

STUDIES OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
ALONG THE WESTERN SHORE OF BANTAM LAKE,
LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT

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Frontispiece. Bantam Lake: Modern Topography and Locations.

Copied from a U.S.G.S. 7½" Quad Sheet, Litchfield, Connecticut. The area represented was the focus of the Institute's research. Fieldwork was concentrated upon the western shore of Bantam Lake between Morris Hill Road, the town line, the lake's shore, and the causeway to Deer Island.

Sites and collections were also examined from the region north of the lake including the knolls and wetlands between Plumb Hill, Windmill Hill, and Schermerhorn Hill.

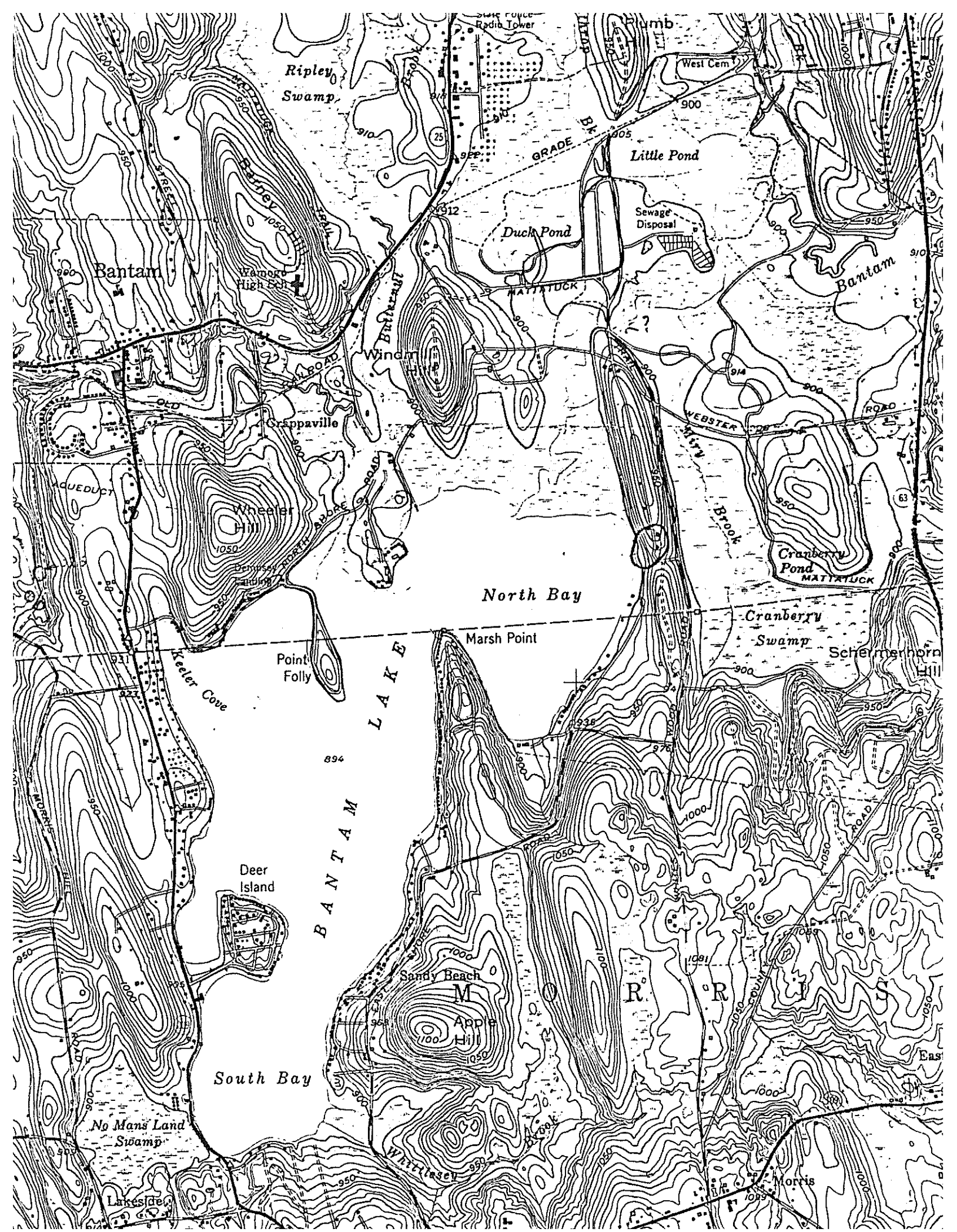


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I. ABSTRACT

In November and December of 1983, archaeological studies were conducted along the western shore of Bantam Lake, Morris, Connecticut. This work was undertaken in conjunction with the proposed construction of wastewater interceptors. This research was performed in four phases that placed equal emphasis on historic and prehistoric archaeological resources: background research, general fieldwork, supplementary fieldwork, and analysis and report preparation.

Initial background studies indicated the presence of important archaeological sites around Bantam Lake but none situated within the project area. There were however surface finds of materials from adjacent localities. A revised inventory of sites was completed based upon collections research and local interviews. As a result the number of prehistoric sites in the general vicinity of the lake was increased from 6 to 26; the majority of these new resources were located in the vicinity of the lake. Given the known and projected site distribution pattern for the Bantam Lake area, where a substantial number of sites were plotted for the northern, eastern, and southern shores, the potential for locating new sites within the project area was considered high.

Fieldwork was systematically conducted in 44 Test Areas within the proposed construction corridors. Activities included surface walkovers of all open or plowed areas and shovel testing (5 meter intervals) of properties on different landforms. Both high and low potential areas within and adjacent to the proposed construction routes were tested. The total of known historic and prehistoric sites was raised to 33 as a result of this fieldwork.

Eleven prehistoric sites or find spots, representing either primary or secondary deposits, were located within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Site locations included a drumlinoidal hill overlooking the Bantam Lake and Bantam River, lake terraces, and an island. The only diagnostic materials recovered from three of these sites (87-028, 87-025, 87-026) were representative of Late Archaic or Woodland occupations (6000-2500 B.P.). Other sites (79-023) or find spots were represented by lithic scatters or by individual flakes. Of these, only the Morris Hill III site (79-023) shows minimal historic disturbance. Construction plans were modified to avoid all of these sites. The remaining find spots were determined not to be adversely affected by construction if interceptor lines are restricted to original routes.

Significant historic sites or middens were located in six Test Areas or properties throughout or adjacent to the project area. These included 18th and 19th century structures, associated outbuildings and features, and sub-surface midden deposits. Additional historic houses and features and recent cultural deposits were also located but were not considered significant or were outside the project area.

There will be no adverse impact upon any significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources if current construction plans are maintained and if the recommendations of this study are followed. Most of the necessary modifications to the route were accomplished in the field by project archaeologists in consultation with Hayden-Wegman's engineers.

While no "major" sites were located during the survey and testing program, the Bantam Lake area remains a highly sensitive archaeological district. There is clear evidence of a substantial Middle Holocene (6000-4000 B.P.) occupation of the area, with high potential for significant earlier and later occupations as well.

By the middle of the 18th century the western shore of the lake and adjacent properties had been surveyed and divided amongst proprietors and others. Initial historic occupation began shortly before the Revolution and was represented by a series of dispersed farmsteads which grew in size and then were subdivided for use by later generations. This history of settlement was very different from those that occurred in the urban villages of Bantam and Litchfield. The archaeological records that represent these dispersed farmsteads are sufficiently intact for future research and will also be preserved through avoidance.

II. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report describes research and fieldwork conducted for Hayden-Wegman, Inc. during the late fall of 1983. This work was associated with the proposed construction of sewer interceptors along the western shore of Bantam Lake in Morris, Connecticut. The results of archival and collections research, summaries of survey and testing activities along proposed construction corridors, and recommendations for mitigating project impacts upon cultural resources are presented in their appropriate sections below.

Project History

Since the mid-1970's the Town of Morris has discussed the need to construct sewer interceptors along the west shore of Bantam Lake. Once Litchfield's new treatment plant was opened in 1969 just north of the town line, it was possible for Morris to process the sewage without constructing a separate treatment facility. There have never been interceptors or other collection facilities around Bantam Lake. As the residential density along the lake's shore increased in the 1960's and 1970's and as the land was used by larger numbers of people for longer periods of time, the quality of the lake's resources began to decline.

The most recent period of activity and interest in building sewers appeared during the spring of 1983 when a series of meetings was held to determine whether funding was available and from whom, to discuss the size of the project and its costs, and to evaluate the amount of public support which existed in Morris (see references to newspaper accounts in Chapter X). This review process continued through the summer, especially in June and July of 1983. By August it had been decided to apply for state grants and loans to help with construction and other costs.

In September, 1983 a research proposal was prepared by Russell G. Handsman, Research Department of the American Indian Archaeological Institute (AIAI), at the request of Mr. Andrew Stachowiak, Project Engineer for Hayden-Wegman, Inc. of West Hartford, Connecticut. This proposal described the research plan and methods that the AIAI would use to study the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources along the western shore of Bantam Lake. The scope of the work was broader than most preliminary surveys and included fieldwork designed to gather information about the integrity of any extant archaeological sites. These data were required to determine whether additional studies would be necessary and whether the interceptor routes would have to be relocated to avoid significant archaeological resources.

The proposal and budget for this work were subsequently modified in November of 1983 in order to maintain a suitable scope of work while reducing the total cost of the project. This reduced the amount of time for fieldwork by five to eight days. While this did not detract from the final coverage, it did limit the amount of evaluative testing that could be completed.

Fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and report preparation were undertaken under a tight schedule determined by the late approval of the sewer project and by the onset of winter weather. As a result fieldwork could not be initiated until November 14; it was completed on December 3 in an early snow.

The Project's Construction Routes

Fieldwork was limited to the area along and around the western shore of Bantam Lake where interceptor lines were planned to connect many residential and business properties to the Litchfield Treatment Plant (Figure 1). This area can be divided into three sections for the purpose of describing the general research area: 1. overland sections across Morris Hill, from the Treatment Plant to Route 209, 2. the western shore of Bantam Lake from the Litchfield/Morris town line to Deer Island, and 3. Deer Island.

Right-of-ways in each of these areas included routes which followed roads or which crossed open space. While many areas were obviously disturbed by previous construction or by landscaping, they were included in the sampling design to insure representative testing of all project areas. The construction routes for the project area are outlined in Figure 1. While there are discrepancies between the route design presented to the AIAI at the start of fieldwork and those depicted on final maps (January 10, 1984), fieldwork was designed to provide adequate coverage by examining all potential site areas within the project corridors (see Chapter V).

Scope of Work

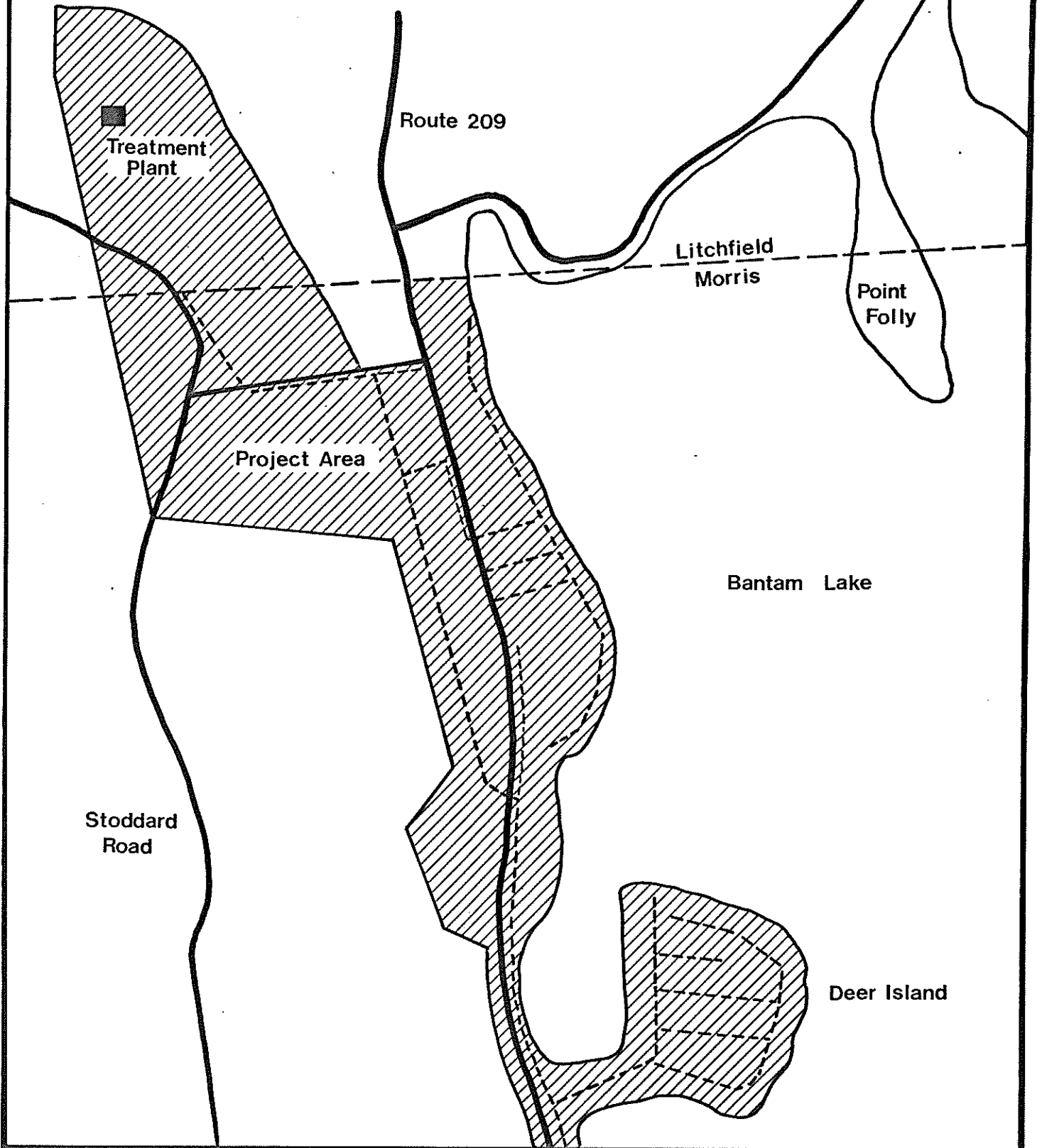
Since the proposed construction of the Bantam Lake sewer was partially funded by federal and state agencies, the Connecticut Historical Commission required an archaeological evaluation of the consequences of the project. Such evaluations should include an identification of all cultural resources (archaeological and architectural) within and adjacent to the project boundaries, an assessment of the significance of these resources, and a determination of adverse impacts or benefits to the resources that could result from construction activities. The most important goal of the archaeological evaluation was the development of a plan to mitigate adverse effects through either avoidance and preservation or through further research.

These needs, and the rules and regulations associated with historic and pre-historic preservation policies, required that the archaeological study have six operational goals:

1. The identification of previously known cultural resources.
2. The discovery of previously unreported or unknown cultural resources.
3. The evaluation of each cultural resource's integrity: Has the prehistoric or historic archaeological site already been disturbed? What was the extent of the disturbance and how recently did it occur?
4. The recognition of each cultural resource's significance: How old is the site or deposit? What kinds of information have been preserved there? What kinds of research problems could be studied at each site?
5. A determination of avoidance: Can the site or deposit be avoided and thus preserved by modifying the project's design and construction plans?
6. An evaluation of further needs for archaeological study: If insufficient data have been gathered about any archaeological resource, what additional activities should be undertaken?



FIGURE 1
PROJECT AREA:
West Shore, Bantam Lake
- Litchfield County, Connecticut.



General Archaeological Potential of Bantam Lake

Like other distinctive landscape features of western Connecticut, Bantam Lake is known to have been used by prehistoric populations although its archaeological record has not been studied intensively or systematically for more than four decades. What is known of the lake area's archaeological record is the result of materials collected in the early 20th century and now preserved in local historical societies and at the AIAI. Additional information and materials are available from collections and maps compiled by local residents and collectors.

No prehistoric sites had been recorded for the proposed project area. However several sites had been identified immediately south of Deer Island and obvious prehistoric artifacts, such as grooved axes, had been collected on Deer Island.

The known prehistoric and historic resources of the area are discussed in detail below. A preliminary examination of sites and artifacts contained in extant files and collections indicated that Bantam Lake was an important focus for occupation by semi-sedentary populations during the Middle Holocene period (between 6000 and 4000 B.P.). While later and earlier sites are known to exist, the lake's archaeological record appeared to be more extensive (i.e., more sites) and more intensive (i.e., larger and more "complicated" sites) during this interval. Similar patterns have been recognized in archaeological records associated with other wetlands and lakes in Litchfield County and offer archaeologists the opportunity to study how different prehistoric populations used different landscapes in varying ways (e.g., Robbins Swamp, see Handsman 1983). The prehistoric record of the Bantam Lake area may provide valuable information on at least the Middle Holocene, especially when compared to similar resources elsewhere in the region.

There was also the potential for significant historic resources in the project area. Brief studies of the lake's architectural record and associated 19th century maps suggested that farmsteads were built and used during the 18th and 19th centuries. Most of the standing housing stock is of a more recent, 20th century origin and represents the construction of summer cottages and bungalows. However several historic structures, including farmhouses, were recognized within the project corridor.

These historic sites represent an early and continuing tradition of dispersed settlement when some families chose to build farmsteads and use land outside of the center villages of Bantam and Litchfield. While the significance of dispersed agricultural settlements is just beginning to be recognized, some evidence demonstrates that these farmsteads have histories of use and meaning very different from those isolated in the center villages (Handsman 1980, 1981a,b, 1982b). It was expected that some of these historic sites and structures contained undisturbed archaeological deposits, such as middens or garbage layers, garden plots, and former outbuildings. Such resources could be affected by the project construction.

Theoretical Position

To maintain the high standards required of cultural resource management (CRM) archaeology, research must be implemented within a theoretically-based, problem-oriented mode of inquiry. When contracts are viewed simply as a means of income or as a territorial prerogative, the professional community, the public, and the resources all suffer. Cultural resource managers must consistently go beyond the "salvage" aspects of isolated projects in which site inventory and evaluation often serve as both the means and the end.

This problem is discussed in detail in Handsman (1982a:9) from the immediate perspective of archaeological preservation and conservancies in Litchfield County. The basic theoretical framework underlying the present report and which appears elsewhere in recent AIAI research interests represents a trend toward conservation archaeology:

. . . 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).

The problem-orientation incorporated into the Bantam Lake study is derived in part from on-going research in Litchfield County and elsewhere that focuses on various processual, environmental, historical, and other aspects of prehistoric adaptation (see Handsman 1983 and references therein; Nicholas 1983, n.d.a,b,c).

Acknowledgements

Numerous individuals and institutions contributed to the completion of this report. Susan F. Payne, Edmund K. Swigart, and the AIAI staff provided assistance in project administration; Ann McMullen, AIAI's Collections Manager, was particularly helpful in locating artifacts from Bantam Lake. The field crew, braving snow and freezing rain, barking dogs, and locked gates, consisted of Catherine Carlson (Project Photographer as well), Suzanne Coe, Barbara Cox, Roberta Hampton, David Hofstatter, Peter Mardoc, Patrick Quinn, and Gordon Whitbeck. Roger Moeller helped with field supervision and aided the completion of necessary paperwork and this report.

Mr. Andrew Stachowiak, of Hayden-Wegman, Inc., facilitated the mitigation process by recognizing the need to modify project plans quickly when prehistoric and historic sites were located. Grateful thanks are also extended to those individuals who donated their time and shared their knowledge of local history and prehistory, notably Mr. David Aurell, Mr. Howard Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter France, Mr. Patrick Halloran, and Mr. William Madden. The assistance of the Morris Town Clerk, the White Memorial Foundation, and the property owners around Bantam Lake is also acknowledged.

III. LATE GLACIAL AND EARLY POSTGLACIAL GEOLOGY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The landscape of the project area is dominated by Bantam Lake, the largest natural lake in Connecticut. Due to the importance of large-scale features such as lakes and related, smaller-scale features such as streams and ponds to both prehistoric and historic populations, it is necessary to review the major landforms of the area as they affect the research design. In addition it is obvious that landscapes change through time, often dramatically, with the project area being no exception. In other words, there is not necessarily any direct connection between the modern landscape and those of 5000 or 10,000 years ago. Therefore the geological and paleoenvironmental history of the project area since the end of the last glaciation is presented here and briefly discussed. The Early Holocene geological sequence is necessary given the presence of dated, early prehistoric sites from the area (e.g., Moeller 1980) and the possibility of others at Bantam Lake. Due to the absence of radiometric dates and detailed paleoenvironmental data from anywhere in the vicinity of the project area, it is necessary to extrapolate from better data sets elsewhere in the region.

Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene (14,000-7500 B.P.)

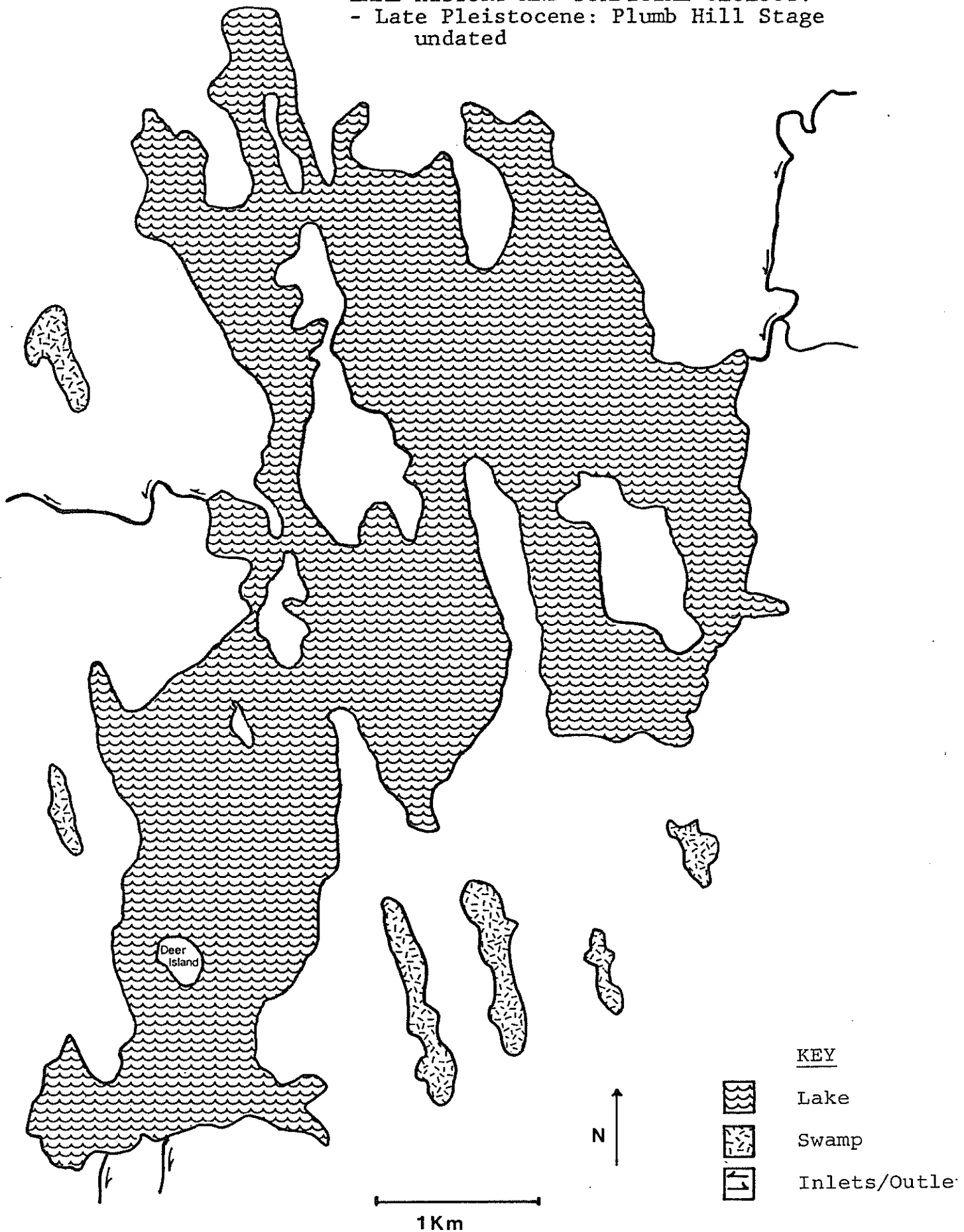
Based on the regional deglaciation sequence (e.g., Schafer 1979), the Bantam area should have been exposed by about 14,000 B.P., although remnant ice blocks and periglacial conditions would have prevailed for some time. Numerous glacial meltwater streams, south of the present lake and Route 209 (see surficial geology map of Warren 1970), are associated with retreating ice margin positions; those further south were inactive when the next northward set was active.

Bantam Lake is a proglacially-filled lake occupying a section of the pre-glacial Bantam River valley. This lake was maintained by drumlinoid till ridges, particularly along the west side (e.g., Morris Hill) that prevented drainage and forced the outlet to the north end of the lake near the inlet. The original preglacial course of the river was to the west.

At its maximum postglacial stage (Plumb Hill stage), Bantam Lake extended from South Bay to Plumb Hill (Figure 2), covering an area of approximately 12 km². Included within the early basin were No Man's Land, a swamp at the southern end of the present lake, and Little and Cranberry Ponds, presently located at the northeast end. Almost all of the wetlands situated along the north, northeast, and northwest sections of the present lake (Town of Litchfield) were covered by water. The extent of the lake at the Plumb Hill Stage would have been more than twice its present size. Major lake influx was through the inlet then located southeast of Little Pond, supplemented by numerous streams. Extensive deltaic deposits are associated with the early inlet channel. In addition to the current outlet, then situated near Grappaville, several other outflow channels associated with a raised lake level are present.

As the regional deglaciation progressed and the glacial meltwater influx gradually declined, the lake (Plumb Hill Stage) stabilized. The duration of this stage is presently unknown but is not thought to have been long-lived. The swampy area north of the present lake would have quickly filled

FIGURE 2
LAKE HISTORY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY:
- Late Pleistocene: Plumb Hill Stage
undated



with sediment flushing out of Bantam River, owing to the proximity of the inlet and outlet, with additional sediment and organic material deposition occurring as the result of hydroseral activity (infilling of lakes and ponds by vegetation). This section would also have been raised slightly by isostatic rebounding.

By the Early Holocene period (10,000 B.P.) the landscape would have been essentially stabilized and would have been very similar to the modern landscape (Figure 3), although its composition (vegetation, fauna) would have been significantly different. For example, the vegetation would have shifted from primarily tundra to an open, generally coniferous woodland. Fauna may have included mammoth and mastodon, caribou, and a wide range of smaller animals, as well as fish and fowl (see Nicholas n.d.a).

The paleoenvironmental potential of this type of early former glacial lake basin, in terms of its prehistoric resource basin, has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Nicholas 1982, n.d.a). In addition to the lake the major features of this basin would have included ponds, streams and rivers, and extensive wetlands, with the resulting resource base (both floral and faunal) being more rich and diverse than for either lake or riverine environments alone.

Middle Holocene (7500-4000 B.P.)

By 7500 B.P. the landscape became relatively stable; since then the only major subsequent geological changes were caused by river alluviation, down-cutting, and lateral migration. The vegetation would have been increasingly deciduous by this time. Previously deposited alluvial and deltaic deposits at the north end of the lake would have been eroded. Wetlands may have expanded to their present extent if they had not already done so. During this period lake influx, although significantly less than when glacial melt-water was available, was further reduced by changes in precipitation rates as upper atmospheric storm tracks stabilized in response to the northward collapsing Laurentide ice sheet (Nicholas et al. 1981:Figures 2.2-2.5).

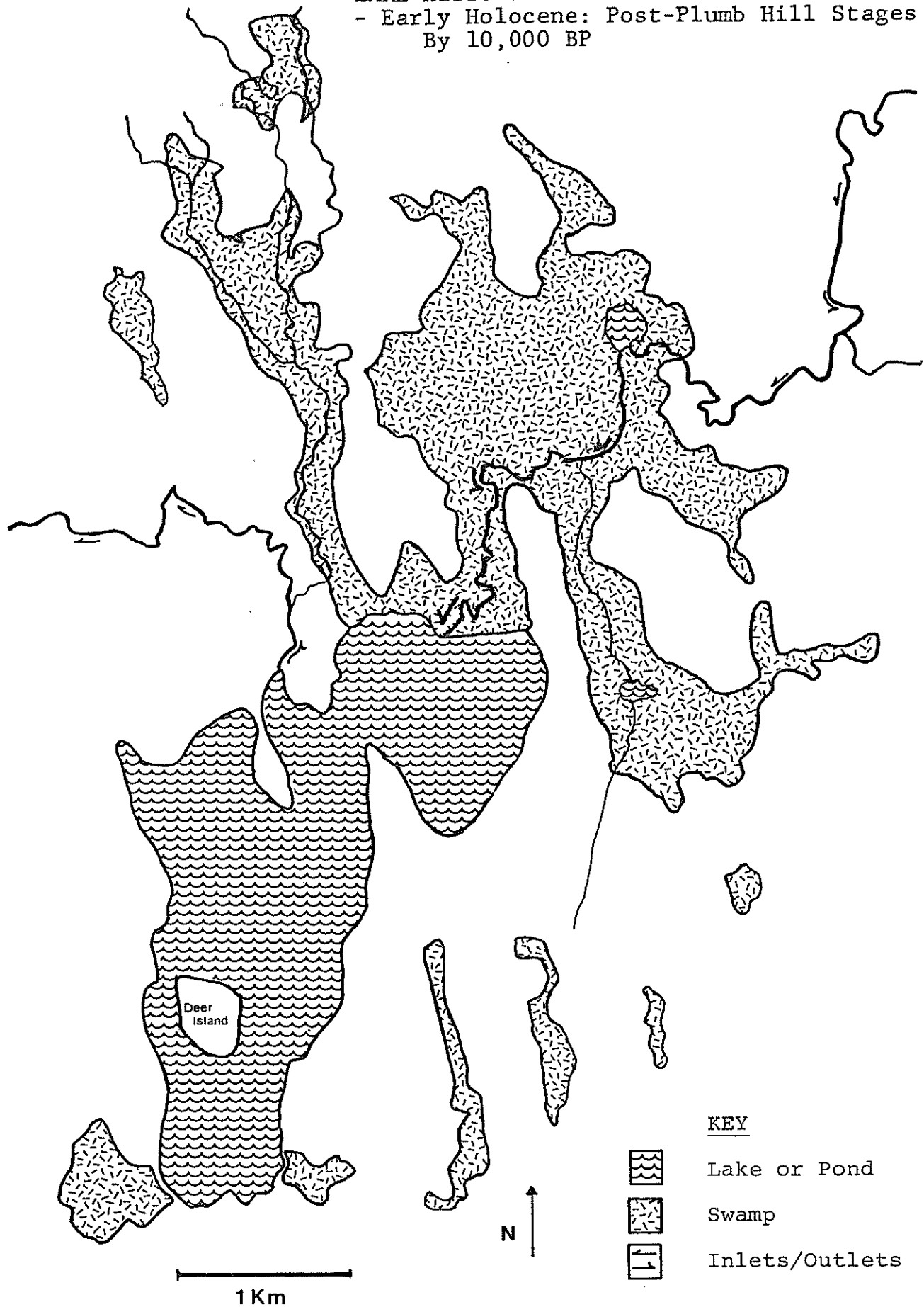
Wetlands have probably constituted a major landscape feature of the area since the early postglacial period when many kettle-hole ponds formed and drained. These basins then continued to receive sufficient stream runoff to remain active as swamps. The longevity of these wetlands is usually related to the depths of organic deposits. This is not always the case, however, as is illustrated by the swamp along the eastern base of Morris Hill, which is suspected to be of at least Middle Holocene age but contains about one meter of organic sediments.

The most prominent event of this period that may have significantly affected the environment (and human populations) was the Hypsithermal climatic episode, a warm, dry period that occurred between 6000 and 4000 B.P. across much of the continent. Although the character and effects of this episode remain problematical, there is growing palynological evidence that it was regionally manifested in the Northeast (Davis et al. 1980). During this period precipitation would have decreased and evaporation increased compared to that of the present climate. This may have resulted in a further reduction in the size of the lake and associated wetlands with the possibility of a lower than present lake level for a short time. By about 4000 B.P. this episode waned and conditions rapidly trended towards more normal (cooler and wetter) conditions that have continued to the present.

FIGURE 3

LAKE HISTORY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY:

- Early Holocene: Post-Plumb Hill Stages
By 10,000 BP



Late Holocene to Modern (after 4000 B.P.)

Over the past 4000 years landscape changes have been minimal with the continued exception of riverine activity. Both lake and wetland configurations would have fluctuated to some degree as the result of minor fluctuations in precipitation and lake inflow. The most notable changes associated with the lake, although not necessarily of recent age, are the development of beach deposits along the north end of the lake, including the tombolo that connects Point Folly to the mainland (Warren 1970).

Recent modifications to the lake have been minimal. The causeway connecting Deer Island to the mainland is manmade, as is the strip of land that separates the No Man's Land swamp from the lake. According to local informants lake level was originally several feet lower but was raised by the placement of a small dam located at the outlet. The purpose of this was to control access to Deer Island where pasture animals were kept during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Bedrock Geology

There are no known outcrops of fine-grained bedrock (Gates 1951) in the project area which would have been suitable for tool manufacture by prehistoric populations. As a result prehistoric quarry sites and related manufacturing activities were not expected. Lithic procurement would have been limited to the use of local, glacially-deposited cobbles of suitable quality or to the transport of material from other areas by early populations. Relatively high quality outcrops (e.g., Marbledale Formation) are present outside of the Bantam area and were frequently utilized, as evidenced by frequent finds of artifacts throughout the Shepaug and Bantam River valleys.

IV. THE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD AROUND BANTAM LAKE

When the archaeological study of prehistoric resources at Bantam Lake was initiated in November of 1983, seven prehistoric sites were recorded for the entire Litchfield quadrangle; six were listed in the vicinity of Bantam Lake. While other sites were known, they had not been formally identified or described.

Following initiation of research the number of recorded sites was raised to 26 for the Litchfield/Bantam Lake area (Towns of Litchfield and Morris), with the majority of new sites being near Bantam Lake. With the addition of other sites located during fieldwork (December 1983), this number was raised to 33. The revised inventory was based upon interviews with local collectors, examinations of local artifact collections, archival research, and actual fieldwork. It is possible that additional sites will be recorded when previously unavailable artifact collectors can be interviewed.

This section contains a preliminary inventory and description of these sites and is the basis for a brief discussion of the prehistoric resources of the Bantam Lake area. Figure 4 illustrates areas of known archaeological sensitivity and projected archaeological sensitivity prior to the initiation of background research and fieldwork. The results of fieldwork within the project area are not included in the following discussion but are summarized in Chapter VI.

Site Inventory

Only minimal information is available for many of the sites located by interviews with local collectors. In some instances only an approximate location is known, particularly when the site has been disturbed or destroyed. In other cases the location is known but the age or composition of the site is unknown due to minimal surface exposure or site destruction by pothunting. The purpose of this section is to summarize, in a non-comprehensive manner, this initial inventory of prehistoric resources in the Litchfield quadrangle with particular emphasis on Bantam Lake.

Site numbers correspond to the archaeological format used by the Connecticut Historical Commission with the exception of four sites listed by the AIAI or the Connecticut Archaeological Survey in New Britain. Site locations are only approximated in the text and the corresponding figures due to the sensitive nature of such information and the need to protect intact resources.

Temporal Diversity

The limited amount of systematic, professional fieldwork in the Bantam Lake area has limited the classification of known sites by either cultural or temporal periods. Projectile points, which are the most useful indicators of age or cultural tradition, are unfortunately far less common than most artifact classes (e.g., lithic debris). Almost half of the known sites in the area are represented only by flake scatters; other sites, where diagnostic artifacts are found, are disturbed or are multiple component sites, thus limiting the usefulness of individual artifacts.

Standard regional projectile point nomenclature (e.g., Ritchie 1971, Snow 1980) was used to identify diagnostic artifacts within the current North-eastern chronology. Unfortunately there may be some overlap of artifact types between cultural periods so that, in the absence of supportive radiometric dates, one artifact type can be assigned only to a several thousand year span (Kinsey 1971). The classification here of artifacts from the Bantam Lake area is tentative because it is based upon limited information.

The following outline is based upon site location and contextual information gathered through collections research and interviews with local collectors. Many of the artifacts included in private collections were not available for extended examination.

Paleo-Indian Period (12,000-10,000 B.P.): There is presently no recognized evidence of Paleo-Indian sites or components in or around Bantam Lake. The nearest known site is 6LF21, located on the Shepaug River in Washington, a distance of less than ten kilometers (Moeller 1980). The Paleo-Indian occupation floor at this site has been dated to 10,000 B.P.

There is high potential for the eventual location of Paleo-Indian sites if systematic surveys and testing of early postglacial landforms could be conducted (Nicholas et al. 1981). The Bantam Lake area apparently stabilized early and was not affected by the type of intensive transformations responsible for site destruction or burial common to other areas (Nicholas 1983). Numerous high potential localities were present outside the heavily settled (and thus disturbed) northern and western shores (see Figure 4).

Early Archaic (10,000-7500 B.P.): Evidence of an Early Archaic occupation of the area is represented by two sites. The first is an apparently single component site in Bethlehem, a distance of about six kilometers to the south. The other is a yet unidentified site on the Bantam River near its inlet to the lake (Cary Collection at the Morris Historical Society). Diagnostic material at both sites consists of bifurcate-based points. The Bantam River specimen is the only diagnostic Early Archaic point in the Cary Collection and may have been associated with other point types from later periods.

Middle Archaic (7500-6000 B.P.): Diagnostic Middle Archaic projectile points are found at several sites around Bantam Lake. At the now destroyed Hansel Rockshelter site (6LF15), Vosburg and other points are found in association with Late Archaic or Woodland material, presumably indicating the presence of more than one component. Additional Middle Archaic points are found in the Cary Collection from localities along the Bantam River near the lake and from the Harris Plains area north of the lake.

Late Archaic (6000-4000 B.P.): Based upon the present site inventory, Late Archaic or Transitional Archaic materials are represented at 11 sites. These are identified on the basis of diagnostic point types (e.g., Orient Fishtail, Susquehanna) or by steatite objects. Surface collected artifacts from Deer Island and the Pine Island (74-014) and Bantam River II sites include grooved axes, polished celts, and pestles. These are thought to be Late Archaic, Transitional, or Woodland. Approximately half of this number include Woodland components, suggesting a periodic use of those sites.

Sites with evidence of only Late Archaic occupation are Skilton (6LF60), North Shore I (74-013), Whittlesey Brook I (74-024), and Whittlesey Brook II (87-023). Multiple component sites with Late Archaic material include Camp Webosette (6LF84), Webster-Benton (6LF121), Bantam Lake I (3091), North Bay I (74-105), North Shore II (74-108), Pine Island (74-014), and Hansel (6LF15).

Woodland (4000-400 B.P.): Woodland sites are identified on the basis of either diagnostic projectile points (e.g., Levanna, Madison) or by the presence of pottery. In addition to the sites noted above with both Late Archaic and Woodland materials, other Woodland material is present in the Cary Collection from locations on the Bantam River and around Harris Plains. Both sets of burials located about 60 years ago are thought to be Woodland (6LF84 and 6LF129); the latter may be an Adena-associated burial.

The available evidence does not provide significant resolution to differentiate between Early and Middle Woodland. The one Madison-like point from Hansel (6LF15) may be Late Woodland. There is as yet no evidence for proto-Historic or Historic aboriginal sites or materials from the Bantam Lake area.

Unknown Sites: All other sites included in the inventory are of unknown age and cultural affiliation due to the absence of diagnostic materials. Most of these are represented by scatters of flakes and broken tools.

Site Distribution

Known sites occupy a diverse set of landforms in the Litchfield quadrangle. These are grouped into three categories for discussion below: Bantam Lake, associated wetlands, and the Bantam River. These categories are further subdivided into more precise landform types. Where possible, artifact locations not included in the site inventory are incorporated. Sites that can be associated with more than one landform category are noted as such. Additional information on these sites is presented in Appendix A.

Bantam Lake: This category includes only sites located around the present lake stage. While a number of sites (e.g., 74-015, 74-021) can be geographically associated with the shoreline of the Plumb Hill stage, they are first considered in a wetland context. While the location of Paleo-Indian sites along early lake shorelines can be demonstrated in numerous locations throughout the Northeast (Nicholas 1982, n.d.a), their recognition is based upon two factors: the systematic survey and testing for early sites must be based upon field research directed at early postglacial landforms and these landforms must be examined on a lake by lake basis. If early sites are present in this project area they may more likely be associated with the early wetlands, which were established very early, rather than necessarily with the lake. The possibility of sites of any age appearing on upper lake terraces, either on active or inactive shorelines, was evaluated throughout the field season.

It is also possible that sites associated with a lake stage lower than the present level are now under water. The greatest possibility of this occurring, based upon available paleoenvironmental data, was during the Hypsithermal climatic episode (6000-4000 B.P.). There is some evidence for a lowered lake stage at Bantam at the North Bay I site (74-015) where a Late Archaic component is located on an active beach. What may be a buried A horizon appeared in several STP's in southwestern Deer Island although this was noted in a disturbed context near the present causeway. It is interesting to note, however, that Late Archaic sites, which would have been more significantly impacted by surmergence than those of any other period, are more frequent in the lake area than earlier or later sites.

The number of known sites located on lake terraces with no other association (e.g., conjoining wetland or stream) is relatively low. Four sites are included here: 74-018, 87-024, 87-021, 3091; the last is located on Point Folly. Deer Island should be included in this group. Two other sites (6LF60 and 87-023) are located near Bantam Lake on Whittlesey Brook, a small stream flowing into the lake.

Associated Wetlands: This set can be enlarged by including those lake terrace sites that are also immediately adjacent to wetlands or inflowing streams. These sites include 6LF84, 87-020, 74-015, and 74-020. Several of these sites are located on strategic points that provide access to both lake shores and wetlands.

Associated Rivers - Bantam Lake: A larger number of sites are situated on higher ground within the wetlands on the northern and eastern sides of Bantam Lake. This group can be divided into wetland sites along the inlet and outlet of Bantam River and those not associated with the river. Sites on or near the river are 74-013, 74-014, 74-015, 74-016, 74-017, and 74-019, along with several presently unidentified sites in Harris Plains. Sites 74-021 and 6LF129 are also located at the northern end of the lake and are a short distance from Cranberry and Little Ponds. A third site, 87-022, is located on a high area between two swamps east of the southern end of the lake.

Other Sites: Six additional sites are located on or near the Bantam River almost directly west of Bantam Lake, with direct overland distances from the lake ranging between one and two kilometers. These are generally smaller sites than those located near the lake, although several are clearly multiple component sites.

Five sites - Santore II (87-007), Hansel I (87-004), Hofmann (87-005), Ouvia I (87-008), and Doyle II (87-003) - are associated with the Bantam River or its tributaries; the remaining site, the Hansel Rockshelter (6LF15), is located on a small stream east of Mt. Tom Pond, overlooking the river. A seventh site, Halloway I, is located six kilometers south of Bantam Lake above a small tributary of the Nonewaug River.

Other sites on the Bantam River or other areas adjacent to Bantam Lake could exist on the basis of interviews with local informants and by extrapolation from patterns of site distribution in nearby areas.

Summary: Despite the very incomplete nature of the revised site inventory for the Bantam Lake area and the poor quality of site records and data available, a number of statements can be made concerning the nature of known and suspected prehistoric resources. The site inventory and discussion presented in this report should be considered only as a starting point for future research.

The present distribution of prehistoric sites is not based upon systematic research and fieldwork but rather on finds made by local artifact collectors and property owners. As a result this distribution is subject to a number of significant biases that may prevent a representative sample of cultural resources from being recognized. To illustrate this problem five types of biases affecting site identification in the Bantam Lake area have been determined:

1. Sites are subject to differential preservation. For instance, Paleo-Indian sites are subject to 10,000 years more of environmental, geological, and cultural disturbances than are Woodland sites.

2. Sites associated with inactive landscape features such as old stream beds, early lake terraces, and dry pond basins are less obvious than those associated with active features.

3. Sites are frequently located by surface examination of plowed fields and similar types of subsurface exposures. There has been only infrequent modern use of the western shore for farming, with agricultural use being restricted to only one location. In addition there are very few garden plots. Both plowed fields and gardens are more frequent elsewhere around the lake.

4. Sites are commonly revealed by certain types of construction. For example sites 6LF84, 6LF129, and 74-019 were found (and destroyed) by road construction, a gravel pit operation, and other excavations, respectively. Along the western shore, which was settled in the 18th century, site location has been limited by the degree of early landscaping and types of construction (summer cottages without foundations).

5. Local artifact collectors are more active in the northern and eastern lake areas because of the amount of undeveloped property. Many of the "obvious" places of prehistoric site location recognized by collectors (e.g., river terraces, plowed fields) are found in the eastern part of the lake and are regularly examined.

Prehistoric Resource Sensitivity

Given the available data from the lake area it is possible to construct a map of areas of known and projected archaeological sensitivity (Figure 4). For the purposes of this report known archaeological sensitivity is based upon site file records (revised), collections research, interviews with local collectors, and recent fieldwork. Areas of projected archaeological sensitivity are based upon both the above data and on local and regional site distribution data and predictive modeling (e.g., Nicholas n.d.a). This map does not include locations of historical or modern settlements and disturbance.

A wide range of landform types is included within the known or thought-to-be sensitive areas. As noted above there is high potential for Paleo-Indian through Woodland sites in the lake area, especially because of the apparent long-term stability of the current landscape. There are certain restrictions governing the occupations of certain landform types, nonetheless. For example a 10,000 year old Paleo-Indian site can only be found on a 10,000 year old landform while a Woodland site can be found on essentially any landform.

Site location is obviously also governed by site function. For instance fishing stations would have to be located on rivers or lakes, although fish drying or processing areas could be some distance away. Alternately hunting camps (e.g., 74-023) would not be found in the same type of environment as a large village or camp sites (e.g., 74-014). Numerous locations however,

such as those along lake shores and river terraces, served for multiple uses, providing adequate shelter, access to transportation routes, and nearby food and water supplies. At the same time the high number of small sites associated with wetlands in the area can be interpreted either as hunting stations associated with larger village sites or as seasonally-occupied camps of small-sized groups.

Lakes and rivers have long been considered as important foci for prehistoric settlement. Diverse resources were usually available in the vicinity of both, as well as attractive camp locations and transportation routes. Lakes in particular also acted as a major environmental influence.

There is a very strong wetland/site association in the Bantam Lake area that is noticeably different from other wetlands in western Connecticut. At Bantam Lake sites are found in many areas around wetlands and on high ground within them. In Robbins Swamp (Handsman 1983) sites are limited primarily to the swamp perimeter; there are no nearby lakes or ponds.

Wetlands appear to have been a more important resource to prehistoric populations than has been previously recognized. In New Hampshire, for example, the importance of this relationship is recognized at both early and late sites (Nicholas 1979, n.d.b). At the Smith site, located at Amoskeag Falls on the Merrimack River and near a small wetland, the majority of identified remains are wetland species such as beaver and turtle rather than anadromous fish, as was expected (Carlson 1983). Unfortunately no faunal remains have been recovered from any site near Bantam Lake. However the combination of lake, ponds, river, and wetlands in that area should have been capable of supporting a very large prehistoric population during any period.

V. RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD METHODS

The scope of this research design was more extensive than those of traditional Phase I archaeological evaluations due to the restrictive schedule and the amount of time available. It was therefore necessary to identify all known cultural resources, locate previously unknown resources, evaluate their significance, and make recommendations for the mitigation of those sites identified as significant.

Initial background research indicated that the Bantam Lake area was a prime archaeological region; we expected to identify several new prehistoric and historic sites. Evidence from locations along the northern, eastern, and southern shores of the lake suggested that portions of significant prehistoric resources, in particular, continued to exist, especially those associated with the Middle Holocene period. Such resources, capable of providing important information about the prehistory of southern New England, required the type of approach upon which this study was based.

This section outlines the research design of the archaeological survey and testing program and provides a general description of the field methods employed.

Research Design

In order to evaluate properly the archaeological and architectural resources of the western shore of Bantam Lake, four phases of study were required. Field strategies had to be flexible and sensitive enough to locate and sample both early postglacial, archaeologically-subtle prehistoric sites and recently-landscaped, historic midden deposits. It is useful to note that the broad range of archaeological sites and problems encountered in the field were adequately covered by the research design and by the experienced project archaeologists, whose experience ran from early post-glacial sites and geomorphology through studies of 19th century settlement patterns.

The four phases of research and fieldwork are described below along with associated activities.

Initial Research

Collections Study: Prehistoric materials in individual, institutional, and the AIAI's collections were located and examined. This material was collected over approximately a 70-year period; only minimum provenience and other records have survived. Field verification of data obtained from collections was attempted in several cases. Time constraints and limited subsurface exposures severely limited site identification and additional data collection. For example, although a number of identified sites were checked by Nicholas in the company of local collectors, no prehistoric material was visible during these visits.

Interviews: Individuals with knowledge of Bantam Lake's history and pre-history were identified and interviewed. In several cases previously unknown information was obtained. Interviews were conducted throughout the field season with specific property owners.

Property Ownership Search: It was necessary to obtain clearances from all property owners in order to conduct fieldwork in particular test areas. This slowed fieldwork considerably and, in a number of cases, prevented the subsurface evaluation of certain properties.

Architectural Research and Survey: Historic structures and properties were identified on the basis of surveys and archival research. Published 19th century maps were also used (Beers 1874, Woodford 1852).

Land Use Pattern Study: Historical sources and local informants were also used to identify patterns of modern and historic land use in the project area. This aided in the identification of additional 18th and 19th century structures, in the recognition of recently or historically disturbed landscapes, and in the projection of modern land uses which might affect cultural resources.

Field Studies I

Location of Construction Corridors: Proposed right-of-ways were located in the field on the basis of project maps and through consultation with Hayden-Wegman engineers. This was accomplished prior to initiation of fieldwork in order to modify or augment the research design where necessary.

Project Walkovers: All sections of the project area were walked. This was done to locate sensitive archaeological areas, isolate Test Areas, and provide additional field data on surficial geology. Where access was severely limited or blocked entirely by extremely dense thickets of brambles, the path broken by the boring rig was followed. Intensive surveys were also made of all plowed fields located within or adjacent to project areas.

Subsurface Testing: All sensitive areas within or immediately adjacent to the project corridors were systematically tested through the use of shovel test pits. This was necessary to identify previously unknown archaeological sites, to determine the extent of known sites, to evaluate site integrity and significance, and to determine the means of avoidance.

Field Studies II

Supplementary Subsurface Testing: Additional shovel test pits were used to obtain further information on site evaluation, especially where avoidance was restricted due to engineering limitations. This also served to delineate better the extent of specific sites and whether avoidance was possible.

Block Excavations: If warranted, block excavations were to be used to provide detailed information on site evaluation and significance where identified archaeological resources were to be impacted directly by construction. None of these units were excavated.

Analysis and Report Preparation

All recovered artifacts were cleaned, identified, inventoried, and catalogued at the AIAI. These materials were then compared to local and regional collections of comparable age and context to evaluate better site, cultural affiliation, and function.

All available data concerning cultural resources in or adjacent to the project area were reviewed. Field recovered data were interpreted in light of those data and from the perspective of local and regional prehistoric and historic chronologies and settlement patterns.

Based upon the identification and evaluation of archaeological sites within the project area, recommendations for mitigating the impact of construction were made. Where possible, right-of-ways were modified by project archaeologists and engineers to avoid areas of important archaeological resources. These new routes were also evaluated.

A detailed report of all activities conducted, the results of background research and fieldwork, interpretations of results, and recommendations for mitigation was prepared for Hayden-Wegman, Inc. and the Connecticut Historical Commission.

VI. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK: TESTING AND THE PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Fieldwork was conducted under relatively adverse weather conditions caused by early winter storms. Nonetheless all phases of fieldwork were completed. Some properties, particularly between Breezy Knoll and Westover Road, were not tested as we were unable to gain access. However these problems are not expected to affect findings, based on two assumptions: these properties appear to be no different than those adjacent in terms of topography, location, soil type, and known or expected historic deposits and these properties appear to have undergone the same degree of landscaping and historic disturbances, as well as natural disturbances, as those areas tested. No further testing will be required in these localities.

This section consists of two parts. The first describes the field methods employed in the project's Test Areas. The second summarizes the results of testing. A more detailed account of fieldwork results, by Test Area and transect, is presented in Appendices B and C.

Field Methods

General Walkovers: During the course of fieldwork all surface exposures were examined for archaeological materials. This was done both during the initial location of project right-of-ways and subsequently during more detailed work within and between specific Test Areas. Due to the limited amount of plowed fields, garden plots, animal burrows, and other exposures, only limited data were recovered in this manner.

Surface Collections: The only plowed fields in the immediate vicinity of the project area were systematically surveyed to check for possible archaeological sites. This was accomplished with the full field crew using standard collection procedures. Crew members lined up at one corner of the field along its short axis; each person stood in a row with two rows between crew members. Walking in an orderly fashion down the rows, the crew carefully examined the surface of the rows they were in and those on each side for artifacts. Any artifacts located were collected and bagged and their relative provenience recorded. At the completion of each traverse the crew pivoted 180° onto the next unsurveyed row and returned across the field. This procedure was continued until coverage was completed.

Subsurface Testing: The primary unit for subsurface testing was the shovel test pit (STP, 0.5m diameter and depth), placed at five-meter intervals along linear transects (Figure 5). While the close interval used between test units was not standard (usually ten meters or greater), it has been the experience of the project archaeologists that any wider interval is not sensitive enough to locate consistently any prehistoric material.

Screen size was variable and depended upon the potential of the Test Area or on the type of site expected. For example screens with 1/4" mesh were used primarily along the lake's terraces or in other areas where historic or prehistoric sites were known or expected. This screen size retained small flakes, nails, glass fragments, and larger artifacts. In other areas where artifact density was expected to be low or where prehistoric hunting camps were suspected (with very small sharpening flakes common), screens with 1/8" mesh were used. One new site (74-023) was initially located by the recovery of several sharpening flakes that would have passed through the 1/4" mesh. In most Test Areas both screen sizes were used.



Figure 5. View of Shovel Testing on Deer Island.
Bantam Lake is in the background.

A total of 44 areas within the construction corridor was delineated and intensively tested using transects of STP's. This coverage was augmented by walkovers and systematic surveys so that the entire area was examined by the end of the project. To insure adequate coverage of the area and possible resources present the corridor was stratified by both landform type and archaeological potential to facilitate sampling.

A wide range of landscape features is represented in the project area and can be correlated with the surficial geological history of Bantam Lake. The age of landforms includes those from the early postglacial period (14,000-7500 B.P.) such as shoreline terraces and drainage channels of the Plumb Hill lake stage (Figure 2), hillside alluvial benches, and swamp formations. Features associated with the Middle and Late Holocene (7500-500 B.P.) consist primarily of lake and stream terraces, beach formations, and other small-scale deposits. Recent landform types are associated with the historic settlement of the western shore area and include road construction, farmstead activities, and extensive landscaping.

The project area was also stratified according to relative amounts of archaeological potential. Both areas of high and low potential were systematically tested, with work at the latter necessary to demonstrate the absence of archaeological materials. Multiple transects were used to sample loci traditionally thought to be sensitive, such as well-drained lands peripheral to water bodies and wetlands, modern and past roads and paths, and historic structures and other features. Transects were also placed in many low potential loci, such as wet areas, landscaped properties, or disturbed areas. This served to document past landscape disturbance, to determine the extent of grading and filling, and to recognize the presence of buried organic surfaces.

Surface visibility throughout the project area was generally poor, particularly in the non-developed sections where extensive bramble thickets were common. Subsurface visibility in the form of plowed fields and similar exposures was minimal at best. As a result more than 700 STP's were dug and screened during the project. These units were the only reliable means of evaluating the archaeological potential of critical localities.

When an artifact was located in a single STP in any given transect additional test units were placed perpendicular to the original STP and transect to determine the extent of activity zones. Clustering of artifacts at such loci was relatively rare considering that most high potential areas had been historically disturbed. The majority of prehistoric artifacts recovered lacked temporal or cultural association.

Fill was common in many areas adjacent to historic structures and roadways and was usually recognized by poorly-sorted gravel. In several cases, however, excavators were not able to recognize finely-sorted landscape fill that consisted of carefully layered soil lenses resembling those of typical A and B horizons. This problem was often corrected by the identification of buried or truncated A and B horizons or by poorly compacted C horizons with associated modern refuse.

Depth of subsurface testing was normally limited to 50 centimeters because of the relatively shallow A and B horizons common to the project area. This depth was considered adequate to locate any cultural deposits. When artifacts were found well within the soil column, additional depth was required. Test units were terminated above the 50 centimeter level when large rocks, water, or large-diameter roots were encountered. When abnormally deep soil horizons were found, such as alluvial fans or stream terraces, testing was extended as deep as possible.

Test Area Locations and Results

A brief description of each of the 44 Test Areas is presented below along with a summary of findings. Figure 6 depicts the relative location of each Test Area. More specific maps are included for those areas where important archaeological information was recovered or where different landforms were encountered.

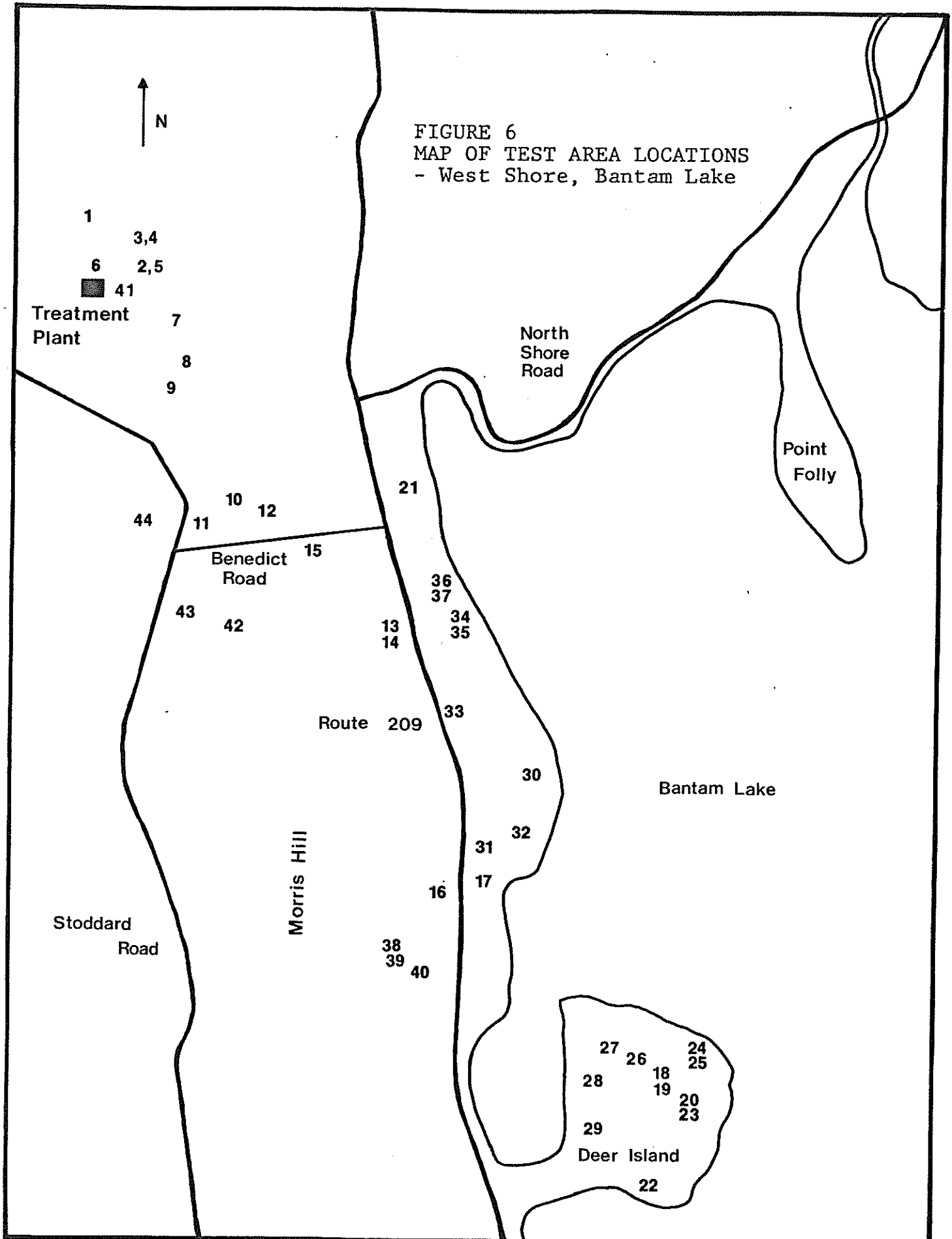
A more detailed account of Test Areas is presented in Appendix B including data related to the location, size, testing strategies, presence of cultural material, site integrity, and mitigation procedures. The STP transects within each Test Area are summarized in Appendix C, which includes a general stratigraphic description of each STP by soil horizon and depth and a list of the types of artifacts recovered.

All areas tested were either in the proposed construction corridor or close enough to be affected by minor route shifts. Many of these Test Areas had definite archaeological potential, sometimes for more than one reason (e.g., access to lake, prime camping spots). These reasons will not be discussed here except where cultural material was recovered or where such material was expected but not found. Prehistoric archaeological sites or sensitive areas located during fieldwork are discussed individually following the descriptions of all Test Areas. The following chapter summarizes the settlement history and historical archaeological records of the west shore of Bantam Lake.

Test Area 1: Transects were run across a knoll of undulating topography east of the Litchfield Treatment Plant and the Bantam River and adjacent to a low, swampy area. The origin of the knoll is uncertain but the upper soil profiles are primarily silty loams with low numbers of cobbles. No prehistoric materials were found. Historic features consisted of an old road section (possibly for logging) and a collapsed lean-to and debris less than 20 years old. Additional testing along the southern half of this same landform is described in Test Area 6.

Test Area 2: A small prehistoric site (74-023) was located on the eastern periphery of the wetland noted above, where a number of transects were placed across a small, bedrock-controlled hillside bench (Figure 7). Transects on the western flank of the bench yielded quartz and chert debitage, a quartz core fragment, a quartz preform, and possible fire-cracked rock. With the exception of one additional quartz flake from Test Area 5, situated at the base of this bench but above the swamp, no other prehistoric artifacts were found in the immediate locality. Transects 6, 7, and 8 were placed on the east side of the exposed ledge that runs north to south across the center of the bench. These transects were terminated near the edge of the railroad grade. The STP's closest to the bed contained extensive cinders and fill in the upper horizon; a lighter scatter was found across much of the bench surface elsewhere. The fill was a very coarse sand mixed with gravel, cinders, and occasional glass fragments.

FIGURE 6
MAP OF TEST AREA LOCATIONS
- West Shore, Bantam Lake



Test Area 3: This is located in open woods directly north of Test Area 2 and traverses a similar but narrower bench overlooking the wetland (Figure 7). A single transect was placed very close to the western edge of the bench since the eastern side was covered with large boulders and fill from the railroad bed. No cultural materials were recovered.

Test Area 4: This was an extension of the narrow bench north of Test Area 3. One transect was placed along the western edge overlooking the wetland. No cultural materials were noted except for modern refuse.

Test Area 5: This is adjacent to and immediately downslope from Test Area 2 (Figure 7). Two transects were run across the narrow bench between the wetland and the base of the bedrock-controlled bench above it. One quartzite flake was recovered from the mound of an animal burrow and may have been deposited from the bench above at some time in the past.

Test Area 6: This is located on a small knoll east of the treatment plant and bounded on the south and east by the same wetland noted above. It is part of the same landform identified in Test Area 1 and is directly across the swamp from the prehistoric site located in Test Area 2. Numerous STP's were extended below the 50 centimeter depth because the soil was so fine-grained. Despite the proximity of the swamp there was very little water seepage into the pits, indicating a well-drained profile. No cultural materials were recovered.

Test Area 7: A series of transects was excavated across the edge of an old pasture on the western flank of the hill 150 meters east of the railroad bed and treatment plant dump (Figure 7). A small wetland area was present at the base of the hill partially controlled by a stream and the raised railroad grade. No cultural materials were found.

Test Area 8: This is located in the southern end of the same field as Test Area 7, also on the western flank of the hill. Transects were placed to run downslope in order to include several small flat-topped areas. The soil profile varied substantially between sandy to gravelly to very rocky profiles, probably as the function of differential slope wash. No cultural materials were recovered.

Test Area 9: This is south of a dense stand of brambles in the wetland bounding Test Area 8. Transects were oriented parallel to an unnamed stream running downslope toward the railroad bed. These excavations were situated to test three wide, flat-topped benches on the north side of the stream. STP's became shallower as the slope's base was approached. Several were continued into the wetland. No cultural material was noted.

Test Area 10: This is located adjacent to Stoddard Road on a knoll in Aurell's pasture west of the unnamed stream (the same as in Test Area 9). A probable plowzone was represented on the basis of a thin organic lens which appeared in most of the STP's. A single piece of recent bottle glass was recovered.

Test Area 11: This consisted of a single transect running diagonally between Stoddard Road and Benedict Road, across the Aurell barnyard and pasture. It terminated within ten meters of the first STP of Test Area 10. Recent and historic glass were found in the upper soil profile of two test units. One quartz flake was recovered. A large pile of cobbles behind the barn that had been removed from the field and pasture over the years was carefully examined for fire-cracked rocks and artifacts but none were found. This historic farmstead is discussed further in Chapter VII.

Test Area 12: This is directly east of Test Area 10 on a low stream terrace on the western bank of the unnamed stream referred to above. No cultural material was located.

Test Area 13: This area is west of the Torrington Company parking lot and adjacent to a wetland in a locality of recent fill. Testing of the fill zone revealed what was apparently a buried A horizon. In some cases the obvious organic content, roots, and sticks found could be representative of an earlier filling of a wetland. No cultural material was found.

Test Area 14: This area is located in open woods north of the Torrington Company parking lot and adjacent to the Mobil Service Station on Route 209. No evidence of fill or other disturbances was evident in the soil profile of STP's. No cultural material was found.

Test Area 15: This area is situated on a west-facing slope above a wetland and stream immediately south of Benedict Road. The soil was predominantly a dark muck with a high water table. The large number of cobbles and rocks in the soil profile is presumed to be the result of an early fluvial event. No cultural materials were found.

Test Area 16: This is located on the west side of Route 209 on the France property (Figure 8). The land was once used for an orchard but is now a mowed field. Transect 1, closest and parallel to the highway, has a thick band of dark soil that was originally fill used to raise the shoulder of the road. This lens consisted of a sandy matrix (road sweepings) and common roadside debris including modern glass, plastic, asphalt, metal, and aluminum foil. Some 19th century artifacts were also recovered including cut nails and brick fragments. These materials were associated with the late 18th century farmstead to the east (Test Area 17) and probably were redeposited during periods of road maintenance or construction.

A second transect parallel to and five meters away from the first contained fewer road sweeping materials, a single piece of modern glass, and a sherd of 19th century stoneware. Transects 3 and 4 ran perpendicular to the highway and were 45 meters apart. Recovered historic materials included glass and ceramic fragments (red earthenware, decorated white earthenware) and modern fence wire but not enough to suggest the presence of an historic midden, previous outbuildings, or other significant subsurface deposits. The filled and graded nature of portions of this property were apparent in STP's dug near the southern and western perimeters. These units contained large branches, roots, coarse gravel, rocks, and a rich organic lens typical of wetlands. A high water table was also encountered across much of the field. A late 19th to early 20th century dump was found near the stone wall at the northwestern corner of the France and Crosby properties. It will not be affected by the construction.

Test Area 17: This is located on the eastern lawns of the France and Halloran properties on a series of broad terraces adjacent to the lake (Figure 8). The France house was built in the 1770's (see discussion in Chapter VII). According to property owners there has been extensive filling and grading around the houses that is not surficially obvious. Cultural material is widely scattered in STP's, probably the result of landscaping, although several artifact clusters were noted. Most materials were found in the A horizon with lesser quantities recovered from the B and disturbed C horizons. Prehistoric material, primarily from the upper terrace, consisted of quartz and chert flakes and debitage along with five small quartz projectile points previously collected by Mr. France under an addition to his house. Historic artifacts included brick, glass, bone and shell, a variety of ceramics, and a bone toothbrush. This site's (87-028) prehistoric record is discussed below. Its historic archaeological potential is summarized in Chapter VII.

Test Area 18: This was located on Grassy Way on Deer Island; it is a mowed field or pathway on the northeastern flank of the hill facing Bantam Lake (Figure 9). One quartz flake was recovered. The modern glass fragments and ceramics from the A horizon were not unexpected since this pathway is still in active use as a walkway between cottages and the lake's shore.

Test Area 19: This is located on the central crest of Deer Island in open woods and lawn (Figure 9). A number of quartz flakes and debitage were recovered on the surface and in several STP's; their original context, however, is poorly understood. Our knowledge of modern filling and grading on the island is incomplete. This section supposedly included the periphery of a garden plot which yielded prehistoric artifacts prior to the construction of a modern (within the past 50 years) house. The integrity of this deposit is discussed further below.

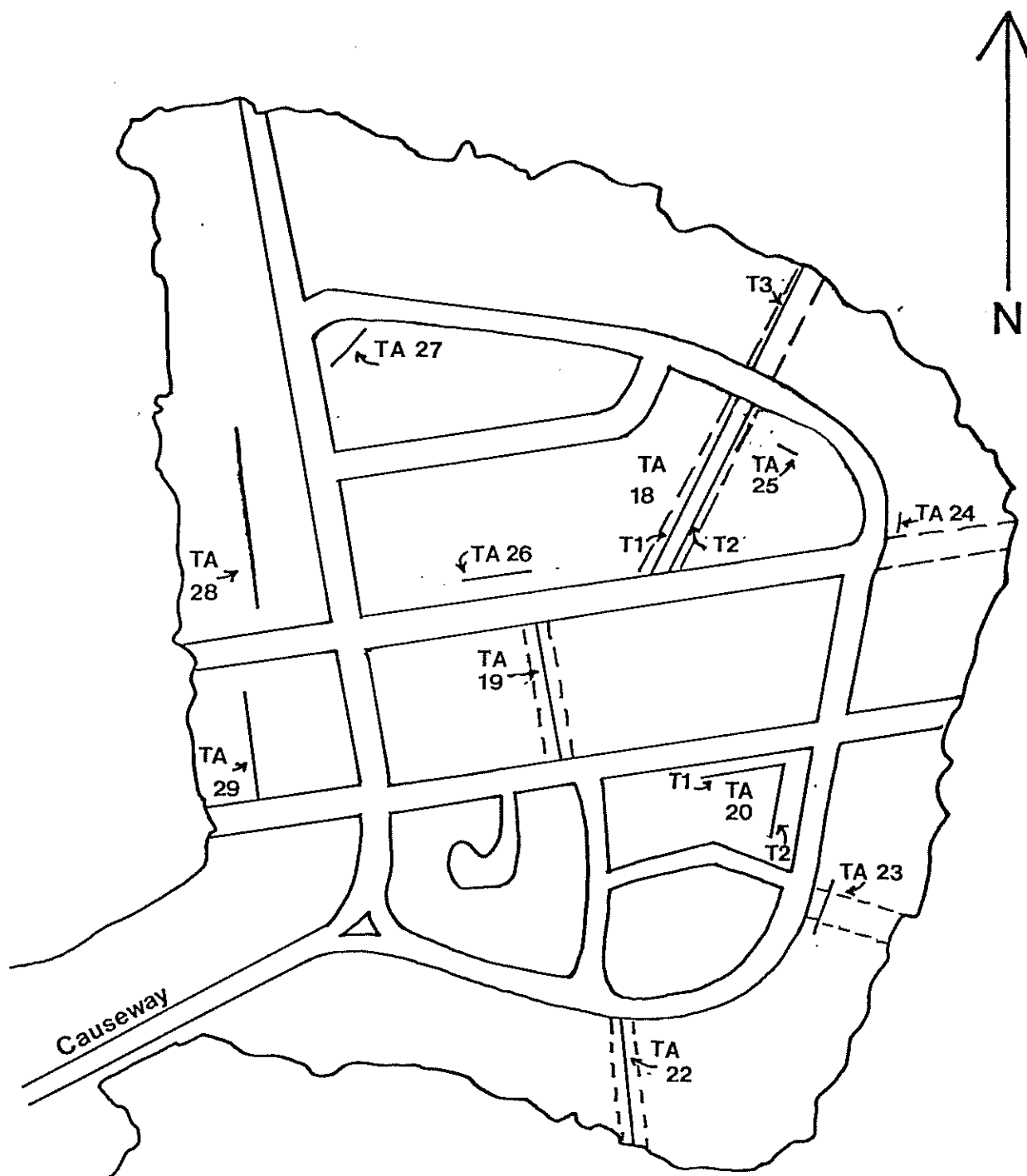
Test Area 20: This area is on a gradual slope of land near the western side of the island (Figure 9). Transects were placed near the roads on the northern and eastern sides of the property near tennis courts owned by the Deer Island Association. Most of the STP's were in the wooded section where soil disturbances were minimal. No cultural materials were noted.

Test Area 21: A series of transects was placed between the cottages at Breezy Knoll and situated on a set of wide terraces sloping down to the lake on the east. Despite previous landscaping and excavation for water pipes, signs of grading and filling were minimal. Evidence of a recent historic dump was located near the intersection of Transects 2 and 3. This deposit contained glass, porcelain, lumps of lead, two nickels (1944 and a corroded Indian Head), brick, cinders, charcoal, asphalt shingles, and rusted metal. The lens was about five centimeters thick and seems to represent the construction or reconstruction of the knoll's seasonal cottages. Several quartz flakes were also recovered but there were no other indications of prehistoric occupation.

Test Area 22: This section is a pathway along a lower terrace on the south side of Deer Island (Figure 9). No cultural material was found.

Test Area 23: This is located on an upper terrace on the east side of Deer Island adjacent to the road and tennis court (Figure 9). The area has been disturbed by grading. No cultural materials were recovered.

FIGURE 9 33
OVERLAND AND HIGHWAY SECTION - DEER ISLAND
- Test Area Locations - TA 18-20, 22-29
Transects plotted (T1, ...)



Test Area 24: This is another pathway to the shore on an upper terrace on the north side of Deer Island (Figure 9). Recent bottle glass and red earthenware were found in two pits. These materials could represent a late 19th century use of the Island.

Test Area 25: This area is located on an upper terrace on the east side of Deer Island (Figure 9). No cultural material was excavated.

Test Area 26: This locality is situated near the center of Deer Island in a mowed field next to a water tower and pump houses (Figure 9). The excavated soil profiles were apparently undisturbed with no evidence of filling. No artifacts, however, were found.

Test Area 27: This area is on a wooded, still undeveloped property near the north end of Deer Island (Figure 9). A gray, silty sand representing recent well drilling covers the ground surface. This property is used as a dump for small amounts of clean fill (i.e., leaves, branches, sand). No cultural material was recovered.

Test Area 28: This is on the western flank of a steep-sided slope on the west side of Deer Island (Figure 9). Part of this section is a gravel drive partially supported by a retaining wall; the remainder is lawn. The property has been extensively graded and filled to make the parking area and drive. No cultural material was recovered.

Test Area 29: This is located near the causeway to Route 209 on the southern shore of Deer Island (Figure 9). Despite the disclaimer of the owner, who has lived there for 60 years, this section has been graded and filled. This was evident in the artificial assortment of soil and gravel mixed with cinders that overlaid the original land surface. A fragment of an early 20th century metal toy was the only excavated artifact.

Test Area 30: This area is located on the western shore of Bantam Lake midway between Deer Island and the town line (Figure 10). Ten STP's were excavated; three of them contained mixtures of 19th and 20th century artifacts (ceramics, bricks, nails). These mixtures and the pits' profiles suggest that this area has been landscaped and disturbed by recent house and road construction.

Test Area 31: This locality is on the crest and eastern flank of a slope leading down to Bantam Lake on the east side of Route 209; it is immediately north of the Halloran property (Figure 8). The property contains an older cabin and has a covered, stone-lined well near the center. A small mound is evident near the northwestern corner. Transect 1 was run diagonally to the highway and between the well and the cabin. Transect 2 ran parallel to the highway and over the mound. Brick and ceramic fragments were found in several STP's along this transect and a midden was located in the vicinity of the mound which may represent an historic outbuilding. Historic material (18th and 19th centuries) included glass, metal, brick, and ceramics. Further discussion of this archaeological resource appears in Chapter VII.

Test Area 32: This area cuts across an undeveloped, filled area in the vicinity of the Westover Association's property adjacent to Bantam Lake (Figure 10). The A horizon in the undeveloped area contained a variety of modern broken glass, brick, plastic, porcelain, and a fuse block, as well as a single quartz flake.

Test Area 33: This is located on the east side of Route 209 on a broad terrace above the lake. The property is across from the Torrington Company and is at the corner of Oak Drive and Route 209. Some filling has occurred among the boulders that cover this wooded tract. A long-time resident of the area noted that much of the adjacent housing development was created by extensive grading of fill from the crest of the slope to build up the marshy perimeter of the lake. The surficial characteristics of the existing lawns and road cuts throughout Brunetto Grove substantiate this information. No cultural materials were found.

Test Area 34: This area is located on a broad terrace facing the lake on the Kenton property (Figure 11). Soil profiles in test units indicated extensive disturbance and filling. One piece of recent bottle glass was recovered.

Test Area 35: This is also on a broad terrace facing the lake on the Solnit property (Figure 11). The transect was placed near the break in slope between terraces. A single prehistoric quartzite flake was recovered. Several pits contained recent historic materials such as nails and window glass. These assemblages represent the reconstruction of several cottages on the property. STP's dug far deeper than 50 centimeters revealed the extensive use of loam fill for landscaping purposes. The degree of landscaping is also reflected by the variability in the thicknesses of A horizons between adjacent STP's.

Test Area 36: This is on the east flank of a knoll adjacent to the lake (Figure 11). Recent historic artifacts (ceramics, wire nails, glass) were recovered from either fill layers or A horizons.

Test Area 37: This is an old cornfield above the lake on the east side of Route 209 (Figure 11). The uniformity of the soil horizons and their consistency was reflective of repeatedly cultivated fields. One quartz flake was recovered.

Test Area 38: This is located in a wooded area north of Little Road near the southwestern corner of the France property (Figure 12). A collapsed wooden structure was located during a walkover of the interceptor route. Local informants identified it as a small animal shed used less than 50 years ago. Recent historic artifacts included bottle glass and bone; metal and a large cinder pile littered the ground near the structure.

Test Area 39: This was immediately west of Test Area 38 on the opposite side of the property line (Figure 12). Two stone features were found. The first is a quarried stone split into three pieces; the second is a grouping of large stones that may have served as the foundation for an outbuilding. STP's placed around this feature recovered only one piece of window glass.

Test Area 40: This section is located in the wooded area on the west side of Route 209 and north of Little Road (Figure 12). The area is presently used as a leaf dump. Modern artifacts (porcelain insulator, metal fragments) were recovered. The soil profile is indicative of an historic plowzone.

Test Area 41: This is located in open woods north of the Litchfield Treatment Plant and south of Test Areas 2 and 5 (Figure 7). The uppermost soil horizon consisted of sandy fill from the adjacent railroad bed. This area had been partially graded during the recent removal of trees. No cultural material was recovered. A stone railroad culvert was located near this area, where a small stream runs. This historic structure was recorded as site 74-024 (see discussion in Chapter VII).

Test Area 42: This was a cornfield near the crest of Morris Hill west of Benedict Road and the Aurell Farm. A cluster of prehistoric artifacts (quartz projectile point and flakes) was found on the surface near the upper eastern-facing slope and was classified as a site (87-025). No STP's were dug.

Test Area 43: This area is located near the western side of the top of Morris Hill about 200 meters west of Test Area 42. Prehistoric artifacts (quartz projectile points and flakes) were located on the surface of the cornfield. This cluster was recorded as site 87-026. No STP's were dug.

Test Area 44: This is located in a cornfield on the western slope of Morris Hill. The section was surface walked. No cultural material was found.

Interpretation of Prehistoric Findings

A wide range of prehistoric, historic, and modern artifacts and features was identified during the archaeological survey and subsurface testing. Most of those resources located were within the proposed construction corridor; the remainder were close enough to be affected by route modifications or construction.

Given the restrictive schedule under which fieldwork was conducted, only limited time was available for site evaluation. It was possible, however, to evaluate the integrity, size, and significance of all cultural resources located. Many of the sites were not intact and had been disturbed by historic modifications to the landscape along the lake's shore.

This section evaluates the significance of each prehistoric site or "find spot" identified. There are grouped by geographical section and discussed in terms of location within project area, associated type of landform, size and integrity, cultural materials recovered, and general archaeological significance.

Morris Hill: Morris Hill trends north-south between Bantam Lake and the outlet of Bantam River. It is a discernible feature but it cannot be considered to be a barrier to travel. The distance between the lake and river is about one kilometer and the only direct access between them is the unnamed stream that runs from the wetland behind the Torrington Company to the Litchfield Treatment Plant. This stream is in the vicinity of the sites identified on Morris Hill.

The Morris Hill III site (74-023, Test Area 2) is situated on a small bench overlooking a wetland east of the treatment plant (Figure 6). The wetland is bounded on the west by an extended low knoll with the unnamed stream running to the south of the site (150 meters) and immediately south of the knoll. The site is 300 meters from the Bantam River and less

than one kilometer from Keller Cove on the lake. The landform is a flat-topped bench about four meters above the wetland with an additional one meter rise on the east side of the exposed ledge that runs across the center of the site. This appears to be a natural step that has been further emphasized by fill from the railroad bed.

Prehistoric artifacts were located in STP's in three transects near the western edge of the bench. This material consisted of small quartz and chert trimming flakes, a quartzite core fragment, and a quartz preform for either a scraper or small triangular point. A number of possible fire-cracked rocks were also recovered from the same STP as the preform and several of the flakes. There is presently no evidence that the size of the site extends beyond the STP's in which cultural materials were found.

This appears to be a single component, briefly-used site. It has all the appearances of a hunting camp where projectile points were manufactured or sharpened during a foray. The absence of diagnostic artifacts precludes speculation as to the age or cultural affiliation of the site. This does not lessen the significance of this type of site, however.

The site is considered important because of its size, assumed integrity, and presumed function. Small, temporary sites have seldom been excavated or preserved because they are often considered a common feature of any area. This has resulted in the frequent destruction of sites because they have not been considered important as they are so common. As a result very little is actually known about very small sites, even if they are intact.

The Morris III site is considered important to further studies of the prehistory of the Bantam Lake area, where larger sites, usually multiple component, are the norm. It is expected that the populations who inhabited the larger sites around the lake and wetlands also used such hunting stations throughout the area to provide certain resources. Alternatively this site may represent a brief occupation of the bench that is not associated with any known site. It is interesting to note that if a portage was made to the lake from the river, the most logical route would be to proceed up the valley of the unnamed stream near the site.

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered in two other locations (Test Areas 42 and 43) on Morris Hill south of the intersection of Benedict and Stoddard Roads (Morris Hill I, II; 87-025, 026). All material was collected during systematic walkovers of the field. Although this area was outside the proposed construction corridor it was surveyed because it was a potential zone of sensitivity that could be examined to see whether prehistoric sites might be present in the rest of the project area.

There is equal access to the lake and river from the sites as well as to the unnamed stream and the associated wetland that are found at the eastern base of Morris Hill. The sites are both located near the crest of the hill but are several hundred meters apart, suggesting separate sites or occupations. Prehistoric artifacts from both sites appear to be Late Archaic or Woodland (5000-1000 years old), based upon the types of projectile points recovered.

These sites are not considered significant at this point due to the minimal amount of material recovered. They do however represent a type of upland location not reflected elsewhere in the site inventory. For that reason they are suspected to represent an activity locus not dependent upon immediate lake, river, or wetland associations.

Two possible prehistoric artifacts were recovered from STP's in Test Area 11 on the north slope of Morris Hill. This locality is situated on a wide bench overlooking the unnamed stream which drains north. The excavated materials consisted of a possible piece of quartz debitage and a fractured cobble which may have been fire-cracked. The low number of artifacts and the absence of diagnostic tools suggest that this locality was used only minimally, if at all, by prehistoric populations. Such slight traces may represent a very specific and short-term hunting activity or a momentary stop by a limited number of individuals.

The West Shore Area: This section is defined as the area between the base of Morris Hill and Bantam Lake and from the Litchfield-Morris town line south to the Deer Island causeway. Included in this section are lake terraces and the small wetland and stream that drain into the Bantam River.

Prehistoric material was found across a large part of the France property (87-028, Test Area 17) situated primarily along upper terraces of the lake (Figure 8). There is a gradual slope down to the lake and a second terrace at the shore about 1.5 meters above the water (Figure 13). All artifacts were recovered in STP's with the exception of five small quartz projectile points found by Mr. France during construction for a recent addition to the house. Recovered materials included quartz and chert flakes. Although bone and shell were also recovered these were probably associated with the historic component of the site (see discussion in next section). The projectile points (Vosburgs, Sylvan Lake) indicate that different prehistoric populations used the site during the Middle Holocene between 6000 and 4000 years ago. No prehistoric material was found on the Halloran property immediately to the north.

Despite extensive subsurface testing in Test Area 17 no intact or undisturbed prehistoric horizons were identified. This is the result of substantial landscaping of the properties (France, Halloran) over the past 200 years. These activities are not immediately noticeable as large portions of the property look undisturbed, especially where several very large pines are located. It is suspected however that portions of intact prehistoric deposits may be present but these were not found since the extent and intensity of testing was limited.

There is presently insufficient data to indicate what activities were carried out at the site except that its location suggests an obvious lake association. The original extent of the site is unknown due to the historic disturbances on the property. The absence of prehistoric materials in the northern part of the Test Area may be indicative of either site extent or historic landscaping. The site may extend further south to connect with the West Shore I site (87-030) or it may be restricted to its present location. It is highly probable, using modern topography as an indicator of past conditions, that the main focus of this and other sites in the vicinity was the flat-topped area of the upper terrace slightly west of the slope. Unfortunately this is the area commonly disturbed by house and road construction.



Figure 13. Excavation of Shovel Test Pits in Test Area 17, the France Property, West Shore of Bantam Lake.

Given the distribution and context of artifacts, the prehistoric components in and of themselves cannot be considered significant at this time. However in view of the early date for the historic structure and the possibility of intact 18th century midden deposits, this multiple component site may contain important archaeological information.

A second site (West Shore I, 87-030) is located several hundred meters to the south of site 87-028 and is situated on essentially the same terrace. This site was located during the field season through interviews with local long-time residents, who reported finding quartz debitage and artifacts when plowing a large garden no longer used. No testing was conducted on this site as it was located out of the right-of-way zone and because property owners could not be reached. The significance and extent of this site are therefore unknown.

Prehistoric material was also identified on the basis of limited finds in STP transects along the west shore of the lake north of the France property. At Breezy Knoll (Test Area 21) several flakes were found in a disturbed context along with recent historic artifacts. At two other locations further to the south (Test Areas 32, 35) individual flakes were recorded. At the second of these, near Westover Condominium, the flake was found in the vicinity of a dirt roadway and recent historic artifacts.

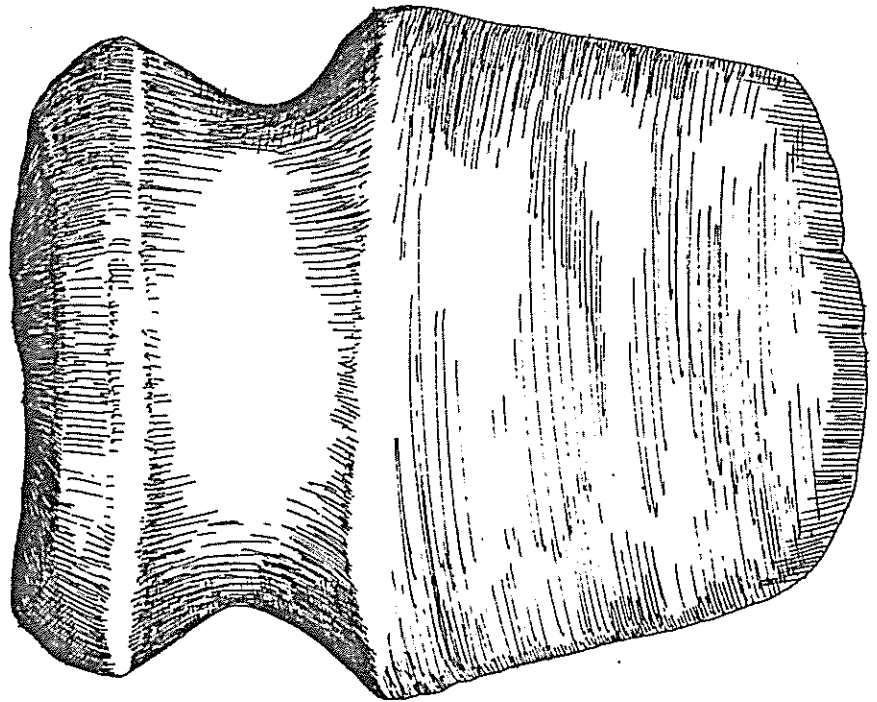
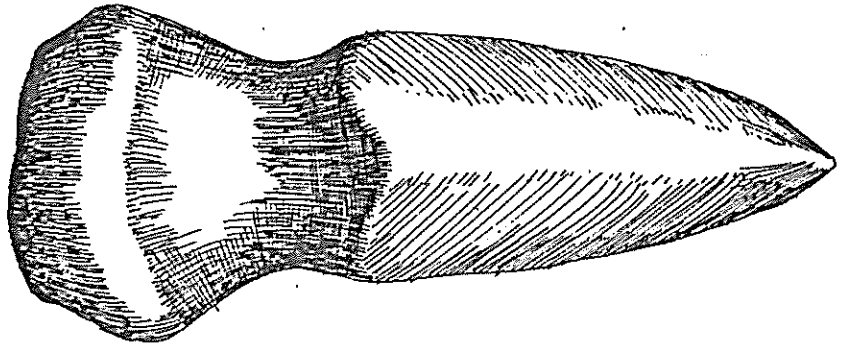
Each of these three Test Areas could have contained prehistoric sites. Our work however indicates that each of these finds represents part of a disturbed site; it is also possible that the artifacts were deposited in topsoil that was brought in from another location. None of these three sites can be considered significant. Their presence along the west shore is considered an indication of the expected prehistoric utilization of that area although it is very possible that no intact sites have survived the recent patterns of residential development.

Deer Island: Deer Island is one of the more prominent features of Bantam Lake. It was not permanently connected to the mainland until sometime in the later 19th century. Until then the lake level was controlled so the island could be used as a pasture for livestock.

Prehistoric utilization of the island is represented by a grooved axe (Figure 14: AIAI-79-1-35/1) recovered from an unidentified location earlier in this century and by scattered reports of other artifacts. Surface and STP-recovered prehistoric material from Deer Island I (87-029, Test Area 19), located near the center of the island, consisted of quartz flakes and debitage. It was difficult to determine whether the material was a primary or secondary deposit; a possible buried A horizon was noted in certain STP's. Conversations with a local resident however support the location of a site in this vicinity. This section supposedly included the periphery of a garden plot that yielded prehistoric artifacts prior to the construction of the adjacent house within the past 50 years. It was also reported by the same informant that the material from the garden included at least one small triangular point, suggesting a Late Archaic or Woodland component.

Additional testing in this area was not conducted as it is outside of but adjacent to planned in-road construction. The site may eventually prove to be significant because it is the only identified prehistoric resource on the island.

FIGURE 14
GROOVED AXE - DEER ISLAND
- No Provenience (AIAI 79-1-35/1)



One prehistoric quartz flake was recovered in STP trenches in Test Area 18, which is located about 50 meters from site 87-029. Recent historic material was found in the testing of comparable levels suggesting that the area has been disturbed to an unknown degree. The single flake may represent either an original deposit, modern site disturbance and land-scaping, or a secondary deposit associated with topsoil stripped from some other property.

VII. HISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND LAND USE AND THE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD ALONG THE WEST SHORE OF BANTAM LAKE

by Russell G. Handsman

Based upon studies by Walter France.

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork studies of published 19th century maps (Beers 1874, Woodford 1852) and of the area's standing architecture suggested that the lake's western shores had been occupied during the 18th and 19th centuries. In some cases it was possible to associate houses on the modern landscape with structures depicted on these maps, which implied that the project area should include important historic archaeological sites. It was also obvious that much of the entire lake's landscape had been intensively developed during the 20th century, especially after about 1930. Often this pattern of growth and subdivision disturbed or destroyed earlier historic sources. Sometimes this era of residential development masked or hid earlier sites or structures so it was more difficult to "read" the history of the past 200 years.

This section describes the processes of historic settlement and land use which were enacted in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Such processes were represented by specific patterns of land transactions, by a variety of activities such as farming or road construction, by the building and rebuilding of farmhouses and complexes of barns and stables, and by the explicit, planned modification of landscapes including the filling of swamps or the grading of hillslopes. All of these historic patterns of activity are represented today by archaeological records and features as well as by information in sets of archival documents.

Some of the following interpretive frameworks are based upon earlier studies of 18th and 19th century settlement in Litchfield County (see Handsman 1980, 1981a,b, 1982b) as well as upon town histories published in the 20th century (e.g., Daniels 1979, Wood 1978). Most of the specific data about land transactions and settlement were gathered from notebooks written and owned by Mr. Walter France, Route 209, Bantam Lake, Morris, Connecticut. Since the early 1960's Mr. France has studied the history of Bantam Lake, especially the west shore, as it is recorded in deeds, tax lists, and probate files. While focused upon the southern section of the project area, his work allows us to understand how the landscape was divided, used, and built upon between 1720 and 1900.¹ We are grateful for his interest and his willingness to share his notebooks and knowledge.

Dispersed Settlement and the History of Land Use around Bantam Lake: An Introduction

Until the 1860's all of the project area was included in the Town of Litchfield which, along with New Milford and Woodbury, was one of the earliest incorporated towns in northwestern Connecticut. Like most of the state's 18th century towns, Litchfield's initial settlement pattern was dispersed (see discussions in Daniels 1979:140-180; Handsman 1981a,b; McManis 1975; Wood 1978). From the moment of initial occupation the majority of the town's population built and inhabited farmsteads or other houses outside the village centers. It was not until the last quarter of the 18th century that true villages began to appear in the Town of Litchfield. From then and continuing through the 19th century a good deal of the town's population resided in and used the space in the hinterlands.

By the 1870's several villages had appeared in the town including the nucleated settlements of Milton, Bantam, Litchfield itself (the modern Borough), and Northfield. The Town of Morris had also been split from Litchfield and incorporated as a separate political entity. This town included a village at an important crossroads (Morris itself) and at least a second settlement in Lakeside, south and west of Bantam Lake. Thus in the late 19th century the regional landscape around the lake contained at least four villages (Morris, Lakeside, Bantam, and Litchfield) which were surrounded by a pattern of dispersed houses and farmsteads of varying sizes.

Evidence of this dispersed settlement pattern continues to exist on the contemporary landscape. Some of this evidence is architectural and includes standing houses from the second half of the 18th century (Figure 15). Such houses can be found on Route 109 south of the lake, along the main roadways to and from Litchfield center, and also along Route 209, which extends along the west shore from Bantam village to a point east of Lakeside. Although these houses exhibit some diversity many of them are recognizable as dwellings with central chimneys, one and a half to two and a half stories, and symmetrical facades arranged around a central doorway. The number of outbuildings and the amount of associated property vary from one of these 18th century farmsteads to the next. When compared to their historical antecedents these modern survivals have fewer associated buildings and less property.

Most of the settlement history of the project area was characterized by processes associated with the construction, division, reconstruction, and re-division of land and farms that appeared initially between 1730 and 1800. By 1850 the landscape had become stable along the western shore and was used primarily for agricultural purposes. Perhaps about one dozen farmsteads occupied the area between the lake and Morris Hill; about six to eight of these units were adjacent to Route 209. Portions of most of these continue to exist (Figures 16, 17).

During the last two decades of the 19th century the landscape along the western shore began to be transformed. While the history of this period is not well understood the changes in land use and rates of subdivision and construction seem to reflect two processes:

1. The appearance of new employment opportunities in the mills and factories along the Bantam River. More than at any time in the past, it was possible for individuals to live and work here without farming. Consequently single family houses were built in Bantam village and along Route 209, usually on small parcels cut from larger, historic farms. This sort of residential construction helped fill the open space along the lake's shore, especially at the north end of Route 209.

2. The emergence of Bantam Lake as a recreational area, primarily during the warmer seasons, which was connected to more urban or metropolitan areas by railways including the Shepaug Valley Railroad. By 1890 more open property was being divided and subdivided and seasonal cottages and complexes began to appear. More than any other process, this redefinition of the lake's landscape was responsible for filling, covering, and altering much of the area's open, undivided space. This is particularly true for Deer Island and the properties between Route 209 and the lake itself. Much of this land was open and used only for farming as late as the turn of the 20th century.



Figure 15. Later 18th Century Farmhouse along Alain White Road. This house is situated north of the present center village of Morris. It is one of the earlier, preserved examples of a central chimney, Georgian farmhouse and represents the architectural tradition of 18th century dispersed settlement.

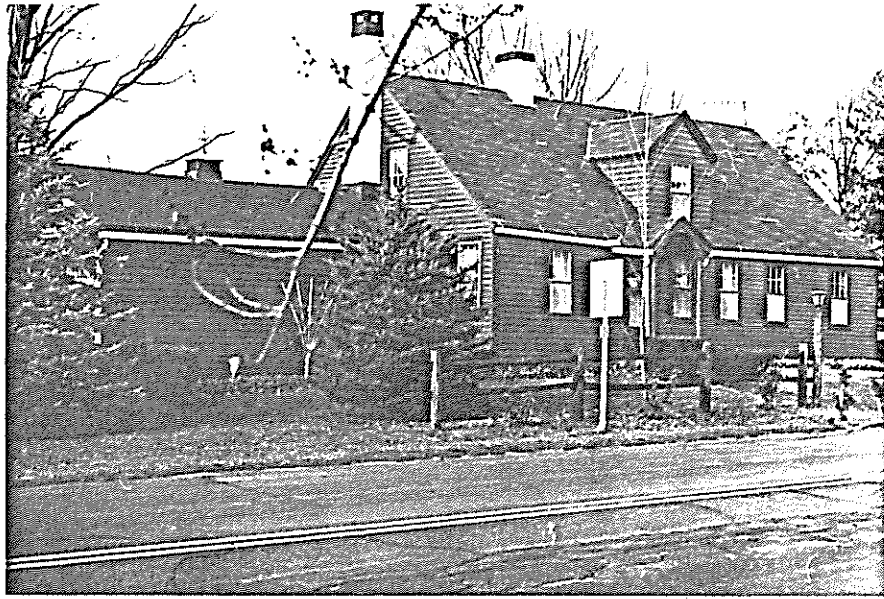


Figure 16. Earlier 18th Century Farmhouse along Route 209 near the Town Line. This house was probably built before the Revolution and has a central chimney and one and a half stories. The dormers are not original. It and the France house are probably the oldest houses still standing in the project area (see Figure 18). During the second half of the 18th century this house would have been one of the few active farmsteads along the lake's west shore.



Figure 17. Early 19th Century Farmhouse near the Intersection of Benedict and Stoddard Roads. This house is a double chimney Georgian structure and represents a style that became popular in Litchfield County after 1780-1790. This house is associated with a complex of outbuildings and the site was an active farmstead in the 19th and 20th centuries. Subsurface testing (Test Areas 10, 11) was completed in pastures near the house; little evidence of subsurface middens was recovered.

Both of these processes continued through the 20th century and are recognizable even today. For example the dense cluster of cottages in Brunetto Grove, once seasonal but now occupied year-round, did not exist before the 1960's. Less intensive, new residential construction can also be isolated along both sides of Route 209, especially the west, north of Brunetto Grove. Once the sewer line is built more intensive development and patterns of land use will emerge. The west shore of the lake could become suburbanized and some important historic archaeological sites might be threatened.

Settlement History and Archaeological Records, 1720-1850

Following the incorporation of the Town of Litchfield in 1719 much of the property in the town began to be surveyed and subdivided. Between 1720 and about 1735 many of these land transactions were associated with the town's proprietor system. Through this system 40 or more individuals purchased shares to undivided land. The size of each share, which could vary from a fraction to a whole share or even more, determined how much property was received in each division of unused, unowned land. The less accessible and less prime farmlands were usually ignored and not surveyed until later, perhaps after more than one decade of this activity.²

The earliest surveys of the land along the lake's west shore were completed between 1725 and 1730. Most of this area was included in four lots of varying sizes whose longer dimensions ran roughly north to south, parallel to the lake's shore. In addition the acreage of Deer Island (then called South Island) was calculated at 30 acres and granted to one owner in 1725. This pattern of single ownership and the lack of property subdivisions on the island continued through most of the 19th century.

Between 1730 and 1770 some of the space to the west of Bantam Lake was divided into smaller lots and these lots were then sold or exchanged, sometimes in speculative actions. During this interval the land seems to have been used primarily for cultivation or grazing or was thought of as an economic category which could be turned into profit. For example Deer Island (called Blood Island in a 1751 transaction) was evidently used for livestock and several of its owners negotiated for access to the island across the causeway, then described as swampy ground.

There is no direct, obvious evidence to indicate that farmsteads had appeared west of the lake before about 1770. In that year a "barn" was noted in a transaction associated with land just north of the "6 Rod Highway." This highway itself was surveyed prior to 1760 and ran from the lake's west shore towards Morris Hill. The presence of this highway may be indicative of occupation before the Revolution. However it may also have been used as a transportation corridor to simplify the movement of wood and charcoal from around the lake towards iron furnaces to the west along the Shepaug.³ Today the 6 Rod Highway is preserved in part west of Route 209. Its route is marked by two stone walls that run perpendicular to Route 209 and west towards the base of Morris Hill. East of Route 209 this historic road has been disturbed by modern construction as well as by Westover Road.

In 1770 access to the area west of the lake was transformed through the construction of a highway which ran north to south along the present route of 209. In its earlier form this new highway connected the 6 Rod Highway to the North Shore Road. Later, in 1772, it was extended to the south past

the Tamarack Swamp to Route 109. This larger historic road simplified access for landowners and those interested in acquiring land and building farmsteads. Between 1770 and 1800 at least three farms were constructed along the road between Deer Island and the 6 Rod Highway. Only one of these is preserved today (the France house) and its associated lands and buildings are fewer than they were in the late 18th and 19th centuries (Figure 18). Similar farmsteads were built further to the north near the town line and are represented by some of the standing houses mentioned above (Figures 16, 17).

This settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and the land uses associated with it continued through the first half of the 19th century. Some of these farms changed in size as well as ownership; several of them were subdivided between 1770 and 1830 to provide smaller farms and lands for married sons and daughters. Often these properties were then transmitted to a third generation and so on.⁴

By 1852 a published historic map of the Town of Litchfield (Woodford 1852) illustrated ten farmsteads west of Bantam Lake between the village of Bantam and Route 109 just to the south of the lake. Of these ten, three were north of the project area, two were near the town line along Benedict Road (Figures 16, 17), and two others were situated along 209 south of Deer Island. The remaining three farmsteads were located within the project area along Route 209 between Deer Island and Westover Road. One of these is the present France house (Figure 18); a second was built in the 1830's and is represented by a Greek Revival farmhouse north of the Frances and west of 209 (Figure 19). The third farmstead was built in the late 18th century and apparently was lost in a fire in the 1870's. It and another farm once filled the space between the France house and Westover Road. Now these localities are open space or contain 20th century cottages.

Once this pattern of dispersed settlement and agricultural activity was initiated around 1770 the landscapes west of Bantam Lake were modified and used more intensively, perhaps as they had been earlier during the Middle Holocene. Although the histories of use and construction were variable from place to place and moment to moment, the period up to 1850 was characterized by two contrastive patterns of activity. These patterns are each represented by evidence isolated in the archaeological records within the project area.

The space between successive farmsteads and that surrounding each farmstead was used for a variety of purposes including farm plots, wood lots, and pastures. Such activities were not intensive nor did they require the construction of permanent buildings or features except for fences, walls, and perhaps barns. The archaeological record of such limited activities would be subtle and in many cases would be no record at all. Much of the space within the project area was used in this way including Deer Island and the properties north of Westover Road and east of 209. Testing in these areas often revealed the presence of plowzones and the historic use of such localities was also represented by infrequent finds of 19th century artifacts such as cut nails or diagnostic ceramics.



Figure 18. Late 18th Century Farmhouse along Route 209 North of Deer Island. The architecture of the France house, built in the 1770's or perhaps earlier, is similar to structures further to the north (Figure 16). This farmstead continued to exist as an intact unit into the late 19th century. Testing of this house's brick and side yards (Test Area 17) revealed extensive historic archaeological deposits as well as a much earlier pre-historic site.

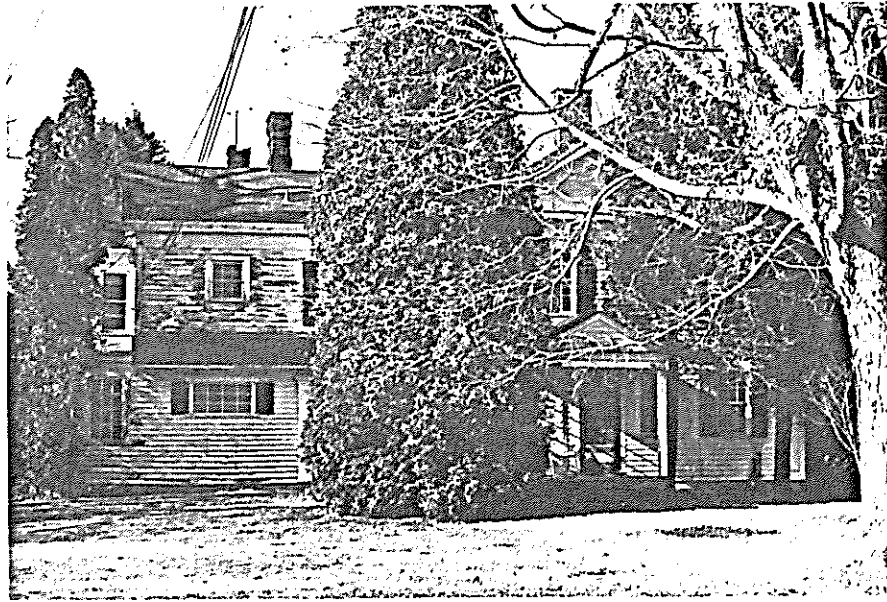


Figure 19. Greek Revival Farmhouse along the Western Edge of Route 209. The house may have been constructed in the 1830's and was inhabited by a son of David Hall, who earlier purchased the area of the France homestead in the late 1820's. Its facade exhibits a very different asymmetrical style and represents, in urban villages, a new set of premises and actions for everyday life. This house was still occupied by one of the Hall's descendants during the late 19th century.

For example eleven Test Areas were excavated on Deer Island; only four contained STP's whose contents included historic artifacts. From these four areas a small number of glass fragments, a sherd of 20th century porcelain, and a few pieces of bone were obtained. This limited archaeological record was expected as the island had been used almost exclusively for pasture by local farmers since 1760. Several deeds from the later 18th century confirm this use; the earliest mention of a barn was recorded in 1774. David Hall, who owned the France house between 1803 and 1832, used Deer Island as a pasture and often flooded the causeway to prevent his stock from escaping. Both the 1852 and 1874 maps depicted a solitary barn on the island; no houses were represented. In fact no residences were built on Deer Island until the 20th century.

Similar isolated barns were recorded in other deeds and evidently were a frequent feature of the historic landscapes west of Bantam Lake. The foundations of such buildings may have been amorphous and irregular and today could be represented by scatters or piles of uncut boulders or cut stones. One such feature was recorded west of Route 209 and north of Little Road (review Test Area 39, Figures 12 and 20). Subsurface testing produced only pieces of window glass but also demonstrated that this locality had been plowed during the historic era. No other evidence of additional buildings or more intensive activities was noted so it is suspected that this possible foundation was once beneath a small, isolated barn which sheltered livestock.

Unlike this pattern of specific, non-intensive use, the historic archaeological record associated with 18th and 19th century farmsteads is often intensive and extensive. There are spatial limits to the record however and as one moves further from each group of buildings and yards the amount and complexity of deposits begin to decline. For instance four transects of STP's, a total of 60 pits, were excavated near the early 19th century Aurell farmstead (Test Areas 10, 11) but none of them contained evidence of associated middens or other historic features. If these transects had been placed closer to the buildings the historic archaeological record would have been more visible and more complicated.

Further to the south along Route 209 the initial route of the sewer traversed the side and rear yards of the late 18th century France house (Figures 8, 13, 18). Constructed in the 1770's-1780's, this house was once part of a farmstead whose property extended both to the north and south for distances of about 500 feet. Six transects of STP's were excavated in the side and rear yards between the house and the lake (see Test Area 17, Figure 8). In addition four other transects were excavated to the west of 209 opposite the house (see Test Area 16, Figure 8).

Mixed assemblages were recovered from some pits, particularly those associated with transects 1, 2, 3, and 6 in Test Area 17. Such mixtures of later 18th and 19th century ceramics and nails, along with prehistoric artifacts, suggest that the lots adjacent to this house have been landscaped and that the integrity of any associated archaeological records has been destroyed. However such mixtures may also reflect the degree of landscape stability since these lake terraces have been stable for more than 10,000 years. Consequently the historic families who built and maintained the farmstead used the same landscape which had been inhabited during the Middle Holocene. Without any appreciable amount of sedimentation and stratigraphic separation it is not surprising that the field crews noted mixed assemblages.



Figure 20. Possible Rubble Pile from an Historic Foundation. Located west of Route 209 and south of Little Road, this feature may represent the remains of an isolated barn used to shelter livestock. The surrounding land was plowed in the 19th century but excavations did not discover any other evidence of subsurface historic deposits.

The size and depth of STP's also limited our ability to recognize and interpret any internal patterning which might have existed in these historic archaeological records. It is possible that larger, more intensive block excavations might have demonstrated the presence of complicated, largely intact historic deposits. The archaeological potential of this area has been preserved since the route of the sewer has been altered to avoid these yards.

Although our field studies were limited and thus constrained our ability to interpret the sites around the France house, some patterning to the archaeological remains was recognized. For example the intensity of the subsurface historic deposits diminished as one moved away from the house. Thus transects 3, 4, and 5 in Test Area 17 (Figure 8) contained fewer artifacts and less historic layering than pits in transects 1 and 2. Test Area 16, across 209 from the house's front, was not productive at all, suggesting that these lots were not used intensively for outbuildings although they were adjacent to the farmstead. Some historic artifacts were recovered from pits in transect 1 and possibly represent historic materials redeposited from the front yard during episodes of road construction and repair.

Less than 500 feet to the north, historic archaeological materials were also recovered from Test Area 31 (Figure 8). Today this area is separated from the Frances by a 20th century house. During the late 18th and 19th centuries this later structure did not exist and the farmstead's lots extended further to the north and included this Test Area. At least three generations of Halls lives in and used this farmstead between 1803 and the last decade of the 19th century. In 1832 David Hall, the initial purchaser, died and his probate file included an unusually detailed account of the property and buildings associated with the farmstead.⁵

Other than the farmhouse itself the lots in this locality included numerous outbuildings such as a cider mill, cowhouse, ice house, several barns, a garden, a second cow barn, an orchard, and two stables. All of these structures and activity areas were located on the eight acres between Deer Island and the north side of Test Area 31. The intensity of use within the immediate farmstead is quite obvious and helps us to understand the complexities of the associated historic archaeological record. Much of this record does not exist today; it was destroyed by recent 20th century construction south of the France house as well as by similar disturbances between the house and Test Area 31.

The locality of Test Area 31 may be one of the few sections of the 19th century Hall farmstead which has remained intact. Several test pits in Transect 2 contained 18th and 19th century artifacts including sherds of creamware, pearlware, and red earthenware, as well as bone and brick fragments and some historic nails. Most of these materials were recovered from the northern end of the transect near a small knoll just east of 209. There is some evidence from these same pits to suggest that these historic materials were buried beneath more recent, clean fill. It is suspected that the knoll in Test Area 31 represents a foundation for one of the outbuildings listed in David Hall's probate file.

One sewer line is projected to cross this area (Figure 8) and could affect this archaeological resource. However the line is to be located further to the south where subsurface testing in transect 1 produced no evidence of historic deposits. If disturbances during construction are limited to a narrow corridor as depicted in the plans, there will be no adverse effects in this locality. In this way some of the archaeological potential associated with this historic farmstead could be preserved for future research.

Changes in Land Use and Archaeological Evidence, 1850-1970

The configurations of historic settlement depicted on the 1852 Woodford map and the town of Morris map in the 1874 Beers' Atlas are almost identical. Some of the owners changed but the number and location of farmsteads along Route 209 did not, suggesting that the area remained primarily agricultural. During the last two decades of the 19th century these patterns of use and settlement began to change.

Much of this change was effected through the redefinition of Bantam Lake as a recreational area. Evidently this process began during the last two decades of the 19th century when parts of Litchfield County became important centers for leisure and recreation. Hotels and boarding houses appeared in both the larger center villages such as Litchfield and in the hinterlands where scenic vistas and open space were available (Butler 1983:24-42). In both settings new transportation links also appeared to connect the emerging recreational areas with the large metropolitan centers such as Danbury and New York City.

The Shepaug Valley Railroad, constructed between 1870 and 1872, provided one such link and followed the valley of the Shepaug and Bantam Rivers between Washington Depot and Litchfield (Howell and Carlson 1974:183-185, 213-215). Between 1872 and 1930 the railroad served as an important commuter link between Litchfield and metropolitan New York. Its passengers included many of the families who owned summer houses in the center village of Litchfield and who transformed that village's architecture and landscape between 1870 and 1920 (Butler 1983, Bostwick 1920, Bull 1920). Its bed continues to exist and this feature is traversed by the sewer line in several locations near the Litchfield Treatment Plant. One stone culvert (Figure 21) was identified along the rail's bed and will not be disturbed by the construction plans.

By the turn of the 20th century some of the formerly open agricultural fields were being subdivided and used for house sites. This activity was concentrated primarily along the west shore of the lake north of Brunetto Grove and east of Route 209. Today this area is covered with 20th century houses and cottages which are surrounded by lots of varying sizes. Sometimes the residential density of these developments is quite high as six to twelve structures are built on less than one to two acres.

The original construction and the subsequent remodeling of these cottage complexes often disturbed lands which until then had remained intact. For instance the testing at Breezy Knoll (Test Area 21 in Chapter VI) isolated archaeological evidence of grading and filling as well as the construction



Figure 21. Culvert (Site 74-024) along the Route of the Shepaug Valley Railroad. This and other culverts were constructed of cut stone blocks and were used to channel streams and brooks under the rail's bed. This one will not be disturbed by the construction of the sewer line. Similar features have been recorded by AIAI crews along this railroad bed further to the south and west.

and reconstruction of one or more cottages. The units in these three transects also displayed signs of limited disturbances caused by the building of the complex's water and septic systems. Similar records of 20th century use and disturbance were isolated on Deer Island and in Test Areas 30, 33, 34, 35, and 36, south of Breezy Knoll.

VIII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND MITIGATION

Historic and prehistoric sites represent finite and nonrenewable types of cultural resources. Prehistoric sites in particular are extremely sensitive to both natural agencies and modern behavioral activity and are easily destroyed. While part of the threat to these sites is their not being obvious features of the landscape, this lack of visibility protects them from the very real and common danger of intentional destruction from pot-hunting. In fact the sensitivity of sites is so great that archaeological excavation must be considered a form of controlled site destruction.

The primary goal of the archaeological survey and testing along the western shore of Bantam Lake was the location of cultural resources and the management of project impacts upon them. This was most easily accomplished by modifying interceptor routes to avoid sensitive or significant areas. If this could not be done to preserve a significant site, additional sub-surface testing might have been required.

Despite the high potential for prehistoric resources in the project area only a small number of sites and find spots were identified. While three of these are considered potentially significant, two are located outside the construction corridor and the third has been avoided by route change. Presently there are insufficient data to consider nomination of any site in the area to the National Register of Historic Places.

During the time in which fieldwork was conducted construction plans were still very flexible, thus allowing route shifts to be made easily to avoid sites. This is considered to be the most effective type of mitigation in this type of project as the threat to the resource is removed, assuming that it will not be used as a gravel borrow area or construction staging area. It has therefore been possible to avoid all identified prehistoric and historic sites in the project area. Several find spots or related cultural deposits remain within the construction corridor but they will be only minimally impacted given their present disturbed or incomplete condition.

Morris Hill

Morris Hill III (74-023): This site was originally located within the construction corridor. By consulting with the project engineer it was possible to shift the route into areas demonstrated to have no archaeological sensitivity.

Morris Hill I and II (87-025, 026): Both of these sites are located outside the actual construction right-of-way. No additional mitigation is required.

Test Areas 10 and 11: These historic find spots are located within or adjacent to the project area. They are considered to be indicative of more significant resources situated closer to the farmyards and outbuildings. It is recommended however that construction be limited to the proposed cut further to the east between Benedict and Stoddard Ponds, thus avoiding any other unidentified resources outside the original corridor.

West Shore

France (87-028): The right-of-way here is limited to in-road construction in Route 209 between Test Areas 16 and 17. No intact prehistoric or historic archaeological deposits were identified in this part of either Test Area. No mitigation will be required if construction is limited to the present plan.

West Shore I (87-030): Although no subsurface testing was done in this area it is suspected that any prehistoric or historic deposits near the highway will have lost all integrity during landscaping and road construction. No mitigation will be required if construction is limited to the present plan.

Test Areas 13, 16, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 40: Each of these find spots is located within or adjacent to the right-of-way. None are considered significant given the minimal amount of archaeological materials recovered. No mitigation will be required if construction is limited to its present plan.

Test Area 21: Evidence of a relatively intact 20th century midden was located within the right-of-way in the Breezy Knoll complex. This complex however is associated with cottage construction after 1945 (dated by a recovered nickel) and is not considered significant. No mitigation will be required.

Test Area 31 (87-031): An as yet undated historic outbuilding and associated midden were located in the northeast corner of the Test Area adjacent to Route 209. Both in-road and cross-country construction are planned here. No mitigation will be required if construction is defined by the present plan that locates the interceptor south of the historic knoll (see Figure 8).

Test Areas 38 and 39: One of the two historic features located in these adjacent Test Areas may be within the right-of-way. Evidently there is little design flexibility in this area and the route cannot be shifted. The threatened feature (Test Area 38) consists of a partially-collapsed animal barn and associated recent midden. According to local informants it is no more than 50 years old. These features are not considered to be significant but they have been carefully photographed. The significance of the other feature, quarried stone and a rubble pile, is uncertain but it will not be impacted by construction if the present route is maintained.

Deer Island

Deer Island I (87-029): Although the exact location and stratigraphic position of this site has not been determined by subsurface testing it is potentially significant. Interceptor construction in this area is limited to in-road lines so that the suspected area of the site will not be impacted. No mitigation will be required if construction is limited to its present plan.

Test Areas 18, 19, 24, 28, 29: Find spots of disturbed historic or prehistoric material were found in each of these Test Areas. All were located adjacent to the right-of-way, which is limited to in-road construction except along the western side of the island. No intact cultural deposits were recognized. No mitigation will be required if construction is limited to its present plan.

IX. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

At the initiation of fieldwork along the west shore of Bantam Lake expectations of significant cultural resources ran high based upon projections made upon background research data. It was clear from this work that a relatively dense prehistoric site distribution can be found in the northern and eastern lake areas with additional sites present in the southern areas. In revising the site inventory for the area it was possible to increase substantially the number of recorded prehistoric sites from 6 to 26. Similarly expectations for historic resources were also high as a number of historic homes and other features were located on mid-to-late 19th century maps.

At the completion of fieldwork only 7 new sites would be added to the inventory, raising the total to 33. Although a number of prehistoric and historic find spots were also identified they are all in disturbed contexts or in fill. The reasons for the apparent discrepancy between field expectations and final results is discussed below.

The absence of any culturally-meaningful prehistoric artifact distribution in the project area was generally unexpected given the presence of so many "ideal" loci. Similar well-drained knolls and terraces adjacent to the lake and wetlands elsewhere in the region have yielded numerous prehistoric sites with evidence of at least 8000 years of occupation. In addition based upon preliminary fieldwork only a minimal amount of landscape modifications were apparent. The paucity of more prehistoric sites in the project area is not considered to be a function of several factors including actual degree of prehistoric utilization, survey and testing strategies employed, and type and extent of landscape modifications and site preservation. Each in and of itself is capable of producing the present site distribution in the project area.

First while a high degree of prehistoric land utilization along the western shore can be extrapolated from the site distribution elsewhere around the lake it is very possible that the present site inventory is an accurate representation. For example groups may have been camping in those areas already known to have yielded sites and artifacts using the western shore as a hunting reserve. Alternatively the area could have been generally avoided for unknown reasons. The hunting reserve hypothesis is certainly supported by the Morris Hill III site (74-023) and possibly by Morris Hill I and II (87-025, 026), if these do represent small hunting stations. There is less support for this hypothesis however from the West Shore and Deer Island Test Areas where several sites have been identified that may be camp sites. Another possibility is that of a low population density during the Early to Middle Holocene and the presence of many similarly attractive site locations so that camps were established elsewhere; population restraints prevented occupation of all attractive localities.

Second it is possible that the survey and testing strategies are inadequate or that Test Areas are poorly located. This problem should have been overcome by the use of linear and random STP transects based upon close-interval (5 meter), 0.5 diameter test units. Test Areas were located both by project right-of-ways and adjacent high and low potential areas. In addition project archaeologists were prepared to identify a wide range of prehistoric and historic resources.

Third site preservation in the project area is now thought to be relatively low given the recognized pattern of substantial historic and modern land use. Certain areas such as Breezy Knoll, Brunetto Grove, and Deer Island have undergone such a high degree of grading, filling, and landscaping beginning more than 50 years ago that the earliest episodes have faded from oral history. For example despite the disclaimer of a Deer Island resident whose family had lived there for more than 60 years, his property was found to have been graded and filled. While the property owner was quite knowledgeable about modifications to other parts of the island, supported by test results, his being wrong about his own property reflects the extensive nature of landscape modifications throughout the area.

The highly organic, fine-grained fill in many instances has been so "naturally" landscaped and compressed that it appears to be a true, natural A horizon. The large homes which have been there for at least 50 years and in some cases nearly 300 years enhance the deception by giving an aura of changelessness. The same is true of currently undeveloped lots or wooded areas surrounding tennis courts and outbuildings. Once beneath the surface however the degree of the grading, filling, landscaping, and change can be appreciated. The recent grading and filling in the vicinity of the Torrington Company was blatantly obvious. The occasional presence of a prehistoric artifact in this context is not meaningful since the origin of the fill is unknown. It is not even possible to determine if an artifact simply had been moved by grading across the lot in which it was found.

It thus appears that historic landscape modification has been so extensive as to have reduced the potential of prehistoric cultural resource preservation. It may be surprising, in fact, that so much prehistoric material was identified, albeit disturbed, in the project area. While not neglecting the possibility of site destruction bias by the other two factors it is clear that, where land modifications have been minimal such as in the northern and eastern lake areas, numerous prehistoric sites have been identified. The one area retaining significant potential for site preservation along the western lake shore appears to be the Morris Hill area where the only recognized land modification has been agricultural.

Research Potential

As indicated by the revised site inventory and recent fieldwork there is evidence of a substantial prehistoric use (a total of 33 recorded sites) of the Bantam Lake area. This total can be increased significantly if additional fieldwork and research are conducted in the future throughout the lake area. These cultural resources can contribute data important to a number of research questions.

The early postglacial period in the Northeast is poorly understood at present due to the low number of identified sites. This is partly a function of the number of early landscape remnants that have survived to the present. If the geomorphology of the Bantam Lake area stabilized very early, as is suspected, there is high potential for site preservation throughout much of the area, cultural disturbances notwithstanding. This offers important potential for examining the character of early postglacial sites especially in light of arguments that the environment of this period was more attractive and supported a more substantial population than is traditionally thought (e.g., Nicholas 1983, n.d.a).

Questions of Middle and Late Holocene adaptation to environmental variability can also be studied at Bantam Lake. The majority of identified sites are Late Archaic or Woodland (6000-2500 B.P.) suggesting a significant occupation during those periods. The reasons for this are not certain but may be related to a post-Hypsithermal stabilization of the environment. It may be that certain resources or technologies became available that had a positive influence upon the semi-sedentary populations of this period. Alternately the increase in the number of Late Archaic sites may be the result of a population using zones more actively throughout the area than in previous periods.

The Future of the Archaeological Record

While the Bantam Lake area is only infrequently subjected to extensive construction projects such as the planned wastewater interceptors it is being increasingly affected by the development of properties for housing development and related suburbanization. Although the sewer project might have disturbed significant cultural resources, all adverse effects have been avoided. This is not the case with private development, which is more responsible for the unrecorded destruction of prehistoric sites. This is especially true at Bantam Lake, where properties sensitive to archaeological resources are also attractive to modern development.

Recent growth in the area however is partially controlled in the northern and eastern sections of the lake by the White Memorial Foundation. This organization's landholdings have removed a relatively large parcel of land from the threat of development. This property includes what is probably a representative sample of all landscape features common to the area and of many of the prehistoric resources present. Unfortunately sites located on White Memorial property are not adequately protected against artifact pothunting and site destruction such as is occurring at 74-016.

Conclusions

Despite the limited results of the archaeological survey and testing reported here, the western shore of Bantam Lake retains a high potential for prehistoric and historic resources especially in small parcels of overgrown or fill-covered properties. No significant cultural resources identified within the project area were found to be adversely affected by the current construction plans, including route revisions. *If actual project impacts can be limited to the right-of-ways and if the cultural resources identified here will not be used as construction materials or as staging areas, no Test Area will require further mitigation.*

X. NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Mr. France's work is actually a manuscript history of Bantam Lake and is contained in several looseleaf notebooks. Each notebook is filled with his notes and maps about property transactions, familial relations, land use, and the construction of houses and other buildings. Most of the information here was collected from the notebook, "The West Shore of Bantam Lake," which is divided into decades between 1720 and 1770. Actually the last section includes information and maps as late as the 1830's.

2. See description of this process as it occurred in Goshen (Handsman 1981a:20-52).

3. These data and interpretations for the period between 1720 and 1770 are based upon Mr. France's notebooks, especially the five sections between 1720 and 1769.

4. This is a classic pattern of land use and division on historic farmsteads in Litchfield County and has been described in both Kent (Grant 1972) and Goshen (Handsman 1981a:53-75).

5. Portions of David Hall's probate file are available in Volume 15 of the Probate Records of the Litchfield Probate District, Litchfield Town Hall, Litchfield, Connecticut. Walter France used some of the information in this file to reconstruct the size, position, and location of lots and buildings on the Hall farmstead. His map can be found towards the end of the manuscript notebook.

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Appendix A. Supplementary Prehistoric Site Data

This section provides additional information on the known prehistoric sites in the Bantam Lake area. Site survey records are being prepared for each of 20 new sites. This section provides only minimal site location data. Most artifacts noted are reported by local informants and were not available for examination.

Site Name	Site #	Landform	Components	Artifacts
Camp Webosette*	6LF84	Lake/Wetland	Late Archaic	Hammerstone, knife, smoking pipe, Late Archaic points, 3 skeletons excavated in 1924
Skilton*	6LF60	Wetland	Late Archaic	Sylvan Lake and other points
Doyle II*	87-003	River	Unknown	Quartz flakes
Hansel I*	87-004	River	Unknown	Quartz cores and bifaces, quartz and chert flakes
Hofmann I*	87-005	River	Late Woodland ?	Madison-like point, quartz debitage
Hansel*	6LF15	Upland	Middle Archaic-	Late Archaic and Woodland points, steatite fragments
		Rockshelter	Woodland	
Santoro II*	87-007	River	Unknown	Quartz flakes
Ouviat I*	87-008	River	Unknown	Quartz flakes
× South Bay I ✓	87-020	Lake/Wetland	Unknown	Debitage, artifacts
× South Bay II ✓	87-021	Lake	Unknown	Debitage, artifacts
× Whittlesey Brook I ✓	87-022	Lake Tributary	Late Archaic	Soapstone, debitage
× Whittlesey Brook II ✓	87-023	Wetland	Late Archaic	Artifacts, debitage
× South Bay III ✓	87-024	Lake	Unknown	Artifacts, debitage
× Morris Hill I ✓	87-025	Upland	Late Archaic	Quartz artifacts, debitage
× Morris Hill II ✓	87-026	Upland	Late Archaic	Quartz artifacts, debitage
× West Shore II ✓	87-028	Lake	Late Archaic-Woodland	Late Archaic points, debitage
× Deer Island I ✓	87-029	Lake	Unknown	Artifacts, quartz debitage
× West Shore I ✓	87-030	Lake	Unknown	Quartz artifacts, debitage
Webster-Benton*	6LF129	Wetland	Late Archaic-Woodland	Blocked-end pipe, ceramics, variety of points, ochre in burials
Bantam Lake I*	3091	Lake/Island	Late Archaic-Woodland	Quartz stemmed points
North Shore I*	74-013	Lake/River	Late Archaic	Quartz and chert debitage, artifacts

*Previously known or recorded site.

Appendix A. Supplementary Prehistoric Site Data (continued)

Site Name	Site #	Landform	Components	Artifacts
× Pine Island ✓	74-014	Wetland/River	Archaic-Woodland	Grooved aze, celt, pestles
× North Bay I ✓	74-015	Lake	Late Archaic-Woodland	Orient Fishtail, ceramics
× Bantam River I ✓	74-016	Wetland/River	Unknown	Debitage, artifacts
× North Shore II ✓	74-017	Wetland/River	Unknown	Debitage, artifacts
× North Shore III ✓	74-018	Lake	Late Archaic-Woodland	Artifacts
× Bantam River II ✓	74-019	Wetland/River	Unknown	Debitage, artifacts
× North Bay II ✓	74-020	Lake/River	Unknown	Debitage, artifacts
× Mirey Brook I ✓	74-021	River/Wetland	Unknown	Debitage, artifacts
× North Shore IV ✓	74-022	River/Wetland	Unknown	Debitage, artifacts
× Morris Hill III ✓	74-023	Wetland	Unknown	Quartz debitage, artifacts

Appendix B. Summary of Test Areas

Locality # (Test Area)	Location	Size of Area/STP*	Figure in Text	Testing Strategy	Components	Integrity	Mitigation	AIAI Lot #
1	Morris Hill	3T/16STP		STP				83-2-6
2	Morris Hill	8T/31STP	7	STP	Prehistoric	Good	Avoidance	83-2-7
3	Morris Hill	1T/ 9STP	7	STP				
4	Morris Hill	1T/ 6STP		STP				
5	Morris Hill	2T/14STP	7	STP	Prehistoric?	Good	Avoidance	
6	Morris Hill	3T/18STP		STP				
7	Morris Hill	3T/ 9STP	7	STP				
8	Morris Hill	3T/18STP		STP				
9	Morris Hill	5T/42STP		STP				
10	Morris Hill	3T/33STP		STP	Historic/Modern	Good	Avoidance	83-2-8
11	Morris Hill	1T/27STP		STP	Prehistoric, Historic Modern	Good	No Adverse Impact	83-2-9
12	Morris Hill	1T/11STP		STP				
13	West Shore	1T/16STP		STP		Poor	No Adverse Impact	
14	West Shore	1T/ 8STP		STP				
15	West Shore	1T/13STP		STP				
16	West Shore	4T/56STP	8	STP	Historic	Poor	No Adverse Impact	83-2-10
17	West Shore	6T/56STP	8	STP	Prehistoric/His- toric	Good His- toric	Avoidance	83-2-11
18	Deer Island	3T/49STP	9	STP	Prehistoric/Modern	Poor	Avoidance	83-2-12
19	Deer Island	1T/14STP	9	STP, Surface	Prehistoric, Historic	Good to Poor	Avoidance	83-2-13
20	Deer Island	2T/21STP	9	STP				
21	West Shore	3T/61STP		STP	Prehistoric-His- toric	Poor	No Adverse Impact	83-2-14
22	Deer Island	1T/ 7STP	9	STP				
23	Deer Island	1T/ 2STP	9	STP				
24	Deer Island	1T/ 2STP	9	STP	Historic ?	Poor	Avoidance	83-2-15

*T=Transect (5m intervals)

STP=Shovel test pit (0.5m x 0.5m x 1m average size)

Appendix B. Summary of Test Areas (continued)

Locality # (Test Area)	Location	Size of Area/STP*	Figure in Text	Testing Strategy	Components	Integrity	Mitigation	AIAI Lot #
25	Deer Island	1T/ 2STP	9	STP				
26	Deer Island	1T/ 7STP	9	STP				
27	Deer Island	1T/ 7STP	9	STP				
28	Deer Island	1T/13STP	9	STP	Modern	Poor	No Adverse Impact	83-2-16
29	Deer Island	1T/ 5STP	9	STP	Historic	Poor	No Adverse Impact	83-2-17
30	West Shore	1T/10STP	10	STP	Historic/Modern	Poor	No Adverse Impact	83-2-18
31	West Shore	2T/25STP	8	STP	Historic	Good	Avoidance	83-2-19
32	West Shore	1T/37STP	10	STP	Prehistoric/Modern	Poor	Avoidance	83-2-20
33	West Shore	1T/25STP		STP				
34	West Shore	1T/ 7STP	11	STP	Modern	Poor	No Adverse Impact	83-2-21
35	West Shore	1T/13STP	11	STP	Prehistoric/His- toric	Uncertain	No Adverse Impact	83-2-22
36	West Shore	2T/13STP	11	STP	Historic/Modern	Uncertain	Avoidance	83-2-23
37	West Shore	1T/ 6STP	11	STP	Prehistoric	Uncertain	Avoidance	83-2-24
38	West Shore	1T/ 6STP	12	STP	Historic/Modern	Poor		83-2-25
39	West Shore	2T/ 7STP	12	STP	Historic/Modern ?	Uncertain	No Adverse Impact	83-2-26
40	West Shore	1T/ 4STP	12	STP	Modern	Good	Avoidance	83-2-27
41	Morris Hill	4T/16STP	7	STP				
42	Morris Hill	Surface Col- lection		Walk	Prehistoric	Uncertain	Avoidance	83-2-28
43	Morris Hill	Surface Col- lection		Walk	Prehistoric	Uncertain	Avoidance	83-2-29
44	Morris Hill	Surface Col- lection		Walk				

APPENDIX C

Prepared by Roger W. Moeller, Research Department
AIAI

RECORD OF SHOVEL TEST PITS (STPs)

KEY: AH: A HORIZON, TOPSOIL, LOAM, OR PLOWZONE
BH: B HORIZON, LESS ORGANIC CONTENT AND MARKED SEPARATION FROM AH
CH: C HORIZON, PARENT MATERIAL, NON-ORGANIC CONTENT
FL: FILL
PZ: DEFINITE PLOWZONE
OT: OTHER, COLOR OR TEXTURE CHANGE OBVIOUS
BD: BEGINNING DEPTH OF A GIVEN SOIL ZONE ED ENDING DEPTH
STOPPED BY: ROCKS, WATER, DEPTH (USUALLY 50 CM)
B. GLASS: BOTTLE OR CONTAINER GLASS
W. GLASS: WINDOW GLASS
FK: FLAKE
QTZ: QUARTZ
QTZITE: QUARTZITE
PEARLWR: PEARLWARE
CREAMWR: CREAMWARE
H. CERAMIC: HISTORIC CERAMIC
VIT. EARTHENWARE: VITREOUS-BODY EARTHENWARE
UN.: UNIDENTIFIED

STP#	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	STOPPED BY	REMARKS
TEST AREA #1								
TRANSECT #1								
001	AH	0	5	BH	0	30	ROCKS	NO ARTIFACTS
002	AH	0	5	BH	5	50		"
003	AH	0	5	BH	5	45		"
004	AH	0	18	BH	18	50		"
005	AH	0	12	BH	12	50		"
TRANSECT #2								
001	AH	0	10	BH	10	50		"
002	AH	0	10	BH	10	50		"
003	AH	0	10	BH	10	40		"
004	AH	0	13	BH	13	35	ROCKS	"
005	AH	0	5	BH	5	40		"
006	AH	0	8	BH	8	50		"
TRANSECT #3								
001	AH	0	5	BH	5	45		"
002	AH	0	10	BH	10	30	ROCKS	"
003	AH	0	6	BH	6	50		"
004	AH	0	10	BH	10	50		"
005	AH	0	12	BH	12	50		QTZ FK
TEST AREA #2								
TRANSECT #1								
001	AH	0	10	BH	10	25	ROCKS	NO ARTIFACTS
002	AH	0	8	BH	8	45		QTZ FK/CHERT FK/QTZ PREFORM

2
NO ARTIFACTS

003 AH 0 5 BH 5 50

TRANSECT #2

001 AH 0 5 BH 5 50

TRANSECT #3

001 AH 0 8 BH 8 40

002 AH 0 10 BH 10 45

003 AH 0 12 BH 12 40

TRANSECT #4

001 AH 0 10 BH 10 45

TRANSECT #5

001 AH 0 4 BH 4 40

002 AH 0 5 BH 5 50

003 AH 0 8 BH 8 20

004 AH 0 8 BH 8 25

TRANSECT #6

001 AH 0 6 BH 6 45

002 AH 0 12 BH 12 36

003 AH 0 18 BH 18 37

004 AH 0 20 BH 20 45

TRANSECT #7

001 AH 0 19 OT 19 48

002 AH 0 30 OT 30 52

003 FL 0 30 OT 30 55

004 FL 0 35

005 FL 0 31 OT 31 56

006 FL 0 46

007 FL 0 38 OT 38 50

TRANSECT #8

001 AH 0 10 OT 10 40

002 AH 0 20

003 FL 0 23 BH 23 37

004 FL 0 15

005 FL 0 27 OT 27 53

006 FL 0 45 OT 45 53

007 FL 0 36

008 FL 0 66

TEST AREA #3

TRANSECT #1

001 AH 0 20 BH 20 40

002 AH 0 22 BH 22 52

003 AH 0 23 OT 23 36

004 AH 0 17 OT 17 35

005 AH 0 22 BH 22 35

006 AH 0 23 BH 23 48

007 AH 0 20 OT 20 45

008 AH 0 15 BH 15 36

009 AH 0 20 BH 20 25

TEST AREA #4

TRANSECT #1

001 AH 0 10 BH 10 40

002 AH 0 16 BH 16 38

003 AH 0 25 BH 25 30

CHERT FK
NO ARTIFACTS
ROCKS (POSSIBLY FIRECRACKED)
"

"
ROCKS CINDERS
"
"

NO ARTIFACTS
"
ROCKS
"
CINDERS
"
"
"

NO ARTIFACTS
"
OT 37 56
ROCKS
"
CINDERS
"

ROCKS NO ARTIFACTS
"
"
"
"
"
"
"
"
"

"
"
"

004	AH	0	21	BH	21	52	"
005	AH	0	21	BH	21	50	"
006	AH	0	10	BH	10	30	"

TEST AREA #5

TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	18	BH	18	40	"
002	AH	0	15	BH	15	48	"
003	AH	0	22	BH	22	46	"
004	AH	0	10	BH	10	50	"
005	AH	0	9	BH	9	58	"
006	AH	0	20	BH	20	70	"
007	AH	0	8	BH	8	35	"

TRANSECT #2

001	AH	0	12	BH	12	52	"
002	AH	0	12	BH	12	40	"
003	AH	0	20	BH	20	45	"
004	AH	0	25	BH	25	40	"
005	AH	0	12	BH	12	38	"
006	AH	0	20	BH	20	50	"
007	AH	0	16	BH	16	38	"

ROCKS

TEST AREA #6

TRANSECT #1

001	OT	0	13	AH	13	25	BH	25	49	"
002	OT	0	14	AH	14	30	BH	30	38	"
003	OT	0	8	AH	8	21	BH	21	45	"
004	OT	0	8	AH	8	15	BH	15	26	"
005	OT	0	8	AH	8	20	BH	20	50	"
006	OT	0	4	AH	4	16	BH	16	46	"

ROOTS
CH 26 73

TRANSECT #2

001	OT	0	10	AH	10	60	"			
002	OT	0	7	AH	7	15	BH	15	50	"
003	OT	0	2	AH	2	15	BH	15	90	"
004	OT	0	6	AH	6	15	BH	15	30	"
005	OT	0	2	AH	2	15	BH	15	96	"
006	OT	0	5	AH	5	17	BH	17	40	"

ROCKS

TRANSECT #3

001	OT	0	10	AH	10	20	ROOTS	"		
002	OT	0	6	AH	6	16	"	"		
003	OT	0	5	AH	5	16	BH	16	71	OT 71 85
004	OT	0	5	AH	5	13	BH	13	52	"
005	OT	0	6	AH	6	12	BH	12	98	"
006	OT	0	5	AH	5	16	BH	16	49	"

TEST AREA #7

TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	23	BH	23	37	ROOTS	"
002	AH	0	50	"	"	"	"	"
003	AH	0	22	BH	22	40	ROCKS	"
004	AH	0	20	BH	20	40	"	"
005	AH	0	22	BH	22	44	"	"

TRANSECT #2

001	AH	0	25	BH	25	50	"
-----	----	---	----	----	----	----	---

002	AH	0	15	BH	15	50		"
003	AH	0	15	BH	15	45		"
TRANSECT #3								
001	AH	0	32	BH	32	58		"
TEST AREA #8								
TRANSECT #1								
000	AH	0	24	BH	24	52	(OFFSET 5M TO EAST)	"
001	AH	0	20				ROOTS	"
002	AH	0	23	BH	23	59	OT 59 68	"
003	AH	0	15	BH	15	45		"
004	AH	0	12	BH	12	42	ROCKS	"
005	AH	0	21	BH	21	40		"
006	AH	0	20				"	"
007	AH	0	36				"	"
TRANSECT #2								
001	AH	0	19	BH	19	46		"
002	AH	0	23	BH	23	52		"
003	AH	0	14	BH	14	16	"	"
004	AH	0	30	BH	30	55		"
005	AH	0	20				"	"
006	AH	0	19	BH	19	50		"
TRANSECT #3								
001	AH	0	22				"	"
002	AH	0	20	BH	20	50		"
003	AH	0	30	BH	30	55		"
004	AH	0	31	BH	31	56		"
005	AH	0	25	BH	25	50		"
TEST AREA #9								
TRANSECT #1								
001	AH	0	20	BH	20	30	CH 30 50	"
002	AH	0	25				ROCKS	"
003	AH	0	25	BH	25	53		"
004	AH	0	23	BH	23	60		"
005	AH	0	20	BH	20	60		"
006	AH	0	20	BH	20	40	"	"
007	AH	0	15				"	"
008	AH	0	15				"	"
009		0					"	"
010		0					"	"
011	AH	0	11	BH	11	24	WATER	"
012	OT	0	25	OT	25	33	WATER	"
013	OT	0	20	OT	20	46	WATER	"
014	OT	0	12	OT	12	44	WATER	"
TRANSECT #2								
001	AH	0	10	BH	10	49		"
002	AH	0	8	BH	8	48		"
003	AH	0	15	BH	15	40		"
004	AH	0	22	BH	22	44		"
005	AH	0	20	BH	20	45		"
006	AH	0	10	BH	10	42		"
007	AH	0	17	BH	17	30	ROCKS	"
008	AH	0	14	BH	14	25	"	"

Section	Point	Material	Depth	Soil	Gravel	Notes
009			0			" "
TRANSECT #3						
001	AH	0	20	BH	20 30	" "
002	AH	0	14	BH	14 46	" "
003	AH	0	10	BH	10 54	" "
004	AH	0	18	BH	18 53	" "
005	AH	0	17	BH	17 54	" "
006	AH	0	15			" "
007	AH	0	11	BH	11 42	" "
008	AH	0	20			" "
TRANSECT #4						
001	AH	0	15	BH	15 68	CH 68 74 " "
002	AH	0	45			" "
003	AH	0	20	BH	20 48	" "
004	AH	0	49			" "
005	AH	0	26	BH	26 80	ROCKS " "
006	AH	0	20	BH	20 40	" "
TRANSECT #5						
001	AH	0	12	BH	12 38	" "
002	AH	0	23	BH	23 24	" "
003	AH	0	15	BH	15 48	" "
004	AH	0	37	CH	37 47	" "
005	AH	0	15	BH	15 25	" "
TEST AREA #10						
TRANSECT #1						
001	AH	0	26	BH	26 46	" "
002	PZ	0	28	BH	28 48	" "
003	PZ	0	21	BH	21 35	OT 35 37 ROCKS B. GLASS NO ARTIFACTS
004	PZ	0	28	BH	28 40	ROCKS " "
005	PZ	0	27	BH	27 54	" "
006	PZ	0	20	BH	20 48	" "
007	PZ	0	20	BH	20 50	" "
008	PZ	0	20	BH	20 49	" "
009	PZ	0	21	BH	21 47	" "
010	PZ	0	20	BH	20 50	" "
011	PZ	0	20	BH	20 55	" "
TRANSECT #2						
001	PZ	0	46			" "
002	PZ	0	37	BH	37 50	OT 50 62 " "
003	PZ	0	30	OT	30 36	BH 36 37 ROCKS " "
004	PZ	0	15			ROCKS " "
005	PZ	0	23	BH	23 33	" "
006	PZ	0	26	BH	26 46	" "
007	PZ	0	27	BH	27 28	" "
008	PZ	0	25	BH	25 31	" "
009	PZ	0	23	BH	23 35	" "
010	PZ	0	25	BH	25 30	" "
011	PZ	0	29	BH	29 31	" "
TRANSECT #3						
001	PZ	0	12	BH	12 50	" "
002	PZ	0	39	BH	39 48	" "
003	PZ	0	12	BH	12 45	" "
004	PZ	0	29	BH	29 50	" "

005	PZ	0	25	BH	25	37
006	PZ	0	25	BH	25	56
007	PZ	0	24	BH	24	54
008	PZ	0	25	BH	25	50
009	PZ	0	23	BH	23	54
010	PZ	0	20	BH	20	50
011	PZ	0	28	BH	28	50

"
"
"
"
"
"
"

TEST AREA #11
TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	36	BH	36	51
002	AH	0	23	BH	23	29
003	AH	0	24	BH	24	50
004	AH	0	24	BH	24	40
005	AH	0	29	BH	29	48
006	AH	0	24	BH	24	40
007	AH	0	17	BH	17	48
008	AH	0	22	BH	22	37
009	AH	0	17	BH	17	42
010	OT	0	24	OT	24	42
011	OT	0	27	OT	27	40
012	AH	0	28	BH	28	52
013	AH	0	27	BH	27	37
014	AH	0	24	BH	24	43
015	AH	0	20	BH	20	42
016	AH	0	8	BH	8	37
017	AH	0	20	BH	20	25
018	AH	0	20	BH	20	39
019	AH	0	13	BH	13	44
020	AH	0	12	BH	12	45
021	AH	0	16	BH	16	42
022	AH	0	20	BH	20	44
023	AH	0	23	BH	23	50
024	AH	0	22	BH	22	45
025	AH	0	25	BH	25	50
026	AH	0	24	BH	25	45
027	AH	0	25	BH	25	51

ROCKS

WATER

"

ROCKS

"

OT 42 53

ROCKS

"

WATER

"

ROCKS

"

"

WATER

ROCKS

"

POSS. FK
NO ARTIFACTS

B. GLASS
NO ARTIFACTS

B. GLASS
NO ARTIFACTS
QTZ FK
NO ARTIFACTS

TEST AREA #12
TRANSECT #1

001	OT	0	37			
002	AH	0	15	BH	15	30
003	AH	0	16	BH		27
004	AH	0	17	BH	17	40
005	AH	0	20	BH	20	49
006	AH	0	20	BH	20	30
007	AH	0	27	OT	27	50
008	AH	0	20	BH	20	35
009	AH	0	26	BH	26	40
010	AH	0	19	BH	19	20
011	AH	0	16	BH	16	56

ROCKS

CH 30 51

50

ROCKS

OT 20 80

ROCKS

OT 26 75

ROCKS

TEST AREA #13
TRANSECT #1

001	FL	0	33	AH	33	44	BH	44	50	"
002	FL	0	52							"
003	FL	0	33					ROCKS		"
004	AH	0	10	BH	10	43	"			"
005	FL	0	23	AH	23	33	BH	33	59	"
006	AH	0	37	BH	37	48				"
007	AH	0	26	BH	26	28		ROCKS		"
008	FL	0	20	AH	20	30	BH	30	55	"
009	FL	0	31	OT	31	50				"
010	AH	0	33					ROCKS		"
011	AH	0	70							"
012	FL	0	30				"			"
013	FL	0	20	OT	20	35	"			"
014	FL	0	43							"
015	FL	0	47							"
016	FL	0	20				"			"

TEST AREA #14

TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	35	BH	35	52				"
002	AH	0	20	BH	20	41		ROOTS		"
003	AH	0	25	BH	25	55				"
004	AH	0	21	BH	21	36		ROCKS		"
005	AH	0	30	BH	30	60				"
006	AH	0	24	BH	24	58				"
007	AH	0	29	BH	29	52				"
008	AH	0	25					ROOTS		"

TEST AREA #15

TRANSECT #1

001	OT	0	15	AH	15	30	BH	30	45	WATER	"
002	AH	0	10	BH	10	20	OT	20	45	"	"
003	AH	0	10	OT	10	30		WATER			"
004	AH	0	12	OT	12	36		ROCKS			"
005	AH	0	17					"			"
006	OT	0	23	BH	23	45					"
007	AH	0	29	BH	29	45					"
008	AH	0	31	BH	31	47					"
009	AH	0	15	BH	15	40					"
010	AH	0	32	BH	32	35					"
011	AH	0	10					WATER			"
012	AH	0	30	OT	30	35		ROCKS			"
013	AH	0	12	OT	12	32		"			"

TEST AREA #16

TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	54								"
002	AH	0	70							NAILS/BRICK	
003	AH	0	22	BH	22	44		ROCKS		GLASS	
004	AH	0	40	BH	40	52				NO ARTIFACTS	
005	AH	0	45	BH	45	60				WIRENAIL	
006	AH	0	49	BH	49	54				GLASS/BRICK/NAIL	
007	AH	0	42				"			NO ARTIFACTS	
008	AH	0	50	BH	50	55				"	

0009	FL	0	34	AH	34	60			GLASS
0010	AH	0	29				"		NO ARTIFACTS
0011	AH	0	45				"		IRON NUT
0012	AH	0	17	OT	17	50			NO ARTIFACTS
0013	FL	0	24	AH	24	56	BH	56	GLASS
0014	FL	0	24	AH	24	36	BH	36	NO ARTIFACTS
TRANSECT #2									
0001	FL	0	35				ROOTS		"
0002	AH	0	30	BH	30	65			"
0003	AH	0	20	BH	20	65			"
0004	AH	0	34	BH	34	51			"
0005	AH	0	22				ROCKS		GLASS
0006	AH	0	37	BH	37	50			NO ARTIFACTS
0007	AH	0	37	BH	37	54			"
0008	AH	0	30	BH	30	59			"
0009	AH	0	36	BH	36	70			STONEWARE
0010	AH	0	20	BH	20	32	"		NO ARTIFACTS
0011	AH	0	23	BH	23	56			"
0012	AH	0	20	BH	20	30	"		"
0013	AH	0	24	BH	24	53			"
TRANSECT #3									
0001	AH	0	20	BH	20	41	"		"
0002	AH	0	22	BH	22	50			"
0003	AH	0	24	BH	24	51			W. GLASS
0004	AH	0	20	BH	20	51			NO ARTIFACTS
0005	AH	0	22	BH	22	51			"
0006	AH	0	24	BH	24	44	CH	44	"
0007	AH	0	24	BH	24	51			"
0008	AH	0	25	BH	25	45			"
0009	AH	0	21	BH	21	47			EARTHENWARE
0010	AH	0	30	BH	30	40	ROCKS		B. GLASS
0011	AH	0	24	BH	24	56			NO ARTIFACTS
0012	AH	0	20	BH	20	45	WATER		"
0013	AH	0	23	BH	23	35	"		"
0014	AH	0	20	BH	20	47	"		"
0015	AH	0	25	BH	25	40	"		RECENT WIRE
TRANSECT #4									
0001	AH	0	25	BH	25	50			GLASS/NAIL
0002	AH	0	25	BH	25	41	WATER		NO ARTIFACTS
0003	FL	0	43				"		"
0004	FL	0	12	BH	12	39	"		"
0005	AH	0	30				"		"
0006	AH	0	20	BH	20	55			"
0007	AH	0	18	BH	18	43	ROCKS		"
0008	AH	0	25				"		"
0009	AH	0	19	BH	19	44	"		"
0010	AH	0	13	BH	13	46			"
0011	AH	0	15	OT	15	30	BH	30	"
0012	AH	0	10				ROCKS		"
0013	AH	0	25				WATER		"
0014	AH	0	18	BH	18	41			EARTHENWARE

TEST AREA #17

TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	40	BH	40	64	EARTHENWARE/QTZ		
002	AH	0	43	BH	43	53	NO ARTIFACTS		
003	AH	0	36	BH	36	100	TOOTH/CHERT FK/QTZ FK/METAL		
							GLASS/PEARLWR		
004	AH	0	31	BH	31	53	GLASS/PEARLWR		
005	AH	0	35	BH	35	50	QTZ FK/EARTHENWARE/PEARLWR		
006	AH	0	38	BH	38	62	QTZ FK/EARTHENWARE/PEARLWR		
							CREAMWR/BRICK/NAILS		
TRANSECT #2									
001	AH	0	23				ROOTS	CHERT FK/B.	GLASS/NAIL
002	FL	0	26	AH	26	50		QTZ FK/EARTHENWARE/BONE	
								B.	GLASS/CUT NAILS
003	FL	0	19	AH	19	45	BH 45 55		EARTHENWARE
004	FL	0	10	AH	10	20	BH 20 45	CH 45 60	
									H. CERAMIC
005	FL	0	7	AH	7	22	BH 22 70		EARTHENWARE
006	AH	0	29	BH	29	62			QTZ/EARTHENWARE
007	AH	0	21	BH	21	53			QTZ/EARTHENWARE
008	AH	0	27	BH	27	33	QTZ FK/	CUT NAILS/EARTHENWARE	
009	AH	0	14	BH	14	23	CH 23 50		NO ARTIFACTS
010	FL	0	10	AH	10	20	CH 20 60		"
011	FL	0	13	AH	13	21	CH 21 43	BRICK/EARTHENWARE	
012	FL	0	14	AH	14	68		EARTHENWARE/BRICK/TUREEN LID	
								QTZ FK/NAILS (CUT AND WIRE)/METAL BUCKET	
013	SEPTIC TANK AND DRAIN FIELD								NO ARTIFACTS
014	"								"
015	FL	0	14	CH	14	48			NAIL
TRANSECT #3									
001	AH	0	25	BH	25	40	CH 40 85		NO ARTIFACTS
002	AH	0	28	BH	28	57			PEARLWR/QTZ FLAKE
003	AH	0	4	BH	4	47			QTZITE FK/NAIL/SHELL
004	AH	0	28	BH	28	50			NO ARTIFACTS
005	AH	0	20	BH	20	47			NAIL (WROUGHT)
006	AH	0	25	BH	25	65		CHERT FK(?) /BONE/EARTHENWARE	
007	AH	0	11	BH	11	52			CHERT FK/SHELL
008	AH	0	20	CH	20	60		EARTHENWARE/NAILS/SHELL	
009	AH	0	25	CH	25	50			NO ARTIFACTS
010	AH	0	20	CH	20	55			BRICK
011	SEPTIC TANK AND DRAINFIELD								NO ARTIFACTS
012	"								"
013	AH	0	20	FL	20	50			NAIL (WIRE)
TRANSECT #4									
001	AH	0	35	BH	35	53		EARTHENWARE/BRICK/NAIL (MODERN)	
								GLASS	
002	AH	0	23	BH	23	37	ROCKS		NO ARTIFACTS
003	AH	0	22	BH	22	42	"		EARTHENWARE/SHELL
004	AH	0	26	BH	26	43	"		NO ARTIFACTS
005	AH	0	24	BH	24	51			EARTHENWARE/BRICK
006	AH	0	27	BH	27	51			NO ARTIFACTS
007	AH	0	23	BH	23	51			"
TRANSECT #5									
001	AH	0	25	BH	25	38			"
002	AH	0	13				ROOT		"
003	AH	0	38	BH	38	50			"

004	AH	0	25	BH	25	52				"
005	AH	0	27	BH	27	49				QTZ FK
TRANSECT #6										
001	AH	0	49							EARTHENWARE/NAIL (WROUGHT)/BRICK
002	ROCKS									EARTHENWARE
003	AH	0	24	BH	24	57				NO ARTIFACTS
004	FL	0	28	AH	28	53	BH	53	55	NAIL (WROUGHT)
										BRICK
005	AH	0	43	BH	43	51				NO ARTIFACTS
006	AH	0	8	BH	8	45				"
007	AH	0	26	BH	26	51				QTZ FK/EARTHENWARE
008	AH	0	11	BH	11	53				NO ARTIFACTS
009	AH	0	15	BH	16	48				SHELL
010	AH	0	20				ROOTS			NO ARTIFACTS

TEST AREA #18

TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	6	BH	6	28	CH	28	50		"
002	AH	0	9	BH	9	25	CH	25	45		"
003	AH	0	8	BH	8	23	CH	23	40		"
004	AH	0	14	BH	14	50					"
005	AH	0	18	BH	18	45					"
006	AH	0	20	BH	20	40	WATER				"
007	AH	0	20	BH	20	40	"				"
008	AH	0	22	BH	22	48					"
009	AH	0	20	BH	20	45					"
010	AH	0	20				"				"
011	AH	0	20	BH	20	40	"				"
012	AH	0	11	BH	11	30	"				"
013	AH	0	17	BH	17	45					"
014	AH	0	16	BH	16	40	ROCKS				QTZ FK
015	AH	0	23	BH	23	25	"				NO ARTIFACTS
016	AH	0	14	BH	14	35	WATER				"
017	AH	0	17	BH	17	35	"				"
018	AH	0	22	BH	22	27	ROCKS				"
019	AH	0	7	BH	7	30	WATER				"
020	AH	0	10	BH	10	20	"				B. GLASS

TRANSECT #2

001	AH	0	10	BH	10	45					NO ARTIFACTS
002	AH	0	6	BH	6	42	"				"
003	AH	0	10	BH	10	48					"
004	AH	0	17	BH	17	28	ROCKS				NAIL
005	AH	0	15	BH	15	46					NO ARTIFACTS
006	AH	0	19	BH	19	34	"				"
007	AH	0	6	BH	6	35	"				"
008	AH	0	16	BH	16	31	WATER				"
009	AH	0	10	BH	10	38	ROCKS				"
010	AH	0	18	BH	18	29	WATER				"
011	AH	0	11				ROCKS				"
012	AH	0	16	BH	12	33	WATER				"
013	AH	0	12	BH	12	35	ROCKS				"
014	AH	0	13	BH	13	32	"				"
015	AH	0	14	BH	14	35	"				"

016	AH	0	7	BH	7	36	"	"
017	AH	0	10	BH	10	21	"	"
018	AH	0	13	BH	13	40	"	RECENT PORCELAIN
019	AH	0	16	CH	16	35	ROOTS	NO ARTIFACTS
020	AH	0	10	BH	10	32	ROCKS	"
TRANSECT #3								
001	AH	0	38				DRAINPIPE	BONE/B. GLASS
002	AH	0	8	BH	8	50	ROCKS	NO ARTIFACTS
003	AH	0	29				"	"
004	AH	0	12	BH	12	40	"	"
005	AH	0	25	BH	25	38	"	"
006	AH	0	15				"	QTZITE FK
007							"	NO ARTIFACTS
008	AH	0	5	BH	5	30	"	"
009	FL	0	42				"	B. GLASS
TEST AREA #19								
TRANSECT #1								
001	FL	0	46					NO ARTIFACTS
002	OT	0	20	FL	20	30	AH 20 55	"
003	AH	0	15	CH	15	20	AH 20 67	"
004	AH	0	24	CH	24	40	ROCKS	"
005	AH	0	42				"	"
006	AH	0	28				"	"
007	AH	0	50				"	"
008	FL	0	18	BH	18	53	AH 53 55 BH 55 73	QTZ FLAKE
009	AH	0	20	CH	20	60	ROCKS	NO ARTIFACTS
010	FL	0	20	FL	20	30	AH 30 50	"
011	AH	0	30				ROOTS	"
012	FL	0	25	AH	25	40	BH 40 60	"
013	OT	0	40	BH	40	42		QTZ FK
014	OT	0	11	BH	11	63		NO ARTIFACTS
TEST AREA #20								
TRANSECT #1								
001	AH	0	15	BH	15	40	ROCKS	"
002	AH	0	20	BH	20	50		"
003	AH	0	23	BH	23	48		"
004	AH	0	15	BH	15	45		"
005	AH	0	21	BH	21	51		"
006	AH	0	30				"	"
007	AH	0	29	BH	29	38	"	"
008	AH	0	18	BH	18	54		"
009	AH	0	40	BH	40	54		"
010	AH	0	50	BH	50	60		"
TRANSECT #2								
001	AH	0	24	BH	24	50		"
002	AH	0	48					"
003	AH	0	15	BH	15	49		"
004	AH	0	20	BH	20	60		"
005	AH	0	25				ROOTS	"
006	AH	0	20	BH	20	42	ROCKS	"
007	AH	0	34				"	"
008	AH	0	27	BH	27	48		"

009	AH	0	30	BH	30	62	"	
010	AH	0	20	BH	20	32	"	
011	AH	0	25	BH	25	45	"	
TEST AREA #21								
TRANSECT #1								
001	FL	0	8	AH	8	30	BH 30 65	"
002	AH	0	19	BH	19	50		"
003	AH	0	29	BH	29	60		"
004	AH	0	28	BH	28	50		"
005	AH	0	24	BH	24	60		"
006	AH	0	24	BH	24	60		"
007	AH	0	17	BH	17	50		"
008	AH	0	28	BH	28	50		"
009	AH	0	19	BH	19	58		"
010	AH	0	20	BH	20	58		"
011	AH	0	22	BH	22	44	ROCKS	"
012	AH	0	22	BH	22	55		"
013	AH	0	22	BH	22	57		"
014	AH	0	20	BH	20	55		"
015	AH	0	19	BH	19	60		"
016	AH	0	21	BH	21	35	ROCKS	"
017	AH	0	20	BH	20	55		"
018	AH	0	30	BH	30	58		"
019	AH	0	27	BH	27	57		"
020	AH	0	25	BH	25	60		"
021	AH	0	21	BH	21	60		"
022	FL	0	45					QTZ/MILK GLASS
TRANSECT #2								
001	AH	0	20	BH	20	47	WATER	QTZ FK
002	FL	0	45					NO ARTIFACTS
003	AH	0	23	BH	23	55		"
004	AH	0	10	OT	10	11	AH 11 27 BH 27 50	
005	AH	0	9	OT	9	12	BH 12 49	VIT. EARTHENWARE
006	AH	0	27	BH	27	42	ROOT	NO ARTIFACTS
007	AH	0	22	BH	22	38	WATER	"
008	AH	0	24	BH	24	32	ROOT	COIN/BRICK
009	AH	0	24	BH	24	55		NO ARTIFACTS
010	AH	0	27	BH	27	56		"
011	AH	0	34	BH	34	45	ROCKS	"
012	AH	0	30	BH	30	39	ROOTS	UN. METAL
013	AH	0	10				ROOTS	NO ARTIFACTS
014	AH	0	18	BH	18	23	ROOTS	"
TRANSECT #3								
001	AH	0	26	BH	26	54		"
002	AH	0	27	BH	27	52		B. GLASS
003	AH	0	20	BH	20	46	(MIDDEN LENS 8-10)	COIN-1944
004	AH	0	19	BH	19	40		NO ARTIFACTS
005	AH	0	24				SEWER PIPE	"
006	FL	0	20	FL	20	40		"
007	AH	0	20	BH	20	50		"
008	AH	0	23	BH	23	48		"
009	AH	0	22	BH	22	50		"

010							ROOTS/ROCKS	"
011	AH	0	22	BH	22	27	WATER	"
012	AH	0	18	BH	18	23	"	UN. METAL
013	AH	0	18	BH	18	30	"	NO ARTIFACTS
014	AH	0	28	BH	28	46	ROCKS	"
015	FL	0	15	AH	15	30	BH 30 60	"
016	AH	0	25	BH	25	40		QTZ
017	FL	0	45					W. GLASS
018	AH	0	22	BH	22	40		NO ARTIFACTS
019	AH	0	40				WATER	"
ADDENDA								
001	AH	0	20	BH	20	36	ROOTS	"
002	AH	0	20	BH	20	40	WATER	"
003	AH	0	20	BH	20	58		"
004	AH	0	35	BH	35	50		GLASS/NAIL
005	AH	0	20	BH	20	45		SLATE FLAKE
006	AH	0	16	BH	16	35	"	NO ARTIFACTS

TEST AREA #22
TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	10	BH	10	32	OT 32 59	"
002	FL	0	17	AH	17	42	BH 42 47	"
003	AH	0	20	BH	20	55		"
004	AH	0	15	BH	15	50		"
005	FL	0	10	AH	10	19	BH 19 37	ROCKS
006	FL	0	15	AH	15	30	BH 30 40	"
007	FL	0	46					"

TEST AREA #23
TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	17	BH	17	50		"
002	AH	0	4	BH	4	28	ROCKS	"

TEST AREA #24
TRANSECT #1

001	OT	0	29				ROCKS	B. GLASS
002	AH	0	21	BH	21	56		EARTHENWARE

TEST AREA #25
TRANSECT #1

001	OT	0	60					NO ARTIFACTS
002	FL	0	7	AH	7	20	BH 20 40	"

TEST AREA #26
TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	30				ROCKS	"
002	AH	0	30	BH	30	50		"
003	AH	0	15	BH	15	50		"
004	AH	0	18	BH	18	51		"
005	AH	0	22	BH	22	50		"
006	AH	0	21	BH	21	50		"
007	AH	0	20	BH	20	60		"

TEST AREA #27

TRANSECT #1

001	FL	0	52							
002	FL	0	30	AH	30	45	BH	45	60	
003	FL	0	5	AH	5	35	BH	35	60	
004	FL	0	2	AH	2	53	BH	53	65	
005	AH	0	25	BH	25	45	CH	45	70	
006	AH	0	23	BH	23	50				
007	AH	0	21	BH	21	36	ROOTS			

TEST AREA #28

TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	15	BH	15	65				
002	AH	0	11	BH	11	33	ROCKS			
003	AH	0	5	BH	5	44	"			
004	AH	0	14	BH	14	34	"			
005	AH	0	14				ROOTS			
006	AH	0	11	BH	11	28	"			
007	AH	0	15	BH	15	35	ROCKS			
008	AH	0	16				ROOTS			
009	AH	0	17	BH	17	52				GLASS
010	AH	0	50	BH	50	60				NO ARTIFACTS
011	AH	0	54							"
012	AH	0	36	BH	36	60	CH	60	65	"
013	AH	0	35	BH	35	65				"

TEST AREA #29

TRANSECT #1

001	FL	0	8	BH	8	16	CH	16	51	
002	FL	0	15	CH	15	54				
003	FL	0	45	AH	45	53				
004	FL	0	6	FL	6	30	AH	30	45	
005	FL	0	15	FL	15	27	OT	27	80	OLD TOY/METAL

TEST AREA #30

TRANSECT #1

001	FL	0	20	AH	20	36	BH	36	60	NO ARTIFACTS
002	AH	0	31	BH	31	36	ROCKS			BOLT
003	AH	0	20	BH	20	40	WATER			NO ARTIFACTS
004	AH	0	22	BH	22	50				"
005	AH	0	20	BH	20	60				"
006	AH	0	21	BH	21	55				"
007	AH	0	24	BH	24	60				"
008	FL	0	16	AH	16	27	ROCKS			VIT. EARTHENWARE
										MILK GLASS
009	FL	0	14	AH	14	30	BH	30	55	PEARLWR/NAILS(?)
										BRICK
010	AH	0	27	BH	27	36				BRICK/B. GLASS/NAIL

TEST AREA #31

TRANSECT #1

001	AH	0	20	BH	20	55				NO ARTIFACTS
002	AH	0	16	BH	16	57				"
003	AH	0	19	BH	19	53				"
004	FL	0	10	AH	10	23	BH	23	50	BONE

005	FL	0	20	AH	20	38	ROCKS	EARTHENWARE
							LATE 19TH VIT.	EARTHENWARE/BRICK
006	FL	0	26	AH	26	47	BH 47 57	PEARLWR
007	AH	0	22	BH	22	42		NO ARTIFACTS
008	AH	0	15	BH	15	47		CREAMWR/B. GLASS/NAIIS/BRICK
009	AH	0	22	BH	22	50		CREAMWR
010	AH	0	20	BH	20	35	ROCKS	NO ARTIFACTS
011	AH	0	19	BH	19	54		"
012	AH	0	8	BH	8	12	"	"
013	AH	0	25	BH	25	50		B. GLASS
014	AH	0	30	BH	30	55		NO ARTIFACTS
015	AH	0	19	BH	19	56		"
016	AH	0	15				ROOTS	"
TRANSECT #2								
001	AH	0	20	BH	20	50		"
002	AH	0	20	BH	20	55		"
003	AH	0	27	BH	27	55		"
004	AH	0	24	BH	24	36	ROCKS	BONE
005	AH	0	17	BH	17	50		WHITEWARE/BRICK
006	AH	0	20	BH	20	50	EARLY DECORATED	EARTHENWARE,
								HAND PAINTED
007	AH	0	25	BH	25	63		NO ARTIFACTS
008	AH	0	15	FL	15	40	BH 40 50	CREAMWR/GLASS/METAL
								BRICK
009	AH	0	29	BH	29	50		CREAMWR
TEST AREA #32								
TRANSECT #1								
001	FL	0	50	FL	50	62		NO ARTIFACTS
002	FL	0	60					"
003	FL	0	51					WIRE HANDLE
004	FL	0	44					NO ARTIFACTS
005	FL	0	35	AH	35	45	CH 45 55	"
005A	ROAD							"
006	FL	0	42				ROCKS	"
007	AH	0	9	OT	9	47	OT 47 54	"
008	AH	0	4	OT	4	40	BH 40 55	"
009	AH	0	15				ROCKS	"
010-015	TENNIS COURT							"
016	FL	0	40				ROCKS	"
017	AH	0	14	BH	14	45		"
018	AH	0	25				"	"
019	AH	0	23	BH	23	37	"	"
020	AH	0	35				"	"
021	AH	0	15	BH	15	47		"
022	AH	0	22	BH	22	52		QTZ CHUNK
023	AH	0	18	BH	18	50		NO ARTIFACTS
024	AH	0	22	BH	22	53		GLASS
025	AH	0	18	BH	18	45		NO ARTIFACTS
026	AH	0	25	BH	25	43		B. GLASS
027	AH	0	20				ROCKS	NO ARTIFACTS
028	AH	0	19				ROOTS	"
029	ROAD							"
030	ROCKS							"

002	AH	0	30	BH	30	33	"	NO ARTIFACTS
003	AH	0	55					"
TEST AREA #40								
TRANSECT #1								
001	AH	0	27	BH	27	53	PART OF PORCELAIN INSULATOR	
002	AH	0	30	BH	30	55		NO ARTIFACTS
003	AH	0	22	BH	22	53		METAL
004	AH	0	21	BH	21	56		NO ARTIFACTS
TEST AREA #41								
TRANSECT #1								
001	OT	0	10				ROCKS	"
002	OT	0	20	OT	20	40	"	"
003	OT	0	15				"	"
004	OT	0	30				"	"
TRANSECT #2								
001	OT	0	18	OT	18	31	"	"
002	OT	0	30				"	"
003	OT	0	34	CH	34	38	"	"
004	OT	0	15				"	"
TRANSECT #3								
001	OT	0	12				"	"
002	OT	0	35	CH	35	40	"	"
003	OT	0	25				"	"
004	OT	0	26				"	"
TRANSECT #4								
001	OT	0	20	OT	20	37	"	"
002	OT	0	39	CH	39	48	"	"
003	OT	0	28				"	"
004	OT	0	15				"	"