An Archaeological Study of Lands along Ripley Swamp, Litchfield, Connecticut

Project BI-N-178-1a

MANUSCRIPT SERIES OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, THE AMERICAN INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

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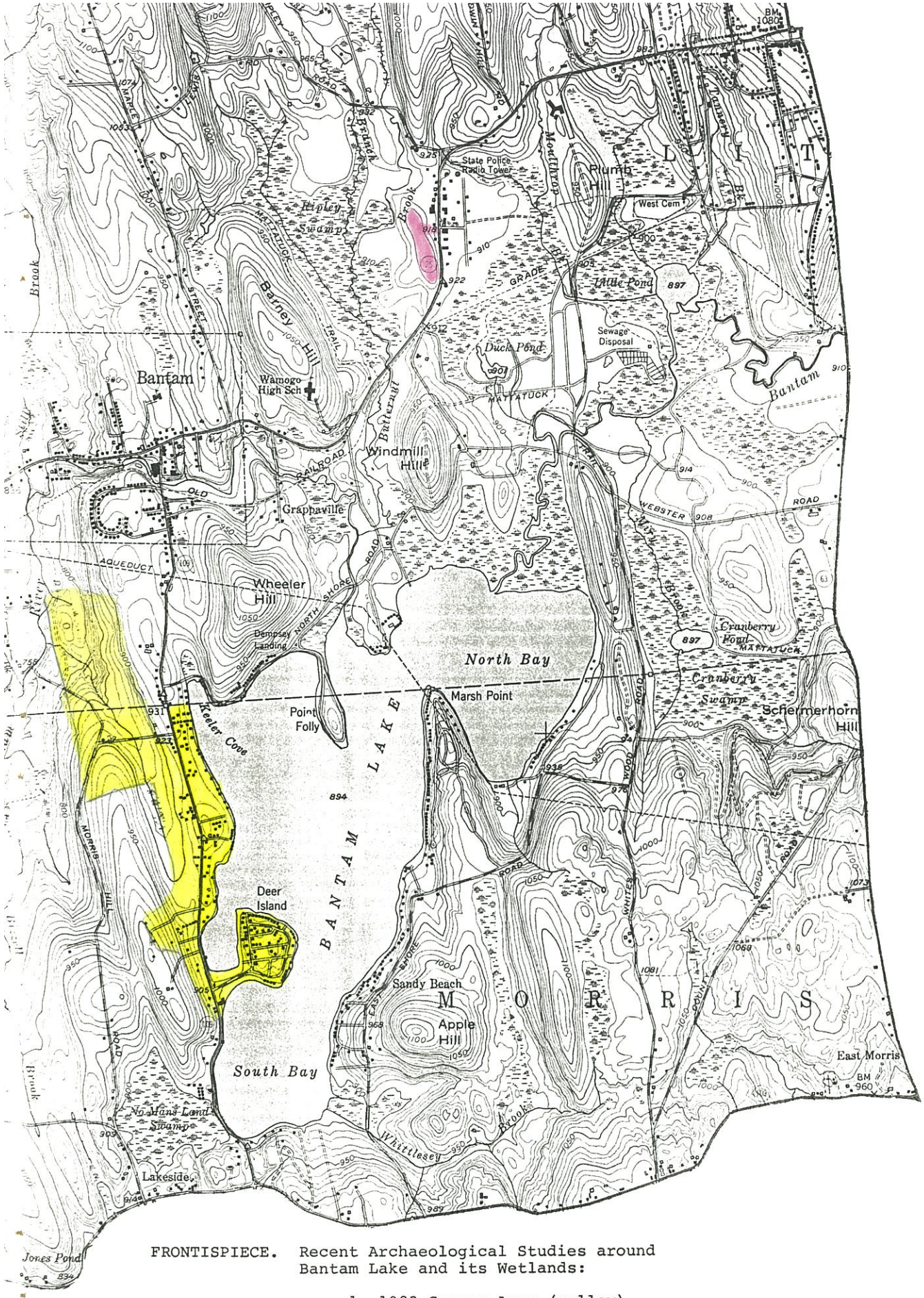

FRONTISPIECE. Recent Archaeological Studies around Bantam Lake and its Wetlands:

1. 1983 Survey Area (yellow)
2. 1987 Study of Knoll near Ripley Swamp (pink)

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1. The lands within and around Bantam Lake's wetland system are known to contain large and rich prehistoric archaeological sites representing centuries of Native American use and settlement (pp. 2, 4-5, Figures 2, 3).

2. The project area, actually a late glacial till hill or knoll adjacent to Ripley Swamp, could have been used intensively throughout the prehistoric era (pp. 1-2).

3. Two separate research localities, Ripley 1 and 2, were surveyed and tested in the project area. A systematic sampling procedure was used. Nineteen transects of shovel pits were excavated to explore both of these sites (pp. 6-8, Maps I, II).

4. The few historic artifacts recovered from Ripley 1 evidently represent household garbage that was redeposited on plowed fields (p. 9).

5. Although a slight scatter of problematical prehistoric artifacts was recovered from both areas, there was no substantial evidence to indicate that any prehistoric site exists within the project area (p. 10).

6. Some of the area within and adjacent to Ripley 2 was part of an historic farmstead inhabited between the 1770s and the early 1920s (pp. 10-11). Two houses were built at Ripley 2 in the twentieth century. They will be dismantled during the construction project (p. 11).

7. A twentieth-century historic archaeological record, represented by artifacts and subsurface features (septic tanks, trenches for sewer lines), is present in the northern part of Ripley 2 (p. 12). This archaeological resource is neither unique nor extensive. Its loss during construction is acceptable (p. 15).

8. Some evidence of earlier historic archaeological deposits (buried layers and an associated assemblage of cut nails, earthenware sherds, glass fragments) was isolated in the southern portion of Ripley 2, beyond the proposed limits of the project's access road (pp. 12-13). These deposits are probably associated with a late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farmstead, represented in 1987 by a standing structure (p. 12).

9. Recommendation One: No further archaeological study should be required at either Ripley 1 or Ripley 2 (pp. 14-15).

10. Recommendation Two: Extensive construction disturbances must be limited to the boundaries of the project as specified on the construction maps. In this way there will be no threats to the prehistoric and historic sites that undoubtedly still exist adjacent to the tract (p. 15).

11. Recommendation Three: The extant historic archaeological deposit in the south part of Ripley 2 should not be disturbed when the existing gravel drive is reseeded (p. 15).

II. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report describes research and fieldwork conducted for the Bureau of Public Works, State of Connecticut, during the late spring and early summer of 1987. Undertaken by the Research Department of the American Indian Archaeological Institute (AIAI), this archaeological study was associated with the proposed construction of a new headquarters for Troop L of the Connecticut State Police (Project No. BI-N-178-1a). An earlier summary letter, forwarded in late June 1987, described briefly the results of this study. This report provides more specific details and background information. Included here are an overview of the region's archaeological resources, summaries of our research design and field methods, the results of field and archival studies, and recommendations for avoiding nearby sites during future construction.

Project Location and History

The project area is situated along the Route 202 corridor, midway between the villages of Bantam and Litchfield, Connecticut, less than one-half mile south of the former Troop L barracks. An extensive wetland system dominates this landscape and is drained by several tributaries of the Bantam River and Bantam Lake (see Frontispiece). Elevated above this wetland system is a series of till ridges and hills formed by glacial scouring and deposition more than 12,000 years ago. These knolls, whose surfaces rise above the surrounding wetlands between 30 and 100 feet, were evidently an important focus for prehistoric settlement. Some of them are known to contain important archaeological sites (see discussions below and in Section III).

The knolls themselves vary in size from large, elongated drumloidal hills such as Windmill Hill, Boney Hill, and Plumb Hill, to smaller forms less than 15 acres in area. The new police barracks is constructed on a small till hill located east of Ripley Swamp and Butternut Brook (Figure 1). This knoll's edges are defined by the 920' contour. The new barrarks is on top of this knoll above the 940' contour. An access road for it traverses the edge of an early postglacial outwash terrace and then the east slope of the knoll itself.

Approximately one-half of the knoll's area was to be affected by the construction of several parking lots, an impoundment area and main building, and a radio tower. Since this project was being financed and administered by a state agency, the Depatment of Public Works, an archaeological reconnaissance was required by the Connecticut Historical Commission (see discussion of the federal and state mandates for archaeological preservation in Poirier 1987).

Initial contact between the AIAI's Research Department and Fred Palmer, project coordinator for the Bureau of Public Works, occurred in February 1987. Following a meeting in early March and several phone calls, a research proposal for the archaeological study was submitted in late April. After it was reviewed and accepted by the Connecticut Historical Commission (letter of April 28, 1987 from Dawn Maddox to Fred Palmer), a contractual agreement was written and reviewed. The AIAI was formally authorized to proceed with the reconnaissance survey in a letter dated May 20, 1987.

Between May 22 and June 8, a field crew worked a total of 8 days to complete the archaeological study of the knoll, its lower slope, and the edge of the outwash terrace along Route 202. The processing of artifacts, additional analyses and preparation of base maps, organization of excavation records, and necessary archival studies of land records continued into July. Report writing, drafting of final research maps and their subsequent revision, and preparation of appendices for this report were undertaken through the fall of 1987.

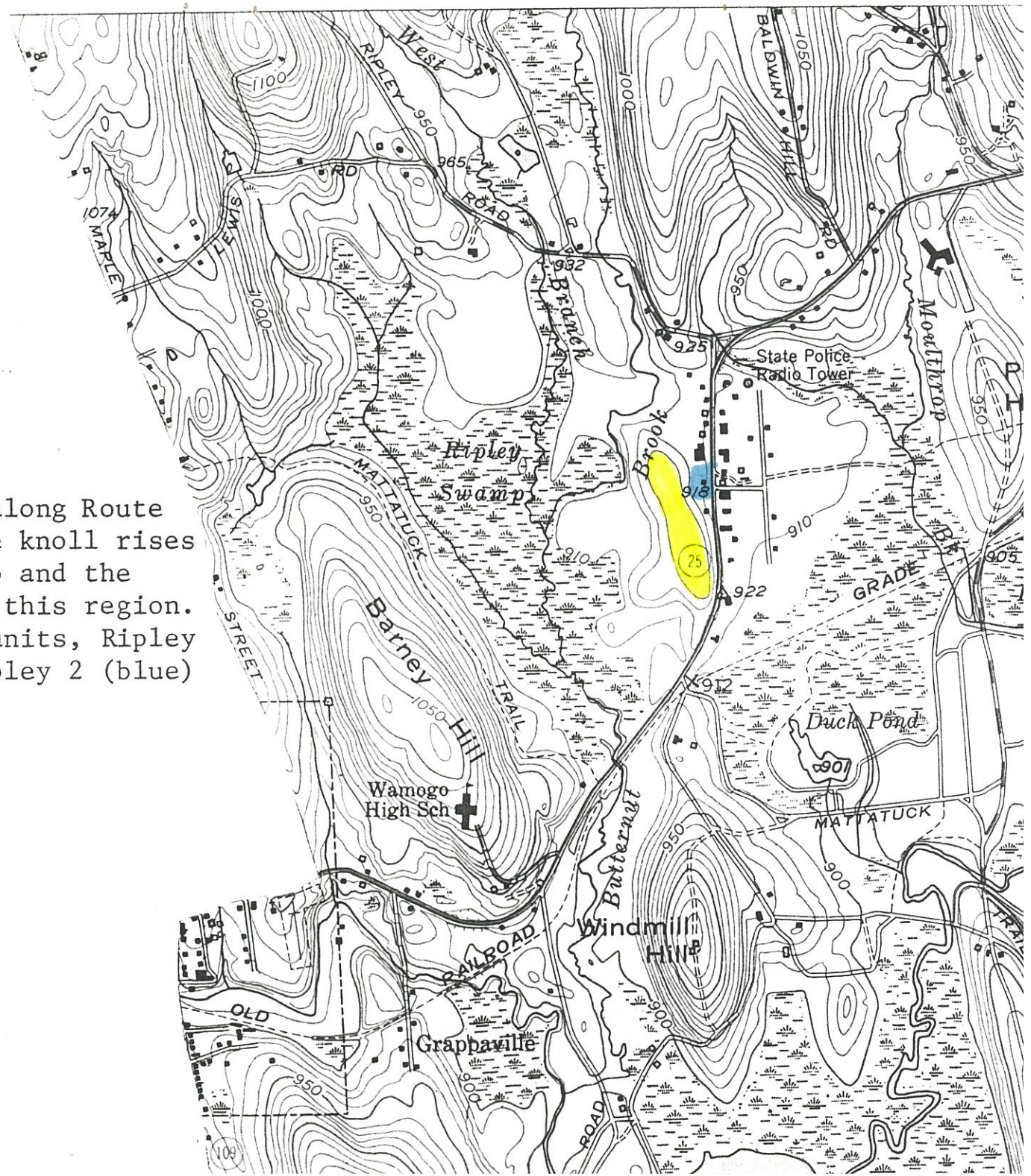


Figure 1. The Project Area along Route 202. Note how the knoll rises above Ripley Swamp and the other wetlands in this region. The two research units, Ripley 1 (yellow) and Ripley 2 (blue) are represented.

Following its submission and review in December 1987, the report's content and specific recommendations were accepted by the Connecticut Historical Commission and the Department of Public Works in early 1988. Until 1992, however, additional responsibilities prevented the Institute's director of research from completing this final version. New bibliographic entries and research information are included here as well as a summary of the present condition and use of the project area (see section VI).

Expectations about Archaeological Resources

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the archaeological sensitivity of the project area, including its immediate environs, and to determine whether adverse impacts might result from the proposed construction activities. Given the results from earlier survey projects around Bantam Lake (Nicholas et al. 1984), on-going studies of local archaeological collections from Litchfield, and intensive studies of the prehistory of several wetland systems in Litchfield County (Handsman 1987a, Nicholas 1987, Nicholas and Handsman 1984), we expected to discover previously unknown sites within the project's boundaries.

Much of the AIAI's recent archaeological work has demonstrated that wetlands were an important focus for periodic, recurrent human use and settlement for thousands of years. Beginning as early as 10,000 years ago in some regions and continuing through the eighteenth century, the lands around and within wetlands have been focal places for Native American habitation, perhaps more important even than the floodplains and terraces of the county's rivers (Nicholas 1991a,b).

Evidently the wetland system north of the present shoreline of Bantam Lake in Litchfield represents one such significant space. Many of its knolls and lower-lying terraces are known to be, or are suspected of being, archaeologically sensitive (see Figure 2 and the specific discussion in Section III). Although there was no definitive evidence or earlier systematic surveys of the project's knoll, these other data did suggest that our work might discover evidence of the existence of prehistoric sites.

Our initial limited studies of historic maps from the second half of the nineteenth century (1852 Woodford map of the Town of Litchfield and the 1874 map contained in F. W. Beers' *County Atlas of Litchfield, Connecticut*) indicated that these lands were also a focus for Euroamerican settlement. A farmstead was depicted within or immediately adjacent to the project area, evidently located at the base of the knoll's eastern edge along the west side of Route 202. These maps' scales and features were not sufficiently detailed to permit us to determine initially whether this historic site was actually situated within the project area. If such a site did exist, its presence would be represented by buried archaeological deposits and features such as midden or garbage layers, garden plots, or foundations for outbuildings.

In summary, both the prehistoric and historic patterns of land use and settlement were intensive within the wetland system north of Bantam Lake. Extant evidence from prior research, museum collections, and published maps suggested that the project area might contain archaeological resources.

Acknowledgements

The successful completion of this project was aided by the efforts of several individuals. Fred Palmer, project coordinator for the Bureau of Public Works, provided necessary maps and reviewed the draft version of the report. David Poirier, Connecticut Historical Commission, reviewed the initial scope of work and the draft report and answered my questions concerning the commission's environmental review primer. Nick Bellantoni, Office of State Archaeology, provided information concerning the inventory of sites in Litchfield, Connecticut.

The anaysis of local property and tax records and census schedules, used in section V, was undertaken by Colette B. Moore, research assistant at the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Ann McMullen, then curator at the Institute, processed and catalogued the artifact collections from Ripley 1 and Ripley 2.

In the field, Jeffrey Maymon and George Nicholas directed and participated in the work of the field crew. Jeff compiled all the field maps and notes with his usual competence. The field crew included Polly Fiacco, Richard Mosey, Christine Nash, Martha Schmidt, and Gordon Whitbeck. My thanks to the entire crew for their efforts and good humor in the face of dense brambles and poison ivy.

III. LANDSCAPE HISTORY AND THE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF WETLANDS AROUND BANTAM LAKE

Like other extensive wetlands in Litchfield County (Handsman 1983) and elsewhere in southern New England (Curran and Dincauze 1977; Nicholas 1983, 1987, 1991b), the system of swamps and shallow ponds north of Bantam Lake has a complex environmental history. Its origins can be traced to the late glacial and early postglacial period between 14,000 and 10,000 years ago, when much of the present topography and drainage system began to be established (Nicholas et al. 1984:8-12; Warren 1970). Meltwater deposits, debris dams and bedrock sills (such as the one along the Bantam gorge), and early river channels were all responsible for shaping the interconnected set of ponds, meandering streams and rivers, swamps, and the shallow Bantam Lake that can be seen today.

During the early postglacial period this landscape would have contained even more lakes and ponds than it does now. Due to the continuing influx of glacial meltwater and an increase in regional precipitation, many of today's swamps (including Ripley, Cranberry, and those associated with the Bantam River) would have been shallow ponds and lakes connected by slow moving, meandering stream channels. As climatic regimes stabilized and meltwater influx declined, many of the region's shallow-water basins would have become drier and filled with sediment deposited by streams and channels of the ancestral Bantam River.

During the Early Holocene period (10,000-7500 years ago), this landscape would have essentially stabilized, although its ecological composition (vegetation cover, faunal assemblages, pattern of standing water) would have been significantly different when compared to that of today. Over the succeeding millenia, this composition changed due to shifts in precipitation, seasonal temperature changes, regional migrations of species of trees, the frequency of forest fires, and the effects of Native American activities (see Dincauze 1981 and the essays and references in Nicholas 1988).

Within the constant dynamics characteristic of such a wetland system there was evidently one recurring pattern: *Native Americans used and reused the lands around and within wetlands for thousands of years.* These long-used patterns of land use varied. Sometimes the wetland system was the most important place on the landscape and thus a focus for both seasonal and more permanent settlements. At other times, the wetland would have been simply another place to use and inhabit, not very different from other locations in the region. Despite the variety and changes in native use and settlement - patterns that archaeologists in New England are only now beginning to study - we know that many landforms (but not all of them) in wetland systems were used redundantly, time and again, over hundreds or even thousands of years by different groups. This long-term pattern of intensive, redundant, periodic settlement by Native Americans is represented today by extensive prehistoric archaeological records. This is the sort of record that is still preserved around the wetland system associated with Bantam Lake.

Redundant Land Use and Archaeological Sensitivity around Bantam Lake

Suppose that some of the lower-lying knolls in this wetland system were used periodically throughout prehistory by Native American hunter-gatherers, ever since the beginning of the Early Holocene. What sort of archaeological record might we expect to be present? Initially each settlement or site where activity occurred could have been relatively discrete and separate. Any given landform therefore might once have contained a series of discrete clusters of artifacts and features, each cluster being surrounded by unused space (Figure 2A). As the land continued to be used, however, this initial pattern of separation would disappear as sites began to overlap (see changes between Figures 2A and B). Eventually the archaeological record would

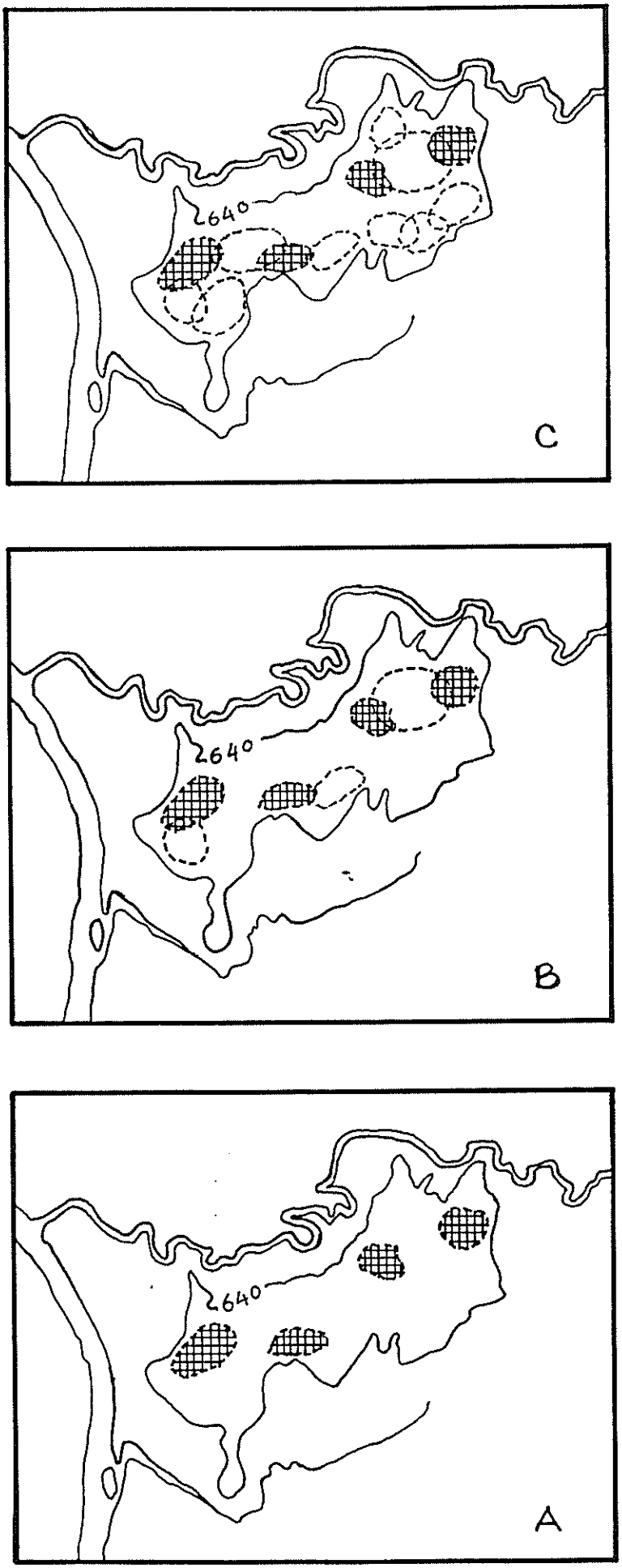
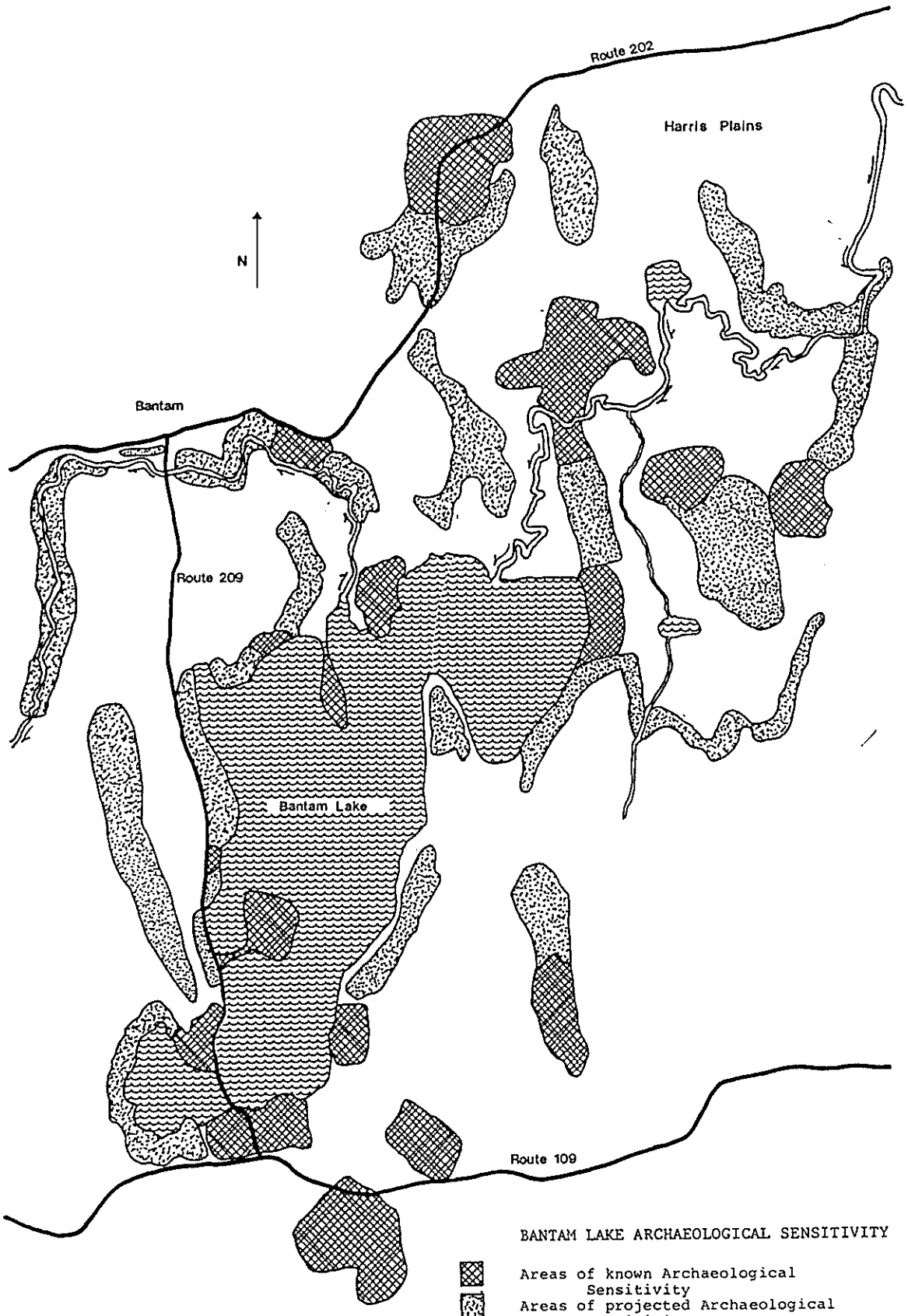


Figure 2. Model of Redundant Land Use around Wetlands and the Formation of an Archaeological Site Complex. Suppose that a knoll surrounded by a wetland system is used periodically by prehistoric hunter-gatherers. Initially each site, representing a period of use or settlement, would be relatively discrete and surrounded by unused space (2A). Through time this initial pattern of separation would disappear as sites overlap (compare 2A with 2B). Eventually the archaeological record would resemble a large, continuous scatter of artifacts - a site complex (2C).

Some of the knolls within Bantam Lake's wetlands were the focus for this sort of long-term, redundant use during prehistory. Other knolls were used less intensively; consequently their archaeological records are not represented by site complexes.

Figure 3. Archaeological Sensitivity around Bantam Lake and Its Wetlands. This map only approximates the numbers of prehistoric sites that still exist in this rich archaeological region. The known resources range in age from the early postglacial (10,000-7500 years old) through the late prehistoric periods (1000-500 years old). The project area is located to the east of the north arrow.



BANTAM LAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Areas of known Archaeological Sensitivity

Areas of projected Archaeological Sensitivity

NOTE: Some liberties have been taken in the drafting of this map to protect site locations

begin to resemble one large, continuous scatter of artifacts - a site area or site complex (Figure 2C) - that might cover an entire knoll or perhaps only one part of it (Binford 1982, 1983:109-143).

Not every landform associated with Bantam Lake's wetland was used this way. Yet the evidence from earlier studies indicates that many prehistoric sites are situated around the shores of Bantam Lake, along the terraces of its tributaries and those of the Bantam River, and on the lower slopes of the till ridges and hills surrounded by the extensive wetland system north of the lake. This pattern of site location also extends onto the surfaces of lower-lying outwash terraces and islands (between the 900' and 920' contours) formed by meltwater deposits more than 10,000 years ago (Nicholas et al. 1984:13-19).

The sample of known prehistoric sites includes settlements that vary in age between the early postglacial (10,000-7500 years old) and the late prehistoric periods (1000-500 years old). Most of these sites are represented by scatters of stone tools (projectile points, knives, scrapers) and tool fragments, flakes from the manufacture and/or repair of such tools, and pieces of fire-cracked rock. Pottery and ground stone implements (grooved axes and celts for woodworking) are present in a few collections (Nicholas et al. 1984:13-19). Most of these sites have never been tested, so we know little of their size and archaeological potential.[1]

Figure 3 depicts the locations of the recorded prehistoric sites around this wetland system. At best the map only approximates the numbers that undoubtedly still exist. Since the region has never been systematically surveyed, with the exception of the area along the west shore of Bantam Lake, the distribution of known sites represents only a part of this region's rich archaeological record.

However the obvious patterned association between sites and landforms adjacent to these wetlands did allow us to project where additional archaeological resources might be discovered. This projection, completed after studies in 1983, indicated that areas of the knoll within and around the proposed barracks could contain prehistoric sites (Figure 3). This knowledge was used to formulate a research design for the systematic study of the project area.

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN AND ACTIVITIES

Since the proposed construction project was being financed and administered by the Department of Public Works, an agency of the State of Connecticut, an archaeological evaluation of the project area was required by the Connecticut Historical Commission. Such evaluations of archaeological sensitivity must identify the cultural resources (all archaeological and architectural properties more than fifty years old) within and adjacent to the property's boundaries, assess the research values of these resources, and determine whether adverse impacts or benefits might result from the construction activities. Perhaps the most important goal of an archaeological evaluation is to develop a plan to mitigate a project's adverse effects through either avoidance and preservation or further research.

In order to meet these needs and the requirements for such surveys as established by the Connecticut Historical Commission [see discussion in the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987:47-52)], this archaeological study had seven goals:

1. The identification and mapping of all spaces within the project's boundaries where the ground had been severely disturbed by prior activities.

2. The identification of previously known cultural resources within and directly adjacent to the project area.

3. The discovery of previously unreported or unknown cultural resources including both subsurface archaeological sites and above-ground architectural units, features, or ruins.

4. The evaluation of each archaeological resource's integrity. Has the prehistoric or historic site already been disturbed? What was the extent of the disturbance, and how recently did it occur?

5. The recognition of each archaeological resource's values. How old is the site or deposit? What kinds of information or data have been preserved there? What sorts of research problems could be studied at each site?

6. Determinations of conflict and avoidance. Will any site or deposit be threatened by the proposed construction project? Can such conflicts be minimized or avoided, and archaeological sites thus preserved, by modifying the project's design and construction plans?

7. An evaluation of further needs, if any, for archaeological study. If insufficient data have been gathered about any archaeological resource, what additional activities should be completed?

Work Plan and Field Methods

Table I is a summary of the work plan which the Institute used to evaluate the archaeological records within the project area. Three phases of work were required. The first two included field studies. The initial phase of research consisted of further studies of available collections and historic documents, as well as a search for local informants who knew something about the archaeological sensitivity of the knoll. During this period, a field crew also began to clear survey lines so that a grid could be established for subsurface testing.

Much of the knoll's tree cover was removed in the early 1980s, when a red pine grove was clear cut to control an infestation. However numerous logs still littered the surface, and a dense cover of brambles, briars, and poison ivy had colonized the field.

Table I: Summary of Work Plan

Phase of Study	Activities	Associated Goals
I. Background studies Site preparation	Review of collections and documents	Identification of unrecorded sites
	Interviews	Evidence of prehistoric use of knoll
	Clearing of brush	Establishment of base lines and grids for testing
II. Fieldwork	Surface walkovers	Identification of disturbed areas
	Shovel testing	Discovery of unrecorded sites on knoll, buried sites near historic houses
	Additional shovel testing Limited block excavations	Evaluation of size, integrity, and research value of sites
	Processing of artifacts	Washing and sorting materials for analysis
III. Analysis and report preparation	Analysis of artifacts	Determination of age of materials, stratigraphic relations
	Analysis of patternings	Range of activities which occured at sites, patterns of land use on the knoll in prehistory
	Drafting	Maps and diagrams for the report
	Writing	Draft version of final report Preparation of final version

This vegetation needed to be cleared as much as possible and base lines established by using a transit (Figure 4).

During the second phase of work, walkovers and shovel testing were used to identify disturbed areas as well as below-ground archaeological deposits. Transects of shovel pits were excavated along east-west lines in order to delineate clusters of artifacts and fire-cracked rock (Figure 5). If evidence of archaeological sites was discovered, additional shovel testing or limited block excavations were conducted. Such work provided information about the size, boundaries, and research potential of newly discovered resources, and thus was crucial in determining whether additional archaeological studies might be required.

Eight days were needed to complete the field studies undertaken during the initial two phases of this project. A crew of between four and eight people cleared three base lines and 19 transects, excavated 204 shovel test pits and a single one-meter square, and recorded data from every unit.

About the Sampling Design

The entire project area, as delimited in the final plans (see drawings prepared by Stein, Sapack, and Ames, dated December 1986), was divided into two separate research units. The first, Ripley 1, was situated on top of the knoll where the construction of the new facility was to take place. Bounded by tree lines, stone walls, and the 940' contour, this area (22,000 square meters) is a till hill composed of loosely consolidated, unsorted sands, silts, and angular-to-rounded stones (Warren 1970). The upper meter of this deposit tended to be less compact than below and was easily screened.

Ripley 2, the second research unit, was situated east of Ripley 1, between Route 202 and the knoll's eastern slope. Encompassing some 3000 square meters, this area is part of a late glacial outwash terrace formed by meltwater deposits more than 12,000 years ago. Here the sediments consisted primarily of unconsolidated sands and silts with small amounts of sorted gravels (Warren 1970). The area encompassed by Ripley 2 would be affected by the construction of an access road which links the new facility to Route 202.

The areas contained in both Ripley 1 and Ripley 2 were explored using a systematic sampling approach. Base lines, running north-south for 600 feet or 180 meters (Ripley 1) and 300 feet or 90 meters (Ripley 2), were established. Transects or lines of shovel tests were then excavated along perpendiculars to each base line. The length of each transect was determined by topographic changes, the limits of the project, and modern features such as roads and driveways.

The transects at Ripley 1 were separated by a constant interval of 66+ feet or 20 meters. Within each transect, shovel tests were excavated at each 8-meter point (see Map 1). This approach permitted us to cover the knoll's entire area, systematically searching for subsurface prehistoric sites. The sampling intervals of 8 and 20 meters were selected on the basis of published studies from similar settings (see Lovis 1976, McBride 1984:53-80), selections in Schiffer and Gumerman 1977), a decade of prior field research in Litchfield County, and the results from intensive investigations of site complexes associated with other wetland systems in northwestern Connecticut (Handsman 1987b, Nicholas et al. 1984).

These latter studies, conducted primarily around Robbins Swamp in the towns of Canaan and North Canaan, have produced some relevant insights about the size and patterning of archaeological sites on lands used intensively for thousands of years by prehistoric hunter-gatherers. For example, many archaeological sites around wetlands actually consist of a series of overlapping prehistoric sites representing a short-term activity area (such as a place used to manufacture or repair stone tools

Figure 4. Base Line Running West to East Across the Knoll at Ripley 1. Note the dense ground cover of brambles and briars.

Figure 5. Excavation of a Transect of
Shovel Test Pits at Ripley 2.

Figure 6. Screening the Matrix from
a Shovel Test Pit at Ripley 2.

and implements or a location where a deer was butchered), a camp used for a limited time, or perhaps a settlement occupied for one or more seasons. Such patterns of long-term land use are represented today by site complexes whose dimensions normally exceed 20 meters along any given axis.[2]

Said differently, the archaeological record of such patterns of prehistoric land use tend to be represented by extensive linear surface scatters of artifacts in plowed fields. Through time, these scatters become less bounded and more elongated due to the effects of plowing during the past two centuries (Figure 2). Thus a maximum sampling interval of 20 meters, equivalent to the one used at Ripley 1, will often permit us to locate at least a portion of such a site complex.

Similarly, the sampling grid at Ripley 2 consisted of eight west-east transects separated from one another by five meters. One additional transect was excavated along the main base line for almost 50 meters (Map II). Here the sampling interval between successive shovel tests varied from 5 to 10 meters. This somewhat more intensive strategy increased our chances to discover subsurface prehistoric sites. More importantly, this approach also helped to insure that we would discover any subsurface historic stratigraphy representative of the use and alteration of this landscape in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. By orienting Ripley 2's grid to the standing houses in the project area, we could determine the associations between these structures and any historic archaeological features encountered.

Shovel test pits between 30 and 50 centimeters in diameter were excavated to depths ranging between 50 and 100 centimeters below the ground surface. All the matrix from each unit was screened through quarter-inch mesh (Figure 6). Artifacts were bagged according to discrete layers and/or arbitrary levels within each unit. Soil profiles and sedimentological data were recorded on standard forms (see Appendices I, II).

V. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK AND ARCHIVAL STUDIES

Ten transects of shovel test pits, oriented roughly west to east, were excavated along the knoll at Ripley I (Figure 7). Each transect contained between 9 and 15 pits (Map I). Each unit was excavated to a depth between 50 and 100 centimeters below the ground surface; a few were shallower due to large rocks or tree roots. Appendix I summarizes the stratigraphy and contents for each shovel test at Ripley I.

Although the stratigraphy in this sample of 128 pits exhibited some variability, most of the units contained a normal soil profile. A thin A horizon (AH) between 5 and 10 centimeters in thickness overlay a plowzone or plowed A horizon (PZ or A/P) whose bottom was located between 15-20 and 25-30 centimeters below the ground surface. The upper or unplowed A horizon was of recent origin and consisted of modern and decayed organic materials (leaves, pine needles, etc.) that were deposited after the land was no longer plowed, sometime in the 1930s. In many units the distinction between the "newer A" and the plowed A was not visible, and the topmost soil layer was identified as an A/P.

The plowzone was unusually thick - between 50 and 60 centimeters in extent- in two units (STP 001 in transects T-20 and T-40), situated in the treeline along the knoll's western slope. This was due to historic soil erosion, slope wash, and the redeposition of plowed, organically rich materials at the base of the slope bordered by a stone wall. This thicker plowzone buried an A horizon in the T-20 unit, protecting it from cultivation in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This buried A (AB) was the only unplowed upper soil horizon seen at Ripley I.

B horizons, lighter in color, more compact, and richer in soil minerals (but not organics), represented each unit's subsoil layer. At the junction of the plowzone and the top of the B, portions of plowzones could be seen in a few pits. Varying in thickness between 15-20 and 30 centimeters, the B horizon overlay an unweathered tan-to-grayish brown C horizon. This layer represented the unaltered, undisturbed late glacial parent material or till deposit of the knoll. As units continued to be excavated deeper into this soil horizon, the sediments became denser and more compact.

Of the total of 128 pits, 26 (20%) contained prehistoric (n=10) or historic (n=16) artifacts. Most of the units with historic artifacts were located in the eastern half of the grid, within 20 meters of the edge of the knoll. This area is directly adjacent to the outwash terrace and Ripley 2, whose lands were settled and used throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (see later discussion in this section).

Sixteen pits contained historic artifacts at Ripley I; however the density of materials in each unit was low. As a whole, the assemblage consisted primarily of fragments of clear window and container glass (bottles or jars), wire nails, and sherds of plain white earthenware dishes.

Both the age - post A.D. 1870 into the twentieth century - and the range of the historic materials from Ripley I are consistent with the archaeological assemblage from Ripley 2 (Table II and Appendix II). This similarity and the low number of artifacts recovered suggest that these historic materials do not represent the presence of primary, subsurface archaeological features such as buried garbage layers, foundations, or outbuildings. Rather, Ripley 1's assemblage probably reflects household garbage that was redeposited on the nearby plowed fields as they were fertilized and cultivated over the last 200 years. *In summary, the shovel testing at Ripley I did not produce any evidence of the presence of subsurface historic archaeological deposits or features.*

Figure 7. Shovel Testing along a
Transect at Ripley 1.

Prehistoric Archaeological Materials from Ripley 1 and 2

Ten shovel test pits at Ripley 1 contained prehistoric artifacts such as small pieces of fire-cracked rock and possible quartz flakes. Some of these units were clustered in the northern section of the grid, at the western ends of the T-100, T-120, and T-140 transects. The remainder of the prehistoric artifacts were located in the southern end and along the eastern edge of Ripley 1.

The entire assemblage is a problematical one. There are no recognizable fragments of stone tools or projectile points. The flake assemblage (8 quartz flakes, 1 chert flake) is comprised of small, thick or blocky chunks with rounded edges. While such artifacts may indicate prehistoric tool production or repair, their characteristics may represent only natural forces such as freezing or thawing or perhaps damage from plows.

Given the low density of the prehistoric artifacts and their problematical form, *Ripley 1's area does not appear to contain any significant prehistoric archaeological site.* Similarly, only two prehistoric artifacts (one possible flake and a questionable piece of fire-cracked rock) were recovered from the entire grid (76 units) at Ripley 2. Despite the use of a more intensive sampling strategy within a smaller grid area, *there is no substantial evidence to indicate that a subsurface prehistoric site exists on the outwash terrace within the project area.* Even though our initial projections suggested that the project area would have been used periodically by Native Americans since the early postglacial period, the results of our field studies suggest that these specific lands do not contain any significant prehistoric archaeological resource (see further discussion in Section VI of this report).

The Archaeology of Historic Land Uses at Ripley 2

Our initial studies of two published historic maps (Beers et al. 1874, Woodford 1852) indicated that a farmstead had existed, within or adjacent to the project area, during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. This site was located just west of modern Route 202 at the base of the knoll's eastern slope. The scale of these maps did not permit us to determine initially whether this historic site was actually situated within the boundaries of the project. If such a site did exist within the area of Ripley 2, it could be represented by buried archaeological deposits and features whose integrity would be disturbed by the proposed construction of the access road. In order to determine whether such resources existed, both archival studies and shovel testing, focused on Ripley 2, were undertaken (Map II).

Together with New Milford and Woodbury, Litchfield (actually a township) was one of the earliest incorporated towns in northwestern Connecticut. From the moment of initial settlement in the 1720s, the majority of the town's population built and inhabited farmsteads in the hinterlands, outside the village centers. By the turn of the nineteenth century, several villages had begun to grow in the town, including Milton, Northfield, and the center village of Litchfield itself (Handsman 1984). Despite the emergence of these early urban and commercial centers, it is well established that more than 70% of Litchfield's population lived outside these villages in the 1780s (Daniels 1979:197).

Most of this population was agrarian, tied to the farmsteads and cultivated lands that had been constructed and improved and passed on to another generation for more than five decades. Such eighteenth-century farmsteads can still be seen today, stretching along Route 254, Chestnut Hill and East Chestnut Hill, Route 63, Beach Street and Milton road, and the Route 202 corridor between Mt. Tom Pond and the Borough of Litchfield.

Historic occupation in the immediate project area, known as Harris Plains, began sometime before 1770 when the lands were divided and settled by Isaac Bissell and several of his sons. At that time Harris Plains was a locus for agrarian settlement. Several small farmsteads were situated along roads which lead south towards Bantam Lake, east across an extensive swamp towards Litchfield's center village, and north and west towards Beach Street and Milton. For more than a century the lands in Harris Plains were used for farming. The Bissells, their kin, their neighbors, and outsiders bought and sold property, divided and mortgaged land, inherited some pieces, and exchanged others.[3]

The specific project area at Ripley 2 was part of a parcel of about 30 acres whose boundaries were first described in a 1805 deed. Over the next 40 years or so, this same parcel changed hands five times, eventually being acquired by Edwin Wadhams of Goshen in 1842.[4] Then described as a "homestead with house and barn" (depicted on the published 1852 map), this parcel was subdivided, following Wadhams' death in 1866, amongst his widow, several sons, and a married daughter.

By 1880 Francis and Frederick Wadhams (Edwin's twin sons) had acquired their siblings' shares and the widow's dower, plus some adjacent small parcels in Harris Plains. During their tenure the two brothers were farmers who shared their house and work, including caring for a small herd of dairy cattle, with several live-in laborers.[5] This pattern of agrarian use and occupation began to change in 1882, when the Wadhams brothers sold their holdings to a newcomer from New Jersey. In the next 36 years, the property had five different owners. The White Memorial Foundation acquired it in 1918.[6]

The exact location of the nineteenth-century Wadhams farmstead was not easily determined from either the extant land records or published maps. Some data from the 1866 probate distribution suggested that the house lot (including the "dwellinghouse and buildings") was located along the west side of the highway in the southeastern corner of the 30-acre parcel. The grid at Ripley 2 included some of this parcel. However, the results from much of our shovel testing indicated that the historic farmstead was located further to the south, more than 100 meters beyond the edge of the proposed access road.

Seven transects (T-56 through T-86 on Map II) were used to test the northern space in Ripley 2 where the access road to the knoll was to be constructed. These transects covered the area between two standing twentieth-century houses and the northern edge of the property. Two additional transects (the Base Line transect and the T-10 line on Map II) were excavated south of the access road to determine whether subsurface archaeological deposits were present in this part of the project area.

The excavation of these nine transects of shovel tests at Ripley 2 produced two different assemblages of historic artifacts: 1) a twentieth-century group of materials such as wire nails, plain white earthenware sherds (fragments of ceramic dishes), and pieces of window and bottle glass; and 2) a limited number of earlier objects such as cut nails (nineteenth century), pieces of earthenware dishes, and fragments of window and bottle glass (Appendix II). Although the later, twentieth-century materials were found throughout the grid, most of the nineteenth-century assemblage was excavated from the south side of Ripley 2 beyond the recent houses.

One of the two standing houses in the project area was built sometime in the twentieth century, between 1918 when the property was acquired by the White Memorial Foundation and 1956 when the structure was depicted on a U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle. The second house, directly adjacent to the first, evidently is less than 30 years old. The twentieth-century artifacts were more numerous within 15 meters of both houses; their frequency declined in the transects further to the north, such as the T-71, T-76, T-81, and T-86 lines.

No evidence of subsurface midden or garbage layers was discovered in the northern seven transects at Ripley 2. The profiles of some pits did contain disturbed layers of fill representative of the construction of an earlier twentieth-century septic system and the excavation of a narrow trench for a lateral sewer line before the 1940s. A buried and filled septic tank was discovered along the T-76 transect; it was joined to the first house by a pipe which ran grid north.

A one-meter square (Test Square 01) was excavated above this tank (Figure 8). The stratigraphic profile indicated that the tank had been buried less than one meter below the ground surface. The associated assemblage contained mostly twentieth-century artifacts such as wire nails, porcelain and earthenware sherds, pieces of barbed wire, and rusted bolts (Table II). Only a few earlier historic artifacts were recovered from this unit, representing secondary household refuse deposited on a plowed field directly adjacent to the Wadhams farmstead. Similar materials were scattered in widely separated units in the northern transects at Ripley 2.

In summary, the northern portion of the Ripley 2 grid contained artifacts, layers of disturbed fill, and a feature, all dating to the twentieth century. This assemblage represents a modern period of residential use and occupation which probably began in the 1920s with the construction of the first house, after the property had been acquired by the White Memorial Foundation. Before the early 1900s, this area of Ripley 2 was part of the historic Wadhams farmstead. No archaeological evidence of the presence of either primary or extensive secondary, pre-1900 deposits was discovered in this section of Ripley 2.

Two additional transects of shovel tests were excavated south of the standing houses at Ripley 2. This area, approximately 1800 square meters in extent, was situated south of the proposed access road. One transect, along the base line, extended 50 meters in a south-north direction (Figure 9). The second (the T-10 transect), oriented west to east, was located towards the south end of the base line, about 15 meters from the property boundary.

Twentieth-century materials, similar in age and diversity to those recovered in the northern transects, were also excavated in this area. A small group of nineteenth-century artifacts, including wrought and cut nails, window and bottle glass, and decorated white earthenware sherds, completed the inventory. In some pits these earlier materials were associated with an historic plowzone and landscape buried beneath recent layers of fill (STP 001, 031 along the base line; STP 007 in T-10 transect). No evidence of foundations or other features was identified here.

Despite the limited testing conducted in this part of Ripley 2, it was obvious that earlier historic archaeological deposits were present. These deposits were neither extensive nor continuous. Their existence suggested, however, that a rich nineteenth-century archaeological record was intact just beyond the south property line. This record was probably associated with the Wadhams farmstead and its historic antecedants in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

During the fieldwork in 1987, the locality immediately south of Ripley 2 contained an historic farmhouse. This house's gabled end and Greek Revival entranceway were turned to the highway, while its front facade faced north (Figure 10). Despite obvious signs of historic and modern alterations (twentieth-century windows, reconstruction of the chimney, some aluminum siding), the house appeared to be a late eighteenth-century, central chimney structure similar in style and floor plan to other Litchfield farmhouses of the period. Given its position and apparent age, it was likely that this house represented one of the few surviving buildings from the historic Wadhams farmstead.[7] Portions of the archaeological record once associated with this farmstead undoubtedly were disturbed in the twentieth century. However some of that record had been preserved in the north yard and garden of this house.

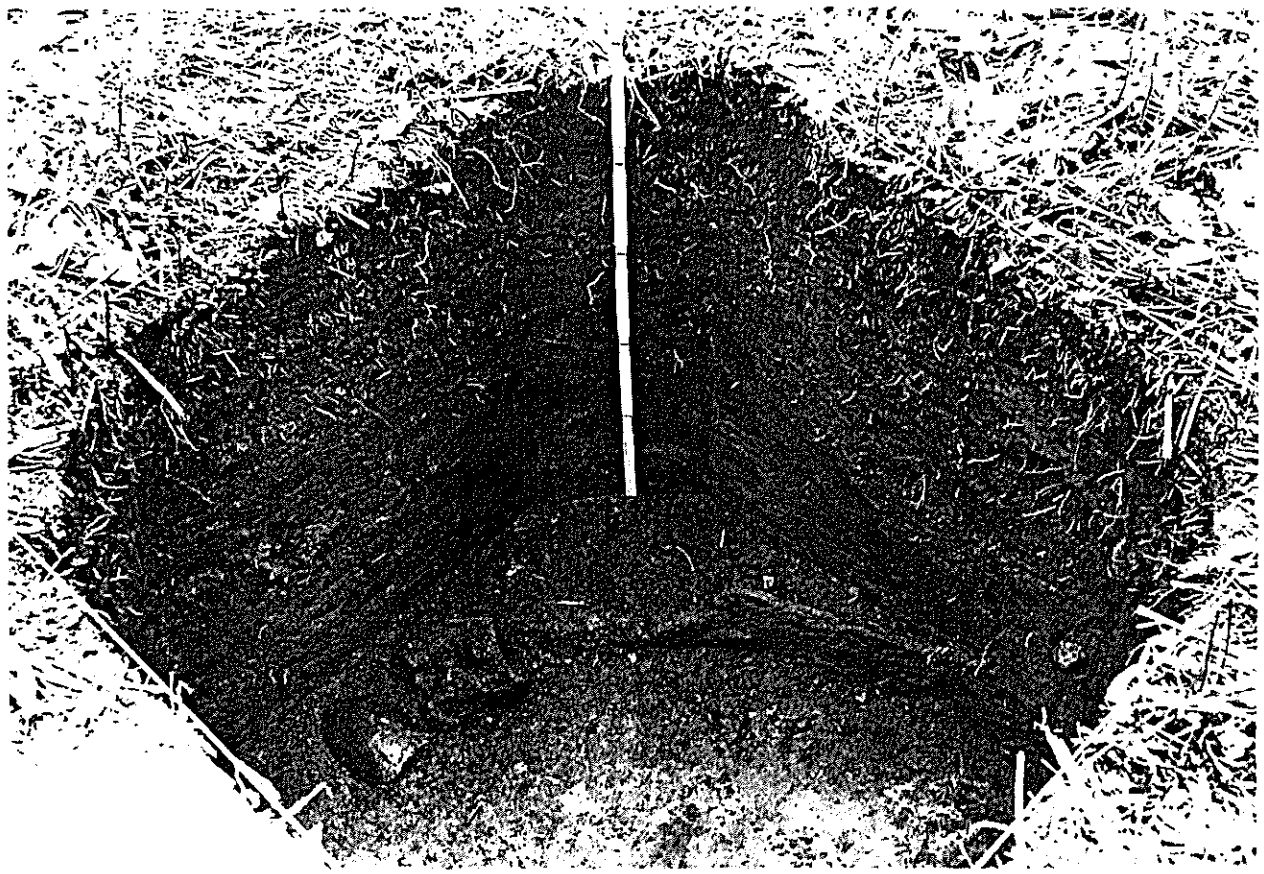


Figure 8. Test Square 01 at Ripley 2. The edge of an early twentieth century septic tank can be seen in the bottom of this one meter square.

Table II: Artifacts Excavated from Test Square 01, Ripley 2

Layer and Depth	Ceramics	Cut Nails	Wire Nails Frags.	Bottle Glass 19th(*),20th	Flat Glass 19th(*),20th	Bone Frags.	Other Metal Artifacts	Metal Frags.	Other Historic Material
I. Humus/Sod Surface to 10cm below surface(BS). *Note:Includes portions of the historic plow-zone.*			1	1* 1			1 brad(?)		
II. Yellowish-Brown Fill 10-20cm BS to 50-60cm BS. *Note:Disturbed A & B horizons, mixed through excavation for septic tank.*	5 white earthen-ware(post A.D.1850)/ 1 red earthenware (20th century)	2 (later 19th)	26	22	2* 2		1 bolt & washer		leather frags./ coal ash/ frags. of sewage pipe
III. Mottled Brown Fill 50-60cm BS to 70-80cm BS. *Note:Bottom of fill layer, associated with buried septic tank.*	1 porcelain (20th century)		5	1		7	1 wrought nail	5	belt buckle/ brick/ leather frags./ barbed wire
IV. Compact Grayish-Brown Silt. 60-70cm BS to 70-80cm BS. *Note:Fill and silt layer, associated with outside of tank.*			8		2			10 (septic tank)	leather frags.

Figure 9. Excavation of a Shovel Transect, along the Base Line, in the Southern Portion of Ripley 2. Some pits in this area contained nineteenth century artifacts associated with buried plowzones and midden layers.

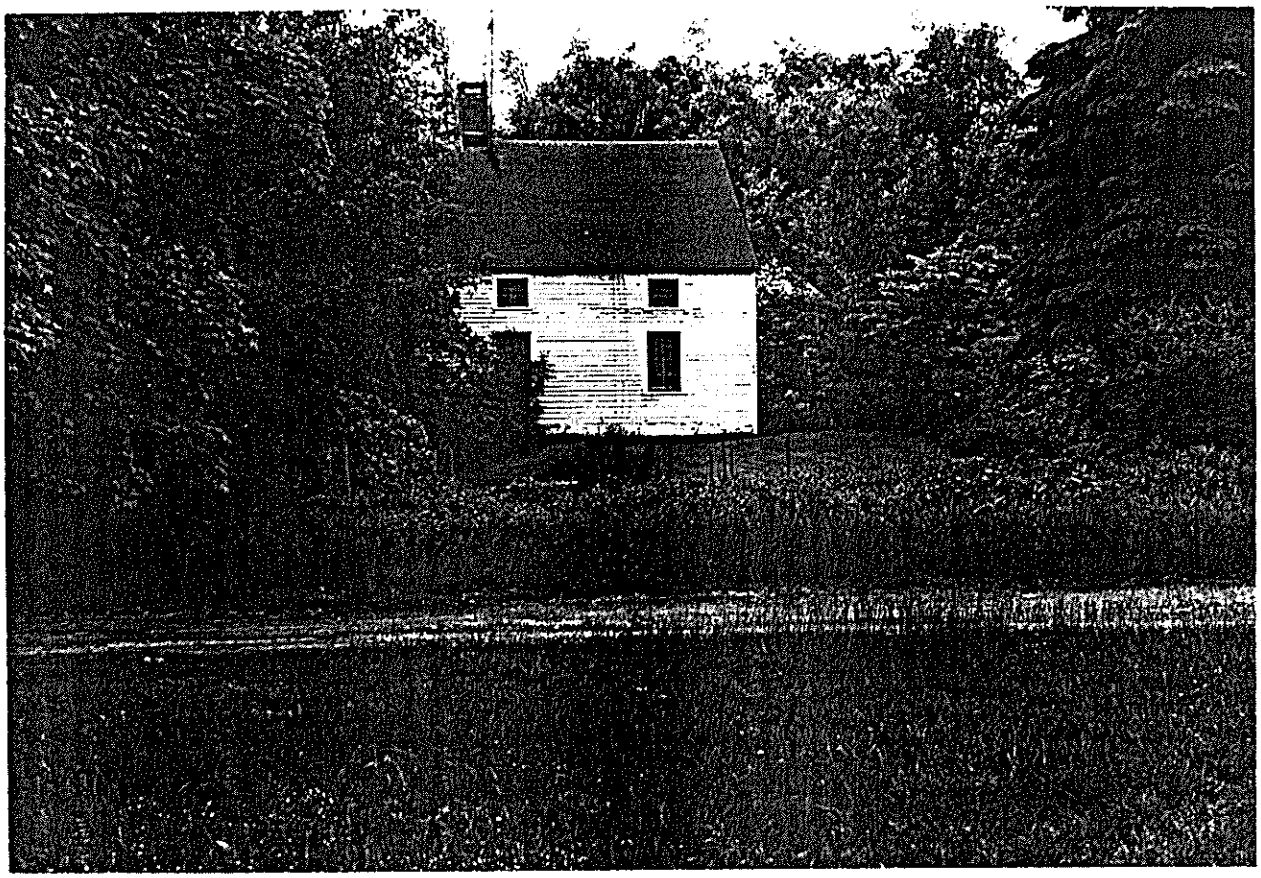


Figure 10. North Facade of the Historic Farmhouse adjacent to Ripley 2. Despite being "hidden" by extensive alterations, this house is a late eighteenth-century structure, owned by the Wadhams family between 1842 and 1882. A buried historic archaeological record once surrounded this building, extending from this facade into the southern part of Ripley 2.

This part extended across the modern property line into the south end of Ripley 2. *The 1987 project report recommended that this important historic archaeological resource should be avoided when the access road was built.*

VI. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATION

Previous archaeological studies around Bantam Lake as well as of other localities in Litchfield County have demonstrated that wetlands were an important focus for recurrent extensive and intensive land use by Native Americans for thousands of years. Contrary to these prior indications of archaeological sensitivity, some parts of the knoll above Ripley Swamp were evidently used only sporadically in prehistory.

No systematic, definitive evidence of prehistoric occupation was discovered at either Ripley 1 or Ripley 2. Although the specific project area was unused, it is likely that an archaeological site or site complex is still present on the southwestern slopes of the knoll between the 910' and 940' contours. These spaces, well outside the limits of the project, are directly adjacent to the swamp's edges and the valley of Butternut Brook.

Intensive studies of the patterning of prehistoric archaeological sites around other wetlands indicate that empty, unused spaces are a common feature, especially on larger knolls or terraces (Handsman 1987b). On some landforms, prehistoric native populations tended to use and reuse only specific places. The resulting archaeological record therefore is usually concentrated within specific, recognizable boundaries. The project area on this knoll does not overlap with any such archaeologically sensitive spaces. *Construction will not disturb any significant prehistoric site.*

In the same way, the historic use and settlement of the project area was focused on specific places. Through time, the patterns of land use, the locations of residential activity, and the organization of space varied, especially along the outwash terrace between the highway and the knoll's eastern slope. The area of Ripley 1 was probably used as a pasture and cultivated field for as long as the locality was a farmstead. No evidence of subsurface historic features or deposits was encountered, nor were there any signs of residential use. *The proposed construction project will not disturb any significant historic archaeological resource at Ripley 1.*

The patterns of historic and modern land use at Ripley 2 were more extensive and intensive than those identified on the knoll. By the 1770s there was a farmstead along the highway whose buildings were situated south of Ripley 2. The lands immediately adjacent to the farmstead would have been used intensively. A wide range of residential and work activities would have occurred here, reflecting more than a century of everyday life on a small farm. The associated archaeological record would represent this long-term, recurrent, intensive use and consist of subsurface layers, midden or garbage deposits, features, and foundations rich in household refuse.

The spaces somewhat removed from the residential and work center of this farmstead - those within Ripley 2's grid - would have been used primarily as plowed fields and pasture lots. Here the activities were more specialized and less focused. The archaeological record found in the northern end of Ripley 2 represents such non-intensive use, consisting of amorphous scatters of artifacts redeposited during cultivation.

The boundary between the intensive and amorphous patterns of historic land use is located somewhere in the southern portion of Ripley 2. This space is situated more than 25 meters south of the proposed access road and should not be affected by its construction. *Therefore the project will not disturb the earlier historic archaeological resources associated with the nineteenth-century Wadhams farmstead.*

During the twentieth century, the residential use of Ripley 2 intensified, following the construction of two houses. The archaeological record associated with these houses is neither unique nor intensive. Features such as a septic tank and trenches for sewer connections are present, as is a thin scatter of household refuse representing construction and repair work. Although these houses and the spaces north of them will be disturbed during construction, the resulting losses of what are essentially modern archaeological resources are acceptable.

Recommendations for Mitigation

Given the results of our field studies, three recommendations can be made:

1. No further archaeological studies should be required in either of the research areas included in the project.

2. Extensive construction disturbances *must be limited to the boundaries of the project as specified on the construction maps.* In this way there will be no threats to the prehistoric and historic sites that undoubtedly exist adjacent to the tract.

3. When the existing gravel drive south of the standing houses in Ripley 2 is scarified and reseeded (see specifics on the construction plan), this work should not extend more than 10 centimeters (4 inches) below the ground surface. In this way, the buried historic archaeological deposits here will be preserved intact for future research.

An Assessment of What Happened after 1987

Almost five years later, the new headquarters for Troop L of the Connecticut State Police sits on the late glacial knoll above Ripley Swamp and Route 202 outside Litchfield Village. The two twentieth-century houses (the Ripley 2 site) along the highway were dismantled during construction. The knoll's eastern slope has been graded and relandscaped; now it is traversed by the road which leads up to the headquarters.

The locality of the Wadhams farmstead has been completely disturbed by graveling and filling, following the demolition of the farmhouse by the site's owner. Nothing now remains of the important historic archaeological deposits which once existed here. Further to the south and west, the lower-lying lands adjacent to Ripley Swamp and Butternut Brook are still intact, part of the extensive property owned and managed by the White Memorial Foundation, a nature center and land trust in Litchfield. Here the archaeological heritage of the Native American peoples, who once settled around and used the resources of this wetland system, is being protected and preserved for the future.

Curation of Archaeological Materials and Field Notes

All data, field notes and maps, samples, and collections resulting from these studies are now part of the permanent research collections of the AIAI in Washington, Connecticut. The Ripley 1 assemblage has been catalogued with the lot number 87-2-1; Ripley 2 is identified by the number 87-2-2. These materials are available for study and exhibition to qualified individuals and institutions under the provisions of the AIAI's Collections Policy. In the event that the AIAI should cease to exist as a museum and research center, the care and curation of these materials will become the responsibility of the Office of State Archaeology, State Museum of Natural History, the University of Connecticut at Storrs.

VII. NOTES

1. The sample of recorded prehistoric sites includes one group associated with the wetlands north of Bantam Lake (sites 74-014, 016, 017, 019, 021, and 022) and a second from the lake's shores (sites 74-015, 018, 020, and 87-020, 021, 024, 028, and 030). Inventory forms summarizing these sites are on file at the AIAI as well as at the Connecticut Historical Commission in Hartford. Artifact collections from around Bantam Lake are also stored at the Institute (see AIAI 79-1-37, 79-1-65, 83-2-11, 83-3-1).

2. Surficial maps of such prehistoric site complexes were drawn during intensive field studies around Robbins Swamp (1984 season) in Canaan and North Canaan, and Meeker Swamp (1987 season) in Washington. These maps are on file at the AIAI.

3. *Litchfield Land Records*; Volumes 7:428 (1771), 11:437, 438 (1784), 17:298 (1785), and 17:489, 491 (1797). Town of Litchfield, Connecticut.

4. *Litchfield Land Records*; Volumes 23:347 (1805), 24:57 (1807), 39:381 (1833), 40:269 (1836), and 45:305 (1842). Town of Litchfield, Connecticut.

5. *Litchfield Probate Records*; Volume 30:272 (1866) and Volume 37:239 (1880). *Tax Lists for the Town of Litchfield*: 1865, 1878, 1881. These records and lists are available in the Town Office Building, Litchfield, Connecticut. Other information was collected from the "Population Schedule of the 1880 Federal Census, Town of Litchfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut." This schedule is included in a bound volume available in the Archives, History, and Genealogy Unit of the Connecticut State Library, Hartford.

6. *Litchfield Land Records*; Volumes 68:485 (1882), 69:513 (1885), 72:473 (1887), 74:161 (1889), and 89:1, 2 (1918). Town of Litchfield, Connecticut.

7. Information concerning the age and architectural history of this structure was abstracted from an historic resources inventory form (Connecticut Historical Commission) prepared in 1987 by Gregory E. Andrews. A copy of this form was provided by Carole Bramley of the Litchfield Preservation Trust.

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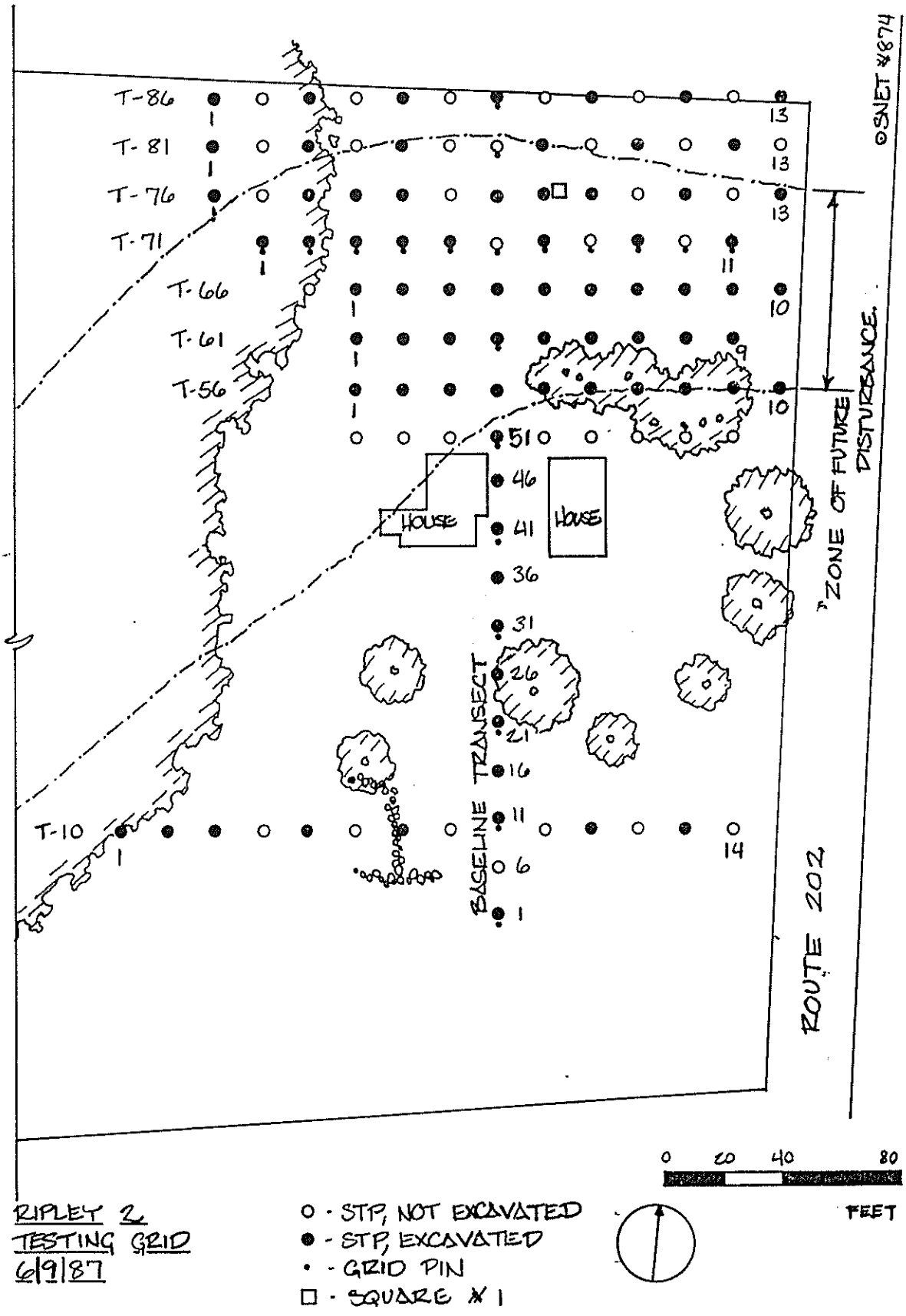
MAP I. TESTING GRID AT RIPLEY 1

MAP II. TESTING GRID AT RIPLEY 2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T-86
T-81
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13
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13
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10
51
46
41
36
31
26
21
16
11
6
1
14
HOUSE
HOUSE
BASELINE TRANSECT
ZONE OF FUTURE DISTURBANCE
ROUTE 202
0
20
40
80
FEET
RIPLEY 2
TESTING GRID
6/9/87
○ - STP, NOT EXCAVATED
● - STP, EXCAVATED
• - GRID PIN
□ - SQUARE #1

APPENDIX: RECORD OF SHOVEL TEST PITS
I. RIPLEY 1

Prepared by Colette B. Moore
Research Assistant AIAI

KEY

AB: BURIED A HORIZON
AH: A HORIZON,TOPSOIL OR LOAM
A/P:AH INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM PZ
BD: BEGINNING DEPTH OF A GIVEN SOIL ZONE
BGL: BOTTLE OR CONTAINER GLASS
BH: B HORIZON,LESS ORGANIC CONTENT & MARKED SEPARATION FROM AH
BNF: BONE FRAGMENT
BK: BRICK
CFK: CHERT FLAKE
CH: C HORIZON,PARENT MATERIAL,NON-ORGANIC CONTENT
CN: CUT NAIL
ED: ENDING DEPTH OF A GIVEN SOIL ZONE
FC: FIRE-CRACKED ROCK
FL: LAYER OF HISTORIC FILL
MF: METAL FRAGMENT
NE: NOT EXCAVATED
NOA: NO ARTIFACTS
OHM: OTHER HISTORIC MATERIAL
PZ: DEFINITE PLOWZONE
QFK: QUARTZ FLAKE
RED: HISTORIC CERAMIC,RED EARTHENWARE (GLAZED & UNGLAZED)
SH: SHELL
UN: UNIDENTIFIED NAIL
W: WIRE
WGL: WINDOW GLASS
WHITE: HISTORIC CERAMIC,WHITE EARTHENWARE
WN:WIRE NAIL

RECORD OF SHOVEL TEST PITS

STP#	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	ARTIFACTS
TRANSECT #00													
001	AH	00	06	PZ	07	45	BH	46	90				FC
002	AH	00	07	PZ	08	15	BH	16	50	CH	51	55	WHITE
003	AH	00	07	PZ	08	15	BH	16	55	CH	56	58	NOA
004	AH	00	05	PZ	06	26	BH	27	40	CH			NOA
005	AH	00	05	PZ	06	24	BH	25	46	CH	47	52	QFK
006	AH	00	05	PZ	06	20	BH	21	58	CH	59	60	NOA
007	AH	00	05	PZ	06	26	BH	27	44	CH	45	46	NOA
008	AH	00	08	PZ	09	18	BH	19	40	CH	41	45	FC
009	AH	00	08	PZ	09	22	BH	23	47	CH	48	50	NOA
010	AH	00	07	PZ	08	25	BH	26	37	CH	38	40	RED
011	AH	00	05	PZ	06	22	BH	23	50	CH	51	55	WGL
TRANSECT #20													
001	AH	00	06	PZ	07	59	AB	60	68	BH	69	85	NOA
002	AH	00	05	PZ	06	20	BH	21	55	CH	56	58	NOA
003	AH	00	10	PZ	11	20							NOA
004	AH	00	10	PZ	11	29	BH	30	61	CH	62	64	NOA
005	AH	00	06	PZ	07	20	BH	21	50				NOA
006	AH	00	06	PZ	07	19	BH	20	36	CH	37	64	NOA
007	AH	00	07	PZ	08	22	BH	23	50	CH	51	55	NOA
008	AH	00	08	PZ	09	22	BH	23	45	CH	46	50	NOA
009	PZ	00	05	BH	06	26	CH	27	50				NOA
010	AH	00	05	PZ	06	25	BH	26	50	CH	51	52	NOA
011	AH	00	07	PZ	08	18	BH	19	55				WHITE
012	AH	00	05	PZ	06	30	BH	31	55				NOA
TRANSECT #40													
001	AH	00	05	PZ	06	72							NOA
002	AH	00	10	PZ	11	23	BH	24	55				NOA
003	AH	00	04	PZ	05	20	BH	21	51	CH	52	54	WGL;BK; WHITE
004	AH	00	24	BH	25	56							NOA
005	AH	00	13	PZ	14	21	BH	22	59				NOA
006	AH	00	08	PZ	09	20	BH	22	59				NOA
007	AH	00	06	PZ	07	24	BH	25	55	CH	56	57	SH
008	AH	00	08	PZ	09	30	BH	31	60				NOA
009	AH	00	06	PZ	07	18	BH	19	38	CH	39	62	WGL
TRANSECT #60													
001	A/P	00	20	BH	21	70							NOA
002	A/P	00	15	BH	16	55							NOA
003	A/P	00	19	BH	20	34	CH	35	55				NOA
004	A/P	00	21	BH	22	56							NOA
005	A/P	00	19	BH	20	30							NOA
006	A/P	00	25	BH	26	50	CH	51	55				NOA
007	A/P	00	21	BH	22	40	CH	41	55				NOA

TRANSECT #60													
008	A/P	00	30	BH	31	55							NOA
009	A/P	00	20	BH	21	40							WGL
010	AH	00	07	PZ	08	25	BH	26	42	CH	43	62	NOA
011	A/P	00	30	BH	31	70							WGL
TRANSECT #80													
001	A/P	00	29	BH	30	60	CH	61	68				NOA
002	A/P	00	22	BH	23	47	CH	48	52				NOA
003	A/P	00	27	BH	28	45	CH	46	57				NOA
004	A/P	00	20	BH	21	42	CH	43	48				NOA
005	A/P	00	26	BH	27	45	CH	46	63				NOA
006	A/P	00	24	BH	25	49	CH	50	59				QFK
007	A/P	00	24	BH	38		CH	39	52				NOA
008	A/P	00	36	BH	37	57	CH	58	64				NOA
009	A/P	00	24	BH	25	40	CH	41	51				CN
010	A/P	00	26	BH	27	40	CH	41	54				NOA
011	A/P	00	35	BH	36	44	CH	45	51				WGL
012	A/P	00	30	BH	31	51							NOA
013	A/P	00	16	BH	17	36	CH	37	50				NOA
TRANSECT #100													
001	A/P	00	23	BH	24	48	CH	49	63				NOA
002	A/P	00	24	BH	25	63							NOA
003	A/P	00	28	BH	29	46							CFK;QFK
003N	A/P	00	18	BH	19	42	CH	43	73				QF
003S	A/P	00	22	BH	23	37	CH	38	59				NOA
004	A/P	00	33	BH	34	53	CH	54	64				NOA
005	A/P	00	19	BH	20	42	CH	43	62				NOA
006	A/P	00	23	BH	24	33	CH	34	47				NOA
007	A/P	00	24	BH	25	53							NOA
008	A/P	00	22	BH	23	30	CH	31	52				NOA
009	A/P	00	32	BH	33	50	CH	51	62				NOA
010	A/P	00	21	BH	22	40	CH	41	51				NOA
011	A/P	00	14	BH	15	38	CH	39	51				NOA
012	A/P	00	26	BH	27	48	CH	49	52				NOA
013	A/P	00	25	BH	26	43	CH	44	50				NOA
014	A/P	00	29	BH	30	55	CH	56	69				NOA
015	A/P	00	21	BH	22	42	CH	43	58				BGL
TRANSECT #120													
001	A/P	00	22	BH	23	48	CH	49	64				NOA
002	A/P	00	22	BH	23	40	CH	41	58				NOA
003	A/P	00	43	BH	44	68	CH	69	82				QFK
004	A/P	00	20	BH	21	32	CH	33	51				NOA
005	A/P	00	24	BH	25	42	CH	43	59				NOA
006	A/P	00	24	BH	25	38	CH	39	59				NOA
007	A/P	00	23	BH	24	38	CH	39	54				NOA
008	A/P	00	24	BH	25	38	CH	39	45				NOA
009	A/P	00	21	BH	22	55							NOA
010	A/P	00	22	BH	23	34	CH	35	50				NOA
011	A/P	00	21	BH	22	34	CH	35	57				NOA
012	A/P	00	15	BH	16	45	CH	46	60				NOA
013	A/P	00	20	BH	21	38	CH	39	60				NOA

TRANSECT #120										
014	A/P	00	17	BH	18	29	CH	30	38	QFK
015	A/P	00	21	BH	22	33	CH	34	50	RED
TRANSECT #140										
001	A/P	00	24	BH	25	46	CH	47	64	NOA
002	A/P	00	17	BH	18	42	CH	43	55	NOA
003	A/P	00	20	BH	21	33	CH	34	51	QFK
004	A/P	00	26	BH	27	50	CH	51	69	NOA
005	A/P	00	20	BH	21	47	CH	48	65	NOA
006	A/P	00	26	BH	27	42	CH	43	60	NOA
007	A/P	00	21	BH	22	44	CH	45	59	NOA
008	A/P	00	26	BH	27	44	CH	45	64	NOA
009	A/P	00	25	BH	26	39	CH	40	52	NOA
010	A/P	00	28	BH	29	48	CH	49	60	NOA
011	A/P	00	20	BH	21	38	CH	39	50	QFK
012	A/P	00	22	BH	23	38	CH	39	59	NOA
013	A/P	00	30	BH	31	50				NOA
014	A/P	00	22	BH	23	45	CH	46	65	NOA
015	A/P	00	24	BH	25	47				MF;WN;WQL
TRANSECT #160										
001	A/P	00	20	BH	21	36	CH	37	69	NOA
002	A/P	00	18	BH	19	32	CH	33	55	NOA
003	A/P	00	27	BH	28	42	CH	43	63	NOA
004	A/P	00	33	BH	34	46	CH	47	56	NOA
005	A/P	00	19	BH	20	43	CH	44	49	NOA
006	A/P	00	25	BH	26	47	CH	48	56	NOA
007	A/P	00	23	BH	24	38	CH	39	53	NOA
008	A/P	00	23	BH	24	45	CH	46	48	NOA
009	A/P	00	24	BH	24	45	CH	46	50	NOA
010	A/P	00	24	BH	25	38	CH	39	54	OHM
011	A/P	00	28	BH	28	45	CH	45	57	NOA
012	A/P	00	30	BH	30	46	CH	46	61	NOA
013	A/P	00	37	BH	37	60	CH	60	71	NOA
014	A/P	00	27	BH	27	49	CH	49	62	NOA
015	NE									
TRANSECT #180										
001	A/P	00	25	BH	25	53	CH	53	68	NOA
002	A/P	00	24	BH	24	49	CH	49	53	NOA
003	A/P	00	29	BH	29	49	CH	49	63	NOA
004	A/P	00	21	BH	21	45	CH	45	53	NOA
005	A/P	00	24	BH	24	43	CH	43	62	NOA
006	A/P	00	22	BH	22	43	CH	43	63	NOA
007	A/P	00	23	BH	23	42	CH	42	51	NOA
008	A/P	00	25	BH	25	46	CH	46	63	NOA
009	A/P	00	23	BH	23	45	CH	45	54	NOA
010	A/P	00	22	BH	22	43	CH	43	57	NOA
011	A/P	00	22	BH	22	44	CH	44	54	WGL
012	A/P	00	35	BH	35	53	CH	53	66	NOA
013	A/P	00	23	BH	23	51	CH	51	59	NOA

APPENDIX: RECORD OF SHOVEL TEST PITS
II. RIPLEY 2

Prepared by Colette B. Moore
Research Assistant AIAI

KEY

AB: BURIED A HORIZON
AH: A HORIZON,TOPSOIL OR LOAM
A/P:AH INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM PZ
ASH:ASH
BD: BEGINNING DEPTH OF A GIVEN SOIL ZONE
BGL: BOTTLE OR CONTAINER GLASS
B/C:BH INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM CH
BH: B HORIZON,LESS ORGANIC CONTENT & MARKED SEPARATION FROM AH
BNF: BONE FRAGMENT
BK: BRICK
CFK: CHERT FLAKE
CH: C HORIZON,PARENT MATERIAL,NON-ORGANIC CONTENT
CN: CUT NAIL
ED: ENDING DEPTH OF A GIVEN SOIL ZONE
FC: FIRE-CRACKED ROCK
FL: LAYER OF HISTORIC FILL
GLF:GLASS FRAGMENT
LO:LOAM
MF: METAL FRAGMENT
MGL:MELTED GLASS
NE: NOT EXCAVATED
NOA: NO ARTIFACTS
OHM: OTHER HISTORIC MATERIAL
PZ: DEFINITE PLOWZONE
QFK: QUARTZ FLAKE
RED: HISTORIC CERAMIC,RED EARTHENWARE (GLAZED & UNGLAZED)
SH: SHELL
UN: UNIDENTIFIED NAIL
W: WIRE
WGL: WINDOW GLASS
WHITE: HISTORIC CERAMIC,WHITE EARTHENWARE
WN:WIRE NAIL

STP#	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	ARTIFACTS
TRANSECT #BASELINE													
001	FL1	00	08	FL2	09	12	FL3	13	37	A/P	38	41	WHITE;CN; WGL
006	NE												
011	A/P	00	32	B/C	33	86							WGL;CN
016	A/P	00	23	B/C	24	85							NOA
021	A/P	00	25	B/C	26	60							NOA
026	A/P	00	21	BH	22	32							NOA
031	FL	00	10	ASH	11	15	A/P	16	28	B/C	29	72	MF;GLF
036	LO	00	08	FL	09	16	A/P	17	31	B/C	32	74	WN
041	A/P	00	12	ASH	13	14	FL	14	68				WHITE;WN
046	A/P	00	43	B/C	44	70							WHITE;WN; WGL
051	FL	00	13	A/P	14	33	BH	34	63	CH	64	73	WN;WGL
TRANSECT #10													
001	A/P	00	45										NOA
002	A/P	00	70	BH	71	88							BGL;WGL; CN;WN
003	A/P	00	50										WHITE
004	NE												
005	A/P	00	36	BH	37	73							BGL;WGL WN
006	NE												
007	AH	00	15	FL	15	50	A/P	50	81	BH	81	92	BGL;UN; WHITE
008	NE												
009	NE												
010	NE												
011	A/P	00	22	BH	23	31	CH	32	72				BGL;WGL
012	NE												
013	A/P	00	26	BH	27	35	CH	36	81				NOA
014	NE												
TRANSECT #56													
001	PZ	00	20	P/B	21	44	BH	45	71				BGL;BNF; CN;OHM
002	PZ	00	26	CH	27	69							NOA
003	PZ	00	19	CH	20	62							WGL;BNF
004	PZ	00	27	BH	28	34	CH	34	65				BNF;WN: WHITE
005	FL	00	44										WHITE;RED BGL;WGL
006	FL	00	64										WHITE;WGL
007	FL	00	23	PZ	24	38	BH	39	62				BGL
008	FL	00	17	PZ	18	34	B/C	35	63				NOA

TRANSECT #56												
009	PZ	00	28	BH	29	44	CH	45	92			NOA
010	PZ	00	23									WHITE;BGI W;OHM
TRANSECT #61												
001	PZ	00	38	BH	39	64						W
002	PZ	00	20	BH	21	24	CH	25	73			WN
003	PZ	00	23	BH	24	43	CH	44	70			WN
004	PZ	00	30	BH	30	37	CH	38	62			WGL
005	FL	00	28	BH	29	86						WN
006	FL	00	34									BGL;WN; OHM
007	A/P	00	29	BH	30	79						BGL
008	A/P	00	23	BH	24	79	CH	80	99			NOA
009	A/P	00	30	BH	31	36	CH	37	58			NOA
TRANSECT #66												
001	A/P	00	31	BH	32	90						NOA
002	A/P	00	27	BH	21	66						NOA
003	A/P	00	20	BH	21	60	CH	61	83			BNF
004	A/P	00	30	BH	31	44	CH	45	71			WN
005	FL	00	38									NOA
006	AH	00	13	AH	14	22	FL	23	44	BH	45	58
	CH	59	70									WN;OHM
007	A/P	00	30	BH	31	40	CH	41	71			WHITE
008	A/P	00	26	BH	27	41	CH	42	78			NOA
009	A/P	00	28	BH	29	52	CH	53	70			NOA
010	A/P	00	60	BH	61	87						BK;CN; WGL
TRANSECT #71												
001	A/P	00	36	BH	37	80						NOA
002	A/P	00	27	BH	28	35	CH	36	71			NOA
003	FL	00	34	FL	35	40	PZ	41	65	BH	66	82 WGL
004	A/P	00	20	BH	21	36	CH	37	65			NOA
005	A/P	00	18	BH	19	30	CH	31	78			NOA
006	NE											
007	FL	00	82									BGL
008	NE											
009	A/P	00	39	BH	40	66						OHM
010	NE											
011	A/P	00	30	BH	31	75						BK;CN; WHITE
TRANSECT #76												
001	A/P	00	43	BH	44	63						NOA
002	NE											
003	A/P	00	31	BH	32	74						WGL
004	A/P	00	27	BH	28	43	CH	43	88			NOA
005	A/P	00	29	BH	30	54	CH	55	75			BGL;MGL
006	NE											
007	A/P	00	29	BH	30	65						MGL
008	A/P	00	47	BH	48	76						MF;OHM
009	FL	00	24	A/P	25	40	BH	41	80			NOA
010	NE											

TRANSECT #76													
011	FL	00	15	A/P	16	38	BH	39	73				NOA
012	NE												
013	PZ	00	47	BH	48	100							FC;BK; BGL
TRANSECT #81													
001	A/P	00	40	PZ	41	44	BH	45	65				NOA
002	NE												
003	A/P	00	28	BH	29	82							BGL
004	NE												
005	A/P	00	25	BH	26	54	CH	55	68				BGL
006	NE												
007	NE												
008	A/P	00	37	BH	38	81							NOA
009	NE												
010	A/P	00	26	BH	27	69							OHM
011	NE												
012	A/P	00	29	BH	30	70							NOA
013	NE												
TRANSECT #86													
001	A/P	00	21	BH	22	70							NOA
002	NE												
003	FL	00	18	A/P	19	37	BH	38	88				OHM
004	NE												
005	A/P	00	23	BH	24	30	AB	31	33	BH	34	50	WGL
006	NE												
007	A/P	00	36	BH	37	70							NOA
008	NE												
009	A/P	00	30	BH	31	70							NOA
010	NE												
011	A/P	00	30	BH	31	70							NOA
012	NE												
013	A/P00		60										BK;MGL

Appendix III. Site Inventory Forms for Ripley 1 and Ripley 2

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
HIST-7 NEW 9/77

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,06106

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
Town No.: 74	Site No.: 026
UTM 18 | 648220 | 4621740	
QUAD: Litchfield	
NR: ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO	DISTRICT ☐ Yes ☐ No
SR: ☐ ACT ☐ ELIG. ☐ NO	

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME: Ripley 1
STATE SITE NO.: --
CAS NO.: --

2. TOWN/CITY: Litchfield
VILLAGE: --
COUNTY: Litchfield

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location): Route 202 south of Ripley Road, east of Ripley Swamp

4. OWNER(S): Bureau of Public Works, State of CT ☒ Public ☐ Private

5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION: permit required

6. USE (Present): open space, site for new state police barracks
(Historic): pasture, cultivated field

DESCRIPTION

7. PERIOD
☐ Paleo ☐ Early Archaic ☐ Early Woodland ☐ Contact
☐ Middle Archaic ☐ Middle Woodland ☒ Unknown prehistoric
☐ Late Archaic ☐ Late Woodland ☐ Other (Specify)

8. DATING METHOD
C-14:
☐ Intuition ☒ Other (Specify) non-diagnostic
COMPARATIVE MATERIALS: problematical assemblage of rounded flakes, possible pieces of fire cracked rock

9. SITE TYPE
☐ Quarry ☐ Camp ☐ Rockshelter ☐ Shell Midden ☐ Cemetery ☐ Village ☒ limited activity (OTHER (Specify))

10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES
knoll of five acres, defined by the 940' contour. Knoll is situated above Ripley Swamp.

11. STRATIGRAPHY
☐ Surface finds ☒ Plowed ☐ Not stratified ☐ Stratified ☐ Major Disturbance ☐ OTHER (Specify)

ENVIRONMENT

12. SOIL
USDA SOIL SERIES: MyA
CONTOUR ELEVATION: 940'
SLOPE %: ☒ 0–5 ☐ 5–15 ☐ 15–25 ☐ over 25
TEXTURE: ☒ sand ☐ clay ☒ Silt ☒ OTHER (Specify) till
ACIDITY: ☐ less than 4.5 ☐ 4.5-5.5 ☐ 5.6-6.5 ☐ 6.6-7.3 ☐ 7.4-8.4

13. WATER
NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Butternut Brook, Ripley Swamp
SIZE AND SPEED:
DISTANCE FROM SITE: adjacent
SEASONABLE AVAILABILITY: seasonal fluctuations

14. VEGETATION
PRESENT: open, clear cut in early 1980s
PAST: 20th century - red pine grove

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY
☐ Undisturbed ☒ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Destroyed

16. THREATS TO SITE
☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☒ Other (Specify) construction project
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning ☐ Unknown

17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open Land ☒ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Scattered Buildings visible from site.
☒ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Rural ☐ High building density
☐ Coastal ☐ Isolated

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
☐ Yes ☒ No

(OVER)

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
☐ Surface Collected		
☐ "Pot hunted"		
☒ Tested	AIAI field crew	6/87
☐ Excavation		

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS
AIAI collection Catalog # 87-2-1

21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES
R. G. Handsman (1992) An Archaeological Study of Lands along Ripley Swamp, Litchfield, Connecticut. AIAI's Research Manuscript Series.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA *(Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)*

problematical assemblage of quartz and chert flakes, possible pieces of fire-cracked rock. recovered from a systematic grid of STP's, area of 200 meters (north to south) by 110 meters (east to west). few pieces of 19th century and more recent historic materials represent secondary deposition from adjacent farmstead (see Ripley 2 - 74/026).

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

This portion of the knoll was evidently not used intensively by prehistoric native populations. No substantive archaeological evidence of redundant, intensive use. The southern portion of the knoll, as well as its western slopes, were not tested. These areas are likely to contain prehistoric sites; currently they are preserved as open space by the White Memorial Foundation of Litchfield.

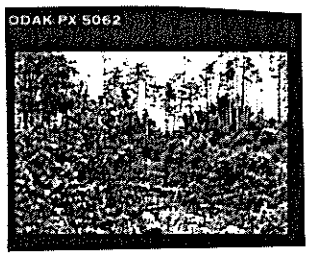
PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPHER
Jeffrey Maymon

DATE
early June 1987

VIEW
looking east, across base line

NEGATIVE ON FILE
proof sheet and negatives on file at the AIAI



ADD'L INFORMATION

March 1992: The site area is now the location of the new barracks for Troop L of the Connecticut State Police.

REPORTED BY:

NAME	ADDRESS
Russell G. Handsman	Director of Research
ORGANIZATION: American Indian Archaeological Institute Washington, CT	DATE: 1/1988 , 3/1992

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
HIST-5 NEW 9/77

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06106

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
Town No.: 74	Site No.: 027
UTM: 18 648280 4621820	
QUAD: Litchfield	
NR: [ ] ACT [ ] ELIG. [ ] NO	DISTRICT [ ] Yes [ ] No
SR: [ ] ACT [ ] ELIG. [ ] NO	

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME: Ripley 2 — **STATE SITE NO.:** -- — **CAS NO.:** --

2. TOWN/CITY: Litchfield — **VILLAGE:** -- — **COUNTY:** Litchfield

3. STREET AND NUMBER *(and/or location)*: Route 202 south of Ripley Road, east of Ripley Swamp

4. OWNER(S): Bureau of Public Works, State of Connecticut — [X] Public [ ] Private

5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION: permit required

6. USE *(Present)*: 20th century houses, site for new police barracks — *(Historic)*: plowed fields and gardens, part of 19th century farmstead

DESCRIPTION

7A. PERIOD: [ ] Contact [ ] 17th C. [ ] 18th C. [X] 19th C. [X] 20th C. [ ] Unknown [ ] Other *(Specify)*

7B. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE: period of historic use: 1770s - 1916 occupation: 1920s to present

8. DATING METHOD: DOCUMENTS / COMPARATIVE MATERIALS: published maps, land records, local tax records — OTHER:

9. SITE TYPE: [ ] Contact [ ] Commercial [ ] Rural [ ] Other *(Specify)* [X] Agrarian [ ] Industrial [ ] Urban [ ] Unknown

10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES: space of 3000 square meters bounded by Route 202 on east and 930' contour on west

11. STRATIGRAPHY: [ ] No Visible evidence [X] Standing ruins [ ] Stratified [ ] Not stratified [ ] Other *(Specify)* [ ] Surface finds [ ] Cellar hole [X] Plowed [ ] Major Disturbance

ENVIRONMENT

12. SOIL: USDA SOIL SERIES: MyA — CONTOUR ELEVATION: 920' — SLOPE %: [X] 0–5 [ ] 5–15 [ ] 15–25 [ ] over 25
TEXTURE: [X] sand [ ] clay [X] Silt [ ] — OTHER *(Specify)*: — ACIDITY: [ ] less than 4.5 [ ] 4.5-5.5 [ ] 5.6-6.5 [ ] 6.6-7.3 [ ] 7.4-8.4

13. WATER: NEAREST WATER SOURCE: Butternut Brook, Ripley Swamp — SIZE AND SPEED: — DISTANCE FROM SITE: adjacent — SEASONABLE AVAILABILITY: seasonal fluctuations

14. VEGETATION: PRESENT: open lawn, lilacs & other plantings — PAST: plowed field in 19th century

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY: [ ] Undisturbed [X] Good [X] Fair [ ] Destroyed

16. THREATS TO SITE: [ ] None known [ ] Highways [ ] Vandalism [ ] Developers [X] Other *(Specify)* construction project [ ] Renewal [ ] Private [ ] Deterioration [ ] Zoning [ ] Unknown

17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: [ ] Open Land [X] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Scattered Buildings visible from site. [X] Commercial [ ] Industrial [ ] Rural [ ] High building density [ ] Coastal [ ] Isolated

18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: [XX] Yes [ ] No — Route 202 borders site on east

(OVER)

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
☐ Surface Collected		
☐ "Pot hunted"		
☒ Tested	AIAI field crew	6/87
☐ Excavation		

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS

AIAI collection: Catalog # 87-2-2

21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES

R. G. Handsman (1992) An Archaeological Study of Lands along Ripley Swamp, Litchfield, Connecticut. AIAI's Research Manuscript Series.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. RECOVERED DATA *(Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)*

20th century assemblage of wire nails, window and bottle glass, white earthenware sherds recovered from vicinity of two 20th century houses, together with subsurface features such as sewer lines and a septic tank. limited amounts of 19th century materials (earthenware sherds, cut nails, older window glass) were recovered from southern section of grid.

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

19th century assemblage, excavated from buried plowzones and midden (?) layers, represents the edge of the historic Wadhams farmstead. site depicted on published historic maps (1852, 1874). some of this archaeological record is undoubtedly intact south of Ripley 2.

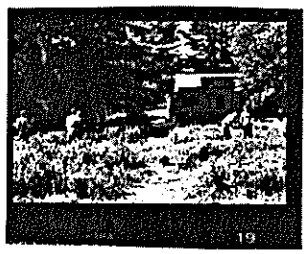
PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPHER: Jeffrey Maymon

DATE: early June 1987

VIEW: looking grid south towards 20th century house

NEGATIVE ON FILE: proof sheet and negative on file at AIAI.



ADD'L INFORMATION

March 1992: The historic Wadhams farmstead, south of Ripley 2, has been extensively disturbed by graveling following the demolition of the historic farmhouse by the building's owner. Ripley 2 itself is now traversed by the access road leading up to the new police barracks.

REPORTED BY:

NAME	ADDRESS
Russell G. Handsman	Director of Research
ORGANIZATION	**DATE**
American Indian Archaeological Institute Washington, CT	1/1988 , 3/1992

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FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS