Phase II Intensive Archaeological Survey
of the
130 Topstone Road Subdivision

in the
Town of Redding, Connecticut

April, 2020

ACS

◆ ***Archaeological Consulting Services*** ◆

Phase II Intensive Archaeological Survey of the 130 Topstone Road Subdivision

in the
Town of Redding, Connecticut

by
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April, 2020

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Abstract

This report contains the results of a Phase II intensive archaeological survey conducted by ACS (Archaeological Consulting Services) during the months of January and February, 2020. The survey was conducted for a small subdivision of three house lots on approximately 7.8 acres of land at 130 Topstone Road in western Redding, Connecticut. The survey was performed at the request of LandTech of Westport, Connecticut, in anticipation of municipal requirements to approve the subdivision, with potential review of the project by the Connecticut Office of State Archaeology (OSA). The property was already subject to a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey in 2006 by Ernest A. Wiegand, Consultant in Archaeology, of Wilton Connecticut. In the prior survey, there were 163 0.5-meter square shovel tests conducted in standard 15-meter intervals, as well as judgmental tests placed at 5-meter intervals where prehistoric artifacts were recorded. The Phase I survey yielded 182 prehistoric artifacts, mostly consisting of lithic debitage, but also Wading River and Squibnocket projectile points as well as a utilized flake. Following the recommendations of the Phase I survey, ACS initiated an intensive Phase II archaeological survey consisting of 62 systematic tests placed at 5-meter intervals and 15-meter grid mid-points in the western part of the project area where prehistoric materials were recorded in the prior Phase I survey. Phase II shovel tests revealed three clusters or concentrations of artifacts, and were followed by eight one-meter square excavation units to further evaluate the site. The Phase II survey confirmed the presence of a plowzone throughout the site, and revealed a relatively low density of mostly quartz lithic debitage within the plowzone context. There were no features recorded for the Phase I or Phase II surveys, and the Phase II recovery of two chert and hornfels Brewerton eared-notched projectile points confirms the Late Archaic chronological setting of the site established by the prior Phase I survey. The Phase II survey also yielded quartz, quartzite, and chert or argillite knife fragments - all distal ends and most likely broken during use. Despite the presence of lithic knife and projectile point tool forms at the site, which are indicative of hunting and material processing activities, the broad range of quartz lithic debitage present at the site also indicates that the procurement of local stream cobbles for the manufacture of stone tools was an important site activity. The low density of materials at the site, the lack of material breadth, and the absence of feature contexts suggest short-term, intermittent camp site use of the land. The site would not likely yield substantial new information regarding prehistoric lifeways of the region, thus is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, nor are any further archaeological conservation efforts warranted for the site in advance of the proposed development.

Project Summary

Project Name: 130 Topstone Road Subdivsion, Redding, Connecticut.

Project Purpose: To perform a Phase II intensive archaeological survey of prehistoric site 117-150 that will be impacted by a proposed housing development. Phase II investigation of the prehistoric site included evaluation of site boundaries, chronology, function, integrity, and potential significance with respect to eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Project Funding: Roger Lancaster, Redding, Connecticut.

Project Location: 130 Topstone Road Subdivision, Redding, Connecticut.

Project Size: Approximately 7.8 acres.

Investigation Type: Phase II intensive archaeological survey.

Investigation Methods: 62 systematic 0.5-meter square subsurface shovel tests, eight (8) 1m x 1m excavation units.

Dates of Investigation: January to February, 2020.

Performed by:
ACS (Archaeological Consulting Services), 118 Whitfield Street, Guilford, Connecticut 06437, (203) 458-0550, *acsinfo@yahoo.com, www.acsarchaeology.com.*

Principal Investigators: Gregory F. Walwer, Ph.D., and Dorothy N. Walwer, M.A.

Submitted to: Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (Catherine Labadia, Staff Archaeologist), 450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5, Hartford, CT 06103, (860) 500-2329.
Land Tech (Thomas Ryder, Certified Ecologist), 518 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880, (203) 454-2110.

Reviewing Agency: Connecticut Office of State Archaeology (Sarah Sportman, State Archaeologist), Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, 354 Mansfield Road, Storrs, CT 06269-1176, (860) 486-5248.

Curation:
Artifacts scheduled for submission to Connecticut Office of State Archaeology, Storrs, Connecticut. Artifact bags labelled with project code ("RDTR"); shovel test by coordinate in meters from Phase I datum point (S165-W95), layer (e.g. "II"), and 4-inch level below datum for consecutively numbered excavation units (e.g. "3").

Recommendations:
No further archaeological conservation efforts for the proposed project. Phase I reconnaissance survey indicated the need for a Phase II intensive survey on the basis of potential for significant site contexts and remains. Phase II testing demonstrated relatively low density of lithic material, mostly in plowzone contexts without surviving features. No further substantial information would be likely through further archaeological investigation, thus the site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Acknowledgments

ACS (Archaeological Consulting Services) is indebted to the following people and organizations whose assistance helped to make the execution of this project more accessible and thorough:

Dr. Stuart Reeve, Town Archaeologist of Redding, Connecticut. ACS thanks Dr. Reeve for providing important background research information on the prehistoric archaeology of Redding.

Mr. Thomas Ryder, Certified Ecologist for LandTech of Westport, Connecticut. ACS thanks Mr. Ryder for coordinating the project.

Mr. Roger Lancaster, property owner. ACS thanks Mr. Lancaster for providing property access for the survey work.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Project Description

This report provides the results of a Phase II intensive archaeological survey for a planned development of three house lots at 130 Topstone Road in Redding, Connecticut (Figure 1). A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was performed for a prior owner of the property in 2006, which identified prehistoric archaeological remains and recommended the performance of a Phase II intensive archaeological survey to further evaluate the site (Wiegand and Brown 2006). The property is under new ownership, with preliminary site plans submitted by MacMillan Architects of Ridgefield, Connecticut. The site plans show existing conditions and the proposed layout of the development.

The proposal was requested by LandTech, an engineering firm based in Westport, Connecticut. LandTech provided to ACS a copy of the Phase I report, which included extensive background research, methods used for the survey, results of the survey, and recommendations following analysis. The overall property measures 32.27 acres, and is on a gently sloping landform adjacent to Blackmans Pond Brook, although the development is proposed to be contained within the northern 7.8 acres (Figure 2). The property is in northwest Redding, to the west of Umpawaug Road and on the south side of Topstone Road. Current site plans show 7.76 acres of wetlands associated with Blackmans Pond Brook will remain as open space. The project area is currently undeveloped and wooded. LandTech indicates that the town is mandating the Phase II survey in line with the recommendations submitted in the Phase I report. As a municipal level project, the current survey may be subject to review by the Connecticut Office of State Archaeology.

Background

The project area lies within Southwest Hills (IV-A) ecoregion of Connecticut (Dowhan and Craig 1976). Underlying bedrock is a unit of Ordovician granitic gneiss (Og), a metavolcantic formation on the order of 440 to 500 million years old (Rodgers 1985). The project property is on a hillslope setting and next to the western flank of Umpawaug Hill (London 1984; Stone et al. 1992), although there are pockets of glacial outwash along the hill, with the entire project area contained within a Hinckley loamy sand (38C) soil unit (Figures 3 and 4). The property is within the upper reaches of the Saugatuck River drainage basin (#7200), with Blackmans Pond Brook flowing nearly a mile to the northeast before emptying into the Saugatuck River (McElroy 1991). The project area is on the east bank of the brook, at about 580 feet above mean sea level and about 20 feet above the brook and associated wetlands (USGS 1984). The gently sloping project area includes a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees.

The Phase I survey was conducted by Ernest A. Wiegand, Consultant in Archaeology, of Wilton, Connecticut. There were 163 shovel tests conducted for the Phase I survey, including tests placed in standard 15-meter intervals throughout the project area, and judgmental tests

Figure 1: Map of the Redding Area, Connecticut

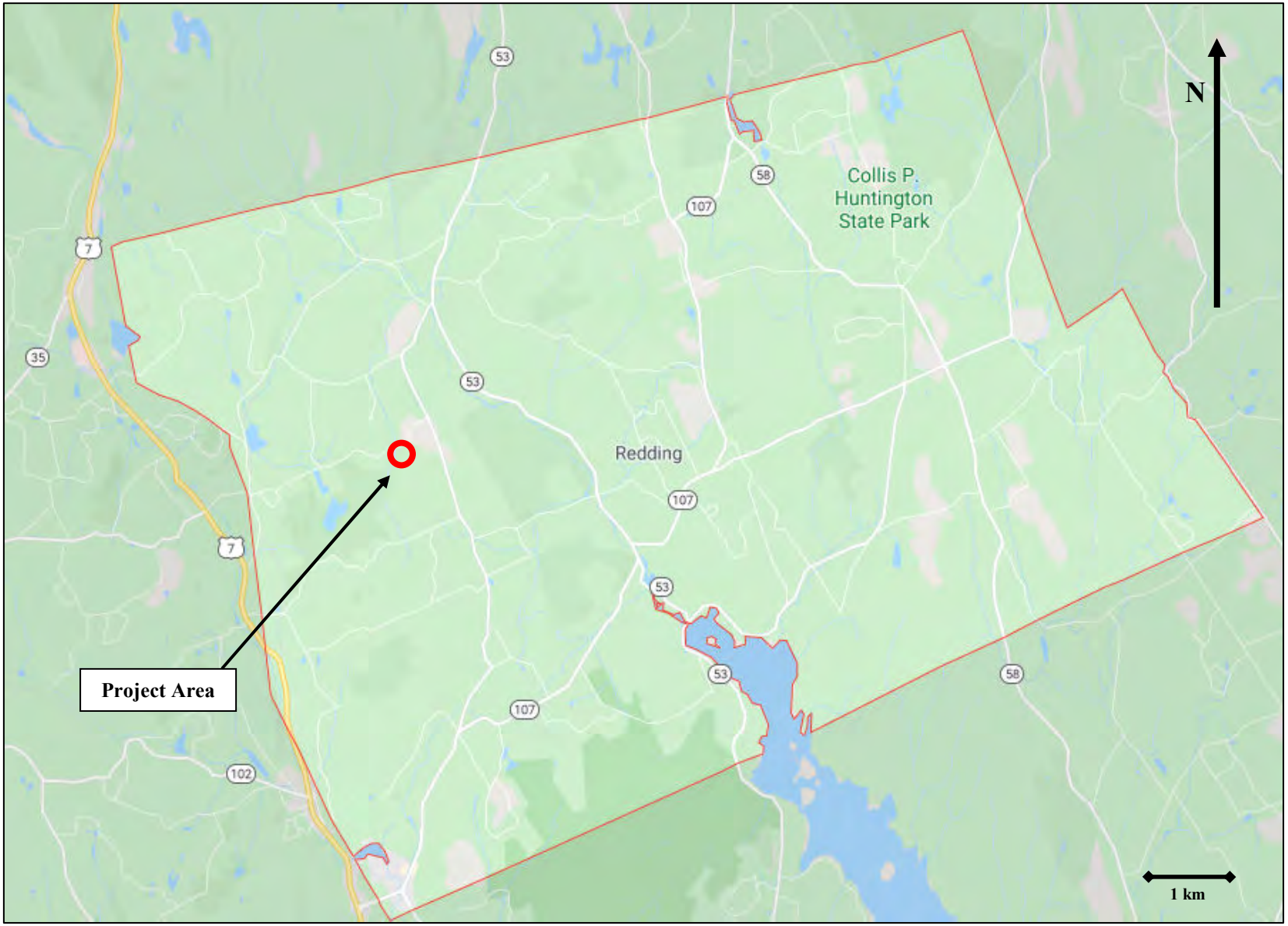

Figure 2: Map of the Project Area

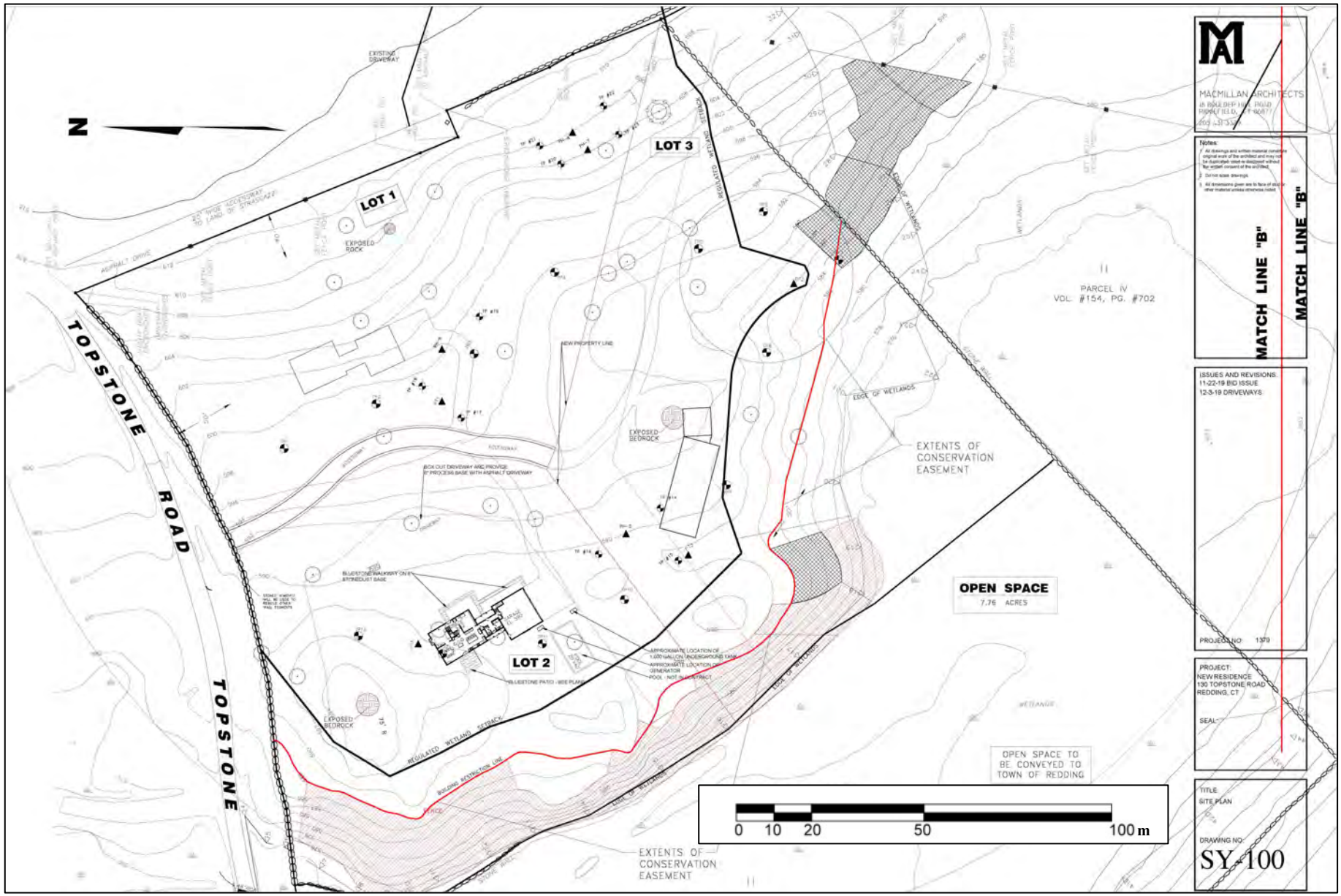

Figure 2: Map of the project area, drafted by MacMillan Architects, 2019.

Figure 3: USGS 7.5' Topographic Map, Bethel Quadrangle

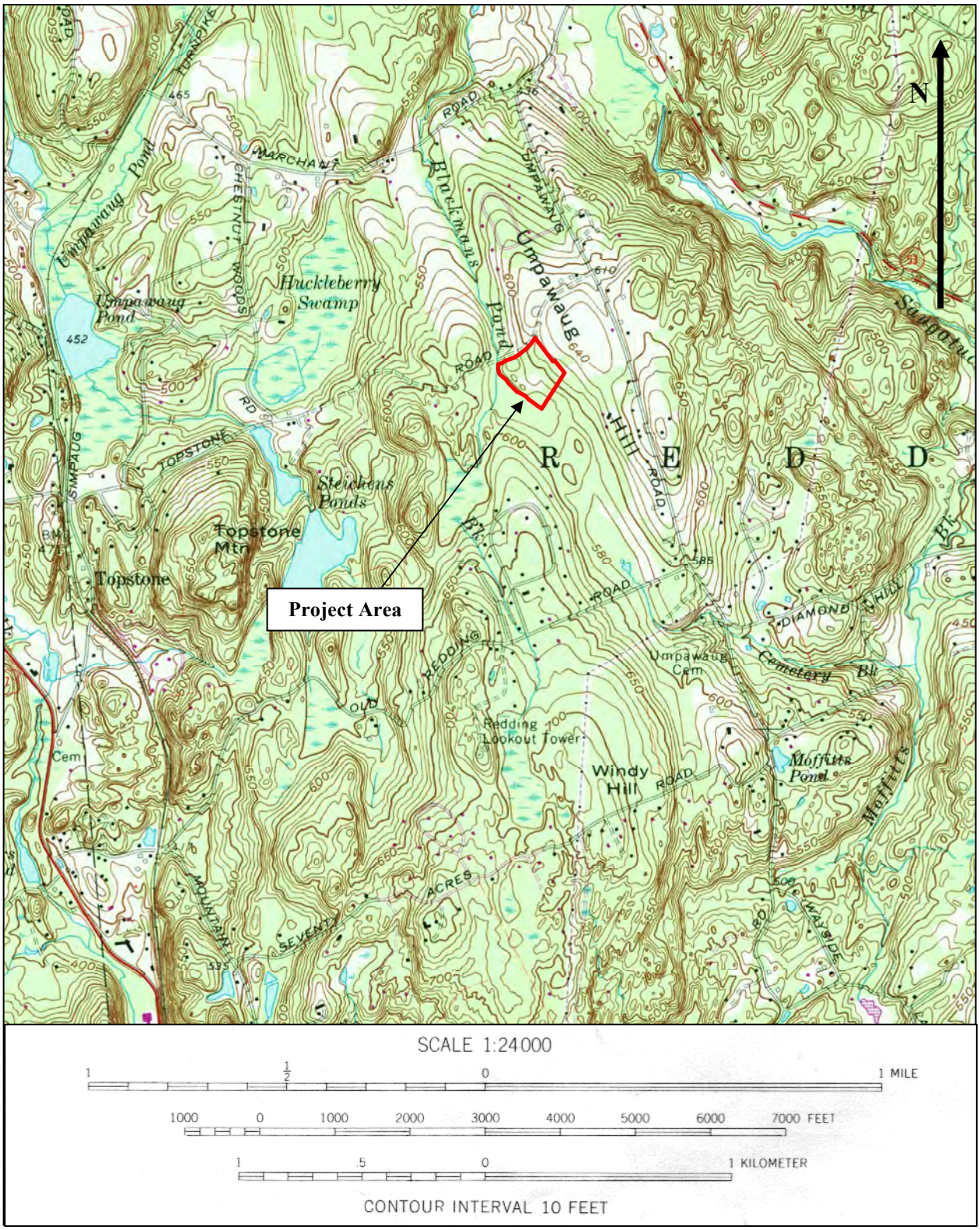

Figure 3: From USGS 1984.

Figure 4: CGNHS Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut

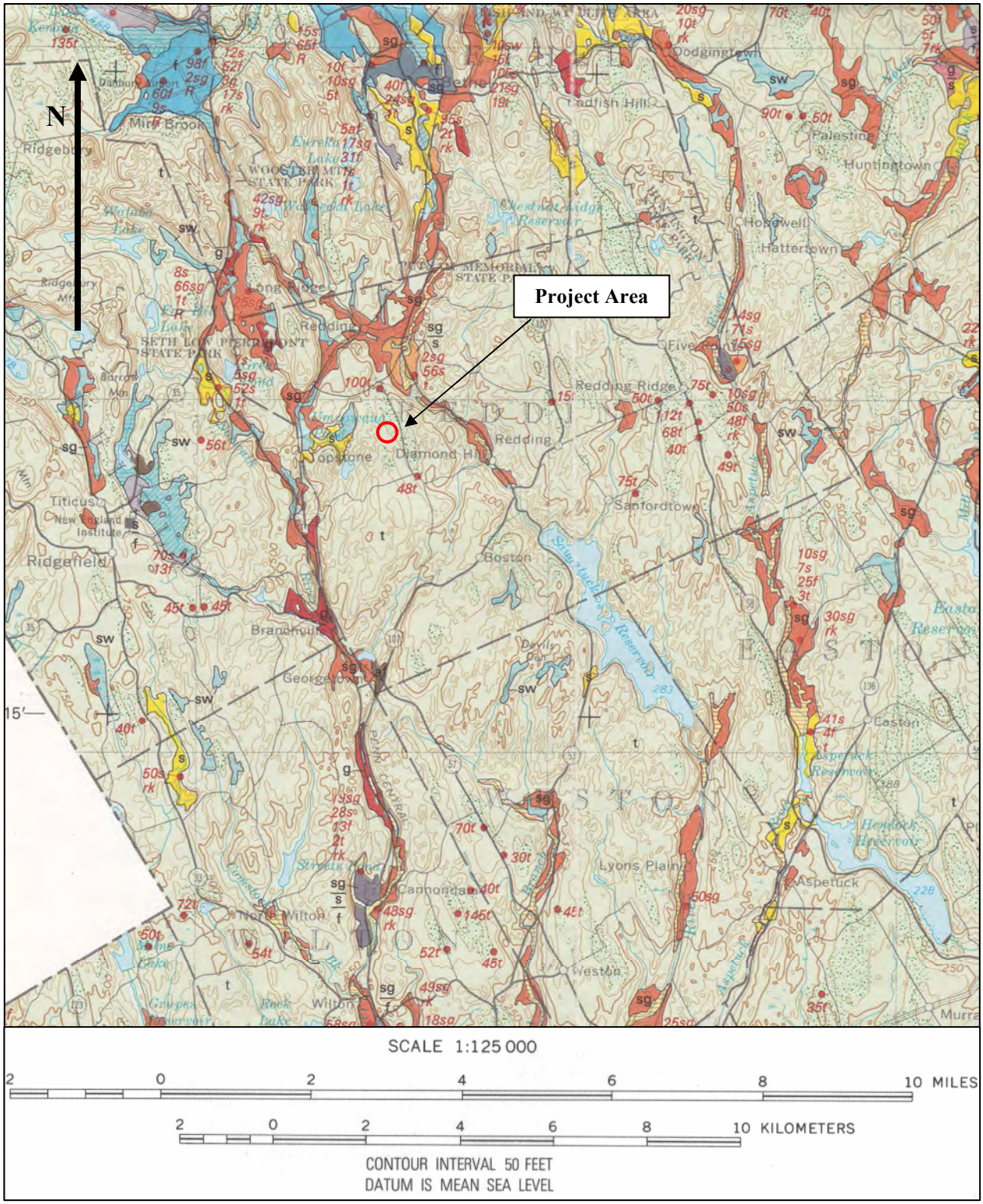

Figure 4: From Stone et al. 1992.

typically placed at 5-meter intervals to further evaluate areas where systematic tests revealed prehistoric material. There were 182 prehistoric artifacts recovered from shovel tests, including two projectile points, a utilized chert flake, and 179 fragments of lithic debitage from the manufacturing and/or maintenance of stone tools. Most of the debitage recovered is a clear to white quartz, although some quartzite and chert debitage was also recovered. The two projectile points include Wading River and Squibnocket triangular forms, both likely dating to the Late Archaic period, although the Wading River form is also seen in Early Woodland contexts. The material was concentrated within the western part of the project area, in elevated areas closest to the brook, and typically within the top 30 cm of tests within the topsoil and upper subsoil of tests. There were no feature contexts recorded, although two fragments of calcined bone from the southern end of the site could relate to the prehistoric context of the project area. There were also two historic artifacts recovered from shovel tests during the prior Phase I reconnaissance survey, consisting of a cut nail and fragment of glass not representing intact site contexts, with other historic materials scattered across the surface of the property likely representing past discard and agricultural activity.

Phase I Recommendations

The prior survey report put forth the following recommendations:

"Given the extent of the occupied area and the relatively low densities of artifacts and lithic debitage, it is not possible at this state to determine with confidence the site's culture history, structure and function. Although there is some evidence of minor disturbance by plowing, the site appears to have good integrity. Therefore, it is recommended that a Phase 2 Intensive Archaeological Survey be conducted for those portions of the site which will be impacted, directly (through clearing, grading and excavation) or indirectly (stockpiling, vehicular traffic, etc.), by development. The goals of the Phase 2 survey would be two-fold. First, the excavation of shovel test pits at closer intervals would allow for the accurate determination of the extent and boundaries of the prehistoric site. Secondly, the shovel test pits would allow for the discovery of areas of high artifact density and/or the presence of such structural features as hearths, firepits, refuse pits, postmolds, etc. Such areas would be further investigated by the excavation of 1x1 meter test trenches. The data from the shovel test pit and test trench investigations would be used to determine the research potential and thus the significance of the site, which would in turn allow final recommendations to be made concerning the site's management. Depending on the results of the Phase 2 survey, these recommendations may include preservation or, if this is not feasible, mitigation of impact through a Phase 3 Archaeological Data Recovery Program of investigations designed to obtain a sufficient sample of the site's archaeological remains to allow a detailed study of the site prior to its development."

Phase II Field Results

There were 62 50-cm systematic subsurface shovel tests conducted for the Phase II intensive archaeological survey, placed at original 15-meter grid mid-points and along grid lines at 5-meter intervals in the vicinity of tests revealing prehistoric artifacts in the previous Phase I reconnaissance survey. There were also eight one-meter excavation units (EUs) conducted in three areas revealing the highest density and/or diagnostic artifacts. The project area was projected as containing a Hinckley gravelly loamy sand or sandy loam soil type. Tests in the field revealed fine sandy loam to sandy loam upper profiles, including a brown plowzone surface

layer about 25 to 30 cm thick, overlying a dark yellowish brown subsoil to about 50 to 60 cm deep, and an underlying substratum of light olive brown gravelly sand. Upper portions of the stratigraphy held some gravel content with occasional rock, with EU1 in the northern section terminating on rock at 71cm below the surface. In the southern section, EU8 revealed a very deep A Horizon over a thin mottled subsoil and upper substratum that could have been impacted by an ancient tree fall.

As with the prior Phase I survey, there were no feature contexts encountered within Phase II shovel tests or excavation units. Given the scattered distribution of low densities of material mostly within the upper plowzone layer, it is likely that most features related to prehistoric use of the site had been historically eradicated by plowing. There were 99 prehistoric artifacts recovered from 62 shovel tests and eight excavation units, resulting in a density of approximately one artifact per 50 cm squared, or four artifacts per square meter. Only seven artifacts were recovered from the top 10 cm of the subsoil, with the rest recovered from various levels within the A Horizon / plowzone. The vast majority of artifacts consisted of quartz debitage, or the waste material from the manufacture and/or maintenance of stone tools, although there was also one historic cut nail and two fragments of stoneware recovered from tests. The debitage included two spent cores, a primary element, eight fragments of shatter, 75 flakes, and six bifacial thinning elements, with seven lithic tools also recorded. Minor secondary lithic materials include one red feliste or argillite flake, two chert flakes, and two chert bifacial thinning elements. The range of materials shows a clear focus on the reduction of locally available quartz, likely procured from stream cobbles, while only the end stages of the lithic reduction stream are represented by chert.

Stone tools recovered during the Phase II survey include two projectile points, four knives, and a broken biface fragment. The lithic knives include two quartz, one quartzite, and one dark gray chert or argillite, all distal ends with most reflecting breakage during use, and most exhibiting usewear on the lateral edges. The two projectile points are Brewerton eared-notched forms, which would have dated to between 5,450 and 3,650 BP according to a consensus of date ranges, thus within the Late Archaic period. This conforms well with the discovery of both Squibnocket and Wading River points in the prior survey. The hornfels Brewerton point recovered from EU3 is only represented by its proximal end and some of its medial section, with usewear evident along the lateral edges, thus was likely used as a knife after being broken as a projectile point. The whole chert Brewerton point from shovel test S175-W90 bears some evidence of resharpening on its lateral edges. The broken quartz biface fragment may represent a piece broken during manufacture or use.

Given the range of artifacts present at the site, it appears that the site was intermittently used for the procurement of locally available quartz for the manufacture of stone tools, and for the processing of other materials as evidenced by the broken knife fragments. There was a notable lack of processed bone, charcoal, fire-cracked rock, ceramics, or groundstone materials that would have indicated more enduring settlement or broader array of subsistence activities. It is clear that the site dates to the Late Archaic period, with the rocky landform and excessively drained soil likely not targeted for agricultural development or occupation during the subsequent Woodland era.

Phase II Recommendations

The goal of the Phase II survey was to evaluate the previously identified site further with respect to vertical and horizontal site boundaries, chronological and functional setting, integrity, and significance or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Phase II survey identified three basic clusters or loci of activity, although each with a relatively low density of artifacts. The bulk of the site is contained within the upper 20 to 30 cm of soil in a plowzone context that likely eliminated most traces of any associated feature contexts. The site is well established as Late Archaic, although the lack of organic materials makes establishing a more refined time range of occupation difficult. The functioning of the site appears devoted to the manufacture of quartz tools from locally available quartz stream cobbles, and also the processing of other materials – likely deer hide – although there was no bone recovered at the site. The site does not likely contain substantial information regarding past lifeways that could be forthcoming from further excavations, thus it is not eligible for the NRHP. ACS recommends no further archaeological conservation efforts for the site in advance of the proposed development.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

Field Methodology

Testing Design

Open access to the entire project area allowed for a pedestrian surface survey, although this task had been performed by the prior Phase I survey, which revealed a stone wall alignment along the northern property boundary, cleared fieldstones below the terrace landform overlooking the adjacent wetlands, historic porcelain fragment, modern debris concentrated along the road, and modern hunting blinds and tree stands (Wiegand and Brown 2006:21). The surface survey for the current study allowed for the reconstruction of the original testing grid through the location of wire flags left in place from the 2006 Phase I survey. Some of the wire flags had provenience still legible in order to confirm original placement of all grid coordinates, indicated by the test map in the original survey report that showed the location of 163 shovel tests at 5-meter intervals along 15-meter grid lines (Wiegand and Brown 2006:22). Only a few original flags appeared to be out of place, possibly attributed to offset of tests away from obstacles such as boulders and trees. The original grid was very precise with respect to overall dimensions, although when compared to mapped features of the landscape, it was found to be rotated clockwise when mapped. Using the same mapped features in the landscape, ACS was able to correct the grid by rotating it counterclockwise for the Phase II testing pattern (Figure 5).

In the face of temporal and monetary constraints when considering cultural resource management, subsurface sampling design is critical. In this process, a portion or sample of the entire sample frame or population of sample units is selected which will ideally represent the nature of what is to be described (Binford 1964; Ragir 1967; Thomas 1986). The prior Phase I survey selected a standard 15-meter interval for its testing pattern of 0.5-meter square shovel tests across the entire project area, and further placed tests at 5-meter intervals along the 15-meter interval grid where ever preliminary tests revealed traces of prehistoric activity. For the current Phase II survey, 0.5-meter square shovel tests were placed at 5-meter intervals along 15-meter grid lines surrounding all secondary Phase I tests yielding traces of prehistoric activity, and also at grid mid-points to achieve a tighter overall testing pattern density, for a total of 62 additional tests. These tests were concentrated between S-45 and S-180 grid lines to the south of datum, and between W-60 and W-135 grid lines to the west of datum, with each integer representing one meter from datum, set at the northeast corner of the project property during the prior Phase I survey.

The combined results of Phase I and Phase II shovel tests revealed three loci or concentrations of activity, herein named northern, central, and southern loci. There were eight one-meter excavation units placed among the three loci, including EU's 1-2 at the northern locus, EU's 3-5 at the central locus, and EU's 6-8 at the southern locus. The EU's were placed between shovel tests yielding highest densities of material and/or diagnostic artifacts in order to maximize site information. While it is the goal of the Phase I reconnaissance survey to locate and identify any prehistoric or historic site contexts within a project area, it is the goal of the Phase II survey to maximize the opportunity to evaluate artifact and feature densities at the sites, and more generally in order to maximize information held by the site contexts and materials. ACS used a

Figure 5: Layout of Subsurface Shovel Tests and Excavation

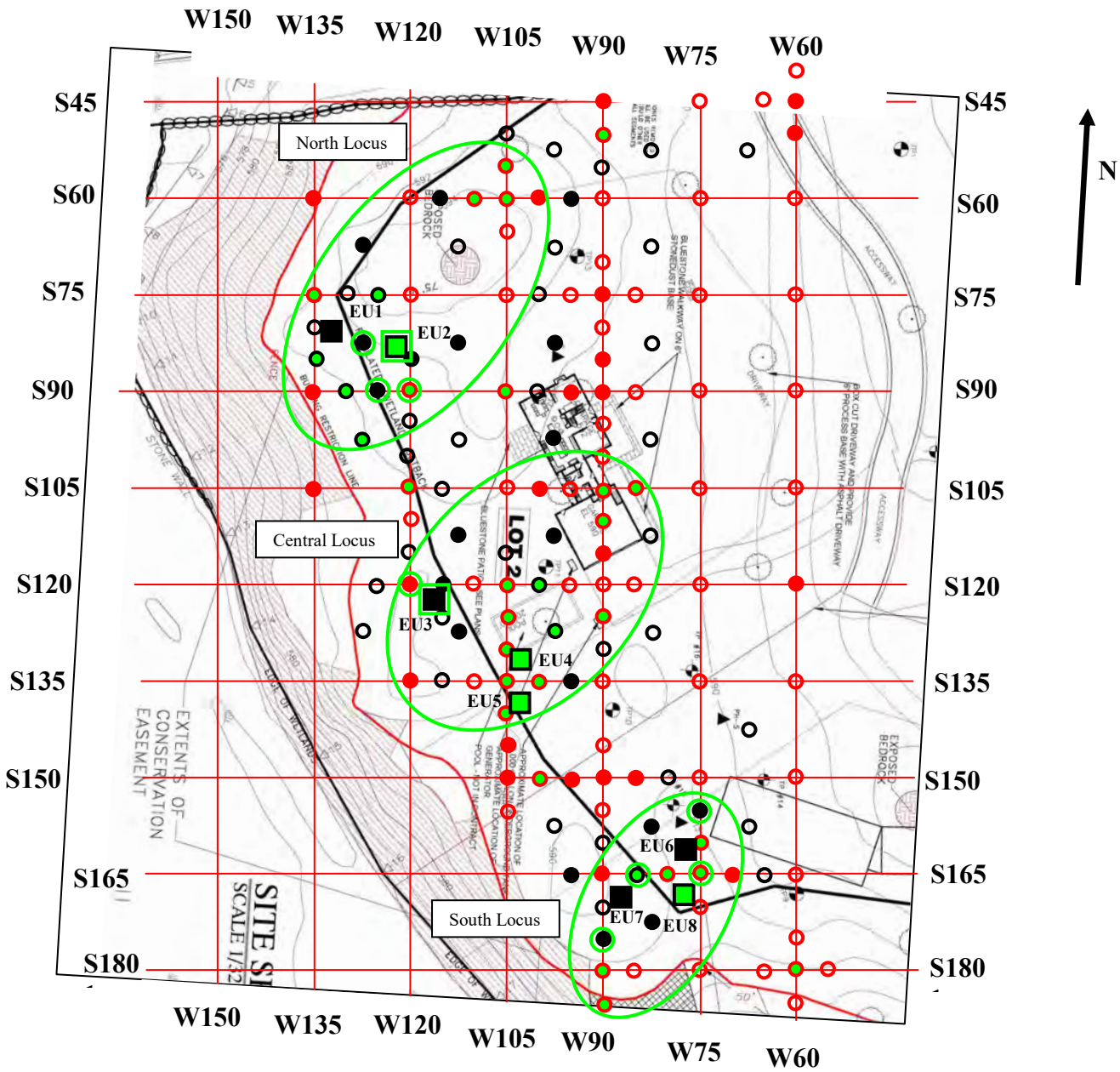

Figure 5: Phase II 0.5-meter square shovel tests denoted by black circles, 1.0-meter square excavation units denoted by black squares. Prior Phase I tests shown in red. Tests open if devoid of prehistoric artifacts, solid if containing prehistoric artifacts, filled green if two or more artifacts in shovel tests or five or more artifacts in excavation units (i.e. > 4 artifacts per square meter). Tests with lithic tools encased in green ring or square. Scale 1:1000, 15mm = 15m grid intervals (red lines).

EU1 southwest corner 3m east of S82.5-W135, datum northeast corner; EU2 southeast corner 6m west of S85-W120, datum northeast corner; EU3 northeast corner 5m south of S120-W115, datum southwest corner; EU4 northwest corner 2m east of S130-W105, datum northeast corner; EU5 southwest corner 2m east of S140-W105, datum northwest corner; EU6 northeast corner 4m west of S160-W75, datum northeast corner; EU7 southwest corner 5m east of S170-W90, datum southwest corner; EU8 southeast corner 3m west of S170-W75, datum northwest corner.

transit and long measuring tapes to plot all tests, which were marked in physical space with flagging tape and wire flags for shovel tests, and wooden stakes with wire flags for excavation units. ACS used a transit to document the dimensions and orientation of the project segments in relation to the surrounding landscape and prominent features, both man-made and natural.

While the Phase I investigation of the project area yielded information regarding the nature and extent of identified prehistoric resources to be impacted by the project, Phase II shovel testing targeted the definition of site boundaries and potential significance. It is the purpose of a Phase II archaeological survey to document the context, integrity, and significance of each site as indicated in the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources,* published by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (see Poirier 1987:53-55). Context refers to the environmental setting of the site, including a more precise definition of site boundaries in horizontal and vertical dimensions, and its depositional or geomorphololological and pedological disposition. It also refers to the functional and chronological nature of the site as determined by analysis of artifacts, features, and structures. Integrity refers to the preservation state of the site, including disruptions to the stratigraphy, features, and/or depositional setting of artifacts by any natural or cultural forces.

A determination of significance for a site is based on guidelines set forth by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service in the *National Register Bulletin* 16A (see pages 35-51). These guidelines consist of criteria for a determination of eligibility for a site's nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and broadly relate to a site's demonstrated: A) association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; B) association with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; and D) its potential to yield information important in prehistory of history. The last criterion is the one most applicable to the majority of register-protected archaeological sites, and relates to potentially valuable and unique cultural information as determined in a Phase II survey.

Inclusion or nomination of a site to the NRHP ultimately results in the preservation or protection of significant cultural resources. As indicated in the *Primer*, alternative recommendations for each site investigated during a Phase II survey may include "no threat to significant resources" in the event that a site is deemed to be *not* significant; *in situ* preservation by avoidance or project alteration; site acquisition with preservation restrictions; site preservation by inclusion in open space or limited-use areas; minimization of effect through engineering or construction method changes; site documentation and subsequent burial; and/or data recovery (Phase III or mitigation).

In sum, the overall Phase II sample design was constructed in an attempt to document boundaries, stratigraphic integrity, and chronological and functional settings for the prehistoric site area. Testing for the site area was partitioned into various stages, with feedback from results of earlier stages being critical in the distribution of more intensive testing (see Redman 1973). While only on the order of one percent or less of the subsurface context of the site was targeted for excavation in Phase II testing, the testing pattern for this study includes a sufficient distribution and density to meet the objectives as stated above. These objectives are ultimately placed in a broader context for determining the relative significance the site, based on a combination of site integrity and potential value in adding substantially to our understanding of historic processes in the region. The research design and field methods of the project were

conducted in conformance with guidelines set forth in the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987), published by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), with the Connecticut Office of State Archaeology (OSA) serving as independent review agency for municipal level projects.

Test Execution

The Phase II pedestrian surface survey and Phase I grid reconstruction was performed by two people for the project area in mid-January, 2020. There was no snow cover at the time of the surface survey. The project area contains mostly mature deciduous and some coniferous trees, with little to no scrub growth. Pedestrian traverses were made in 15-meter intervals along relocated grid lines. Notes were taken as to any remnant features or structures, with the possibility that judgmental subsurface testing be applied in response to the results of the pedestrian survey. Any recovered artifacts that are clearly in excess of 50 years in age are bagged and provenienced according to the nearest subsurface test location within areas subjected to the standard interval traverses, or to the nearest group of tests and major landscape area otherwise.

For the Phase II survey, shovel tests measuring 0.5-meters square were excavated according to natural or cultural layers, with the use of round-point shovels, trowels, trench spades, and augers. Augers were used at the end of each test to confirm aspects of stratigraphy. Shovel tests were generally not excavated in arbitrary intervals due to lack of material or low densities of material. Surface conditions were noted for each test prior to excavation, including any signs of natural or cultural disturbance. Standardized shovel test forms were used to record information such as soil types encountered, their depths, any bags for soil samples or artifacts collected, closing depth and reason for test termination, and any comments pertaining to unique conditions encountered. Extracted soil was screened and any artifacts retained. Hand screens consisted of wood frames with 1/4" mesh through which soil was passed for the recovery of artifacts. Recovered artifacts were provenienced according to test number and layer, and placed in labelled zip-lock bags for laboratory processing. Material that could be positively identified as modern debris was merely noted and left in place. There were 62 systematic shovel tests excavated for the project during the Phase II survey, and with 163 tests excavated for the Phase I survey, a combined total of 225 0.5-meter square shovel tests have been conducted on the project property.

The eight larger one-meter square excavation units were numbered sequentially (EU1 to EU8). The highest corners of the excavation units were marked with wooden stakes to support line levels. These larger units were excavated according to both natural or cultural layers and arbitrary ten-centimeter levels below surface, not below datum given the nature of the sloping surface. Where layer boundaries intersected those of levels, layer-level sections were excavated in isolation to maximize stratigraphic control. Exceptions were made in cases for narrow (circa two cm) slivers of sections, where priority was given to the isolation of layers rather than levels. A separate form was used to record information for each layer-level section. The forms contain a standardized area for sketch-graphs of aspects related to the bottom of layer-level sections, including the nature of layer-level interfaces, large rocks, and features. Closing depths are recorded on the graph as well. Each section or level form also has space for recording provenience, soil texture and color, inclusions, major classes of artifacts recovered, as well as any traces of disturbance or post-depositional change to the context of the unit. Features are treated

as cultural layers, isolated, and cross-sectioned. Shovel tests are commonly placed in the bottom of the excavation units to confirm sterility. Extracted soil was screened and any artifacts retained. Suspended frame screens with 1/4" wire mesh were used for screening artifacts. Recovered artifacts were provenienced for test number, layer or feature, and level, and placed in labeled zip-lock bags for laboratory processing. Any material that could be positively identified as modern debris was merely noted and left in place. Selected stratigraphic profiles were drawn for each unit following excavation and photo-documentation.

Provenience format for this project and artifact bags was variable, although they are all designated by a four character project code (RDTR). All tests contain further provenience by layer Roman numeral (e.g. II) for shovel tests, and combined horizon and arbitrary ten cm level number for the excavation units (e.g. B1 20-30cm). All test units were excavated to a depth which confidently reduced the likelihood of cultural resources being present, as indicated by the gravelly C horizon of substrata, or in the case of most EU's, where two consecutive subsoil levels were devoid of artifacts. Tarps were used to retain shovel test backfill piles, which were returned to the test units subsequent to complete excavation and recording.

Laboratory Procedures

Processing

Processing procedures include those involving cleaning, labeling, conservation, and documentation, as requested by the OSA and the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (Poirier 1987). A daily record of soil sample and artifact bags retrieved from the field was maintained in the laboratory. Cleaning procedures depend upon material type. Ceramics, lithic artifacts, and well preserved bone and shell are washed in warm water and scrubbed with plastic brushes. Heavily rusted artifacts are dry-brushed lightly with a soft wire brush. Non-rusted metal artifacts, wood, and poorly preserved bone and shell are cleaned with a dry, soft plastic brush. Charcoal or burnt wood is separated and dry-brushed if necessary. Artifacts cleaned with water are dried on plastic trays, while those processed dry are bagged immediately. All artifacts are given new zip-lock bags, fresh tags, and significant artifacts are bagged separately according to material type. Highly significant artifacts are additionally labeled with India ink covered by an acetate solvent nail-polish, or given a separate labeled bag if direct labeling jeopardizes the integrity of the material or its potential to be studied in the future. Labeled artifacts bear an abbreviated indication of provenience. At the end of the project, all artifacts are packaged for submission to the Laboratory of Archaeology and Museum of Natural History (LAMNH) at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, Connecticut.

Analysis

Analysis and identification of artifacts are performed with the use of guide books, type collections (where possible), past experience, and standardized forms. The artifacts are separated by material type, with each material analyzed for designated variables. The variables selected for each material type reflect their significance in terms of identifying chronological and cultural demarcations, as well as variables which may ultimately shed light on the dynamics of behavior with which they were associated.

ACS has generated standardized data forms for lithic materials, faunal remains, and ceramics. This does not exhaust the potential material types, however it covers those which are most often preserved or which show the greatest degree of variability through time and across space. Variables assessed for all materials include those of material type, weight, and horizontal and vertical provenience, and for those other than modern debris, shell, or metal - color and condition or portion present. Lithic artifacts are analyzed for variables of raw material type and texture, manufacturing method, stage in the reduction sequence (including tool type where applicable), presence of heat treatment, indications of use and curation efforts, as well as those involving metric dimensions (size). Ceramic materials are analyzed for variables of raw material or ware type, inclusions or tempering, manufacturing method, firing method, surface treatment, thickness, rim and vessel diameters, container volume, decoration, and maker's marks. Shell is analyzed for species and weight. Finally, bone is analyzed for taxonomic classification, element, age, sex, seasonality, human modification, exposure to heat, and possible use as tools. Weight measurements of all artifacts are made to the nearest 0.1 gram using an Acculab V-1200 electronic balance. Size measurements are made to the nearest tenth of a millimeter with the use of electronic calipers (including partial and item-maximum measurements, or total measurements for complete dimensions). Large data sets are entered into a CSS Statistica database format for generating descriptive statistics and employing other statistical applications.

Soil samples are analyzed for standard variables of color, texture, and pH. Color is measured along the variables of hue or color, value or shade, and chroma or degree of saturation. The standardized Munsell charts also provide names which may be universally recognized. Texture is assessed based on behavior in hand samples as indicated by standard soil science manuals. pH is assessed by the use of soil testing kits. Additionally, those samples which are predominantly sand are analyzed for sorting, sphericity and roundness, and size, all of which help indicate the type of environment and the degree of energy in which they were deposited.

Architectural features and sites are documented in standardized forms published by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office. For purposes of the general report, architectural features and prehistoric sites as a whole are analyzed in terms of their capacity to explain cultural patterns and historic phenomena, and tend to involve a less standardized procedure based on examining similar case studies. Analysis will frequently involve factors such as spatial distribution, density, and association of artifacts within a site. Copies of all field records and copies of the final report are sent to LAMNH along with the processed artifacts. In addition, analysis raw data sheets and a CD with the raw data stored in standard Excel formats are sent to the LAMNH in cases where large databases are generated.

Expectations

Prehistoric

Prehistoric site locations have been shown to be fairly consistent in terms of landscape setting, as were the resources being procured and the environmental setting in which people operated. According to a statistical prehistoric landscape sensitivity model developed and utilized by ACS (*www.acsarchaeology.com/sensitivity-model.html*), the project area scores 21.8 out of a possible 100.0, and therefore just above the boundary of the low (0-20) to moderate (20-75) sensitivity ranges. Statistically attractive qualities of the site include the permanent access to a water source in the form of Blackmans Pond Brook, located just west of the project area, as well as excessively drained Hinckley soils. The stream rank of Blackmans Pond is a second order level given its inclusion within the broader Saugatuck River drainage basin (#7200), although the site is located at the head of the drainage near its boundary with the Norwalk River drainage basin (#7300). The Hinckley soils are generally associated with coarse glacial meltwater sediments, although in this case, those deposits have a shallow depth to bedrock and/or coarse glacial till that results in an undulating surface. The Phase I survey included a relatively high density of tests, although no feature contexts were recorded, and the upper layer of soil was clearly a historic plowzone that could have eradicated any surviving features. The breadth of materials was also limited, consisting mostly of quartz debitage, although two projectile points indicate a Late Archaic and possibly later occupation. The lack of feature contexts or other material types, particularly groundstone materials, suggests an intermittently occupied camp site focussed on hunting and processing locally available quartz for the manufacture of stone tools. It is projected that the Phase II survey will continue to demonstrate this trend with one or more concentrations of artifacts, and feature contexts limited to sporadic hearth features survived by traces in the upper subsoil context.

Historic

The focus of the Phase II survey was to further evaluate the prehistoric context of the project area, although historic occupation of the land is directly relevant to site formation processes of the prehistoric site - particularly with respect to historic plowing at the site. Background research of the prior Phase I study revealed that the historic use of the land was likely limited to pasture and crops by the Sanford, Perry, and Hill families of the late 18th through early 20th centuries (Wiegand and Brown 2006:15). Historic maps reveal no structural developments on the property itself, although historic field stone walls visibly line the northern and partial western boundaries of the project area. The Phase I survey yielded just two historic artifacts, consisting of one cut nail and one fragment of amber curved glass, speculatively attributed to redistributed privy soil from another location for fertilization purposes at the site (Wiegand and Brown 2006:21). It is projected that the Phase II survey will continue to demonstrate a very low density of late historic domestic household and structural materials at the site, restricted to the plowzone upper layer of soil, and possibly related to incidental discard, plowing, and/or former outbuildings.

CHAPTER 3: RESULTS

Field Conditions and Test Summary

ACS performed the Phase II survey from mid-January to mid-February, 2020. Relatively mild winter conditions resulted in virtually no snow cover and no frozen soils during excavations. The surface survey and reconstruction of the prior Phase I testing grid was conducted by two people, with the entire project area walked in standard 15-meter intervals. The only historic feature encountered is the stone wall alignment along the northern boundary of the project area and part of the western boundary (Figure 6). The alignment becomes less well formed to the south where a steeper descent to the wetlands below features dumped field stone downslope from historic agricultural clearing. The fieldstone is from locally available granitic gneiss that dates to the Ordovician period. The stone wall is on the order of one meter high and wide, and likely includes a substantial substrate support beneath the surface. The wall likely dates to about 200 years ago when much of the land would have been denuded of wood, with current tree cover on the property consisting of a secondary forest cover. The surface of the project area is undulating, with some very low topographic rises in the northwest and southwest parts of the project area. The Phase II survey was conducted within the western third of the overall development area (Figures 7-9). While the surface is undulating, there is an overall south-facing aspect to the project area that may have related to site selection.

As described in the 'Methodology' section, there were 62 0.5-meter square subsurface shovel tests conducted for the surveys, and eight one-meter square excavation units were placed in the vicinity of three loci or concentrations of material (see Figure 5). Detailed descriptions of soils for each test are contained in Appendix A. Appendix B contains a list of soil samples taken from the field for further analysis, which indicates acidic soils for the property and thus no recent agricultural treatment. Sand content of substrata is fine to coarse, poorly sorted, and subround, indicating some transport distance prior to deposition, but relatively rapid deposition without substantial sorting - consistent with the Hinckley gravelly loamy sand soil type projected for the project area. According to the USDA NRCS online web soil survey *(https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebsoilSurvey.aspx),* Hinckley gravelly loamy sand is an excessively drained soil with a profile that includes eight inches (20 cm) of topsoil, several layers of loamy sand subsoil to a depth of 19 inches (48 cm) below the surface, and a substratum of gravelly sand below, with gravel content increasing with depth. The USDA SCS soil book for Fairfield County (Wolf 1981) indicates a different sandy loam texture and stratigraphy, with a dark brown surface layer only four inches (10 cm) thick, followed by two subsoil layers ranging from strong brown to dark brown sandy loam to loamy sand ten inches (25 cm) thick, and a substratum of light olive brown gravelly sand.

Shovel tests and excavation units for the Phase II survey revealed a typical stratigraphy consistent with the Hinckley soil type, with some exceptions (Figures 10-17). The topsoil tended to be a brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam to sandy loam, and thus lighter in color and with a finer particle fraction than expected. This might be partly attributed to the plowzone context of the surface layer, which was typically found to be about 25 to 30 cm (10 to 12 inches) deep, and thus deeper than expected. The sandy loam subsoil was typically expressed as one color of dark

Figure 6: Stone Wall

Figure 6: South view of stone wall alignment along Topstone Road.

Figure 7: North Site Locus

Figure 7: Southwest view of north site locus from S75-W135, showing Blackmans Pond Brook and wetlands in background.

Figure 8: Central Site Locus

Figure 8: Northwest view of Central site locus from S120-W120, showing gentle slope ascending to the north towards Topstone Road, and Blackmans Pond Brook wetlands in background.

Figure 9: South Site Locus

Figure 9: South view from S135-W105, showing gentle slope to the south and east towards the south site locus, Blackmans Pond Brook in background at right.

Figure 10: Site Stratigraphy (EU1)

Figure 10: West wall of Excavation Unit 1 (EU1), showing typical stratigraphy, including a brown (10YR 4/3) plowzone surface layer in excess of 20 cm deep, and yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam subsoil, with red line annotation at layer boundary. Scale bars in decimeters.

Figure 11: Site Stratigraphy (EU2)

Figure 11: A similar stratigraphy was recorded for EU2 at the site, with large rocks revealing the glacial till / hill slope base of the project area, which is not typical for areas containing Hinckley soils. Scale bars in decimeters.

Figure 12: Site Stratigraphy (EU3)

Figure 12: West wall of Excavation Unit 3 (EU3), showing the plowzone and subsoil in the sidewall, as well as a poorly sorted olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) sand substratum in the floor of the unit. Scale bars in decimeters.

Figure 13: Site Stratigraphy (EU4)

Figure 13: West wall of EU4, showing a moderate density of glacial till rock in addition to finer glacial gravel found in greater concentrations with depth. Scale bars in decimeters.

Figure 14: Site Stratigraphy (EU5)

Figure 14: North wall of Excavation Unit 5 (EU5), showing the plowzone and subsoil in the sidewall, as well as a poorly yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand substratum in the floor of the unit. Scale bars in decimeters.

Figure 15: Site Stratigraphy (EU6)

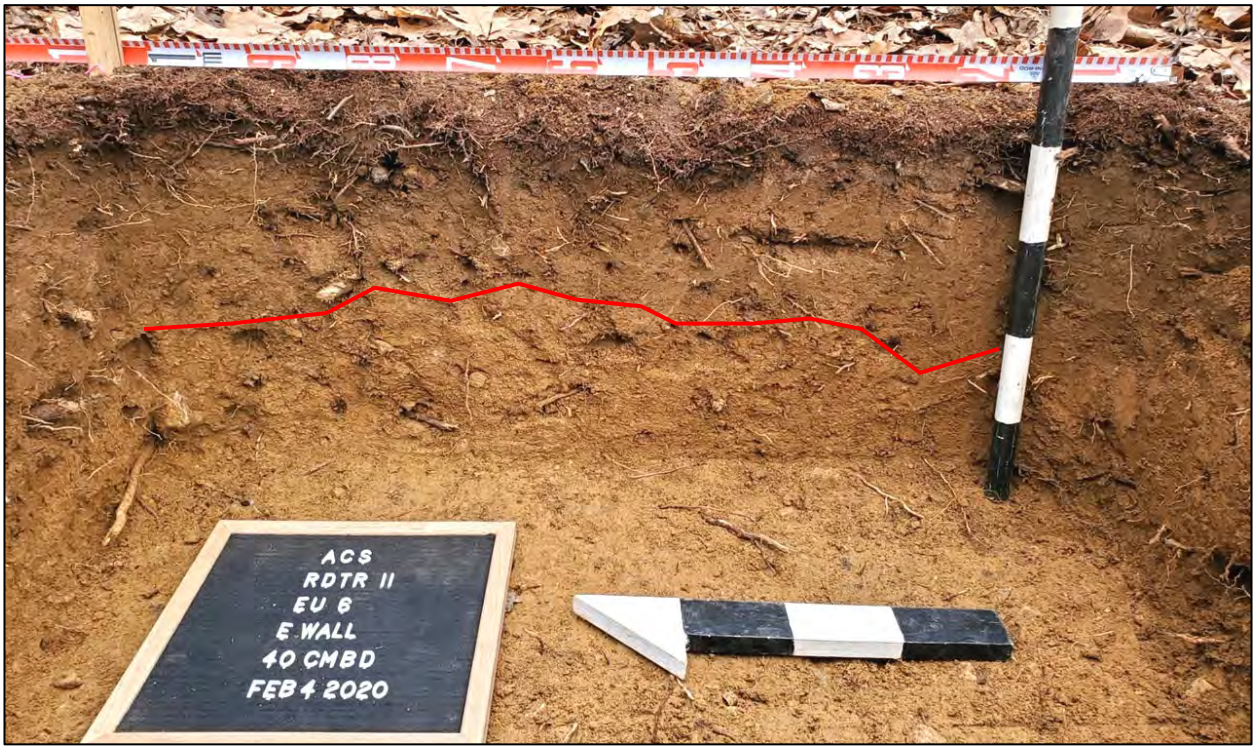

Figure 15: East wall of EU6. This unit was terminated before a substratum was reached due to a lack of artifacts in two consecutive subsoil levels. Scale bars in decimeters.

Figure 16: Site Stratigraphy (EU7)

Figure 16: West wall of Excavation Unit 7 (EU7), showing traces of multiple colors of substratum in the floor of the unit. Scale bars in decimeters.

Figure 17: Site Stratigraphy (EU8)

Figure 17: West wall of EU8, showing almost no change in stratigraphy until the bottom of the unit where a thin layer of mottled A / B / C Horizon soils lay above substratum. Without any evidence of being a cultural feature, the anomalous stratigraphy could be related to an ancient tree fall followed by natural infilling. Scale bars in decimeters.

yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), although gradationally it became less saturated and lighter with depth, and was also less saturated and lighter in color than projected. The subsoil typically ran to 50 to 60 cm (20 to 24 inches) below the surface, and thus shallower than expected. Where exposed, the substratum was poorly sorted sand and gravel olive brown to light olive brown (2.5Y 4/3, 4/4, 5/3) in color, and thus highly consistent with the ideal Hinckley soil type. There were no major signs of disturbance in tests, with the exception of Excavation Unit (EU) 8, which revealed a very deep surface layer to 50 cm below the surface, where a mixture of topsoil, subsoil, and substratum was encountered. The stratigraphy is interpreted as representing an infilled tree fall, with no cultural features evident in the unit or any of the other excavation units or shovel tests. Large rocks were encountered in EU's 1, 2, 5, and 6, revealing glacial till surficial materials that do not commonly support Hinckley gravelly soils which are more typically found where more extensive glacial outwash sediments are located. These field conditions confirm that the Hinckley soil unit represents a very minor glacial outwash deposit at the edge of a glacial moraine which forms Umpawaug Hill to the east.

Prehistoric Cultural Resources

Artifacts and Analysis

There were no classes of prehistoric artifacts encountered during the Phase II survey other than percussed lithic material. Notably absent were any traces of fire-cracked rock, charcoal, bone, ceramic / pottery, or groundstone items. The seven percussed lithic tools or tool fragments collected during the survey of the project area include two projectile points, four lithic knives, and a broken biface fragment (Figure 18). There were also 92 fragments of lithic debitage, or the waste material from the manufacture and/or maintenance of stone tools (Tables 1 and 2).

A complete dark gray chert Brewerton eared-notched projectile point was recovered from S175-W90, and features typical biconvex cross-section, ovate blade shape, bilateral beveled edge, tapered shoulders, expanded-rounded eared base edge, thinned base, acute distal end, and random to radial flaking pattern (see also Ritchie 1971:17,69), with the piece also bearing some abrupt retouch along one lateral edge that may be related to resharpening. The proximal fragment of another dark gray hornfels Brewerton eared-notched projectile point was recovered from EU3-A2, and appears to have undergone some rejuvenation of the distal end, with possible usewear on the lateral edges reflecting a shift in use of the projectile point after breaking during initial use or manufacture. The latter piece has the same general form as the first, although the expanded eared base is more squared. The Brewerton projectile points have a consensus date range of approximately 5,450 to 3,650 B.P., and are one of the most definitive chronologically diagnostic projectile points of the Late Archaic period.

A distal quartzite knife fragment was recovered from S165-W85, featuring a relatively acute blade shape, and bears usewear along both lateral edges. The distal quartz knife fragment from S82.5-W127.5 similarly exhibits usewear along the lateral edges, but has a thicker and wider blade form with less acute tip. The distal quartz knife fragment from S90-W125 may have been broken during manufacture rather than use, as it lacks usewear on the lateral edges and has a less refined, more sinuous blade edge than the other quartz and quartzite knife fragments. Another dark gray chert or argillite distal knife fragment was recovered from S155-W75, Layer

Figure 18: Lithic Tools

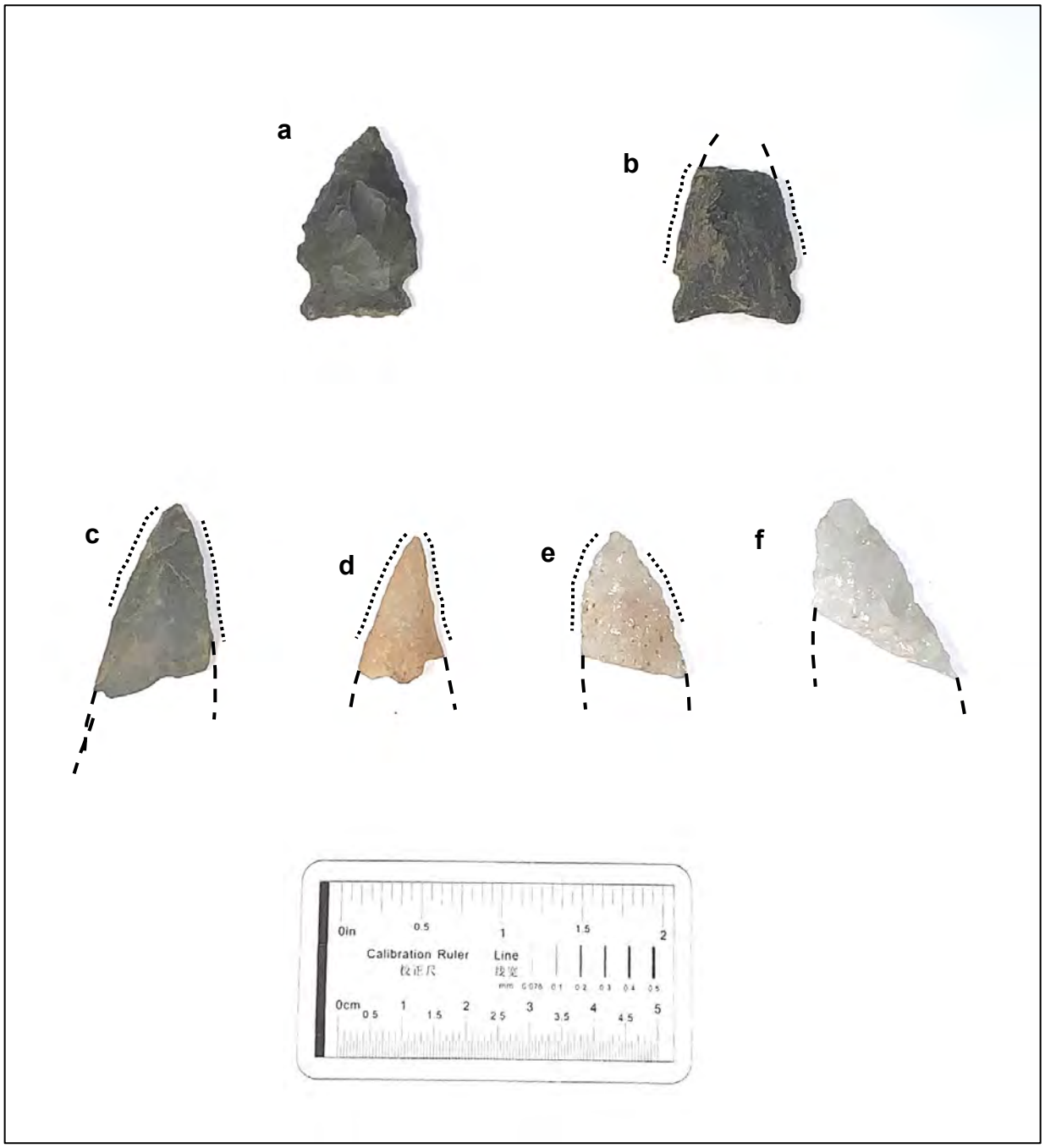

Figure 18: Lithic tools recovered from the project property. a) complete chert Brewerton eared-notched point from S175-W90; b) proximal hornfels Brewerton eared-notched point from EU3 A2 (10-20cm), showing lateral usewear following break of tip and rejuvenation with steep retouch along distal end; c) distal chert or argillite knife fragment from S155-W75 with lateral usewear; d) distal quartzite knife fragment from S165-W85 with lateral usewear; e) distal quartz knife fragment with lateral usewear from S82.5-W127.5; and f) distal quartz knife fragment from S90-W125, possibly broken during manufacture. Artifacts shown to scale.

Table 1: Lithic Debitage

Frequencies:

Material Type	Cores	Primary Elements	Core Trim	Shatter	Flakes	Bifacial Thin Elements	Preform Rejects	Total Count / %
Chert	0 / 0.0%	0 / 0.0%	0 / 0.0%	0 / 0.0%	2 / 50.0%	2 / 50.0%	0 / 0.0%	4 / 4.3%
Quartz	2 / 2.3%	1 / 1.1%	0 / 0.0%	8 / 9.2%	72 / 82.8%	4 / 4.6%	0 / 0.0%	87 / 94.6%
Felsite / Argillite	0 / 0.0%	0 / 0.0%	0 / 0.0%	0 / 0.0%	1 / 100.0%	0 / 0.0%	0 / 0.0%	1 / 1.1%
Total	2 / 2.2%	1 / 1.1%	0 / 0.0%	8 / 8.7%	75 / 81.5%	6 / 6.5%	0 / 0.0%	92 / 100.0%

Table 2: Lithic Tools

Frequencies:

Material Type	Projectile Points	Lithic Knives	Biface	Count / %
Chert	1 / 50.0%	1 / 50.0%	0 / 0.0%	2 / 28.6%
Quartz	0 / 0.0%	2 / 66.7%	1 / 33.3%	3 / 42.9%
Quartzite	0 / 0.0%	1 / 100.0%	0 / 0.0%	1 / 14.3%
Hornfels	1 / 100.0%	0 / 0.0%	0 / 0.0%	1 / 14.3%
Total	2 / 28.6%	4 / 57.1%	1 / 14.3%	7 / 100.0%

II, and features a relatively flattened cross section and some lateral edge usewear. The quartz biface fragment was found in EU2-A2, and appears to represent a piece broken during manufacture or possibly rejuvenation, with possible traces of usewear along one lateral edge.

Most of the positively identified prehistoric artifacts recovered during the archaeological surveys consist of percussed stone debitage, or the waste debris that is generated from the manufacture and/or maintenance of stone tools. Debitage categories used in this study include cores (n=2: 2.2%), primary elements (n=1: 1.1%), core trimming elements (n=0: 0.0%), shatter or chunks (n=8: 8.7%), general flakes (n=75: 81.5%), bifacial thinning elements or pressure flakes (n=6: 6.5%), and preform rejects (n=0: 0.0%). The debitage categories are listed in a sequence which reflects the lithic reduction stream, defined here as a series of progressive steps by which percussed lithic tools are manufactured (see Bradley 1975), and account for 92 of the 99 total lithic items from the Phase II assemblage (see Table 1).

Cores represent original nodules or blocks of lithic raw material from which flakes are struck for the manufacture of stone tools. The two cores recovered during the survey are made from locally available white quartz. They are readily identifiable by multiple negative inverse facets on the blocky fragments that likely represent fully exhausted cores. One of the two spent quartz cores was recovered from S97.5-W127.5, and has a maximum diameter of 51.7 mm, representing the maximum length of any possible blank to be struck from the piece, thus likely the reason for abandonment of the whole piece. Similarly, the spent quartz core from EU8-A3 has a maximum diameter of 50.0 mm and would have been abandoned for the same reason. The lack of core fragments for other material types is indicative of either transport of those materials to the site following initial reduction elsewhere, or import of blanks by trade.

Primary elements are initial flakes struck from cores whose obverse or outer faces bear a substantial proportion (i.e. >33%) of cortex or original material that is distinctive of cobble, nodule, or block-bed outer surfaces. Most primary elements typically represent the very first stage in the lithic reduction sequence, while others represent flake removals from large blanks struck from exterior portions of cores. There was just one quartz primary element recovered during the survey, indicative of stream cobble extraction at the site, likely from the adjacent brook.

Core trimming elements is a specialized debitage category consisting of those flakes which are related to the maintenance of cores for reduction control. They are typically identifiable by inverse orientations which are perpendicular or oblique to the general orientation of negative flake scars on the obverse face, and/or an obverse face which clearly represents a core face or platform edge (e.g. high median ridge with platform section). Core trimming elements typically refer to those pieces which exhibit a major modification of the original core, as an enormous proportion of tertiary flakes without obvious traces were likely products of core reduction control as well. No specific core trimming elements were identified during the current survey.

Shatter or indistinct chunks account for eight pieces, or 8.7% of the debitage assemblage, all made of quartz. Shatter or chunks are defined here as those lithic artifacts which exhibit sharp edges from fracturing, but which lack a clear inverse face, resulting from unintentional, uncontrolled fracturing of the targeted raw material. This debitage category is highly represented in cases where the raw material exhibits a macro-crystalline quality and a significant density of imperfections including impurities and/or fracture planes. Because of the non-distinctive shapes

produced, some items from this category may be natural in origin rather than the product of human manufacture. Its identification as cultural rather than natural must be ultimately based on its associated presence with other debitage that exhibits some of the more classic landmarks of intentional reduction, including lips and bulbs of percussion, prepared platforms, single inverse faces, and multi-faceted negative obverse facets. Shatter or chunks are typically derived during the earlier part of the lithic reduction sequence when cobble cores are initially split and shaped for controlled flaking, but may also occur later in the sequence when cores are being exhausted and blanks are being reduced.

General or tertiary flakes constitute over four-fifths of the lithic debitage assemblage, represented by 75 pieces (81.5%) recovered during the survey. The flakes include mostly quartz items, but also two chert pieces and one red felsite or argillite flake. These items are defined as those lithic artifacts with a single, clearly identifiable inverse face and other land-marks of lithic reduction as mentioned above. Generally, most of the flakes have random or irregular obverse negative facet patterns, varied degrees of platform preparation, diffuse or shallow lips and bulbs of percussion, and feather terminations. These characteristics suggest small hard-hammer or hard soft-hammer reduction. This determination is also based on the relatively few flakes which exhibit severe eraillures, under-passed terminations, and strong lips and bulbs associated with the use of larger hard-hammers. However, small hard-hammers or soft hard-hammers would account for some of the crushed platforms. None of the flakes conclusively exhibit evidence of heat treatment, although this may be attributed to the dark color of the chert used and lack of ferric minerals in quartz. The flake category in general represents the broadest range of the lithic reduction sequence, with individual pieces related to early core reduction efforts as well as later stages of reduction, including the production of initial bifaces which would be grossly shaped into preforms and lastly into finished tool forms. It should be noted that some flakes were probably used as tools themselves, for short-term use or in the performance of single tasks, but the macro-crystallinity of quartz in particular precludes the confident assignment of usewear or lack of usewear for most pieces.

Bifacial thinning elements and/or pressure flakes are related to the final stages of lithic reduction, when blanks and preforms are being shaped into their final tool forms. These are characterized by a lamellar or thin shape, relatively small platform, acute platform/obverse face angle, obverse-convex lateral profile along the length which often extends to a biface mid-ridge, obverse-concave mesial profile along the width, and often small, multiple, negative obverse facets (see Whittaker 1994:185-187). Pressure flakes are not a mutually exclusive distinction, but will generally be those thinning elements which are narrower, containing more finely prepared platforms, and bearing small, yet distinctive or prominent lips and bulbs. Many of the pieces identified as general flakes as described above are probably bifacial thinning elements, although fragmentation precludes their positive identification in this category. Positively identified bifacial thinning elements (n=6) account for just 6.5% of the debitage inventory, including two chert pieces and four quartz pieces.

The final lithic debitage category consists of biface preforms and biface preform rejects. As the precursors of the bifacial tools being targeted for production, these pieces represent one of the final stages in lithic biface tool manufacture, with the overall shape and size mostly defined in the case of the preforms, and the reject category reserved for those items which exhibit clear bifacial thinning, but failure due to major flaws. These major failures can include fractures which clearly originate from the lateral biface edge (with negative bulb and ripples along the

fracture surface) rather than being a snap fracture from post-depositional breakage (often with a strong lip along one fracture edge). The preforms could also be abandoned due to major flaws such as high median areas with concentrated flake terminations that could not be adequately removed. The preforms and rejects tend to have an unfinished appearance, with roughly ovate shape in plan view and strongly sinuous lateral edges (i.e. lack of finer finishing flakes removed). In the case of the present survey, there were no biface preforms or rejects recovered.

The debitage recovered from the project area comes from a variety of local and non-indigenous lithic materials. The chert from the project area was a dark gray form, most likely from the Hudson Valley region where it is indigenously found in association with limestone formations. Quartz is quite commonly available from local stream cobbles, which is relatively a far superior quality of material than that which can be typically extracted from beds or veins in bedrock exposures. Quartzite (one knife fragment only) is also very commonly available in both local stream cobbles and outcrop exposures in the region. The single red colored flake is either a felsite derived from the greater Boston / Attleboro region, or possibly from a more local shale / argillite formation. Hornfels (one Brewerton point) is another regionally relevant material known from local formations where basalt comes into contact with shale formations.

Distribution and Interpretation

The archaeological surveys of the project area confirmed the presence of prehistoric contexts as indicated in both Phase I and Phase II studies. The prior study revealed a site concentrated in the western third or 2.5 acres of the 7.8-acre project area, defined by three proposed house lots. Not coincidentally, this is the portion of the project area that is closest to the nearest body of water - Blackmans Pond Brook, which would have been the source of various resources attractive to prehistoric populations of the area. In particular, given the surficial materials context of some glacial outwash and till supporting the excessively drained Hinckley soil unit of the project area, the brook would have been a supply of both perennial water source and quartz as a raw material for the manufacture of stone tools. The excessively drained soil on a terrace landform rising to more than ten feet above the adjacent water source would have ensured habitable surface conditions, although the soil is located at the edge of a glacial moraine context that would have presented a significant subsurface rock content, as revealed by shovel tests and excavation units. This latter quality of the landscape likely prevented more substantial habitation contexts or village occupations, as likely did the undulating surface of the site. The site has a slight southern aspect, however, that could have been attractive to smaller winter encampments. While the Phase II survey confirmed the overall horizontal site boundaries established in the Phase I survey, the Phase II survey also led to the refined location of three relatively succinct loci within the overall site based on concentrations of material, but not distinctively different with respect to material content.

The limited material breadth and low density of materials recovered are also suggestive of a short-term, intermittent camp site. There was a notable lack of materials such as ceramic, groundstone materials, fire-cracked rock, charcoal, shell, or bone, although the prior Phase I survey did locate two small calcined bone fragments. The site also lacks prominent feature contexts, although it is possible that some features were present but eradicated by subsequent historic plowing activity. However, the A Horizon or plowzone of the site is relatively shallow, thus it would still be expected for feature contexts to be present within at least the upper subsoil

context of the project area, including the lower portion of hearths, trash pits, storage pits, post molds, and/or burials. Alternatively, there may not have been a substantial presence of site context below 20 to 30 cm of A Horizon / plowzone, as only seven of 99 prehistoric artifacts were found in the upper 10 cm of subsoil contexts in the Phase II survey. While the Phase I survey revealed 182 artifacts in 163 tests of the project area, or a density of about 4.5 artifacts per square meter, the Phase II survey similarly recovered 99 artifacts in 62 tests and eight one-meter excavation units at a density of 4.2 artifacts per square meter.

The functioning of the site appears to be related to several activities, including quartz extraction or quarrying, lithic manufacturing, hunting, tool maintenance, and material processing. The two Brewerton projectile points affirm the hunting context of the site, but also confirm the focus of occupation during the Late Archaic period some time between 5,450 and 3,650 B.P. A more succinct estimate of about 4,500 to 3,800 years ago was established in the prior Phase I study, which recovered both Wading River and Squibnocket triangular forms (Wiegand and Brown 2006:21), and which determined that the chronological age was similar to Late Archaic occupations known at the Joel Barlow High School Site and Gallows Hill #1 and #2 sites in Redding (Wiegand and Brown 2006:26). For both Brewerton points recovered, there was evidence of tool maintenance, including steep retouch along one lateral edge of the chert piece as a resharpening effort, and a blunted distal end with some usewear evident on the hornfels piece, also signifying substantial curation efforts for these rarer materials.

The lithic knife fragments recovered at the site also reveal material processing. All were broken distal fragments, and most bear lateral usewear and appeared to be broken during use rather than manufacture. They also were made from a variety of materials, including quartz, quartzite, and chert or argillite. The quartz biface fragment recovered could have belonged to any number of tool forms, or even a biface preform reject that never made it to final tool form. The greater diversity of material for lithic knives and projectile points at the site relative to lithic debitage reflects a greater distance of origin for most of the raw materials for items not necessarily manufactured on site.

Quartz was the dominant lithic debitage material at the site, with Blackmans Pond Brook the likely source of stream cobbles selected for reduction. These cobbles likely derived from the glacial till and Hinckley soil gravelly substrate that supports the project area, although Wiegand and Brown note (2006:26) that some of the quartz shatter is larger and blockier, and may indicate some of it derives from local bedrock outcrops. Not only does quartz make up nearly 95% of the debitage present, as also revealed in the prior Phase I study (Wiegand and Brown 2006:26), it also represents a much broader spectrum of the lithic reduction stream when compared to other material types, including cores, shatter, and a primary element, as compared to chert, which was represented by just a couple of small flakes and bifacial thinning elements. The less frequent appearance of other materials and the careful curation of tools from the rarer lithic forms is a function of distance, with the nearest substantial quanitity of hornfels likely from the Pomperaug River drainage in Southbury over ten miles to the northeast where Hampden basalt formations came into direct contact with East Berlin shale (Rodgers 1985), the latter formation of which could also account for the one red flake recovered. Dark gray chert is sourced to the Hudson Valley region further west, while quartzite is a substantial unit of the Plainfield formation of southeast Connecticut, but also occurs as minor beds in more local metamorphic formations.

The consistent availability of quartz at this location may have been the primary attractiveness of the site as part of a larger radiating settlement pattern in which groups likely

aggregated near larger bodies of water during seasons of abundance, and dispersed into smaller groups in more uplands locations during winter at protected or south-facing sites or during shorter sub-seasonal occupations, in line with regional settlement studies conducted throughout Connecticut (e.g. McBride and Dewar 1981; Wadleigh 1981). A review of sites in the Redding area, for instance, shows a relatively high density of sites and more substantial Late Archaic sites along the larger river drainages and larger wetlands (Reeve and von Jena 2017), including numerous sites along the Saugatuck River, the Joel Barlow High School site on the Aspetuck (Wiegand and McWeeney 2002), and the Marchant Road site at Huckleyberry Swamp (Wiegand and Brown 2004), while other smaller Late Archaic camp sites have been documented in studies on tributaries of the Little River (Wiegand and Brown 2002; Wiegand et al. 2009) and Saugatuck River (Wiegand and von Jena 2003; von Jena and Wiegand 2005; Wiegand 2012; Wiegand and Brown 2013).

Historic Cultural Resources

There were just four historic artifacts collected during the Phase II survey, including one fragment of a cut nail, and two fragments of a stoneware ceramic vessel. The 19th century stoneware fragments came from S97.5-W112.5, Layer I, and are salt-glazed stoneware pieces. One is a possible vessel lid rim fragment, with a dark brown glossy or “Albany” slip on the interior surface of both pieces. The same provenience yielded a fragment of clear crackled window glass that likely dates to after 1832 when the more modern broad glass or "sheet" manufacturing processes resulted in window glass that was relatively uniform with a lack of substantial imperfections such as sand, stress lines, and air bubbles found in older forms of window glass (Noel Hume 1970:234-235). A heavily oxidized 35+ mm long cut nail was recovered from EU5-A1 and bears a machine-stamped head, thus post-dating 1825 (Mercer 1976:10). All four historic artifacts were found in the top layer of soil that represents a historic plowzone.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

Cultural Resource Summary

The Phase I and Phase II surveys of the project area led to the identification of both prehistoric and historic cultural resources. The prior Phase I survey noted the presence of prehistoric lithic material in the western third of the project area, dominated by quartz debitage derived from locally available stream cobbles. There were 182 artifacts recovered from 163 tests for the Phase I survey. Besides lithic debitage, the Phase I survey recorded Squibnocket triangular and Wading River projectile points, indicative of a Late Archaic occupation. The 62 0.5-meter square shovel tests and eight one-meter square excavation units of the Phase II survey revealed a similar site density and Late Archaic chronological designation, with the recovery of two Brewerton eared notched points. As with the prior Phase I survey, however, there were no feature contexts recorded, with any features possibly having been subsumed within the historic plowzone of the site.

There was a clear focus on quartz extraction and reduction at the site, with two exhausted quartz cores found, as well as a full spectrum of quartz debitage recovered. There were 92 fragments of debitage recorded, including 87 quartz, four chert, and one red felsite or argillite flake. There were also seven percussed lithic tools recovered, including the previously mentioned hornfels and chert Brewerton projectile points, but also a quartz biface fragment and four lithic knives. The knife fragments were all distal ends, and most with usewear evident on the lateral edges. The knife fragments include quartzite, chert or argillite, and quartz materials, expressing a greater relative material diversity than for the debitage.

The prehistoric site, measuring approximately 2.5 acres, is largely contained within the plowzone context, although seven artifacts were located within the upper 10 cm of subsoil. Its positioning adjacent to Blackmans Pond brook provided the occupants of the site a reliable water source as well as a source of raw material for lithic tool production. Non-quartz materials were highly curated at the site, as evidenced by the resharpened and rejuvenated projectile points. The sub-seasonal, intermittent camp site would have been part of a larger settlement pattern featuring smaller resource extraction sites, as well as larger camp or village contexts in larger water drainages.

Historic cultural resources at the site were limited to the stone wall alignment on the northern and western boundaries of the project area, and several historic artifacts. The stone wall, constructed from locally available granitic gneiss, is likely on the order of 200 years old and represents historic property boundaries. The few historic artifacts collected from Phase II tests include two fragments of salt-glazed stoneware with Albany slip, one fragment of window glass, and one cut nail with machine-stamped head, all dating to the 19th century and representing incidental discard and/or dispersal from historic agricultural activity.

Recommendations

The recommendations issued in this report are devoted to the prehistoric occupation of the project property, and particularly the core site area measuring approximately 2.5 acres in the western third of the project area. The historic use of the project area consisted of agriculture since the late 18th century, as evidenced by a consistent plowzone in subsurface test profiles throughout the property, and by the distribution of historic artifacts in the plowzone, including stoneware, window glass, and cut nail artifacts. There were no intact historic deposits related to intensive use, and historic maps do not reveal any structural developments on the project property. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological conservation efforts are warranted for historic cultural resources of the project area.

Detailed recommendations are limited to the prehistoric site on the property, and are based on proposed development and extent of impact from construction and future use of the property, site integrity, material density and distribution, the potential ability of sites to add new information to the archaeological record of the region, and the relative amount of information already provided through prior testing and documentation:

1) Proposed Impact and Future Use

The proposed three-lot subdivision will severely impact the project property, particularly by the construction of the house at Lot #2 and partly Lot #3, which will involve not only the construction of the houses, but a pool, septic systems, an access way, and site grading. Some minor portion of the site along the terrace edge and within the regulated wetland setback may continue to be preserved, although activities such as gardening and landscaping by future property owners will likely impact any remaining portion of the site. For conservation planning purposes, it should be assumed that none of the archaeological contexts of the project property will be preserved.

2) Site Integrity

The integrity of the site is fair to good. The plowzone of the property is extensive, with soil profiles revealing a plowzone of 20 to 30 cm, and with less than 10 percent of artifacts found within the upper subsoil context. Thus most of the site context has been disrupted by historic plowing, with subsurface testing also revealing prior disturbance by a large tree fall at one location in the southern locus.

3) Material Density and Distribution -

There is a relatively low density of prehistoric material throughout the project area, estimated at about 4.2 to 4.5 artifacts per square meter. The areal coverage of the site is broad, at 2.5 acres, although there are three roughly defined clusters or loci within the general site area.

The bulk of the material is within the plowzone layer of the site, with a minority presence in the upper subsoil context.

4) Prior and Potential Information -

The Phase II survey confirmed much of what had already been established in the prior Phase I survey - an intermittently occupied prehistoric camp site dating to the Late Archaic period with a relatively low density of material dominated by quartz lithic debitage. No feature contexts were recorded in either survey, and it is unlikely that substantial feature contexts would be revealed by further excavations. It appears that the bulk of the site was contained within the A Horizon of the site that would be historically subsumed within a plowzone that incorporated the upper subsoil of the relatively thin Hinckley soil. The site appears to represent a Late Archaic sub-seasonal camp site that would have been part of a larger radiating settlement pattern as established in prior studies of prehistoric sites of the region.

5) Summary -

The prehistoric site of the project area (117-150: Blackmans Pond Brook Site) will be largely destroyed by the proposed development and future use of the subdivision, particularly house lot #2. The site bears fair to good integrity, with substantial impact by historic plowing. Most of the artifactual material was found within the disturbed plowzone context, and was dominated by quartz debitage with a relatively narrow breadth of materials and lack of feature contexts. Two phases of survey indicate very similar results with respect to low material density, somewhat limited site functioning, and site chronology focused on Late Archaic occupation. The greatest value of the site likely lies in its identified site location as already recorded for use in refining regional settlement models, with more substantial information regarding the site's occupants or their lifeways not likely through further excavation. ACS therefore recommends no further archaeological conservation efforts for the proposed subdivision project.

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Appendix A: Field Test Summary

Test #	Layer I Color	Layer I Texture	Layer I Depth cm	Layer II Color	Layer II Texture	Layer II Depth cm	Layer III Color	Layer III Texture	Layer III Depth cm	Auger cm	Close Reason	Comments
S50-W105	10YR4/3	fsl	22	10YR4/6	fsl	34					rck	Gravel in Lay II
S52.5-W67.5	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR4/6	fsl	70	2.5Y453	fsand	98	77	arb	Gravel in Lay II and III
S52.5-W82.5	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR4/6	fsl	66	2.5Y4/3	csand	83	75	arb	Offset 1m E; Gravel in Lay II and III
S52.5-W97.5	10YR4/3	fsl	27	10YR4/6	fsl	42					rck	Gravel in Lay II
S55-W90	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR4/6	fsl	57					rck	Offset 1m W; Gravel in Lay II
S60-W95	10YR4/3	fsl	23	10YR4/6	fsl	42					rck	Gravel in Lay II
S60-W115	10YR4/3	fsl	27	10YR4/6	fsl	54					rck	Gravel throughout
S67.5-W82.5	10YR4/3	fsl	33	10YR4/6	fsl	69	2.5Y4/3	sand	86	80	arb	Gravel in Lay II and III
S67.5-W97.5	10YR4/3	fsl	17	10YR4/6	fsl	30					rck	Gravel in Lay II
S67.5-W112.5	10YR4/3	fsl	23	10YR4/6	fsl	38					rck	Gravel throughout
S67.5-W127.5	10YR2/2	sl	25								rck	Gravel throughout
S75-W100	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR4/6	fsl	57				50	root	Gravel in Lay II
S75-W125	10YR4/3	fsl	24	10YR4/6	fsl	59					rck	Gravel in Lay II
S75-W130	10YR4/3	fsl	24	10YR4/6	fsl	35					rck	Offset 2m SE; Gravel in Lay II
S80-W135	10YR4/3	fsl	27	10YR4/6	fsl	66	2.5Y4/3	fsand	85	76	root	Gravel throughout
S82.5-W82.5	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR4/6	fsl	66	2.5Y4/3	fsand	92	80	arb	Gravel in Lay II and III
S82.5-W97.5	10YR4/3	fsl	23	10YR4/6	fsl	73					rck	Gravel in Lay II
S82.5-W112.5	10YR4/3	fsl	27	10YR4/6	fsl	71	2.5Y5/3	fsand	110	88	arb	Gravel throughout
S82.5-W127.5	10YR4/3	fsl	25	10YR4/6	fsl	46				36	rck	Offset 1m S; Gravel throughout
S85-W120	10YR4/3	fsl	17	10YR4/6	fsl	68	2.5Y5/3	fsand	81	74	arb	Gravel throughout
S85-W135	10YR4/3	fsl	28								rck	Gravel
S90-W100	10YR4/3	fsl	29	10YR4/6	fsl	61	2.5Y5/3	fsand	84	76	arb	Offset 1m S; Gravel throughout
S90-W125	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR4/6	fsl	72	2.5Y4/3	sand	93	82	arb	Gravel throughout
S90-W130	10YR4/3	fsl	22	10YR4/6	fsl	79	2.5Y4/3	fsand	107	90	arb	Gravel throughout
S95-W120	10YR4/3	fsl	22	10YR4/6	fsl	43					rck	Gravel throughout
S97.5-W82.5	10YR4/3	fsl	29	10YR4/6	fsl	81	2.5Y4/3	sand	102	70	arb	Gravel throughout
S97.5-W97.5	10YR4/3	fsl	22	10YR4/6	fsl	61				55	rck	Gravel throughout
S97.5-W112.5	10YR4/3	fsl	25	10YR4/6	fsl	53	2.5Y5/3	sand	73	61	arb	Gravel throughout
S97.5-W127.5	10YR4/3	fsl	25	10YR4/6	fsl	39					rck	Gravel in Lay III
S100-W120	10YR4/3	fsl	30	10YR5/6	fsl	56				36	rck	Gravel throughout
S105-W80	10YR4/3	fsl	38	10YR4/6	fsl	90	2.5Y4/3	sand	100	90	arb	Offset 1.5m SE; Gravel throughout
S105-W115	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR4/6	fsl	55	2.5Y5/3	sand	78	70	arb	Gravel throughout
S112.5-W82.5	10YR4/3	fsl	32	10YR4/6	fsl	73					rck	Gravel throughout
S112.5-W97.5	10YR4/3	fsl	27	10YR4/6	fsl	60	2.5Y4/3	sand	92	78	arb	Gravel throughout
S112.5-W112.5	10YR4/3	fsl	27	10YR4/6	fsl	59	2.5Y5/3	sand	80	70	arb	Gravel throughout
S115-W105	10YR4/3	fsl	30	10YR4/6	fsl	80	2.5Y5/3	sand	90	88	arb	Gravel throughout
S115-W120	10YR4/3	fsl	20	10YR4/6	fsl	39	2.5Y5/3	sand	70	54	arb	Gravel throughout
S120-W100	10YR4/3	fsl	31	10YR5/6	fsl	57	2.5Y4/3	sand	80	72	arb	Offset 0.5m W; Gravel throughout
S120-W115	10YR4/3	fsl	20	10YR4/6	sl	50	2.5Y5/3	csand	65		grv	Gravel throughout
S120-W125	10YR4/3	fsl	22	10YR4/6	fsl	50					rck	Gravel throughout
S125-W120	10YR4/3	fsl	23	10YR4/6	fsl	60				51	root	Gravel throughout

Appendix A: Field Test Summary, continued

Test #	Layer I Color	Layer I Texture	Layer I Depth cm	Layer II Color	Layer II Texture	Layer II Depth cm	Layer III Color	Layer III Texture	Layer III Depth cm	Auger cm	Close Reason	Comments
S127.5-82.5	10YR4/3	fsl	14	10YR4/6	fsl	62	2.5Y5/3	sand	79	72	arb	Gravel throughout
S127.5-W97.5	10YR4/3	fsl	24	10YR4/6	fsl	52	2.5Y5/3	csand	68	52	grv	Gravel in Lay II and III
S127.5-W112.5	10YR4/3	fsl	30	10YR4/6	fsl	75	2.5Y5/3	sand	90	80	arb	Gravel throughout
S127.5-W127.5	10YR4/3	fsl	24	10YR4/6	fsl	41	2.5Y5/3	sand	60	50	arb	Gravel throughout
S130-W90	10YR4/3	fsl	24	10YR4/6	fsl	82				70	root	Gravel throughout
S130-W120	10YR4/3	fsl	20	10YR5/6	fsl	35					rck	Gravel throughout
S135-W95	10YR4/3	fsl	24	10YR4/6	fsl	78	2.5Y5/3	fsand	89	84	arb	Gravel throughout
S135-W115	10YR4/3	fsl	35	10YR4/6	fsl	53					rck	Gravel throughout
S142.5-W62.5	10YR4/3	fsl	17	10YR4/6	fsl	73					rck	Gravel throughout
S142.5-W97.5	10YR4/3	fsl	24	10YR4/6	fsl	67	2.5Y5/3	sand	83	67	arb	Gravel throughout
S150-W80	10YR4/3	fsl	33	10YR4/6	fsl	75				64	rck	Gravel throughout
S155-W75	10YR4/3	fsl	35	10YR4/6	fsl	86				72	rck	Gravel throughout
S157.5-W67.5	10YR4/3	fsl	43	10YR4/6	fsl	78				78	arb	Offset 2m E; Gravel throughout
S157.5-W82.5	10YR4/3	fsl	29	10YR4/6	sl	58	2.5Y5/3	sand	80	70	arb	Gravel throughout
S160-W90	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR5/3	sl	57				44	rck	Gravel throughout
S165-W65	10YR4/3	fsl	36	10YR4/6	fsl	63	2.5Y4/4	sand	96	78	arb	Lay IV 2.5Y4/2 sand to 101cm;Gravel throughout
S165-W85	10YR4/3	fsl	32	10YR4/6	fsl	99	2.5Y5/3	sand	112	101	arb	Gravel throughout
S165-W95	10YR4/3	fsl	24	10YR4/6	fsl	36	2.5Y5/3	fsand	90	51	arb	Gravel in Lay II and III
S170-W90	10YR4/3	fsl	26	10YR3/6	sl	44					rck	Offset 1m W; Gravel in Lay II
S172.5-W82.5	10YR4/3	fsl	30	10YR4/6	fsl	64	2.5Y5/3	sand	100	76	arb	Gravel in Lay II and III
S175-W90	10YR4/3	fsl	27	10YR3/6	sl	44	2.5Y5/3	sand	73	60	arb	Gravel in Lay II and III

Abbreviations:

arb - arbitrary termination
com - termination due to compact soil; compact
fsand - fine sand
fsl - fine sandy loam
grv - termination due to dense gravel; gravel, gravelly
lfs - loamy fine sand
lo - lower
lsand - loamy sand
mtld - mottled
prof - profile
rck - termination due to rock; rock, rocky
scl - sandy clay loam
sl - sandy loam
sloam - silt loam
unc - termination due to unconsolidated sediments
wtr - termination due to water

Appendix A: Field Test Summary (Excavation Units)

			----------Corner Closing Depths (cm below datum) ----------							
EU	**Layer**	**Level (cmbs)**	**NW**	**NE**	**SW**	**SE**	**C**	**Munsell**	**Texture**	**Comments**
EU 1	Surface		7	0	9	6	7			NE datum; SW corner is 3m E of S82.5-W135
EU 1	A	1 (0-10)	17	10	19	16	17	10YR4/3	fsl	Gravel
EU 1	A	2 (10-20)	28	20	28	28	28	10YR4/3	fsl	Mottled with 10YR4/6 fsl with gravel
EU 1	B	3 (20-30)	38	34	38	38	38	10YR4/6	fsl	Gravel
EU 1	B	4 (30-40)	48	45	48	48	48	10YR4/6	fsl	Gravel
EU 1 ST	B						71	10YR4/6	fsl	Gravel; Rock termination
EU 2	Surface		8	0	13	7	8			NE datum; SE corner is 6m W of S85-W120
EU 2	A	1 (0-10)	18	10	23	17	18	10YR4/3	fsl	Gravel; Large rock in E wall
EU 2	A	2 (10-20)	28	20	33	29	28	10YR4/3	fsl	Large rock in E half
EU 2	A	3 (20-30)	34	32	37	37	34	10YR4/3	fsl	Mottled with 10YR4/6 sl; Rock in E half
EU 2	B	4 (30-40)	44	42	47	47	44	10YR4/6	sl	Rock in E half; Gravel
EU 2	B	5 (40-50)	54	53	57	57	54	10YR4/6	sl	Rock in E half; Gravel
EU 2	B	6 (50-60)	64	62	68	67	64	10YR4/6	sl	Rock in E half; Gravel
EU 2 ST	B						91	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel
EU 2 ST	C						101	2.5Y5/3	fsand	Gravel
EU 3	Surface		0	9	0	8	5			SW datum; NE corner is 5m S of S120-W115
EU 3	A	1 (0-10)	10	19	10	18	15	10YR4/3	fsl	Gravel
EU 3	A	2 (10-20)	20	29	20	28	25	10YR4/3	fsl	Gravel
EU 3	A	3 (20-30)	30	32	30	32	32	10YR4/3	fsl	Mottled with 10YR4/6 sl; Gravel
EU 3	B	4 (30-40)	40	42	40	42	42	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel
EU 3	B	5 (30-40)	50	52	50	52	52	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel
EU 3 ST	C						83	2.5Y4/3	sand	Gravel
EU 4	Surface		2	0	3	3	2			NE datum, NW corner is 2m E of S130-W105
EU 4	A	1 (0-10)	10	10	10	10	10	10YR4/3	fsl	Gravel
EU 4	A	2 (10-20)	20	20	20	20	20	10YR4/3	fsl	Gravel
EU 4	A	3 (20-30)	27	25	27	25	27	10YR4/3	fsl	Mottled with 10YR4/6 fsl with gravel
EU 4	B	4 (30-40)	37	37	37	39	38	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel
EU 4	B	5 (40-50)	47	47	47	49	48	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel
EU 4 ST	B						60	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel
EU 4 ST	C						81	2.5Y4/3	sand	Gravel

EU 5	Surface		0	0	+2	0	0			NW datum; SW corner is 2m E of S140-W105
EU 5	A	1 (0-10)	10	10	11	10	10	10YR4/3	fsl	
EU 5	A	2 (10-20)	20	20	22	22	21	10YR4/3	fsl	Mottled with 10YR4/6 sl with gravel; Large rocks in SE quad
EU 5	B	3 (20-30)	31	31	32	32	31	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel; Large rock in SE corner
EU 5	B	4 (30-40)	43	43	43	43	43	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel; Large rock in SE corner
EU 5 ST C							71	10YR5/6	csand	Gravel; Rock termination
EU 6	Surface		2	0	2	0	2			NE datum; NE corner is 4m W of S160-W75
EU 6	A	1 (0-10)	12	10	12	10	12	10YR4/3	fsl	
EU 6	A	2 (10-20)	22	20	22	20	22	10YR4/3	fsl	
EU 6	B	3 (20-30)	32	30	32	30	32	10YR4/6	fsl	Gravel
EU 6	B	4 (30-40)	42	40	42	40	42	10YR4/6	fsl	Gravel; Rock in SW corner
EU 6 ST B							68	10YR4/6	fsl	
EU 6 ST C							75	2.5Y4/3	sand	Gravel
EU 7	Surface		0	4	0	6	5			SW datum; SW corner is 5m of S170-W90
EU 7	A	1 (0-10)	10	14	10	11	15	10YR4/3	fsl	
EU 7	A	2 (10-20)	20	24	20	26	25	10YR4/3	fsl	
EU 7	A	3 (20-30)	28	29	29	29	30	10YR4/3	fsl	Mottled with 10YR4/6 fsl
EU 7	B	4 (30-40)	38	39	39	39	41	10YR4/6	sl	Gravel
EU 7	B	5 (40-50)	53	53	53	53	53	10YR4/6	sl	Mottled with 2.5Y4/4 and 2.5Y5/3 sand; Gravel
EU 7 ST B							64	10YR4/6	sl	
EU 7 ST C							102	2.5Y4/4	csand	Mottled with 2.5Y5/3 csand with gravel
EU 8	Surface		0	6	3	7	4			NW datum; SE corner is 3m W of S170-W75
EU 8	A	1 (0-10)	10	16	13	17	14	10YR4/3	fsl	
EU 8	A	2 (10-20)	20	26	23	27	24	10YR4/3	fsl	
EU 8	A	3 (20-30)	30	36	33	37	34	10YR4/3	fsl	
EU 8	A	4 (30-40)	40	46	43	47	44	10YR4/3	fsl	Mottled with 10YR4/6 fsl; Gravel
EU 8	A	5 (40-50)	50	56	53	57	54	10YR4/3	fsl	Mottled with 10YR4/6 sl and 2.5Y4/4 sand; Gravel
EU 8	A/B/C	6 (50-60)	60	62	59	60	62	2.5Y4/4	sand	Mottled with 2.5Y5/3 sand, 10YR4/6 sl, and 10YR4/3 fsl; Gravel
EU 8 ST C							115	2.5Y4/4	sand	Mottled with 2.5Y5/3 sand; Gravel

Abbreviations: csand – coarse sand; fsand – fine sand; fsl – fine sandy loam; lfs – loamy fine sand; lsand – loamy sand; sl- sandy loam; sloam- silt loam

Appendix B: Soil Samples

Test#	*Layer*	*pH*	*Sand content*
S90-W100	I	5.5	
	II	5	
	III	6.5	Poorly sorted, subround, 0.7 sphericity, 0.5 roundness, fine-coarse (1/8-1.0mm).
S165-W85	I	6	
	II	5.5	
	III	6.5	Poorly sorted, subround, 0.7 sphericity, 0.4 roundness, fine-coarse (1/8-1.0mm).

Appendix C: Features and Artifacts by Test Unit

Test #	*Layer*	*Level (cm bs)*	*Features and Artifacts*
S60-W95	II		1 distal fragment white quartz flake, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 16.0mm max. width, 5.6mm max. thickness, 1.4g.
S60-W115	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 10.4 x 10.0mm, 2.8mm max. thickness, 0.2g.
S67.5-W127.5	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 35.6 x 22.2mm, 9.2mm max. thickness, 6.6g.
S75-W125	I		1 white quartz flake, crushed platform, diffuse lip, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 11.8mm long, 11.2mm wide, 2.6mm thick, 0.2g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 20.4 x 10.4mm, 3.8mm max. thickness, 0.8g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 7.5 x 6.3mm, 1.5mm max. thickness, 0.1g.
S82.5-W97.5	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 34.2 x 18.4mm, 7.9m max. thickness, 4.4g.
S82.5-W112.5	I		1 fragment white quartz shatter, 36.2 x 23.0 x 18.9mm, 10.6g.
S82.5-W127.5	I		1 distal fragment white quartz knife, with use wear on lateral edges, triangular convex cross section, ovate blade shape, bilateral bevel blade edge, broad-pointed distal end, random flaking pattern, 16.5mm max. width, 6.7mm max. thickness, 2.2g.
S85-W120	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 15.8 x 9.9mm, 3.4mm max. thickness, 0.2g.
S85-W135	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 14.7 x 9.6mm, 3.0mm max. thickness, 0.2g. 1 fragment white quartz shatter, 23.3 x 12.7 x 6.9mm, 1.5g.
S90-W125	I		1 distal fragment white quartz knife, triangular convex cross section, ovate blade shape, bilateral bevel blade edge, broad-pointed distal end, random flaking pattern, 7.4mm max. thickness, 3.0g.
S90-W130	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 28.8 x 27.5mm, 12.3mm max. thickness, 8.2g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 13.9 x 6.2mm, 3.5mm max. thickness, 0.2g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 10.8 x 7.2mm, 2.7mm max. thickness, 0.2g.
S97.5-W97.5	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 41.7 x 26.6mm, 11.1mm max. thickness, 12.8g.

Appendix C: Features and Artifacts by Test Unit, continued

Test #	*Layer*	*Level (cm bs)*	*Features and Artifacts*
S97.5-W112.5	I		1 fragment gray salt-glazed stoneware with Albany slip, engine turned, 7.5mm max. thickness, 16.9g. (1805-1900+) 1 rim fragment gray salt-glazed stoneware possible lid with Albany slip, 13.5mm max. thickness, 6.2g. (1805-1900+) 1 fragment clear window glass, 2.2mm thick, 1.3g.
S97.5-W127.5	I		1 white quartz core, spent, irregular flaking pattern, 51.7 x 34.8 x 33.1mm, 53.3g. 1 medial fragment white quartz flake, 16.1mm max. width, 5.9mm max. thickness, 1.5g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 9.1 x 7.7mm, 2.0mm max. thickness, 0.1g.
S112.5-W97.5	II		1 dark gray horfels bifacial thinning element, crushed platform, diffuse bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 12.1mm long, 9.7mm wide, 1.9mm thick, 0.1g.
S112.5-W112.5	I		1 fragment white quartz shatter, 33.4 x 18.2 x 11.4mm, 5.0g.
S120-W115	I		1 proximal fragment white quartz flake, single platform, strong lip, moderate bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 18.4mm max. width, 4.8mm max. thickness, 0.9g.
S120-W100	I		1 clear quartz bifacial thinning element, crushed platform, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 7.8mm long, 8.0mm wide, 1.6mm thick, <0.05g. 1 distal fragment clear quartz flake, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 9.3mm max width, 1.8mm max. thickness, 0.1g.
S127.5-W97.5	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 32.9 x 22.0mm, 10.3mm max. thickness, 7.2g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 23.6 x 17.3mm, 7.6mm max. thickness, 3.0g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 15.7 x 14.2mm, 5.2mm max. thickness, 0.9g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 12.1 x 10.7mm, 5.0mm max. thickness, 0.7g.
S127.5-W112.5	I		1 fragment white quartz shatter, 31.7 x 34.5 x 16.4mm, 10.4g.
S135-W95	I		1 distal fragment clear quartz flake, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 14.7mm max. width, 3.3mm max. thickness, 0.6g.

Appendix C: Features and Artifacts by Test Unit, continued

Test #	*Layer*	*Level (cm bs)*	*Features and Artifacts*
S155-W75	II		1 distal fragment dark gray chert or argillite knife, with use wear on lateral edges, flattened cross section, ovate blade shape, plain blade edge, broad-pointed distal end, random flaking pattern, 17.3mm max. width, 4.9mm max. thickness, 2.1g.
S157.5-W82.5	II		1 distal fragment white quartz flake, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 4.7mm max. thickness, 0.6g.
S165-W85	I		1 distal fragment light brown quartzite knife with usewear on lateral edges, triangular convex cross section, straight triangular blade shape, unilateral bevel blade edge, acute distal end, random flaking type, 13.6mm max. width, 5.2mm max. thickness, 1.1g. 1 proximal fragment red felsite flake, multi-faceted platform, strong lip, strong bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 27.0mm max. width, 5.4mm max. thickness, 1.8g. 1 distal fragment dark gray chert flake, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 11.5mm max. width, 1.6mm max. thickness, 0.1g. 1 proximal fragment white quartz primary element, single platform, slight lip, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 14.9mm max. width, 3.2mm max. thickness, 0.4g. 1 distal fragment white quartz flake, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 14.0mm max. width, 3.2mm max. thickness,0.5g. 1 proximal fragment white quartz flake, crushed platform, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 2.7mm max. thickness,0.4g. 1 proximal fragment white quartz flake, crushed platform, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 10.7mm max. width, 3.5mm max. thickness, 0.5g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 12.0 x 11.0mm, 3.3mm max. thickness 0.4g. 1 white quartz flake, multi-faceted platform, slight lip, moderate bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 9.3mm long, 11.7mm wide, 2.6mm thick, 0.2g. 1 distal fragment white quartz flake, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 1.5mm max. thickness,0.1g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 11.2 x 6.4mm, 2.7mm max. thickness, 0.2g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 8.5 x 8.2mm, 2.4mm max. thickness, 0.1g. 1 distal fragment white quartz flake, feather termination, 2.1mm max. thickness, 0.2g.

Appendix C: Features and Artifacts by Test Unit, continued

Test #	*Layer*	*Level (cm bs)*	*Features and Artifacts*
S165-W85	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 8.7 x 7.4mm, 2.3mm max. thickness, 0.2g.
S165-W95	I		1 white quartz flake, crushed platform, moderate bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 10.0mm long, 14.2mm wide, 2.4mm thick, 0.2g.
S172.5-W82.5	I		1 fragment white quartz flake, 10.9 x 9.5mm, 3.3mm max. thickness, 0.3g
S175-W90	I		1 dark gray Brewerton eared-notched projectile point, resharpened, biconvex cross section, ovate blade shape, bilateral bevel blade edge, tapered shoulder, expanded rounded eared base edge, thinned base/stem treatment, side-notched, acute distal end, random flaking type, 19.7mm total width, 19.7mm blade width, 18.4mm base width, 19.7mm shoulder width, 15.1mm neck width, 31.2mm total length, 8.5mm stem/base length, 22.7mm blade length, 6.7mm maximum thickness, 60-70 degrees base-stem/blade angle, 3.7g. (5450-3650 BP)
EU 1	A	2 (10-20)	1 fragment clear quartz flake, 19.1 x 13.2mm, 5.8mm max. thickness, 1.2g. 1 white quartz flake, single platform, moderate lip, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 12.0mm long, 10.1mm wide, 2.4mm thick, 0.2g. 1 fragment white quartz shatter, 24.7 x 15.6 x 12.9, 4.7g.
EU 2	A	1 (0-10)	1 clear quartz flake, single platform, moderate lip, diffuse bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 7.5mm long, 11.4mm wide, 2.3mm thick, 0.2g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 11.7 x 7.9mm, 5.1mm max. thickness, 0.5g.
EU 2	A	2 (10-20)	1 fragment white quartz shatter, 19.3 x 14.3 x 14.3mm, 3.8g. 1 proximal fragment dark gray chert flake, multi-faceted platform, strong lip, diffuse bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 15.5mm max. width, 7.3mm max. thickness, 1.5g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 37.9 x 23.6mm, 6.8mm max. thickness, 6.0g. 1 fragment white quartz biface with possible usewear, 22.1 x 15.7mm, 8.5mm max. thickness, 3.0g. 1 white quartz bifacial thinning element, single platform, moderate lip, moderate bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 7.9mm long, 9.6mm wide, 2.2mm thick, <0.05g.

Appendix C: Features and Artifacts by Test Unit, continued

Test #	*Layer*	*Level (cm bs)*	*Features and Artifacts*
EU 2	A	2 (10-20)	1 fragment white quartz flake, 8.6 x 7.8mm, 1.4mm max. thickness, <0.05g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 12.0 x 9.5mm, 2.3mm max. thickness, 0.2g.
EU 2	B	4 (30-40)	1 distal fragment white quartz flake, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 18.4mm max. width, 3.8mm max. thickness, 0.7g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 25.6 x 17.0mm, 4.3mm max. thickness, 1.8g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 16.7 x 13.1mm, 3.7mm max. thickness, 0.6g.
EU 3	A	2 (10-20)	1 white quartz bifacial thinning element, single platform, diffuse lip, moderate bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 15.2mm long, 12.6mm wide, 2.7mm thick, 0.4g. 1 proximal fragment dark gray hornfels Brewerton eared-notched projectile point with use wear on lateral edges, biconvex cross section, bilateral bevel blade edge, tapered shoulder, expanded eared base edge, thinned base/stem treatment, side-notched, random flaking type, 19.8mm shoulder width, 20.5mm base width, 17.8mm neck width, 9.4mm stem/base length, 7.8mm maximum thickness, 80 degrees base-stem/blade angle, 3.7g. (5450-3650 BP)
EU 4	A	1 (0-10)	1 proximal fragment white quartz flake, crushed platform, moderate bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 14.4mm max. width, 3.4mm max. thickness, 0.6g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 14.9 x 7.9mm, 3.7mm max. thickness, 0.4g.
EU 4	A	2 (10-20)	1 dark gray chert bifacial thinning element, single platform, slight lip, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 11.4 mm long, 11.0mm wide, 1.2mm thick, 0.1g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 24.3 x 14.8mm, 8.4mm max. thickness, 2.9g. 1 medial fragment clear quartz flake, 10.6mm max. width, 3.4mm max. thickness, 0.3g. 1 white quartz flake, single platform, diffuse lip, moderate bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 13.8mm long, 12.7mm wide, 4.0mm thick, 0.6g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 9.1 x 6.2mm, 3.2mm max. thickness, 0.2g.

Appendix C: Features and Artifacts by Test Unit, continued

Test #	*Layer*	*Level (cm bs)*	*Features and Artifacts*
EU 4	A	2 (10-20)	1 white quartz bifacial thinning element, single platform, strong lip, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 16.7mm long, 16.6mm wide, 3.6mm thick, 1.0g.
EU 4	A	3 (20-30)	1 fragment white quartz flake, 26.0 x 18.9mm, 10.0mm max. thickness, 4.9g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 25.6 x 14.9mm, 9.2mm max. thickness, 4.0g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 12.9 x 9.4mm, 2.9mm max. thickness, 0.3g.
EU 5	A	1 (0-10)	1 heavily oxidized cut nail with machine-stamped head, 6.7 x 5.4mm, 35.6mm shaft length, 5.3g. (1825+) 1 fragment white quartz flake, 10.1 x 6.4mm, 3.2mm max. thickness, 0.1g.
EU 5	A	2 (10-20)	1 fragment clear quartz flake, 17.9 x 17.2mm, 4.6mm max. thickness, 1.3g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 12.7 x 10.6mm, 5.1mm max. thickness, 0.7g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 12.9 x 9.0mm, 1.7mm max. thickness, 0.1g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 9.2 x 7.1mm, 1.8mm max. thickness, <0.05g. 1 fragment white quartz shatter, 36.4 x 20.0 x 19.9mm, 15.9g.
EU 6	A	2 (10-20)	1 white quartz flake, crushed platform, diffuse bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 8.0mm long, 7.3mm wide, 1.8mm thick, 0.1g. 1 proximal fragment white quartz flake, single platform, diffuse lip, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 21.3mm max. width, 6.3mm max. thickness, 2.4g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 20.0 x 16.3mm, 6.4mm max. thickness, 1.4g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 20.5 x 11.8mm, 3.6mm max. thickness, 0.5g.
EU 7	A	2 (10-20)	1 distal fragment light gray quartz bifacial thinning element, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 14.2mm max. width, 2.3mm max. thickness, 0.9g. 1 proximal fragment white quartz flake, single platform, diffuse lip, slight bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, 19.7mm max. width, 3.4mm max. thickness, 1.2 1 fragment white quartz flake, 16.4 x 8.3mm, 4.2mm max. thickness, 0.4g. 1 white quartz flake, crushed platform, strong bulb, irregular dorsal facet pattern, feather termination, 12.1mm

long, 7.9mm wide, 3.7mm thick, 0.3g.

Appendix C: Features and Artifacts by Test Unit, continued

Test #	*Layer*	*Level (cm bs)*	*Features and Artifacts*
EU 8	A	1 (0-10)	1 fragment white quartz flake, 24.7 x 18.5mm, 4.5mm max. thickness, 1.8g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 16.7 x 7.8mm, 3.2mm max. thickness, 0.2g.
EU 8	A	2 (10-20)	1 fragment white quartz flake, 24.6 x 15.6mm, 4.3mm max. thickness, 1.6g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 11.5 x 9.3mm, 3.0mm max. thickness, 0.3g. 1 fragment white quartz flake, 8.0 x 6.2mm, 1.7mm max. thickness, <0.05g. 1 fragment white quartz shatter, 28.7 x 17.4 x 15.7, 4.8g.
EU 8	A	3 (20-30)	1 white quartz core, spent, irregular flaking pattern, 50.0 x 35.8 x 37.1mm, 56.6g.

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.:117									**Site no.:**150						
UTM:	1	8	6	3	1	4	5	0	4	5	7	3	4	9	0
QUAD:															
NR: ☐ACT ☐ELIG. ☐NO															
SR: ☐ACT ☐ELIG. ☐NO															
DISTRICT ☐**YES** ☐**NO**															

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME
Blackmans Pond Brook

STATE SITE NO.

CAS NO.

2. TOWN/CITY
Redding

VILLAGE
Topstone

COUNTY
Fairfield

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
130 Topstone Road

4. OWNER(S)
Roger Lancaster

☐ **PUBLIC** ☒ **PRIVATE**

5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION
Supportive

6. USE *(Present)*

(Historic)

DESCRIPTION

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

8. DATING METHOD
C-14 ☐ Intuition ☐Other*(specify)*
Comparative Materials Squibnocket, Wading River, Brewerton projectile points

9. SITE TYPE
☐Quarry ☒Camp ☐Rockshelter ☐Shell Midden ☐Cemetery ☐Village ☐Other*(specify)*

10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES
2.5 acres, bound by low hill peaks to north and south, Blackmans Pond Brook to west

11. STRATIGRAPHY
☐Surface finds ☒Plowed ☐Not Stratified ☐Stratified ☐Major Disturbance ☐Other*(specify)*

ENVIRONMENT

12. SOIL

USDA SOIL SERIES
Hinckley

CONTOUR ELEVATION
590'

SLOPE %
☒ 0-5 ☒ 5-15 ☐ 15-25 ☐ over 25

TEXTURE
☒Sand ☐Clay ☐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
Blackmans Pond Brook

SIZE AND SPEED
small, slow

DISTANCE FROM SITE
10 m

SEASONAL AVAILABILITY
pernnial

14. VEGETATION

PRESENT
wooded

PAST
plowed / pastured

CONDITION

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

16. THREATS TO SITE
☐ None Known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☒ Developers ☐ Other *(specify)* ☐ 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

RESEARCH POTENTIAL			
	19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS		
	☒ SURFACE COLLECTED	*BY WHOM/AFFILIATION* Ernest A. Wiegand	*DATE* 2006
	☐ POT HUNTED	*BY WHOM/AFFILIATION*	*DATE*
	☒ TESTED	*BY WHOM/AFFILIATION* Ernest A. Wiegand	*DATE* 2006
	☒ EXCAVATION	*BY WHOM/AFFILIATION* ACS	*DATE* 2020
	20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS ACS lab		
	21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES 2006, Wiegand, Ernest A. and Dawn L. Brown. Phase 1 Archaeological Reconnaissnace Survey, 130 Topstone Road Subdivision, Redding, Connecticut. 2020, Walwer, Gregory F. and Dorothy N. Walwer. Phase II Intensive Archaeological Survey of the 130 Topstone Road Subdivision in the Town of Redding, Connecticut.		
	22. RECOVERED DATA *(Identify in DETAIL, including features, burials, faunal material, etc.)* Mostly quartz debitage; chert and quartzite and quartz lithic knife fragments; chert utilized flake; Squibnocket triangle, Wading River, Brewerton eared-notched projectile points.		
SIGNIFICANCE	**23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE** Site has been disrupted by historic plowzone - no feature contexts evident, artifacts limited to lithic debitage and percussed lithic tools such as projectile points and knives. Site was intermittently occupied, sub-seasonal camp site focussed on processing materials (likely deer hide), hunting, and quarrying quartz for lithic reduction into tools. Site location helps to refine regional settlement models.		
PHOTOGRAPH	**PHOTOGRAPHER**	**Place 35 mm contact print here**	
	DATE		
	VIEW		
	NEGATIVE ON FILE		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
REPORTED BY	**NAME** Gregory F. Walwer, Ph.D	**ADDRESS** 118 Whitfield Street, Guilford, CT 06437	
	ORGANIZATION ACS - Archaeological Consulting Services	**DATE** April 13, 2020	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

Appendix D: USGS 7.5' Topographic Map, Bethel Quadrangle

From USGS 1984.