherd, recovered from EU1 (Fill 1).





Figure 19. Volunteer excavating EU2 (note location of unit against house foundation, with the northern part in front of a doorway).





Figure 20. Photograph of EU2, facing south, at a depth of 39-42 cmdb, showing the thick roots across the unit. Note also the soil change visible on the south wall.



Figure 21. Photograph of EU2, facing south, at 59-60 cmbd, clearly displaying the stone collection in the SW (upper right) corner that may be associated with a previous dry-laid stone foundation.





Figure 22. Brewerton Eared Notched point excavated from EU2.





Figure 23. Photograph of STP2, facing north, showing Feature 1 (the soils associated with the darker streak down the middle of the unit at 62-64 cmbd.





APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOG


UMASS Archaeological Services Artifact Inventory

UM# 775 Site#: pending

Phase 1

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
SU:	all						
Unit	EU 1						
91.01	7 red brick seven whole bricks collected from fireplace chimney fall, none have stamps; 2 have gray mortar; 3 have white paint; all have large inclusions		1	0-10	surface		
91.02	1 painted wood misc wood gray, the color of the house		1	0-10	surface		
91.03	1 red brick brick fragments; one is painted white; both have many white inclusions		1	0-10	surface		
91.04	1 building stone tan-colored, likely a fragment of the chimney liner (clay flue)		1	0-10	surface		
91.05	1 misc. burnt material: metal slag rough, possibly burned corroded iron concretion		1	0-10	surface		
1.02	2 unglazed buff/white body coarse earthenware no glaze (possibly window putty)		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.03	5 other red bodied earthenware orange body; orange- brown glaze		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.04	1 other red bodied earthenware red body; cloudy medium brown glaze with dark brown line		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.05	2 other red bodied earthenware orange body; yellow- brown glaze		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.06	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body; yellow glaze on one side		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.07	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body; red-brown glaze		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.08	2 other red bodied earthenware orange body; brown glaze		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.09	1 other red bodied earthenware red body, dark red glaze		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.10	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body; red matte glaze, possibly slip		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.11	34 unglazed red bodied earthenware		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.12	7 red brick		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.13	5 orange brick		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.14	2 dark olive green bottle glass likely from a wine bottle; cloudy and scratched up		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.15	1 olive green bottle glass likely wine bottle; not cloudy or particularly scratched-up		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.16	1 light green bottle glass frosted; embossed "T" visible		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.17	4 clear bottle glass 1 shard has visible seam, 2 have embossed lines		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.18	7 clear window glass shard		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.19	15 light green window glass shard		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.20	3 curved glass shard thick; 2 shards are rims, possibly jar glass - one outer (clearly showing seam), one inner with ledge, probably for a lid; third shard also shows seam		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.21	5 window putty		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.22	7 coal cinder		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.23	5 coal clinker		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.24	8 coal		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.25	1 misc. burnt material: metal slag		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.26	2 scrap metal flat, mostly un-corroded, with gray paint matching house color; likely architectural		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.27	3 misc. rubber fragment round, black, probably gasket, broken into 3 pieces		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.28	10 roundhead wire nail		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.29	14 rectangular shank nail fragment		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.30	13 iron nail fragment		1	0-20	fill 1		

Phase 1

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
1.31	8 metal-container fragments most of the fragments come from a thin disk with a raised lip		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.32	1 building stone asphalt (representative sample, most not kept)		1	0-20	fill 1		
1.33	6 building stone concrete		1	0-20	fill 1		
2.01	2 plain pearlware		2	20-30	fill 1		1780 - 1840
2.02	1 dark olive green bottle glass cloudy; visible bubbles inside		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.03	2 clear curved glass shard		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.04	2 glass tableware pink-tinted		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.05	1 clear window glass shard		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.06	3 light green window glass shard thin		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.07	1 clear glaze red bodied earthenware		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.08	2 other red bodied earthenware brown-orange glaze		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.09	1 other red bodied earthenware red-brown glaze; sherd is curved, either piece of handle or inside of rim		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.10	1 other red bodied earthenware thick red body; brown glaze		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.11	1 other red bodied earthenware dark brown glaze		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.12	1 other red bodied earthenware lots of inclusions in paste; dark slip		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.13	1 stoneware-gray body/brown glaze gray salt glazed stoneware		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.14	11 unglazed red bodied earthenware		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.15	4 red brick		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.16	9 orange brick		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.17	8 coal cinder		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.18	2 coal		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.19	5 coal clinker		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.20	1 misc. burnt material: metal slag		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.21	1 misc. rubber fragment red rubber gasket?		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.22	3 roundhead wire nail		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.23	3 rectangular shank nail fragment		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.24	22 iron nail fragment fragmentary or so corroded as to be unidentifiable		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.25	2 iron scrap metal fragment		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.26	1 building stone granite		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.27	4 building stone concrete		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.28	4 painted wood misc wood paint chips from house		2	20-30	fill 1		
2.29	1 mixed concretion - not architectural		2	20-30	fill 1		
3.00	Floral Material-unanalyzed		3	20-30	fill 1		
4.01	2 blue pearlware transfer printed oak leaves visible on design, possibly Blue Willow		4	20-34	fill 2		1800 - 1840
4.02	1 plain pearlware		4	20-34	fill 2		1780 - 1840
4.03	1 plain creamware		4	20-34	fill 2		1762 - 1820
4.04	1 hand painted poly creamware overglaze blue stripes with red-brown "+" shaped designs		4	20-34	fill 2		1765 - 1810
4.05	1 other red bodied earthenware red body, dark brown glaze		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.06	1 other red bodied earthenware orange-and-brown glaze		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.07	20 unglazed red bodied earthenware		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.08	7 orange brick		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.09	4 light green window glass shard		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.10	1 clear window glass shard		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.11	1 green window glass shard sheet glass with irregular and slightly wavy surface		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.12	3 blue-green curved glass shard frosted		4	20-34	fill 2		

Phase	1
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Site Name: Dorey House, Wayland

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
4.13	1 green curved glass shard		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.14	3 rectangular shank nail fragment		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.15	5 roundhead wire nail		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.16	7 iron iron nail fragment		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.17	1 planed wood misc wood		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.18	3 coal cinder		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.19	8 white mortar		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.20	4 red brick		4	20-34	fill 2		
4.21	42 coal		4	20-34	fill 2		
5.00	soil sample clay		5	23	fill 4		
6.01	1 other hard paste porcelain white; sherd is curved and includes rim; probably from a cup		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.02	1 other pearlware green design partially visible		6	23-30	fill 4		1780 - 1840
6.03	1 misc variety stoneware buff body, brown glaze; bottom of a plate or wide bowl		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.04	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body; yellow glaze		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.05	2 clear glaze red bodied earthenware rim sherd with noticeable lip		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.06	3 other red bodied earthenware red-brown glaze		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.07	2 other red bodied earthenware brown glaze		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.08	2 other red bodied earthenware orange body; yellow- brown glaze		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.09	1 other red bodied earthenware red body, dark brown glaze on both sides		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.10	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, dark glaze		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.11	1 other red bodied earthenware dark brown matte glaze		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.12	11 unglazed red bodied earthenware		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.13	9 orange brick		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.14	4 red brick		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.15	1 clear window glass shard		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.16	3 rectangular shank nail fragment		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.17	1 iron nail fragment		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.18	4 window putty		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.19	1 building stone concrete		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.20	11 coal		6	23-30	fill 4		
6.21	4 wood charcoal		6	23-30	fill 4		
7.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		7	23-30	fill 4		
8.01	3 iron nail fragment		8	23-32	fill 2		
8.02	4 white mortar		8	23-32	fill 2		
8.03	3 coal		8	23-32	fill 2		
8.04	5 wood charcoal		8	23-32	fill 2		
8.05	1 red brick		8	23-32	fill 2		
8.06	3 coal clinker		8	23-32	fill 2		
8.07	1 building stone asphalt		8	23-32	fill 2		
8.08	1 building stone concrete		8	23-32	fill 2		
8.09	1 planed wood misc wood		8	23-32	fill 2		
9.01	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body; medium brown glaze		9	23-30	fill 1		
9.02	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, dark brown- orange glaze		9	23-30	fill 1		
9.03	1 unglazed red bodied earthenware		9	23-30	fill 1		
9.04	5 orange brick		9	23-30	fill 1		
9.05	1 green bottle glass curved, green, weathered		9	23-30	fill 1		
9.06	3 roundhead wire nail		9	23-30	fill 1		
9.07	4 iron nail fragment		9	23-30	fill 1		
9.08	1 misc. burnt material: metal slag		9	23-30	fill 1		
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Thursday, August 09, 2018

Phase 1

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
9.09	1 coal		9	23-30	fill 1		
9.10	28 white mortar		9	23-30	fill 1		
10.01	2 plain creamware		10	30-39	fill 2		1762 - 1820
10.02	3 dark-brown to black glaze red bodied earthenware one sherd is a thick rim		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.03	1 black glaze red bodied earthenware		10	30-39	fill 2		1700 - 1830
10.04	1 other red bodied earthenware dark brown glaze		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.05	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, brown matte glaze		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.06	1 green bottle glass curved slightly		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.07	1 iron nail fragment		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.08	16 orange brick		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.09	35 coal		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.10	2 wood charcoal		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.11	4 coal cinder		10	30-39	fill 2		
10.12	2 building stone asphalt		10	30-39	fill 2		
11.01	4 clear glaze red bodied earthenware		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.02	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, red-brown glaze on both sides		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.03	2 other red bodied earthenware red body, very dark brown glaze		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.04	2 other red bodied earthenware orange body, yellow- orange glaze		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.05	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, brown glaze		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.06	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, brown matte glaze		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.07	4 unglazed red bodied earthenware		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.08	13 orange brick		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.09	1 aqua window glass shard		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.10	1 light green window glass shard		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.11	1 olive green bottle glass wine bottle		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.12	1 misc. burnt material: metal slag		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.13	2 white mortar		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.14	3 wood charcoal		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.15	1 coal clinker		11	30-40	fill 4		
11.16	1 red brick		11	30-40	fill 4		
12.01	3 plain pearlware		12	35-40	fill 1		1780 - 1840
12.02	1 other hand painted pearlware underglaze handpainted green leaf design on one side; brown and gold bands on other side		12	35-40	fill 1		1780 - 1820
12.03	1 blue whiteware transfer printed small sherd; house design visible - probably Blue Willow - possibly pearlware		12	35-40	fill 1		1820 - 1900
12.04	1 gray body/misc gray salt glazed stoneware clear salt glaze		12	35-40	fill 1		1800 - 1900
12.05	3 black glaze red bodied earthenware orange body, black glaze (one sherd has yellow-brown glaze on one side)		12	35-40	fill 1		1700 - 1830
12.06	8 clear glaze red bodied earthenware		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.07	7 other red bodied earthenware red-brown glaze		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.08	1 other red bodied earthenware red-brown glaze		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.09	3 other red bodied earthenware orange body, brown matte glaze		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.10	3 other red bodied earthenware yellow-brown glaze		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.11	1 other red bodied earthenware red body, yellow glaze on both sides		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.12	1 clear glaze red bodied earthenware		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.13	25 unglazed red bodied earthenware		12	35-40	fill 1		

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
12.14	10 red brick		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.15	68 orange brick		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.16	6 dark olive green bottle glass base fragment wine bottle; 2 pieces comprise the base of the bottle; parabolic kickup; hand-blown		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.17	2 olive green bottle glass possibly wine bottle glass but very thin		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.18	4 clear curved glass shard		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.19	1 light green window glass shard		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.20	2 aqua curved glass shard		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.21	1 clear window glass shard		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.22	6 rectangular shank nail fragment		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.23	2 roundhead wire nail		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.24	8 iron nail fragment		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.25	2 wood charcoal		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.26	14 coal		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.27	1 other buff/white body coarse earthenware matte white glaze		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.28	7 white mortar		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.29	2 tan lime mortar		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.30	2 misc. rubber fragment		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.31	1 window putty		12	35-40	fill 1		
12.32	4 plaster half-tube shaped, brown outside, white inside		12	35-40	fill 1		
13.01	9 blue pearlware transfer printed willow pattern		13	40-50	fill 1		1800 - 1840
13.02	1 misc variety stoneware stoneware with gray and cobalt- blue glaze, pattern embossed; Westerwald Rhenish		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.03	2 polychrome hand painted pearlware underglaze blue band with brown and black "+" patterns		13	40-50	fill 1		1795 - 1815
13.04	1 misc variety stoneware plain		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.05	1 plain creamware		13	40-50	fill 1		1762 - 1820
13.06	8 plain pearlware		13	40-50	fill 1		1780 - 1840
13.07	15 plain creamware		13	40-50	fill 1		1762 - 1820
13.08	4 black glaze red bodied earthenware red-brown body, black matte glaze; Jackfield-type		13	40-50	fill 1		1700 - 1830
13.09	15 other red bodied earthenware red body, black glossy glaze on both sides		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.10	7 unglazed buff/white body coarse earthenware		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.11	18 dark-brown to black glaze red bodied earthenware some large sherds and rims		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.12	12 other red bodied earthenware orange body, dark brown mottled glaze; one sherd has raised ridges		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.13	12 other red bodied earthenware orange body, yellow- brown glaze		13	40-50			
13.14	I other red bodied earthenware yellow glaze with green- gray tint		13	40-50			
13.15	I other red bodied earthenware base sherd brown/black glaze on outside, yellow/brown on inside		13	40-50			
13.16	6 other red bodied earthenware orange body, mottled yellow and brown glaze		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.17	5 other red bodied earthenware orange-brown glaze		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.18	7 other red bodied earthenware orange body, red-brown glaze		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.19	2 clear glaze red bodied earthenware dark red body		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.20	4 other red bodied earthenware rim sherd almost no glaze		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.21	11 other red bodied earthenware orange body, red-brown glaze		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.22	3 other red bodied earthenware orange-brown glaze		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.23	3 clear glaze red bodied earthenware orange body		13	40-50	fill 1		

Phase 1

Site Name: Dorey House, Wayland

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
13.24	4 other red bodied earthenware orange body, tan-brown glaze		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.25	10 other red bodied earthenware brown glaze		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.26	14 unglazed red bodied earthenware		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.27	86 unglazed red bodied earthenware		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.28	138 orange brick		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.29	19 red brick		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.30	8 dark olive green bottle glass wine bottle		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.31	7 light green window glass shard		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.32	2 clear curved glass shard		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.33	1 clear bottle glass looks like the neck of a bottle		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.34	4 clear glass tableware 2 shards have rims, 1 has embossed lip		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.35	5 clear clear lamp chimney glass		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.36	6 blue-green curved glass shard		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.37	1 olive green curved glass shard		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.38	5 green window glass shard weathered		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.39	1 blue window glass shard weathered		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.40	6 rectangular shank nail fragment		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.41	13 iron nail fragment		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.42	5 iron scrap metal fragment		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.43	3 white mortar		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.44	10 coal		13	40-50	fill 1		
13.45	7 wood charcoal		13	40-50	fill 1		
14.01	3 other red bodied earthenware orange body, brown glaze		14	0-45	wall scrapings		
14.02	1 plain pearlware		14	0-45	wall scrapings		1780 - 1840
14.03	1 olive green bottle glass noticeable bubbles		14	0-45	wall scrapings		
14.04	1 red brick		14	0-45	wall scrapings		
14.05	1 coal		14	0-45	wall scrapings		
15.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		15	40-50	fill 1		
16.01	1 olive green bottle glass wine bottle shard		16	0-45	wall scrapings		
16.02	2 unglazed red bodied earthenware		16	0-45	wall scrapings		
16.03	3 orange brick		16	0-45	wall scrapings		
16.04	3 coal		16	0-45	wall scrapings		
16.05	2 window putty		16	0-45	wall scrapings		
16.06	1 white mortar		16	0-45	wall scrapings		
17.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		17	35-40	fill 1		
18.01	3 other pearlware one rim sherd has gold stripes along inside and green & brown on outside; one rim sherd has blue designs; see 12.02		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		1780 - 1840
18.02	3 other red bodied earthenware orange-brown glaze		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.03	1 unglazed red bodied earthenware rim		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.04	4 light green window glass shard		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.05	2 orange brick		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.06	2 red brick		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.07	2 rectangular shank nail fragment		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.08	1 iron nail fragment		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.09	1 coal		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.10	2 coal cinder		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.11	1 white mortar		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
18.12	3 window putty		18	10-50	fill1 wall scrapings		
19.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		19	49-60	fill 1		
21.01	1 clear glaze red bodied earthenware		21	0-25	fill1+2 wall fall		
21.02	2 unglazed red bodied earthenware		21	0-25	fill1+2 wall fall		
21.03	1 orange brick		21	0-25	fill1+2 wall fall		

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Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
21.04	1 coal cinder		21	0-25	fill1+2 wall fall		
21.05	1 white mortar		21	0-25	fill1+2 wall fall		
21.06	1 slate dark purple		21	0-25	fill1+2 wall fall		
22.01	5 other red bodied earthenware dark red-brown glaze on both sides; one curved rim sherd		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.02	4 other red bodied earthenware curved sherds with light brown glaze with dark pooling in stripes along rim or handle fragment		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.03	22 other red bodied earthenware orange body, brown salt glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.04	2 clear glaze red bodied earthenware darker red body, clear glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.05	12 clear glaze red bodied earthenware orange body, redder glaze appearance		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.06	17 clear glaze red bodied earthenware brown appearance to glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.07	4 other red bodied earthenware olive-brown glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.08	8 other red bodied earthenware orange body, mottled yellow-brown glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.09	5 other red bodied earthenware brown and yellow glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.10	11 other red bodied earthenware clear glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.11	3 other red bodied earthenware orange body, clear glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.12	1 plain yellow ware		22	49-60	fill 1		1840 - 1940
22.13	1 other red bodied earthenware red glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.14	 other red bodied earthenware dark brown glaze on outside, red-brown on inside 		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.15	 other red bodied earthenware raised ridges on sherd; brown glaze on outside, yellow glaze on inside 		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.16	63 unglazed red bodied earthenware		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.17	136 orange brick		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.18	33 red brick		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.19	1 misc variety stoneware Rhenish Westerwald - gray- body stoneware with clear glaze and blue cobalt detail, embossed pattern, rim		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.20	2 plain pearlware		22	49-60	fill 1		1780 - 1840
22.21	1 blue pearlware transfer printed sherd from saucer or plate; design shows section of building or tree?, blue pooling on bottom		22	49-60	fill 1		1800 - 1840
22.22	4 other color pearlware transfer printed blue stripe, brown flower pattern		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.23	16 plain creamware		22	49-60	fill 1		1762 - 1820
22.24	1 shell edged pearlware scalloped shell-edged handpainted blue		22	49-60	fill 1		1780 - 1830
22.25	1 shell edged-green pearlware shell-edged rim handpainted green		22	49-60	fill 1		1780 - 1830
22.26	1 polychrome hand painted pearlware underglaze orange and green floral pattern		22	49-60	fill 1		1795 - 1815
22.27	1 misc variety stoneware thin stoneware, clear glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.28	4 with blue decorated Delftware white glaze medium blue over lighter blue		22	49-60	fill 1		1640 - 1800
22.29	1 with blue decorated Delftware white glaze tile sherd, corner, with handpainted rosette design		22	49-60	fill 1		1640 - 1800
22.30	1 other red bodied earthenware dark red-brown body, black glaze - Jackfield type?		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.31	8 other red bodied earthenware red/orange body, black glaze		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.32	1 other red bodied earthenware black glaze on outside, dark brown salt glaze on inside		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.33	10 unglazed red bodied earthenware		22	49-60	fill 1		

Phase 1

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
22.34	1 other red bodied earthenware dark-body redware, possibly base sherd, brown-yellow glaze, thick pooling		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.35	16 olive green bottle glass wine bottle glass from a rectangular-base bottle		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.36	1 green bottle glass lip fragment		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.37	2 aqua window glass shard		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.38	4 aqua window glass shard light aqua tint		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.39	2 green bottle glass lip fragment		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.40	1 light green bottle glass lip/neck fragment embossed stripes on neck		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.41	2 clear glass tableware embossed ridges		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.42	8 glass tableware some rim shards, one shard that might be part of a base		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.43	27 clear curved glass shard thin		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.44	5 aqua curved glass shard possibly lighting glass?		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.45	1 blue bottle glass possibly bottle neck		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.46	1 green bottle glass		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.47	2 olive green curved glass shard		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.48	1 light green shard window glass		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.49	1 clear shard window glass thick		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.50	1 shard window glass original color unclear; decayed, pitted, greenish		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.51	2 rectangular shank nail fragment possible rosehead		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.52	6 rectangular shank nail fragment one with round head; one with no head; others too corroded to identify		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.53	5 iron nail fragment		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.54	1 iron scrap metal fragment		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.55	1 stoneware-gray body/brown glaze gray salt glazed stoneware		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.56	2 unglazed buff/white body coarse earthenware		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.57	6 coal		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.58	9 wood charcoal		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.59	1 coal cinder		22	49-60	fill 1		
22.60	1 building stone granite? Gray, rectangular, looks possibly smoothed and shaped		22	49-60	fill 1		
23.00	soil sample		23	49-60	fill 4		
24.01	4 plain pearlware		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		1780 - 1840
24.02	1 other red bodied earthenware red body, black glaze on both sides		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.03	8 unglazed red bodied earthenware		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.04	3 other red bodied earthenware brown-and-yellow glaze, red-brown slip		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.05	4 other red bodied earthenware brown glaze		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.06	1 clear glaze red bodied earthenware		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.07	17 orange brick		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.08	3 olive green bottle glass		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.09	1 green bottle glass green with wavy ridges		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.10	2 aqua window glass shard		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.11	1 clear curved glass shard		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.12	1 green shard window glass thin		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.13	1 rectangular shank nail fragment rectangular head, non- tapering body; rosehead?		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.14	5 red brick		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.15	1 coal cinder		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.16	4 coal		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
24.17	1 window putty		24	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
25.00	soil sample		25	60	clay 2		

Phase 1

Site Name: Dorey House, Wayland

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
26.00	soil sample		26	66	fill 9		
27.01	1 unglazed buff/white body coarse earthenware		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.02	1 clear glaze red bodied earthenware		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.03	1 other red bodied earthenware yellow-brown glaze		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.04	1 other red bodied earthenware red glaze		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.05	3 unglazed red bodied earthenware		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.06	1 olive green bottle glass		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.07	2 red brick		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.08	2 rectangular shank nail fragment		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.09	1 iron nail fragment		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.10	1 misc. burnt material: metal slag		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.11	5 coal clinker		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.12	6 wood charcoal		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
27.13	1 unglazed buff/white body coarse earthenware		27	0-66	wall scrapings		
28.01	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, brown glaze		28	66-80	fill 9		
28.02	2 unglazed red bodied earthenware		28	66-80	fill 9		
28.03	1 coal		28	66-80	fill 9		
28.04	2 building stone concrete, possibly mortar		28	66-80	fill 9		
29.00	soil sample		29	66-74	clay 2		
30.01	1 red brick		30	25-35	fill 1		
30.02	1 iron scrap metal fragment corroded iron plate with thick nails/bolts through it		30	25-35	fill 1		
31.00	soil sample		31	74	clay 2		
32.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		32	60-66	fill 1 with clay 2		
1.01	1 other hard paste porcelain pink glaze on one side, plain white on the other; molded and curved		1	0-20	fill 1		
Unit	EU 2						
33.01	1 coal		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.02	3 light green window glass shard		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.03	1 clear bottle glass visible seam		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.04	1 clear curved glass shard		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.05	12 coal clinker		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.06	8 roundhead wire nail		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.07	1 scrap metal metal grommet		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.08	4 white mortar		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.09	11 window putty with paint matching the house		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.10	12 painted wood misc wood wood from the house, painted green		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.11	1 iron nail fragment		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.12	1 scrap metal possibly machinery fragment		1	0-15	fill 1		
33.13	1 building stone concrete block fragment		1	0-15	fill 1		
34.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		2	0-15	fill 1		
35.01	1 plain whiteware		3	10-20	fill 1		1820 - 1900
35.02	4 light green window glass shard		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.03	15 aqua window glass shard		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.04	2 clear bottle glass one shard has a seam running up to neck		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.05	6 clear glass tableware thick		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.06	2 clear clear lamp chimney glass		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.07	3 roundhead wire nail large, corroded		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.08	21 roundhead wire nail		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.09	3 rectangular shank nail fragment masonry nails?		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.10	3 rectangular shank nail fragment unidentifiable rectangular; one has corroded to another bit of metal		3	10-20	fill 1		

18 iron nail fragment

35.11

3 10-20 fill 1

Phase 1

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
35.12	1 iron scrap metal fragment metal rod - possibly a bolt fragment		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.13	1 scrap metal flat piece; tin or weathered aluminum		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.14	21 window putty		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.15	90 coal clinker		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.16	8 building stone concrete		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.17	1 button metal disk with offset hole in center, possibly another hole, filled by corrosion		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.18	4 building stone stone with gray paint, probably drip/residue from painting the house		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.19	1 wood charcoal		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.20	22 painted wood misc wood some green, some gray - from house		3	10-20	fill 1		
35.21	11 misc. plastic fragment clear but dirty plastic wrapping and potted plant tag with white, green, red and black applied finish		3	10-20	fill 1		
36.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		4	10-20	fill 1		
37.01	5 unglazed red bodied earthenware 3 terra cotta sherds		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.02	1 clear bottle glass starting to deteriorate and show oily rainbow sheen; rectangular with rounded-rectangle/oval flat indent; beveled/camfered edge; wide flat foot; no visible seam		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.03	1 clear bottle glass stippled design on outside, raised seam		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.04	4 aqua window glass shard		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.05	6 light green window glass shard very pale green tint		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.06	1 clear bottle glass visible seam		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.07	1 green window glass shard		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.08	1 clear clear lamp chimney glass		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.09	1 roundhead wire nail large nail		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.10	1 rectangular shank nail fragment wrought head		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.11	4 rectangular shank nail fragment		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.12	1 roundhead wire nail		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.13	9 iron nail fragment		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.14	4 iron scrap metal fragment bits of corroded iron		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.15	20 coal clinker		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.16	7 coal		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.17	2 building stone asphalt		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.18	2 building stone concrete		5	20-30	fill 3		
37.19	l iron scrap metal fragment rectangualr, half-bolt or trough-like; possibly related to 42.08		5	20-30	fill 3		
38.01	1 shell edged-green pearlware		6	20-30	fill 1		1780 - 1830
38.02	l clear bottle glass embossed oval with the end of a word "RED"		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.03	8 aqua window glass shard		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.04	3 light green window glass shard very pale green tint		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.05	1 aqua window glass shard		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.06	4 clear shard window glass thick flat clear glass & shards		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.07	1 clear curved glass shard		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.08	7 rectangular shank nail fragment		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.09	2 roundhead wire nail		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.10	6 iron nail fragment		6	20-30	till 1		
38.11	15 coal slightly burnt		6	20-30	till I		
38.12	5/ coal clinker		6	20-30	till I		
38.13	4 coal cinder		6	20-30	till I		
38.14	3 coal unburnt		6	20-30	till 1		
38.15	2 window putty		6	20-30	fill 1		

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
38.16	4 scrap metal metal concretions		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.17	5 building stone concrete		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.18	9 building stone asphalt		6	20-30	fill 1		
38.19	7 misc. plastic fragment plastic wrapping		6	20-30	fill 1		
39.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		7	20-30	fill 3		
40.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		8	20-30	fill 1		
41.01	1 stoneware-gray body/brown glaze gray salt glazed stoneware glaze on both sides		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.02	1 unglazed red bodied earthenware		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.03	26 aqua window glass shard		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.04	1 clear curved glass shard thick; possibly related to 42.04 and 45.02		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.05	1 yellow curved glass shard		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.06	2 red brick		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.07	2 roundhead wire nail		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.08	75 coal clinker		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.09	26 coal		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.10	3 white mortar		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.11	1 iron scrap metal fragment thin flat iron piece		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.12	3 iron scrap metal fragment		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.13	4 misc. burnt material: metal slag		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.14	3 white mortar possibly decaying concrete		9	30-40	fill 3		
41.15	4 building stone asphalt		9	30-40	fill 3		
42.01	1 plain whiteware curved, rim or possibly foot		10	30-40	fill 1		1820 - 1900
42.02	15 aqua window glass shard		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.03	5 clear lamp chimney glass		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.04	1 clear curved glass shard clear, thick, possibly related to 41.04 and 45.02		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.05	2 roundhead wire nail		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.06	1 rectangular shank nail fragment		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.07	16 iron nail fragment		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.08	1 iron scrap metal fragment rectangular, half-bolt or trough-like, probably related to 37.13		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.09	1 scrap metal disk segment with raised lip		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.10	2 melted glass		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.11	202 coal clinker		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.12	2 coal cinder		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.13	64 coal		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.14	10 misc. burnt material: metal slag		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.15	8 wood charcoal		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.17	3 building stone concrete		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.18	5 building stone asphalt		10	30-40	fill 1		
42.19	3 red brick		10	30-40	fill 1		
43.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		11	30-40	fill 3		
44.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		12	30-40	fill 1		
45.01	10 aqua window glass shard		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.02	1 clear curved glass shard clear, thick, possibly related to 41.04 and 42.04		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.03	1 clear bottle glass raised seam		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.04	1 unglazed buff/white body coarse earthenware		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.05	1 rectangular shank nail fragment wrought head?		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.06	5 iron nail fragment		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.07	5 iron scrap metal fragment		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.08	16 orange brick		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.09	2 unglazed red bodied earthenware		13	40-50	fill 3		

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
45.10	1 other red bodied earthenware red salt glaze		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.11	9 coal unburned		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.12	138 coal clinker		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.13	7 wood charcoal		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.14	1 red brick		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.15	164 coal clinker		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.16	18 misc. burnt material: metal slag		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.17	2 misc. burnt material: metal slag melted and twisted rather than burned and pitted		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.18	4 coal cinder		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.19	3 building stone concrete/stone conglomerations		13	40-50	fill 3		
45.20	25 building stone concrete		13	40-50	fill 3		
46.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		14	40-50	fill 3		
47.00	1 tan unknown flake weathered surface, possibly argillite		15	40-50	fill 3		
48.01	1 white milk glass misc curved glass shard white, semi- translucent		16	47-52	fill 3		
48.02	1 coal		16	47-52	fill 3		
48.03	2 coal clinker		16	47-52	fill 3		
48.04	3 iron scrap metal fragment one rectangular iron plate 2cm x 5cm; two flakes of oxidized iron		16	47-52	fill 3		
49.01	1 other red bodied earthenware orange glaze		17	50-60	fill 3		
49.02	2 aqua window glass shard		17	50-60	fill 3		
49.03	2 orange brick		17	50-60	fill 3		
49.04	3 coal clinker		17	50-60	fill 3		
49.05	6 coal		17	50-60	fill 3		
49.06	5 wood charcoal		17	50-60	fill 3		
49.07	2 window putty		17	50-60	fill 3		
49.08	1 red brick		17	50-60	fill 3		
50.01	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, dark brown glaze		18	60-69	fill 3		
50.02	5 red brick		18	60-69	fill 3		
50.03	3 orange brick		18	60-69	fill 3		
50.04	3 coal		18	60-69	fill 3		
50.05	31 wood charcoal		18	60-69	fill 3		
50.06	1 building stone asphalt		18	60-69	fill 3		
50.07	1 coal clinker		18	60-69	fill 3		
50.08	2 building stone concrete-and-stone conglomerations		18	60-69	fill 3		
50.09	1 window putty		18	60-69	fill 3		
51.00	1 gray quartzite Brewerton eared notched		19	47-53	fill 3		Late Archaic
52.01	1 unglazed red bodied earthenware		20	59-69	wall scrapings		
52.02	1 coal clinker		20	59-69	wall scrapings		
52.03	4 painted wood misc wood painted green, likely from the house		20	59-69	wall scrapings		
52.04	2 red brick		20	59-69	wall scrapings		
53.01	1 building stone concrete		21	69-82	fill 3		
54.01	10 coal slightly burnt		22	0-82	wall scrapings		
54.02	14 coal clinker		22	0-82	wall scrapings		
54.03	1 scrap metal twisted, possibly charred, scrap		22	0-82	wall scrapings		
54.04	9 building stone concrete		22	0-82	wall scrapings		
Unit	STP 1						
55.01	1 plain whiteware rim sherd, straight not curved; possibly burnt		1	0-17	fill 5		1820 - 1900
55.02	1 other red bodied earthenware dark red-brown body, black glaze both sides - possibly Jackfield type		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.03	3 green melted bottle glass green glass, melted and twisted, rough surface		1	0-17	fill 5		

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
55.04	2 light green window glass shard		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.05	1 clear window glass shard		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.06	1 blue window glass shard		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.07	1 clear clear lamp chimney glass		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.08	2 scrap metal circular, thin, like a piece of a ring from architecture or machinery		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.09	1 rectangular shank nail fragment possiblt wrought head		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.10	1 iron nail fragment		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.11	1 misc. burnt material: metal slag		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.12	1 tan lime mortar		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.13	1 misc. plastic fragment styrofoam fragment		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.14	1 building stone concrete		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.15	4 misc. plastic fragment black cylinder; part of a Polaroid camera, disks at the ends stamped with "POLAROID"; used for rolling film		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.16	79 orange brick		1	0-17	fill 5		
55.17	23 red brick		1	0-17	fill 5		
56.01	1 other pearlware white body, black glaze on both sides		2	17-27	fill 6		1780 - 1840
56.02	1 aqua window glass shard		2	17-27	fill 6		
56.03	1 rectangular shank nail fragment rectangular head		2	17-27	fill 6		
56.04	1 coal		2	17-27	fill 6		
56.05	1 wood charcoal		2	17-27	fill 6		
56.06	1 scrap metal thin piece of gray sheet metal		2	17-27	fill 6		
56.07	21 orange brick		2	17-27	fill 6		
56.08	4 red brick		2	17-27	fill 6		
56.09	1 building stone concrete? asphalt? rough and gray		2	17-27	fill 6		
57.01	3 other buff/white body coarse earthenware semi-porous white paste, matte, burnt; pitted/bubbling black glaze on one side, grayish glaze with black cracks on other side		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.02	1 other buff/white body coarse earthenware thin; rims herd; matte dirty/pitted clear glaze with brown-gray transfer print floral design		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.03	4 white-glazed refined earthenware black glaze, looks burned or charred; probably associated with 59.03		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.04	1 rectangular shank nail fragment wrought head		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.05	1 rectangular shank nail fragment small rounded- rectangualr head		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.06	1 gray curved glass shard melted and twisted		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.07	7 building stone quartzite; saved as possible building stone but likely not cultural		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.08	1 scrap metal small piece of (charred, burned?) gray sheet metal		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.09	10 orange brick		3	27-27	fill 6		
57.10	4 red brick three fragments and one whole brick		3	27-27	fill 6		
58.01	1 aqua window glass shard		4	37-47	fill 6		
58.02	1 green shard window glass melted piece of flat glass		4	37-47	fill 6		
58.03	3 rectangular shank nail fragment rectangular heads		4	37-47	fill 6		
58.04	2 white mortar		4	37-47	fill 6		
58.05	15 building stone quartzite, likely not cultural		4	37-47	fill 6		
58.06	4 red brick		4	37-47	fill 6		
58.07	7 orange brick		4	37-47	fill 6		
59.01	1 unglazed red bodied earthenware spall; fire- reddened; likley non-cultural		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.02	1 unglazed red bodied earthenware		5	47-57	fill 6		

Phase 1

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
59.03	1 white-glazed refined earthenware white body; burnt; black except where glaze has flaked off, associated with 57.03		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.04	1 misc variety stoneware grayish body		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.05	2 aqua window glass shard		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.06	4 blue window glass shard thin		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.07	2 aqua window glass shard light aqua tint		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.08	1 clear window glass shard		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.09	1 clear lamp chimney glass		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.10	2 shard window glass two thin dirty scuffed shards; one pale aqua, one green		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.11	1 building stone possibly-shaped but not likely cultural		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.12	7 building stone pieces of quartzite, possible building stone rubble		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.13	1 white mortar		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.14	1 orange brick		5	47-57	fill 6		
59.15	1 red brick		5	47-57	fill 6		
60.01	1 other red bodied earthenware rim sherd, red-brown glaze		6	57-67	fill 6		
60.02	3 aqua shard window glass either frosted or scuffed-up		6	57-67	fill 6		
60.03	1 aqua window glass shard		6	57-67	fill 6		
60.04	1 clear lamp chimney glass		6	57-67	fill 6		
60.05	1 brown shard window glass		6	57-67	fill 6		
60.06	1 iron scrap metal fragment rectangular, flat, tapering at end		6	57-67	fill 6		
90.00	1 black rhyolite flake very small flake		9	37-47	fill 6		
Unit	STP 2						
61.01	1 glass tableware slightest aqua tint; frosted rim, fractured in a wavy pattern; molded		1	0-10	fill 7		
61.02	1 roundhead wire nail		1	0-10	fill 7		
61.03	2 coal clinker		1	0-10	fill 7		
61.04	4 misc. plastic fragment foil-like wrapper		1	0-10	fill 7		
62.01	1 blue pearlware transfer printed curved, likely part of a cup or bowl; design of fence and tree visible; burnt		2	10-20	fill 7		1800 - 1840
62.02	1 plain yellow ware		2	10-20	fill 7		1840 - 1940
62.03	2 misc. rubber fragment red rubber, round, part of a ball or something similarly shaped		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.04	2 aqua window glass shard		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.05	1 light green window glass shard		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.06	5 blue shard window glass thick square-shaped jagged shards, pale blue tint		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.07	15 iron nail fragment		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.08	9 coal clinker		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.09	2 red brick		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.10	15 coal		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.11	2 coal clinker coal slag and charred metal, fused?		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.12	2 building stone possible building material, white, heavy, twisted & folded		2	10-20	fill 7		
62.13	1 iron wire curved piece of metal, likely wire; possibly burned/twisted, little corrosion		2	10-20	fill 7		
63.01	1 other buff/white body coarse earthenware tan-colored paste, red-brown glaze		3	20-30	fill 7		
63.02	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, brown glaze		3	20-30	fill 7		
63.03	1 clear window glass shard		3	20-30	fill 7		
63.04	1 red brick		3	20-30	fill 7		
63.05	5 orange brick		3	20-30	fill 7		
63.06	5 iron nail fragment		3	20-30	fill 7		

Phase	1
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Site Name: Dorey House, Wayland

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
64.01	1 clear glaze red bodied earthenware		4	30-40	fill 7		
64.02	4 unglazed red bodied earthenware		4	30-40	fill 7		
64.03	3 red brick		4	30-40	fill 7		
64.04	3 orange brick		4	30-40	fill 7		
64.05	1 iron scrap metal fragment heavy, roughly triangular- shaped, 3.5cm long		4	30-40	fill 7		
64.06	1 wood charcoal		4	30-40	fill 7		
65.01	1 aqua window glass shard		5	40-50	fill 7		
65.02	5 orange brick		5	40-50	fill 7		
65.03	2 red brick		5	40-50	fill 7		
65.04	1 coal clinker bubbled, semi-glassy burned coal remains; associated with 77.08?		5	40-50	fill 7		
66.01	6 orange brick		6	50-60	fill 7		
66.02	1 red brick		6	50-60	fill 7		
66.03	3 wood charcoal		6	50-60	fill 7		
67.00	Faunal Material-unanalyzed		7	50-60	fill 7		
68.00	wood charcoal		8	60-70	fill 8		
69.00	soil sample		10	64-69	Feature	1	
70.00	soil sample		11	70-71	Feature	1	
71.00	wood charcoal		12	70-71	Feature	1	
72.00	rock; non-artifact discarded		13	60-70	fill 8		
72.01	1 calcined bone		13	60-70	fill 8		
73.00	soil sample soil sample from dark circular area in NW corner to be screened in lab		14	70-75	fill 8		
74.00	soil sample core sample from Feature 1 to reddish soil to be examined in lab		15	72-96	core sample		
Unit	STP 3						
75.01	1 liquor bottle small Absolut vodka bottle with metal screw cap		1	0-10	fill 10		
76.01	1 other hard paste porcelain remains of green and red floral pattern, half rubbed off		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.02	1 clear window glass shard		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.03	1 other red bodied earthenware dark paste, black glaze on both sides - possible Jackfield type		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.04	1 other red bodied earthenware dark brown glaze		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.05	1 misc variety stoneware no glaze		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.06	5 red brick		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.07	4 orange brick		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.08	1 rectangular shank nail fragment		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.09	16 coal clinker		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.10	15 coal		2	10-20	fill 10		
76.11	4 wood charcoal		2	10-20	fill 10		
77.01	1 misc variety stoneware Rhenish Westerwald, embossed/molded designs, clear glaze, blue stripe		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.02	1 plain pearlware		3	20-30	fill 10		1780 - 1840
77.03	1 blue window glass shard		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.04	1 green curved glass shard		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.05	4 unglazed red bodied earthenware		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.06	4 red brick		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.07	4 orange brick		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.08	1 coal clinker melted/twisted burned remains, glassy - associated with 65.04?		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.09	18 coal clinker		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.10	20 coal		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.11	4 wood charcoal		3	20-30	fill 10		
77.12	1 iron nail fragment		3	20-30	fill 10		

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Phase	1
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Site Name: Dorey House, Wayland

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
77.13	1 iron scrap metal fragment iron cylinder, 3.5cm long and 1.75cm in diameter; nut or screw-cap		3	20-30	fill 10		
78.01	1 unglazed red bodied earthenware		4	30-40	fill 10		
78.02	6 orange brick		4	30-40	fill 10		
78.03	3 red brick		4	30-40	fill 10		
78.04	3 coal		4	30-40	fill 10		
78.05	14 wood charcoal		4	30-40	fill 10		
79.01	9 orange brick		5	40-50	fill 10		
79.02	20 wood charcoal		5	40-50	fill 10		
80.01	3 red brick		6	50-60	fill 11		
80.02	4 orange brick		6	50-60	fill 11		
80.03	2 coal		6	50-60	fill 11		
80.04	9 wood charcoal		6	50-60	fill 11		
80.05	1 iron scrap metal fragment		6	50-60	fill 11		
Unit	STP 4						
81.01	2 other red bodied earthenware black glaze, red-orange body		1	0-10	fill 10		
81.02	2 aqua window glass shard		1	0-10	fill 10		
81.03	5 orange brick		1	0-10	fill 10		
81.04	1 building stone asphalt		1	0-10	fill 10		
82.01	1 other red bodied earthenware		2	10-20	fill 10		
82.02	2 coal clinker		2	10-20	fill 10		
82.03	4 orange brick		2	10-20	fill 10		
82.04	8 red brick		2	10-20	fill 10		
82.05	1 coal		2	10-20	fill 10		
82.06	1 stoneware-gray body/brown glaze gray salt glazed stoneware		2	10-20	fill 10		
83.01	1 other hard paste porcelain foot of a cup or saucer, blue- tinged glaze with pooling, blue stripe along inside		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.02	1 brown bottle glass		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.04	1 misc variety stoneware gray body, shiny brown glaze both sides		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.05	8 orange brick		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.06	7 red brick		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.07	2 unglazed buff/white body coarse earthenware		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.08	3 coal clinker		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.09	10 coal		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.10	1 building stone asphalt		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.11	1 misc. burnt material: metal slag		3	20-30	fill 10		
83.12	3 misc. plastic fragment clear but dirty, thin plastic sheet/wrapping		3	20-30	fill 10		
84.01	2 clay 5/64" smoking pipe stem		4	30-40	fill 10		1710 - 1750
84.02	1 blue window glass shard		4	30-40	fill 10		
84.03	4 orange brick		4	30-40	fill 10		
84.04	2 red brick		4	30-40	fill 10		
84.05	1 wood charcoal		4	30-40	fill 10		
84.06	1 coal clinker		4	30-40	fill 10		
84.07	1 building stone asphalt		4	30-40	fill 10		
85.01	3 clay 5/64" smoking pipe stem 1 stem, two bowl sherds		5	40-50	fill 10		1710 - 1750
85.02	1 other buff/white body coarse earthenware white/clear glaze with orange-brown line		5	40-50	fill 10		
85.03	2 other red bodied earthenware red body, dark brown glaze on inside, red (clear?) glaze on outside		5	40-50	fill 10		
85.04	10 orange brick		5	40-50	fill 10		
85.05	14 red brick		5	40-50	fill 10		
85.06	l aqua bottle glass curved		5	40-50	fill 10		

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Phase 1

Inv.#		Quad	ID#	Depth	Soil Context	Fe.#	Period
86.01	2 clay 5/64" smoking pipe stem		6	50-60	fill 10		1710 - 1750
86.02	1 unglazed red bodied earthenware		6	50-60	fill 10		
86.03	1 misc variety stoneware gray body, embossed pattern on one side, with brown glaze in depressions		6	50-60	fill 10		
86.04	1 dark olive green bottle glass possible wine bottle glass; wo vertical stripes or seams		6	50-60	fill 10		
86.05	1 patinated milk glass misc curved glass shard blue- purple		6	50-60	fill 10		
86.06	10 orange brick		6	50-60	fill 10		
86.07	14 red brick		6	50-60	fill 10		
86.08	1 iron scrap metal fragment		6	50-60	fill 10		
87.00	1 black chert flake with cortex		7	50-60	fill 10		
88.01	1 other red bodied earthenware brown-black glaze		8	60-70	fill 10		
88.02	1 other red bodied earthenware orange body, red-brown glaze		8	60-70	fill 10		
88.03	1 green shard window glass weathered		8	60-70	fill 10		
88.04	25 red brick		8	60-70	fill 10		
88.05	16 orange brick		8	60-70	fill 10		
89.01	3 orange brick		9	70-80	fill 12		





APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL PHOTOS

Bob Dorey, Tonya Largy, and Kate Barvick discuss the Dorey House (photo by Julie Woods).





UMassAmherst Archaeological Services

EU 1 outlined against the north side of the house (photo by Eric Johnson).





EU 2 outlined against the east wall of the house (photo by Eric Johnson).





Looking east at the East Lawn. Kate Barvick, Julie Woods, and Amanda Ciaccio (photo by Eric Johnson).





Julie Woods, Amireh Rezaei-Kamalabad, and Amanda Ciaccio excavating EU1, displaying soil change between Fill 1 and Fill 2 (photo by Kate Barvick).





Jasmine Kirkpatrick and Paul Oberheim at EU1 (photo by Eric Johnson).





Tonya Largy, Amireh Rezaei-Kamalabad, Toby Mathers, and Paul Oberheim at EU1 (photo by Eric Johnson).



Paul Oberheim, Toby Mathers, and Amireh Rezaei-Kamalabad excavating EU 1 (photo by Kate Barvick).



Kate Barvick begins laying out EU2 (photo by Julie Woods).





Sophie Rabinow, Cassie Peltier, and Kate Barvick document an excavation level at EU2 (photo by Julie Woods).





Cassie Peltier and Sophie Rabinow excavate STP 1 (photo by Eric Johnson).



Joshua Andrade and Jordan Brown excavate STP 2 (photo by Eric Johnson).





Madison Brigati screening at STP 4 (photo by Matthew Medeiros).





APPENDIX C: ARTICLE FROM UMASS COLLEGE OF SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES ONLINE NEWSLETTER

https://www.umass.edu/sbs/news/students/archaeological-services-team-helps-town-excavate-itshistory

Archaeological Services team helps town excavate its history



Photo (left to right): Eric Johnson and an UMass student examine dirt from a shovel test pit as they search for artifacts

Tuesday, January 30, 2018

On a Saturday in Wayland, MA, a team of a half dozen people are braving overcast skies and the chill of December, spread around an abandoned home and nearby field with shovels, measuring tape, and other tools. The team, including a mix of historians and archaeologists from the Wayland Historical Commission, and volunteers and researchers from the University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services (UMAS) is on their last day of field work at the property known as the Dorey House.

"We've had 15-20 UMass Amherst students working here over the course of the project, and I've really enjoyed giving them a taste of archaeology," says Eric Johnson, UMAS Director, and Anthropology Ph.D. '93. He is a Principal Investigator on the project, along with Julie Woods, a doctoral candidate in Anthropology and UMAS Laboratory Supervisor.

The project came about when the owners of the Dorey House decided to sell the property, and discovered it would not meet current zoning regulations.

"The property could not be sold because it would not 'perc', meaning no septic system could be installed under today's wetland regulations. So the Town of Wayland was interested in buying it since our town water supply is near the property," explains Tonya Largy, MA in Anthropology '01, and a member of the Wayland Historical Commission.

After the town purchased the property, Largy explains that Wayland officials offered the Historical Commission the chance to research the property's history.

"The Assessor's records have the house listed as built around 1800, but we believe it may be older than that, and so the research was begun to try to answer this question," she says. So Largy and her colleagues contacted UMAS about conducting an archaeological survey at the Dorey House. The researchers are working to determine an approximate date for when the structures on the property were built, how they were used, and what the lives of residents were like. Julie Woods says one of the features they hoped to find is a feature called a builder's trench, often found around a structure's foundations. The trench is created when earth is excavated just before laying the foundation, so the trench often contains artifacts that can be key to dating a structure if it is found.

Kate Barvick, a senior Anthropology major, oversaw the field work in Wayland and will examine materials found there back in the lab at UMass. She came to campus with an avid interest in archaeology, which was her main reason for choosing the university.

"Archaeology seems exciting and I like the idea of travelling and digging in the field," Barvick explains. Her previous experience at the UMass Archaeology Field School at the Emily Dickinson Museum has equipped her with the skills she is drawing upon for this project. Barvick was also part of the team that found the foundation of Dickinson's plant conservatory—an experience that reconfirmed her drive to study archaeology.

"It was an incredible experience. I felt like, this is where the greenhouse was. This is where Emily Dickinson sat writing poetry," she explains.

At the Dorey House, Barvick leads a team of volunteers who are excavating two one-meter square excavation units along the perimeter of the structure. Materials from the units are meticulously examined and documented by researchers. Among the artifacts they have found in these areas are fragments of 18th century Rhenish Westerwald pottery. These finds may help the researchers with a secondary goal of the project -- to find evidence of a tavern that records show was in the area during the 1700s. Since the exact location was unclear, the researchers are also digging four smaller excavations called shovel test pits, which are usually dug quickly and in larger numbers to get a sense of an unexplored area. Barvick notes the shovel test pits have

revealed bits of rubble, charcoal, and other debris. Part of her spring semester work will be analyzing these finds in the lab, where they may indicate evidence of the tavern as she compares them with materials from the excavation units. She'll complete a draft report toward the end of semester, as the project will be her Senior Honors Capstone Research Project. Whatever the results of the research, Barvick feels strongly about her interest in archaeology for a future career.

"You learn history and you know it's real. It suddenly feels more real when you have a piece of it in your hand," she says.

-- By Matthew Medeiros, SBS Communications Manager Photo Credits: Matthew Medeiros / University of Massachusetts Amherst





APPENDIX D: FLORA AND FAUNA REPORT


ANALYSIS OF FAUNA AND FLORA RECOVERED FROM THE DOREY HOUSE SURVEY, 107 OLD SUDBURY ROAD, WAYLAND, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Tonya Largy, M.A.

Report Submitted to:

Archaeological Services Department of Anthropology University of Massachusetts Amherst, Massachusetts

April 6, 2018

ANALYSIS OF FAUNA AND FLORA RECOVERED FROM THE DOREY HOUSE SURVEY, 107 OLD SUDBURY ROAD, WAYLAND, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Tonya Largy, M.A.

Introduction

The Wayland Historical Commission invited the University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services to organize a student led archaeological survey of the Dorey House before its scheduled demolition in the spring of 2018. As the Coordinator of the Wayland Archaeology Group, an arm of the Wayland Historical Commission, I served as the liaison with UMass, assisted by Amanda Ciaccio, also an archaeologist and member of the Commission.

Ms. Kathleen Barvick was chosen to lead this project as her Capstone Honors Project and her report would be her Senior Thesis. She was advised by Dr. Eric Johnson, Director of Archaeological Services, and Julie Woods, Archaeological Services Laboratory Supervisor and doctoral candidate in Anthropology. A total of twenty-one volunteers, including Largy and Ciaccio, participated in the excavations. This survey was supported and funded by Wayland Community Preservation Administrative funds (\$5,000).

We hoped to find information that would suggest the age of the house, since it is listed by the Wayland Board of Assessors as dating from 1800. However, the house is located near the historical center of Sudbury Plantation which was settled in 1638, and incorporated in 1639. The site of the original meeting house, built in 1643, was in the Old Burial Ground of the North Cemetery less than one kilometer east of the Dorey House.

As a professional consultant with a specialty analyzing both Zooarchaeological and Archaeobotanical materials, UMass Archeological Services asked me to analyze any biological materials that might be recovered. I volunteered to do so. I prepared this report with the assistance of David DeMello, who entered the data in a spreadsheet and made the bar charts (Figures 1, 2, and 3). Peter Burns, my colleague in the Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, identified the calcined fish vertebra.

Samples Analyzed

Fourteen sample lots were submitted for analysis by Ms. Barvick. Thirteen sample lots included fauna. The remaining sample lot consisted of flora. The resulting identification of the total number and weights of faunal, floral, and other specimens (n=121; wt: 231.27 grams) is shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Since different types of taxa were bagged in one sample lot, these were separated and bagged individually with an acid free identification label generated for this project.

As shown on the Tables, these specimens are numbered as follows: the bag identification number is followed by a hyphen and an added number to identify each individual specimen of parts of one specimen.

Analytical Methods

Analysis of all samples was carried out using this analyst's comparative skeletal collection of domestic and local wild species. When magnification was required, I used an Omano stereomicroscope with magnification ranging from 5X to 45X. Specimens were weighed to the nearest one-hundredth gram using an A and D digital scale.

The number of recovered bones is the quantity with which we have to work. When several broken fragments of an individual bone are refitted, they are packaged together but are counted as two specimens with the comment they both are two fragments of the same bone.

Similar specimens of small size were packaged separately in hard plastic microtubes. Larger fragments were placed in aluminum foil packets. All data were recorded on acid free labels generated for this project and placed in zip lock bags with the samples.

Results

The faunal and floral samples included other materials in addition to bones, shells, and wood samples. These other materials were packaged, counted and weighed. The data are presented in three tables and three bar charts. Table 1 lists faunal taxa with comments. Wood identifications are shown in Table 2. Table 3 lists the other materials which bear a resemblance to calcined animal bones.

Fauna

The majority of bone fragments are not calcined (burned). However, three mammal bone fragments and the single fish vertebra are calcined and recorded as such in the comments column (Table 1).

This is a very small sample of faunal remains with limited data and yet the identified taxa include four taxonomic classes, numerous mammal, one bird, one fish and several molluscs. The majority of mammal bones and teeth are domesticated taxa (*Bos Taurus* (cattle), *Sus scrofa* (pig), and *Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat). One skull fragment of an Eastern chipmunk (*Tamia striatus*) was identified. One shaft fragment of a large bird, resembling a chicken or turkey, and a fragment of bone which is identified as either bird or mammal. The single fish vertebra is identified as possibly largemouth bass (cf. *Micropterus salmoides*). Oyster valves were recovered only from EU 2.

There are very few diagnostic indicators of age of the domestic taxa at the time of death. While most of the recovered teeth are fragmentary, five milk teeth of *Sus* (Specimen # 19-1, EU 1, Fill 1, 49-60 cm.) indicate that this animal was butchered when quite young, probably in the spring or early summer. Perhaps this animal was butchered nearby or when the property was part of a farm. It is curious that no other pig skull parts were recovered.

We do not yet have chronological information for the Dorey House domesticated taxa. Associated ceramic artifacts from the strata encountered during excavation, especially in EU 1, may provide some idea of which century the bones were deposited. Depending on the time of deposition, domestic animals may have been raised for consumption or purchased in a market. One cattle thoracic vertebral spine from EU 2, Fill 1, 20-30 cm., clearly was sawn and split. The earliest date for the introduction of metal saws used to butcher meat in North America is unknown with certainty. Metal saws were produced in Europe by the end of the 17th century and an industry was present in America by the end of the 19th century. Saw marks have been noted in historical assemblages dated to the late 1800's. Landon states that "In 17th and 18th century assemblages, saw marks are visible on a small number of specimens....This pattern appears to change fairly dramatically during the 19th century, as the use of saws in butchery becomes widespread" (Landon, 1996:64)

The single fish vertebra is an interesting find. Assuming that the identification as largemouth bass is correct, it is well-known that this species was introduced to local rivers and ponds in the 1800's. Historically, it has been present in both the Sudbury River and Baldwin's Pond, which borders the Dorey House at its northern boundary, so is it likely that this fish was likely caught nearby. The fact that it was found in a level (Specimen # 44-4, EU 1, Fill 1, 30-40 cm.) that also contained numerous amounts of coal ash, suggests it was burned before being discarded. With the exception of the chipmunk skull fragment, all of the animal bones and oyster shells, are interpreted as kitchen refuse.

The oyster valves were all recovered from upper levels of EU 2. Four are complete or mostly complete. The largest valves are in Sample Bag 36 and are numbered, #36-1A, #36-1B, and #36-1C. The largest valve, #36-1A, measures 8.2 cm. in length. Valve #36-1B measures 7.2 cm. in length, and valve #36-1C measures 6.1 cm in length. These were likely purchased in the market. Their depth suggests that they were deposited later in the history of the house's occupation. The last large oyster valve, #44-1, found in level 30-40 cm. measured 7.9 cm. in length. Weights for each valve are included in Table 1.

Flora

One sample, Bag 3, designated as flora, consisted of thin and desiccated slivers of uncharred wood with a thickness of on 0.1 mm. which is generally too thin to identify beyond the broadest

taxonomic category. As shone in Table 2, dicot hardwood (n=5; wt. 0.11 gram) and conifer wood (n=7; 0.07 gram) are represented, while the majority (n=17; wt. 0.18 gram) are unidentifiable.

Two other fragments of wood were noted in two different samples, Bag 17 from EU 1, Fill 1, and Bag 44 from Eu2, Fill 1. The wood fragment (#17-2), is carbonized and somewhat better preserved. It is identified at Pinaceae RC + (pine family) with resin canals indicating it is either pine, spruce or larch. The single fragment from Bag 44, (#44-7), is desiccated and appears to be dicot hardwood.

Other materials

The materials shown in Table 3 (n=41) are comprised mostly of coal ash. As mentioned above, they may resemble calcined bone when encountered in the field.

Three fragments (#15-4, #17-5, and #67) are unidentified. One of these materials (#67), recovered from STP 2, has an interesting shape, but is definitely not a bone. Although I have designated it as an unidentified material, it may be mineral residue from burning coal.

Summary and Conclusion

Thirteen samples of fauna and one sample of flora recovered by The University of Massachusetts from the Dorey House were analyzed in the fall of 2017. The house was unoccupied for ten years and has been condemned and will be demolished. Since the house is located near the 17th century settlement of Sudbury Plantation, and in an area where an early tavern was located, the Wayland Historical Commission asked UMass to arrange for a student-led excavation in order to determine the age of the house, if possible. I was asked to analyze any fauna and/or flora that was recovered and I agreed to do so.

The small assemblage of animal bones includes cattle, pig, sheep/goat, chipmunk, large bird, possibly largemouth bass, and oyster. There were few diagnostic landmarks to provide details about the domesticated taxa. One sample with pig milk teeth, indicating the animal was slaughtered when quite young. Another cattle vertebra fragment exhibited definite saw marks suggesting it was purchased in the market in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century

Flora consisted of small slivers of wood. These were determined to be dicot hardwood and conifer wood. Other materials thought to be faunal specimens were collected since they resemble burned bones. They are determined to be coal ash and other unidentified minerals.

References Cited

Landon, David

1996 *Feeding Colonial Boston: A Zooarchaeological Study*. Monograph issue of *Historical Archaeology*, 30(1). Society for Historical Archaeology, California, PA. 155 pp.

Dorey House - Table 1. Faunal Taxa

Sheep/Goat	Right humerus shaft	ende0\ziv0	10.45	τ	40-2	50-30	EU2 Fill1	8	40
Cattle; sawn & split; steak?	Thoracic vertrbral spine	surus soa	02.7	τ	1-04	50-30	EU2 Fill	8	40
Oyster fragments	Valve fragment	Crassostrea virginica	21.7	7	36	50-30	EU2 Fill3	20	68
lemmeM\bila	fragment	silsmmsM\zəvA	60.0	τ	36-2	10-20	EU2	7 0	98
Oyster; almost complete valve	θνlsV	Crassostrea virginica	95.6	τ	36-1C	10-20	EU2	† 0	98
Oyster; complete valve	əvisV	Crassostrea virginica	14.07	τ	36-1B	10-20	EU2	Þ 0	98
Oyster; complete valve	əvisV	Crassostrea virginica	7.ð1	τ	A1-85	10-20	EU2	7 0	98
Oyster	Yalve fragment	Crassostrea virginica	6.03	τ	34-2	91-0	EU2	05	34
Calcined	tnəmgarə	silsmmsM gJ\.b9M	£6.0	τ	34-1A	91-0	EU2	05	34
Calcined; 2 fragments of same bone	stnəmgarə	Med. Mammalia	2.L	7	34-1	91-0	EU2	05	34
Cattle or sheep/goat family	Tooth fragment	Bovidae	28.0	3	32	99-09	ΕΠJ	32	32
Nine fragments of same bone	Fragment	silsmmsM .pJ\.b9M	87.0	τ	19-3	46-60	EU1 Fill1	6T	6T
Cattle; four fragments of same tooth	Tooth fragment	surus soa	1:37	τ	16-2	46-60	EU1 Fill1	6T	6T
Pig; young animal	Milk teeth	Sus scrofa	6T.OL	S	1-61	09-6 7	EU1 Fill1	6T	6T
	Tooth fragment	surus soa	04.0	τ	7-71	32-40	EU1 Fill1	L٢	L٢
Fragments of same bone	Fragment	silsmmsM .pJ\.b9M	49.0	τ	٤-۲۱	32-40	EU1 Fill1	L٢	L٢
Pig tooth; broken in 2	Incisor fragment	Sus scrofa	76'T	τ	1-21	32-40	EU1 Fill1	L٢	L٢
Broken into 2 fragments	Tooth fragment	esvidae	90.0	τ	12-2P	40-20	ΕN	91	ST
Broken into 12 fragments		cf. Med/Lg. Mammalia	٥.32	τ	12-29	40-20	ΕU1	S١	ST
Large bird (chicken/turkey)	Shaft fragment	səvA	6.63	τ	12-3P	40-20	ΕΠJ	S۱	ST
	Shaft fragment	silsmmsM .pJ\.b9M	15.7	6	12-39	40-20	ΕN	91	ST
Cattle; broken 23 fragments	Tooth fragments	surus soa	02.6	τ	12-2	40-20	ΕΠJ	91	ST
Degraded	Shaft fragment	Lg. Mammalia	20.60	3	191	40-20	ΕN	91	ST
Eastern Chipmunk	Skull fragment	Tamias striatus	0.04		<u> </u>	53	EU1	L	<u> </u>
stnammoJ	fnemel∃	noxeT	(a),ţW	.vtQ	Baa # Sample	(cu ps) Debty	Prov.	# di	Baa #

Dorey House - Table 1. Faunal Taxa

			Depth	Sample					
Bag #	ID #	Prov.	(cm bs)	Bag #	Qty.	Wt.(g)	Taxon	Element	Comments
44	12	EU2 Fill1	30-40	44-1	1	28.20	Crassostrea virginica	Valve	Oyster valve
44	12	EU2 Fill1	30-40	44-2	3	6.35	Crassostrea virginica	Valve fragment	Oyster
44	12	EU2 Fill1	30-40	44-4	1	0.20	cf. Micropterus salmoides	Vertebra	Calcined; Largemouth Bass
44	12	EU2 Fill1	30-40	44-5	1	1.15	Med./Lg. Mammalia	Fragment	Shaft fragment?
44	12	EU2 Fill1	30-40	44-6	1	0.07	cf. Mammalia	Fragment	Small mammal?
Total					49	159.27			

Dorey House - Table 2. Wood Identification

		2 7 .0	10						16101
		61.0	10						10 ¹ 0T
Hardwood; dessicated	Dicot Wood	0.02	ŀ	2-44	30-40	EU2 Fill1	τ	77	44
Charred ; Pine քamily	Pinaceae RC+	0.04	ŀ	۲-21	32-40	EU1 Fill1	τ	L٢	L٢
Too thin to identify	Unidentified slivers	81.0	21	3	50-30	EU2 Fill1	ŀ	3	3
Conifer wood	Coniferales	20.0	L	3	50-30	EU2 Fill1	ŀ	3	3
Hardwood; dessicated	Dicot wood	11.0	9	3	50-30	EU2 Fill1	ŀ	3	3
Comments	noxeT	(<u>9</u>).†W	Qty.	# beg	(sq wo)	Prov.	Phase #	# OI	# 6e8
				Sample	Depth				

Dorey House - Table 3. Other Materials

-			Depth	Sample				
Bag #	ID #	Prov.	(cm bs)	Bag #	Qty.	Wt.(g)	Other	Comments
15	15	EU1	40-50	15-4	1	0.08	Unidentified material	Possibly stone
17	17	EU1 Fill1	35-40	17-5	1	0.05	Unidentified material	
43	11	EU2 Fill3	30-40	43	12	2.01	Coal ash	
44	12	EU2 Fill1	30-40	44-3	12	2.73	Coal ash	
44	12	EU2 Fill1	30-40	44-8	1	0.11	Coal ash	
46	14	EU2 Fill3	40-50	46-1	13	1.27	Coal Ash	
67	7	STP 2	50-60	67	1	0.09	Unidentified material	
Total					41	6.34		







APPENDIX E: CITED DEEDS AND LAND RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE DOREY HOUSE PROPERTY

Deed of sale and land registration from Ethan Allen to Frank and Eva Moore. 12 July 1938. Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Certificate of registration #43657, Registered Land book 282, page 377. Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Deed of sale from Hattie and Marshall Baldwin to Edward Young. 22 October 1902 (Filed 29 October 1902). Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Recorded Land book 3000, page 447. Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Deed of sale from William Baldwin to Marshall Baldwin. 15 March 1895 (Filed 16 March 1895). Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Recorded Land book 2384, page 407. Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Deed of sale from Thomas Damon to William Baldwin. 30 April 1855 (filed 31 May 1855). Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Recorded Land book 714, page 553. Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Deed of sale from Mary and George Foster to Thomas Damon. 13 May 1848 (filed 15 May 1848). Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Recorded Land book 535, page 26. Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Deed of sale from William and David Baldwin to Thomas Foster. 5 May 1821. Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Recorded Land book 238, page 50. Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Deed of sale from Rebecca Baldwin to William and David Baldwin. 27 April 1819 (Filed 27 April 1820). Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Recorded Land book 232, page 549. Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.





1	i i	-	l	TABLE I SUMMARI OF HISTORICAL FILL LATERS
fill layer	unit(s)	depth(s)	description	related artifacts
				CERAMICS redware, creamware, pearlware, stoneware, yellowware, delftware, whiteware, porcelain
				window, bottle, curved, tableware, lighting, base of a hand-blown olive-green glass wine bottle
			7.5 YR 2.5/2	METAL container fragments, wire nails, rectangular nails, iron scraps, slag
	EU1	0-60	very dark brown sandy loam with low stone content	ARCHITECTURAL brick, building stone, slate, asphalt, concrete, mortar, painted wood fragments from house, window putty, plaster
				HEATING coal, coal clinkers, charcoal
				MISCELLANEOUS Rubber gasket, rubber fragments, mixed concretion, faunal material, floral material
1				CERAMICS pearlware, whiteware
			7.5 YR 2.5/2 very dark brown sandy loam with high stone content	GLASS window, bottle, curved, tableware, lighting, melted
				METAL wire nails, rectangular nails, iron scraps, metal scraps
	EU2	0-40		ARCHITECTURAL brick, building stone, concrete, mortar
				HEATING coal, coal clinkers, charcoal
				PERSONAL ITEMS metal button
				MISCELLANEOUS oyster shells
				CERAMICS redware, creamware, pearlware
				GLASS window, curved
2	EU1	20-39	2.5 YR 5/4 light olive brown sand	METAL nails
				ARCHITECTURAL brick, asphalt, concrete, mortar, wood
				HEATING coal, coal clinkers, cinders, charcoal
	1			

	Dorey House, Wayland
approximate minimal date range	notes
1640-1900	includes lenses of Fill 2, 13, pockets of Fill 4
1780-1900	0-30 north wall, 0-40 south wall
1762-1840	lens within Fill 1



			W		TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL FILL LAYERS			
	fill layer	unit(s)	depth(s)	description	related artifacts			
	3	EU2	30-82	2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silt, medium stone content	CERAMICS redware, stoneware GLASS window, bottle, curved, lighting, milk METAL wire nails, rectangular nails, iron scraps, metal scraps ARCHITECTURAL brick, building stone, mortar, window putty HEATING coal, coal clinkers, charcoal			
					INDIGENOUS Brewerton side-notched point of quartzite, flake of unidentified material MISCELLANEOUS oyster shells, mammal bones			
	4	EU1	23	10Y 7/1 light greenish gray silty clay	CERAMICS redware, pearlware, stoneware, porcelain GLASS window, bottle METAL rectangular nails, slag ARCHITECTURAL brick, concrete, mortar, putty HEATING coal, charcoal MISCELLANEOUS faunal material			
	5	STP 1	0-17	10YR 5/2 grayish brown fine sandy loam	CERAMICS redware, whiteware GLASS window, lighting, melted METAL rectangular wrought-head nail, nail fragment, metals scraps, slag ARCHITECTURAL brick, concrete, mortar, plaster MISCELLANEOUS black plastic cylinder from a Polaroid camera			

	Dorey House, Wayland			
approximate minimal date range	notes			
5500-4000 B.P 1900 A.D.	started at 30 cmbd at the north wall of the unit, 40 cmbd at the south wall, and extended down to where the unit was concluded at 82 cmbd in the southwest corner of the unit and 69 cmbd in the rest of the unit			
1780-1840	pockets within Fill 1			
1820-1948				



	w later and the second se			TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL FILL LAYERS	Dorey House, Wayland		
fill layer	unit(s)	depth(s)	description	related artifacts	approximate minimal date notes range		
6	STP 1	17-67	10YR 6/8 yellowish brown sandy loam with lighter and darker mottles throughout, and a high stone content	CERAMICS redware, pearlware, buff bodied earthenware, stoneware, whiteware GLASS window, curved, lighting, melted METAL nail fragments ARCHITECTURAL bricks, building stone, mortar INDIGENOUS flake of black rhyolite	1700-1840		
7	STP 2	0-60	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam	CERAMICS redware, pearlware, yellowware GLASS window, table METAL nails, scrap iron, tinfoil ARCHITECTURAL brick HEATING coal, coal clinkers, cinders MISCELLANEOUS small animal bone fragment			
8	STP 2	60-75	2.5Y 4/3 olive loamy sand, thoroughly mottled with 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	no artifacts	Includes Feature 1		
9	EU1	60-80	10 YR 2/1 black silty loam	CERAMICS redware ARCHITECTURAL building stone, concrete HEATING coal	60-65 west side EU1, 75-80 east side EU1		



fill layer	unit(s)	depth(s)	description	related artifacts	approximate minimal date range	notes
	STP 3	0-40	2.5Y 3/3 dark olive-brown sandy loam	CERAMICS redware, pearlware, stoneware, porcelain GLASS window, small Absolut vodka bottle METAL rectangular nail, iron fragments ARCHITECTURAL brick HEATING coal coal clinkers	1780-1979	
10	STP 4	0-75	2.5Y 3/3 dark olive-brown sandy loam	CERAMICS redware, stoneware, porcelain GLASS window, bottle, purple-blue milk METAL slag ARCHITECTURAL brick HEATING coal clinkers, charcoal PERSONAL ITEMS clay pipe fragments INDIGENOUS flake of black chert with some cortex	1700-1750	
11	STP 3	TP 3 40-60 2.5Y 4/4 olive-brown sandy loam. METAL scrap ARCHITECTURAL brick HEATING charcoal				
12	STP 4	75-80	2.5Y 2.5/1 black fine sandy loam	ARCHITECTURAL brick		
13	EU1	25	10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sand	no artifacts		

Dorey House,	Wayland
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