

APPENDIX N – CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION

- N-1 Agency Correspondence
- N-2 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Report

APPENDIX N-1 – AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE



August 5, 2016

Catherine Labadia
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Staff Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Economic & Community Development
1 Constitution Plaza, 2nd Floor
Hartford, CT 06103

Subject: Transmittal of Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Report for the Killingly Energy Center

Dear Ms. Labadia:

Attached please find an electronic version of the Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility Report for the Killingly Energy Center (KEC). Hard copies of these reports can be provided, should you wish.

As we have discussed, KEC is an approximately 550 megawatt combined cycle electric generating facility and associated utility switchyard proposed on 73 acres off of Lake Road in the Town of Killingly, Connecticut (KEC Site). KEC will require approval by the Connecticut Siting Council; this application is anticipated to be filed soon. The NRHP Eligibility Report will be appended to the application. The Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey will not be included, pending your review of whether information in that report should be redacted prior to public circulation. Other state permits (e.g., stormwater review, approval for connection to the local sewer system) will also be required. It is anticipated that approval under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's General Permit program will be required for a small amount of wetland fill associated with the utility switchyard.

A copy of the Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey has also been provided to the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation and the Mohegan Tribe, Connecticut's federally recognized tribes.

No prehistoric chipped stone or ceramic artifacts were discovered as a result of the Phase I survey. Although historic and recent artifacts were identified, no further investigations beyond those included in this survey are recommended. The NRHP Eligibility Report concludes that no structures on the KEC Site are considered eligible. We look forward to your review of these documents.

Please do not hesitate to contact me (978-203-5352; lynn.gresock@tetrattech.com), if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Tetra Tech, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Lynn Gresock'.

Lynn Gresock
Environmental Consultant

Tetra Tech, Inc.

2 Lan Drive, Suite 210, Westford, MA 01886
Tel 978.203.5352 Fax 978.692.4592 www.tetrattech.com



August 5, 2016

Ms. Marissa Turnbull, THPO
Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
55 Trolley Line Boulevard
PO Box 3202
Mashantucket, CT 06338-3202

Subject: Transmittal of Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the Killingly Energy Center

Dear Ms. Turnbull:

Attached please find an electronic version of the Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the Killingly Energy Center (KEC). Hard copies of this report can be provided, should you wish.

KEC is an approximately 550 megawatt combined cycle electric generating facility and associated utility switchyard proposed on 73 acres off of Lake Road in the Town of Killingly, Connecticut. KEC will require approval by the Connecticut Siting Council; this application is anticipated to be filed soon. The Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey will not be appended to that application pending review by the State Historic Preservation Office and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices to determine whether information in that report should be redacted prior to public circulation. Other state permits (e.g., stormwater review, approval for connection to the local sewer system) will also be required. It is anticipated that approval under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's General Permit program will be required for a small amount of wetland fill associated with the utility switchyard.

No prehistoric chipped stone or ceramic artifacts were discovered as a result of this Phase I survey. Although historic and recent artifacts were identified, no further investigations beyond those included in this survey are recommended. We look forward to your review of this document.

Please do not hesitate to contact me (978-203-5352; lynn.gresock@tetrattech.com), if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Tetra Tech, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Lynn Gresock'.

Lynn Gresock
Environmental Consultant



August 5, 2016

Mr. James Quinn, THPO
Mohegan Tribe
13 Crow Hill Road
Uncasville, CT 06382

Subject: Transmittal of Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the Killingly Energy Center

Dear Mr. Quinn:

Attached please find an electronic version of the Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the Killingly Energy Center (KEC). Hard copies of this report can be provided, should you wish.

KEC is an approximately 550 megawatt combined cycle electric generating facility and associated utility switchyard proposed on 73 acres off of Lake Road in the Town of Killingly, Connecticut. KEC will require approval by the Connecticut Siting Council; this application is anticipated to be filed soon. The Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey will not be appended to that application pending review by the State Historic Preservation Office and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices to determine whether information in that report should be redacted prior to public circulation. Other state permits (e.g., stormwater review, approval for connection to the local sewer system) will also be required. It is anticipated that approval under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's General Permit program will be required for a small amount of wetland fill associated with the utility switchyard.

No prehistoric chipped stone or ceramic artifacts were discovered as a result of this Phase I survey. Although historic and recent artifacts were identified, no further investigations beyond those included in this survey are recommended. We look forward to your review of this document.

Please do not hesitate to contact me (978-203-5352; lynn.gresock@tetrattech.com), if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Tetra Tech, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Lynn Gresock'.

Lynn Gresock
Environmental Consultant

**APPENDIX N-2 – NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ELIGIBILITY REPORT**

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Report

Killingly Energy Center

Town of Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut

August 2016

Prepared for:

NTE Connecticut, LLC

24 Cathedral Place, Suite 300
Saint Augustine, FL 32084

Prepared by:

Tetra Tech, Inc.

1000 The American Road
Morris Plains, NJ 07950



TETRA TECH



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NTE Connecticut, LLC (NTE) is proposing construction of the Killingly Energy Center (KEC), a 550-megawatt electric generating facility on approximately 73 acres (the Project Study Area) located at 180 and 189 Lake Road in the Town of Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut (the Property). The proposed electric generating facility will be located at 189 Lake Road (north of Lake Road), on an approximately 63-acre parcel referred to as the Generating Facility Site. An associated proposed switchyard that will allow for interconnection to the existing 345-kilovolt electric transmission line (located along KEC's eastern boundary) will be located at 180 Lake Road, an approximately 10-acre site south of Lake Road referred to as the Switchyard Site.

Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) was retained by NTE to assess KEC's potential effect on historic landscapes and aboveground resources in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA), and to support review by the Connecticut Siting Council, in consultation with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and interested federally recognized Native American tribes.

Tetra Tech conducted historical background research and investigated and documented the aboveground resources on the Property. Tetra Tech's architectural historian, whose qualifications meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for that discipline, visited the Property on June 30, 2016 to assess the intact buildings and structures for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The architectural historian examined aboveground resources, photographically documented them using a digital single-lens reflex camera outfitted with a Hotshoe Geotagger (to record the location and direction of all photographs), and recorded notes about the integrity and significance of these resources. In addition, background research was undertaken to provide sufficient context for assessing these resources.

The Property, which now contains the owner's residence, also known as the Sorrow house and outbuildings, is a historic farmstead. It retains a historic farmhouse, a non-historic barn built on and within an older barn foundation, three sheds, and a series of stone walls. A family cemetery, several building foundations, and ruinous buildings are also located on the Property; these were addressed in the report written by Tetra Tech's archaeologists (Tetra Tech 2016). This report addresses only the relatively intact buildings and structures remaining on the property – the Sorrow House, the barn, three sheds, and the stone walls.

The Property was assessed for NRHP eligibility based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and seven aspects of integrity. Based on these standards, Tetra Tech has concluded that the Property as a whole and the buildings and structures individually are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms/Abbreviation	Definition
HRI	Historic Resource Inventory
KEC	the Killingly Energy Center, a 550-megawatt electric generating facility
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTE	NTE Connecticut, LLC
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
Tetra Tech	Tetra Tech, Inc.
the Lippett Farm Site	a historic period archaeological site cemetery, fieldstone barn foundations, barnyard stone walls, partial foundations of the Lippitt house, and associated artifacts
the Project Study Area	an approximately 73-acre property located at 180 and 189 Lake Road in Killingly, Connecticut
the Property	an approximately 73-acre property located at 180 and 189 Lake Road in Killingly, Connecticut
USGS	United State Geological Survey

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

NTE Connecticut, LLC. (NTE) is proposing construction of the Killingly Energy Center (KEC), a 550-megawatt electric generating facility on approximately 73 acres (the Project Study Area) located at 180 and 189 Lake Road in the Town of Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut (Figure 1). The proposed electric generating facility will be located at 189 Lake Road (north of Lake Road), on an approximately 63-acre parcel referred to as the Generating Facility Site. An associated proposed switchyard that will allow for interconnection to the existing 345-kilovolt electric transmission line (located along KEC's eastern boundary) will be located at 180 Lake Road, an approximately 10-acre site south of Lake Road referred to as the Switchyard Site.

Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) has completed studies to assess KEC's potential effects on historic buildings and structures in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA), and to support review by the Connecticut Siting Council, in consultation with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and interested federally recognized Native American tribes.

Tetra Tech conducted historical background research and completed an assessment of the historic buildings and structures. English settlement began during the early 1700s. Documents suggest that the Lippitt farm and cemetery was occupied after 1800 at 180 Lake Road. The standing dwelling at 189 Lake Road was probably built between 1869 and 1893, and is an example of Italianate architecture.

The resources located at 180 and 189 Lake Road have historically been part of one farmstead and will be treated as a single property in this report. Five intact buildings including the Sorrow house, the barn, and three sheds along with a group of stone walls were assessed based on the criteria outlined in the NHPA. Other resources, retaining less integrity, were not assessed.

2.0 METHODS

Tetra Tech conducted an evaluation of the property for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, including a field visit in June 2016. The Property was inspected on foot, and significant features were photographed using a digital single-lens-reflex camera outfitted with a Hotshoe Geotagger to record locational data about the photographs. This review also included desktop research and a brief interview with the current resident, Geoffrey Sorrow.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT¹

Sustained European contacts with Native peoples in the area began in 1614 when Dutch traders mapped the coast of Long Island Sound and traded European goods for furs along the Connecticut River (Cici 1990). European trade and introduced diseases caused increasing conflicts among Algonquin-speaking groups. The area of Killingly was the southern frontier of the Nipmuc Tribe, whose territory extended farther north into Massachusetts (Griswold 1930). The Mohican Tribe controlled territories west of the Quinebaug River. The Pequot were to the south near the confluence of the Quinebaug River with the Thames River. The Narragansett Tribe resided to the east of Killingly in Rhode Island.

The earliest English settlements in Killingly occurred north of Alexander Lake (Mashipaug Lake), including areas now in the Town of Putnam (Larned 1874 1:161-162). In 1695, 1,700 acres east of the Quinebaug River were granted to James Fitch, Reverend Thomas Buckingham, and others, possibly including portions of the Project Study Area. In 1703, Reverend Buckingham sold his portion to Captain John Sabin, who built a farm for his daughter and son-in-law Joseph Leavens. Leavens's brothers James and Peter also bought land in the area. The Sabin farm, north and south of Lake Road, probably remained in the family through the eighteenth century, and may have included the Project Study Area.

In 1703, Lieutenant Peter Aspinwall purchased a 200-acre grant from surveyor Caleb Stanley, bounded southeast on Alexander Lake and extending westward to the Buckingham tract, possibly also including portions of the Project Study Area. In 1704, Aspinwall sold Stanley's tract to John Allen of Marlborough, Massachusetts, who built "a tenement of housing and other accommodations." The Allen farm at 92 Lake Road, south of the Project Study Area, may have remained in the family until 1798, when it was sold to John Day (Larned 1874 1:263; Killingly Land Records 14:349). John Day became a leading industrialist during the early nineteenth century.

By 1708, about 30 families resided east of the Quinebaug River. That year, the Connecticut General Court established the Town of Killingly. In 1709, the town first sought improvements to highways connecting to: Providence, Rhode Island; Boston, Massachusetts; and Norwich, Connecticut. These highways included earlier versions of State Routes 12 and 6 (Larned 1874 1:165). In 1710, the town hired Reverend John Fisk of Braintree, Massachusetts as its first minister. The first meeting house was south of the modern Killingly-Putnam line, east of State Route 21. Lake Road, circling the western shore of Alexander Lake, was probably among the earliest highways in Killingly, directing people and goods from the Quinebaug River and local farms to the Killingly meeting house and more distant markets.

In 1721, Nell Ellick Saunders (later called Alexander), a Scottish trader, purchased 3,500 acres east of what became known as Alexander Lake. Nell Alexander I died in 1738, but seven generations of his family continued purchasing land around the lake, including land at 180 Lake Road in the Project Study Area (Aleman no date; Killingly Land Records 45:413). By 1771, grandson Nell Alexander III was producing bricks along the east side of the lake, enhancing the family's fortunes (Coolidge 2005).

In 1799, a new road and bridge were laid out from Captain John Day's farm "through lands of Carpenter, Alexander, Kelly, Leavens, Howe, Whipple, and Warren" (Larned 1874 2:249). The bridge and road were improved following creation of the Connecticut and Rhode Island Turnpike, chartered in 1802, now State Route 101 (Wood 1919).

Improved transportation led to new commercial undertakings, primarily in textile manufacturing. The Stone Chapel Manufacturing Company was built around 1810 along the Five Mile River at Attawaugan, partly owned by the Alexander family. About that same time period, the Daniels Factory was built on the lower

¹ This section of the report is taken, with minor modifications, from *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Killingly Energy Center, Town of Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut* (Tetra Tech 2016).

Five Mile River, now Danielson (Larned 1874 2:403, 431; Dowd and Ward 1989:15). The Daniels Village mill and surrounding buildings were destroyed by fire in the 1860s, but the ruins and archaeological remains have been listed on the NRHP. In the 1830s, wealthy landowner John Day constructed a dam and canal from Alexander Lake, and storage ponds along the Five Mile River to drive a woolen mill, cotton mill, sawmill, and blacksmith shop. The village of Dayville developed around the factory and along the Connecticut and Rhode Island Turnpike. The Dayville Historic District is approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Project Study Area (Clouette and Johnson 1988). Day's mills and other local industries were aided during the 1830s by the construction of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad (Clouette and Johnson 1988). The Dayville station became a central shipping point for the importation of cotton for mills in surrounding villages, and the export of local manufactured goods. The Alexander brick factory also expanded, with a railroad siding along the main line north of Dayville (Coolidge 2005). Most of Killingly's numerous mills and factories were forced to close or retool during the Great Depression; many were destroyed by fires, floods, or abandonment.

Among the new Killingly residents was Moses Lippitt from Cranston, Rhode Island, a member of one of that state's early textile manufacturing families (Arnold 1890:113). In 1801, Moses Lippitt bought 127 acres from Caleb and Chloe Sheldon of Killingly, probably comprising much of the Project Study Area property, including all lands Sheldon had formerly purchased from John Day, Prudence Alexander, Phillip Richmond, Susannah Seaver, and Simon Cotton (Killingly Land Records 16:72; Weaver 2016, personal communication). Moses Lippitt probably built a new house at 180 Lake Road, and soon established the family burying ground. His wife Anstis (Holden) Lippitt and daughter Phebe died in 1804, and daughter Betsey died in 1808 (Combs 2000). Moses died in 1844, and probably was also buried in the family cemetery. In 1847, son Nathaniel Lippitt sold the property to Luther D. Alexander, mentioning "the family burying ground south of the house which same is to and remain unmolested either by cultivation or otherwise by said Lippitts erecting and maintaining a suitable and proper enclosure around the same (Killingly Land Records 35:30)."

The 1856 Woodford map (Figure 2) provides the earliest detailed view of the Project Study Area, and dwellings along Lake Road. Charles Gleason owned the eighteenth-century Allen-Day farm at 92 Lake Road. A dwelling owned by L. (Luther) Alexander, probably a tenant house on the former Lippitt farm, was shown at 180 Lake Road within the Project Study Area, now no longer standing. Luther Alexander resided in a mansion in Dayville that was destroyed by fire in 1939 (Coolidge 2009). No structure was shown on the map at the 189 Lake Road location. A dwelling owned by P. Sabin probably was located at 220 Lake Road, now demolished, under the Connecticut Light and Power transmission line. A dwelling owned by A. J. Sabin was located at 293 Lake Road; it is now demolished.

The 1869 Gray map (Figure 3) provides additional details of the Project Study Area and vicinity. The Charles Gleason dwelling was shown at 92 Lake Road. A dwelling owned by Luther Alexander was shown either at 180 or 220 Lake Road, and is now demolished. The Gray map did not show a structure at the 189 Lake Road location. The former Sabin farm contained a tenant house, possibly at 251 Lake Road, and the dwelling of Samuel G. Appleton at 293 Lake Road, which is now demolished.

The 1893 United States Geological Survey (USGS) Putnam quadrangle first showed a structure at the 189 Lake Road location within the Project Study Area (Figure 4). (Interestingly, the 1889 USGS Putnam quadrangle map showed no buildings along Lake Road, although dwellings are shown in other parts of the map.) Earlier dwellings at 180 and 220 Lake Road were not shown, probably indicating demolition or abandonment of the structures. Based on evidence from historic maps, the extant dwelling at 189 Lake Road was probably built between 1869 and 1893.

This date is somewhat different from the 1908 construction date listed by the Killingly Assessor, or the 1865 date reported on the Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) form submitted to the SHPO (McCahon 1990: HRI structure 143). The HRI form for the dwelling at 189 Lake Road also provided information about architectural style and the succession of owners, based on land titles in the Killingly Land Records:

Stylistically similar to the house built in 1866 at 56 Attawaugan Crossing Road, this Italianate dwelling is built on property historically known as the Sabin Farm, and if the house is from this same period as the Perry House, it was constructed for Dwight Sabin. He sold it and 55 acres to Samuel G. Appleton in 1868 (45:409). An earlier house that stood on the farm is shown as the dwelling of J. Sabin on the 1856 atlas map. The property passed to the Chase family, and in 1900 Crowell Chase sold it to Thomas Dunn, father of John Dunn (60:259). After Thomas Dunn's death about 1921, the house passed to his widow, Eliza, and then to son John. Mr. Dunn raised wards of the state. The house is one of the few examples of the Italianate mode in the rural portions of town. It succeeded the Greek Revival mode in popularity, but it was never that common in Killingly which hung onto the Greek Revival style well after it passes from fashion nationally (McCahon 1990: HRI structure 143).

During 1934, the Fairchild Aerial Survey was conducted across Connecticut. These aerial photographs have been posted online in the Connecticut State Library digital collections (CSL 1934). The section for the Project Study Area shows the location of the Lippitt cemetery and two possible agricultural outbuildings at 180 Lake Road (Figure 5). The dwelling at 189 Lake Road, stone walls, and agricultural landscape features were also visible (CSL 1934: photograph 1125).

During the early 1890s, the Alexander family began developing Alexander Lake as a resort destination, including Wildwood Park to the east of the Project Study Area. Trolley service by Peoples Tramway opened in 1900, with a stop at Alexander Lake. The Connecticut Electric Railway was established in 1902, linking with other lines to bring visitors from as far as Providence, Rhode Island and Norwich, Connecticut (Weaver, et al. 1976:152). The *Cultural Resource Plan, Killingly, Connecticut* identified instances of shore communities around Alexander Lake, less than 0.5 mile from the Project Study Area. These shore communities include areas containing significant cultural resources (Andrews and Will 1993:67). However, Lake Road and the Project Study Area properties were not identified as areas of historical or scenic priorities by the plan. (Andrews and Will 1993; Killingly Planning and Zoning Commission, 2010).

Recent residential and manufacturing/commercial development in the vicinity of the Project Study Area can be summarized from information provided by the Killingly Assessor (2016). The Killingly Assessor database presents Assessor's dates of construction for 40 buildings on 48 lots (totaling 671.8 acres) with addresses along Lake Road. Only two buildings predate 1900, residences located at 92 and 251 Lake Road. Between 1900 and 1949, four buildings were built, including residences located at 86, 110, 189, and 293 Lake Road. Substantial development occurred between 1950 and 1999, with construction of 17 residences, three outbuildings, and eight manufacturing/commercial buildings. From 2000 to 2016, four residences, one outbuilding, and one office building were constructed on Lake Road. In addition, eight lots remain as undeveloped land, totaling 133.1 acres. These include 30 acres of designated permanent open space owned by the Windham Land Trust along the Quinebaug River near 161 Lake Road and adjacent to the Project Study Area at 189 Lake Road (Killingly Assessor 2016).

4.0 ABOVEGROUND FEATURES

The Project Study Area is made up of two land units known as 180 and 189 Lake Road. Because these lots have traditionally been part of one farmstead, they are treated as a single property in this report. The Property includes a number of aboveground features (Figure 6). At 180 Lake Road, historic landscape features include the Lippitt family cemetery, an old structure foundation, a barn, demolished chicken coop, stone walls, and trash piles. At 189 Lake Road, landscape features include the extant Sorrow House, three sheds, a collapsing summer house, stone walls, dirt farm roads, numerous trash piles, and areas of rock quarrying disturbances. This report only addresses those aboveground, relatively intact resources including the Sorrow House, the barn, and three sheds along with a group of stone walls. The cemetery, foundations, and other features are addressed in the Phase I archaeology report for KEC (Tetra Tech 2016).

4.1 SORROW HOUSE

The Sorrow House is a two-story, two-bay, Italianate-style house with a fieldstone foundation, wooden clapboards, and an asphalt-covered pyramidal roof (Photographs 1-5). It faces south, toward Lake Road. The building has an irregular footprint, with a roughly cubic main block, one-story, full-width front porch with hipped roof; a one-story, hip-roofed entry at the rear of the east wall; and two extensions off of the rear (north). A one-story, hip-roofed section is located at the eastern end of the north wall. Double doors suggest that it is either an attached shed or cellar entrance. To the west of this section is a more complex extension: closest to the main block is a two story section with a hipped roof; abutting its north wall is a one-story section with a pitched roof. The ridge of the roof runs north-south. The building has a centrally located brick chimney. The windows are predominantly 2/1 sliding sash. The 1990 HRI form refers to “turned posts” and “lacey corner brackets” on the front porch. The porch was obscured by translucent plastic sheeting; no evidence of the turned post or corner brackets could be seen through the plastic. The cladding has some areas of visible rot; it is in fair condition (Photographs 6-7).

4.2 BARN

The barn on the Property is a relatively recent building constructed on, and within, a pre-existing foundation. According to the current resident, Geoffrey Sorrow, an earlier barn existed on the site. It had been converted to a large chicken house by the 1950s and was demolished after falling into disrepair by the early 1970s. A new building was constructed on the foundation ca. 1975.

The current building is a large open shed. It has a pitched roof, whose ridge runs roughly east-west, with the northern eaves sitting on the foundation wall for the earlier barn (Photographs 8-9). The gable ends rise from the foundation walls, while the south side is open below the roof (Photographs 10-11). A modern, nailed-frame (i.e., one which relies on nails rather than traditional joinery techniques) supports the roof and interior partitions. The rear portion of the space is divided into four stalls; the upper level at the eastern end has been enclosed to create a small roof reached by an open stair in the barn area. Small window openings have been created in the foundation wall at the rear; no glazing remains in place. The building is clad in vertical board siding with asphalt shingles on the failing roof. A concrete pad that appears to have been the foundation for a silo is located at the eastern end of the building.

While the current building is not historic, its foundation is more than 50 years old. Based on the fact that the dry-laid wall was constructed to raise the main body of the earlier barn, creating a “bank barn,” it seems likely that this barn was constructed no earlier than the 1820s, the period when this style of barn first became popular in New England (Visser 1997). It is thought that the Lippett house, which is now represented on the property by the remains of a foundation, was likely constructed not long after Moses Lippett purchased the property in 1801 (Tetra Tech 2016). As the barn was likely not constructed until at least two decades later, it was likely not the first barn associated with the Lippett house.

4.3 SHEDS

Three utilitarian sheds, called “the pump house,” “shed,” and “well shed,” on Figure 6, sit on the property. One is located just to the northeast of the Sorrow House, while the other two are to the northwest of the house. All three are small, gable roofed buildings. The pump house is semi-subterranean with a rolled-asphalt roof, while the other two buildings have asphalt shingle roofs. The shed near the pump house is clad in wooden clapboard and asphalt shingles; the well shed also has an asphalt shingle roof and clapboards. The pump house and nearby shed are in ruinous condition (Photograph 12); the well shed is in fair-to-good condition.

4.4 STONE WALLS

Stone walls are located throughout the property. They are generally dry-laid fieldstones, often with large cap stones. The walls are generally in good condition (Photographs 13-14).

5.0 CRITERIA AND ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY

5.1 CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a building, structure, site, district or object must meet at least one of the following National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Park Service [NPS] 1997):

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, resources must retain integrity to convey their significance. There are seven aspects of integrity defined by the NPS (1997): location; setting; design; materials; workmanship; feeling; and association.

As a farmstead, the Project Study Area is made up of a collection of elements, including the house, the barn, the sheds, and the walls. All of these, with the exception of the barn, are 50 years old or older. Therefore, both the property as a whole and the individual historic elements (the house, sheds, and walls) are old enough to be considered for listing in the NRHP. The barn, because it is less than 50 years old and does not meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G (which allows for the listing of buildings of exceptional merit even if they are less than 50 years old) was not individually assessed. The Property and its elements were evaluated as follows:

Criterion A: None of the buildings or structures on the property, either individually or as a group, are associated with significant historical events. The property and its elements individually are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Criterion B: None of the buildings or structures on the property, either individually or as a group, are closely associated with figures significant in American History. The property and its elements individually are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Criterion C: The property does not contain an illustrative example or examples of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, does not represent the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic values. The property and its elements individually are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Criterion D: This criterion was addressed in *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Killingly Energy Center, Town of Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut* (Tetra Tech 2016). Criterion D generally relates to archaeological sites.

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY

Location: The Property and its individual elements are all sited in their original locations. The Property and its elements all retain integrity of location.

Setting: The Property and its individual elements are now located in a wooded area. Aerial photographs show that from 1934 to as recently as 1991 the property was in a more open, rural setting. Over the last 30 years, many open fields have been allowed to revert to woodlands, changing the immediate surroundings of the property. In addition, several industrial properties have been added to Lake Road in

the vicinity of the property, further changing its locale. The area no longer has the rural feeling that once characterized the surroundings of the property. The Property and its elements no longer retain their integrity of setting.

Design: The Property as a whole was designed as a farmstead. As it has lost several key components of this design, including the important historic barn, the property as a whole no longer retains its integrity of design. The house, sheds, and walls all retain their original size, general shape, and specific design features such as the deeply overhanging roof on the Italianate-style house or the dry-laying technique of the walls. These three elements individually retain their integrity of design.

Materials: The Property as a whole remains, with the exception of the rebuilt barn, composed of elements that retain their original materials. Individually, the house, sheds, and walls all retain their original materials. The property and its elements retain their integrity of materials.

Workmanship: The Property and its individual elements are simply adorned. Nevertheless, the Property as a whole and the individual elements do demonstrate elements of vernacular workmanship, such as the simple trim on the house or the dry laid walls with large cap stones. The Property as a whole and its individual elements retain their integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: Farmsteads achieve their feeling by creating a sense of the work that once took place there. The combination of a farmhouse, barn, and ancillary outbuildings, all set among stone walls and open fields, present a clear sense of how and why a farmstead was created. They demonstrate the historic character of the property. At the Sorrow Farmstead, the loss of significant elements such as the historic barn and much of the open space means that the property no longer presents a clear representation of its historic use and character. The Property as a whole no longer retains its integrity of feeling. Similarly, when viewed in isolation (i.e., without the context of the whole farmstead) none of the individual elements retains integrity of feeling.

Association: As there is no direct link between the property and a significant historic event, and because the resources on the property no longer visually relate to their past, there is no integrity of association.

To summarize, although the property and its individual elements retain some integrity, they are not eligible for NRHP listing, either as a group or individually, under any criteria.

5.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

In our professional opinion, the Property is not eligible for NRHP listing. KEC will, therefore, not adversely affect cultural resources that qualify as significant historic properties.

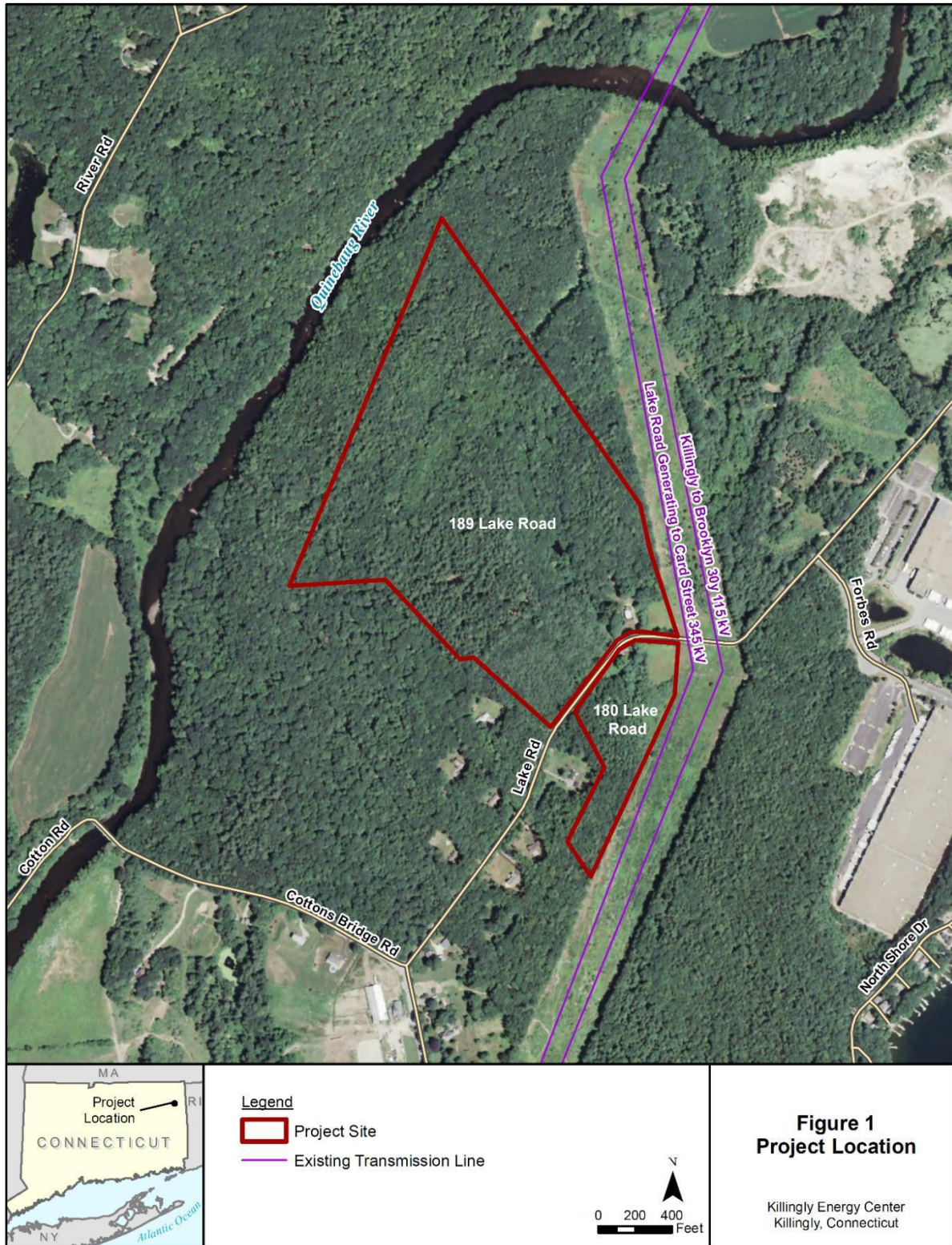
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FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Location



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Figure 2. 1856 Woodford Map

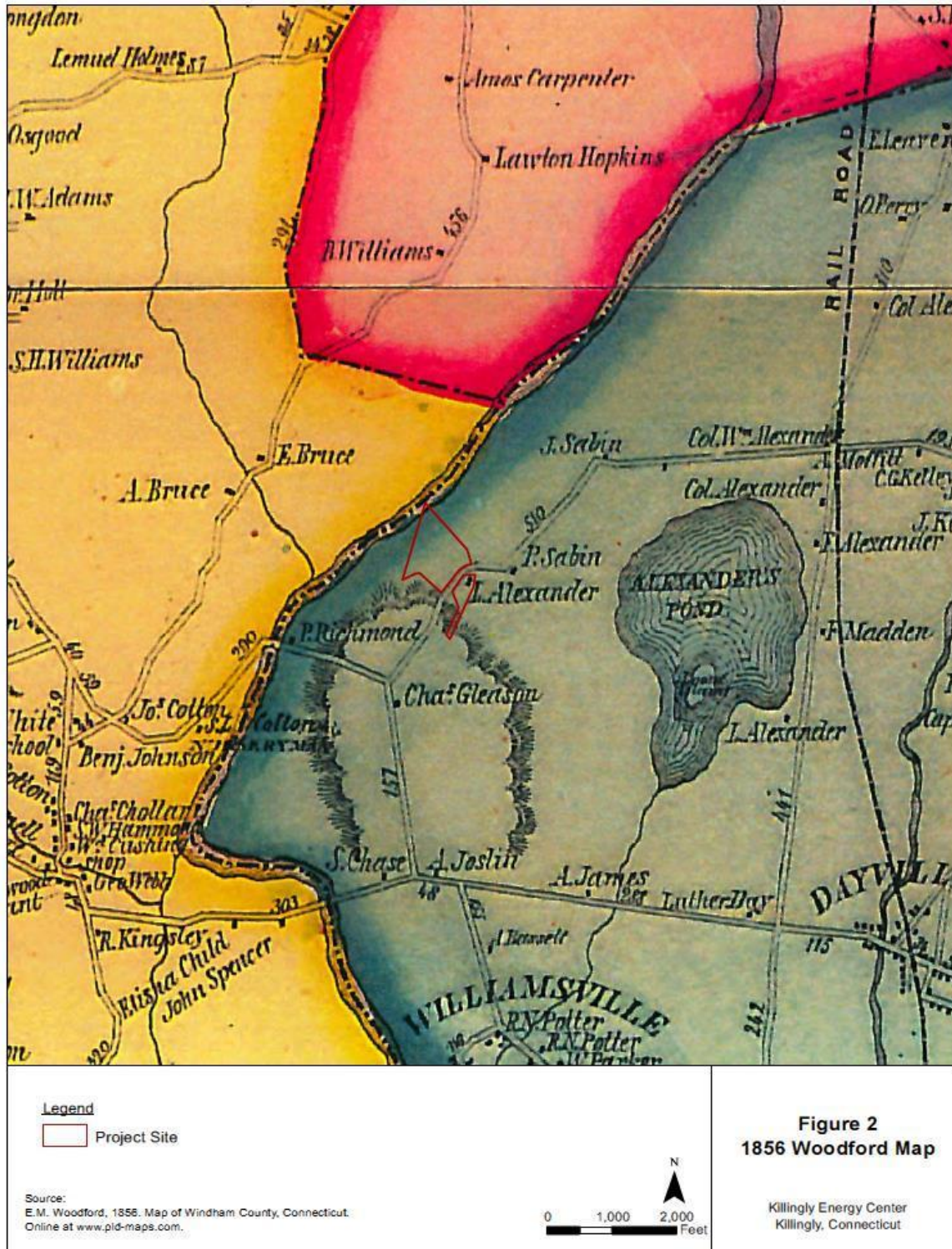
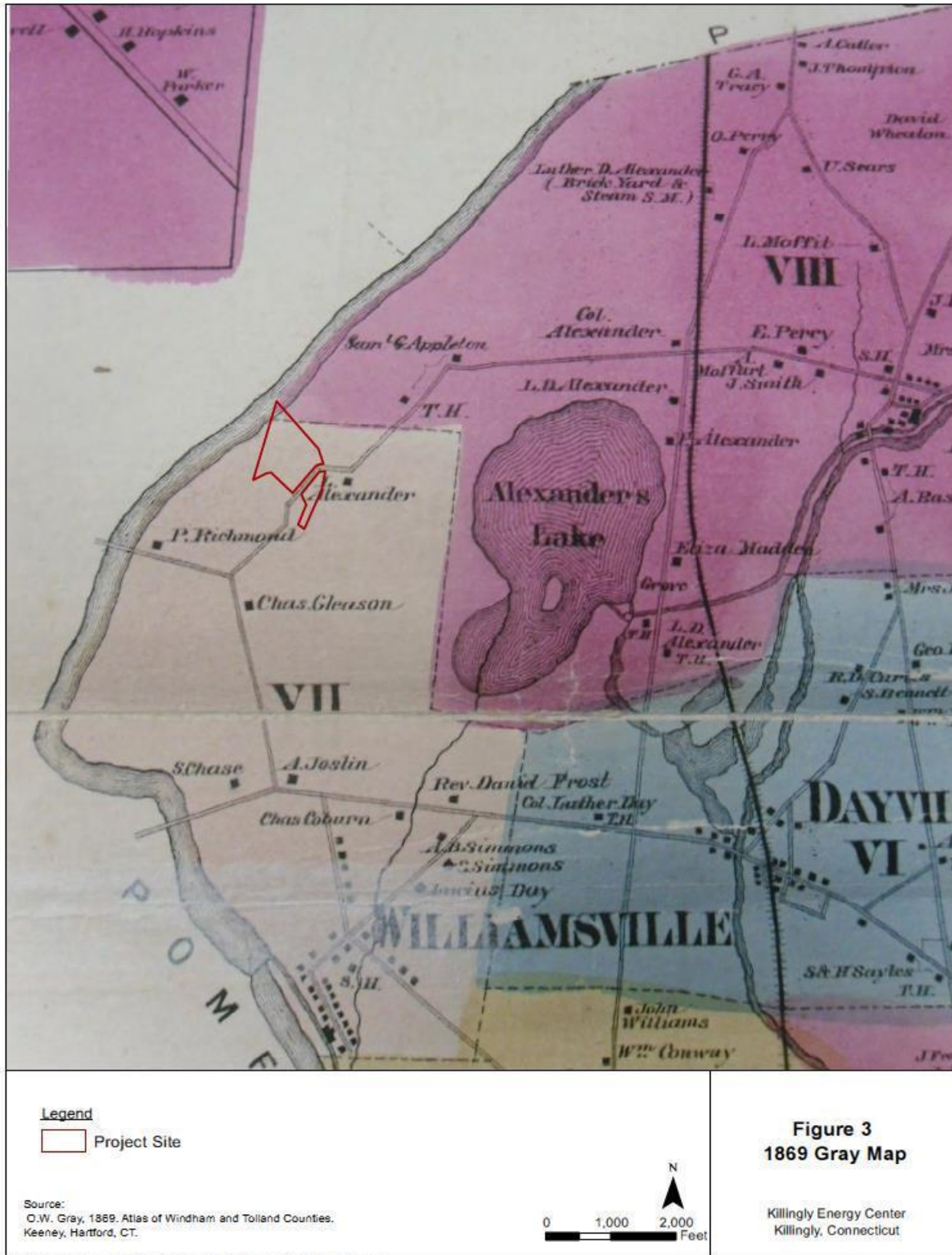
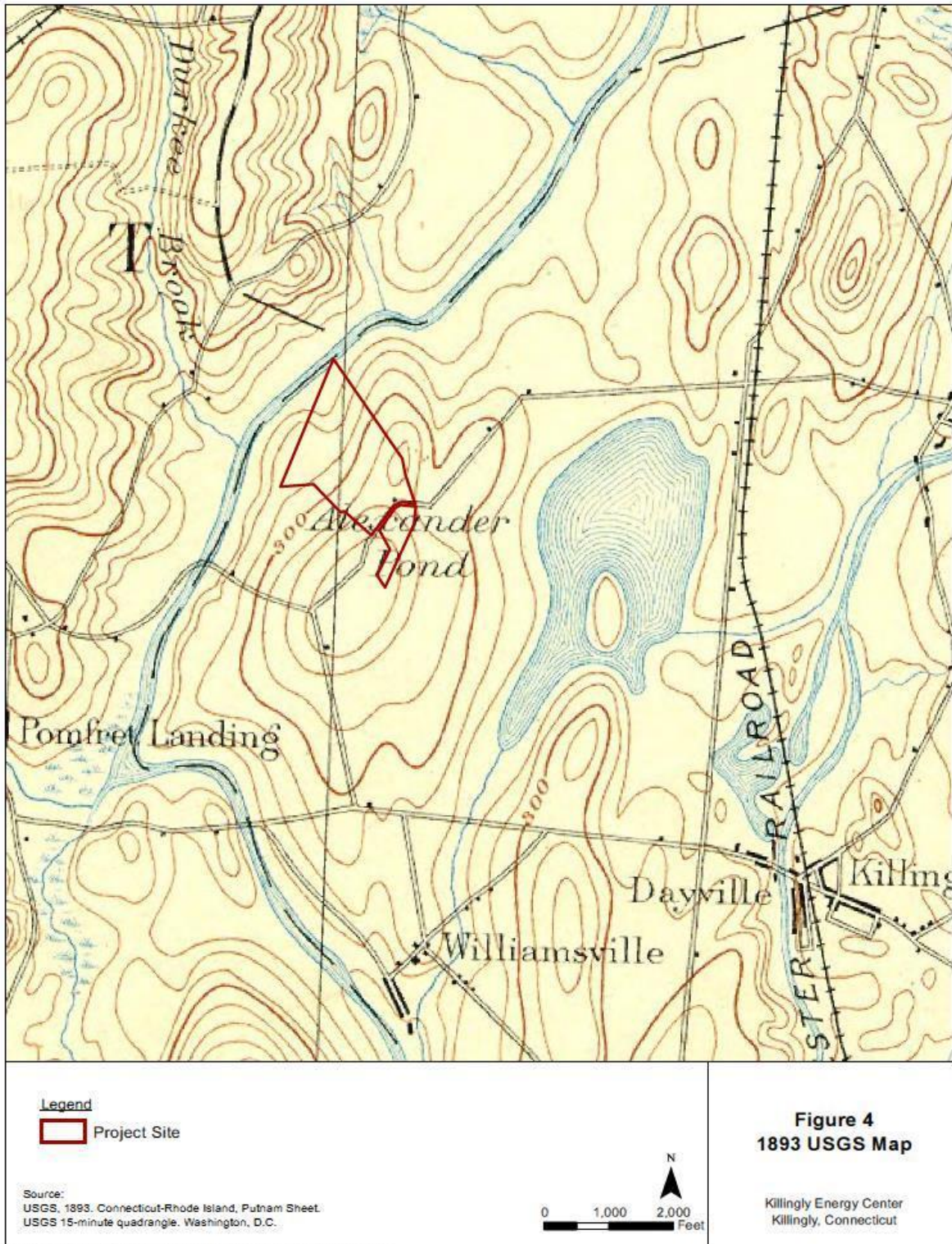


Figure 3. 1869 Gray Map



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Figure 4. 1893 USGS Map



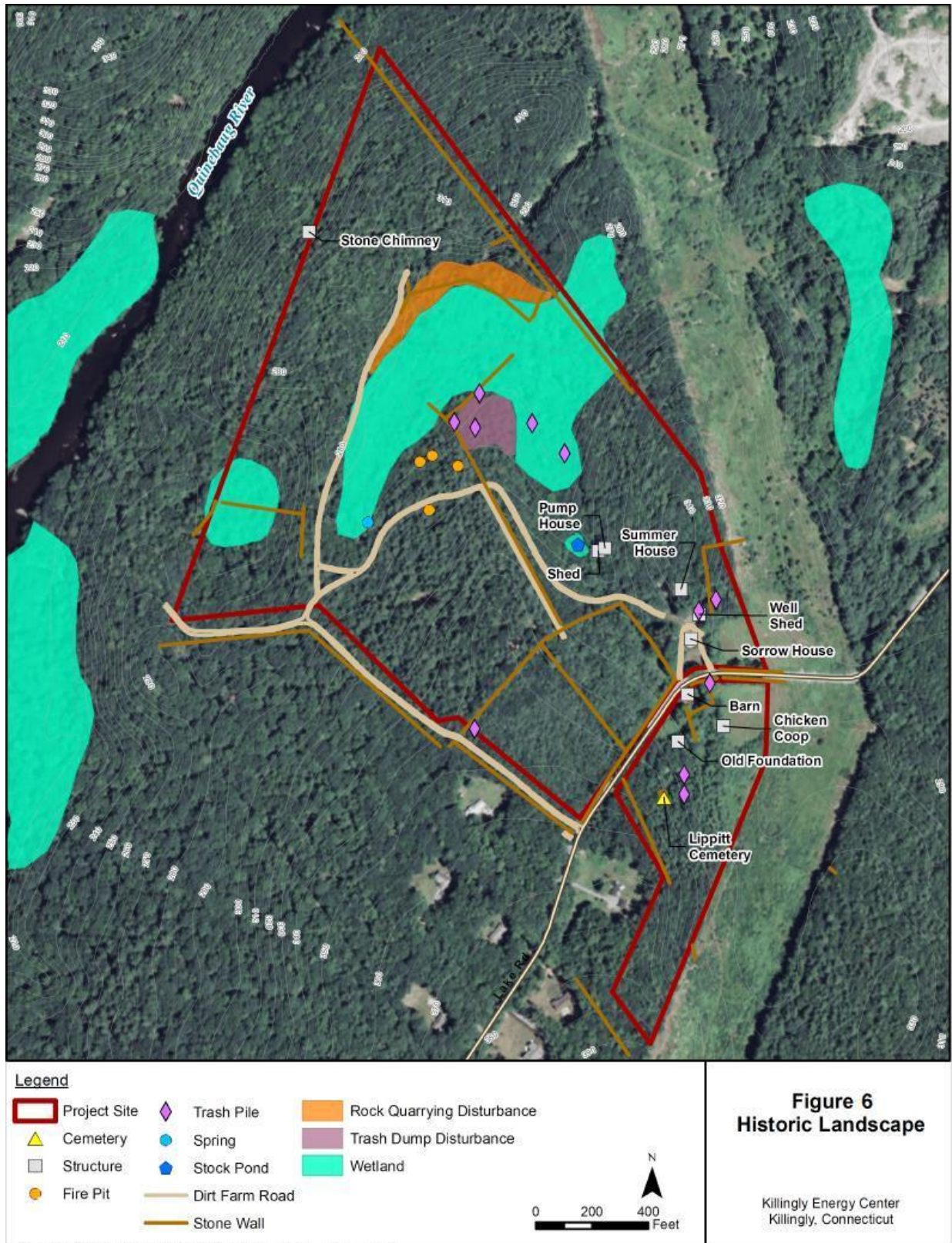
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Figure 5. 1934 Aerial Photograph



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Figure 6. Historic Landscape



PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1. Looking northwest at the Sorrow House (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 2. Looking north at the Sorrow House (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 3. Looking southwest at the Sorrow House (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 4. Looking northeast at the Sorrow House (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 5. Looking northwest at the Sorrow House (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 6. Detail of the cornice at the southwest corner of Sorrow House (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 7. Detail of the front porch at the Sorrow House (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 8. Looking southwest across Lake Road toward the barn (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 9. Looking southwest across Lake Road toward the barn (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 10. Looking north at the western end of the barn (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 11. Looking north at the western end of the barn (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 12. Looking northwest at the pump house (left) and shed (Stuart Reeve, Tetra Tech, March 16, 2016).



Photograph 13. Looking south at the stone wall to the east of the barn (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).



Photograph 14. Looking west at the eastern end of the stone wall east of the barn (James Sexton, Tetra Tech, June 30, 2016).