

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCIES  
IN  
LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT

MANUSCRIPT SERIES OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT  
AMERICAN INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Prepared by:

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Research Department

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND  
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IN  
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THE FUTURE OF THE PAST

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Report prepared under a contractual agreement between the American  
Indian Archaeological Institute and the Connecticut Historical  
Commission, Hartford, Connecticut.



Frontispiece. View of the American Indian Archaeological Institute, Curtis Road, off Route 199, Washington, Connecticut. The facility houses a set of interpretive exhibits, is used by an active Education Department, and provides space for the Research Department and archaeological and ethnographic collections.

## I. ABSTRACT AND HIGHLIGHTS

One of the charter purposes of the American Indian Archaeological Institute is a commitment to the preservation of archaeological records in southern New England. Between 1978 and 1980 the Institute's Research Department participated in several studies which had two goals: a critical examination of the methods and theory which provided conservation archaeology with its premises and substance and the anthropological interpretation of the distant and recent pasts.

One outcome of these studies was the demonstration that the now rather traditional approaches to cultural resource management could not preserve enough resources fast enough. It was also apparent that these same approaches were not necessarily going to preserve an adequate sample of the past.

From the setting of the Northwest Corner, it was proposed that this dilemma could be solved through a systematic broadening of the public's commitment to archaeological preservation. One aspect of this new direction existed in the form of "preservation parks," tracts of land of varying sizes which were owned by a variety of organizations, agencies, and corporations. Each of these parks was being preserved as some form of open space whose use(s) might be compatible with the preservation of archaeological resources. Thus the extant patterns of land use seemed to provide the opportunity to nurture archaeological preservation through the invention of "archaeological conservancies" or preservation banks where cultural resources could be protected for future research.

This report summarizes a feasibility study of archaeological conservancies which was undertaken by the Research Department of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. The following conclusions are presented in the chapters that appear and are reported here as highlights:

1. The AIAI has become a regional center for anthropological and archaeological research and education in northwestern Connecticut (pp. 1-5).

2. Until 1976 the Institute's research program was oriented towards salvage archaeology and hence was unable to contribute to the future preservation of archaeological resources (pp. 7-8).

3. Even though the Institute's Research Department became actively involved in cultural resource management between 1977 and 1980 little or no significant progress was achieved in the long-term preservation of archaeological resources. Several problems were identified including practical constraints imposed by insufficient time and money as well as the lack of statutes which were applicable to locally-initiated and privately-funded actions (pp. 11,18,23).

4. Critical studies of the methods and theory of predictive modeling suggested that this perspective would help to preserve only a biased and insufficient sample of an area's archaeological resources. Problem-oriented archaeology assumes that any archaeological record is defined by the questions asked and as those questions change so will the form of the record. Thus conservation archaeology should devote some of its efforts towards the preservation of space and landscape instead of specific prehistoric or historic sites (pp. 18-23).

5. Archaeological conservancies are tracts of land, variable in size and ownership, which are being used in ways that are compatible with the preservation of cultural resources. Some of these tracts are parcels of "committed open space." Others are defined by particular uses which may not disturb any associated archaeological deposit. The focus of archaeological conservancies can be specific

sites; however from our perspective archaeological conservancies are portions of landscape which somehow have been removed from zones of future residential and commercial development (pp. 24,28).

6. In comparison to other concepts of archaeological conservancies, the Institute's approach is focused exclusively on Litchfield County, is concerned with preserving a larger volume and diversity of sites, and expects that much of the management process will be implemented by the current property owners (p. 31).

7. For the entire sample of 26 towns in Litchfield County, the amount of open space ranges between 2% and 46% of the town's total acreage. The mean of the sample is about 20% and half of the towns in the County exceed this figure. With some few exceptions at least 10% of each town in Litchfield County is being maintained and used in ways that are supportive of conservation archaeology's aims and goals (p. 33).

8. Seven types of open space were identified in Litchfield County: state forests and parks, lands controlled by the Nature Conservancy, parcels owned by foundations and land trusts, corporate holdings, other large holdings (camps, individual property owners, fish-and-game clubs), lands associated with water reservoirs, and town-owned lands. Some of these parcels encompass known archaeological sites (pp. 36,38,39,43).

9. While the contemporary patterns of open space and land use protect significant amounts of landscape from development, the involved parcels may themselves be used for activities which can threaten the integrity of archaeological resources. Thus the concept of an archaeological conservancy requires the active management of land and both prehistoric and historic sites. Without such management plans the major owners may not recognize the significance or particular needs of conservation archaeology (pp. 46,48).

10. From the perspective of archaeological preservation the completion of a planning inventory for specific tracts may not be necessary. What is critical is that the structure of archaeological records and the needs of archaeological inquiry be recognized, understood, and accepted as part of the management process (p. 48).

11. There are signs in some towns in Litchfield County that changes in policies associated with residential and commercial development may soon be reflected in a rethinking of land use and the preservation of open space. If such changes occur over the next decade the County's archaeological resources may face threats not yet seen (p. 57).

12. Archaeological conservancies represent one of the most important tools available to conservation archaeologists who face these threats in the next decade. As long as the bounded areas in these holdings are used in ways which minimize surficial disturbance, any associated historic or prehistoric sites will be protected for future research (p. 57).

13. Among the more important aspects of the management and planning of contemporary land uses in Litchfield County are the King's Mark Environmental Review Team, the Litchfield County Conservation District, and the Housatonic Land Preservation Trust (a program of the Housatonic Valley Association). Each of these organizations and programs advocates policies which are compatible with and help to nurture the preservation of archaeological resources (pp. 57-59).

Figure 2. Schematic Diagram of an Historic Sawmill, Danbury, Connecticut

This site is represented on the landscape by a series of building components which provided a foundation for a sawmill constructed before 1800. None of the original frame building has been preserved. Originally the renovations of Sawmill Road would have disturbed the eastern wing of the dam. However these plans were modified by moving the improvements further to the east, leaving the entire industrial site intact. This site continues to exist on the landscape adjacent to Union Carbide.

14. The AIAI needs to establish a closer working relationship with these groups and initiate a series of studies whose purpose is to extend and explore the preservation commitments which already exist. Among the more important of these needs are an examination of Connecticut's Public Act 490 and its role in conservation archaeology, studies of earlier and current patterns of land use in selected towns, a study of the uses of protective easements, and the enactment of an Antiquities Act for the State of Connecticut (pp. 59-61).

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## II. INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

In 1971 the Shepaug Valley Archaeological Society was established to "promote and encourage the preservation and study of our cultural history." From this initial premise and constitutional goal, the Society was transformed into an educational and research organization interested in compiling information on the prehistory and history of a 200 square mile area. First as a loose alliance and later as a professionally-advised entity, the Society, by 1979, had worked on 25 sites, mostly in Litchfield County in northwestern Connecticut. Today the original society continues to exist in the form of the American Indian Archaeological Institute (hereafter AIAI), which has become a resource center for anthropological education in the region (Swigart 1976, 1978).

As the Institute's Education Department became organized the Research Department began to think about a developmental plan and started to explore the feasibility of examining certain anthropological problems. Over the past six years the Institute has become increasingly concerned with the study and preservation of a variety of cultural resources. By cultural resources we mean the traditional resource base of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, structures, and objects as well as those textual sources which could prove valuable in anthropological research.

One of the Research Department's responsibilities is to maintain a comprehensive file of the locations and values of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, an inventory which can be used to help plan and implement future residential growth, industrial construction, and the improvements of extant facilities such as highways and sewer lines. A portion of the funds which the Institute has received each year since 1978 from the Connecticut Historical Commission's Program in Survey and Planning has been used to discover and evaluate new resources which then can be added to this inventory.

However unlike many similar institutions and programs, the Institute is not interested solely in developing as comprehensive an inventory as possible. In fact since 1977 the Research Department has always embedded this perspective for preservation within critical studies of theory and method in American archaeology and anthropology. This research encompasses both the prehistoric and historic periods and is concerned with explanations of cultural processes or the dynamics of societal adaptation, form, content, conflict, change, and perception. These studies take us to the frontiers of anthropological, historical, and archaeological knowledge and how each of these domains is produced in post-modern America (Appendix III).

For more than half a decade four research questions have helped to provide a structure of inquiry for the AIAI's Research Department:

1. How have Holocene fluvial processes contributed to the development of regional landscapes and what affects have these processes had on prehistoric and historic sites as well as on archaeological inquiry?
2. How must archaeologists rethink the processes of Holocene adaptation, does the history of such processes reflect environmental change or fluctuations, and should we alter how such histories and processes have been studied since the early 1960s?
3. What was everyday life like in the precapitalist historic worlds which were present in northwestern Connecticut during the eighteenth and nineteenth

centuries? How are such structures reflected in associated archaeological deposits?

4. What sorts of institutions, patterns, rules, categories, and behavior help us to differentiate the early modern world from the premodern societies which covered Connecticut's historic landscape? How did one cultural system emerge from the other?

While each of these questions is associated with different archaeological resources, dissimilar research strategies, and contrasting theoretical assumptions, all are linked by a single question of meta-theory:

*What is the relationship between any present, whether historic or modern, and any past or how does one world learn from the other?*

More than any other question, this one defines the scope and form of our activities and thus provides the framework for the Institute's policies and programs as well as its very being. Within this framework the AIAI, over the past five years, decided to explore the implications of this primal question by undertaking problem-oriented research which was focused on complexes situated in Litchfield County. One important by-product of such research was the continued interest in and nurturing of archaeological preservation. So the Institute's past efforts and its future agenda represent the sort of unified research and preservation goals identified as a critical need by the Governor's Task Force for the Preservation of the Heritage of Connecticut:

*Heritage has significance and value for current and for future generations of Connecticut citizens insofar as it reflects influences that have shaped and will continue to shape our Connecticut civilization. Thus, the preservation and interpretation of our heritage is not a decoration or a luxury but an essential ingredient in maintaining Connecticut's high quality of life (Tondro 1982:2).*

#### The Historical Context of this Project

Beginning in 1978 the Institute received three annual Survey and Planning Grants from the Connecticut Historical Commission. Each of these matching grants-in-aid helped to support archaeological studies which combined either a problem-oriented approach or the construction of a management model with the completion of a partial inventory of a region's cultural resources. Table I is a summary of each of these projects as well as this 1981 report and the current 1982 project centered on prehistoric sites associated with Robbins Swamp in the northern end of the County.

While more than 200 new sites had been recorded and many interpretive and analytical insights communicated to the public and professional sectors (see Appendix III), the Institute's Research Department had become anxious about the status and prospects for archaeological preservation in Litchfield County by the spring of 1980 (Handsman 1980a). From the pragmatic perspective alone it had become apparent that the construction of comprehensive inventories of cultural resources was a goal for the very distant future. The financial resources and manpower requirements alone could never be attained, especially within the context of national economic instability. More importantly our theoretical studies had begun to demonstrate that planning inventories always reflected some sort of

## TOWNS IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY



FIGURE ONE

Table I. *Summary of the Institute's Survey and Planning Grants, 1978-1982*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Geographical Focus</u>	<u>Problem Orientation</u>	<u># of New Sites Reported</u>
1978	Housatonic & Shepaug Rivers	Management Predictive Models	101
1979-1	Housatonic & Shepaug Rivers	Management Predictive Models	50
-2	Town of Goshen	Historic Settlement	41
-3	Town of Suffield	Historic Settlement	15
1980	Town of Goshen	Historic Settlement	33
1981	Litchfield County	Feasibility Study of Archaeological Conservancies	41
1982	Robbins Swamp, Town of Canaan	Prehistoric Adaptation	24
Total:			305

implicit set of assumptions about the past, were representative of the discipline's current theoretical state, and hence were not necessarily going to preserve an adequate sample of the past for future research (see more explicit discussion in Chapter III below).

There probably are several solutions to this dilemma; some archaeologists would suggest that the problem is inherent in this sort of discipline and can never be solved. However from the setting of the "Northwest Corner" it became apparent that this dilemma could be solved, however incompletely, through a systematic broadening of the public's commitment to archaeological preservation. The procedural framework of the Institute provided one opportunity in the form of its educational programs which could be used to increase the awareness of the County's inhabitants. Although the problem is difficult and newer approaches are needed, the Education Department has been successful in its efforts to reveal the complexities of any archaeological record as well as archaeological research itself.

A second approach was identified as well, one which was more external to the Institute and whose potential was defined by the policies of land use developed and implemented by the members of each town in Litchfield County. Here a series of solutions to the newest preservation dilemma existed in the form of "preservation parks," large tracts of land owned by a variety of individuals, organizations, corporations, or state agencies. Each of these parks was being preserved as some form of open space whose use(s) might be compatible with the preservation of cultural resources. Thus the extant patterns of land use seemed to provide the opportunity to nurture archaeological preservation through the development of "archaeological conservancies" or preservation banks where cultural resources could be protected for future research.

During the late spring of 1980 a proposal was prepared and submitted to the Connecticut Historical Commission in Hartford which requested a grant-in-aid to help support "A Feasibility Study of Archaeological Conservancies in Litchfield County, Connecticut." Notification of a grant award was received in early February of 1981, funding agreements were written and signed by early summer, and studies initiated at that time. Most of the work reported here was completed by late winter of 1982.

This report represents the Institute's evaluation of the contribution which contemporary patterns of land use and management might offer to the nurturing of archaeological preservation in Litchfield County, Connecticut. It is a first step, already in need of revision and up-dating, yet it clearly identifies the role which archaeological conservancies can play during the next decade. The report also helps to provide some sense of structure and need to the AIAI as this center continues to plan its policies and order its priorities for the 1980s.

### Acknowledgements

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Several staff members of the Connecticut Historical Commission helped to administer this grant; we are grateful to Dave Poirier for his patience and support and to Duarte Alves for his efforts.

Barbara Cox was responsible for compiling the basic data sets which summarize the patterns of open space in Litchfield County. Her efforts made this project work and I am grateful. Holly Schadler provided additional information about state agencies and programs as well as the activities of Connecticut Preservation Action.

Field studies of portions of selected tracts were undertaken by Roberta Hampton, Peter Mardoc, Diane Went, Ting Moore, and Ann McMullen. Ann also completed a review of the Institute's collections from Litchfield County which was invaluable in the preparation of Appendix I.

Two teams worked on the drafting needs for this report, which were monumental. Roberta Hampton and Peter Mardoc finished the basic set of town maps which were then revised and completed by Ting Moore and Sharon Wirt. It was a grueling job and they did it in a responsible and professional manner. Roberta also drafted some of the diagrams which appear in the main text.

The following agencies, organizations, individuals, or groups provided information, reports, data, sometimes comfort and advice, and were always interested:

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2. The Nature Conservancy
3. Weantinoge Heritage
4. The Steep Rock Association since 1978



5. Northwest Connecticut Regional Planning Agency
6. Rick Lynn and the Environmental Review Team
7. The Housatonic Valley Association
8. Grahame Thompson of the Litchfield Land Trust
9. Joseph Hickey and other staff members of the Department of Environmental Protection of the State of Connecticut
10. Connecticut Preservation Action
11. The Torrington Water Company
12. George Malia of the Litchfield County Conservation District
13. all the property owners along the Housatonic, Shepaug, and Bantam Rivers
14. Northeast Utilities
15. all the town clerks and tax assessors of Litchfield County
16. The Citizen's Advisory Committee of Litchfield who asked me to be a member and who have taught me much about the problems of everyday life in Litchfield

Lastly I would like to thank Dr. Marian White, formerly of the Anthropology Department, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, Marian is not alive now but she taught me about archaeological preservation and convinced me that it was necessary and worthwhile. I like to think that she would have been interested in this project.

This report is for the Institute community who created the primal idea a long time ago and have kept it alive.

### III. CONCEPTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND THE CONTEMPORARY DILEMMA: A VIEW FROM THE AIAI

From one perspective American archaeologists have always been concerned about the fragility of the data base which is peculiar to this discipline. Many of the scholars who worked on sites during the second half of the nineteenth century, prior to the advent of large-scale industrialization and urbanization, mentioned the loss of non-renewable resources and irretrievable information. Most of them also viewed this condition as a necessary consequence of national growth and progress; few thought that the rate of destruction could be slowed or even managed.

During the past two decades American archaeology has changed its mind about the rate of loss, the role of a "preservationist ethic," and the significance of management policies; in short we have decided to do something about what Hester Davis (1972) first called "The Crisis in American Archaeology" (see King and Lyneis 1978, King et al. 1977, McGimsey 1972). Working within the context provided by a corpus of federal preservation law, most of which was not developed or even worked out by prehistorians, archaeologists redefined their approach to any archaeological record from one of exploitation and unmanaged use to one of conservation and a commitment to preservation for the future:

*Only if we are successful in slowing down the rate of site loss can the field of archaeology continue to evolve over many generations and thereby realize its potential contributions to science, the humanities, and to society. In this context, excavation becomes only part of a larger resource management responsibility (Lipe 1974:214).*

Although this new ethic and conservation model is about two decades old, current evaluations suggest that there continues to be a wide gap between the spirit of the model and its implementation. The purpose of this chapter is to describe the most recent or "newest preservation dilemma," to sketch the emergence of this dilemma against a background of other concepts of archaeological conservation, and to identify one solution whose study is the subject of this report. All of this discussion is carried out from the perspective of the American Indian Archaeological Institute and its setting in and commitment to Litchfield County. The history of the Institute's Research Department and program is a recounting of the errors, invented and tried solutions, and attempts to cope with archaeological preservation, as theory, methods, and approaches. In some sense our past is the equivalent of the contemporary discipline's historical efforts to make conservation work.

#### The Shortcomings of Salvage Archaeology

Almost from the initial moment that American archaeology was first undertaken, salvage excavations were both a conceptualization of the past and a means of preserving it. Even Thomas Jefferson resorted to excavating burial mounds at Monticello which were threatened by agricultural practices. This sort of approach to the archaeological record was more than a little popular during the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. It was legitimized as acceptable technique during the WPA projects of the 1930s and then codified in federal law by the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (16 U.S. Code 469-469c) (King et al. 1977:21-27, McGimsey 1972:117,247-249).

Over this period of more than 150 years, salvage archaeology's defining characteristics did not change appreciably; it tended to be site specific, oriented towards rapid and underbudgeted excavations, and was completed within a time-frame which was too short and colored by a sense of urgency. *More than anything else salvage archaeology exploited a finite, non-renewable resource.*

Until 1976 or so the Institute's excavation program was motivated and implemented as salvage archaeology. Sometimes work was carried out on sites whose loss was foreseeable; more often the work program and its financial base were founded upon unsupported statements about the disturbance or destruction of prehistoric archaeological resources in the Northeast's urban corridor.

In retrospect the work completed by the Institute during the first half of the 1970s experienced the same set of faults as any salvage project:

1. The approach was incapable of keeping pace with growth and development particularly since it meant that much effort was expended at relatively few sites.
2. Since salvage archaeology was a partitive approach, it did not contribute to the preservation of representative samples of any region's past. In fact the approach tended to be focused upon the larger, more apparent, better known, and nearby resources.
3. Salvage archaeological studies were not organized as problem-oriented research and its practitioners believed in the primacy of data and their ability to collect it properly in any form that was present. One result was that the potential categories or information values of any record were dramatically underestimated. Therefore salvage archaeologists were usually incapable of telling the discipline anything about past behavioral processes (King 1971).

So the approach which helped to define and motivate the Institute in its early years was flawed because it was not and could not be anthropological enough. Worse, salvage archaeology was no way to nurture preservation and conservation which was, after all, the point and premise of the Institute itself.

#### Cultural Resource Management and Us

Sometime in the 1930s archaeological preservation became affiliated with a salvage approach which continued to dominate the field for more than three decades. Meanwhile historic preservationists, under the structure and premises of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S. Code 461-467), were actively involved in identifying and preserving structures and sites of national historic importance. Where salvage archaeology was exploitative, these early efforts at historic preservation were molded by an ethic of conservation and management.

Beginning in the mid-1960s and continuing through the 1970s and early 1980s, American archaeology was gradually encompassed by this conservation model (Lipe 1974, McGimsey and Davis 1977) as new statutes refined and redefined the federal commitment to cultural resource management. Salvage archaeology did not disappear entirely; it became just another method available to archaeologists as preservationists:

*Under preservation law and policy, archaeology is, or at least should be, intimately involved in the agency's planning process, and the project is potentially modifiable as a result of the archaeologist's input. Archaeologists involved in preservation today often recommend rerouting, relocating, or redesigning projects to preserve archaeological sites. In this context salvage becomes only one tool in the archaeologist's tool kit, and it is usually not the preferred tool (King and Lyneis 1978:877).*

Thus conservation archaeology is relatively new, defined by a corpus of modern statutes and amendments to older ones, and characterized by two qualities which distinguish it from salvage archaeology: 1. a commitment to long-term management including a systematic policy of avoidance and 2. an encompassment of this preservationist focus by explicitly scientific, problem-oriented research (King and Lyneis 1978:880-881, McMillan et al. 1977, Schiffer and House 1977).

At the Institute, conservation archaeology's policies and perspectives have helped to provide a structure for the research program. This orientation can be isolated in three aspects of our activities since 1977: studies in identification and mitigation, the continued commitment to constructing planning inventories, and the evaluation of the theoretical premises of predictive surveys.

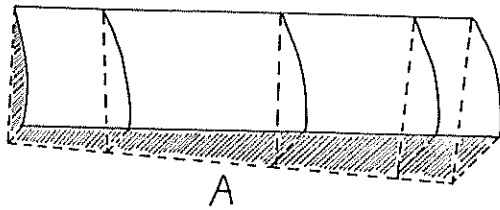
\* \* \* \* \*

Given the obvious, specific, and action-forcing procedures of a body of preservation and environmental law, many federal agencies are now required to comply with both the spirit and methods of conservation archaeology. If a federal agency is involved with some undertaking through direct action, funding, or even the licensing of others' actions, *archaeological evaluations* of the direct and indirect consequences of such projects could be required (King 1975, King et al. 1977:105-120, Scovill et al. 1977).

Such evaluations include the identification of cultural resources within the project's boundaries, the assessment of the values of these resources, the projection of adverse impacts or benefits which might result from the project, and the development of a plan to mitigate the project's adverse effects. While the structure and rules associated with archaeological evaluations vary between states and often between projects, the point of all this activity is the conservation of known or previously-unknown archaeological resources.

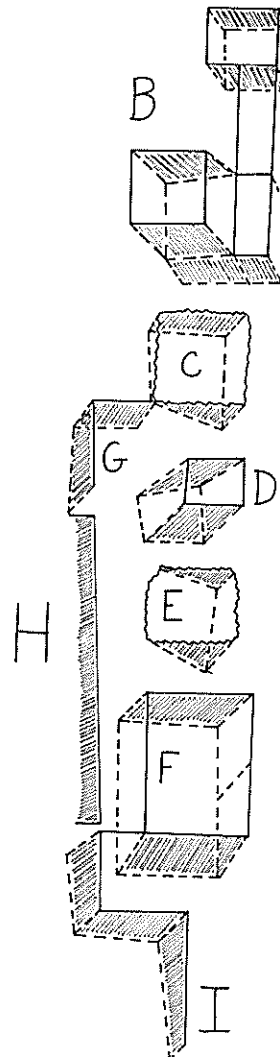
Since 1976 the Institute has been involved in about a dozen projects in western Connecticut which required the preparation of archaeological evaluations. Often these studies would locate new historic or prehistoric archaeological sites, some of which might be threatened by the proposed action. Usually it was possible to develop a mitigation plan so the involved agency (usually a town or some other local authority) could avoid the extant resources.

For example a 1977 study of the archaeological resources of Sawmill Road in western Danbury identified several historic sites which were threatened by highway improvements associated with the construction of Union Carbide's new headquarters (Handsman 1977). After discussions with the city's Department of Highways and Engineering, the plans for widening and re-location were modified so two nineteenth century farmsteads and an earlier historic sawmill could be avoided and preserved (Figure 2).



A

- A Eastern wing of dam
- B Shelf and pillar component
- C Rubble pile
- D Pillar
- E Rubble pile
- F Rubble block
- G Southeastern corner
- H Reconstructed wall section
- I Downstream component



10 FEET

Similar successes are associated with evaluative research in the towns of North Canaan and Thomaston and indicate how the development of mitigation plans which stress avoidance can contribute to the nurturing of archaeological preservation. *However the scope of such projects is limited to those associated with federal involvement so privately-initiated and financed actions are exempt from the reviews mandated by federal statutes.*

During the 1981 legislative session, Connecticut's Environmental Policy Act (General Statutes, Sections 22-1a through 1h) was amended and clarified so evaluative studies must include discussions of cultural resources (Public Act 81-177). This amendment helped to extend the protection inherent in mitigation to actions undertaken or financed by state agencies yet still does not encompass projects initiated by the private domain.

Historically preservationists have attempted to lessen, if not manage, the adverse effects of private actions through the systematic construction of *planning inventories*. Such inventories, if comprehensive and regional in scope, could be used as an early warning system to aid in resolving conflicts between preservation and potentially destructive patterns of land use (see sections of the Advisory Council's 1976 Report of The National Historic Preservation Program Today, also sections of the National Park Service's 1975 Management Policies).

Conservation archaeologists have long realized the significance of constructing such comprehensive inventories and usually have included this goal in proposals for specific projects as well as in developing plans for regional research and management (King and Lyneis 1978, King et al. 1977:145-173, McMillan et al. 1977:59-63).<sup>1</sup> During 1978 and 1979 research at the AIAI was concerned with extending the applicability of an early warning system from the federal domain to both the regional and local levels. Our intent was to begin to produce systematic inventories of the archaeological resources situated within three river corridors: the Housatonic, Shepaug, and Bantam Rivers (Figures 3,4). These inventories could then be used by a variety of agencies and organizations concerned with protecting each river's varied resource base (Handsman 1978a, 1980a).<sup>2</sup>

Initially our interests and efforts were encompassed and defined by plans to include segments of the three rivers in the Federal Wild and Scenic River System (Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service 1979a,b). However much of the interest and all of the power has now shifted to locally-instituted and controlled organizations such as the Housatonic Valley Association and the Shepaug-Bantam River Boards. These groups have continued to express a strong interest in archaeological preservation and have used the Institute's management data in developing overviews as well as plans for specific properties (Shepaug-Bantam River Board 1979:4-1 to 4-4).

On the basis of two years of field and archival research, the Institute constructed a series of management tables which summarized the archaeological sensitivity of specific sections along each river (Tables II-IV). The basic management units used in these tables were kilometer-long sections of each river. These sections were numbered consecutively beginning with the Massachusetts-Connecticut border on the Housatonic, the dam for the Shepaug Reservoir on the Shepaug, and the Litchfield-Goshen town border on the Bantam River. This sequence of units continued until the southern limits of each corridor were reached (Figures 3,4).

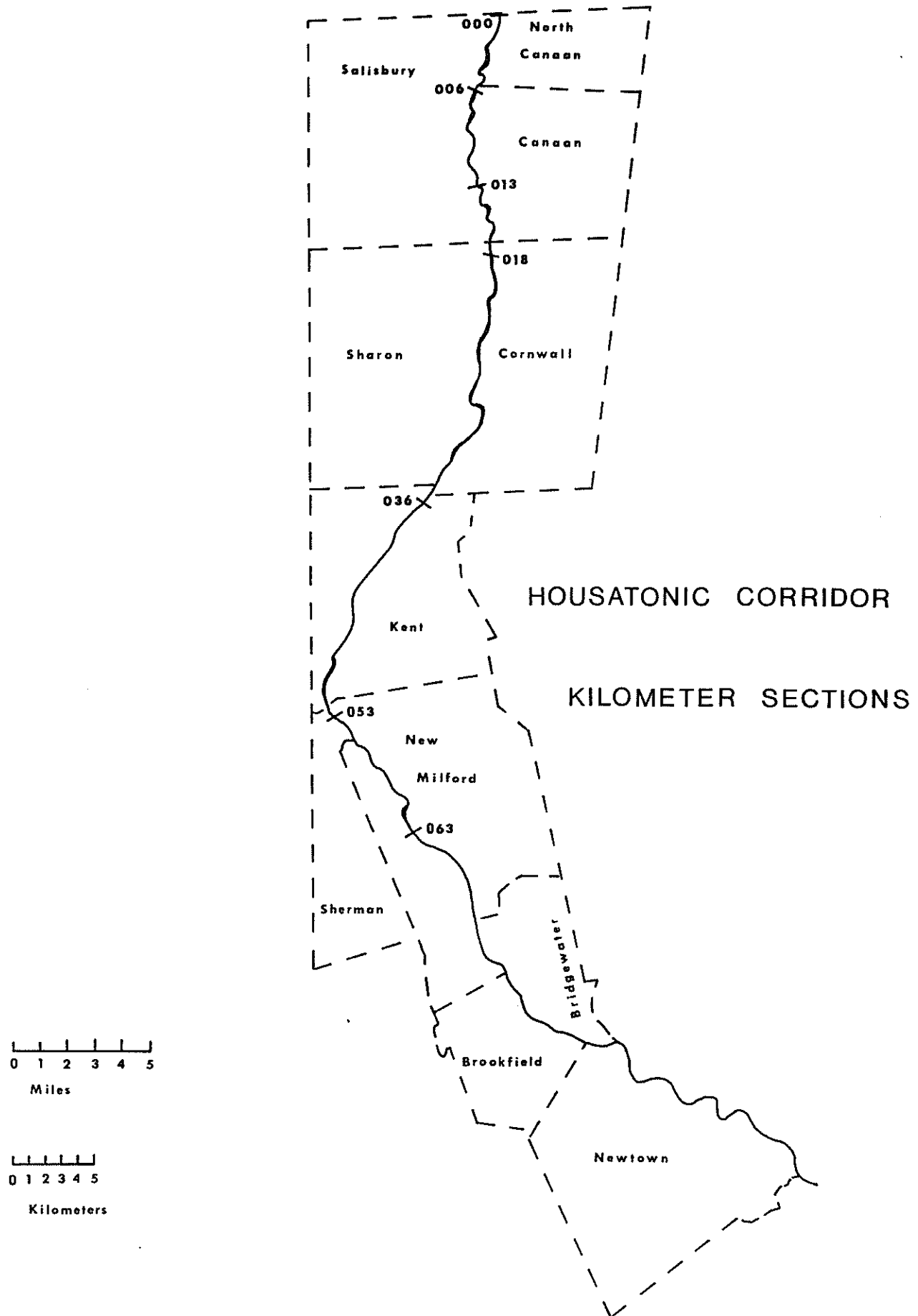


Figure 3

Table II. Management Data for the Housatonic Corridor

Kilometer	Town		Unknown		Known		Sensitive		No Sensitivity	
	W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E
001	122	100			H	H				
002	122	100		X	H					
003	122	100		X	H					
004	122	100		X	P					
005	122	100	X	X						
006	122	100	X	X						
007	122	21		X					X	
008	122	21		X					X	
009	122	21		X					X	
010	122	21							X	X
011	122	21							X	X
012	122	21			H		P	H		
013	122	21			H			H		
014	122	21	X			P		H		
015	122	21			P	P	H			
016	122	21		X	P					
017	122	21					P			X
018	122	21	X					P		
019	125	31	X	X						
020	125	31	X					P		
021	125	31							X	X
022	125	31				HP	H			
023	125	31		X	H					
024	125	31		X					X	
025	125	31						H	X	
026	125	31			HP			X		
027	125	31				HP	H			
028	125	31					H			X
029	125	31			H	P				
030	125	31				P			X	
031	125	31			H					X
032	125	31		X	H		P			
033	125	31	X	X						
034	125	31			HP			P		
035	125	31			HP			P		
036	68	31		X	H					
037	68	68	X			H		P		
038	68	68			H	P			P	
039	68	68			H			P		
040	68	68	X					P		
041	68	68					P	P		
042	68	68			H			H		
043	68	68			H			P		
044	68	68	X					P		
045	68	68	X	X						
046	68	68		X			P			
047	68	68					P			X
048	68	68					P			X
049	68	68							X	X
050	68	68					H	P		



Table II. Management Data for the Housatonic Corridor (cont.)

Kilometer	Town		Unknown		Known		Sensitive		No Sensitivity	
	W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E
051	68	68			H	H				
052	68	68			H			H		
053	127	96						P	X	
054	127	96				P			X	
055	127	96							X	X
056	96	96					P	P		
057	96	96			P	P				
058	96	96		X	P					
059	96	96		X	P					
060	96	96							X	X
061	96	96				H				X
062	96	96							X	X
063	96	96							X	X

Key: P=Prehistoric  
H=Historic  
E=East Bank  
W=West Bank

Canaan: 21  
Cornwall: 31  
Kent: 68  
New Milford: 96  
North Canaan: 100  
Salisbury: 122  
Sharon: 125  
Sherman: 127

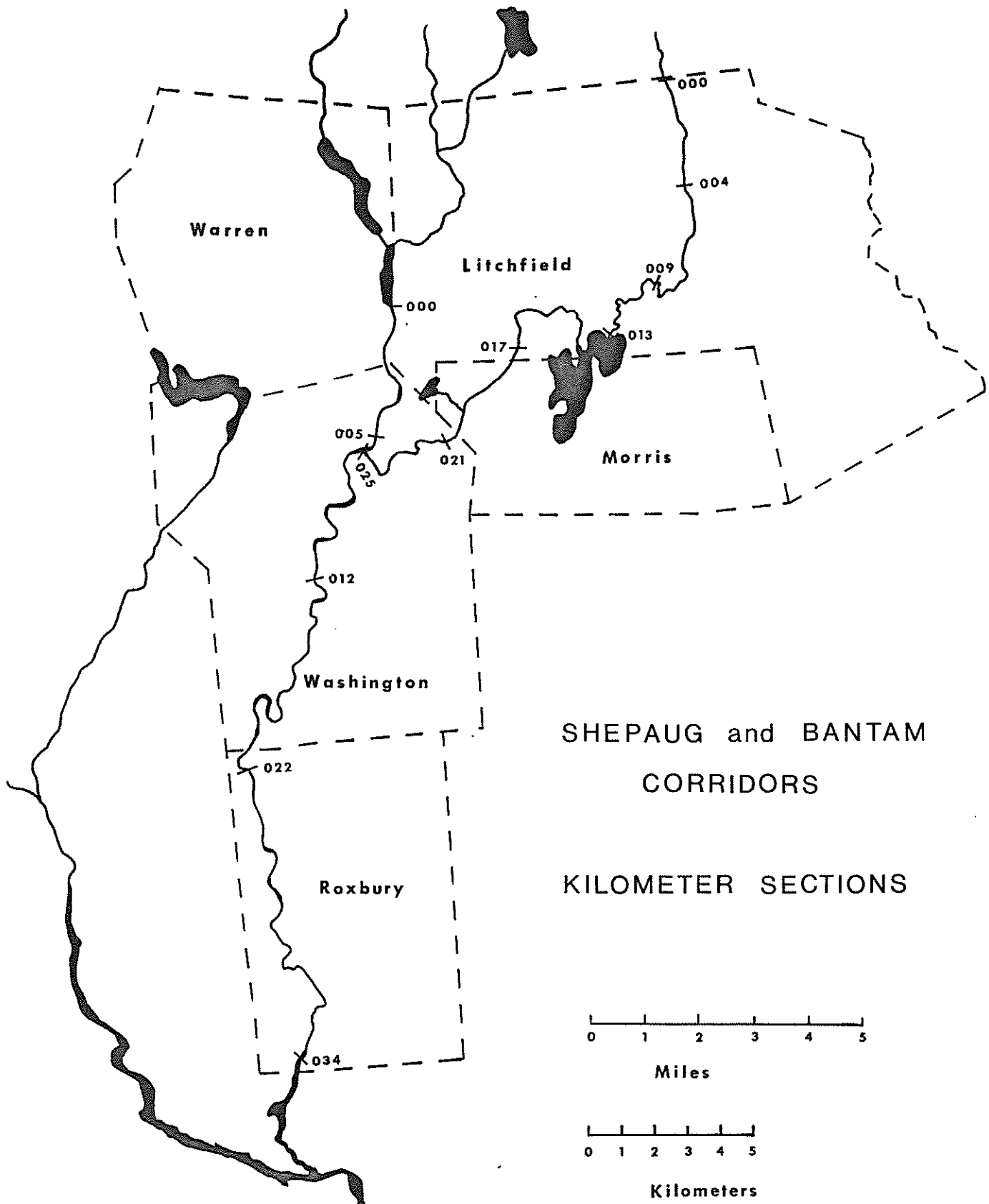


Figure 4

Table III. Management Data for the Shepaug Corridor

Kilometer	Town	Unknown		Known		Sensitive		No Sensitivity	
		W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E
001	74							X	X
002	74					H	H		
003	150					H	H		
004	150	X	X						
005	150	X	X						
006	150	X	X						
007	150					HP	P		
008	150	X	X						
009	150						P	X	
010	150	X					P		
011	150		X			P			
012	150					P			X
013	150				P	H			
014	150				P	HP			
015	150			HP					X
016	150				HP	H			
017	150			HP	P				
018	150				H			X	
019	150				H			X	
020	150							X	X
021	150	X							X
022	120	X							X
023	120	X							X
024	120				P	P			
025	120					P	H		
026	120			H	P				
027	120		X			H			
028	120		X			HP			
029	120	X	X						
030	120	X							X
031	120	X							X
032	120	X			P				
033	120	X			P				
034	120		X					X	
035	120							X	X

Key: P=Prehistoric  
H=Historic  
E=East Bank  
W=West Bank

Litchfield: 74  
Washington: 150  
Roxbury: 120

Table IV. Management Data for the Bantam Corridor

Kilometer	Town	Unknown		Known		Sensitive		No Sensitivity	
		W	E	W	E	W	E	W	E
001	74	X	X						
002	74	X	X						
003	74	X	X						
004	74		X			P			
005	74	X	X						
006	74					H	H		
007	74	X	X						
008	74					H	H		
009	74	X					P		
010	74	X	X						
011	74		X			P			
012	74	X	X						
013	74	X	X						
014	74	X	X						
015	74					H	H		
016	74					H	H		
017	74	X	X						
018	87	X					H		
019	87						H		X
020	87					P	HP		
021	87	X					H		
022	150	X	X						
023	150	X	X						
024	150	X					P		
025	150		X			H			

Key: P=Prehistoric  
H=Historic  
E=East Bank  
W=West Bank

Litchfield: 74  
Morris: 87  
Washington: 150

The basic approach to management which we used was one of zoning where potential land uses for each section would be reviewed according to that section's sensitivity, as "measured" by the presence of known or suspected archaeological sites. By using these tables, along with future revisions, involved agencies and organizations could determine whether a planned project or use might adversely affect cultural resources.

Since 1980 further studies have allowed the Institute to revise these tables and also have identified two problems which limit this and similar, future efforts:

1. The inventories themselves are inadequate and based upon limited research which probably did not identify many extant archaeological resources.
2. The inventories themselves are limited in scope to the corridors of three rivers. While some tributaries' valleys and uplands were evaluated, most of the county's landscape has never been assessed for archaeological significance.

This problem of inadequacy is as old as the concept of planning inventories itself and can never be entirely solved. However archaeologists have attempted for more than a decade to minimize this problem (and correspondingly maximize their survey coverage) through the use of *predictive models* for locating sites in unknown areas.<sup>3</sup> Such models are based upon the recognition of patterned relationships between sites and landscape features:

*A predictive survey sets out to identify the types of historic properties present in a study area, and to determine the relationships between property types and easily identifiable features of the natural or cultural environment, such as altitude ranges, drainage characteristics, and transportation routes. From these observations it is possible to extrapolate to the entire study area, with some degree of accuracy, thus predicting where different types and numbers of properties will occur throughout the area (King et al. 1977:147).*

Once such patterns are isolated in a regional archaeological record of any age, it is possible to predict where higher densities of sites or relatively unique resources might be located. So data and interpretations from relatively small portions of a research area can be used to learn about unknown spaces. At the same time this sort of predictive capability could allow one to estimate the total numbers and relative abundances of specific archaeological resources which might be present within an entire drainage basin (see examples in Part V of Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management Studies - Schiffer and Gumerman 1977).

The development and use of predictive modeling is not just a reaction to a need for more planning information but is also reflective of particular questions which are of interest to anthropological archaeologists. The regularities in site location which are the basis of any predictive model are in some way thought to reflect systematic behavior in the past. The exploration of the patterns, the behavioral processes which these patterns might represent, and the analytical strategies needed to discover them, define one of contemporary archaeology's theoretical interests.<sup>4</sup> Thus predictive modeling is one of the domains where commitments to conservation archaeology and anthropological archaeology have been inextricably mixed, perhaps to the detriment of both.

As the AIAI's Research Department became involved in constructing planning inventories for some of the county's river corridors it also began to evaluate the utility of predictive models as both planning tools and interpretations of prehistoric and historic processes. The point of these studies was not to build a predictive model but to ask whether the theoretical frameworks encompassed by them are reflective of either the distant or more recent pasts (Handsman 1980b).

These evaluative studies were focused upon two fields where archaeology is joined with some other discipline, geoarchaeology and historical archaeology, and sought to understand two separate yet related issues:

ISSUE ONE: HOW DOES THE CONCEPT OF CONTEXT AND CONTEXTUAL STUDIES AFFECT THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF PREDICTIVE MODELS?

RELEVANT DATA SETS: Fluvial terraces of the Housatonic and Shepaug Rivers, architectural and archaeological records of eighteenth and nineteenth century Goshen, Connecticut.

RESEARCH PROBLEMS: How do the processes of fluvial geomorphology contribute to the development of Holocene landscapes along rivers? What sort of archaeological record is present at each locality and does an interpretation of local fluvial geology help us to understand the patterns revealed in the record?

How does the modern settlement pattern of a town in Litchfield County develop during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries? What behavioral processes and historic events are responsible for creating the patterns or forms that one sees?

REFERENCES: Burnett (1980a,b), Handsman (1978, 1980c,d,e, 1981a,b,c, 1982a,b), Handsman and Hampton (1979), Handsman and Patton (1982), Patton (1978, 1981).

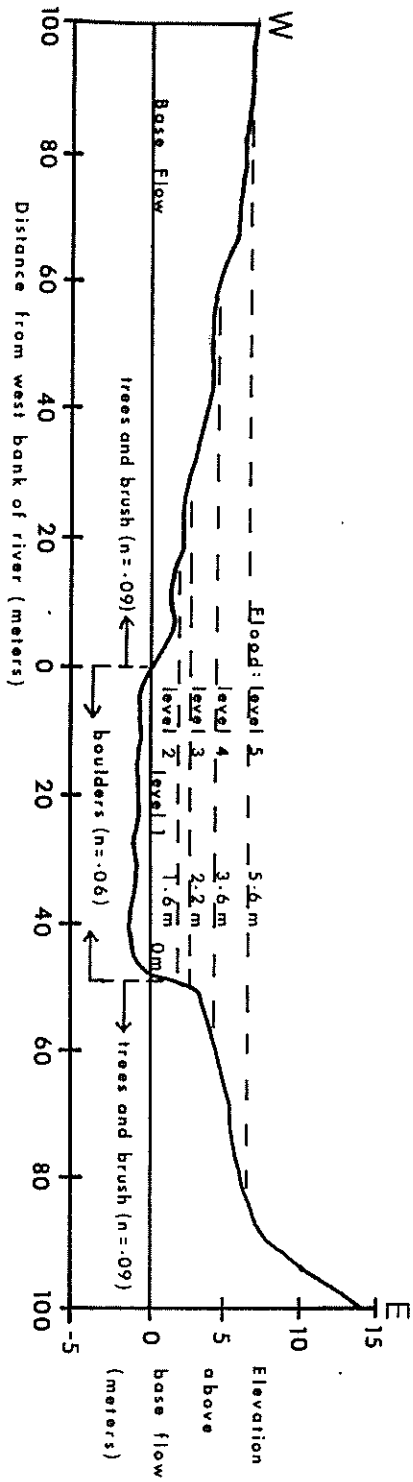
DISCUSSION: Predictive models are built to be generalizing and not particularistic, to summarize patterns of site location, and to provide hypotheses for testing. They are descriptive models which rarely discuss methodological procedures except as problems of sampling. Our research indicates that such models usually ignore a region's or a locality's Holocene landscape history as well as any site's geomorphological setting. Without the contextual information which detailed studies of fluvial geology can provide, archaeologists cannot hope to understand patterns of site location at any scale. Such geomorphological research is willing to trade some of our ability to generalize for specific studies which will produce more realistic data (Figure 5).

In the same way our studies of historic settlement in Goshen demonstrate that partible descent or the partition of an original, familial, farmstead is a process which must be understood and studied within the context of kin groups which were defined by more than a sharing of blood (Handsman 1980d, 1981d:53-75). Thus settlement is an institution worked out within particular cultural orders and sets of symbols as well as the social and economic context of specific groups. Again this research implies that contextual studies provide important perspectives for understanding the meaning of the processes of settlement.

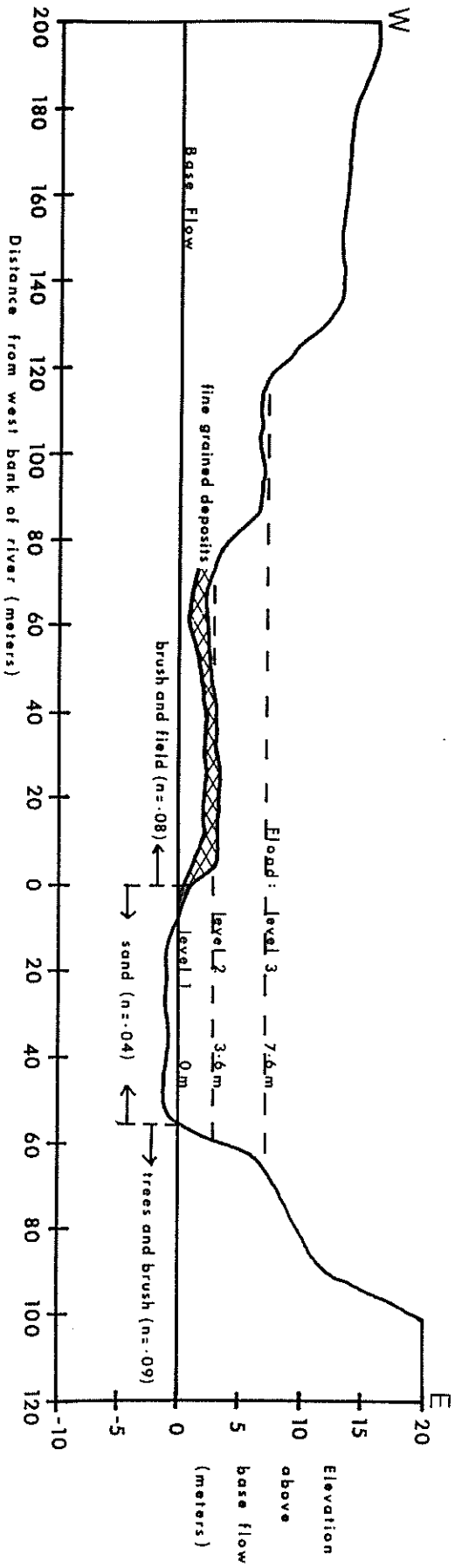
Figure 5. Topographic Cross-sections of Two Prehistoric Sites  
(ca. 3000 B.P.) along the Housatonic River

Research during 1979 discovered that Transitional sites were buried within Level 4 at Carse Brook and Level 3 at Flynn. Specific geomorphological features and settings determined how each locality's terrace system developed during the Holocene. These features and associated processes of flooding buried these archaeological deposits in different ways which required different archaeological strategies to discover them. Thus Carse Brook and Flynn are quite dissimilar; each is a different geomorphological situation and archaeological problem. All of this uniqueness suggests that predictive modeling is of limited utility in attempting to discover and evaluate unknown archaeological resources in Litchfield County.

CARSE BROOK SITE CROSS-SECTION (km 25.5). Cross-section of Housatonic River at two locations showing several flood levels and roughness coefficients ( $n$ ) for the flooded surfaces.



FLYNN SITE CROSS-SECTION (km 58).





These studies do not suggest that the generalizing strategy of predictive models should be replaced by research designs which necessitate the analysis of a series of particularistic studies. Our point is not to return archaeological research to a particularistic science but to demonstrate that predictive models are methodologically flawed.

\* \* \* \* \*

ISSUE TWO: DOES THE USE OF PREDICTIVE MODELS LEAD ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO EMPIRICAL EVALUATIONS OF THE PREDICTIONS RATHER THAN CRITICAL STUDIES OF THE MODELS THEMSELVES?

RELEVANT DATA SETS: Fluvial processes and Holocene flooding of the Housatonic and Shepaug Rivers, architectural and archaeological records of eighteenth and nineteenth century villages and farmsteads in Litchfield County.

RESEARCH PROBLEMS: How does our knowledge of the world of fluvial geology help us to understand how archaeological research should be undertaken? How does our knowledge of the historic processes of urbanization help us to identify those perceptions which all Americans share about the historic past and the everyday lives of its inhabitants?

REFERENCES: Handsman (1978, 1980c,d,e,f,g, 1981b,c, 1982a,b,c), Handsman and Hampton (1979), Handsman and Patton (1982).

DISCUSSION: The construction and testing of predictive models employs methodological strategies, specifically the hypothetico-deductive approach, which by now have become a standard part of archaeological research in America. During such exercises most of one's attention is focused upon the testing of the model's capabilities: what sorts of patterns does the model predict, how should one gather data relevant to those patterns, what sorts of analytical tests can one devise to verify the model's usefulness, and so on. All of this activity is part of archaeology's desire to be both scientific and empiricist (Hill 1972, Watson et al. 1971).

Seldom has it occurred to archaeologists to devise analytical strategies which would attempt to verify the grounded theory or assumptions upon which predictive models are built. If these models are flawed the normal scientific procedures for assessing them will not discover these weaknesses. As a result archaeologists may develop field strategies which are inconsistent with specific types of archaeological resources. Worse archaeologists may not be able to isolate properly and evaluate the significance of the records which have been preserved at particular sites.

For example studies of the archaeological records of Holocene flooding along the Shepaug River have demonstrated the existence of deeply-buried or well-stratified occupation floors in localities whose archaeological potential was usually underestimated (Handsman and Hampton 1979). Often incorrect field methods were employed and these methods reflected invalid assumptions about the structure and history of past fluvial

processes. Yet these assumptions were part of the foundation for predictive modeling. So these critical studies have revealed that the structure of archaeological inquiry is always a reflection of sets of assumptions about the past (Handsman 1980c, Handsman and Patton 1982).

Sometimes, as in the case above, these assumptions determine how one attempts to discover unknown archaeological resources. More often such archetypal concepts mold our perceptions about the sorts of patterns which exist in any record and what their interpretive significance might be. For example the Institute's research program in historical archaeology has been focused upon explorations of the processes of urbanization and industrialization which appear during the nineteenth century. Some of these studies indicate that the historic archaeological records of some sites may reveal patterns which reflect the transformations of the everyday lives of people who were participating in these processes (Handsman 1981b, 1982d). The significance of such sites depends upon these patterns and processes and may be underestimated, if not ignored entirely, when approached through rather traditional research problems.

#### The Newest Dilemma in Conservation Archaeology

After more than three years of research inspired by both preservationist concerns and a spirit of critical inquiry, the Institute's Research Department has been able to identify several weaknesses and drawbacks within the conceptual tools of conservation archaeology. Each of the three approaches now utilized by archaeologists does help to nurture the preservation of sites yet each is also flawed by pragmatic problems which limit its scope and applicability (see Table V).

In addition one approach, invented to solve some of the weaknesses of the other two, appears to be mistaken as both method and theory. The problems with predictive modeling are in part reflective of a lack of financial resources. One could always argue that with time and money, enough archaeological studies could be completed so that the problematical effects of context and grounded theory would diminish, if not disappear.

However the theoretical flaws in predictive modeling are much more than problems defined by pragmatic needs. Predictive models can never be either contextual or critical since they are built upon an epistemological assumption which we now know to be false. Ever since the late 1960s archaeologists have realized that the prehistoric or historic archaeological records are actually a multitude of records. As one's research problem changes, so does one's field strategies, analytical tools, and interpretive models. Thus the record of past behavior which is preserved at any site is not a single field for study but a form whose scale and categories change as the question or problem changes. In the same way it is possible, as a research problem is redefined, to "discover" categories or patterns or data sets in an archaeological record which have never been seen before. The "New Archaeology" is built upon this theoretical premise, which is a rejection of an empiricist approach, yet this premise is forgotten during the construction of predictive models.

Table V. Problematical Approaches to Conservation ArchaeologyApproach One: Evaluative Studies and Mitigation Plans

*Contributions: Discovery of unknown resources and assessments of their integrity.  
Preservation through avoidance.*

*Weaknesses: Limited to federal/state "actions."  
Limited in number and distribution.*

Approach Two: Construction of Planning Inventories

*Contributions: Discovery of unknown resources and assessments of their integrity.  
Identification of sensitive localities.  
Preservation through management or avoidance.*

*Weaknesses: Impossible to build an inventory which is comprehensive.  
Constraints of time and money.  
Limited in coverage.*

Approach Three: Use of Predictive Models

*Contributions: Discovery of unknown resources.  
Projections of resource base.  
Coverage of large areas with fewer resources.*

*Weaknesses: Avoids the theoretical significance of contextual studies.  
Does not contribute to critical studies of archaeological inquiry and theory.  
Assumes that the past and the present are homologous.*

From this perspective American archaeology is now faced with a new preservation dilemma which is defined by a conflict between conservation archaeology's model of the past and the interpretive framework posited by an anthropological archaeology which is problem oriented. In some sense this conflict is not unlike that which existed between salvage archaeology and early versions of processual archaeology (King 1971). Yet American archaeology has changed and become encompassed by a conservation model and that orientation provides a new context for exploring this dilemma. However the question encompassed by the dilemma is the same: *how can American archaeologists be more confident that adequate numbers and samples of archaeological records will be preserved and available for future studies?*

#### IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCIES: A CONCEPT AND THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

Two aspects of archaeological preservation and archaeological resources provide fundamental premises which help to determine how a new approach to conservation archaeology might be thought and then implemented. Archaeological resources are non-renewable and defined by sets of patterned relationships which are known to be reflective of behavioral and cultural processes. The point of archaeological inquiry is not to recover artifacts or objects or tools or even assemblages but to investigate any archaeological record as a source of data about how and why people in the past lead their lives as we think they did.

Further, archaeological records are not heaps of objects but are patterned sets of incredible arrays of data which must be studied as primary, "in situ" deposits. *If archaeologists can only study piles of objects, the remains of landscapes disturbed by construction or through use, then archaeological research is not possible and archaeology becomes antiquarianism.* Together these premises imply that conservation archaeology needs to direct some of its efforts towards nurturing the preservation of local and regional landscapes which are known to be or are suspected of being archaeologically sensitive.<sup>5</sup>

From the perspective of Litchfield County's landscape and patterns of land use, archaeological conservancies are thought to represent one solution to the needs of a conservation archaeology which is also anthropological. *Archaeological conservancies are tracts of land, variable in size and ownership, which are being used in ways that are compatible with the preservation of cultural resources.* Many conservancies are identifiable as parcels of "committed open space"; others are defined by land use rather than restrictions on activities. The result is the same: the preservation and, more importantly, the management of landscape so as to either contribute to or, at the very least, diminish the threats to extant, undisturbed prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits.

Archaeological conservancies is a relatively new approach to cultural resource management and in the sense used here is an idea foreign to conservation archaeology in New England. As a preservation tool and management perspective the concept is not meant to replace the older approaches discussed above. Rather the identification and use of conservancies complements other tools by reducing the scale of a preservation model to a local, immediate, and more intimate context. That is, archaeological conservancies can work because their being and use is part of the fabric of everyday life in contemporary New England.

By reducing the scale of some part of conservation archaeology towards local communities, preservationists will be better able to participate in decisions affecting prehistoric and historic sites. Since most of the locally-initiated actions which disturb the county's landscape are not subject to evaluative studies, much of the recent destruction of cultural resources is being enacted at a local level. Thus the focus of arbitration and compromise needs to be reduced. At the same time since many parcels of open space are managed by local groups the continued role of conservancies can be better evaluated and directed at an equivalent scale.

The importance of local communities in nurturing archaeological preservation may also be defined by regulations and ordinances whose affects, often unwittingly, help to control access to and disturbance of significant properties. Zoning regulations and the rules and procedures of local historic districts are two examples of policy making at the community level which could make larger contributions to conservation archaeology (Gyrisco 1980:1-3).

This reduction in scope also complements and is a reflection of a shift in federal policy as implemented by a variety of agencies who are evaluating older programs within the perspective provided by a "New Federalism." For example the Block Grant program developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development formulates a policy of "localities making local choices" which clearly suggests that the responsibility for historic preservation (identification, assessment, and mitigation) now rests with local communities (Broun 1981). While the implications and implementation of such a policy statement remain ill-defined, it does provide additional impetus for a "scaling down" of the focus of conservation archaeology:

*If we can find a way to orient historic preservation in the United States toward the establishment and improvement of local and state programs, I think we will have a basis for exciting new developments. If we continue to devote ourselves to outmoded concepts like national registers, the federal historic preservation system will only become increasingly irrelevant (King 1981:102).*

#### Further Definition and a Conceptual Note about Archaeological Conservancies

Between 1978 and 1980 several projects undertaken by the AIAI identified numerous archaeological resources along the Housatonic and Shepaug Rivers which were situated on large tracts of land owned by state agencies, local and regional land trusts, and corporations (Handsman 1980a). Often these tracts were being preserved consciously as open space or they were being used for activities which did not cause extensive or intensive disturbance of the landscape. Some of these tracts were quite large, included hundreds of acres of Holocene terraces and earlier late-glacial kames, and contained archaeological deposits of varying ages.

For example the State of Connecticut's Department of Environmental Protection owns large sections of the Housatonic River's corridor, most of which is associated with the Housatonic State Forest. Some of the involved tracts are now known to be archaeologically sensitive. Among them are two localities north of Cornwall Bridge whose Holocene terraces include buried prehistoric sites which range in age between 6000 and 3000 B.P. (Figure 6). Further to the north the Stanley Works of New Britain, Connecticut owns several tracts along the west bank of the Housatonic River. These properties are located at varying elevations above the river; some are kames whose surfaces have been stable for more than 13,000 years. Evidence collected during 1979 demonstrates that these formations were used by prehistoric and historic populations between 8000 B.P. and the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 7).

The archaeological deposits representing these activities are well preserved and highly visible unlike the historic farmstead owned by the Torrington Water Company and leased by the John Brown Association in West Torrington. This site is being preserved because of its association, however brief, with an important historic figure yet the farmstead's history is much longer and covers the period between 1750 and 1900 A.D. The landscape is neither farmed nor wooded but is maintained as a small plot of open space (Figure 8).

All of these holdings and similar ones around Litchfield County may be considered to be archaeological conservancies where important cultural resources are being protected for future study. While the uses of each tract vary from open space

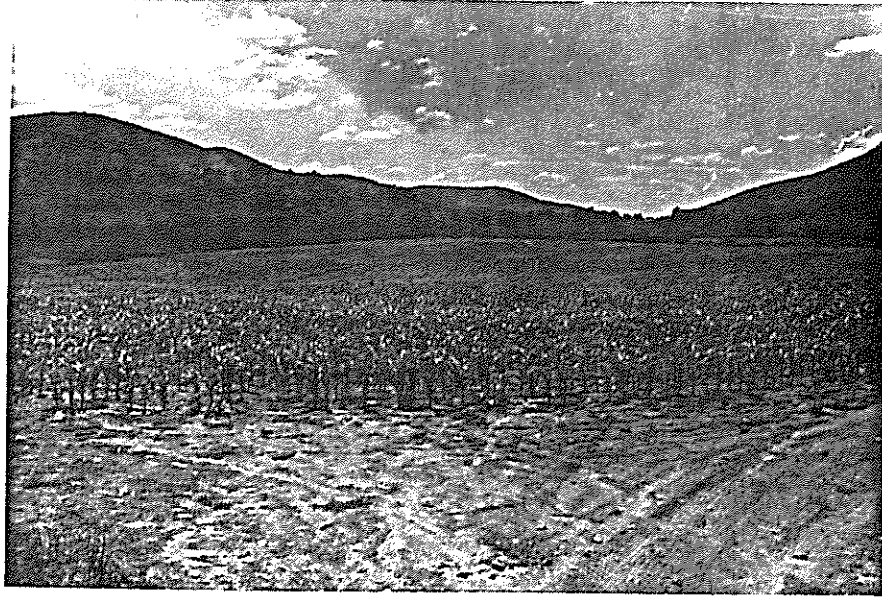


Excavations of a Buried Campsite,  
ca. 4500 B.P. along the Housatonic River.

Figure 6. Prehistoric Sites in the Housatonic State  
Forest, North of Cornwall Bridge

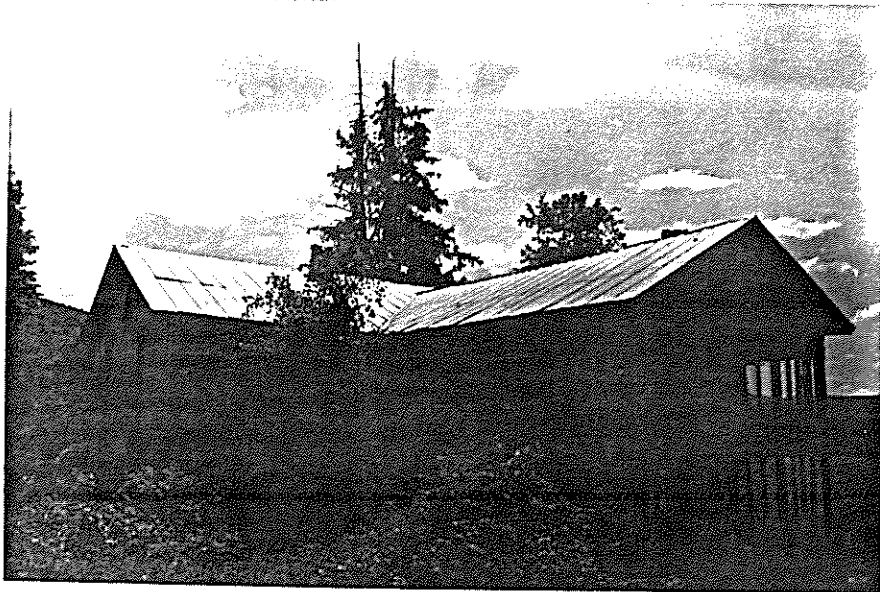


Excavations of a Buried Campsite,  
ca. 3000 B.P. along the Housatonic River.



Kame Used by Prehistoric Populations,  
ca. 8000-4000 B.P.

Figure 7. Archaeological Properties Owned by  
the Stanley Works, Town of Sharon



Nineteenth Century Farmstead.





Figure 8. Site of John Brown's Homestead, West Torrington. Maintained jointly by the Torrington Water Company and the John Brown Association. Historic farmstead ca. 1750-1900 A.D.

for preservation to forests and farmlands, each property is protected from intensive development, at least for the near future. In the absence of detailed planning inventories, which do not exist for most of these parcels, a set of management procedures would be sufficient to help guarantee the integrity of the parcel's landscape and its associated archaeological records. Such policies would define allowable uses and help to limit access to and disturbance of archaeological materials (see further discussion in Chapter VI).

The focus of archaeological conservancies can be particular sites whose limits and information values are known. However from our perspective archaeological conservancies are portions of landscape which somehow have been removed from zones of future development. These tracts may encompass significant archaeological resources; without intensive and problem-oriented surveys their true potential as conservancies cannot be determined. Yet the presence of enough committed open space in each town will help guarantee the future of cultural resources and archaeological research in northwestern Connecticut.

Further, by redefining the focus of archaeological conservancies as the preservation and management of sensitive space, archaeologists will be better able to resolve the conflicts between the empiricist assumptions of a conservation archaeology and the theoretical perspective of the anthropological discipline:



*Because we cannot predict the course that theoretical and technical developments in archaeology will take, we cannot determine which sites will become significant in the light of future questions. As a consequence, we must constantly affirm that to safeguard potential significance, representative segments of the archaeological resource base should be preserved (Schiffer and House 1977:46).*

Archaeological conservancies will help to nurture the preservation of "representative segments" of records of the past through the careful management of space as archaeologically sensitive ground and as landscape which has not been intensively disturbed and which might contain some sort of cultural resources. So conservancies are not just preservation banks but are also archaeological laboratories which offer opportunities for further inquiry and the development of the field.<sup>6</sup>

### The Feasibility Study: Overview and Methods

The studies described and summarized here were financed by a Survey and Planning Grant of \$11,000.00 which the Institute received from the Connecticut Historical Commission. These monies were made available with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the U.S. Department of the Interior through the Commission, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Additional financial support was received from the "Friends of Research," a group of individuals who continue to provide funds to support the studies of the AIAI's Research Department.

Notification of a grant award to conduct "A Feasibility Study of Archaeological Conservancies in Litchfield County, Connecticut" was received in early February of 1981. Archival studies began during late spring of 1981 and continued through the summer and fall, on a part-time basis. Analysis of data gathered from each town's land records and the preparation of draft maps of open space began during the winter of 1982. Final drafting and brief field studies of selected tracts were completed by late April of 1982. A "Workshop on Archaeological Preservation and You" was scheduled for May 8, 1982 but was cancelled because of inadequate registrations (see Appendix II).

An inventory study of extant preservation corridors and parcels was undertaken to determine how much "open space" was present in Litchfield County. This archival study located relevant parcels, determined their size and component parts relative to drainage systems, and attempted to ascertain whether rules or regulations existed which would help to protect sites from disturbance. About 80% of the project's time and manpower was expended in studying each town's land and tax records. There are 26 towns in Litchfield County and preliminary maps of each town's open space were drawn on the basis of information gathered during these archival studies. These maps, drafted at a scale equivalent to U.S.G.S. 7½ minute quadrangles, were then compared to sheets which contained known prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. A second set of historic maps of each town, included in the 1874 F. W. Beers' County Atlas of Litchfield, Connecticut, were also used to isolate historic archaeological sites within the boundaries of potential conservancies.

Once the number and locations of all open space parcels in each town had been determined, as closely as extant maps and records would allow, further studies of some of these tracts were undertaken. The purpose of these studies was to

identify the current uses of these selected properties, to see whether the landscape encompassed by each tract continued to be undisturbed, and to evaluate whether the known archaeological resources were threatened by any action or use. As a result of these field studies 41 previously unknown historic and prehistoric sites were recorded. Inventory forms and mylar maps have been submitted to the Connecticut Historical Commission which summarize this set of new resources.

The remainder of this report summarizes our findings concerning the potential contribution which archaeological conservancies can make to the future preservation of cultural resources in Litchfield County. The scale of the following discussion varies from specific tracts in particular towns or along corridors in several towns to summaries of the status of archaeological knowledge and the prospects for preservation in each of the county's 26 towns. These summary statements appear in Appendix I opposite a map which depicts the current patterns of open space. Examples from our research between 1978 and 1981 help to clarify many of the inferences and suggestions which are presented in the next three chapters. An index to geographical and proper names which are used in the main text is available to facilitate searching for information which might be pertinent to each reader's interests or to the organizations which maintain some of the open space in the county.

## V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY: AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCIES IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY

Currently most of the American efforts in establishing archaeological conservancies have been directed towards the protection, through restrictive agreements (Tiedt 1982) or outright purchase (Barnes 1981) of specific archaeological properties. Often these properties are of "national significance" and represent important, well-preserved prehistoric complexes whose future study would elucidate aspects of the nation's distant past. For example the National Trust for Historic Preservation recently purchased three acres of Cahokia, a large late prehistoric city near St. Louis, whose records suggest the existence of complex, urban societies with contacts to Mesoamerican civilizations.

A national organization, The Archeological Conservancy, modeled after the well-known Nature Conservancy, was established in December, 1979, to further the preservation of archaeological sites by acquiring the land on which they rest (LeBlanc 1979, Michel 1981). Archaeological properties have been received through outright donation, through "bargain sales to charity," and, as a last and rarely used resort, through outright purchase at fair market value. To date acquired resources include the Hopewell Mounds Group in Ohio (a major ceremonial center), Savage Cave in Kentucky, whose deposits span 12,000 years, and San Marcos Pueblo near Santa Fe, New Mexico (Michel 1981). Each of these archaeological sites was considered to be a "unique or rare resource whose scientific and aesthetic potential could not be duplicated on already protected sites" (LeBlanc 1979:364).

The Institute's concept and study of archaeological conservancies is directed towards the protection and management of cultural resources on a more extensive scale by encompassing archaeological conservation within contemporary patterns of restricted land use. In comparison to the strategy employed by The Archeological Conservancy, our approach is focused exclusively on a single area, is concerned with preserving a larger volume and diversity of archaeological sites, and expects that most of the management process will be implemented by the current property owners. In exceptional cases the Institute might consider acquiring easements or even title to important, threatened resources but would do so only on behalf of local or national organizations such as land trusts or The Nature Conservancy.

This approach to archaeological preservation complements and extends those mandated by federal and state statutes and those implemented by national organizations. Further our model of archaeological conservancies is dependent upon and defined by the geographical and economic context of land use in northwestern Connecticut. Litchfield County is primarily a rural, open landscape which has few viable industrial centers except along the Naugatuck Valley corridor. It is not an urban landscape either and the state's 1979 Conservation and Development Plan identifies only six towns (New Milford, Plymouth, Thomaston, Torrington, Watertown, and Winchester) which exhibit any sort of potential for long-term urbanization and industrialization. Further, with the exception of some portions of northeast Connecticut, Litchfield County's current patterns of preserved open space are unmatched in either total acreage or diversity of landforms.<sup>7</sup>

While such generalizations, identified at the scale of an entire county, obscure significant variability amongst the 26 towns, these patterns do serve to demonstrate that the historic and modern forms of settlement and land use have not inhibited the preservation of open space and consequently the formation of archaeological conservancies. In fact the processes of settlement and land use

as well as the conceptual model of landscape itself have helped to nurture the establishment of several types of open space which can be considered as being removed from the zones of development (at least for the immediate future). Among the more important processes and perceptions which have resulted in this systematic commitment to the preservation of space and landscape in Litchfield County are the following:

1. Presence of numbers of affluent citizens who are committed to the preservation of land and the maintenance of the County's sense of a rural landscape. Some of these individuals have used the opportunities inherent in Connecticut's Public Act 490 and received tax benefits in exchange for preserving open space. In some towns such individuals control major amounts of landscape including Norfolk, Warren, and Litchfield.
2. Presence of numerous organizations and associations whose purpose is to acquire and manage property and protect these tracts from the pressures of residential and commercial development. Many of these land trusts play a significant role in the preservation of open space which often is archaeologically sensitive.
3. The purchase or acceptance of large tracts by state agencies, for the purpose of establishing and protecting forests and water resources. Now most of these lands are managed by Connecticut's Department of Environmental Protection; some also are important archaeological conservancies.
4. The purchase of large tracts of land by corporations who are interested in the potential benefits of future residential and commercial development. If such properties proved to encompass significant archaeological sites, the owners might be willing to exchange an easement or donation of a site for tax benefits at both the federal and local level.
5. The purchase of large tracts of land by corporations who are attempting to preserve and protect the quality of some aspect of the landscape which is important to that group. Examples from Litchfield County include Northeast Utilities' lands along the Housatonic, the property owned by the Stanley Works along the Housatonic in Kent and Sharon, and the holdings of a variety of water companies concerned with protecting the amount and quality of drinking supplies.

Together the actions and perceptions of these individuals and organizations indicate that Litchfield County's landscape contains qualities and criteria which are worthy of preservation for both future enjoyment and use. Yet this same sense suggests that these qualities are thought to be threatened and might be lost in the next decades. Recent activity demonstrates that many of the County's towns will experience growth during the 1980s in housing (particularly multi-family housing) and perhaps commercial opportunities. These sorts of activities are patently neither industrial nor urban but represent lower density, omnipresent development which, if it continues, can lead to the irrevocable loss of archaeological resources (see further discussion in Chapter VII). Archaeological conservancies could prove to be an invaluable tool in resolving the coming crisis.

### Patterns of Open Space in Litchfield County

Through information available in each town's land and tax records it was possible to identify tracts which could be considered as either committed open space (holdings of land trusts, the Nature Conservancy, state forests and parks) or as property whose uses are compatible with archaeological preservation. Often tracts in this second category are taxed at a reduced rate since their range of uses does not include those associated with residential and commercial developments. Thus the assessed value of many of these lands is less than their "fair market value." Some of the holdings owned and managed by corporations as well as water commissions or companies belong in the "tax reduced" rather than tax exempt category.

Although the data is flawed by inadequate records and missing information, the descriptive statistics and summary charts (Tables VI, VII) demonstrate that there is considerable variation in the amount and types of open space being maintained in each of Litchfield County's 26 towns. The lowest amounts of open space are recorded by five towns (Bethlehem, New Milford, North Canaan, Thomaston, Woodbury) whose totals range between 460 and 1580 acres or between 2% and 13% of the entire area in each town. The highest amounts of open space are contained in four towns (Barkhamsted, Canaan, Colebrook, Kent) whose totals vary between 11,550 acres (46% of the total acreage in Barkhamsted) and 7210 acres (34% of the total acreage in Colebrook).

For the entire sample of 26 towns, the amount of open space ranges between 2% and 46% of the towns' total acreage. The mean of this sample is about 20% and half of the towns in Litchfield County exceed this figure. A distributional arrangement indicates that three groups of towns are identifiable: thirteen towns whose percentages of open space are less than the mean figure, nine towns whose amounts of open space vary between 20 and 26%, and a group of four towns whose percentage of open space exceeds one-third of each of these towns' total areas.

The types of open space which are present in each town also vary in the number present, the amount of land which each type owns or manages, the potential which each type and each individual tract exhibits as an archaeological conservancy, and the contribution which each type could expect to make to the nurturing of archaeological preservation in the future. There is no necessary nor systematic relationship between the variety of types present and the total amount of open space which is being maintained. For example Barkhamsted, whose total acreage and percent of open space are the highest in the county, is represented by only three types of open space and one of these encompasses minimal area. Bethlehem has only 460 acres of open space, mostly associated with one category. Thomaston, whose figures rank among the lowest third of the 26 towns, contains 7680 acres, representing two types. At another scale, of the top 13 towns in the County, only 5 contained at least four types of open space.

With some few exceptions, at least 10% of each town in Litchfield County is currently being maintained and used in ways that are supportive of conservation archaeology's aims and goals. Thus the patterns of open space will prove to be important aspects of the nurturing of archaeological preservation. The presence of significant amounts of such parcels is one factor which helps us to determine the future prospects of each town's prehistoric and historic archaeological record.

Table VI. Amount of Open Space in Litchfield County

<u>Town</u>	<u>Total Acreage*</u>	<u>Acres**</u>	<u>Open Space</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Barkhamsted	24,960	11,550		46%
Bethlehem	12,608	460		4%
Bridgewater	10,432	2,750		26%
Canaan	21,376	8,750		41%
Colebrook	21,120	7,210		34%
Cornwall	29,952	7,910		26%
Goshen	29,184	7,600		26%
Harwinton	20,096	4,460		22%
Kent	31,680	10,670		34%
Litchfield	36,672	7,000***		19%
Morris	12,032	3,120		26%
New Hartford	24,512	5,920		24%
New Milford	41,216	930		2%
Norfolk	29,888	7,750***		26%
North Canaan	12,544	1,150		9%
Plymouth	14,336	3,270		23%
Roxbury	16,896	3,000		18%
Salisbury	38,760	4,090		11%
Sharon	38,592	4,460		12%
Thomaston	7,680	1,030***		13%
Torrington	25,600	2,870		11%
Warren	17,920	3,100		17%
Washington	24,768	3,720		15%
Watertown	19,072	2,500***		13%
Winchester	21,760	5,240***		24%
Woodbury	23,552	1,580		7%

Range: 2-46%

Mean: 20%

\*Area of surface water is included.

\*\*Rounded to nearest ten acres.

\*\*\*Estimated as a minimum.

Table VII. Types of Open Space in Litchfield County

<u>Town</u>	<u>Acres of Open Space*</u>	<u>State Forests, Parks</u>	<u>The Na- ture Con- servancy</u>	<u>Corpor- ate</u>	<u>Water Reser- voirs</u>	<u>Foundations and Land Trusts</u>
Barkhamsted	11,550	X			X	X
Bethlehem	460				X	
Bridgewater	2,750			X		X
Canaan	8,750	X	X		X	
Colebrook	7,210	X	X		X	X
Cornwall	7,910	X	X	X		X
Goshen	7,600	X			X	X
Harwinton	4,460	X			X	
Kent	10,670	X	X	X		X
Litchfield	7,000**	X	X	X	X	X
Morris	3,120	X			X	X
New Hartford	5,920	X			X	X
New Milford	930	X		X		X
Norfolk	7,750**	X	X		X	X
North Canaan	1,150	X	X		X	
Plymouth	3,270	X	X		X	X
Roxbury	3,000			X		X
Salisbury	4,090	X	X	X	X	X
Sharon	4,460	X		X		X
Thomaston	1,030**	X			X	
Torrington	2,870	X			X	X
Warren	3,100	X			X	
Washington	3,720	X	X		X	X
Watertown	2,500**	X			X	
Winchester	5,240**	X	X	X	X	X
Woodbury	1,580				X	X

\*Rounded to nearest 10 acres.

\*\*Estimated as a minimum.

In Table VIII the 26 towns of Litchfield County have been ordered or scaled according to a set of criteria which measure future prospects for archaeological preservation and research. These criteria include the amount of open space (as a percentage of total area), the amount of modern disturbance of a town's landscape, and the distributional patterns of parcels of open space. Each of these criteria is measured on a scale which varies from an either/or choice to three ranks of plus, zero, or minus. After each town is recorded a score is tabulated by adding the units in each column. Scores of 4 and above, achieved by 11 towns, suggest that the future prospects for preservation and archaeological research are good. If a town's score is either 2 or 3, as 9 towns were, then the prospects are somewhat problematical. Scores below 2, received by 6 towns, are indicative of poor prospects. The internal ranking of towns within each of these groups is done by alphabetical order.

Admittedly the ranking system is somewhat crude and judgemental although based upon real data. Often the property records were entirely inadequate and it was difficult to identify the presence of particular types of open space or whether a specific property belonged to one type or another. Nevertheless the three levels of prospects are valid and help in the development of future research plans and preservation activities. For example it might be argued that towns with scores of 4 to 6 should not be subjected to archaeological studies and intensive surveys. Our efforts would be directed towards management activities and the identification of potential problems within extant archaeological conservancies. On the other hand towns which scored below 4 should be considered for problem-oriented research as well as preservationist activities. Towns whose prospects are poor are largely beyond intensive efforts although, if conservancies do exist, they should be carefully managed as the associated archaeological records are rare and may even be unique.

#### Open Space and Archaeological Conservancies: Some Examples

During the course of the archival studies and mapping project seven types of open space were identified within Litchfield County. These types vary as to ownership, present use, potential patterns of management, and location relative to each town's major landforms. Some of these parcels encompass localities which are known to be archaeologically sensitive; others preserve space which might prove to be sensitive such as fluvial terraces or wetlands; still others are represented by landscapes which already have been disturbed. Appendix I contains a set of 26 maps and texts which describe each town's patterns of open space, potential conservancies, and prospects for archaeological preservation. Brief summaries of each type of open space and associated archaeological conservancies follow:

##### STATE FORESTS AND PARKS:

Most of the County's 26 towns include parcels which are owned and managed by agencies of the State of Connecticut. These tracts are usually either components of one or more state forests or are associated with the state's park system. The properties vary in area but in seven towns (Barkhamsted, Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Sharon, Torrington, and Watertown) these holdings are of large size and contribute many acres to the total amount of open space. Much of this area in these seven towns has not been adequately surveyed. However studies in 1978, 1979, and 1981 identified prehistoric archaeological sites in the Housatonic State Forest in the towns of Cornwall, Canaan (Figure 6), and Sharon (Figure 5), and historic resources in Cornwall and Goshen. The important nineteenth century industrial site of the Northfield Knife Factory is included within the boundaries of a state park in southeastern Litchfield (Figure 9).



*Explanation of Table VIII.: Scaling of the Prospects for Archaeological Preservation in Litchfield County's Towns*

1. Amount of Open Space:
  - a. Lowest group ( 2-19%) - minus (-)
  - b. Middle group (22-26%) - plus (+)
  - c. Upper group (34-46%) - plus (+)
2. Amount of Large Scale Disturbance to the Landscape:  
*Includes water reservoirs, flood control projects, major highway construction, industrial development.*
  - a. Little or none - plus (+)
  - b. Some - zero (0)
  - c. Extensive - minus (-)
3. Presence of Known Archaeological Resources:
  - a. Yes - plus (+)
  - b. No - zero (0)
  - c. Yes, but destroyed - minus (-)
4. Geographical Distribution of Parcels of Open Space:
  - a. Not concentrated in one part - plus (+)
  - b. Tight cluster in one section - zero (0)
5. Preservation of River Corridors and Wetlands:
  - a. Protected localities - plus (+)
  - b. None - minus (-)
6. Presence of Known Archaeological Conservancies:
  - a. Some - plus (+)
  - b. None - zero (0)

Table VIII. Scaling of the Prospects for Archaeological Preservation in Litchfield County's Towns

<u>Score</u>	<u>Prospects and Town</u>	<u>Amt. of Open Space</u>	<u>Amt. of Land Disturbance</u>	<u>Known Re-sources</u>	<u>Distribution of Open Space</u>	<u>Preservation of Corridors /Wetlands</u>	<u>Known Conser-vancies</u>
GOOD: (4-6)							
4	Bridge-water	+	+	+	+	0	0
6	Canaan	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	Colebrook	+	0	+	+	+	+
6	Cornwall	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	Harwinton	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	Kent	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	Litchfield	-	+	+	+	+	+
6	Morris	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	Norfolk	+	+	0	+	+	0
4	Salisbury	-	+	+	+	+	+
4	Sharon	-	+	+	+	+	+
PROBLEMATICAL: (2-3)							
3	Barkhamsted	+	0	0	+	0	+
3	Goshen	+	0	+	0	0	+
3	New Hartford	+	0	+	0	0	+
3	Plymouth	+	-	+	+	+	0
2	Roxbury	-	+	+	0	0	+
3	Torrington	-	0	+	+	+	+
3	Warren	-	+	+	+	0	+
3	Washington	-	+	+	0	+	+
3	Winchester	+	-	+	+	+	0
POOR: (0-1)							
1	Bethlehem	-	+	+	0	0	0
0	New Milford	-	-	+	0	0	+
1	North Canaan	-	+	+	0	0	0
0	Thomaston	-	-	+	0	0	+
0	Watertown	-	-	+	0	+	0
1	Woodbury	-	+	+	0	0	0

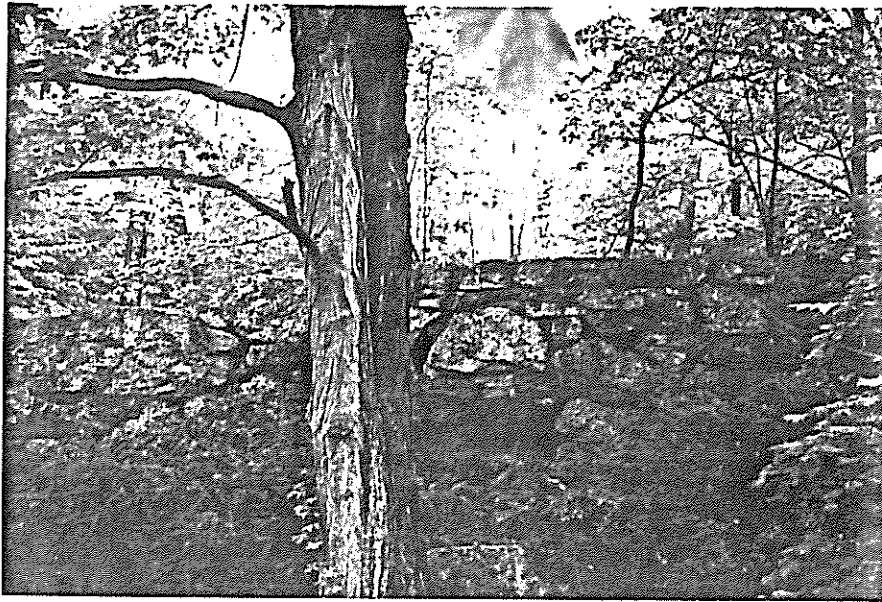


Figure 9. Power System for the Northfield Knife Factory, Litchfield, Connecticut. Part of Humboldt State Park, State of Connecticut. All of this important industrial site is contained within this park.

#### THE NATURE CONSERVANCY:

Almost half of the towns in Litchfield County include parcels which are owned and managed by groups associated with a "national land trust," the Nature Conservancy. This organization owns large parcels in Canaan, Colebrook, Kent, Norfolk, and Salisbury. Most of this land is unknown archaeologically yet some parcels are situated in localities which are expected to include important archaeological resources. For example the Conservancy's holdings in Canaan are adjacent to Robbins Swamp, a large freshwater wetland which was used extensively and intensively by prehistoric populations between 9000 and 3000 B.P. In the same way the organization owns a parcel in Salisbury which encompasses some of the valley floor of Salmon Creek and is expected to be archaeologically sensitive. A small tract in Litchfield, just south of the Goshen line, contains the remains of an historic sawmill's dam.

#### FOUNDATIONS AND LAND TRUSTS:

Similar to the Nature Conservancy in format and purpose, more than nine local land trusts and foundations own a variety of parcels in 19 towns in Litchfield County. Often these organizations devote their efforts to particular towns and contribute much to the preservation of open space. For example the Steep Rock Association owns most of the Shepaug River's corridor in the town of Washington and a lot of the associated fluvial terraces include both prehistoric and historic sites. Similarly the Roxbury Land Trust owns the important industrial settlement of Mine Hill along the Shepaug. Weantinoge Heritage, a land trust based in New Milford, has parcels in several towns including New

Milford where little open space is being maintained. This group also owns a parcel along the Still River in Brookfield which encompasses a known prehistoric site (see discussion in Chapter VI). There are two foundations, the Sunny Valley Foundation and White Memorial, in Litchfield County which are not land trusts but whose purposes include the preservation and management of open space. Their holdings are quite extensive in New Milford and Bridgewater (Sunny Valley) as well as in Litchfield and Morris (White Memorial). Many of the properties associated with these two foundations are known to be archaeologically sensitive (Figure 10) or to encompass landforms such as wetlands and lakeshores which probably contain important prehistoric sites. The White Memorial Foundation's acreage is particularly significant and will prove to be an important conservancy (see further discussion of these two foundations and four towns in Appendix I).

#### CORPORATE HOLDINGS:

Parcels in nine towns in Litchfield County are owned by a variety of corporations who purchased the property to acquire and protect attributes which might prove useful to future land uses. Among the most important owners are Northeast Utilities and the Stanley Works, who control sections of the valley floor along the Housatonic River in New Milford, Kent, Sharon, Canaan, and Salisbury. Field crews from the AIAI examined some of these holdings in 1978, 1979, and 1980. Much of the area contains prehistoric sites which are located on late glacial kames or outwash terraces (Sharon and Kent) or these resources are buried within older and younger Holocene river terraces (Canaan and Salisbury). Some of these corporate parcels also encompass significant sites of the historic period which might be isolated farmsteads or milling sites or even complexes associated with industrial settlement. For example Northeast Utilities owns tracts on the west bank of the Housatonic which contain the nineteenth century settlement of Amesville, now represented primarily by archaeological deposits (Figure 11). In the same way the former active corridor of the Housatonic Valley Railroad continues to be intact and includes a series of engineering sites where stream crossings were accomplished through the construction of specific features (Figure 12). This corridor and its set of historic engineering sites is now maintained by the Chamber of Commerce of Northwestern Connecticut.

#### OTHER LARGE HOLDINGS:

Every town in the County also includes one or more large tracts which are not necessarily being maintained as open space but whose current uses are compatible with archaeological preservation. Often the use of such properties is neither extensive nor intensive so much of the acreage is "treated" as open space. For example there are many scout camps and religious organizations who own parcels of more than 100 acres and often many of these acres are used only briefly. In the same way several fish-and-game clubs control significant acreage in Kent, Canaan, and Torrington which are known to be archaeologically sensitive. The Hollenbeck Fish-and-Game Club's holdings in Canaan are particularly significant and encompass an important historic archaeological complex. Likewise the Sharon Audubon Center's holdings of extensive wetlands and knolls could prove to be an important archaeological conservancy. Some of the other parcels included in this category are holdings owned and maintained by individuals under the provisions of Connecticut's Public Act 490. This statute (Public Act 63-490) enables towns to develop a plan for open space which allows differential assessments of land at less than some current market value. Not all towns have developed the needed plans; those that have allow individual property owners to reclassify area beyond 100 acres as forest or open space or even farm lands. Thus these reclassified properties are designated for uses which would minimize the disturbance of cultural resources. Such a structure and process can greatly increase the amount of area classified as open space and

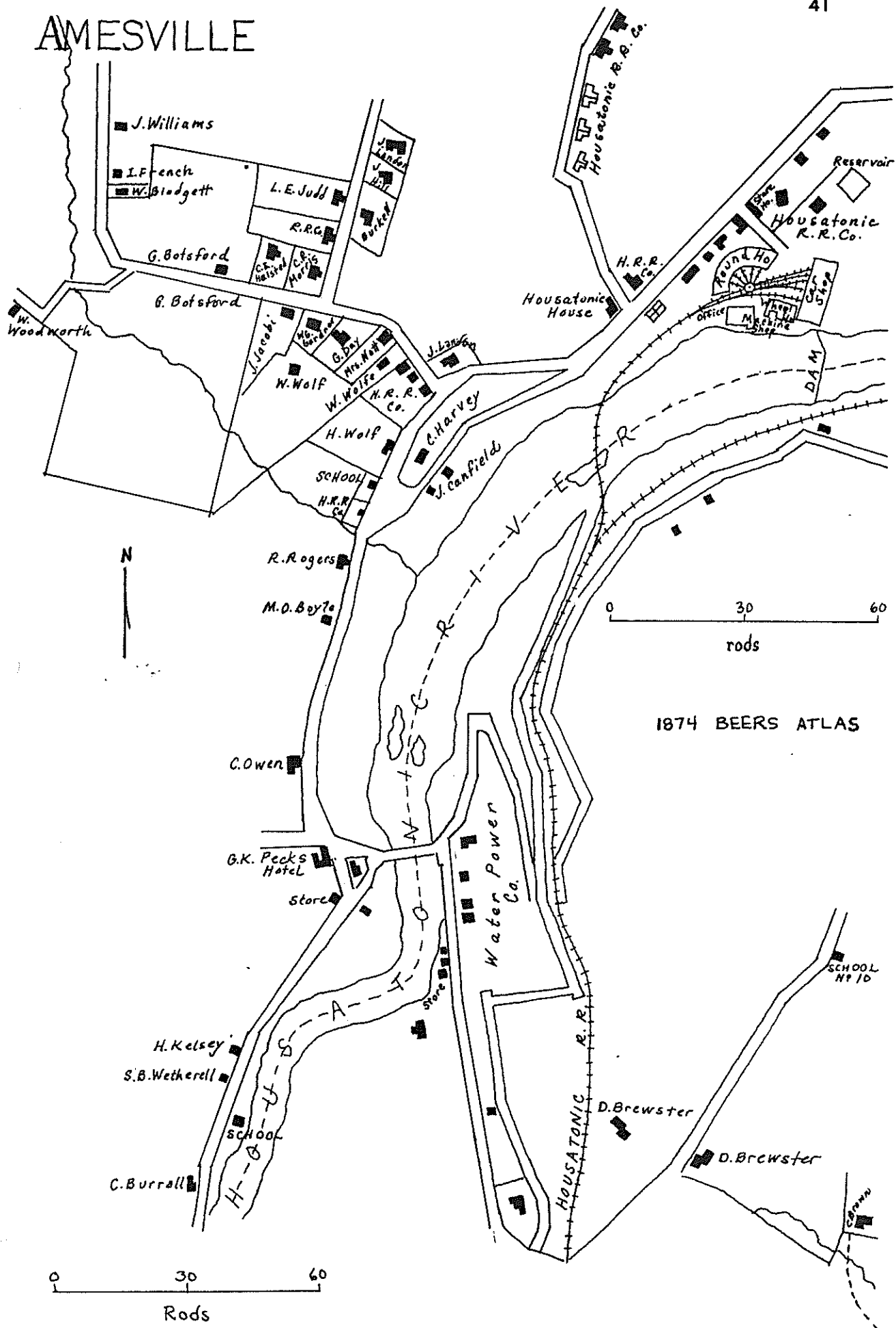


Figure 10. Prehistoric Site along the Housatonic River in New Milford. Owned by the Sunny Valley Foundation.

Figure 11. Nineteenth Century Settlement of Amesville in Salisbury, Connecticut.

This historic settlement had appeared on the west bank of the Housatonic River by 1830. During the next 50 years it was an important industrial settlement, first the scene of the Ames Iron Company and later owned by the Housatonic Valley Railroad. It now is an important archaeological complex and conservancy owned by Northeast Utilities.

## AMESVILLE





Cut-stone Culvert

Figure 12. Construction Features along the Route of the Housatonic Valley Railroad



Key Stone Arch in a Culvert



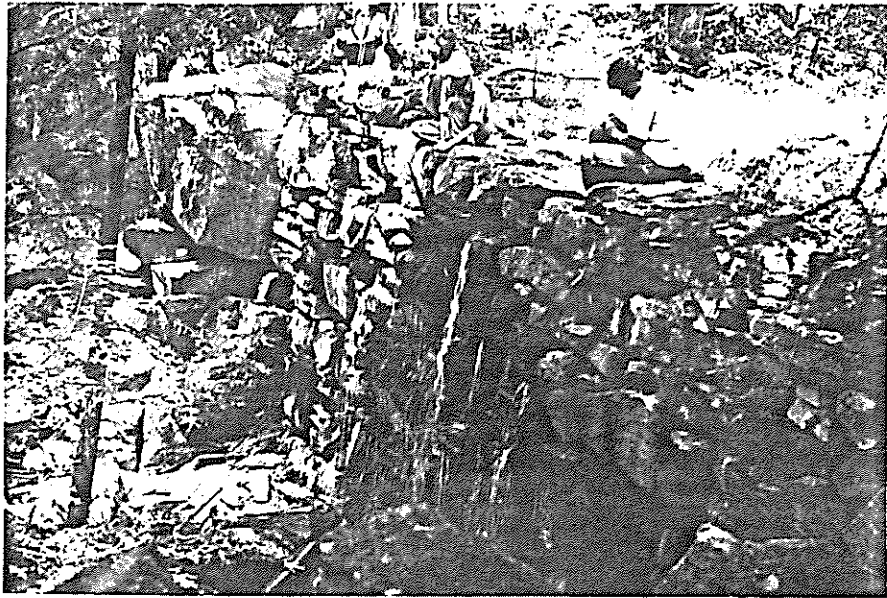
can play an important role in future archaeological preservation. The contributions of Public Act 490 to the preservation of landscapes in Norfolk and Warren are considerable. Sometimes these 490 parcels are known to be archaeologically sensitive (Figure 13).

#### WATER RESERVOIRS:

Twenty of Litchfield County's towns include lands adjacent to water supplies which exist either as surface water or as subsurface aquifers. In eight towns the associated acreage is extensive and contributes much area to the category of open space. Among these eight are Barkhamsted, Colebrook, Goshen, Harwinton, Litchfield, Morris, Warren, and Winchester. Such tracts include both surface water and adjacent landscape which belongs to each reservoir's drainage basin. While many of the County's reservoirs flooded major river valleys, adversely affecting archaeological sites, often these drainage areas contain important cultural resources. For example the Torrington Water Company owns extensive acreage in northeast Goshen which encompasses important historic archaeological properties such as farmsteads and mills (Figure 14). Holdings in other towns have not been examined but their features suggest that they too could include similar resources.

#### TOWN-OWNED PROPERTY:

Many towns themselves own tracts which usually are quite small and associated with village greens, town office buildings, or schools. Sometimes the town may receive larger tracts, often through probate, which are willed for use as parks or other types of recreation. While such tracts do not contain much area relative to other types of open space, they may be situated along rivers and lakes and could encompass archaeological resources of varying ages. Often these tracts have suffered extensive disturbance, primarily land modifications, and so associated sites may not have retained their integrity.



Dam for a Nineteenth Century Sawmill, New Milford

( ) Figure 13. Historic Archaeological Sites Owned by Individuals in Litchfield County



Cellar Hole for a Late Eighteenth Century Farmstead, Litchfield



Figure 14. Grist Mill Foundation South of North Pond in Goshen. Owned by the Torrington Water Company.

## VI. MANAGEMENT PLANS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCIES: PROTECTING THE RECORD

Given the amount of open space which exists in many of Litchfield County's towns it is apparent that archaeological conservancies can be organized and used to help nurture archaeological preservation. Each conservancy is a parcel of open landscape which is being maintained and used in ways that protect the involved space from residential and commercial development. While some towns have little of this "under-used" area enough exists around the County in different topographic and environmental settings to help guarantee the immediate future of the prehistoric and historic records as well as archaeological inquiry.

While these potential conservancies (which reflect contemporary patterns of land use) protect space from development, the landscape bounded by them may be used for activities which can themselves threaten the integrity of associated archaeological sites. For example some of the parcels owned by Northeast Utilities along the Housatonic River may soon be "developed" for recreational use. Even though such uses may be short-term and undertaken by small groups, the structure and pattern of extant archaeological resources could be disturbed. Once disturbed the value of such deposits is lost forever and all that can remain is a heap of artifacts (Figure 15).

Since the archaeological record is known (and has been shown) to reflect past societies and cultures and behavior in often complicated ways the purpose of archaeological conservancies is to protect the space which encompasses the site and the integrity of that site's record. So the concept of archaeological conservancies is not one of passive recognition but depends upon the active management of the associated cultural resources:

Once we begin to think of our various land preserves as possibly vital to the continuing evolution of the field of archaeology at some time in the future, it becomes evident that the whole archaeological profession has a stake now in the management of the archaeological resources in such preserves. Decisions to excavate, develop, salvage, or simply destroy archaeological sites in such areas should not be based on narrowly conceived and short-sighted management objectives (Lipe 1974:229).

### Aspects of Cultural Resource Management

Like natural resources, which are the focus of many of the County's land trusts and preserves, the preservation of archaeological sites requires the development of a management plan which is both specific in its rules and procedures and flexible enough to adapt to local needs and changing circumstances. Some of the open space in Litchfield County is maintained by organizations, particularly the Nature Conservancy and local land trusts, who are quite sophisticated in their approach to management and planning. Such organizations need only remember that their holdings may encompass archaeological resources whose preservation needs are often quite similar to those required to protect floral or faunal species or unique habitats.<sup>8</sup>

However many of the owners of open space in Litchfield County (particularly state agencies, water boards or companies, and other corporations and individuals) do not approach management as an active process but prefer to allow land uses to develop in an erratic and unsystematic fashion. Usually such plans are implemented through activities which are initiated on an ad hoc basis and



Figure 15. Prehistoric Site along the North Shore of Bantam Lake

This resource, situated on land maintained by the White Memorial Foundation of Litchfield, has been destroyed recently by construction activities associated with a series of sediment and spoil basins.

often these actual uses disturb "in situ" deposits. *To protect against such losses, which often are unknown and unrecognized, some of the major owners of open space need to develop management plans or review ones which exist but may not recognize the significance and needs of cultural resources.*

Usually management plans have several aspects which help to identify the criteria which contribute to a parcel's significance and which provide recommendations and policies to protect and preserve the criteria. Among these aspects are the completion of an inventory of the tract's ecological values and other resources, the identification of objectives for preservation, the development of a plan to achieve these objectives, and the establishment of a process which periodically reviews land uses and their effects as well as the success of the plan itself (Wilkins and Koontz 1982:III-28-31).

From the perspective of archaeological preservation the completion of a planning inventory for specific tracts may not be necessary or even desirable. What is critical is that the form and significance and needs of archaeological resources and archaeological inquiry be recognized, understood, and accepted as part of the management process. It may be easier for organizations and individuals to realize that certain land uses will disturb the integrity of a landscape's surficial features at varying scales. Some uses (recreational camping or hiking trails) may be limited in their scope and could be allowed in non-sensitive zones or in localities which already have been disturbed. Other uses (gardening, wood cutting or logging, agriculture) are more extensive and intensive and thus more destructive to a tract's archaeological record. Such activities should be limited to those portions of a conservancy which are known not to be sensitive or should not be permitted at all.

This sort of "zoning" approach to the management of open space represents a compromise which allows active use but not to the detriment of archaeological sites. While this perspective is not at all common in Litchfield County it can provide an important tool to conservation archaeologists. For example Weantinoge Heritage, a land trust based in New Milford, owns a 58-acre parcel along the Still River in Brookfield, northern Fairfield County. Portions of this tract have been disturbed by the construction of roadways and a power line. Other sections are situated within the active floodplain and erosional zone of the river itself. Earlier surveys identified a prehistoric site in the northern section of the preserve whose extent and geomorphological context were not well understood. Nevertheless a recent management plan recognized the significance of this resource and suggested that intensive agricultural practices would be incompatible with its preservation. However other sections of the tract may be used in a more intensive fashion.<sup>9</sup>

#### Geomorphology, Landscape History, and the Management of Archaeological Resources

Perhaps the most important variable to consider and understand in cultural resource management is the geomorphological history of the tract. Through an evaluation of the property's landforms, associated processes of flooding which might be erosional or depositional, and historic and more modern land uses, it is possible to determine the geological context of any associated archaeological deposits. Such contextual information will allow one to decide whether the archaeological resource is primarily surficial or whether more deeply buried manifestations might exist. Different stratigraphic positions for sites will allow different sorts of uses and help to protect materials from disturbance.

The landscape of Litchfield County is primarily an upland one which has been stable since the last masses of ice disappeared about 13,000 B.P. A variety of landforms had appeared about 12,000 years ago including knobs and ridges of bedrock and a variety of glacially-scoured hills which had been covered with thin deposits of glacial till. Together with glaciofluvial deposits (formed when there were still ice blocks but not an icecap), these landforms represent the oldest, most stable landscapes in the County. Such features and land surfaces dominate the area of each town and have not changed appreciably for more than 11,000 years (Figure 16). Archaeological resources within the borders of such stable landscapes will not be well-stratified and could become threatened and lost if inappropriate activities are allowed. Given the long history of Holocene stability in Morris, for example, few of the town's archaeological sites will be buried beneath any sort of accumulated sediments (Figure 16). Thus this town's archaeological record lies at or just below the modern ground surface and can easily be damaged by a variety of activities.<sup>10</sup>

Unlike Morris, there are towns in Litchfield County whose landscapes include forms and features which are more recent. For example in Roxbury the main stem of the Shepaug River has constructed a set of fluvial terraces along both banks which range in age between 9000 and 1000 B.P. (Figure 17). Some of these terraces include archaeological floors which are buried beneath normal plowzones and hence are not very visible (Handsman and Patton 1982). Such resources are not situated on or near the present ground surface and will not be disturbed except by extraordinary activities.<sup>11</sup>

If particular parcels of open space exhibit similar Holocene histories of sedimentation, then involved organizations may be able to plan some land uses which disturb the ground surface but do not affect more deeply-buried archaeological deposits. For example the Steep Rock Association owns much of the Shepaug River's corridor in the Town of Washington. Some of the involved area is composed of steep slopes and bedrock outcrops. Another large portion is represented by late glacial kames and outwash terraces whose surfaces have been stable since 12,000 B.P. At lower elevations within the valley floor the Shepaug has constructed sets of two to four terraces whose ages range between 9000 and 1000 B.P. Some of these terraces are composed of thin veneers of flood sediment deposited over Early Holocene gravels so there is little separation between prehistoric occupation floors and the modern ground surface. Even brief activities which disturb the modern surfaces can destroy the integrity of associated archaeological deposits.

However in particular geomorphological settings the rates of Holocene sedimentation can increase dramatically, reflected by deep sediment columns, deeply-buried occupation floors, and well-stratified archaeological sites. The Titus Field is one such situation whose stratigraphic profiles reveal the presence of at least two buried land surfaces, up to one meter below the present landscape (Figure 18). Archaeological materials are associated with each of these surfaces and are separated from the contemporary ground by enough sediment to protect them from most disturbances. Thus the Titus Field can be used for more intensive activities than other parcels owned by the Association.

# LANDFORMS AND PHASES OF LANDSCAPE HISTORY, A KEY.

## LATE PLEISTOCENE



Bedrock



Till



Glaciofluvial Deposit



Glaciofluvial Deposit

## HOLOCENE



Older Stream Terrace



More Recent Alluvium

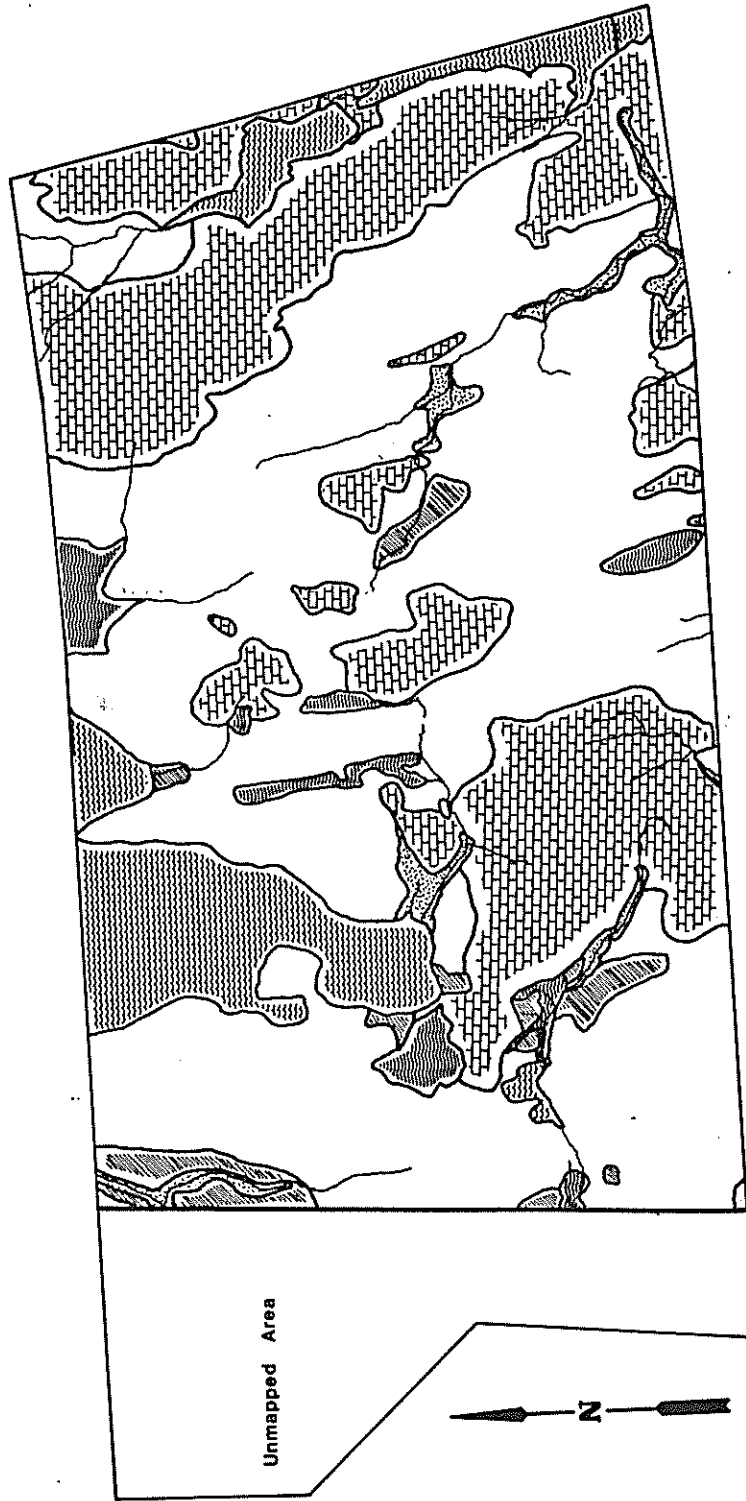


Swamp Deposit



Water





## MORRIS

Figure 16. Surficial Landforms and Deposits of the Town of Morris

Most of the town's landscape consists of bedrock outcrops or shallow layers of till overlying bedrock or glacially-modified hills. Late glaciofluvial deposits also exist especially in the western section of town. Small streams such as East Morris Brook and Whittlesey Brook have developed more recent Holocene terraces yet their scale is small and they are not expected to contain buried archaeological sites. Thus the landscape of Morris has been stable since 13,000 years ago.

# LANDFORMS AND PHASES OF LANDSCAPE HISTORY, A KEY.

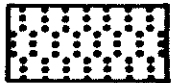
## LATE PLEISTOCENE



Bedrock



Till



Glaciofluvial Deposit



Glaciofluvial Deposit

## HOLOCENE



Older Stream Terrace



More Recent Alluvium



Swamp Deposit



Water

Figure 17. Surficial Landforms and Deposits of the Town of Roxbury



Most of Roxbury's landscape consists of bedrock outcrops on shallow layers of till overlying bedrock. Much of this landscape has been stable since 13,000 B.P. However a set of Holocene river terraces has been constructed along the Shepaug River which may contain buried prehistoric sites.

### The Management of Historic Archaeological Properties

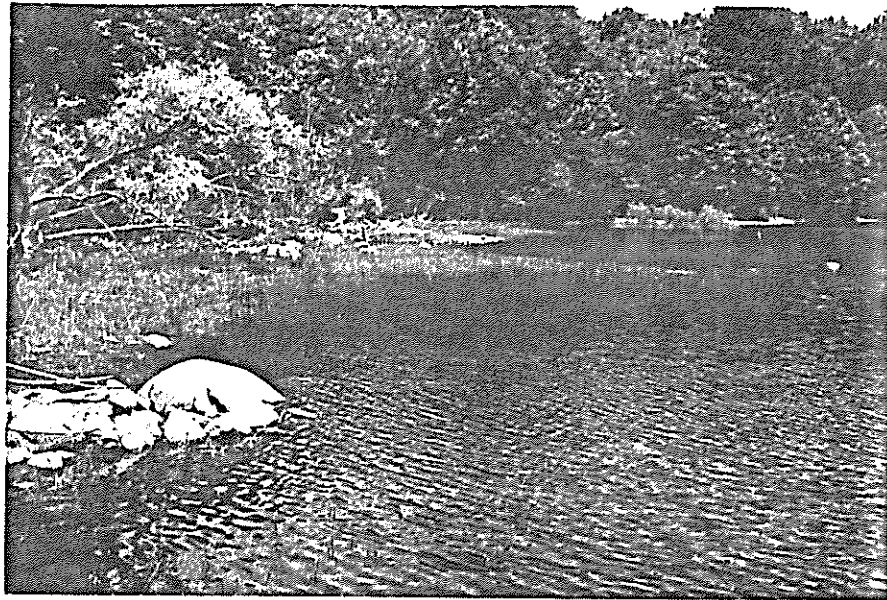
In comparison to some prehistoric archaeological sites, historic archaeological resources are rarely buried beneath enough sediment or fill to protect them from disturbance or destruction. More often such sites are represented by "above ground" manifestations including obvious cellar holes, foundations and raceways for mill systems, and more subtle features which reflect modifications of the natural landscape. Historic archaeological properties are thus highly visible and rarely protected from the adverse effects of various land uses.

Within some of the parcels of open space in Litchfield County isolated sites or complexes of sites from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been preserved for future research. Yet such resources are now being threatened by activities permitted by each parcel's owner. For example some of the patterning and integrity of historic farmsteads in North Goshen is being disturbed by logging activities including the felling of timber and the construction of "skidder trails" (Figure 19).

Some of the abuse and loss of historic sites represents a lack of real knowledge about the presence of such properties and the adverse effects of particular types of land uses or activities. However as much of the loss is due to the mismanagement of these archaeological resources, itself a process reflective of how such properties are perceived in contemporary America. Historic archaeological sites are not always recognized as being archaeological much less worthy of being preserved for future research. For many the study of the recent past (post 1600 A.D.) is worked out in texts and documents; archaeological records of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are not a source of any sort of useful information. Thus activities which would never be permitted or initiated at prehistoric sites, especially pothunting or looting, are allowed, if not encouraged, at more recent and visible sites.

In the same way the form and internal structures of historic sites or complexes often are underestimated so more subtle (yet anthropologically significant) aspects of the archaeological record are ignored if not threatened. Such aspects, especially modifications of landscapes or internal patterns representing everyday life, may be very significant to anthropological studies of the transformations of premodern America. For instance the archaeological record associated with the Lawrence Tavern near the center village of Canaan has been shown to reflect the processes of urbanization, economic specialization, and social differentiation which are characteristic of the appearance of early capitalist societies in northwestern Connecticut (Handsman 1981b, 1982d).

Similar studies could be implemented for other sorts of historic archaeological complexes including the industrial settlements associated with the mining and processing of iron ore in Litchfield County. Such activities and settlements once covered the landscape in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and today are represented by more than a dozen archaeological complexes (Figure 20). Many of these are encompassed by open space and could be important archaeological conservancies if proper management plans were developed. Such plans must not be concerned solely with the restoration and stabilization of particular technological features such as the furnaces themselves but encompass the entire industrial landscape which surrounds such features.<sup>12</sup>



Hart Reservoir in northeast Goshen flooded several foundations in Hart Hollow, a late eighteenth and nineteenth century settlement.

Figure 19. Disturbance of Historic Sites and Landscapes in North Goshen



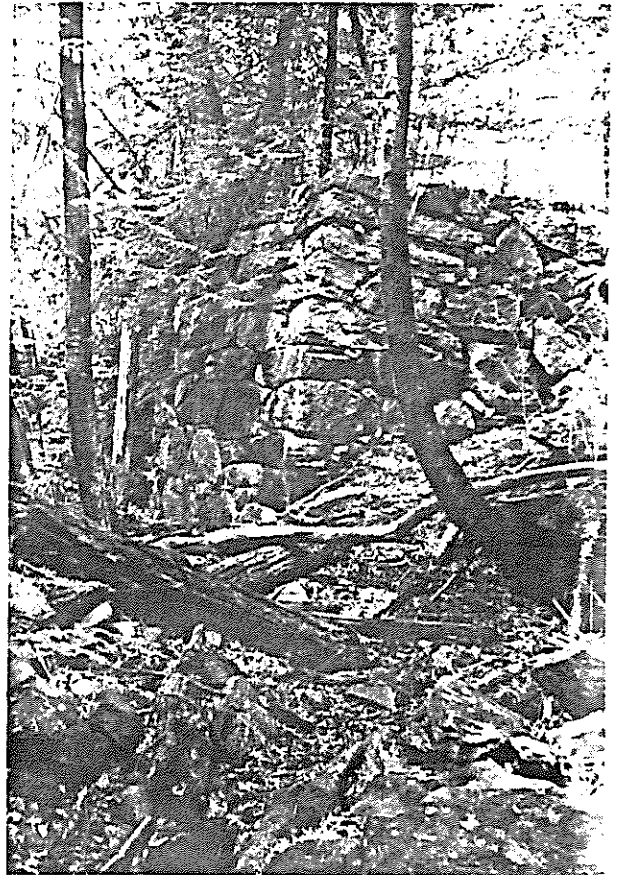
Skidder trail disturbing the surface of an historic farmstead near North Goshen.



Retaining wall associated with a series of storage and processing sheds. Built of cutstone blocks 5-8 meters in height.

Figure 20. Archaeological Aspects of a Nineteenth Century Industrial Settlement. The Cornwall Bridge Ironworks owned by the State of Connecticut.

Iron furnace.



Consider the historic archaeological complex at Mine Hill, the location of the Roxbury Iron Mine and earlier activities along the Shepaug River near Roxbury Junction. The complex is now encompassed by the Mine Hill Preserve, an important archaeological conservancy owned and maintained by the Roxbury Land Trust. A recent management plan was prepared which offered recommendations for the preservation of particular facilities and features as well as the tract's habitat (Bell and Mayerfeld 1982:37-48).

This plan also seems to recognize the presence of an industrial landscape composed of a series of facilities and features and the grounds which surround them, which represent the archaeological remains of a complicated nineteenth century history of processes and activities as well as everyday life. Much of this archaeological record will be reflected in subtle manipulations of the historic landscape and patterns reflective of the processes of social and economic production and reproduction. Any projected uses of the preserve or disturbances of its surficial deposits will threaten the integrity of this archaeological landscape and the values of this significant industrial complex.

## VII. THE FUTURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY: PROSPECTS AND NEEDS

For more than two decades there has been a significant commitment in Litchfield County to the preservation of open space and the maintenance of a rural landscape whose character is closer to the eighteenth century than anything else. Even though there are exceptions to this rule, most of which are situated within the Naugatuck Valley corridor or other heavily developed regions such as New Milford, by 1980 more than 20% of the County's area was being maintained as open space.

As recently as a few years ago there was no reason to expect that these patterns and policies would change during the 1980s. However contemporary modifications in federal policy as well as continued economic instability and inflation have combined to present local communities with a real and future problem: a local tax base which is either remaining at a level stable since the late 1970s or shrinking within the context of constantly rising costs. While these trends and problems are just becoming apparent (and need further study and resolution), it is possible to suggest that the proposed solutions may represent a divergence from the now traditional commitment to open space, a rural character, and land uses which are "underdeveloped."

Some communities are beginning to explore policies and procedures which can be employed to diversify a tax base which is often too reliant upon single family houses with little or no contributions from the commercial and industrial sectors. Such methods could include increasing the amount of multi-family housing, increasing and encouraging the development of commercial space and opportunities, and attempting to attract light industry and corporate headquarters. Each of these options will require a change in local policies, rules, and regulations, particularly those associated with the use and preservation of land. Thus it can be argued that if such changes occur over the next decade, the County's archaeological resources will face the sort of threats and crises which appeared earlier in other parts of the United States (Davis 1972). In some sense all of the rest of the towns in Litchfield County will have to become committed to archaeological preservation or their cultural resources will disappear as rapidly as New Milford's did in the last decade.

### Available Preservation Tools and Prospects

As this feasibility study has demonstrated the current patterns of open space provide an in-place mechanism which encourages and nurtures the preservation of archaeological resources. More than 15 of the County's towns contain amounts of open space whose areas are at least 15% of each town's acreage. Some of these extant parcels are known to be archaeologically sensitive while others encompass no known resources yet are situated in regions which may prove to be important conservancies (see discussions in Appendix I). *As long as the bounded areas in each of these holdings are used in ways which minimize surficial disturbance, then any associated historic or prehistoric sites will be protected for future research.*

Some of these archaeological conservancies are now controlled through the use of policies and rules formulated within explicit management plans. The archaeological aspects of such plans do not require the completion of intensive inventories but "simply" the recognition of the relationships between specific activities and the integrity of surficial and subsurficial cultural resources. In fact it can be argued that systematic inventories should be undertaken only if specific research problems require archaeologists to examine the relevant landscape,



Thus the development, implementation, and review of management plans by local land trusts, communities, corporate entities, and state agencies should be recognized as a crucial need and goal to be attained. Some of these organizations can acquire expertise and aid for such activities in Litchfield County through the King's Mark Environmental Review Team (ERT). This group of professional planners and resource specialists provides local communities and other organizations (including land trusts) as well as developers with data and interpretations about the costs and benefits of particular projects (Shelburn and Lynn 1978).

The scale of such projects can vary from small, yet intensive residential developments to larger scope studies of watersheds or open space. Following a request by a town or land trust or other organization, the review team studies the proposed activities, the site where the activities might be initiated, and the effects of the activities on the site's natural (and sometimes cultural) resources. The Environmental Review Team acts only in an advisory capacity and seeks "to represent the public interest by indicating the need and advantage of applying sound conservation principles to a development" (Shelburn and Lynn 1978:1).

During the past two years some of the projects reviewed by the King's Mark ERT were associated with the development of management plans and policies for future land use. Those projects varied in scope but included requests from local land trusts and regional scout councils for help in managing open space and preserves.<sup>13</sup> In one case - the above described Still River Preserve (see page 48) - the report of the ERT (1981a) aided in identifying the tract's known archaeological resources and in protecting these sites from intensive agriculture. Thus the King's Mark ERT can help in the recognition and creation of archaeological conservancies.

At another scale the King's Mark ERT (1981b) has studied a 28 square mile area in Kent and Sharon identified as the West Woods-Skiff Mountain Area. Initiated at the request of the two towns and an association of property owners, the review examined the area's natural and cultural resources, modern patterns of ownership, contemporary land uses, and its suitability for residential development. Rather than being concerned with the management of extant open space, this report evaluated sections or zones of the 28 square miles from the perspective of "limitations on future development." About 50% of the area was found to be unsuitable because of shallow and poorly drained soils, extensive bedrock outcrops, and a complicated system of wetlands, watercourses, and ponds. While the area is almost unknown archaeologically, the report identifies the prehistoric potential of the wetlands and ponds as well as the fragility of such resources:

*While few field studies have been conducted in the West Woods-Skiff Mountain area, previous investigations elsewhere and archival records suggest that numerous archaeological resources may exist. These sites are of varying ages associated with both the prehistoric and historic eras and will be subjected to varying adverse effects if the area is subjected to intensive residential development (Environmental Review Team Report 1981b:32).*

The purpose of the West Woods-Skiff Mountain review was not to discourage development but to promote it as a carefully-enacted and thoughtful process which will proceed on the basis of the suitabilities and capabilities of particular resources and the adverse effects of particular land uses. At the same time the report encourages the creation of some sort of conservation unit whose task is the promotion of proper land and resource management. These recommendations help to nurture archaeological preservation within the entire town of Sharon by

identifying the values of cultural and natural resources, their varying levels of fragility, and the relationships between such resources and future growth, development, and preservation.

As the towns of Litchfield County continue to explore options and policies for future land use the sort of recommendations articulated in the West Woods-Skiff Mountain overview will provide an important perspective. Several of the County's towns are now rewriting their plans for development (including Litchfield and Sharon), offering different opportunities to nurture and extend the scope of archaeological preservation.

For instance the Town of Sharon has begun to write a revised plan for development. As part of this process an evaluation of Sharon's natural and cultural resource base was completed with the aid of the Litchfield County Conservation District. This report identified the prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity of several sections in the town. It also offered recommendations for new policies and procedures which would contribute to the preservation of these cultural resources. This report is really one of the first efforts to recognize the values and needs of conservation archaeology and represents a growing local commitment to preservation.<sup>14</sup>

Recently the Housatonic Valley Association organized the Housatonic Land Preservation Trust (HLPT); one of its purposes is to stimulate the interest of local communities in the preservation and management of open space as well as the rewriting of older plans for development. More importantly the HLPT has created a revolving fund for land acquisition which will be used to preserve important properties in the northwest corner. Some of these tracts will be acquired on behalf of local land trusts. Others are received and then resold with protective easements to further the preservation of open space and other values. Obviously the activities of the revolving fund can become an important tool in the creation and maintenance of archaeological conservancies.<sup>15</sup>

#### Needs for the Next Half-Decade

It is obvious that many organizations, agencies, and programs exist in Litchfield County whose purposes and policies will help to nurture archaeological preservation through two distinct sets of activities:

1. As proponents of a sound theory and a set of practices which support thoughtful land uses and the writing or revisions of plans for development, these groups continue to commit themselves and others to a future which is managed more than it is reactionary. It is not a future which foresees no growth or change nor is it elitist; it is one which will balance needs and desires which are economic, social, and cultural. It is the creation of an order which recognizes and supports preservation and management.
2. These same groups are committed to the maintenance and creation of open space as well as the careful and active management of these tracts. Some own parcels, others are interested in offering advice and support. The results are the same: the preservation of pieces of landscape which may be archaeologically sensitive.

The AIAI needs to establish closer working relationships with these groups and participate in these activities. At the same time we should initiate a series of studies and projects whose purpose is to extend and explore the commitments which already exist. Table IX summarizes one perspective on future needs.

Table IX. Summary of Needs for the Next Half-DecadeEVALUATIVE STUDIES

## 1. Examination of Extant Archaeological Conservancies.

Problem: Are conservancies which already exist contributing to the preservation of archaeological resources?

Activities: Study of resources and/or management plans associated with specific parcels of open space. Identification of benefits and weaknesses or failures. Attempt to correct flawed management policies.

Organization: AIAI

## 2. Examination of Connecticut's Public Act 490, the "Open Space" Statute, and Its Role in Conservation Archaeology.

Problems: Are the provisions of this statute being used by many towns in Litchfield County? Does the reassessment of property under 490 lead to any sort of reduction of a town's tax base? Do any 490 tracts encompass known archaeological resources?

Activities: Study of actions and ordinances related to P.A. 490 in each town in Litchfield County. Intensive study of selected towns to consider the tax question and potential archaeological conservancies.

Organizations: AIAI, various towns, Litchfield County Conservation District

Prior Study: Turick (1976)

## 3. Study of Earlier and Contemporary Patterns of Land Use in Litchfield County.

Problems: How have recent patterns of land use changed since 1950 in various towns? Have these changes contributed to or threatened archaeological preservation?

Case Study: A brief study of a 1976 map of "Land Use in Goshen" isolated evidence of several types of current and future conflicts between allowed uses and either known archaeological complexes or localities which might be archaeologically sensitive.<sup>16</sup> Such conflicts involve both historic and prehistoric sites and categories such as active agricultural lands and lands lost to urbanized uses. A series of maps between 1950 and 1980 should demonstrate the developmental history of such uses and conflicts.

Activities: Construction of series of maps, 1950-1980, which depict changes in land use and appearance of parcels of open space. Such maps would be completed for some towns selected to provide a comparative history. Use of maps to determine rates of both the destruction and preservation of archaeological resources.

Organizations: AIAI, Litchfield County Conservation District

Prior Study: 1976 Map of Goshen

Table IX. Summary of Needs for the Next Half-Decade (cont.)EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

1. Preparation of a Booklet Which Introduces the Process of Archaeological Research and the Structure of Archaeological Records to Interested Individuals, Agencies, and Organizations.

Problem: How can we inform planning commissions, land trusts, agency personnel, and individuals about the needs and focus of archaeological preservation?

Activities: Preparation of a booklet which describes archaeological research, the archaeological record, the concept of archaeological conservancies, and the need for management plans. Would also provide overviews of both federal and state preservation statutes and the rules, regulations, and procedures associated with them.

Organizations: AIAI, Land Trust Service Bureau, Housatonic Valley Association

Examples: Manuals of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, see McManamon (1977) and Talmadge et al. (1979)

2. Study of the Uses of Preservation Easements to Protect Selected Archaeological Properties.

Problems: Can preservation easements be used to further conservation archaeology? How can individuals, organizations, or agencies be persuaded to convey such easements?

Activities: Identification of threatened properties whose research potential is significant enough to warrant this sort of protective approach. Working with other organizations interested in the same parcels (yet different values) to acquire preservation easements.

Organizations: AIAI, Land Trust Service Bureau, local land trusts, Housatonic Valley Association

Prior Studies: Brenneman (1976-6), Gyrisco (1980), Tiedt (1982), Wilkins and Koontz (1982).

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS

1. Enactment of an Antiquities Act for the State of Connecticut.

Problem: Given the lack of any sort of viable permit system and the threat of fines or imprisonment, archaeological resources owned by the State of Connecticut are being destroyed through looting.

Activities: Drafting of a state antiquities law which would establish a permit system to be administered by the Connecticut Historical Commission. Also fines and imprisonment for those guilty of systematic violations.

Organizations: AIAI, other archaeologists, Connecticut Preservation Action

Examples: Antiquities laws of Maryland, Massachusetts, New York. See the overview of McGimsey (1972).

A Closing Statement

All of this places the American Indian Archaeological Institute in a rather envious yet problematical position. Much of the necessary groundwork has been laid: local land trusts, management plans, significant amounts of open space, organizations to promote conservation and preservation, a public interest in archaeology and history, and a growing movement to rewrite older town plans for development. Yet much of this available network is not being used by the Institute as a means to promote its purpose: the preservation and anthropological study of the distant and more recent pasts through information contained in archaeological, architectural, and textual records. Thus the Institute finds itself faced with a decision. We can ignore the similar interests and needs and hope that an older style of archaeological preservation will work. Or we can encompass this older style within a new perspective whose context is more local and immediate and closer to both the problems and possible solutions which the next decade will bring. Along the way this sort of movement makes anthropology and archaeology more personal since it allows people to understand how and why some past differed from this world. Out of this comparison flows a different sense of our lives and that is what anthropology is all about.

## VIII. NOTES

1. See the descriptions of similar policies and programs in Downing 1979, Finfer 1979, Gluckman and Thompson 1977, and Gold 1980.
2. As such the Institute's efforts represented a dramatic broadening and re-definition of an earlier, regional interest in preservation and planning (see the overview by Dougherty et al. 1975).
3. See the work by Bettinger 1977, Dincauze and Meyers 1976, House 1977, and King et al. 1977:145-173.
4. The volume edited by Gumerman (1971) and the work of the Southwestern Anthropological Research Group are appropriate and still representative examples.
5. These premises and needs are summarized in the first basic principle of archaeological resource management accepted as an official statement by the Society for American Archaeology in August of 1980:

*Archaeological materials and sites are unrenewable resources of significant value to our society as well as to the rest of the world, and merit affirmative protective management.*

*Such management must be based on a recognition that these resources include both above-ground structural elements and buried components of unknown diversity and dimensions; generally include any materials and sites more than fifty years of age (a vast temporal, geographic, and functional array); are associated with a depositional context that frequently is a significant natural as well as cultural historical record; often have no readily identifiable market value but rather are more valuable as an intrinsic source of intangible contextual information; and are an irreplaceable data base for research into the history of human technology, behavior, and development (Knudson 1982:165).*

6. By directing some of conservation archaeology's efforts towards the management of landscape and not specific resources, we will be able to resolve some of the sterile controversy associated with concepts such as the National Register (King and Lyneis 1978:888) and the determination of a resource's significance (Glassow 1977, Raab and Klinger 1977, Schiffer and House 1977).
7. Both of these inferences about future urbanization and patterns of open space are founded upon a 1978 map of "Land Area Classification" included in the proposed 1979 revisions to Connecticut's Conservation and Development Policies Plan (Office of Policy and Management 1978).
8. The Connecticut Land Trust Handbook (Wilkins and Koontz 1982) summarizes various aspects of the development of management plans (Sections III-24 to III-31, Section V, and Appendix K) and recognizes the significance of preserving archaeological values. It is an invaluable aid. Also see Dickinson (1981).

9. This case study is based upon a King's Mark Environmental Review Team Report (1981a) of the Still River Preserve and the recommendations for the tract's management plan developed by Weantinoge Heritage. Both of these documents are on file at the Research Department of the AIAI.
10. Figure 16 and its interpretation are based upon the published map of the Surficial Geology of Morris (Warren 1970).
11. Figure 17 and its interpretation are based upon the published map of the Surficial Geology of Roxbury (Malde 1967).
12. See the overview in Northwestern Connecticut's Iron Hills Heritage (Department of Environmental Protection 1975). This document is concerned with the restoration of particular facilities and does not recognize the significance of associated archaeological complexes or even the need for a more extensive management plan.
13. This brief overview of recent studies is based upon an "Annual Activities Report (July 1, 1981 to June 20, 1982)" prepared by the Coordinator of the King's Mark ERT, Richard M. Lynn. This report is on file in the offices of the King's Mark Resource Conservation and Development Area, Sackett Hill Road, Warren, Connecticut.
14. This summary is based upon "Sharon Natural Resources Plan, 1982", an evaluative report prepared for Sharon's Planning Committee through the efforts of the Sharon Natural Resource Task Force and the Litchfield County Conservation District. Copies of the report are available from the Litchfield County Conservation District, Litchfield, Connecticut.
15. This overview of the activities of the Housatonic Land Preservation Trust is based upon several articles published in issues of the Housatonic Current, newsletter of the Housatonic Valley Association. The issues of Fall 1981 and Fall 1982 were particularly helpful.
16. 1976 Map of Goshen, "Characteristics of Prime Agricultural Soils and Their Surrounding Land Uses." Map prepared for Goshen's Conservation Commission with the assistance of the Litchfield County Conservation District. On file at the Town Hall, Goshen, Connecticut.

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## APPENDICES

## Appendix I: Maps of Open Space for each Town in Litchfield County

During the course of this project an inventory study was undertaken to determine how much "open space" was present in each town in Litchfield County. This archival study located relevant parcels, determined their size and location as well as was allowed by the current property records, and drew each parcel on base maps drafted at a scale equivalent to U.S.G.S. 7½ minute quadrangles. These preliminary maps were then drawn a second time, on a town-by-town basis, so each of the 26 towns was depicted on a single sheet whose scale was 1:24,000. Each of the seven categories of open space was represented by a different pattern (see key) which was consistent from one town to the next.

The set of maps in this Appendix shows the shapes and locations of many of the parcels of open space in each town. The depictions are not comprehensive as some of the smaller parcels (less than 10 acres) were ignored. Further, some of the relevant land or tax records were not specific enough to allow us to locate particular tracts on the landscape (especially those allowed under Public Act 490). However the acreage of such holdings was included in various calculations used here and in Chapter V. Although the scope of the maps is not complete they are accurate enough to allow one to assess the distributions and amounts of parcels of open space. They also can be used to compare one town's prospects for archaeological preservation with others'.

Along with each town's map there is a text which summarizes the status of archaeological research and knowledge, which identifies areas of possible significance as well as localities that are threatened by development, and which evaluates that town's prospects for archaeological preservation. If any open space could be considered as an archaeological conservancy, these parcels are also discussed.

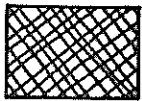
The archaeological overviews are necessarily quite general, often because of inadequate research. This lack of detailed information for towns as well as more specific tracts demonstrates again the need for preparing management plans. Such plans would help to protect a landscape's integrity as well as unknown archaeological resources.

The statements about archaeological potential are based upon files and collections housed at the AIAI as well as the results of past and present research projects. The locations of known sites are not specified so they can be protected from looting and other sorts of destructive activities. Additional information about each town's archaeological record is available from the Research Department at the AIAI.

## TYPES OF OPEN- SPACE, A KEY FOR LITCHFIELD COUNTY



State Forests and Parks.



The Nature Conservancy.



Foundations and Land Trusts.



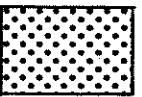
Corporate Holdings.



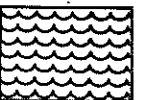
Other Large Holdings.



Water Reservoirs.



Town- owned Property.



Bodies of Water.

## BARKHAMSTED

The Town of Barkhamsted is located in the northeastern corner of Litchfield County and is bordered to the north and east by towns in Hartford County. Its shape approximates a parallelogram with its longer axis running from east to west. The West Branch of the Farmington River drains the western half of Barkhamsted as it flows in a southerly direction towards the village of New Hartford.

Archaeologists have largely ignored the town and this branch of the Farmington River so the Institute's files contain only two recorded prehistoric sites. One of these is an important rockshelter whose archaeological deposits contain interesting materials from the Transitional period, ca. 3000 B.P.

The patterns of land use in Barkhamsted have not changed dramatically since the early 1870s. While there has been some amount of industrial growth and urbanization, these processes have not disturbed large portions of the town's total area. However some of the modern development associated with the villages of Riverton and Pleasant Valley probably destroyed historic archaeological sites of the nineteenth century.

The construction of the Barkhamsted Reservoir system resulted in the flooding of the original East Branch of the Farmington River and the loss of this valley's prehistoric archaeological record. Significant complexes of historic sites also were lost including the center village of Barkhamsted P.O. depicted on an 1874 Town map in the Beers Atlas.

Of a total of 24,960 acres in the town (39.0 square miles), more than 11,500 acres (46%) are currently being maintained as open space. Most of this amount is distributed among property owned by the Metropolitan Water Company adjacent to both sides of the Barkhamsted Reservoir and three state forests. Two local land trusts hold small parcels in the northeastern and southeastern corners of the town.

More than 1000 additional acres of land are being preserved as open space under the provisions of Connecticut's Public Act 490. These parcels range in size between 100 and 200 acres, are usually classified as forest land, and could not be mapped because of inadequate data. If these parcels were included in the calculation of total area, more than 50% of the Town could be considered as open space.

Given the large amount of land being maintained as open space, Barkhamsted's archaeological resources will probably be well protected through the 1980s. Important prehistoric archaeological complexes exist within the People's State Forest including known sites from the locality of Ragged Mountain. The American Legion State Forest exhibits similar potential particularly near the valley floor of the Farmington River. Numerous historic archaeological resources are situated on the larger protected tracts and include concentrations in the southern end of Tunxis State Forest, in the southeastern section of the Reservoir, and along the northwestern section of the Reservoir.

Institute Collections: 76-1-535 - Isolated Find  
79-6-5 - Isolated Find  
79-27-58 - Recorded Site

# BARKHAMSTEAD



## BETHLEHEM

The Town of Bethlehem is located in the south central section of Litchfield County and is predominantly an upland town drained by small tributaries of the Nonewaug and Pomperaug Rivers. Its shape approximates a square and the town's major topographical forms run along north-south axes.

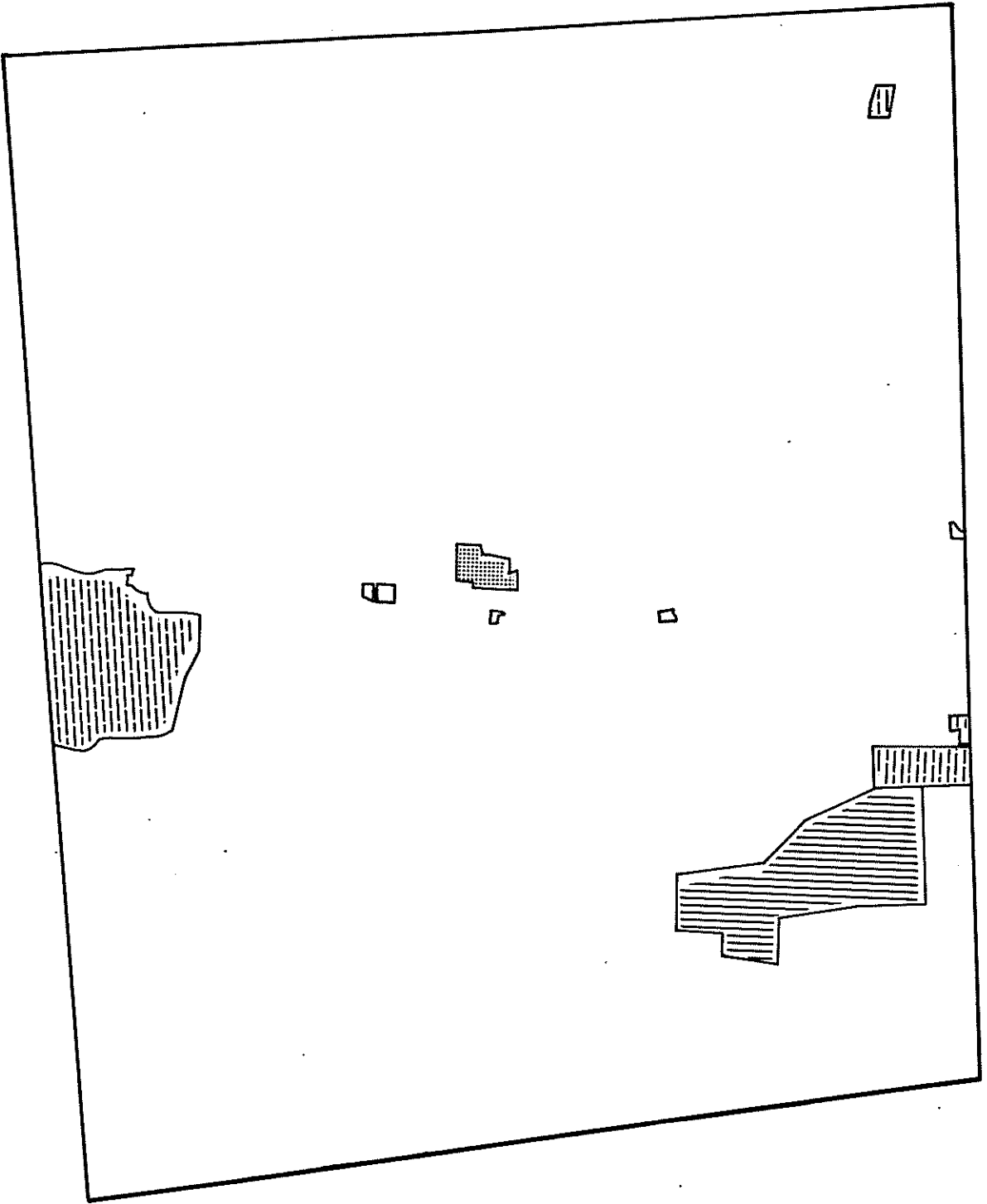
Although most of the land in Bethlehem has been cultivated at some time or other since 1800, the area is an archaeological "unknown." Two sites have been reported and together with isolated surface finds they indicate that the prehistoric archaeological record extends from the Early Archaic period (ca. 8000 B.P.) through Woodland times (ca. 1000 B.P.).

During the second half of the nineteenth century the town's settlement pattern included three nucleated settlements, the center village of Bethlehem P.O. and two small mill villages within one mile of this center village. Each of these settlements continues to exist on the contemporary landscape and none have suffered because of inadequate management, the construction of new facilities, or the improvement of old ones.

During the past decade new residential construction has been initiated in some sections of the town including most of Route 61 opposite the Fairgrounds. If this trend continues into the 1980s, Bethlehem's archaeological records will largely be destroyed since the town contains few parcels of committed open space. Of a total of 12,608 acres only about 460 (less than 4%) can be considered as belonging to this category. More than half of this amount is owned by the Litchfield Water Company and is associated with a reservoir in the northeastern section of Bethlehem. Smaller tracts include several owned by the town and 1.5 acres managed by Weantinoge Heritage.

<u>Institute Collections:</u>	76-1-326 - Isolated Find
	76-1-557 - Isolated Find
	81-49 - Recorded Site
	82-8 - Unrecorded Site

# BETHLEHEM



## BRIDGEWATER

The Town of Bridgewater is situated in the southwestern corner of Litchfield County and is predominantly an upland town which has been dissected by smaller and larger order tributaries of the Housatonic and Shepaug Rivers. It has an irregular shape whose longer dimension runs roughly from north to south. The town's eastern edge borders on the Housatonic River and Lake Lillinonah while the Shepaug and the Lake are located along its southeastern corner.

Although little systematic, professional work has been undertaken in Bridgewater, the Institute's files contain evidence of at least six known prehistoric sites, only one of which has been recorded. The associated materials suggest that the town's archaeological record ranges from 6000 - 2000 B.P. and includes a variety of settlement types.

Most of the landscape has not been altered significantly since the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Lake Lillinonah is the only exception as this impoundment flooded the original valley floor of the Housatonic River, covering numerous prehistoric sites as well as the historic settlement of Southville.

Over the last decade there has been an increase in residential construction in the town which, if it continues, could disturb both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. However more than 2700 acres of land in Bridgewater is currently being maintained as open space; this figure represents about 26% of the total area. Of this amount almost three-fourths is distributed between Northeast Utilities and the Sunny Valley Foundation. Local land trusts hold smaller parcels as does the Town of New Milford.

The holdings of the Sunny Valley Foundation are especially important since their tracts are upland knolls and may contain evidence of the prehistoric use of such settings. A detailed archaeological reconnaissance of these properties is an urgent need.

<u>Institute Collections:</u>	76-1-543	- Isolated Find
	81-18-1	- Recorded Site
	79-22-1,4	- Unrecorded Sites
	78-12-8,11	- Unrecorded Sites



# BRIDGEWATER



## CANAAN

The Town of Canaan is located in the northwestern section of Litchfield County and is drained by a series of large and small rivers and brooks, all of which are tributaries of the Housatonic River. The River itself forms the western border of the town while Canaan Mountain helps to define its northern and eastern limits.

Archaeological studies of portions of the town were conducted by field crews from the AIAI during the summers of 1978, 1979, and 1982. Our work was focused upon the Housatonic River and its terrace system for the two earlier seasons and located seven prehistoric sites. In 1982 the Research Department began a long-term, intensive study of the environmental and archaeological history of Robbins Swamp, an extensive wetland situated in the west central section of Canaan. These studies discovered two dozen additional sites, most of which are prehistoric. All of this evidence suggests that the archaeological record of the town is an extensive and well-preserved one, ranging in age between 8000 and 1000 B.P.

To date Canaan has experienced little or no significant growth in either its residential stock or commercial/industrial base. Even if such development were initiated during the next half-decade, many of the town's archaeological resources would be protected. Of a total of 21,376 acres in Canaan, about 40% are managed as open space in parcels which vary between less than 10 and almost 600 acres in size.

Most of the preserved 8750 acres are owned by three agencies or institutions: the State of Connecticut (Housatonic State Forest and portions of Robbins Swamp), the Litchfield Water Company (Wangum Lake Reservoir), and the Hollenbeck Fish and Game Club. In addition Northeast Utilities owns tracts along the Housatonic River which are known to contain prehistoric sites.

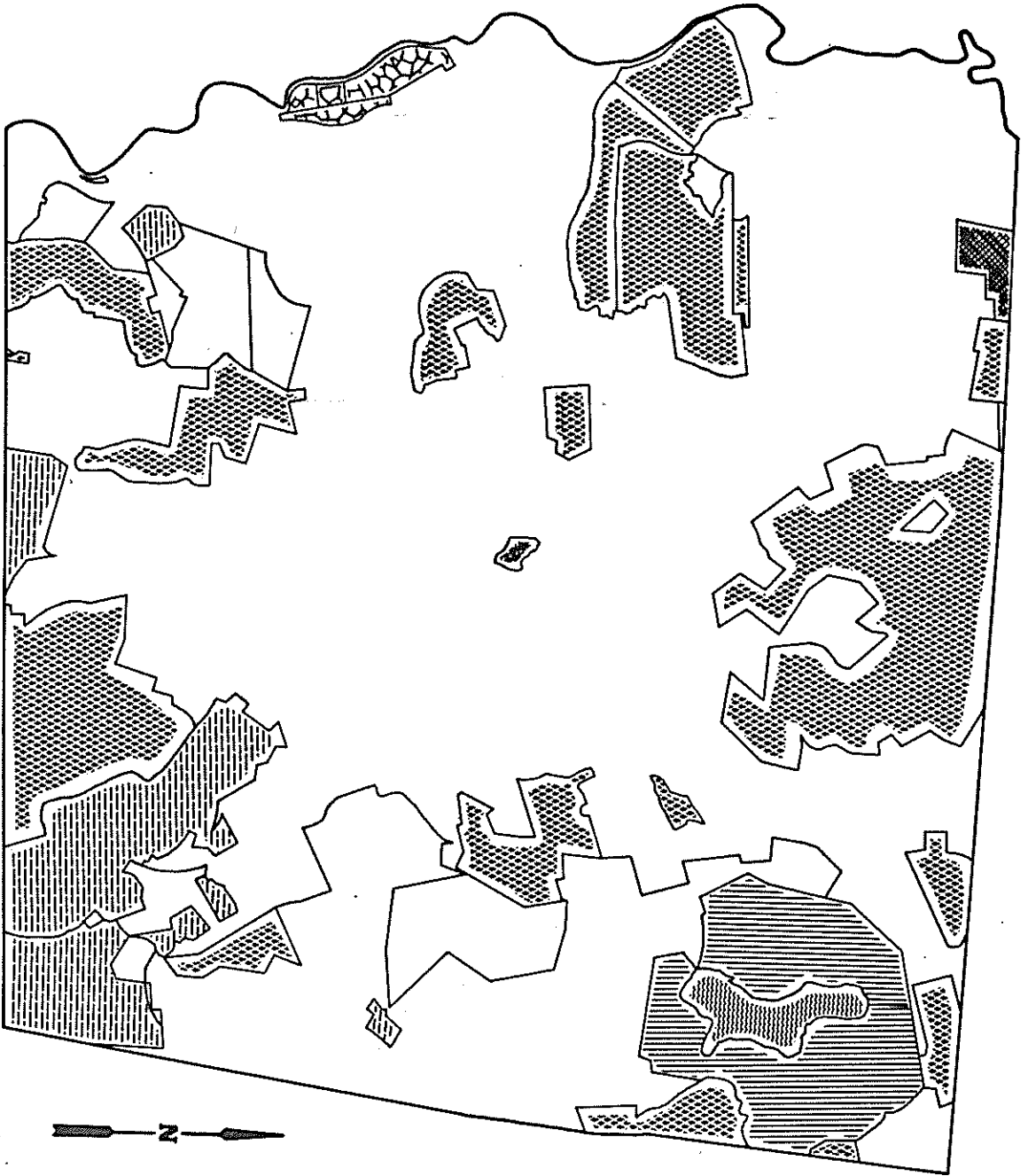
Some of the other parcels of open space are also potential conservancies including the tract owned by the Hollenbeck Fish and Game Club along the Hollenbeck River. This parcel of more than 900 acres contains an important historic archaeological settlement of the nineteenth century.

Many of the prehistoric archaeological resources associated with the basin of Robbins Swamp are owned by individuals. The land is being used primarily for pasture or corn crops and these sites will not be threatened in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless easements might be sought from owners to protect the most significant prehistoric resources.

<u>Institute Collections</u> *	76-1-551	- Isolated Find
	78-2-5,10,14,15,16,35	- Recorded Sites
	79-2-32	- Recorded Site
	81-9-1	- Isolated Finds

\*Date from 1982 is not included.

# CANAAN



## COLEBROOK

The Town of Colebrook is situated in the northeastern corner of Litchfield County just south of the Massachusetts line. Many of its tributaries flow into Sandy Brook, itself a tributary of the West Branch of the Farmington River. Its shape approximates a parallelogram with a slightly longer axis running from east to west.

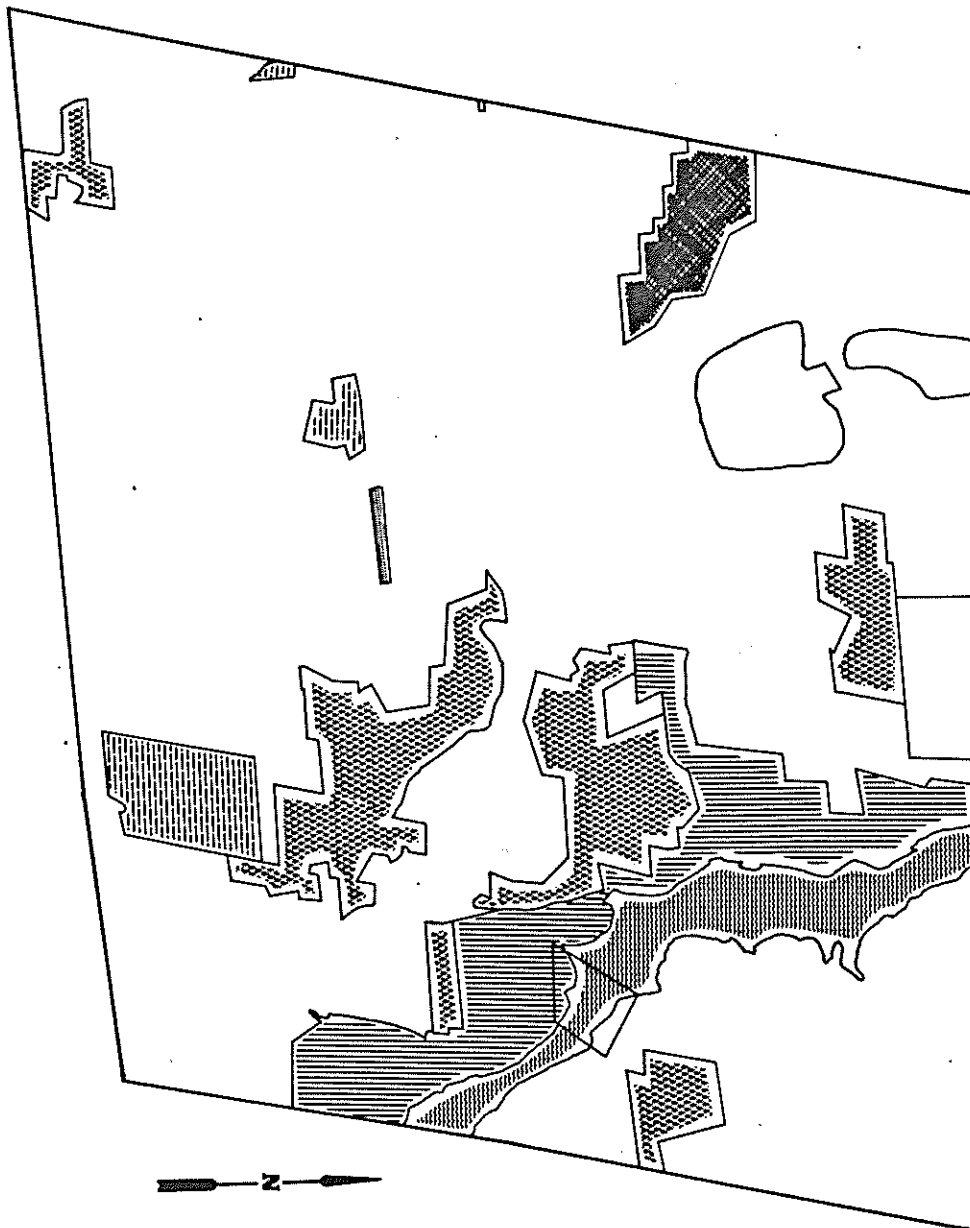
Most of the town consists of a series of old and stable rolling surfaces (knolls) separated by narrow, steep-gradient brooks. Originally the West Branch of the Farmington traversed the northeastern corner of the town, flowing south towards Barkhamsted. This valley is now flooded beneath the Colebrook and Goodwin Reservoirs as are a number of historic sites once associated with the settlement of Colebrook River. These reservoirs cover as well the original Holocene terrace system of this section of the West Branch of the Farmington and its associated prehistoric resources.

With the exception of some brief surveys in 1982, Colebrook is an archaeological unknown. The Institute's files contain one recorded prehistoric site east of the Reservoir whose age is problematical. The landscape does exhibit some interesting patterns, knolls of varying shapes and sizes surrounding wetlands, which were probably used as early as 6000 B.P.

Except for some residential construction adjacent to the town's nucleated settlements, little of the land has been disturbed since the late nineteenth century. Prospects for future preservation are good since more than one-third of the total acreage is being maintained as open space. Two landowners, the Metropolitan Water District and the State of Connecticut, own about 5700 acres of a total of 7210 acres. These holdings are concentrated in the eastern half of Colebrook and contain individual sites and groups of historic archaeological resources. Portions of the Algonquin State Forest are of particular interest and should be surveyed.

Institute Collections: None

# COLEBROOK



## CORNWALL

The Town of Cornwall is situated in the northwestern section of Litchfield County south of Canaan. Most of its small tributaries flow towards the west and empty into larger streams such as Furnace Brook or Mill Brook or into the Housatonic River itself. The town's longer dimension runs from north to south as do most of its major landforms. The Housatonic River forms the western border of Cornwall.

Archaeological studies of portions of Cornwall were conducted by field crews from the AIAI during the summer of 1978 and the spring of 1982. The earlier work was focused upon the Housatonic River's corridor and located seven sites, four of which included prehistoric components of varying ages. Historic materials were recovered on each of these four and from three additional sites; most of these deposits were associated with nineteenth century occupation.

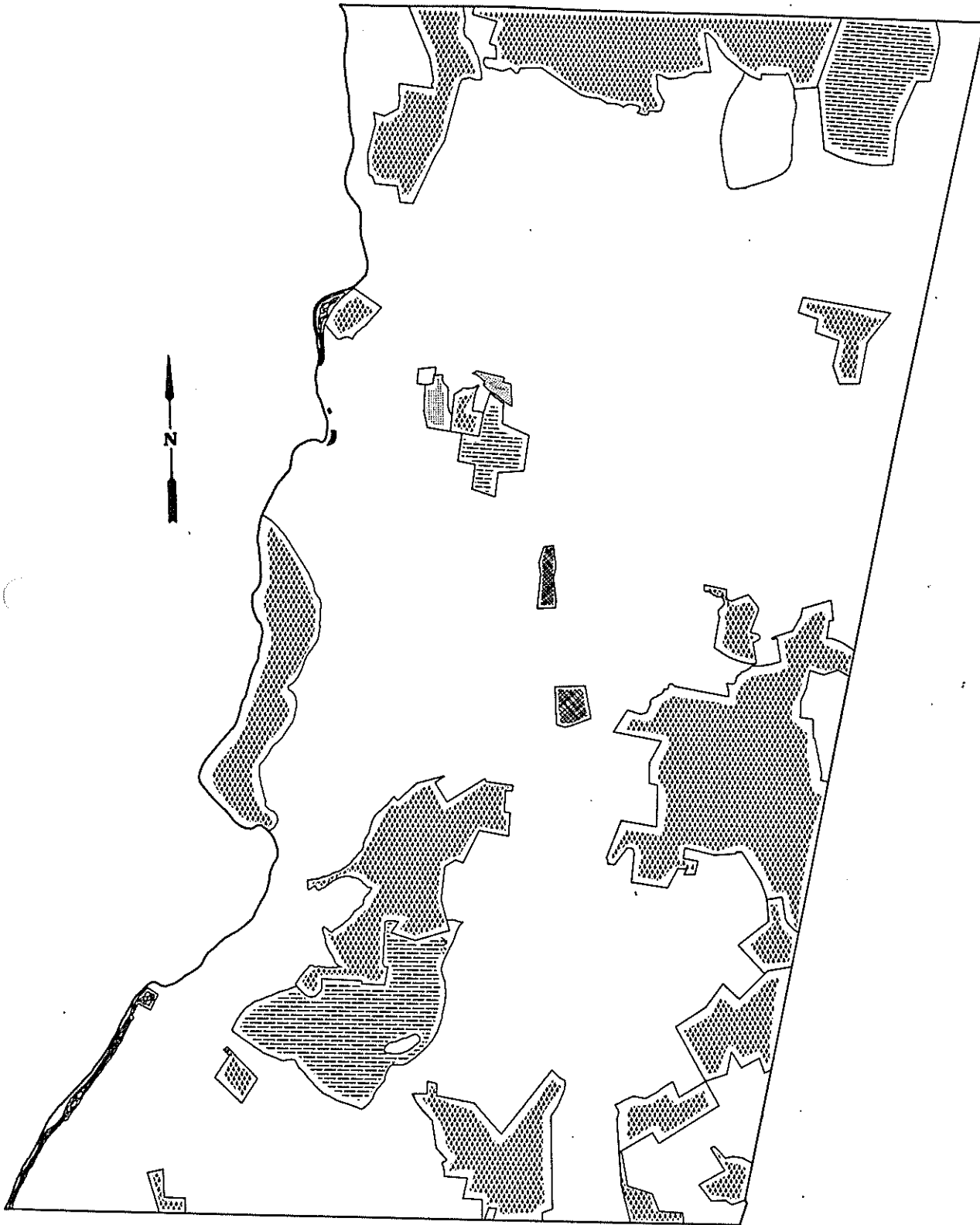
While extensive surveys have not been undertaken, this preliminary data indicates that the prehistoric archaeological record of Cornwall is an extensive one ranging in age between 6000 and 3000 B.P. Brief studies of mid-to-late nineteenth century maps also suggest that the historic use of the town's landscape was both extensive and intensive and is well represented by intact archaeological sites.

Recent development has been relatively rare in Cornwall and primarily residential in scope. The prospects for future preservation are good since more than 25% of the total acreage is being maintained as open space. Of a total of more than 7900 acres, almost 6000 are owned by the State of Connecticut including parts of the Housatonic State Forest, the Mohawk State Forest, Coltsfoot Mountain, and the Wyantenock State Forest.

Many of these forest tracts contain historic archaeological sites which range in age between 1750 and 1900 A.D. Of particular importance is the complex of six sites associated with the Cornwall Bridge Iron Company, situated within the Housatonic State Forest along Furnace Brook. The State also owns several tracts of landscape characterized by a rolling topography interspaced with poorly drained wetlands or bogs. These localities (Music Mountain, Spruce Swamp, and Black Spruce Bog, for example) could contain significant prehistoric sites from the Early Holocene (ca. 8000 B.P.), reflective of adaptation to early postglacial environments.

Institute Collections: 76-1-759 - Isolated Find  
78-2-33,34,56,57,64 - Recorded Sites

# CORNWALL



## GOSHEN

The Town of Goshen is located in the northwestern section of Litchfield County, north of Litchfield and east of Cornwall. It is primarily an upland town dissected by small brooks or the upper reaches of rivers. Some of the town's landscape belongs to the Housatonic River's drainage basin while the north-eastern corner is associated with the Naugatuck River system.

The prehistoric archaeology of Goshen is almost unknown; several collections are extant including one at the Goshen Historical Society. The Institute's files contain three recorded sites, only one of which has been located by recent survey. This lack of information represents inadequate research and is not a proper evaluation of the town's prehistoric potential.

In 1979 and 1980 field crews from the AIAI investigated the historic archaeological record of sections of Goshen, primarily the northeastern quadrant. These studies were part of a continuing research project organized to understand the patterns and processes of the town's historic development. During these two years, 75 historic sites were recorded, including farmsteads, house sites, a variety of mills, and several manufactories of the nineteenth century. Most of these resources are located on land being preserved as open space by a variety of agencies and institutions.

Between 1970 and 1980 Goshen became one of the fastest growing towns in Connecticut. Most of this development was residential and uniformly scattered across the landscape except for higher densities around Tyler and Woodbridge Lakes. This pattern of growth is expected to continue so those sites currently protected within open space will become even more significant.

Of a total of 29,184 acres, more than 25% is being maintained as open space, primarily by the State of Connecticut (portions of the Mohawk State Forest) and the Torrington Water Company (northeastern section of town). This latter corporation's holdings are especially critical because numerous historic archaeological deposits are located within their boundaries. As Goshen continues to grow rapidly, an intensive survey of its prehistoric archaeological record would appear to be a priority for the near future.

Institute Collections: 76-1-589 - Isolated Find  
79-2-9-15,42-44 - Recorded Historic Sites



# GOSHEN



## HARWINTON

The Town of Harwinton is located along the eastern edge of Litchfield County between Plymouth and New Hartford. Except for the town's western border, which is defined by the Naugatuck River, most of Harwinton's landscape consists of irregularly-dissected knolls and ridges which trend from north to south. Leadmine and Rock Brooks are the only major water courses which drain these uplands.

During the mid-to-late 1950s archaeological surveys of Harwinton's stretch of the Naugatuck River identified several prehistoric sites, all of which have since been destroyed. In fact most of this river's original terrace system has been disturbed by gravel operations, a flood control project, and the construction of Route 8. The archaeological record which remains intact in Harwinton is largely situated on the older, rolling upland landscape.

Most of this area has not been developed extensively over the past two decades. In fact the configuration of land use today is quite similar to that depicted on the 1874 Beers' Atlas map. The only exception to this pattern exists in the northwestern section of Harwinton, between Routes 118 and 4. Here extensive residential construction began by the late 1960s, in proximity to Torrington. If this growth continues to the south the town's prehistoric resource base will begin to disappear.

Some of the more significant archaeological landscapes in Harwinton are situated south of Route 118 and are being protected as large parcels of open space. The Bristol Water Company and the State of Connecticut own about 4400 acres, between 20% and 25% of the total acreage in town. The State's parcel - the recently purchased Valley View Farm - is particularly significant since it is known to contain historic archaeological sites as well as prehistoric deposits. Intensive archaeological surveys of this tract are needed.

Institute Collections: 79-22-25 - Isolated Find



## KENT

The Town of Kent is situated in the northwestern section of Litchfield County along both banks of the Housatonic River. It shares a border with New York State as well as the Town of Sherman in Fairfield County. Its topography is less rugged and less discontinuous than that of Cornwall and some gently sloping surfaces and extensive lakes and wetlands continue to exist in the uplands.

Much of the landscape in Kent has remained unaltered, even along the Housatonic River, whose Holocene terrace system and associated archaeological materials are intact. The river valley here has not been subjected to extensive gravel mining as it has been further to the south in Sherman and New Milford.

During 1978 and 1979 field crews from the AIAI studied the archaeological record of the town along the Housatonic River corridor. Ten sites were discovered, most of which did not have prehistoric components. However other surveys have recorded prehistoric sites, especially around South Kent and the Spectacle Ponds. This evidence, together with unverified reports, indicates that the prehistoric archaeological record is extensive and that concentrations of sites do exist in the town's southeastern corner and along sections of the Housatonic River. Most of the materials range in age between 6000 and 1000 B.P.

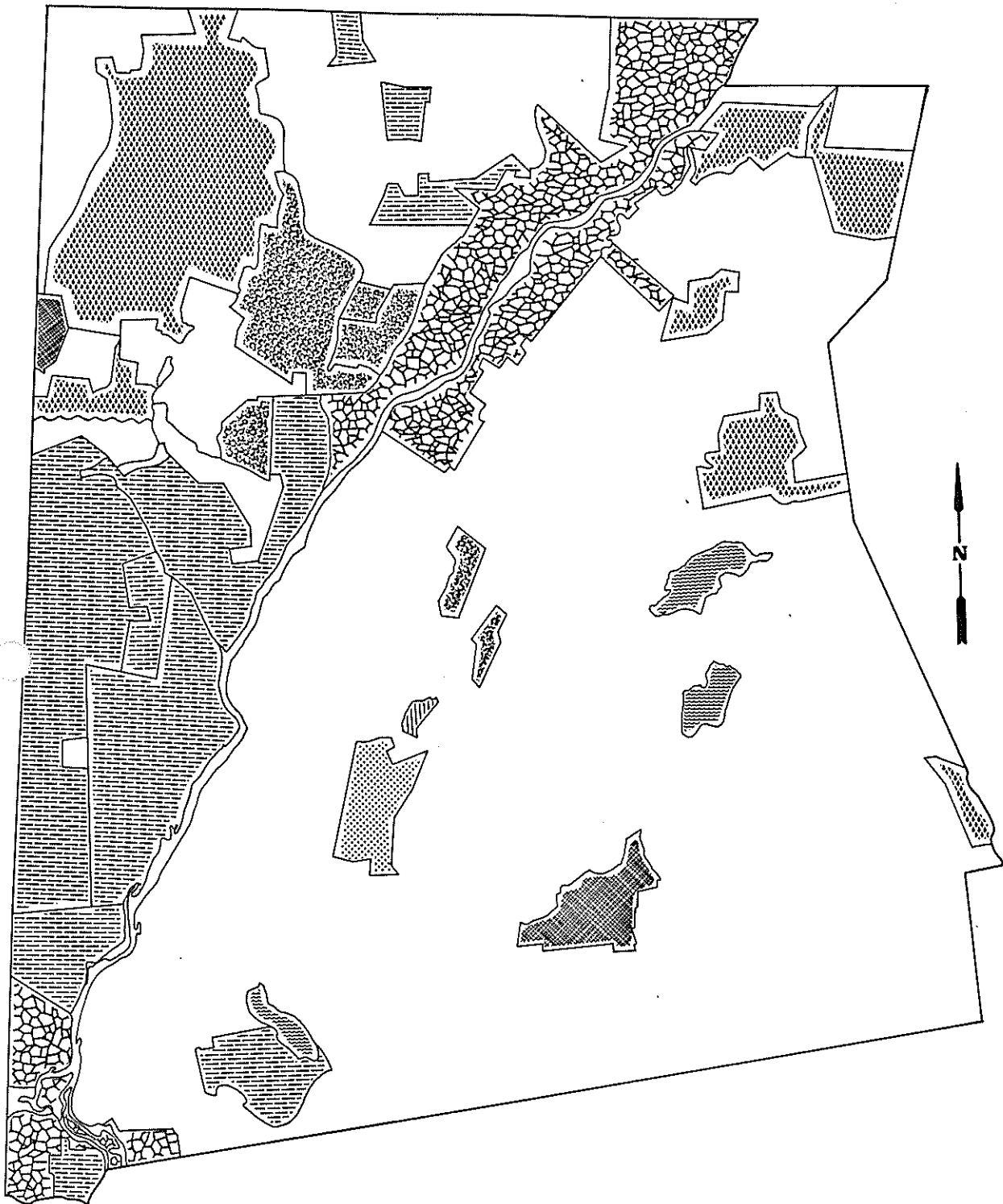
Kent's historic archaeological record is also extensive and intensive and includes well-preserved, small settlements from the nineteenth century. Some of these resources could be lost over the next decade if the town begins to experience an increase in residential construction as well as in the appearance of light industry. However the future prospects for archaeological preservation are good since about one-third of Kent currently is being maintained as open space.

Of a total of 10,670 acres of open space, Stanley Works and the State of Connecticut control almost 5100 acres, a bit less than 50%. Three land trusts including the Nature Conservancy own about 1350 acres while two private schools manage properties which total more than 1700 acres. Most of the contemporary open space is situated along the Housatonic River and those sections of Kent beyond the river's west bank.

Potential archaeological conservancies include Northeast Utilities' holdings near Bulls Bridge, Macedonia Brook State Park, the Stanley Works' tracts along the Housatonic, and property owned by the Pond Mountain Trust on Fuller Mountain.

<u>Institute Collections:</u>	78-2-40,44,65-67	- Recorded Sites
	78-11-9, 78-12-20	- Isolated Finds
	79-2-26	- Recorded Site
	79-22-19	- Unrecorded Site
	81-26-16,33,35	- Unrecorded Sites

# KENT



## LITCHFIELD

The Town of Litchfield is located centrally in Litchfield County, between the industrialized and urbanized corridors in Torrington and Thomaston. Being one of the largest towns in the county, its landscape is diversified and includes bedrock ridges, extensive wetlands, rivers and streams with Holocene terraces, and glacial landforms such as elongated knolls or drumlins. The eastern one-third of the town belongs to the Naugatuck River's drainage system. The Bantam River, Butternut Brook, the Marshepaug River, and the East Branch of the Shepaug River flow through the other sections and are tributaries of the main stem of the Shepaug River.

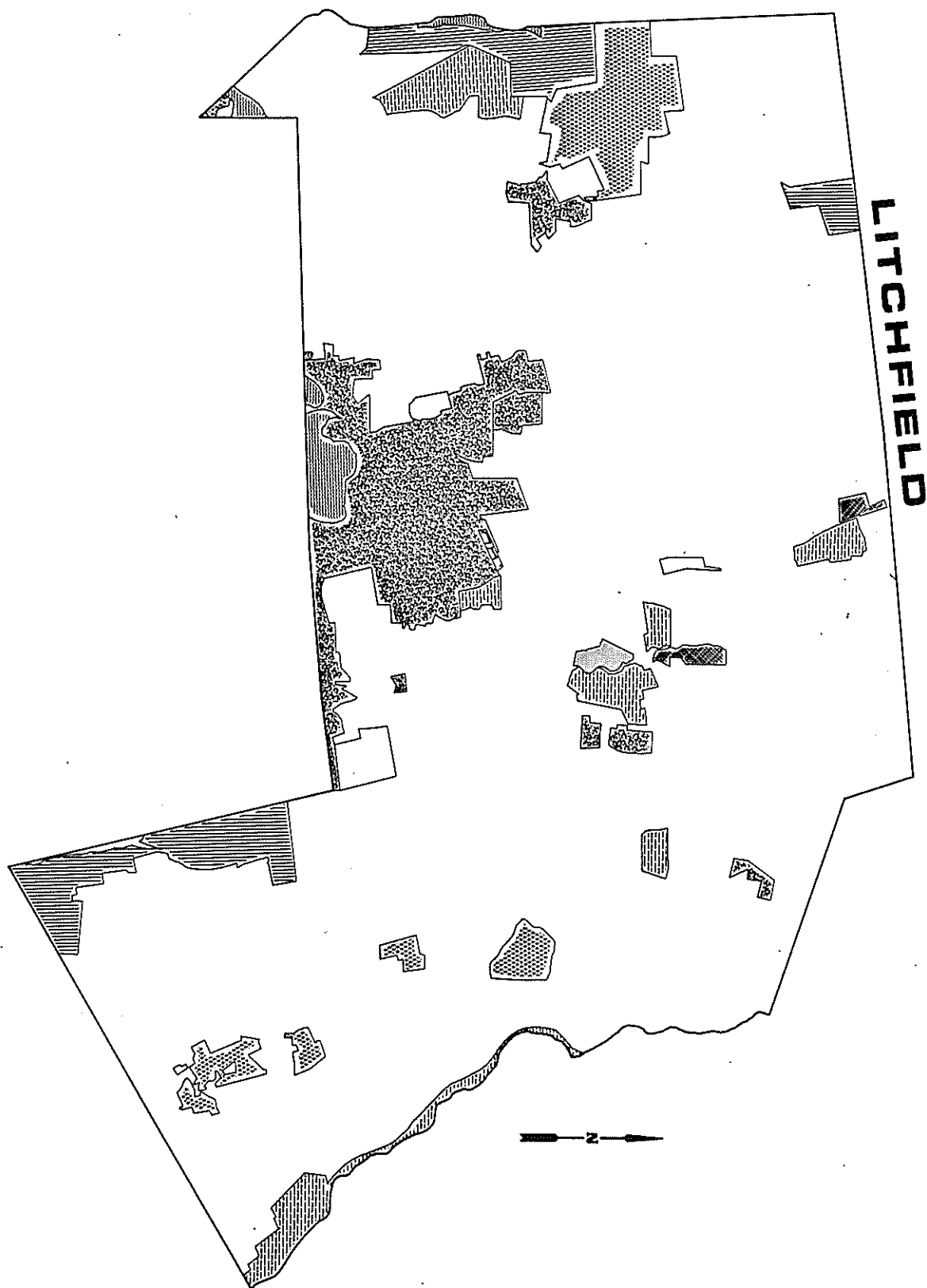
Archaeological knowledge of the town is quite extensive and includes a series of private collections, some of which are now at the Institute, as well as data recovered by field crews from the Institute during 1977, 1979, and 1981. Ten prehistoric sites have been recorded but this represents only a fraction of the town's archaeological resources. For example many of the known sites around Bantam Lake are represented by surface finds and more extensive collections, yet they have never been recorded or studied.

Other significant localities or regions used by prehistoric populations include the drainage system of Spruce Brook in East Litchfield and Butternut Brook north of Bantam Lake. All this evidence demonstrates that the prehistoric archaeological record of the town is extensive and intensive and is represented by materials which range in age between 8000 and 2000 B.P. Several of the known sites from Spruce Brook and Bantam Lake are associated with the Transitional period (ca. 3000 B.P.) and include important steatite quarry sites and more permanent settlements.

The archaeological resources of the Naugatuck River have suffered extensive disturbance from highway construction, gravel operations, and industrialization. Some portions of the immediate shores of Bantam Lake have also been disturbed, primarily through residential construction. For instance the archaeological resources once present on Deer Island are all but lost as is an important site on the north shore of the lake.

Future prospects for archaeological preservation are good since about 20% of the town's acreage is being maintained as open space. Of particular importance are the holdings associated with the Bantam River, which is still largely undisturbed, the Marshepaug Forest Inc. around Blue Swamp near Milton, the site of the Northfield Knife Factory in Humaston Brook State Park, and several individual land trusts in the western section of town. The White Memorial Foundation's parcels are concentrated around the drainage system and wetlands north of Bantam Lake and probably include an extensive set of prehistoric archaeological resources. The Foundation's holdings have never been adequately surveyed and this is a critical need if these lands are to be used for more intensive activities.

<u>Institute Collections:</u>	76-1-578	- Isolated Find
	78-8-1, 79-1-n	- Isolated Finds
	79-1-37	- Unrecorded Site
	79-2-38-41	- Recorded Sites
	79-6-n	- Isolated Finds



## MORRIS

The Town of Morris is one of the smaller towns in Litchfield County and is located in its central section. The western two-thirds of Morris is drained by tributaries of Bantam Lake and the Bantam River. The eastern third, east of Route 63, belongs to the drainage basin of the Naugatuck River. The landscape of the town consists primarily of a series of small elongated knolls whose major axes run from north to south. Between these knolls small wetlands continue to exist, some of which are associated with the complex hydrological system of Bantam Lake.

Two previously recorded, prehistoric sites are known from Morris; this does not include several important localities associated with the near shores of Bantam Lake. The deposits recovered from these sites suggest that the pre-history of the town ranges in age, at a minimum, between 6000 and 2000 B.P. More recent archaeological activity, undertaken by the AIAI in 1979, was focused upon the Bantam River and recorded 15 sites, 5 of which include prehistoric components. An additional 4 historic archaeological resources were identified by a survey crew in 1982.

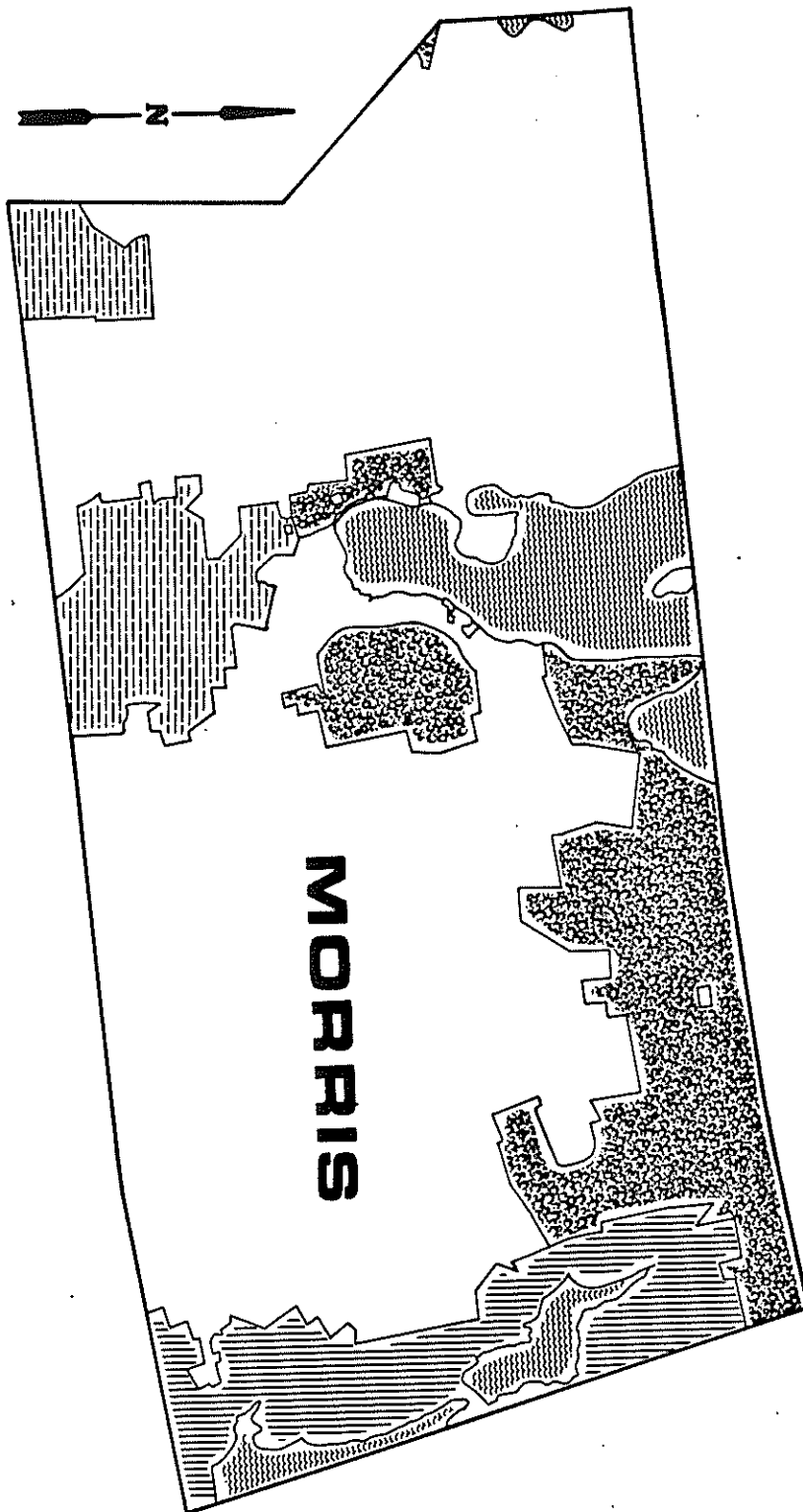
Much of the landscape in Morris looks as it did during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. One water reservoir system, owned by the City of Waterbury, has been constructed and flooded a small valley. Some prehistoric sites must have been lost but their research potential probably was minimal.

Future prospects for archaeological preservation in the town are good. More than 25% of Morris's total acreage is being maintained as open space. Two agencies, the City of Waterbury and the White Memorial Foundation, own about 75% of 3120 acres of open space. Smaller parcels are managed by Columbia University and the State of Connecticut.

Perhaps the most important tracts which could be considered as archaeological conservancies are those owned by the White Memorial Foundation of Litchfield. Some of their property is associated with Early Holocene (ca. 9000 B.P.) ponds and bogs which might have been used by prehistoric populations. Similarly the tracts adjacent to the southern end and eastern sides of Bantam Lake are known to be archaeologically sensitive and could include some of the few undisturbed prehistoric resources which remain in this locality.

<u>Institute Collections:</u>	78-15-1	- Isolated Find
	79-2-33-37	- Recorded Sites
	81-7-2	- Recorded Site





## NEW HARTFORD

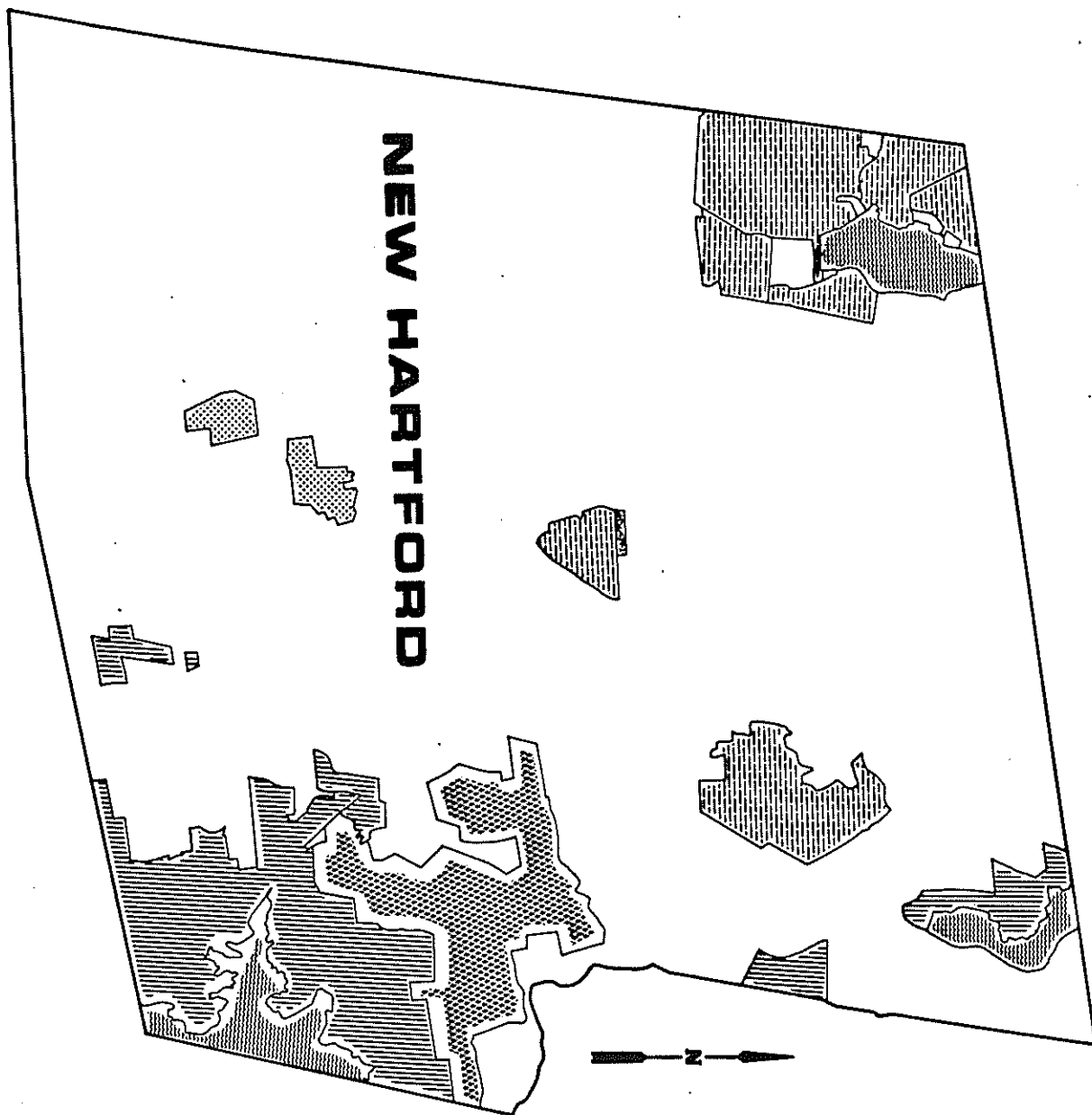
The Town of New Hartford is situated along the eastern edge of Litchfield County, east of Torrington. Its shape approximates an irregular parallelogram whose eastern edge is partially defined by the Nepaug Reservoir and the West Branch of the Farmington River. A series of small tributaries drain the irregular uplands and include the Nepaug River, Nepaug and Torrington Brooks, and Beckwith Brook.

Archaeologists have largely ignored the town and this branch of the Farmington River so the Institute's files contain only two recorded prehistoric sites. However these resources, and those represented by isolated artifacts in the Institute's collections, suggest that New Hartford's prehistoric record includes at least a dozen sites, all associated with the Transitional period, ca. 3000 B.P. Some of these resources are steatite quarry sites where stone bowls were manufactured and are similar to archaeological deposits in Harwinton and Barkhamsted.

The patterns of land use in New Hartford have not changed dramatically since the early 1870s. While there has been some amount of urbanization and strip mining, these processes have not disturbed large portions of the town's total area. Some of the modern development along the Farmington River and the Route 44 corridor has destroyed intact Holocene terraces and their prehistoric resources as well as historic sites of the nineteenth century. Likewise the construction of the Compensating Reservoir and the Nepaug Reservoir flooded parts of the town's landscape and historic sites depicted on the 1874 map in the Beers Atlas.

A recent land use and zoning map indicates that residential development has begun in the northwestern section of town and may soon be duplicated in the areas to the south adjacent to Torrington. While almost 25% of the town is being maintained as open space, most of these tracts are concentrated in the southeastern and northwestern corners. Much of the southwestern quarter of the town is available for development, is not protected by current open space, and is probably archaeologically sensitive. The area known as Cotton Hill is of particular significance and needs to be surveyed intensively. The Nepaug State Forest has never been adequately studied although it is known to contain prehistoric sites of the Transitional period.

Institute Collections: 76-1-429,447,668 - Isolated Finds  
76-1-446,555,762,763 - Unrecorded Sites



## NEW MILFORD

The Town of New Milford is situated in the southwestern corner of Litchfield County and is bordered in part by three towns in northern Fairfield County. It is one of the largest towns and is drained by a complicated series of tributaries, all of which are associated with the Housatonic River's drainage system. Some of New Milford's landscape consists of well-developed (yet extensively disturbed) terrace systems which have formed along the Housatonic and Still Rivers as well as the branches and tributaries of the Aspetuck River. These valleys have dissected and help to separate a rolling upland landscape which has been stable since 13,000 B.P.

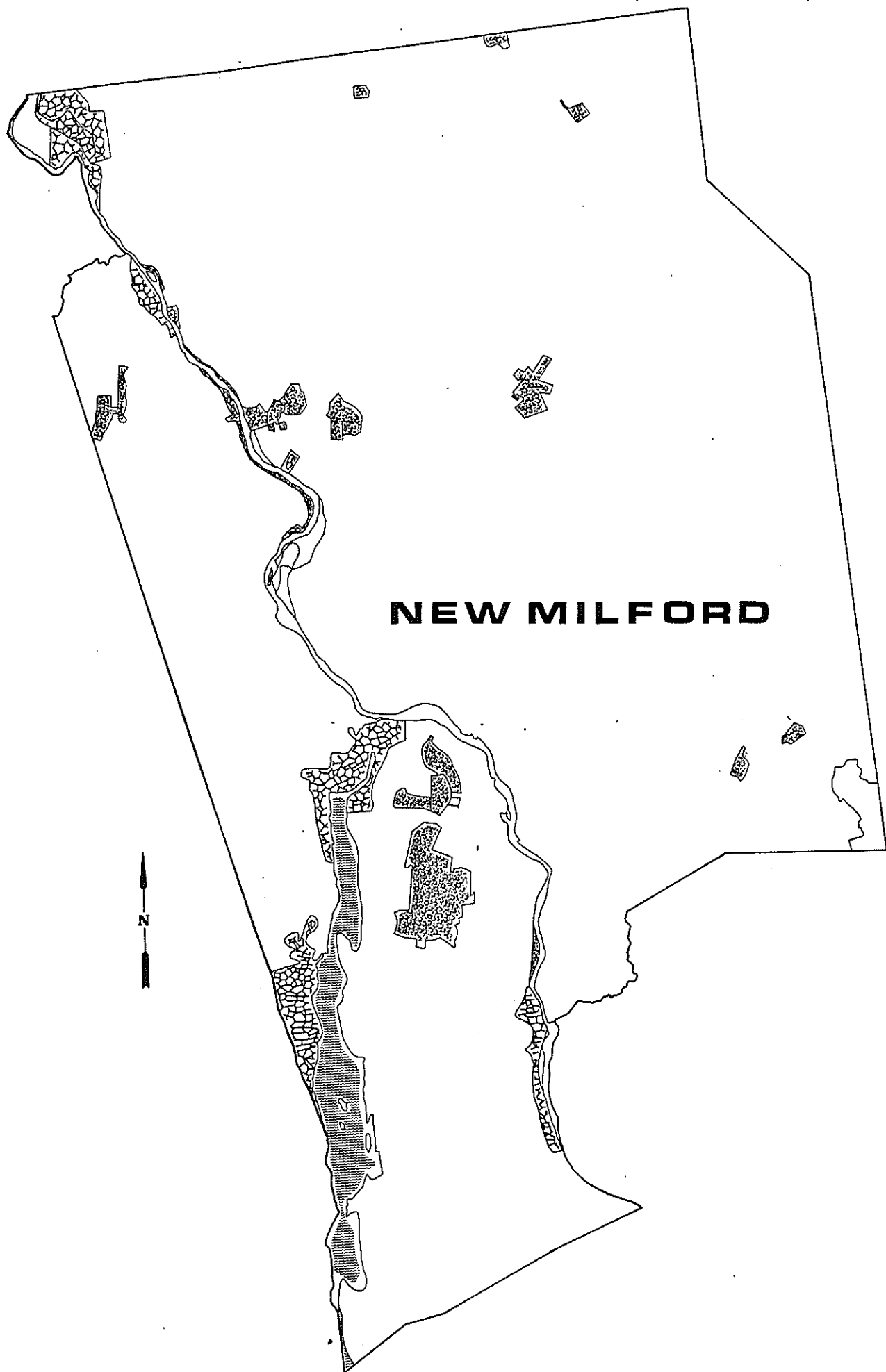
The prehistoric archaeological record in New Milford is well known through the activities of pothunters, knowledgeable avocational archaeologists, and studies conducted by the AIAI between 1978 and 1981. More than 24 prehistoric sites have been recorded and our collections suggest that this number represents less than 10% of what once existed. Sadly most of this impressive archaeological record has been destroyed; much of this loss probably postdates 1960.

Early in the twentieth century the construction of Candlewood Lake flooded the valley of the Rocky River and covered numerous prehistoric and historic sites including settlements whose ages ranged between 10,000 and 7000 B.P. This history of destruction has continued until today and has been implemented through extensive gravel operations, particularly along Route 7 and the kames of the Housatonic, as well as residential and industrial construction. Future prospects are poor as growth is expected to continue, especially as "spill-over" from Danbury.

Currently less than 5% of the town's 41,216 acres is being preserved as open space. Involved agencies and institutions include the Sunny Valley Foundation, Northeast Utilities, the State of Connecticut, and Weantinoge Heritage, a local and active land trust.

Although the total amount of open space is small, many of the tracts are known to be archaeologically sensitive and should be managed as conservancies. The holdings of Northeast Utilities along the Housatonic and those of the Sunny Valley Foundation are especially significant. Weantinoge Heritage should consider acquiring land or easements in upland areas to protect important concentrations of both prehistoric and historic sites. Some of these complexes are now owned by individuals and could be threatened by future demands for land and housing. The Housatonic Valley Association's new program in acquiring easements should also prove useful in helping to protect those resources which have managed to survive. Archaeological surveys are needed along the upper reaches of the Aspetuck River as well as in Upper and Lower Merryall.

Institute Collections: 76-1-n - Total of 43 Isolated Finds  
78-2-36-39,55 - Recorded Sites  
79-2-27-30 - Recorded Sites  
Pawloski collection from more than 36 sites,  
many of which are unrecorded.



## NORFOLK

The Town of Norfolk is located in the northwestern corner of Litchfield County, just south of the Massachusetts border. Its landscape consists of a series of bedrock knobs and glacially-scoured hills interspaced with small wetlands and narrow, high-gradient tributaries. With the exception of limited sections of the Blackberry River and Spaulding Brook, most of Norfolk's landscape has been stable since 13,000 B.P. Consequently the town's archaeological record will be highly visible and will not be sealed beneath flood deposits.

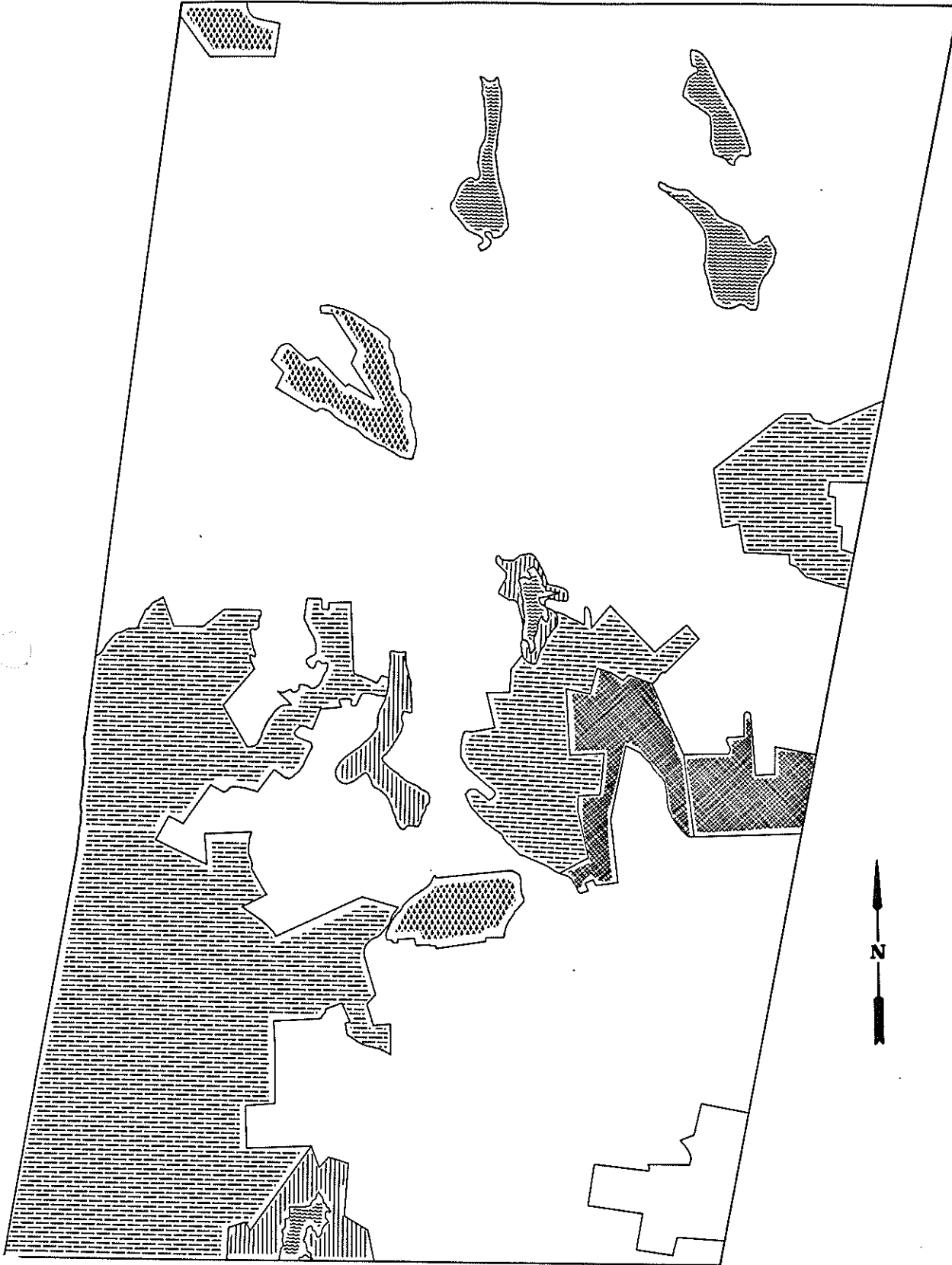
Norfolk is an archaeological unknown and the Institute's files do not contain any recorded prehistoric sites. However we suspect that the town's archaeological record might be comparable to that of Canaan and should include numerous resources, especially in proximity to the wetlands and bogs which cover the landscape. Many of these features first appeared during the Early Holocene (9000 B.P.) and continued to exist in varying forms over the subsequent millenia. Studies of similar, larger wetlands elsewhere in Litchfield County suggest that prehistoric populations often camped on their edges.

Given the extant patterns of land use in Norfolk, these unknown prehistoric archaeological resources should continue to survive intact through this decade. Of a total of 29,888 acres in town, more than 7750 (26%) are being managed as open space. This figure is a low estimate since it does not include hundreds of acres which are now maintained as forest under Connecticut's Public Act 490. Much of this land is not well mapped and consequently does not appear on our depiction of open space.

Of the 7750 acres, more than 67% is maintained by two individuals. In addition the State of Connecticut, the Nature Conservancy, and the Torrington Water Company control additional large parcels. Much of the open space is located in the southern half of Norfolk and includes localities with wetlands and bogs. However even more interesting sections can be found in the town's northeastern corner but these do not seem to be protected from future development. Archaeological explorations of these landforms are needed.

Institute Collections: None

# NORFOLK



## NORTH CANAAN

The Town of North Canaan is situated in the northwestern section of Litchfield County, just south of the Massachusetts border and west of Norfolk. All of its area is drained by major and minor tributaries of the Housatonic River, including the Blackberry River, Whiting River, and Squabble Brook. Most of its landscape is composed of either rolling hills and knobs of bedrock or more gentle, open landforms which are primarily glaciofluvial in origin (13,000-10,000 B.P.). In comparison to many of the towns in the county, North Canaan's is a more recent depositional landscape, primarily Late Pleistocene in age.

Archaeological studies of sections of the town were undertaken by the AIAI during 1978, 1979, and 1980. Some of this work was concentrated upon the Housatonic River's terraces; the rest of it was associated with the route of a new sewer which paralleled Route 7, just south of the center village of Canaan. Seven archaeological sites have been recorded in the town, three of which include prehistoric components. This information together with some provided by local collectors suggests that the prehistoric record extends over 6000 years between 8000 and 2000 B.P.

Recent disturbance of landforms can be recognized along the elevated terraces of the Blackberry Valley which have been intensively graveled. Similarly residential construction along the base of Canaan Mountain, south of the Blackberry River, has disturbed the surfaces of early postglacial terraces and destroyed the integrity of associated sites.

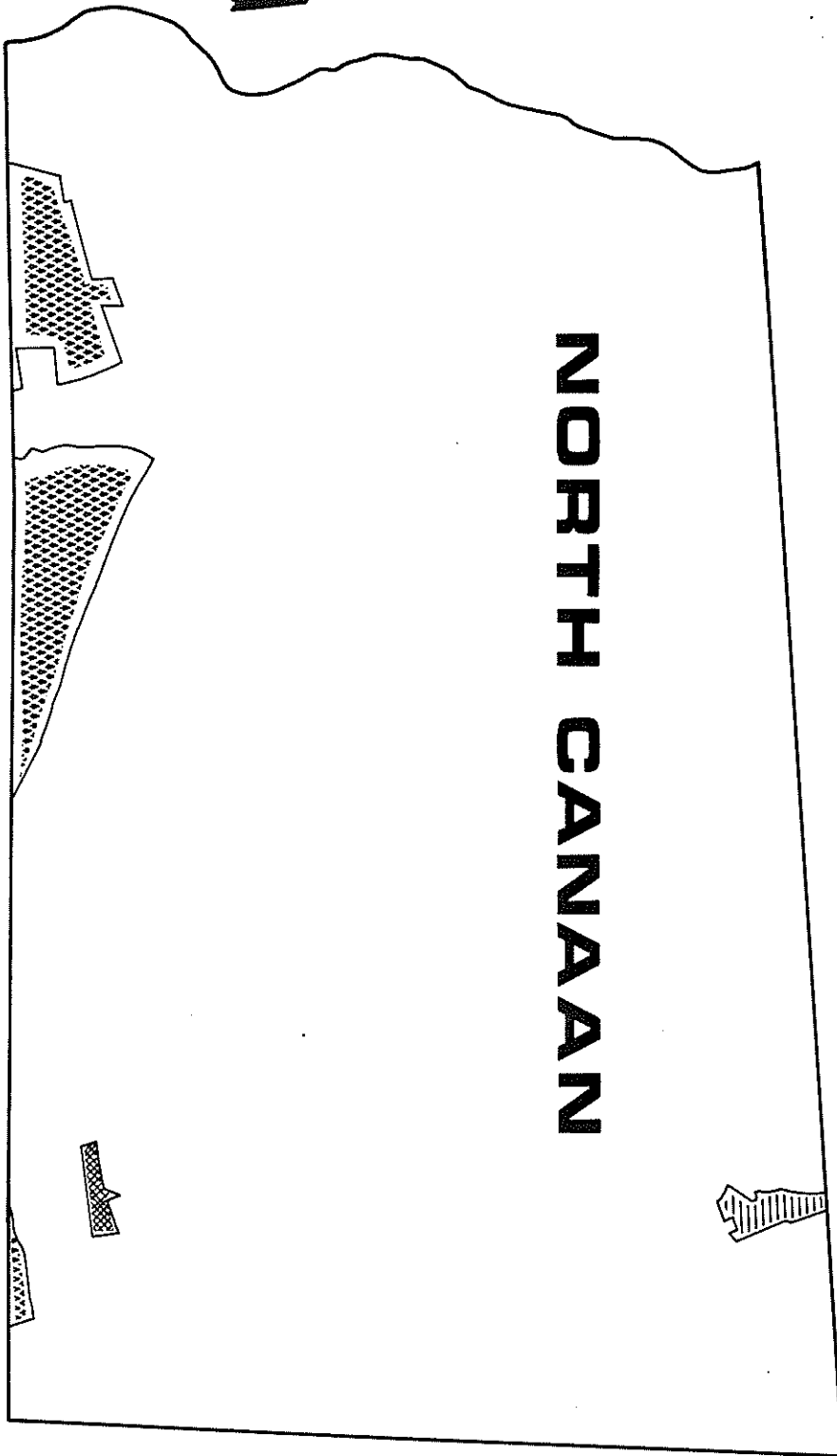
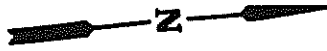
Prospects for future archaeological preservation are poor as less than 10% of the town's 12,544 acres is being maintained as open space. Most of the preserved 1150 acres is owned by the State of Connecticut in two pieces along the town's southern border, one of which is associated with Robbins Swamp.

If these prospects are to become less dismal, some intensive archaeological surveys should be undertaken. Four localities exhibit some potential: 1. northern sections of Robbins Swamp between Sand Road and Route 7, 2. the Blackberry River Valley east of the center village of Canaan including the historic archaeological sites associated with East Canaan, 3. the valley of Whiting River between Canaan Valley and its confluence with the Blackberry River, and 4. the northern end of the valley of Squabble Brook including the early landforms between the villages of Sodom and Clayton.

Institute Collections: 78-2-13 - Recorded Site  
79-2-47-50 - Recorded Sites  
Large assemblages from an intensive  
archaeological study of Lawrence Tavern.



# NORTH CANAAN



8410

## PLYMOUTH

The Town of Plymouth is located along the eastern edge of Litchfield County, north of Waterbury and east of Thomaston. Its shape is an irregular rectangle whose longer dimension runs from north to south. All of its landscape is drained by tributaries of the Naugatuck River system. Plymouth is primarily an upland town whose topography consists of bedrock knobs and glacially-scoured, elongated hills whose longer dimensions trend from north to south. Many of the smaller, high-gradient tributaries in Plymouth are situated in the valleys between these landforms.

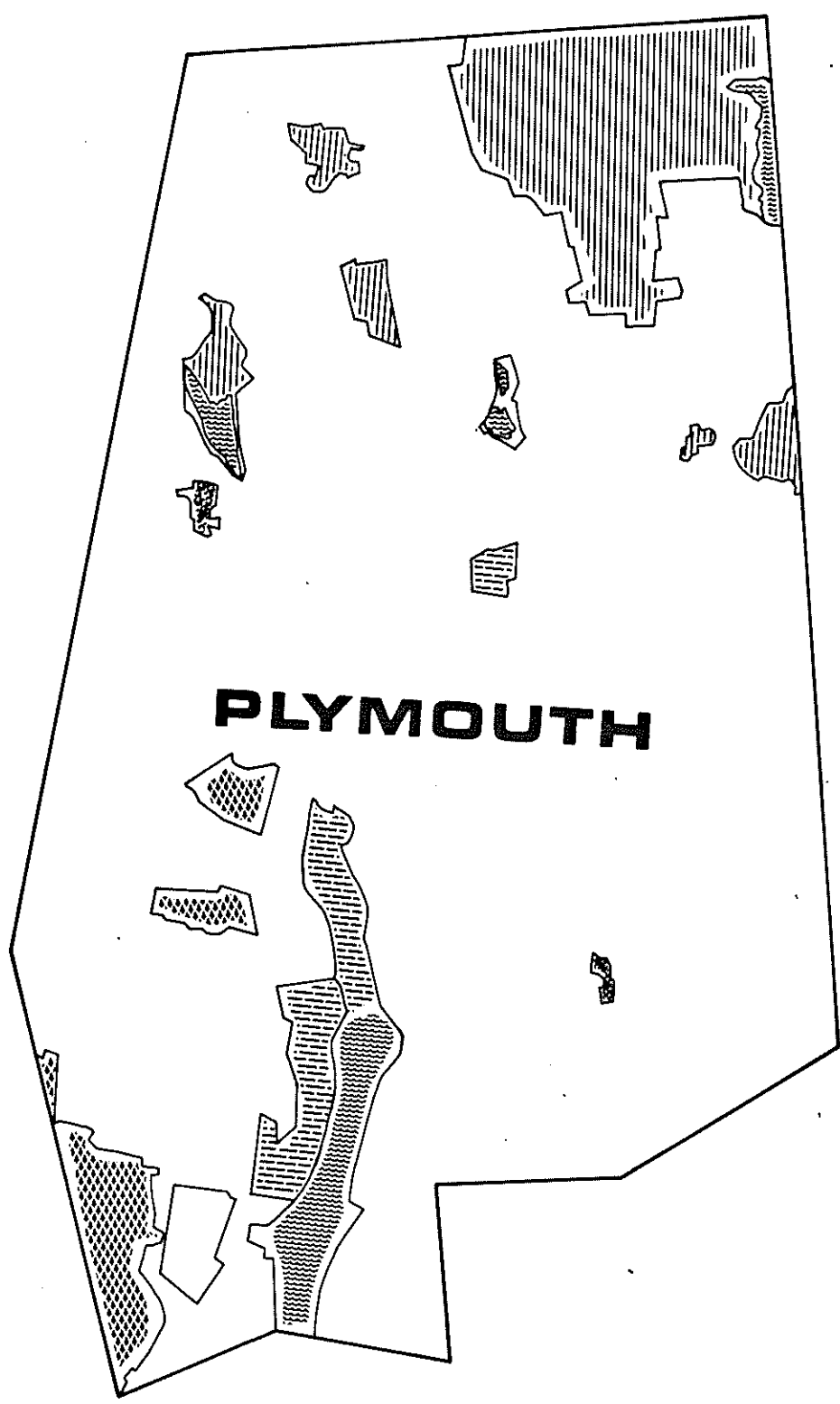
Brief archaeological surveys were undertaken in the late 1950s and discovered six prehistoric sites in the valleys of Todd Hollow Brook and Hancock Brook. Most of these valleys have been incorporated into the Army Corps' Flood Control Reservoir which extends for 4.2 kilometers along the valley of Todd Hollow Brook. These archaeological resources were probably destroyed during the extensive gravel operations which predated and continued during the construction of the reservoir. More northern and eastern portions of Hancock Brook's valley were disturbed by the building of a railroad corridor during the early twentieth century.

Like many of the towns along the Naugatuck Valley corridor, Plymouth has experienced extensive urbanization since the early 1950s. The population center of Terryville has grown outwards towards East Plymouth, Pequabuck, and the nucleated settlement of Plymouth itself. This residential development has disturbed large portions of the town and has been particularly destructive to an extensive set of historic archaeological resources from the nineteenth century.

As this pattern of residential growth continues during the 1980s, the prospects for archaeological preservation are fair at best. Of a total of 14,336 acres in Plymouth, about 23% are currently being maintained as open space. This figure is reduced to 18% when the Corps' holdings are removed. Most of the open space consists of properties situated on relatively rough terrain whose archaeological potential is low.

The Bristol Water Company owns a large tract in the northeastern corner of Plymouth which consists of a series of irregular knolls dissected by small, narrow brooks. Small wetlands are extant along restricted sections of these brooks and may have been the focus of prehistoric occupation between 8000 and 2000 B.P. Archaeological surveys of these holdings should be undertaken if changes in land use are contemplated.

Institute Collections: None



## ROXBURY

The Town of Roxbury is situated in the southeastern corner of Litchfield County, north of Southbury. All of the town is drained by tributaries of the Shepaug River including Battle Swamp Brook, Moosehorn Brook, Fenn Brook, and Jacks Brook. Most of Roxbury consists of an upland landscape composed of bedrock knobs and ridges as well as glacially-modified knolls. Many of the Shepaug's tributaries have steep gradients and narrow valleys with poorly-developed terraces and active floodplains. However the main stem of the Shepaug River, which runs from north to south along the western one-third of the town, exhibits a well-developed and preserved Holocene terrace system.

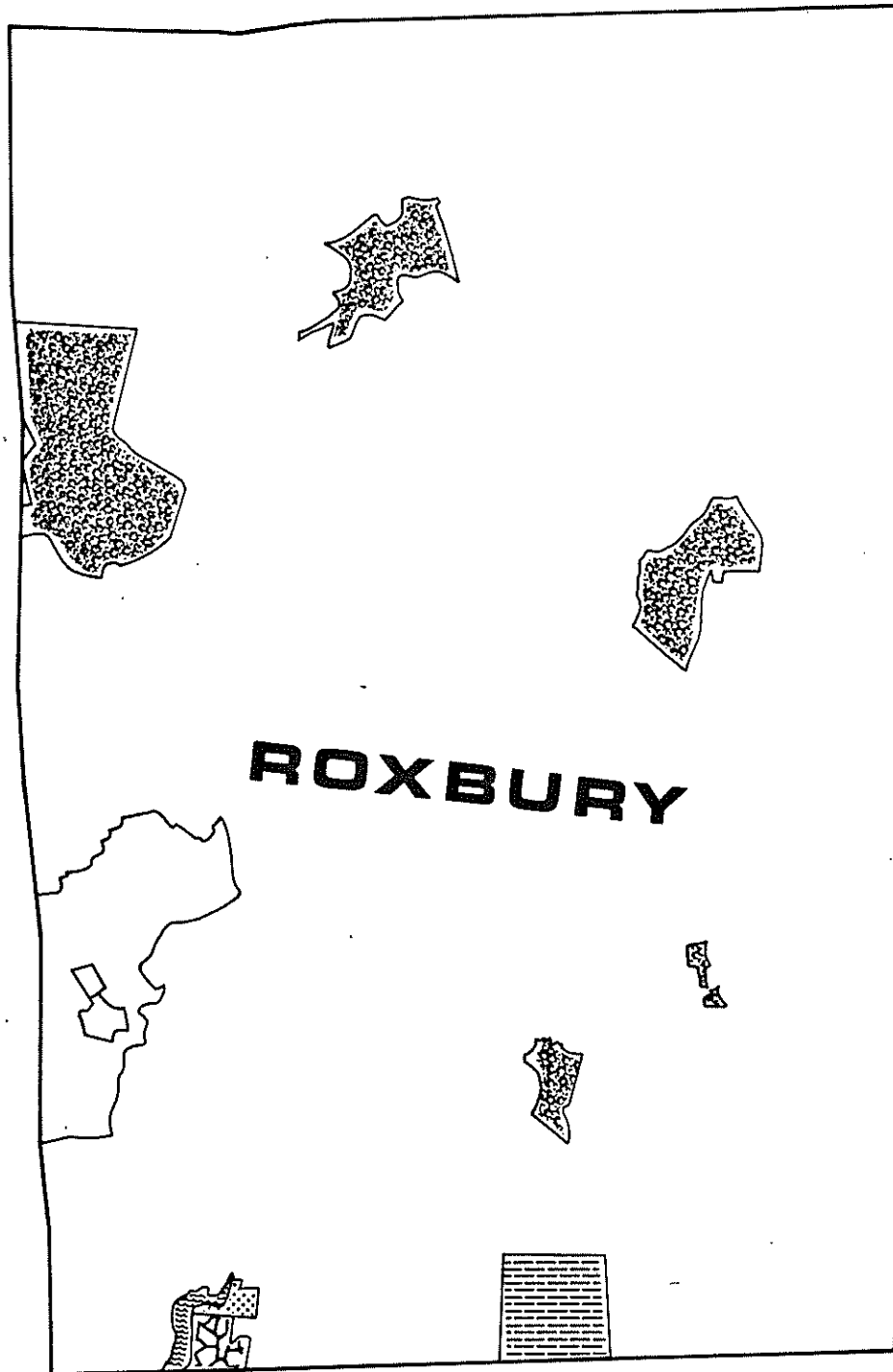
During 1978, 1980, and 1982 field crews from the AIAI studied the archaeological record of the Shepaug in Roxbury. Five prehistoric sites were recorded which represent only a fraction of the resources which are extant along the river's corridor. The Institute files and evidence from the collections also suggest that prehistoric populations used the town's extensive uplands for settlements of varying durations. To date our estimates indicate that Roxbury's prehistoric archaeological record is extensive and intensive and spans a time frame between 8000 and 2000 B.P.

During the second half of the eighteenth century much of the town's historic settlement occurred in the outlying sections, away from the nucleated settlements of Roxbury and Roxbury Junction. Farmsteads, isolated mills, and small mill settlements were constructed along the upper reaches of brooks or on upland tracts. Some of these buildings continue to stand; others are represented by an extensive and well-preserved historic archaeological record.

The patterns of land use which can be identified on late nineteenth century maps recently have begun to change as upland tracts have been developed for single and multi-family housing. If this trend continues, the future prospects for archaeological preservation are problematical. Of a total of 16,896 acres in town, less than 800 (4%) are being managed as open space. However if one includes five large properties which are now being maintained either as forest or as farmland, the total acreage increases to about 3000 or 18% of the town. Among these five tracts is the Judds Bridge Farm along the Shepaug which is known to include several important prehistoric sites.

The actual valley floor of the Shepaug appears to be well protected from extensive development. More critical and threatened areas include upland tracts in the town's eastern half whose terrain is less steep and was probably used for settlement. Archaeological surveys of these areas are needed to isolate important resources. The activities of the Roxbury Land Trust will be instrumental in helping to preserve some of these upland tracts. This organization now owns and manages the important industrial complex at Mine Hill, an excellent example of conservation archaeology.

<u>Institute Collections:</u>	76-1-696	- Isolated Find
	78-2-31,59,61-63	- Recorded Sites
	78-11-8	- Unrecorded Site
	79-22-40	- Unrecorded Site



## SALISBURY

The Town of Salisbury is located in the northwestern corner of Litchfield County just south of the Massachusetts border and east of New York State. Its eastern edge is defined by the Housatonic River; all of the town's landscape is drained by tributaries of this river. Among the most important are Salmon Creek, Moore Brook, and Spruce Swamp Creek.

Like North Canaan, some of Salisbury's landscapes are relatively recent, formed by glacial meltwater deposits before 12,000 B.P. The town's topography is varied and includes a series of wetlands, large lakes whose origins are Early Holocene, and broad, flat valleys such as those of Salmon Creek and Moore Brook. In addition the Housatonic River's valley floor in Salisbury is largely intact and available for intensive archaeological and geological studies.

During 1978 field crews from the AIAI examined the archaeological resources of the Housatonic River and recorded 40 localities. Of these, 13 contained prehistoric components while 19 were historic archaeological sites associated with the industrial settlement of Amesville. At least 7 localities were once archaeologically sensitive but have been extensively disturbed by fluvial erosion. Since much of the river was surveyed, the total number of critical localities is not expected to exceed 50.

Unlike the Housatonic's corridor, our archaeological knowledge of the uplands is only suggestive and the Institute has no collections from these areas. Among the more important localities for prehistoric sensitivity are the shores of Twin Lakes, Wononskopomuc Lake, and Wononpakook Lake and their associated wetlands. The valleys of Salmon Creek and Moore Brook are also unknown but expected to contain important resources.

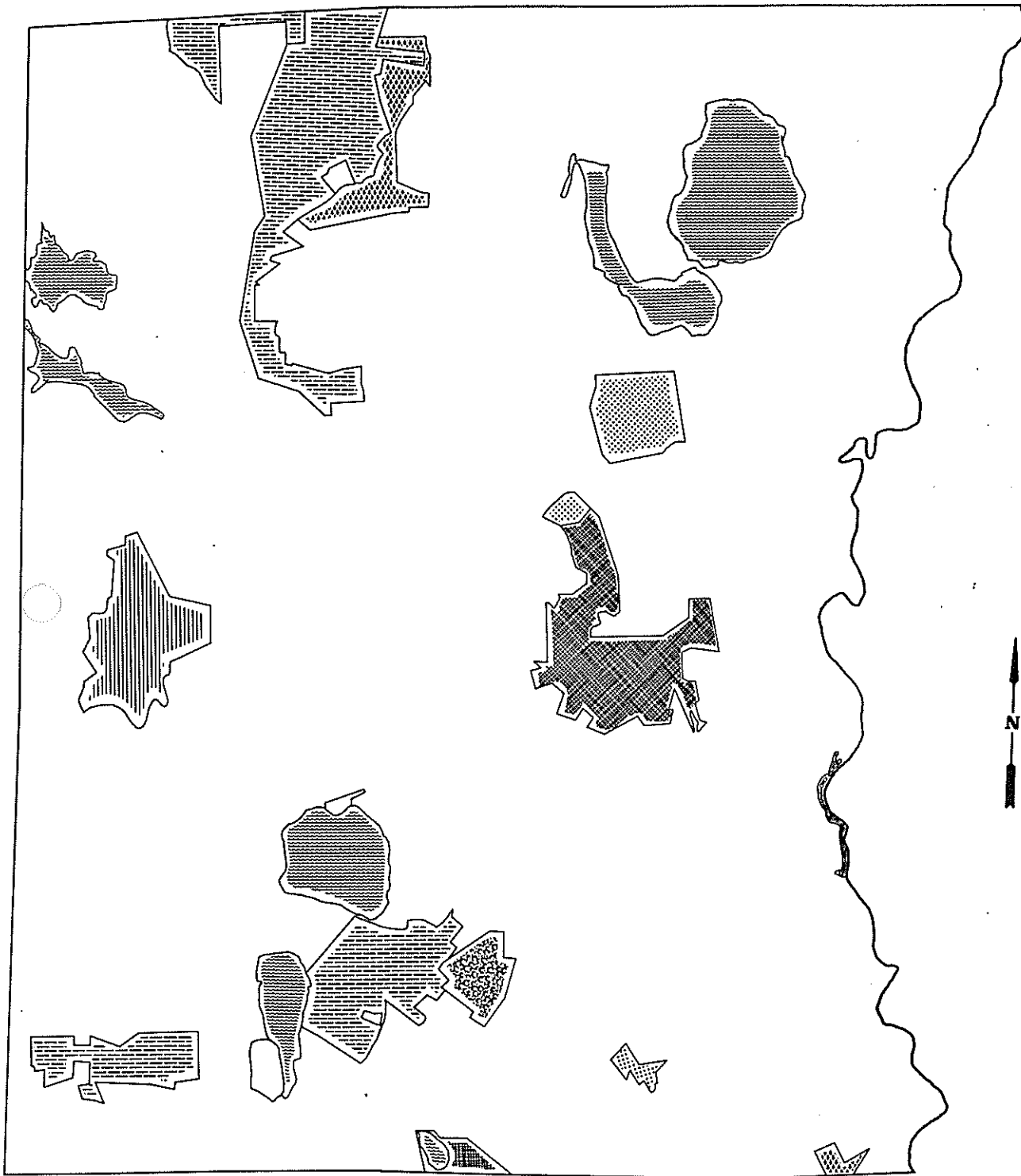
Most of the area associated with these localities is not being managed as open space and could become threatened. Exceptions include the Hotchkiss School's holdings along Beeslick Brook, those of the Salisbury Association around Sucker Brook, and sections of tracts owned by the Nature Conservancy along Salmon Creek. Each of these could become an important archaeological conservancy.

Salisbury is also rich in historic archaeological resources. Some of these are part of nineteenth century industrial settlements such as Ore Hill west of Wononskopomuc Lake, Joyceville and Hammertown along the town's northern border, the Mt. Riga settlement at the outlet of South Pond, and an un-named complex south of Wononpakook Lake. None of these are currently encompassed by open space.

Future prospects for archaeological preservation are only fair although 11% of the town is being managed as open space. Of the total of 4090 acres, several organizations and agencies hold large amounts including the Nature Conservancy, the National Park Service, the State of Connecticut, and the Salisbury Association. However most of these holdings are steep slopes and rugged terrain and will be sensitive only to specific types of historic resources. Clearly the town is in need of extensive archaeological surveys. The preservation of the river's corridor is also an important priority.

Institute Collections: 78-2-6-9,17-30,45-49,51-54 - Recorded Sites  
79-6-10 - Isolated Find

# SALISBURY



## SHARON

The Town of Sharon is situated in the northwestern section of Litchfield County and is bordered on the west by New York State and on the east by the Housatonic River. Most of the town's landscape is drained by a series of high-gradient tributaries which flow in an easterly direction towards the Housatonic. Some of the tributaries along Sharon's western edge are associated with Webatuck Creek and Mill Brook, which are tributaries of the Ten Mile River.

Sharon's landscape is a mixture of steep ridges, narrow ravines and valleys, and dissected knolls. Much of the upland area consists of this sort of topography interspaced with wetlands of varying sizes which first appeared during the Early Holocene (ca. 9000 B.P.). The valley floor of the Housatonic is largely intact as are the extensive terrace systems of Carse Brook. Each of these corridors is available for intensive archaeological and geological studies.

During 1978 and 1979 field crews from the AIAI examined the archaeological resources of the Housatonic River, visiting 24 localities. Of these, 10 contained prehistoric components while 12 were historic archaeological sites associated with mill settlements or isolated farmsteads. The data collected from the prehistoric sites suggests that this archaeological record is an extensive one and will range in age between 9000 and 2000 B.P.

Unlike the Housatonic's corridor, our archaeological knowledge of the uplands is only suggestive. Two prehistoric sites have been recorded from the Sharon Valley near Indian Lake. Other important localities for prehistoric sensitivity are the valleys of White Hollow and Carse Brooks, the drainage system of Mudge Pond, and the extensive wetlands which cover the landscape between Skiff Mountain and Route 4. Much of this third region is owned by an association of property owners, the West Woods-Skiff Mountain Association, who are concerned with developing management plans which balance preservation and development. Other extensive sections of this region are owned by Northeast Utilities and the Sharon Audubon Center.

Sharon is also rich in historic archaeological resources. Some of these are nineteenth century industrial sites such as mills or mines; others are earlier farmsteads which appear as either isolated units or clusters of amorphous communities. Many of these resources are located within the boundaries of the Housatonic State Forest.

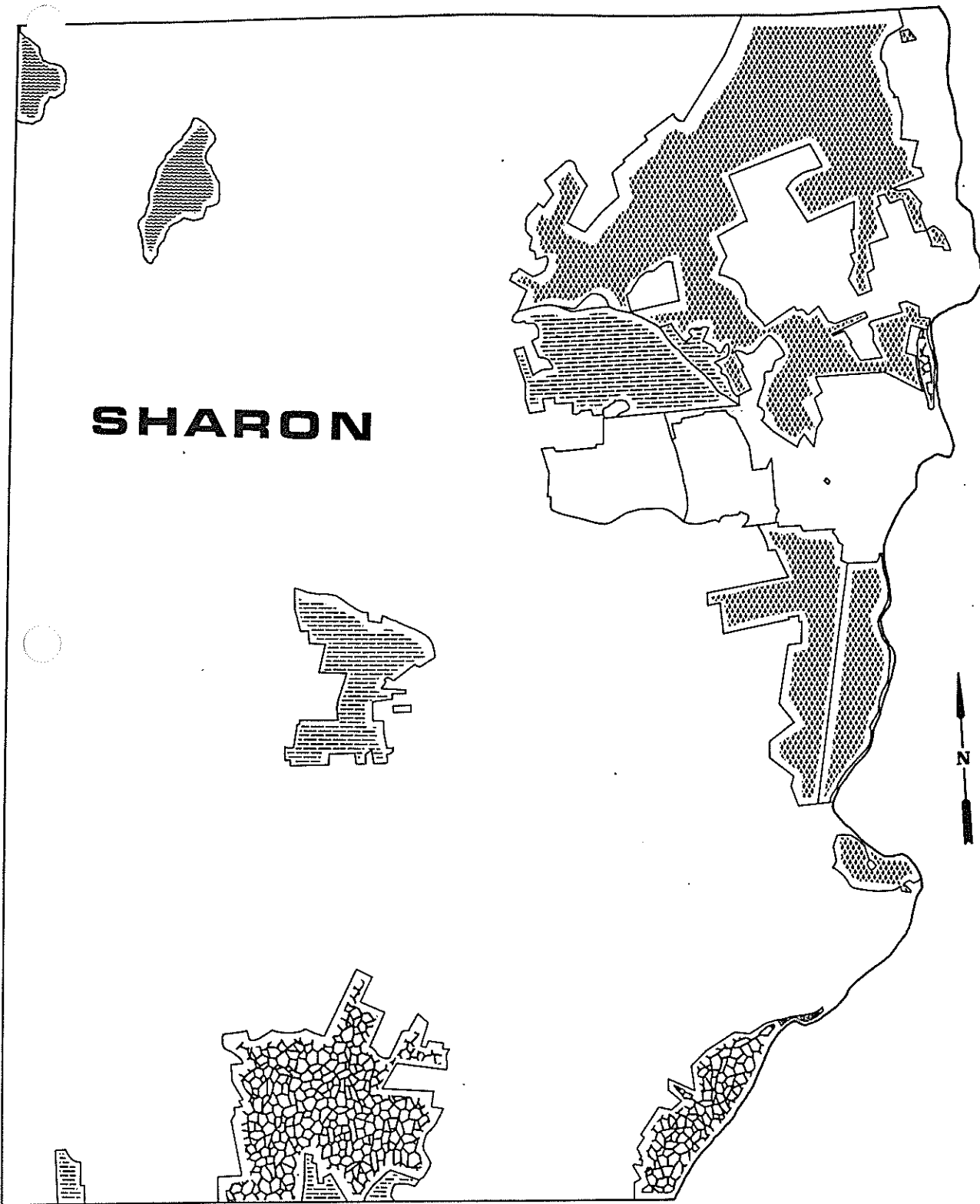
Future prospects for archaeological preservation in Sharon are good. Although only about 10-15% of the land is currently maintained as open space, these calculations do not reflect the holdings of the West Woods-Skiff Mountain Association. If these parcels are included, about one-third of Sharon is being managed in ways which could be beneficial to archaeological resources.

Among the more important and obvious candidates for archaeological conservancies are the holdings of Northeast Utilities, the Housatonic State Forest, the Sharon Audubon Center, and the property owned by the Stanley Works along the Housatonic River which is known to be archaeologically sensitive.

Institute Collections: 76-1-706 - Isolated Finds  
78-2-41-43 - Recorded Sites  
79-2-1-7 - Recorded Sites



**SHARON**



## THOMASTON

The Town of Thomaston is located along the east central line of Litchfield County between Litchfield and Watertown. It is irregularly shaped and its longest dimension is defined by the north-south axis. The Naugatuck River flows along the eastern section of town and its major tributaries (Northfield Brook and Branch Brook) drain the extensive uplands west of the river.

Close to the Naugatuck River and Route 8, Thomaston's landscape is controlled primarily by bedrock and consists of ridges and knobs. Further to the north and west the topography is represented by elongated hills which have been glacially modified. Other than the original Naugatuck Valley, only Branch Brook contains portions of its Holocene terrace system.

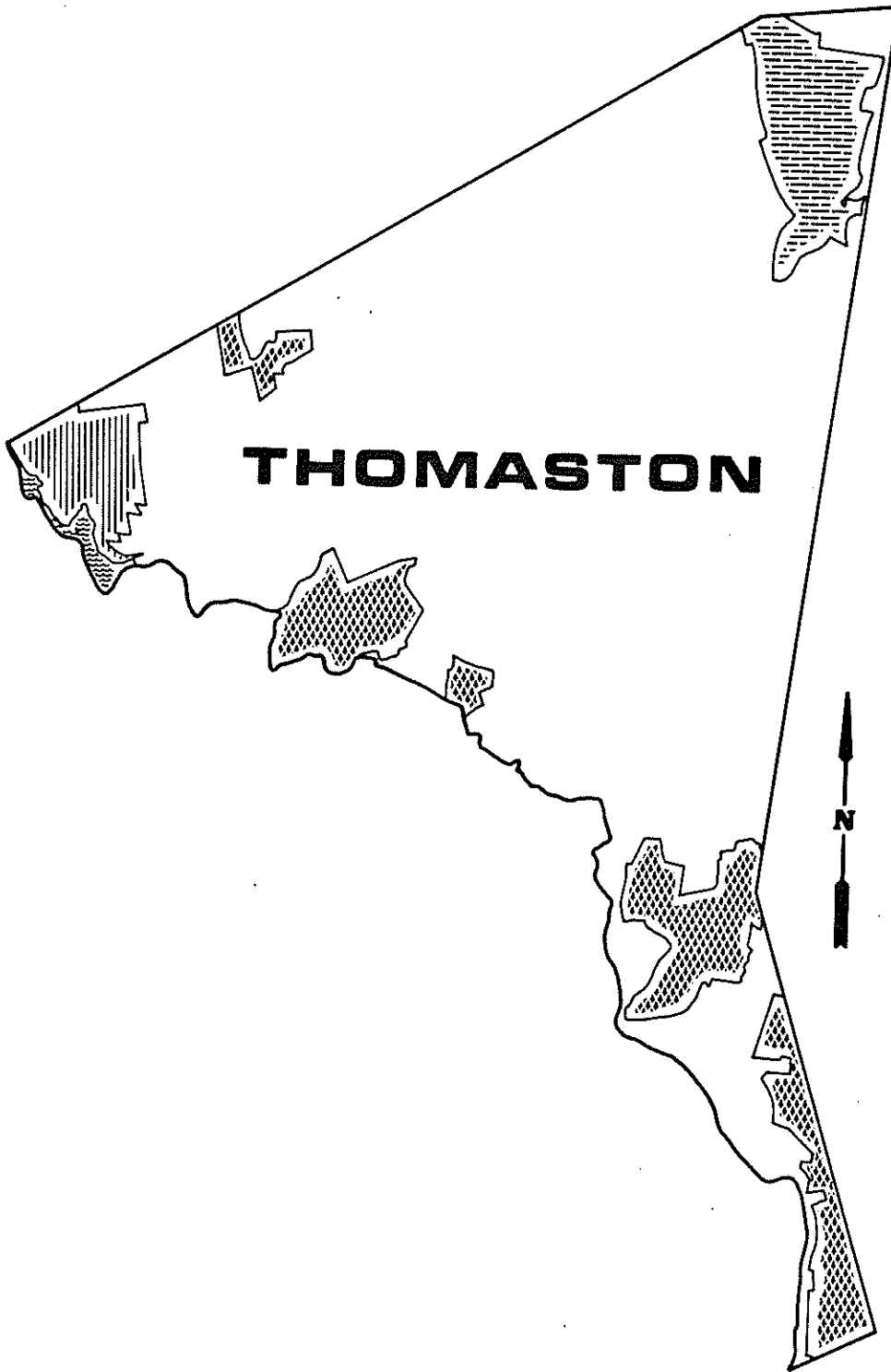
Brief archaeological surveys of portions of Thomaston were undertaken in the late 1950s and mid-1960s and discovered several sites in the lower valleys of Northfield Brook, Leadmine Brook, and Branch Brook. Most of these valleys have now been incorporated into flood control projects and these sites were destroyed during construction and the removal of gravel. Field crews from the AIAI during 1978 did isolate remnants of Holocene terraces in the middle section of Branch Brook with associated prehistoric materials. The age and extent of these deposits is still not known.

Like many of the towns along the Naugatuck Valley corridor, Thomaston has experienced extensive urbanization and industrialization over the past three decades. The original terrace system of the Naugatuck no longer exists, long since destroyed by gravel operations, industrial development, and the improvement of major highways.

These activities also disturbed or destroyed large amounts of nineteenth century factories and housing which represented the early industrialization of this section of the Naugatuck River. Some of these complexes may continue to exist south of the center of Thomaston itself. For example the factory, waterpower system, and housing of the American Knife Company are intact in the community of Reynolds Bridge above the valley of Branch Brook. Similarly some aspects of the industrial settlement of Plymouth Woolen Mills across the Naugatuck may be buried and preserved beneath more recent fill.

Future prospects for archaeological preservation are only fair. While about 13% of the town's total acreage is being maintained as open space, most of these parcels have little or no archaeological potential. Meanwhile the unprotected, available land is used for residential and commercial developments. Two tracts of land associated with the Mattatuck State Forest are situated in the southern end of Thomaston and could include outcrops of strata similar to those in Harwinton and East Litchfield. If such outcrops exist, associated quarry sites of the Transitional Period (3000 B.P.) might be present.

Institute Collections: 78-2-3 - Recorded Site  
79-1-60 - Isolated Find



## TORRINGTON

The Town of Torrington is situated in the northeastern section of Litchfield County between Goshen and New Hartford. Its shape approximates an irregular parallelogram whose longer axis runs from north to south. Most of the landscape is drained by the West and East Branches of the Naugatuck River and their tributaries including Nickel Mine Brook, Lovers Lane Brook, and Hall Meadow Brook. The Still River flows northward through the town's northeastern corner and empties into the Farmington River in Barkhamsted.

Torrington's topography is relatively uniform, consisting of a series of bedrock knobs and scoured hills which have been dissected by small high gradient streams. The valleys of these streams are narrow and their terraces are undeveloped. In some sections of town the landscape is less homogeneous and includes lakes and ponds as well as small wetlands which might have been used by prehistoric populations.

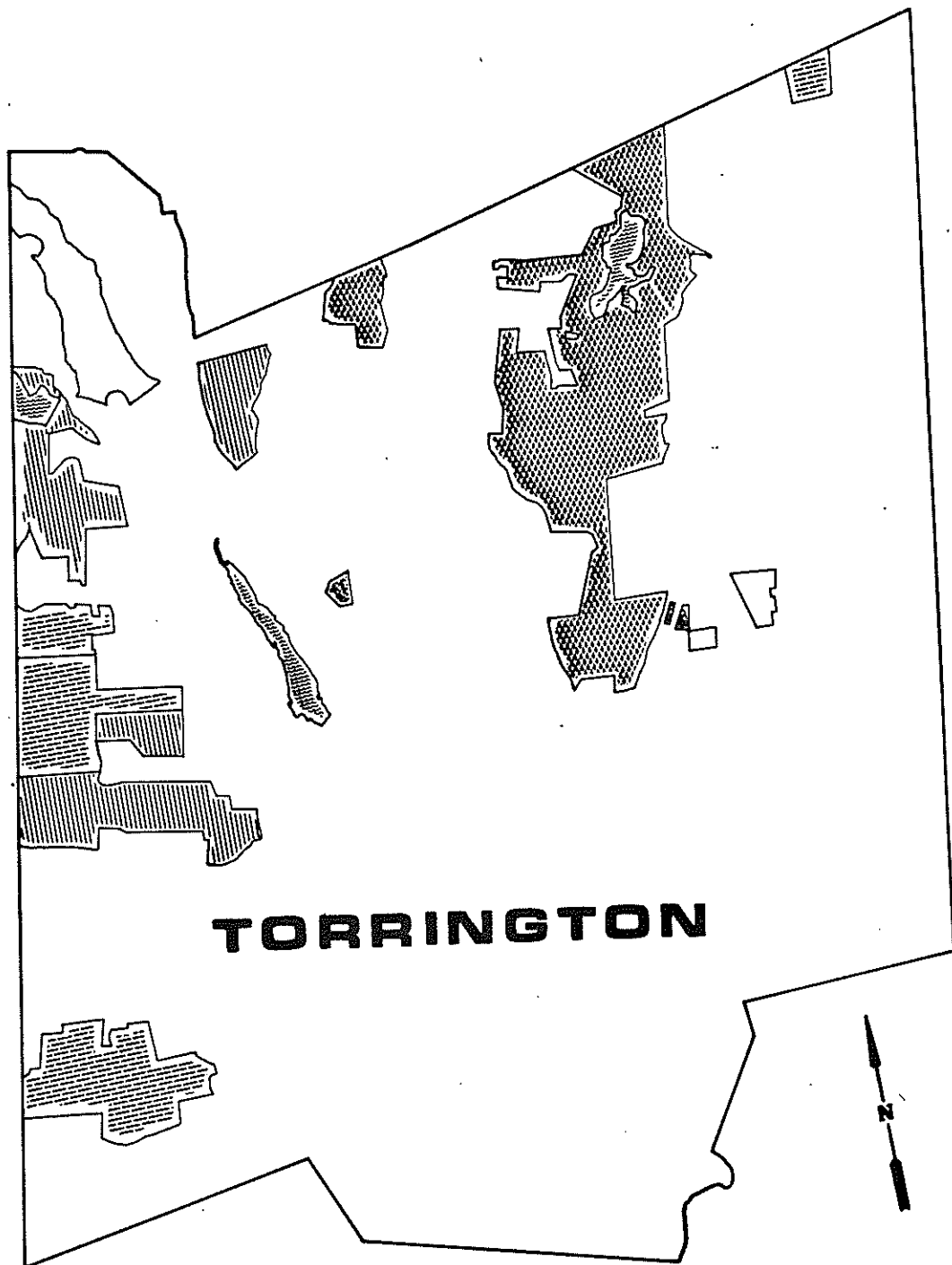
Torrington is almost unknown archaeologically and the Institute's files contain only one recorded historic site, the John Brown Homestead in West Torrington. Additional information is provided by a collection of prehistoric materials, also from West Torrington, which range in age between 6000 and 1000 B.P. The scarcity of recorded sites is not a true reflection of the potential resource base but represents the lack of intensive scholarly effort.

Some of Torrington's archaeological record has been lost to urbanization and industrialization, processes which really began before the middle of the nineteenth century. For example the southeastern quadrant of town has become almost completely urbanized. The unused spaces which once existed between the city and Torrington are now filled with residential developments. In addition flood control projects along Hall Meadow Brook and the East Branch of the Naugatuck River have disturbed portions of these valleys.

Even though Torrington is situated in the industrial corridor of the Naugatuck Valley, much of the landscape to the north and west of the city has not been intensively developed. Critical localities which could be archaeologically sensitive include the wetlands and adjacent knolls of Burr Pond and Walnut Mountain, the locality south of Newfield, and the knolls of Brandy Hill. Many of these areas are encompassed by open space and could prove to be important archaeological conservancies.

Future prospects for archaeological preservation in the undeveloped sections of Torrington are good. About 2900 acres of land are being managed as open space; most of this total is included in large tracts owned by the Torrington Water Company, the State of Connecticut (Paugnut State Forest), and the Torrington Fish and Game Association. This last organization controls more than 400 acres in the southwestern corner of Torrington which are likely to include prehistoric sites. The John Brown Association and the Water Company own an important and undisturbed farmstead of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Institute Collections: 76-1-506 - Isolated Find  
78-5-1,2 - Unrecorded Sites



## WARREN

The Town of Warren is located in the central section of Litchfield County, between Kent and Litchfield. It is primarily an upland town which is drained by several high gradient tributaries including Lake Waramaug Brook and Sanders Hill Brook. The West Branch of the Shepaug flows along the town's northeastern corner; sections of its valley have now been flooded by two reservoir systems maintained by the Waterbury Water Company.

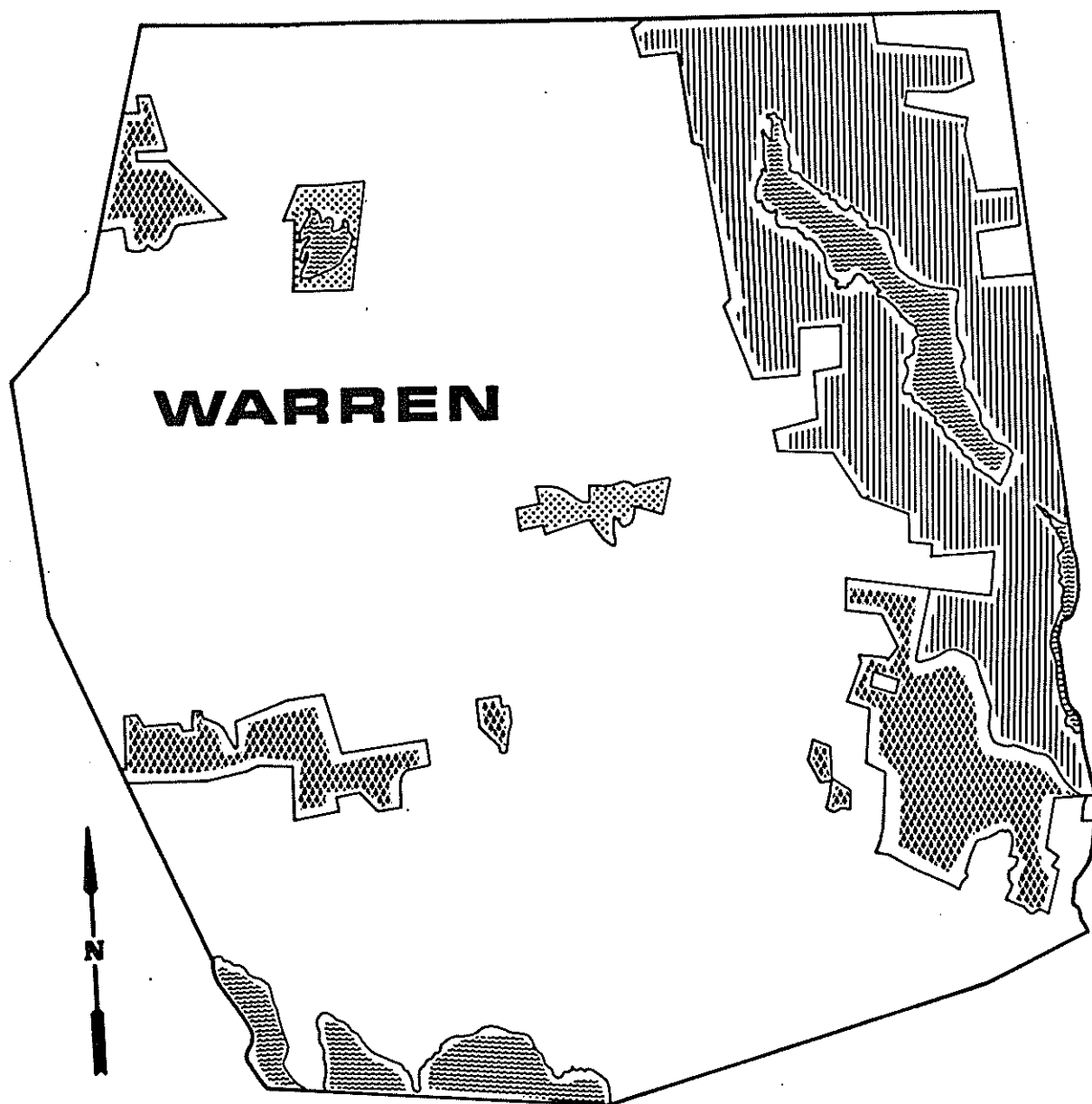
The town's topography consists of a series of bedrock knobs and ridges interspaced with scoured hills and wetlands of varying sizes. There are few streams of any consequence so depositional landforms are almost unknown. Like several other towns in the county, Warren's landscape has been remarkably stable since 13,000 B.P.

With one exception the town is an archaeological unknown even though the diversity of its landscape suggests that there should be considerable numbers of prehistoric sites. Numerous artifacts have been recovered from the north shore of Lake Waramaug; four prehistoric resources have been recorded from this locality and suggest that the lake served as one focus of settlement between 10,000 and 2000 B.P.

There are several other localities in Warren which probably are archaeologically sensitive: the wetlands associated with Lake Waramaug Brook and its tributaries, the wetlands and knolls south of Huckleberry Hill, and the localities in the northeastern and northwestern corners of town. At least one of these localities is encompassed by open space managed by the Waterbury Water Company and could prove to be an important conservancy.

The future prospects for archaeological preservation are good. Almost 3100 acres of land are being managed as open space, about 17% of the town. The largest parcels include those owned by the Waterbury Water Company and the State of Connecticut (Wyantenook State Forest). This figure increases dramatically if one includes the lands classified as farmlands or forest under the provisions of Connecticut's Public Act 490. More than 4600 acres have been designated in Warren as either of these categories so about 45% of the landscape is protected from future development, at least for the immediate future.

<u>Institute Collections:</u>	76-1-662	- Isolated Find
	78-11-6	- Recorded Site
	78-12-15	- Recorded Site
	80-10-2	- Recorded Site
	81-38-1-3	- Recorded Site



## WASHINGTON

The Town of Washington is situated in the central section of Litchfield County and is surrounded entirely by other towns from the same county. It is shaped like an irregular rectangle whose longer dimension lies along the north-south axis. The town's terrain is quite heterogeneous and varies from steep-sided valley walls and hills to more gently rolling upland tracts. Several small wetlands continue to exist including one on top of Plumb Hill, Poplar Swamp, Ash Swamp, and Meeker Swamp along Bee Brook. This last wetland is surrounded by knolls which were occupied by prehistoric populations.

Most of Washington's landscape is drained by small scale, high gradient tributaries of the Shepaug and Bantam Rivers including Mallory Brook, Kirby Brook, and Bee Brook. Other smaller sections of town are associated with the drainage basins of the Aspetuck River and Sprain Brook. The valley floors of the Shepaug and Bantam Rivers are largely intact and their Holocene terrace systems are available for archaeological and geological studies.

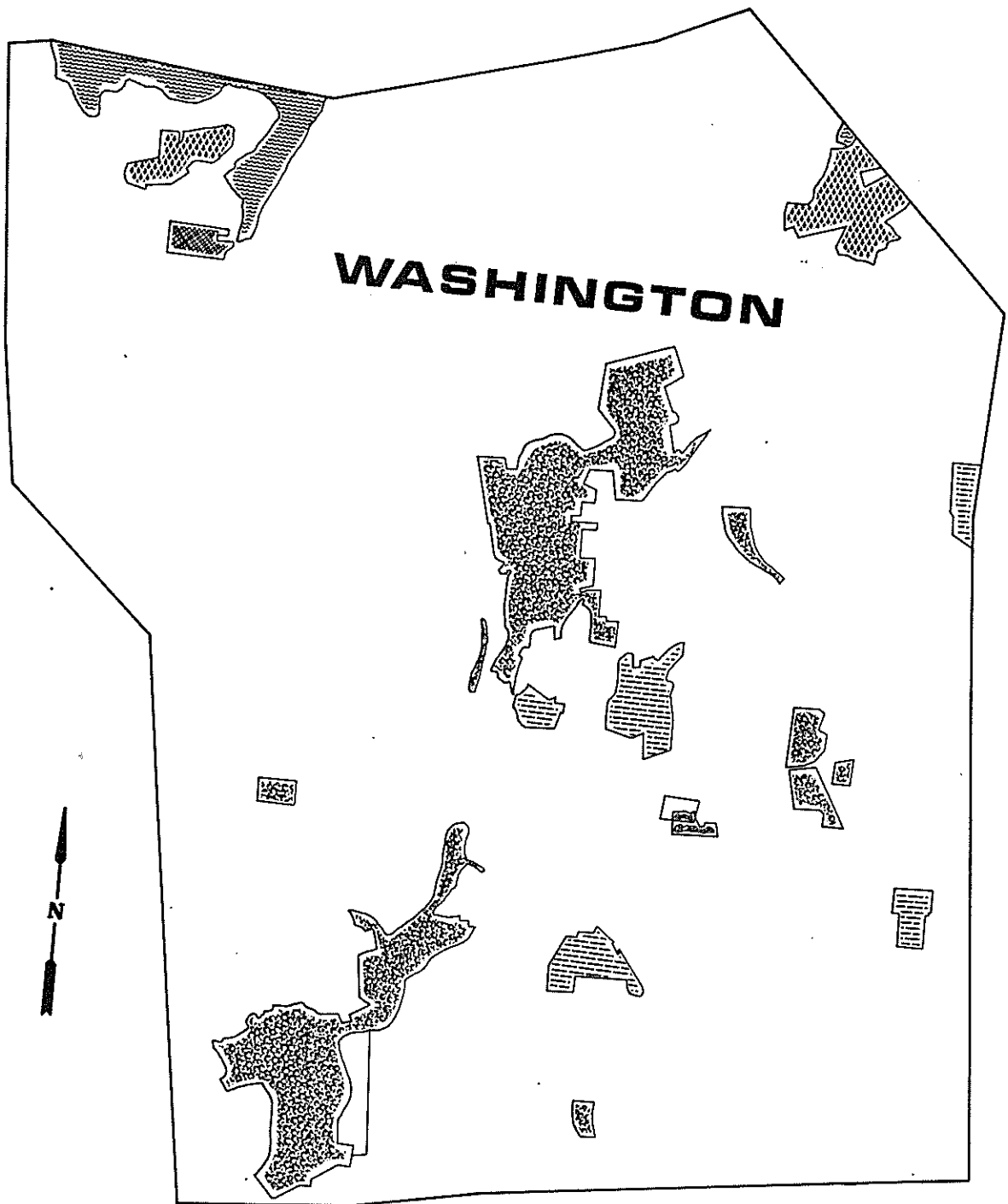
Without exception Washington's prehistoric archaeological resources are the best known and studied of any of the 26 towns in Litchfield County. Beginning in the late 1960s, groups of avocational archaeologists began to record and evaluate the town's prehistoric resources. Then in 1976 field crews from the AIAI started to undertake surveys and excavated additional properties. These activities have continued every year through the 1982 field season.

A total of 49 sites have been recorded in Washington; most of these are either prehistoric or contain prehistoric components. All of this activity and data demonstrate clearly that the town's archaeological record is intensive and extensive and covers the entire Holocene continuum. Between 1978 and 1982 archaeological studies of the Shepaug corridor revealed the presence of numerous prehistoric and historic sites, some of which were buried within earlier land surfaces below normal visibility. These excavations isolated evidence of intact prehistoric occupation floors, sometimes arranged in well-stratified sequences, which range in age between 10,000 and 1000 B.P. Much of this important river corridor is preserved by the Steep Rock Association, a local land trust, so their holdings are important archaeological conservancies.

The upland landscapes of Washington were also used intensively by prehistoric populations. More than 30 of the known sites are situated on such tracts and this probably does not represent one-half of what is extant. However the future prospects for the preservation of these resources is poor. Of a total of 3720 acres which are being maintained as open space, almost none of this amount encompasses upland tracts which are known to be archaeologically significant. Yet it is these resources which are threatened by the continued growth in demand for single family housing. Meanwhile the river corridors themselves are well protected particularly through the holdings of the Steep Rock Association.

Institute Collections (a sample): 76-1-565,663 - Isolated Finds  
76-2-1, 77-2-1 - Recorded Sites  
78-2-11,12,32,50,60 - Recorded Sites  
79-2-8,46,51-53 - Recorded Sites  
Numerous surface collections,





## WATERTOWN

The Town of Watertown is located in the southeastern corner of Litchfield County north and west of Waterbury. Its eastern edge is irregular and formed by Branch Brook and the Naugatuck River. Watertown's landscape is quite varied and includes glacially-modified hills, steeper terrain reflected in ridges and knobs of bedrock, and small wetlands such as Pecks Swamp and similar formations associated with Big Meadow Pond.

Most of the valley floor of Branch Brook, along the town's northern edge, and all of the corridor of the Naugatuck River have been disturbed by construction activities, gravel operations, flood control projects, and highway construction. Thus with few exceptions neither of these rivers' Holocene terrace systems is intact nor are their associated archaeological records.

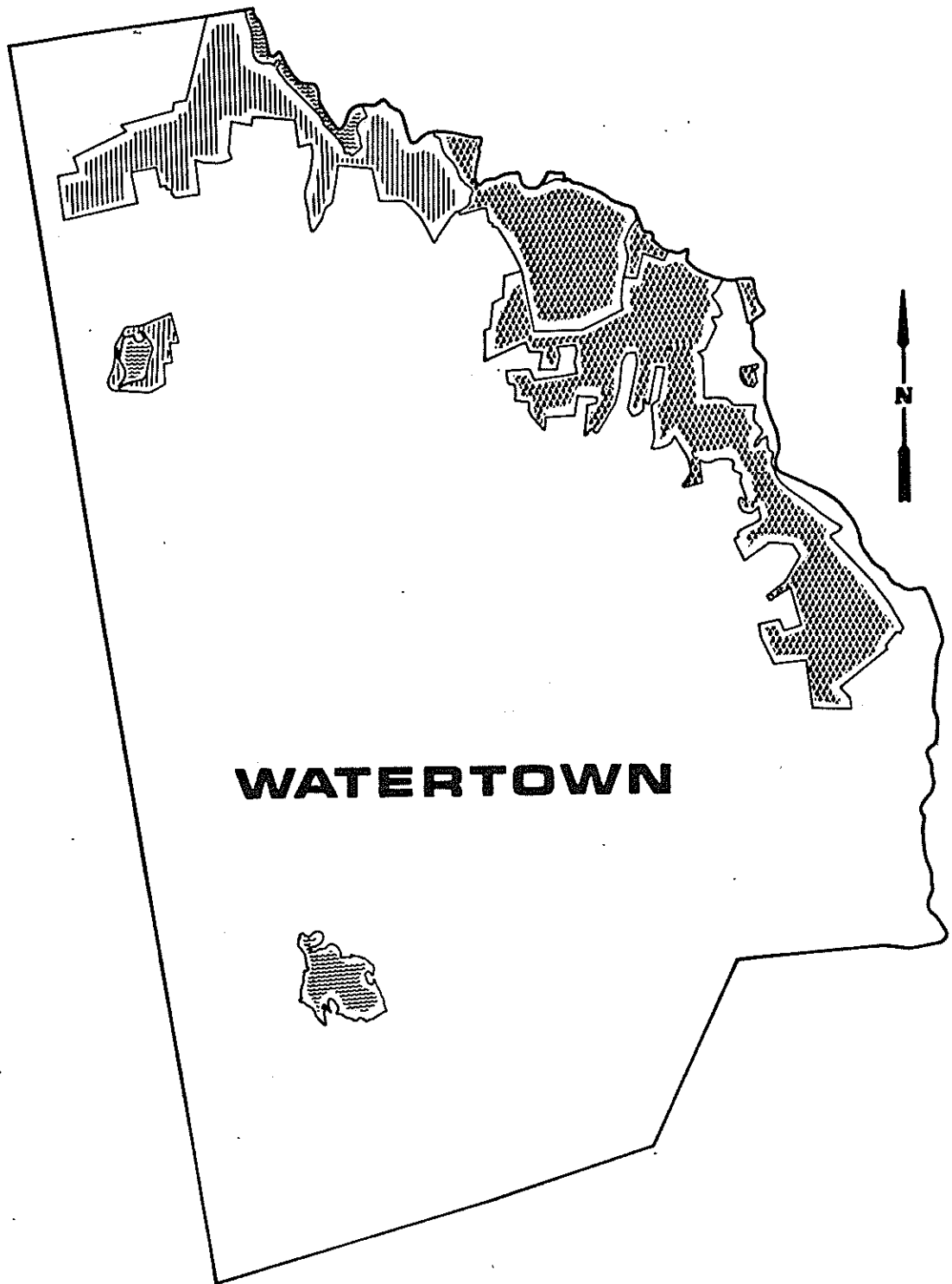
Watertown is an archaeological unknown; the Institute's files contain no recorded sites. However evidence from brief surveys in the mid-1960s and 1979 indicate that the valley of Branch Brook once contained prehistoric sites which ranged in age between 6000 and 3000 B.P. In addition one collection from the vicinity of Eagle Rock suggests that the northern portions of town may include preserved archaeological resources of the Transitional period, ca. 3000 B.P.

Since the mid-1960s much of the southern half of Watertown has been the focus of residential and commercial development. The population centers of Oakville and Watertown have expanded outwards, primarily through the construction of single and multi-family housing. The uplands north of Route 202 for about two miles has been extensively disturbed as has the town's southeastern section.

As of yet the more northern reaches of Watertown are still undisturbed. In the western half of this area the drainages of Big Meadow Pond and Pecks Swamp are particularly important and probably contain unknown prehistoric archaeological resources. Some of this region is owned and managed by the Water Bureau of the City of Waterbury and these tracts could prove to be an important archaeological conservancy.

More than 1000 additional acres are being maintained as open space within Black Rock State Park and the Mattatuck State Forest. Both of these holdings have never been adequately surveyed yet some evidence suggests that the State Forest might encompass significant prehistoric sites. Further to the north the same ridge of bedrock exposed outcrops of steatite which had been quarried and manufactured into stone bowls about 3000 B.P. If similar outcrops existed in Watertown, important archaeological resources might be present. The Mattatuck State Forest also includes a set of undisturbed historic archaeological sites from the nineteenth century.

Institute Collections: 79-1-60 - Isolated Finds



## WINCHESTER

The Town of Winchester is situated in the northeastern corner of Litchfield County between Torrington and Colebrook. It is shaped like a parallelogram whose major axes are almost of equal length. Most of the town, with the exception of the southwestern corner, is drained by tributaries of the Still River including the Mad River, Indian Meadow Brook, and Sucker Brook. These watercourses and several lakes, including Highland Lake, are associated with the Farmington River's drainage basin. The area west of the village of Winchester, including Lake Winchester, is drained by the East Branch of the Naugatuck River.

The landscape of Winchester is quite varied and represented by steep bedrock ridges along the western edge of the Still River, rolling hills underlain by bedrock which have been dissected by high-gradient tributaries, and extensive wetlands and lakes, primarily in the western half of town.

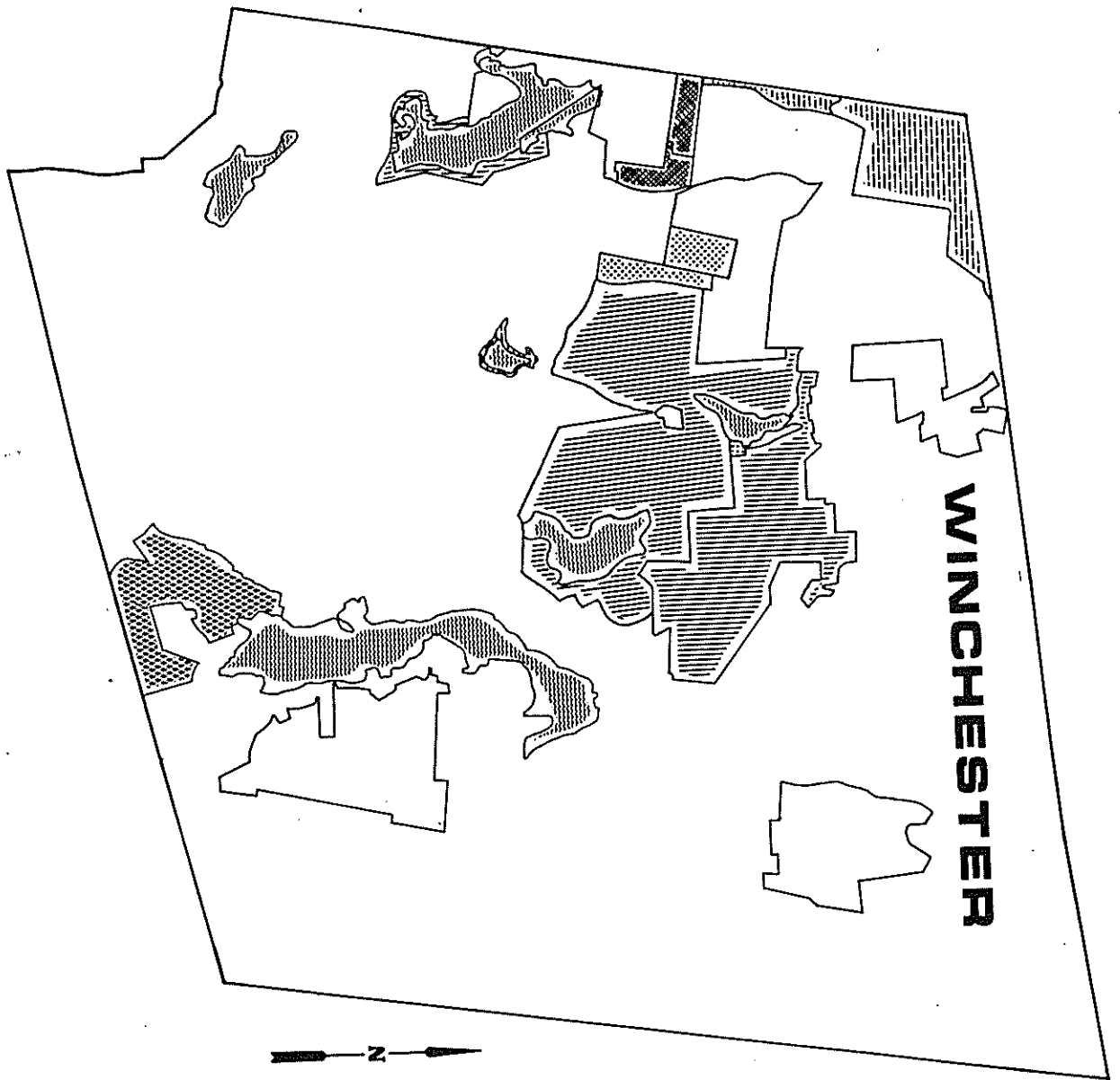
Many of the streams in Winchester are small and narrow with high gradients so extensive development of Holocene terraces has been precluded. Nevertheless some of the valley floors of these tributaries may contain unknown prehistoric sites such as the upper reaches of the Mad River, Mill Brook, Colebrook Brook, and Indian Meadow Brook. More importantly the valley floor of the Still River north of the city of Winsted is not overly developed and its associated terraces may contain archaeological deposits. It is a critical area for future study.

Winchester has never been examined extensively by archaeologists. Brief surveys in the mid-1960s located several prehistoric sites along Sucker Brook which have now been destroyed by a flood control project. Similar activities disturbed the lower reaches of Mad River and its historic and prehistoric archaeological resources. This survey and other data suggest that the town's landscape was first used by prehistoric populations about 6000 B.P.; later sites also exist including Woodland settlements (ca. 1000 B.P.).

To date Winchester has not experienced extensive commercial and residential development except in the industrial corridors of the Mad and Still Rivers. Here important complexes of nineteenth century industrial and residential sites continue to exist and will be threatened if demands for housing and commercial space increase during this decade. It should be noted that some of the historic rehabilitation projects which could be implemented in Winsted might threaten the integrity of associated archaeological deposits.

Elsewhere the prospects for archaeological preservation are good. More than 25% of the town is being maintained as open space. More than half of the total acreage is owned by various state agencies and town commissions and protects water supplies. Much of this area is associated with a series of wetlands in Winchester's northwestern corner which are probably archaeologically sensitive.

Critical areas which do not seem to be protected and need archaeological studies include the Still River Valley north of Winsted, Indian Meadow Brook, and the upper reaches of Rugg Brook.



## WOODBURY

The town of Woodbury is located in the southeastern corner of Litchfield County and is bordered on two sides by Southbury and Middlebury, which are part of New Haven County. The town is shaped roughly like a square with a small section removed along its eastern edge. All of Woodbury's major tributaries flow into the Pomperaug River, draining a series of glacially-modified hills whose longer axes are oriented in a north-south direction. A section of town north and west of Lake Quassapaug is steeper and more diverse than usual and consists of bedrock knobs and ridges.

Unlike many towns in Litchfield County, Woodbury's river valleys tend to be relatively broad and gently sloping so extensive systems of river terraces have been developed from the beginning of the Holocene period, ca. 12,000 B.P. Among the most important of these formations are the terraces along the Nonewaug and Weekeepeemee Rivers, those along Sprain Brook and East Meadow Brook, and the formations constructed by the main stem of the Pomperaug River.

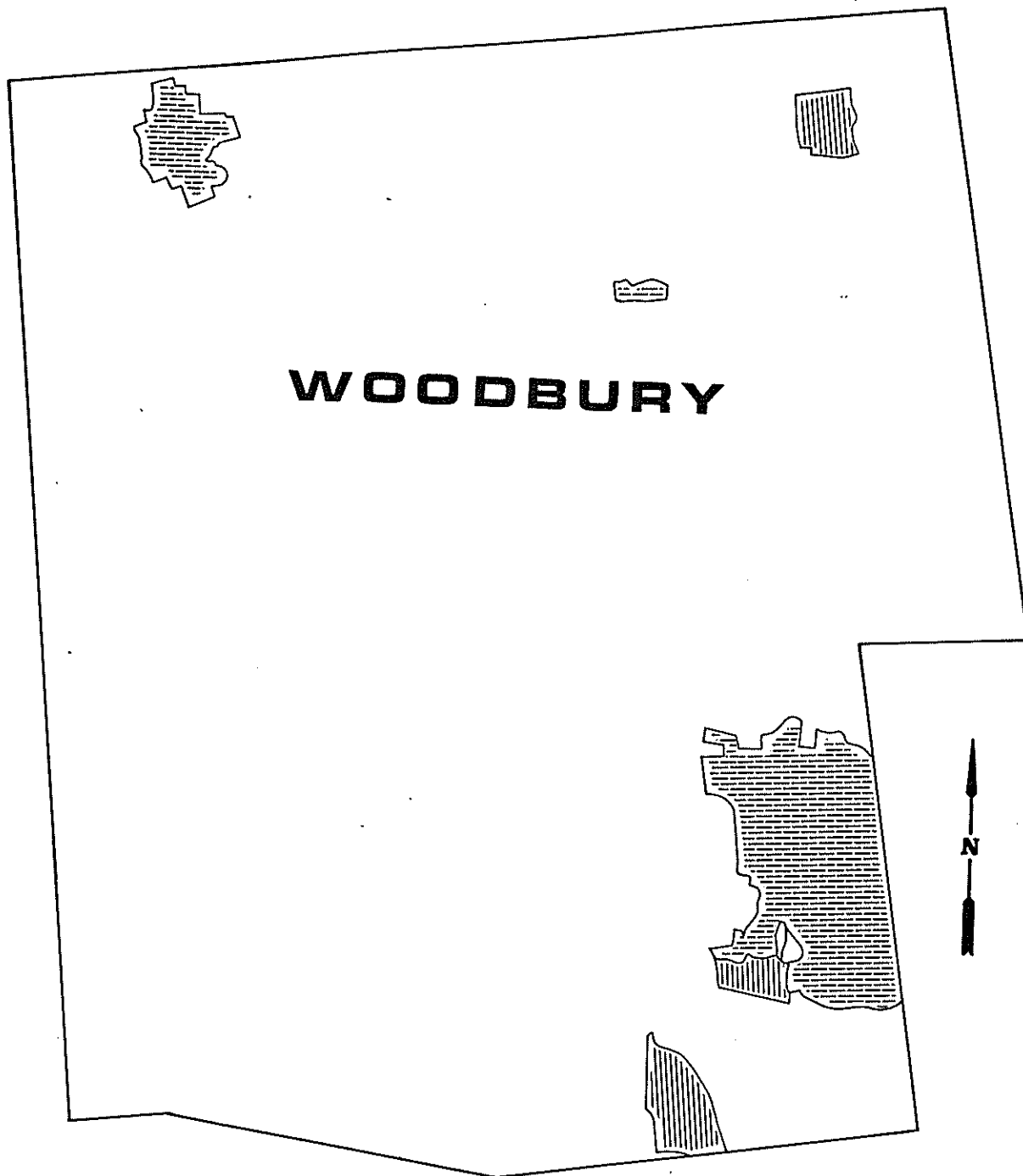
While each of these corridors has suffered some disturbance from the construction of housing or gravel operations, each valley floor is intact enough to allow intensive studies of Holocene fluvial processes and associated prehistoric archaeological resources. These same settings also may contain intact historic archaeological sites such as houses, farmsteads, mill sites, and manufactories from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In particular the settlement of Hotchkissville along the Weekeepeemee River encompasses archaeological resources of the historic period.

Our archaeological knowledge of Woodbury is adequate even though the town has never been surveyed in a systematic fashion. The Institute's files include six recorded prehistoric sites from Sprain Brook and the Weekeepeemee and Pomperaug Rivers. The data gathered from these resources and additional information from the Institute's collections suggest that Woodbury's landscape was first used about 8000 B.P. during the Early Holocene. Subsequent native populations continued to inhabit or use sections of town through the seventeenth century.

Avocational archaeologists have also been active in Woodbury and have provided additional information about the town's cultural resource base. Distribution maps indicate numbers of prehistoric sites are situated in the central part of town where the lower reaches of the Nonewaug and Weekeepeemee Rivers intersect the upper valley of the Pomperaug. Some of these resources have been destroyed by gravel operations; others are extant, yet may be threatened.

Future prospects for archaeological preservation in Woodbury are poor. Of a total of 23,500 acres, only about 1600 are being maintained as open space. Most of these are managed by individuals under the specifications of Connecticut's Public Act 490. We suspect that some of the critical areas of town have already been extensively disturbed, especially by growth during the past decade. Up-to-date studies and maps of land uses should be completed and sections of landscape chosen for intensive archaeological surveys. Otherwise the prospects for conservation archaeology in Woodbury will largely disappear.

<u>Institute Collections:</u>	76-1-617, 79-1-15	- Isolated Finds
	76-2-2,3, 79-11-2, 79-22-51	- Unrecorded Sites
	78-9-1, 81-63	- Recorded Sites



**WOODBURY**

Appendix II: Copy of the Brochure used to announce  
a Workshop on "Archaeological Preservation and You."

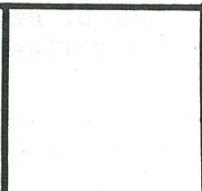
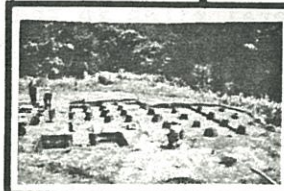
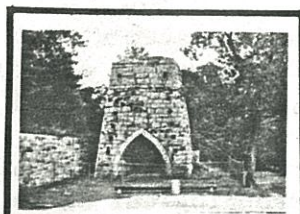
The Workshop was cancelled due to insufficient  
registrations. However the concept represents one  
attempt to educate those individuals, institutions,  
and agencies who are involved with preserving and  
managing open space. It is hoped that such workshops  
can be offered in future years.



# PRESERVATION AND YOU

Another dimension

LAND



MANAGEMENT

## WORKSHOP FOR:

1. Land Trusts
2. Conservation Commissions
3. Planning and Zoning Boards
4. Preservationists
5. Individuals
6. YOU

**MAY 8**

**AIAI**  
**Box 260**  
**Washington, CT**  
**06793**

APPENDIX II

Nonprofit Organization  
 U. S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
 Permit No. 17  
 Washington, Ct. 06793

## INFORMATION

**TITLE:** Archaeological Preservation and You: Another Dimension in Land Use and Management

**WHEN:** May 8, 1982 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

**PLACES:** American Indian Archaeological Institute, Route 199, Washington, Connecticut  
Archaeological Sites along the Shepaug and Housatonic Rivers  
Goshen, Connecticut

**SPONSORS:** American Indian Archaeological Institute; Connecticut Land Trust Service Bureau;  
Goshen Land Trust

**WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT:** Archaeology, Archaeological Research, and Archaeological Resources.  
How To Preserve Archaeological Sites on Public and Private Property.  
How To Develop a Management Plan for Archaeological Sites.

**WHO SHOULD ATTEND:** Anyone concerned about land management and use in the 1980's --  
Members of Land Trusts, Conservation Commissions, Planning and Zoning  
Boards, Preservationists, Others. Limited to 40 participants.

**SCHEDULE AND ACTIVITIES:**

8:30 - 10:30:	Morning session at AIAI. Overviews of Archaeology, Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Preservation.
10:30 - 1:30:	Bus Tour of several sites in the Housatonic and Shepaug Valleys. Discussion of Management Plans and Concerns.
1:30 - 2:30:	Picnic lunch and tour of sites in North Goshen.
2:30 - 4:00:	Afternoon session at Goshen Historical Society. Discussion of ways to develop planning inventories and management plans.
4:00 - 4:30:	Return to AIAI.

**COSTS:** \$7.50 per person, prepaid. Box lunches available at additional cost of \$5.00 or bring a lunch.

<i>For Further Information Contact:</i>	<i>Dr. Russell Handsman</i>		<i>Ms. Suzi Wilkins</i>
	<i>AIAI - Box 260</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Ct. Land Trust Service Bureau</i>
	<i>Washington, Ct. 06793</i>		<i>Box MMM, Wesleyan Station</i>
	<i>203-868-0518</i>		<i>Middletown, Ct. 06457</i>
			<i>203-344-9867</i>

**Travel to AIAI:** Located just off Route 199 in Western Connecticut, AIAI is accessible via Rt. 7 to Rt. 202 to Rt. 47 to Rt. 199 or via I84 to Exit 15, to Rt. 67 North to Rt. 199.

**REGISTRATION:** Space is limited to 40.\* Register today! Complete the tear sheet and send to: Dr. Russell Handsman, AIAI WORKSHOP, Box 260, Washington, Ct. 06793. (Deadline May 1) Please make checks payable "AIAI WORKSHOP."

**NAME(S):** \_\_\_\_\_ **PHONE #:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# OF REGISTRANTS \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$7.50 = \_\_\_\_\_  
# OF BOX LUNCHES \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$5.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

**AMOUNT ENCLOSED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION (IF ANY):** \_\_\_\_\_

\*Maximum of 5 participants from an organization.

Appendix III: Reports, Articles, and Papers based upon studies associated with the Institute's Survey and Planning Grants, 1978-1982.

Unless otherwise noted, Russell G. Handsman was the author of the contributions. All of these are on file at the Research Department, American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, Connecticut.

Papers Read (a selection)

- March 1979 The Anthropology of "Colonial Villages": Congregational Churches as Artifacts. 10th Annual Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.
- January 1980 Historical Archaeology and Capitalism, Subscriptions and Separations: The Production of Individualism. Paper presented at symposium, "Text and Artifact: The Search for Meaning in Historical Archaeology." 13th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- December 1980 Kinship and Family and Individualism: Cultural Separations in America. Paper presented at symposium, "Cultural Separations and the Anthropology of Pre-modern and Modern America." 79th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. Washington, D.C.
- March 1981 Processual Theory and Archaeological Patterns: The Search for "Structure" in Historic and Prehistoric Archaeology. 12th Annual Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Ocean City, Maryland.
- January 1982 Discovering Kinship in Historic America: Structuralism, Archaeological Histories, and Myth. Paper presented at symposium, "Structural Approaches to Archaeology: Are They Possible." 15th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- April 1982 The Differentiation of Labour: Cultural Processes and Ideotechnic Artifacts. Paper presented at symposium, "Historical Archaeology and the Category of the Ideotechnic." Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.
- August 1982 --with Peter C. Patton. Holocene Sedimentation and the Structure of the Archaeological Record in Western Connecticut. Paper presented at symposium, "Archaeological Sedimentology." 11th International Congress on Sedimentology. McMaster University, Ontario, Canada.

Research Reports and Booklets

- 1978 Hunters and Gatherers, Villages and Farms: A Preservation Plan for Litchfield County's Past. The Connecticut Historical Commission. Research Manuscript Series of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Washington, Connecticut.
- 1980 Anthropological Perspectives for the Past. The Connecticut Historical Commission. Research Manuscript Series of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Washington, Connecticut.

- 1980 Archaeology and Geology of the Housatonic River. Booklet prepared for the Second Annual Bus Tour. Research Department of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Washington, Connecticut.
- 1981 The Anthropology of Settlement in Goshen, Connecticut. A Study of Modern Myths and Historic Realities. Research Manuscript Series of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Washington, Connecticut.
- 1981 Center Villages. Historic Settlement and Architecture. Booklet prepared for the Third Annual Bus Tour. Research Department of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Washington, Connecticut.
- 1982 Flood History and Archaeology along the Shepaug. Booklet prepared for the Fourth Annual Bus Tour. Research Department of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Washington, Connecticut.
- n.d. Archaeological Preservation and Archaeological Conservancies in Litchfield County, Connecticut. The Future of the Past. Monograph under preparation, to appear in December 1982. Research Manuscript Series of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Washington, Connecticut.

#### Publications

- 1978 Predictive Models for Locating Sites: An Archaeological Truth or Hocus Pocus. Artifacts 7, No. 2:6-7.
- 1979 --with Roberta D. Hampton. Interpretations and Illusions: Studying Archaeological Knowledge in the Shepaug Valley. Artifacts 8, No. 2:8-11.
- 1980 Fluvial Processes and Past Behavior: A Study in Modern Archaeological Knowledge. In Anthropological Perspectives for the Past. R. G. Handsman and C. Hoepfner, eds. Pp. 6-22. Research Manuscript Series of the American Indian Archaeological Institute.
- 1980 The Domains of Kinship and Settlement in Historic Goshen. Signs of a Past Cultural Order. Artifacts 9, No. 1:1,2,4-7.
- 1981 Stratigraphic Separations: The Archaeological Significance of Slackwater Deposits. Artifacts 9, No. 2:4-6.
- 1981 Early Capitalism and the Center Village of Canaan, Connecticut: A Study of Transformations and Separations. Artifacts 9, No. 3:1-22.
- 1981 Nurturing Archaeological Preservation in the 1980s: The Role of Connecticut Preservation Action. Artifacts 10, No. 1:4,12-13.
- 1982 The Hot and Cold of Goshen's History. Artifacts 10, No. 3:10-20.
- 1982 Machines and Gardens: Structures in and Symbols of America's Past. In Ethnography by Archaeologists. E. Tooker, ed. Pp. 63-78. Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society. Washington, D.C.
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