



April 2, 2021

Ms. James Quinn, THPO  
Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut Indians  
13 Crow Hill Road  
Uncasville, CT 06382

**RE: Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Goshen PV Solar Facility at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road in Goshen, Connecticut**

Mr. Quinn:

Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) was recently contracted by SLR Consulting to complete the above-referenced Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Survey in Goshen, Connecticut. The project included background research regarding previously identified archaeological sites and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties in the area, historical map and aerial image analysis, and pedestrian survey of a 13 acre parcel of land that will developed into a solar facility, including photovoltaic panels, access roads and related infrastructure. It was determined that the proposed facility area retains archaeological sensitivity, and Heritage has recommended Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the area. The objectives of that study will be: (1) gather and present data regarding previously identified archaeological resources in the project region for comparative purposes; (2) identify all archaeological resources situated within proposed facility area; (3) assess any identified archaeological deposits applying the NRHP criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and (4) make recommendations as to whether additional cultural resources investigations are warranted.

Please let me know if you have any questions concerning the attached Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Survey report. Feel free to contact me at (860) 299-6328 or via email at [dgeorge@heritage-consultants.com](mailto:dgeorge@heritage-consultants.com). We are at your service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David R. George".

David R. George, M.A., R.P.A.  
Heritage Consultants, LLC



April 2, 2021

Ms. Marissa Turnbull, THPO  
Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation  
110 Pequot Trail  
Mashantucket, CT 06338

**RE: Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Goshen PV Solar Facility at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road in Goshen, Connecticut**

Ms. Turnbull:

Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) was recently contracted by SLR Consulting to complete the above-referenced Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Survey in Goshen, Connecticut. The project included background research regarding previously identified archaeological sites and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties in the area, historical map and aerial image analysis, and pedestrian survey of a 13 acre parcel of land that will developed into a solar facility, including photovoltaic panels, access roads and related infrastructure. It was determined that the proposed facility area retains archaeological sensitivity, and Heritage has recommended Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the area. The objectives of that study will be: (1) gather and present data regarding previously identified archaeological resources in the project region for comparative purposes; (2) identify all archaeological resources situated within proposed facility area; (3) assess any identified archaeological deposits applying the NRHP criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and (4) make recommendations as to whether additional cultural resources investigations are warranted.

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A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David R. George".

David R. George, M.A., R.P.A.  
Heritage Consultants, LLC



April 2, 2021

Ms. Marena Wisniewski  
Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office  
450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5  
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

**RE: Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Goshen PV Solar Facility at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road in Goshen, Connecticut**

Mr. Wisniewski:

Heritage Consultants, LLC was recently contracted by SLR Consulting to complete a Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the proposed 13 acre Goshen PV Solar Facility, which will be constructed within a larger 61 acre parcel of land located at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road in Goshen, Connecticut. Heritage completed the survey in March of 2021, utilizing background research, historical map and aerial image analysis, and pedestrian survey. It was determined that the proposed facility, which is located within an open agricultural area, represents a moderate archaeologically sensitive area and should be subjected to a Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey prior to construction.

We look forward to your review and comment on the enclosed report. If you have any questions regarding the contents of this submission, please do not hesitate to call me at 860.299.6328 or email me at [dgeorge@heritage-consultants.com](mailto:dgeorge@heritage-consultants.com). We are at your service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David R. George".

David R. George, M.A., R.P.A.  
Heritage Consultants, LLC

APRIL 2021

PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF  
THE PROPOSED GOSHEN SOLAR CENTER IN  
GOSHEN, CONNECTICUT

PREPARED FOR:



99 REALTY DRIVE  
CHESHIRE, CT 06410

PREPARED BY:



**HERITAGE**  
CONSULTANTS

55 EAST CEDAR STREET  
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06111

## **ABSTRACT**

This report presents the results of a Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey for a proposed solar facility located at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road in Goshen, Connecticut. The project parcel associated with the proposed facility encompasses approximately 69.1 acres of land and is located to the north of Bartholomew Hill Road. However, only 13 acres of the parcel will be developed for the proposed solar facility. The current investigation consisted of: 1) preparation of an overview of the region's prehistory, history, and natural setting; 2) a literature search to identify and discuss previously recorded cultural resources in vicinity of the proposed facility; 3) a review of readily available historical maps and aerial imagery depicting the facility area to identify potential historical resources and/or areas of past disturbance within and near them; and 4) pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the proposed facility area to determine its archaeological sensitivity. The results of the survey indicate that the proposed facility is characterized mostly by gently sloping topography and well drained soils that are typically correlated with prehistoric and historical use and occupation. The area containing the proposed solar facility was determined to retain a moderate sensitivity for containing intact cultural deposits. It is recommended that it be subjected to a Phase IB cultural reconnaissance survey prior to construction.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .....	1
Introduction.....	1
Project Description and Methods Overview .....	1
Project Results and Management Recommendations Overview.....	1
Project Personnel .....	1
CHAPTER II: NATURAL SETTING.....	2
Introduction.....	2
Ecoregions of Connecticut.....	2
Northern Marble Valley Ecoregion .....	2
Hydrology in the Vicinity of the Proposed Facility .....	2
Soils Within the Proposed Facility .....	3
Bice Soils: .....	3
Millsite Soils: .....	3
Schroon Soils:.....	4
Summary.....	4
CHAPTER III: PREHISTORIC SETTING .....	5
Introduction.....	5
Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [B.P.] ).....	5
Archaic Period (10,000 to 2,700 B.P.).....	6
Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.) .....	6
Middle Archaic Period (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.).....	6
Late Archaic Period (6,000 to 3,700 B.P.) .....	7
Terminal Archaic Period (3,700 to 2,700 B.P.).....	7
Woodland Period (2,700 to 350 B.P.).....	8
Early Woodland Period (ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P.).....	8
Middle Woodland Period (2,000 to 1,200 B.P.).....	9
Late Woodland Period (ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P.) .....	9
Summary of Connecticut Prehistory .....	10
CHAPTER IV: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW .....	11
Introduction.....	11
Native American History.....	11
The Colonial Period .....	12
The Early National Period, 1780-1850.....	13
Industrial and Urban Growth, 1850-1930 .....	14
Modern Period, 1930-Present.....	14
Conclusion .....	16
CHAPTER V: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS .....	17
Introduction.....	17
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, National/State Register of Historic Places	
Properties/Districts in the Vicinity of the Facility.....	17
Summary and Interpretations .....	17

CHAPTER VI: METHODS.....	18
Introduction.....	18
Research Framework.....	18
Archival Research & Literature Review .....	18
Field Methodology and Data Synthesis.....	18
CHAPTER VII: RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS .....	20
Introduction.....	20
Overall Sensitivity of the Proposed Facility .....	20
Results of Phase IA Survey.....	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	22

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Excerpt from a USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 2. Map of soils located in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 3. Excerpt from an 1859 historical map showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 4. Excerpt from an 1874 historical map showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 5. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 6. Excerpt from a 1951 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 7. Excerpt from a 2019 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area in North Canaan, Connecticut.
- Figure 8. Digital map showing the location of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 9. Digital map depicting the locations of previously identified National/State Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 10. Digital map depicting photograph locations and photo view directions in Goshen, Connecticut.



## **LIST OF PHOTOS**

- Photo 1. Overview photo of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken in southeastern corner of project area looking north.
- Photo 2. Overview photo of the project area from eastern boundary in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing west.
- Photo 3. Overview photo of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken from eastern boundary facing northwest.
- Photo 14. Overview photo from center of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing southeast.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of a proposed solar facility (Facility) in Goshen, Connecticut (Figure 1). SLR Consulting International (SLR) requested that Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) complete the assessment survey as part of the planning process for the Facility, which will encompass 13 acres of land within a larger 69.1 acre parcel located at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road. The 13 acre project area will be accessed by Bartholomew Hill Road to the southeast. There are residences in the southeastern corner of the larger parcel, as well as scattered residences and Sucker Brook to the east. Hollenbeck River is located to the west, and forested areas are situated to the north. Heritage completed this investigation on behalf of SLR in March of 2021. All work associated with this project was performed in accordance with the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987), which is promulgated by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CT-SHPO).

### **Project Description and Methods Overview**

The undertaking will include the construction of the proposed Facility, which will include photovoltaic panels and associated electrical equipment and access roads. At this time, the development plans for the Facility are still in the design stage. This Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey consisted of the completion of the following tasks: 1) a contextual overview of the region's prehistory, history, and natural setting (e.g., soils, ecology, hydrology, etc.); 2) a literature search to identify and discuss previously completed cultural resources surveys and previously recorded cultural resources in the region encompassing the Facility; 3) a review of readily available historical maps and aerial imagery depicting the Facility area in order to identify potential historical resources and/or areas of past disturbance; and 4) pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the Facility area in order to determine their archaeological sensitivity.

### **Project Results and Management Recommendations Overview**

During the current investigation, Heritage combined data recovered from the analysis of historical maps and aerial images, as well as during pedestrian survey of Facility area, to aid in assessment of the proposed Facility. The pedestrian survey, which included photo-documentation, indicated that the Facility area is characterized mostly by gently sloping topography and well drained soils; no evidence of significant ground disturbance was noted. The only prior impact to the area includes plowing for agricultural production. The results of the investigation suggest that the Facility area retains a moderate potential to yield archaeological deposits. It is recommended that the area be subjected to a Phase IB cultural reconnaissance survey prior to construction of the solar facility.

### **Project Personnel**

Key personnel for this project included Mr. David R. George, M.A., R.P.A (Principal Investigator); Mr. Antonio Medina, B.A. (Operations Manager); Ms. Kelsey Tuller, M.A., (Field Supervisor); Dr. Kristen Keegan (Historian); and Mr. Tevin Jourdain, B.A. (GIS Specialist).

## CHAPTER II

### NATURAL SETTING

#### Introduction

This chapter provides a brief overview of the natural setting of the region containing the proposed Facility. Previous archaeological research has documented that a few specific environmental factors can be associated with both prehistoric and historical period site selection. These include general ecological conditions, as well as types of fresh water sources and soils present. The remainder of this section provides a brief overview of the ecology, hydrological resources, and soils present within the impact areas and the larger region in general.

#### Ecoregions of Connecticut

Throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene Periods, Connecticut has undergone numerous environmental changes. Variations in climate, geology, and physiography have led to the “regionalization” of Connecticut’s modern environment. It is clear, for example, that the northwestern portion of the state has very different natural characteristics than the coastline. Recognizing this fact, Dowhan and Craig (1976), as part of their study of the distribution of rare and endangered species in Connecticut, subdivided the state into various ecoregions. Dowhan and Craig (1976:27) defined an ecoregion as:

“an area characterized by a distinctive pattern of landscapes and regional climate as expressed by the vegetation composition and pattern, and the presence or absence of certain indicator species and species groups. Each ecoregion has a similar interrelationship between landforms, local climate, soil profiles, and plant and animal communities. Furthermore, the pattern of development of plant communities (chronosequences and toposequences) and of soil profile is similar in similar physiographic sites. Ecoregions are thus natural divisions of land, climate, and biota.”

Dowhan and Craig defined nine major ecoregions for the State of Connecticut. They are based on regional diversity in plant and animal indicator species (Dowhan and Craig 1976). Only one of the ecoregions is germane to the current investigation: Northern Marble Valley ecoregion. A brief summary of this ecoregion is presented below. It is followed by a discussion of the hydrology and soils found in and adjacent to the project area.

#### Northern Marble Valley Ecoregion

The Northern Marble Valley ecoregion consists of interior valleys, lowlands, and extensive floodplains adjacent to steep valley walls. The Marble Valley’s territory stretches up and down the western Connecticut boundary line, following the Housatonic River (Dowhan and Craig 1976). With respect to the ecoregion’s elevation, the valley floor ranges from 76.2 to 152.4 m (250 to 500 ft), with the maximum reaching 213.4 m (700 ft) between the valley and upland regions (Dowhan and Craig 1976:41). The Northern Marble Valley is one of three subregions within the Marble Valley, however, all three consist of “soils that are developed on glacial tills in higher areas and on extensive deposits of stratified sand, gravel, silt, and some clay,” (Dowhan and Craig 1976:41). Calcium-rich bedrock lies beneath the valleys which is evident in the soil types and characteristics from the ecoregion.

#### Hydrology in the Vicinity of the Proposed Facility

The proposed Facility is situated within a region that contains to several sources of freshwater, including Hollenbeck River, Sucker Brook, West Side Pond, Tyler Lake, as well as several unnamed streams, ponds, and wetlands. These freshwater sources may have served as resource extraction areas for Native American

and historical populations. Previously completed archaeological investigations in Connecticut have demonstrated that streams, rivers, and wetlands were focal points for prehistoric occupations because they provided access to transportation routes, sources of freshwater, and abundant faunal and floral resources.

### **Soils Within the Proposed Facility**

Soil formation is the direct result of the interaction of many variables, including climate, vegetation, parent material, time, and organisms present (Gerrard 1981). Once archaeological deposits are buried within the soil, they are subject to various diagenic and taphonomic processes. Different classes of artifacts may be preferentially protected, or unaffected by these processes, whereas others may deteriorate rapidly. Cyclical wetting and drying, freezing, and thawing, and compression can accelerate chemically and mechanically the decay processes for animal bones, shells, lithics, ceramics, and plant remains. Lithic and ceramic artifacts are largely unaffected by soil pH, whereas animal bones and shells decay more quickly in acidic soils. In contrast, acidic soils enhance the preservation of charred plant remains.

A review of the soils within the Facility area is presented below. They are characterized by three major soil types which are Schroon, Bice, and Millsite soils (Figure 2). A review of these soils shows that they are well drained loams that may be correlated with prehistoric and historical use and occupation. Descriptive profiles for each soil type are presented below; they were gathered from the National Resources Conservation Service.

#### Bice Soils:

The Bice series consists of very deep, well drained, loamy soils formed in till. They are gently sloping to very steep soils on uplands. Slope ranges from 0 to 50 percent. A typical profile associated with Bice soils is as follows: **Ap**-- 0 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine and very fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw**-- 6 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly coarse sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and few medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **BC**-- 18 to 26 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; few roots; 25 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **C1**-- 26 to 40 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; few roots; 25 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; and **C2**-- 40 to 72 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly sandy loam; massive; firm; 25 percent rock fragments; strongly acid. ([https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD\\_Docs/B/BICE.html](https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/B/BICE.html))

#### Millsite Soils:

The Millsite series consists of moderately deep, well drained, and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in till underlain by crystalline rock. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is moderately high or high. Slope ranges from 0 to 50 percent. A typical profile associated with Millsite soils is as follows: **Ap** -- 0 to 6 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; 10 percent coarse fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw1** -- 6 to 12 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium roots; 10 percent coarse fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw2** -- 12 to 20 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few roots; 25 percent coarse fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary. **C**--20 to 28 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly loam; massive; friable; 30 percent coarse fragments; strongly acid; abrupt

wavy boundary; **2R**--28 inches; weathered granite - schist rock, fractured in upper part. ([https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD\\_Docs/M/MILLSITE.html](https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/M/MILLSITE.html))

#### Schroon Soils:

The Schroon series are very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in loamy till on uplands. Slope ranges from 0 to 15 percent. A typical profile associated with Schroon soils is as follows: **A**-- 0 to 4 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry: moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw1**-- 4 to 13 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and few medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw2**-- 13 to 22 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine pores; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; common fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions and few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **C1**-- 22 to 30 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; massive; friable; common fine pores; 10 percent rock fragments; many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation and many medium faint dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) iron depletions; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **C2**-- 30 to 72 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy loam; massive; friable; 10 percent rock fragments; few fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid. ([https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD\\_Docs/S/SCHROON.html](https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/S/SCHROON.html)).

#### **Summary**

The natural setting of the area containing the proposed Facility is common throughout the Northern Marble Valley ecoregion. Streams and rivers of this area empty into the Housatonic Rivers, which in turn, drains into the Long Island Sound. Further, the landscape in general is dominated by loamy soil types with some wetland soils intermixed. In addition, low slopes dominate the region. Thus, in general, the project region was well suited to Native American occupation throughout the prehistoric era. This portion of Goshen was also used throughout the historical era, as evidenced by the presence of numerous historical residences and agricultural fields throughout the region.

## CHAPTER III

### PREHISTORIC SETTING

#### Introduction

Prior to the late 1970s and early 1980s, few systematic archaeological surveys of large portions of the state of Connecticut had been undertaken. Rather, the prehistory of the region was studied at the site level. Sites chosen for excavation were highly visible and located in the coastal zone, e.g., shell middens, and Connecticut River Valley. As a result, a skewed interpretation of the prehistory of Connecticut was developed. It was suggested that the upland portions of the state, i.e., the northeastern and northwestern hills ecoregions, were little used and rarely occupied by prehistoric Native Americans, while the coastal zone, i.e., the eastern and western coastal and the southeastern and southwestern hills ecoregions, were the focus of settlements and exploitation in the prehistoric era. This interpretation remained unchallenged until the 1970s and 1980s when several town-wide and regional archaeological studies were completed. These investigations led to the creation of several archaeological phases that subsequently were applied to understand the prehistory of Connecticut. The remainder of this chapter provides an overview of the prehistoric setting of the region encompassing the project area.

#### Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [B.P.])

The earliest inhabitants of the area encompassing the State of Connecticut, who have been referred to as Paleo-Indians, arrived in the area by ca., 12,000 B.P. (Gramly and Funk 1990; Snow 1980). Due to the presence of large Pleistocene mammals at that time and the ubiquity of large fluted projectile points in archaeological deposits of this age, Paleo-Indians often have been described as big-game hunters (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980); however, as discussed below, it is more likely that they hunted a broad spectrum of animals.

While there have been numerous surface finds of Paleo-Indian projectile points throughout the State of Connecticut, only two sites, the Templeton Site (6-LF-21) in Washington, Connecticut, and the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) in Ledyard, Connecticut, have been studied in detail and dated using the radiocarbon method (Jones 1997; Moeller 1980). The Templeton Site (6-LF-21) is located in Washington, Connecticut and was occupied between 10,490 and 9,890 years ago (Moeller 1980). In addition to a single large and two small fluted points, the Templeton Site produced a stone tool assemblage consisting of graters, drills, core fragments, scrapers, and channel flakes, which indicates that the full range of stone tool production and maintenance took place at the site (Moeller 1980). Moreover, the use of both local and non-local raw materials was documented in the recovered tool assemblage, suggesting that not only did the site's occupants spend some time in the area, but they also had access to distant stone sources, the use of which likely occurred during movement from region to region.

The only other Paleo-Indian site studied in detail in Connecticut is the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) (Jones 1997). The Hidden Creek Site is situated on the southeastern margin of the Great Cedar Swamp on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in Ledyard, Connecticut. While excavation of the Hidden Creek Site produced evidence of Terminal Archaic and Woodland Period components (see below) in the upper soil horizons, the lower levels of the site yielded artifacts dating from the Paleo-Indian era. Recovered Paleo-Indian artifacts included broken bifaces, side-scrapers, a fluted preform, graters, and end-scrapers. Based on the types and number of tools present, Jones (1997:77) has hypothesized that the Hidden

Creek Site represented a short-term occupation, and that separate stone tool reduction and rejuvenation areas were present.

While archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation is scarce in Connecticut, it, combined with data from the West Athens Road and King's Road Site in the Hudson drainage and the Davis and Potts Sites in northern New York, supports the hypothesis that there was human occupation of the area not long after ca. 12,000 B.P. (Snow 1980). Further, site types currently known suggest that the Paleo-Indian settlement pattern was characterized by a high degree of mobility, with groups moving from region to region in search of seasonally abundant food resources, as well as for the procurement of high-quality raw materials from which to fashion stone tools.

### **Archaic Period (10,000 to 2,700 B.P.)**

The Archaic Period, which succeeded the Paleo-Indian Period, began by ca., 10,000 B.P. (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980), and it has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (6,000 to 3,400 B.P.). These periods were devised to describe all non-farming, non-ceramic producing populations in the area. Regional archeologists recently have recognized a final "transitional" Archaic Period, the Terminal Archaic Period (3,400-2,700 B.P.), which was meant to describe those groups that existed just prior to the onset of the Woodland Period and the widespread adoption of ceramics into the toolkit (Snow 1980; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984, 1990; Witthoft 1949, 1953).

#### Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.)

To date, few Early Archaic sites have been identified in southern New England. As a result, researchers such as Fitting (1968) and Ritchie (1969) have suggested a lack of these sites likely is tied to cultural discontinuity between the Early Archaic and preceding Paleo-Indian Period, as well as a population decrease from earlier times. However, with continued identification of Early Archaic sites in the region, and the recognition of the problems of preservation, it is difficult to maintain the discontinuity hypothesis (Curran and Dincauze 1977; Snow 1980).

Like their Paleo-Indian predecessors, Early Archaic sites tend to be small and produce few artifacts, most of which are not temporally diagnostic. While Early Archaic sites in other portions the United States are represented by projectile points of the Kirk series (Ritchie and Funk 1973) and by Kanawha types (Coe 1964), sites of this age in southern New England are recognized on the basis of a series of ill-defined bifurcate-based projectile points. These projectile points are identified by the presence of their characteristic bifurcated base, and they generally are made from high quality raw materials. Moreover, finds of these projectile points have rarely been in stratified contexts. Rather, they occur commonly either as surface expressions or intermixed with artifacts representative of later periods. Early Archaic occupations, such as the Dill Farm Site and Sites 6LF64 and 6LF70 in Litchfield County, and are represented by camps that were relocated periodically to take advantage of seasonally available resources (McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1986). In this sense, a foraging type of settlement pattern was employed during the Early Archaic Period.

#### Middle Archaic Period (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.)

By the onset of the Middle Archaic Period, essentially modern deciduous forests had developed in the region (Davis 1969). It is at this time that increased numbers and types of sites are noted in Connecticut (McBride 1984). The most well-known Middle Archaic site in New England is the Neville Site, which is located in Manchester, New Hampshire and studied by Dincauze (1976). Careful analysis of the Neville Site indicated that the Middle Archaic occupation dated from between ca., 7,700 and 6,000 years ago. In

fact, Dincauze (1976) obtained several radiocarbon dates from the Middle Archaic component of the Neville Site. The dates, associated with the then-newly named Neville type projectile point, ranged from 7,740 $\pm$ 280 and 7,015 $\pm$ 160 B.P. (Dincauze 1976).

In addition to Neville points, Dincauze (1976) described two other projectile points styles that are attributed to the Middle Archaic Period: Stark and Merrimac projectile points. While no absolute dates were recovered from deposits that yielded Stark points, the Merrimac type dated from 5,910 $\pm$ 180 B.P. Dincauze argued that both the Neville and later Merrimac and Stark occupations were established to take advantage of the excellent fishing that the falls situated adjacent to the site area would have afforded Native American groups. Thus, based on the available archaeological evidence, the Middle Archaic Period is characterized by continued increases in diversification of tool types and resources exploited, as well as by sophisticated changes in the settlement pattern to include different site types, including both base camps and task-specific sites (McBride 1984:96)

#### Late Archaic Period (6,000 to 3,700 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period in southern New England is divided into two major cultural traditions that appear to have coexisted. They include the Laurentian and Narrow-Stemmed Traditions (Funk 1976; McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a and b). Artifacts assigned to the Laurentian Tradition include ground stone axes, adzes, gouges, ulus (semi-lunar knives), pestles, atlatl weights, and scrapers. The diagnostic projectile point forms of this time period in southern New England include the Brewerton Eared-Notched, Brewerton Eared and Brewerton Side-Notched varieties (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a; Thompson 1969). In general, the stone tool assemblage of the Laurentian Tradition is characterized by flint, felsite, rhyolite, and quartzite, while quartz was largely avoided for stone tool production.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, archaeological evidence in southern New England suggests that Laurentian Tradition populations consisted of groups of mobile hunter-gatherers. While a few large Laurentian Tradition occupations have been studied, sites of this age generally encompass less than 500 m<sup>2</sup> (5,383 ft<sup>2</sup>). These base camps reflect frequent movements by small groups of people in search of seasonally abundant resources. The overall settlement pattern of the Laurentian Tradition was dispersed in nature, with base camps located in a wide range of microenvironments, including riverine as well as upland zones (McBride 1978, 1984:252). Finally, subsistence strategies of Laurentian Tradition focused on hunting and gathering of wild plants and animals from multiple ecozones.

The second Late Archaic tradition, known as the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition, is unlike the Laurentian Tradition, and it likely represents a different cultural adaptation. The Narrow-Stemmed tradition is recognized by the presence of quartz and quartzite narrow stemmed projectile points, triangular quartz Squibnocket projectile points, and a bipolar lithic reduction strategy (McBride 1984). Other tools found in Narrow-Stemmed Tradition artifact assemblages include choppers, adzes, pestles, antler and bone projectile points, harpoons, awls, and notched atlatl weights. Many of these tools, notably the projectile points and pestles, indicate a subsistence pattern dominated by hunting and fishing, as well the collection of a wide range of plant foods (McBride 1984; Snow 1980:228).

#### Terminal Archaic Period (3,700 to 2,700 B.P.)

The Terminal Archaic, which lasted from ca., 3,700 to 2,700 BP, is perhaps the most interesting, yet confusing of the Archaic Periods in southern New England prehistory. Originally termed the "Transitional Archaic" by Witthoft (1953) and recognized by the introduction of technological innovations, e.g., broadspear projectile points and soapstone bowls, the Terminal Archaic has long posed problems for regional archeologists. While the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition persisted through the Terminal Archaic



and into the Early Woodland Period, the Terminal Archaic is coeval with what appears to be a different technological adaptation, the Susquehanna Tradition (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969b). The Susquehanna Tradition is recognized in southern New England by the presence of a new stone tool industry that was based on the use of high-quality raw materials for stone tool production and a settlement pattern different from the “coeval” Narrow-Stemmed Tradition.

The Susquehanna Tradition is based on the classification of several BROADSPEAR projectile point types and associated artifacts. There are several local sequences within the tradition, and they are based on projectile point type chronology. Temporally diagnostic projectile points of these sequences include the Snook Kill, Susquehanna BROADSPEAR, Mansion Inn, and Orient Fishtail types (Lavin 1984; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984). The initial portion of the Terminal Archaic Period (ca., 3,700-3,200 BP) is characterized by the presence of Snook Kill and Susquehanna BROADSPEAR projectile points, while the latter Terminal Archaic (3,200-2,700 BP) is distinguished by the use of Orient Fishtail projectile points (McBride 1984:119; Ritchie 1971).

In addition, it was during the late Terminal Archaic that interior cord marked, grit tempered, thick walled ceramics with conoidal (pointed) bases made their initial appearance in the Native American toolkit. These are the first ceramics in the region, and they are named Vinette I (Ritchie 1969a; Snow 1980:242); this type of ceramic vessel appears with much more frequency during the ensuing Early Woodland Period. In addition, the adoption and widespread use of soapstone bowls, as well as the implementation of subterranean storage, suggests that Terminal Archaic groups were characterized by reduced mobility and longer-term use of established occupation sites (Snow 1980:250).

Finally, while settlement patterns appeared to have changed, Terminal Archaic subsistence patterns were analogous to earlier patterns. The subsistence pattern still was diffuse in nature, and it was scheduled carefully. Typical food remains recovered from sites of this period consist of fragments of white-tailed deer, beaver, turtle, fish, and various small mammals. Botanical remains recovered from the site area consisted of *Chenopodium* sp., hickory, butternut, and walnut (Pagoulatos 1988:81). Such diversity in food remains suggests at least minimal use of a wide range of microenvironments for subsistence purposes.

### **Woodland Period (2,700 to 350 B.P.)**

Traditionally, the advent of the Woodland Period in southern New England has been associated with the introduction of pottery; however, as mentioned above, early dates associated with pottery now suggest the presence of Vinette I ceramics appeared toward the end of the preceding Terminal Archaic Period (Ritchie 1969a; McBride 1984). Like the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period has been divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. The various subperiods are discussed below.

#### Early Woodland Period (ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P.)

The Early Woodland Period of the northeastern United States dates from ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P., and it has thought to have been characterized by the advent of farming, the initial use of ceramic vessels, and increasingly complex burial ceremonialism (Griffin 1967; Ritchie 1969a and 1969b; Snow 1980). In the Northeast, the earliest ceramics of the Early Woodland Period are thick walled, cord marked on both the interior and exterior, and possess grit temper.

Careful archaeological investigations of Early Woodland sites in southern New England have resulted in the recovery of narrow stemmed projectile points in association with ceramic sherds and subsistence remains, including specimens of White-tailed deer, soft and hard-shell clams, and oyster shells (Lavin

and Salwen: 1983; McBride 1984:296-297; Pope 1952). McBride (1984) has argued that the combination of the subsistence remains and the recognition of multiple superimposed cultural features at various sites indicates that Early Woodland Period settlement patterns were characterized by multiple re-use of the same sites on a seasonal basis by small co-residential groups.

#### Middle Woodland Period (2,000 to 1,200 B.P.)

The Middle Woodland Period is marked by an increase in the number of ceramic types and forms utilized (Lizee 1994a), as well as an increase in the amount of exotic lithic raw material used in stone tool manufacture (McBride 1984). The latter suggests that regional exchange networks were established, and that they were used to supply local populations with necessary raw materials (McBride 1984; Snow 1980). The Middle Woodland Period is represented archaeologically by narrow stemmed and Jack's Reef projectile points; increased amounts of exotic raw materials in recovered lithic assemblages, including chert, argillite, jasper, and hornfels; and conoidal ceramic vessels decorated with dentate stamping. Ceramic types that are indicative of the Middle Woodland Period include Linear Dentate, Rocker Dentate, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Plain, and Hollister Stamped (Lizee 1994a:200).

In terms of settlement patterns, the Middle Woodland Period is characterized by the occupation of village sites by large co-residential groups that utilized native plant and animal species for food and raw materials in tool making (George 1997). These sites were the principal place of occupation, and they were positioned close to major river valleys, tidal marshes, estuaries, and the coastline, all of which would have supplied an abundance of plant and animal resources (McBride 1984:309). In addition to villages, numerous temporary and task-specific sites were utilized in the surrounding upland areas, as well as in closer ecozones such as wetlands, estuaries, and floodplains. The use of temporary and task-specific sites to support large village populations indicates that the Middle Woodland Period was characterized by a resource acquisition strategy that can best be termed as logistical collection (McBride 1984:310).

#### Late Woodland Period (ca. 1,200 to 350 B.P.)

The Late Woodland Period in southern New England dates from ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by the earliest evidence for the use of corn in the lower Connecticut River Valley (Bendremer 1993; Bendremer and Dewar 1993; Bendremer et al. 1991; George 1997; McBride 1984); an increase in the frequency of exchange of non-local lithics (Feder 1984; George and Tryon 1996; McBride 1984; Lavin 1984); increased variability in ceramic form, function, surface treatment, and decoration (Lavin 1980, 1986, 1987; Lizee 1994a, 1994b); and a continuation of a trend towards larger, more permanent settlements in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones (Dincauze 1974; McBride 1984; Snow 1980).

Stone tool assemblages associated with Late Woodland occupations, especially village-sized sites, are functionally variable and they reflect plant and animal resource processing and consumption on a large scale. Finished stone tools recovered from Late Woodland sites include Levanna and Madison projectile points; drills; side-, end-, and thumbnail scrapers; mortars and pestles; nutting stones; netsinkers; and celts, adzes, axes, and digging tools. These tools were used in activities ranging from hide preparation to plant processing to the manufacture of canoes, bowls, and utensils, as well as other settlement and subsistence-related items (McBride 1984; Snow 1980). Finally, ceramic assemblages recovered from Late Woodland sites are as variable as the lithic assemblages. Ceramic types identified include Windsor Fabric Impressed, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Plain, Clearview Stamped, Sebonac Stamped, Selden Island, Hollister Plain, Hollister Stamped, and Shantok Cove Incised (Lavin 1980, 1988a,

1988b; Lizee 1994a; Pope 1953; Rouse 1947; Salwen and Ottesen 1972; Smith 1947). These types are more diverse stylistically than their predecessors, with incision, shell stamping, punctation, single point, linear dentate, rocker dentate stamping, and stamp and drag impressions common (Lizee 1994a:216).

### **Summary of Connecticut Prehistory**

The prehistory of Connecticut spans from ca., 12,000 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by numerous changes in tool types, subsistence patterns, and land use strategies. Much of the prehistoric era is characterized by local Native American groups who practiced a subsistence pattern based on a mixed economy of hunting and gathering wild plant and animal resources. It is not until the Late Woodland Period that evidence for the use of domesticated species is available. Further, settlement patterns throughout the prehistoric era shifted from seasonal occupations of small co-residential groups to large aggregations of people in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones. In terms of the region containing the proposed project area, a variety of prehistoric site types may be expected. These range from seasonal camps utilized by Archaic populations to temporary and task-specific sites of the Woodland era.

## CHAPTER IV

### HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

#### Introduction

As discussed in Chapter I, the proposed Facility will be located in the northwestern section of Connecticut in the Town of Goshen, which is situated in Litchfield County. A large portion of the Mohawk State Forest is contained in Goshen, and a portion of the Appalachian Trail extended through the town until it was re-routed to the west of the Housatonic River between 1979 and 1983. Goshen was incorporated in 1739 and was primarily an agricultural town in the eighteenth century. The following chapter outlines the history of the town and provides specific historical information pertinent to the proposed Facility area.

#### Native American History

Connecticut historical tradition holds that Native Americans living along the Connecticut River deliberately invited the English to settle within their territory to act as a counter to the overwhelming power of the Pequot tribe (Stiles 1892:103-104). Much of historians' interpretation of old documents attempts to show that those Native Americans residing beside the Connecticut River were a recognizable nation whose legitimate leaders had invited the English to move in and take over the region; a contrary interpretation would be that the leaders of one or more small independent groups tendered the invitation but did not have the right to surrender the whole of the area. Used to the idea that land tenure derives from a sovereign, they repeatedly tried to identify a sovereign among tribal communities to arrange the transfer of the land from the tribal sovereign to their own. Since then, local historians' attention to Native American matters repeatedly focused on identifying smaller local Native groups relationships to several larger tribal groups or confederations. This focus helped historians to place the smaller groups in the larger political scheme and demonstrate the legitimacy of the town fathers' land purchases (or, in some areas, that the local Native Americans had been subjects of the Pequots, and so were dispossessed in the war). These speculations inevitably underlie a large part of the following discussion of colonial-era Native American history, which means that much of the information is of dubious value in understanding what actually happened.

Relatively little is known about the Native Americans of the Northwest Highlands region of Connecticut. Given the rough topography and elevation of the general area, it may be assumed that pre-Contact Native Americans there employed a mixed subsistence strategy focused on shifting horticulture and hunting and fishing for their livelihoods. Post-contact development in the region included the arrival of people from the state's river valleys who had been pushed or driven out by the colonists. Documented colonial-era villages in the Northwest Highlands are located mainly along the Housatonic River. Prior to contact with Europeans the northwestern part of Connecticut was an entirely uninhabited wilderness through which Mohawk raiding parties from New York passed unhindered (De Forest 1852). As noted above, since early historians have focused largely on political interactions with significant Native American tribes, it is not surprising that De Forest overlooked the small communities that most likely existed in the northwest portion of Connecticut. One source report notes that "there were no Indians in this town on its first settlement," although he remarks on Native American populations in New Hartford and Farmington, and in later paragraphs provides the names of various known Native American occupied locations in Goshen (Barber 1836).

## **The Colonial Period**

The proposed Facility is located in the northwestern part of the Town of Goshen, close to its border with Cornwall. These towns lie in the northwestern section of Connecticut, which were the last to be laid out into towns and settled. The reasons for delayed settlement were due to overall remoteness and ruggedness, and also in part due to a lengthy controversy over ownership of the territory. In 1687, the Colony of Connecticut feared that the new royal governor of all New England and New York, Sir Edmund Andros, would take advantage of his appointment and distribute previously ungranted colony lands to persons outside the control of Connecticut. Their solution to this problem was to grant all the land lying between east of the Housatonic River and west of the towns of Farmington and Simsbury to the towns of Hartford and Windsor. The validity of this grant was never tested by Andros, and the New England colonies' continued objections to his policies led to his departure in 1689, which the new monarchs, King William and Queen Mary (crowned in 1688), did nothing about. Problems arose when, 20 years later, the town of Hartford began a series of attempts to cement its claim to this large area of land, despite the fact that it was well known that the 1687 measure had been an expedient. The agreement was sealed by a patent from Connecticut to Hartford and Windsor in 1729. The dispute involved half the land in the future Litchfield County, including the future town of Goshen and its eastern neighbor Torrington. Although Hartford and Windsor managed to establish the town of Litchfield between 1717 and 1719, the colony government forbade any further laying out of land in the so-called "Western Lands" after 1719 (Crofut 1937).

Ultimately, the colonial government agreed to a compromise resulting in the division of the land between the Colony and the two towns. In 1729, the two towns and the Colony agreed to divide the land (less the previously laid out section of Litchfield) equally between themselves, with the colony receiving the western half and the two towns the eastern half. In 1732, Windsor and Hartford divided their portion, and among the parts that went to Windsor were the "Half-Township," later Torrington. In the same year, Connecticut laid out five new townships in its half, which became Canaan, Goshen, Kent, Cornwall, and Norfolk; in addition, Yale College was granted 300 acres of land in each of the new towns, which it continued to own well into the nineteenth century and even into the twentieth. The method that Connecticut used to distribute the land was a new practice: in 1737, it ordered that 50 "rights to land" in each township were to be auctioned, with an additional three rights withheld for the benefit of the church, the first minister, and the school (Crofut 1937).

The Goshen rights were auctioned at New Haven in 1737, and the town was named Goshen after Goshen, Egypt (Eno 1903:332). The 40 purchasers originated mainly from Wallingford, Simsbury, Durham, Litchfield, Guilford, and Windsor and they represented most of the Colony. Two of the settlers were from "New Bantum," one of the earliest referred-to names of those settled in contemporary Goshen (Hibbard 1897). Prior to the auction, 300 acres of land in the new town had been laid out in its southeastern part for the benefit of the three members of the committee who had studied the ownership of the Western Lands, which had been granted in 1726 and were laid out as "the Esquire's Farm" in 1731. According to one history, the first house in Goshen was built on the southwest part of the Esquire's Farm in 1737 by Ebenezer Hill (Eno 1903).

The colonial farmers of the Northwest Highlands practiced a mixed agricultural system involving limited animal husbandry (cattle, swine, and sheep) and the cultivation of crops such as grass, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, flax, beans, peas, and apples, as well as wheat in some better soils. Commerce in the region initially was limited to the export of agricultural products such as flour, salted meat, corn, flaxseed, butter, and cheese, as well as lumber, cattle, and hogs. Imports included delicacies such as sugar, molasses, tea, and manufactured goods such as cloth, hardware, ceramics, and books. Goshen's

first trader was John Smith, who moved to the town center in 1750, and ran a tavern in town as well. Small mills also sprang up as soon as they could be arranged. Gristmills for grinding grain into flour were important as grain was sometimes used in place of currency. Sawmills for lumber products were used locally and exported, and fulling mills that finished hand-woven cloth. Villages sometimes were established around good mill sites and West Goshen along the Marshapaug River is one such example.

The iron industry of the Northwest Highlands developed near the Housatonic River beginning as early as 1732, but Goshen did not possess ore resources or reasonable access to them (Rossano 1997). The needs of agriculture and of the growing population caused the gradual deforestation of the region, such that in 1812 it was felt that the total quantity of timber in Goshen was decreasing (Hibbard 1897). According to one report, during the Revolutionary War, 28 blacksmiths worked in Goshen, and both guns and farming implements were made there. Between 1774 and 1782, the population rose from 1,098 to 1,439 (J. W. Lewis & Co. 1881). Colonial society revolved around the Congregational church, although in the case of Goshen it appears that the awkward location of the meetinghouse caused a group of residents to establish an Anglican church in 1767. The American Revolution brought a boom to the region's iron industry and provided markets for agricultural goods, and also drew away 30 Goshen men to serve in the Continental Army. In 1777 the town of Danbury, at the southern end of the region and near the New York border, was occupied and burned by a British army force under General William Tryon. Locally, as the war dragged on the economic burden on the towns became a serious problem (Rossano 1997).

### **The Early National Period, 1780-1850**

Shortly after the birth of America, the need for better transportation was recognized throughout the new state of Connecticut, and the first attempts at this were the establishment of turnpike roads. Turnpike corporations were formed by the General Assembly and granted authority to improve existing roads, build new roads, and charge tolls according to regulated rates for passage on them. In 1799, such a company was authorized to build a turnpike from Litchfield to the Massachusetts line at Sheffield; it passed through Goshen Center and from there extended across the northwest corner of the town (Wood 1919). It became known as the Canaan and Litchfield Turnpike. Unlike many turnpikes, this one appears to have survived for many years, until 1853 when its backers asked to be released from its obligation to maintain the road because of competition from the railroads that had been built in the Housatonic and Naugatuck River valleys. In 1803, a second turnpike was authorized from Goshen, through Sharon, to the New York line, but it was actually extended east to Torrington as well. This road seems to have lasted until 1856, but as the Sharon part of the road had been made free in 1825 and 1846, it seems that it may not have been as prosperous as the other (Wood 1919). By 1812, less and less timber was being exported from Goshen and the farmers "having for the last 15 or 20 years turned their attention chiefly to the making of butter and cheese, have ceased to plough their lands as formerly; and the quantity of wheat and rye raised here is not half equal to the consumption" (Hibbard 1897).

The churches in Goshen in 1812 included two Congregationalist and one Methodist, dating to 1798 (Hibbard 1897). In 1804, a winter academy was set up in town, teaching grammar, geography, composition, rhetoric, writing, and arithmetic, this being in addition to the nine district schools, with their male winter teachers and female summer teachers. There were no slaves in the town, but approximately 30 free African Americans, about half of whom belonged to two families and whose head of household were church members (Hibbard 1897). Upon being required to sit in separate seating, however, freedman Jacob Prince refused, stopped going to church in protest, and was eventually dismissed "for neglect of duty" (Rossano 1997). The total population of the town in 1800 was 1,493; the nineteenth century population peaked in 1830 at 1,794 (J. W. Lewis & Co. 1881).

Goshen's exports as of 1811 included beef, pork, butter, and cheese. Nearly 1,800 cows and the industry of many of the town's women were devoted to cheese-making. Oxen were used to plough the stony land, there being 115 teams in the town in 1812: together with 69 two-horse wagons and 13 one-horse wagons, and a total of about 324 horses (Hibbard 1897). The wagons carried the town's produce to New Haven for shipping to the southern states and the West Indies. There were only 19 tenant farmers, and many people had moved from Goshen to Berkshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Bloomfield, New York, as well as the Connecticut western reserve (Hibbard 1897). Merino sheep, a Spanish breed, became an important activity in Goshen, with 5,528 sheep reported in the town in 1829. Despite the best efforts of Goshen farmers, however, they were laboring under very difficult conditions. In reality, much of the land opened for settlement in the colonial period was not suitable for the new commercially oriented agriculture which gained increasing importance after 1800 (Rossano 1997:43). Other areas of industry reported during this time included one woolen mill with 12 employees and 120 spindles (Hibbard 1897). The historical record indicates that Goshen possessed few export-oriented industrial activities during this time, with the rest oriented toward supplying the needs of the town.

Despite its many streams, Goshen had only one small manufacturing center at West Goshen, included the Kellogg Carding Mill as of 1818. For the most part, the town's industrial efforts remained small and ultimately non-competitive as a result. Torrington, on the other hand, began to develop an important industrial center at Wolcotville on the banks of the Naugatuck River beginning in 1803; the railroad arrived there in 1852 and further increased the village's productivity. The town became a major population and manufacturing center during the first half of the nineteenth century (Rossano 1997).

### **Industrial and Urban Growth, 1850-1930**

During the railroad-construction phase in the second half of the nineteenth century, no railroads passed through Goshen. Lines that extended through the adjacent towns of Cornwall and Torrington carried the industrial outputs of those towns and also helped to increase them. The towns that had industrial resources grew and developed into small cities. Smaller communities like Goshen, which did not have immediate rail access, tended to go into decline at this time. The iron industry was an exception to the rule of industrial success in the region; however, it too began to decline by the end of the Civil War.

Immigration from foreign countries had a large influence in the industrial towns of this period but also had impacts in rural towns as well. Goshen had only a handful of Irish inhabitants in the 1840s, but by 1870 there were 170 Irish, 32 German, 21 French, and three Swiss immigrants living in town out of a total population of 1,224. In terms of agricultural, some areas of the Northwest Highlands, like other parts of Connecticut, saw some success with tobacco cultivation; others, like Goshen, continued to focus on dairy products. Annual agricultural fairs, established during the nineteenth century, continued in popularity. The margin of survival in agricultural enterprises had grown very thin, and hilltop places like North Goshen and the area known as Meekertown on the Goshen-Norfolk line were abandoned in the early twentieth century. Between 1850 and 1930, the towns of Barkhamsted, Colebrook, Cornwall, Sherman, and Goshen lost 60 percent or more of their population and other towns, such as Warren and Hartland, lost between 70 percent and 80 percent (Rossano 1997).

### **Modern Period, 1930-Present**

After World War II, the expanding economy and the transition to automobile transportation fostered the suburbanization of those parts of Litchfield County that were closer to major urban centers such as Hartford, Danbury, and Waterbury. Goshen, however, was not one of these towns. Still remote and agricultural, Goshen suffered further from the economic difficulties that farmers across Connecticut encountered as the twentieth century progressed. Even its mainstay in producing dairy industry

products has been reduced to nothing; with no dairy farms left there by the turn of the twenty-first century, and only 5 percent of the workforce engaged in agriculture at that time (Rossano 1997). Goshen reported in 2019 to have a total population of 3,095 residents in a total of 1,086 households (CERC Town Profile 2019). Compared to other towns in Litchfield County and the State of Connecticut, Goshen maintains a relatively low population, and it has done so since its establishment in 1739. In terms of residential buildings, the Town of Goshen contained 1,482 housing units at an average density of 13.1 houses per square kilometer or 33.9 house per square mile in 2000. As of 2019, the median price for a house in Goshen was \$350,800.00. Many of these buildings are situated within the town center, and the majority of these structures are historical (CERC Town Profile 2019). Goshen's modern business profile is characterized by construction, manufacturing, and retail trade.

### **Historical Overview of the Project Parcel and Facility Area**

This section is based on a review of historical maps and aerial images that show the proposed Facility location. The earliest available map, which dates from 1859, shows the residence of Milo Bartholomew situated in the southeastern portion of the larger project parcel (Figure 3). According to the 1860 United States Federal Census Milo Bartholomew was a 66-year-old farmer with a real estate value of \$8,000 and a personal estate value of \$4,000. In 1860, Milo lived with his wife and children; Mila, age 50, Samuel, age 28, Lucy, age 74, and a domestic servant named Catherine Miller age 15 (Census 1860). To the south of the proposed Facility location and depicted on the 1859 historical map is the residence of Wilbert Bartholomew, who was also listed as a farmer on the 1860 Census (Figure 3). Wilbert was then 24 years of age and possessed a real estate value of \$5,500 and a personal estate value of \$1,700. Living with Wilbert in 1860 were his wife Eunice, age 22, and Bridget Dewire a domestic servant who was indicated on the Census that was born in Ireland (Census 1860).

The 1874 historical map of the study region indicates that Milo Bartholomew still occupied the parcel closest to the southeastern corner of the proposed Facility (Figure 4). According to the 1870 United States Federal Census Milo was then a 75-year-old farmer with a real estate value of \$14,400 and personal estate value of \$3,900. In 1870, Milo was still living with his wife Mila, now age 60, as well as Andrew Bartholomew who was a 38 year farmer with a personal estate value of \$5,000 (Census 1870). Milo was born in Goshen in 1794 and he was descended from Samuel Bartholomew who migrated from Branford to Goshen in 1766. Samuel Bartholomew purchased a large tract of land in Goshen and later fought in the American Revolution (Hibbard 1897). Milo Bartholomew died in Goshen in 1876 and is interred within Goshen Center Cemetery.

The 1934 historical aerial photograph shown in Figure 5 indicates that the southeastern portion of the proposed Facility area was under agricultural use, and a homestead is visible outside of the southeastern boundary of the proposed project area (Figure 5). Much of the proposed Facility area was in secondary reforestation as of 1934, with few other residences nearby. The 1951 historical aerial reveals that the proposed Facility area remained used for agriculture, and that previously forested land had been converted to farm fields. (Figure 6). The 2019 aerial photograph displays the most change within proximity of the proposed Facility area; it shows evidence of secondary regrowth in much of the western area of the larger project parcel (Figure 7). The parcel to the east of the proposed Facility area displays a narrow landing strip known contemporary as Wings Ago Inc., which is located at 161 Bartholomew Road in Goshen. The airstrip is for private use and is registered with the FAA as CT42. Comprised of less than 15 acres of land, the airstrip is well outside the Facility area (Figure 7).



**Conclusion**

The documentary record indicates that it is unlikely that significant historical resources in Goshen will be affected by the proposed Facility area. Remnants of agricultural activity within the proposed Facility area may be evident in the form of stone walls; however these are not necessarily considered significant.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter presents an overview of previous archaeological research completed within the vicinity of the proposed Facility in Goshen, Connecticut. This discussion provides the comparative data necessary for assessing the results of the current Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey, and it ensures that the potential impacts to all previously recorded cultural resources located within and adjacent to the Facility are taken into consideration. Specifically, this chapter reviews previously identified archaeological sites and National/State Register of Historic Places properties situated in the project region (Figures 8 and 9). The discussions presented below are based on information currently on file at the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office in Hartford, Connecticut. In addition, the electronic site files maintained by Heritage also were examined during the course of this investigation. Both the quantity and quality of the information contained in the original cultural resources survey reports and State of Connecticut archaeological site forms are reflected below.

#### **Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, National/State Register of Historic Places Properties/Districts in the Vicinity of the Facility**

A review of files maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and Heritage revealed that there are no previously identified National Register of Historic Places properties or archaeological sites located within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the proposed Facility. While archaeological sites have not yet been recorded in the project region, this is most likely related to the fact that very few archaeological surveys have been completed in this part of Goshen. Thus, the identification of prehistoric or historical period occupations in the Facility area cannot be ruled out.

#### **Summary and Interpretations**

The review of previously identified cultural resources in the vicinity of the proposed Facility indicates that the larger project region contains numerous prehistoric and historical cultural resources related to Native American habitation and resource extraction, colonial farming, and stone walls. And, while none of the previously identified cultural resources sites are located within the Facility, evidence of some may be expected if the area is subjected to a professional archaeological survey.

## CHAPTER VI

### METHODS

#### Introduction

This chapter describes the research design and field methodology used to complete the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the Facility area Goshen, Connecticut. The following tasks were completed during this investigation: 1) study of the region's prehistory, history, and natural setting, as presented in Chapters II through IV; 2) a literature search to identify and discuss previously recorded cultural resources in project region; 3) a review of historical maps, topographic quadrangles, and aerial imagery depicting the Facility in order to identify potential historical resources and/or areas of past disturbance; and 4) pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the Facility in order to determine its archaeological sensitivity. These methods are in keeping with those required by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office in the document entitled *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987).

#### Research Framework

The current Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey was designed to identify assess the archaeological sensitivity of the Facility, as well as to visually examine it for evidence of any previously unidentified cultural resources during pedestrian survey. The undertaking was comprehensive in nature, and project planning considered the distribution of previously recorded cultural resources located within the region, as well as a visual assessment of the Facility area. The methods used to complete this investigation were designed to provide coverage of all portions of the Facility. The fieldwork portion of this undertaking entailed pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, and mapping (see below).

#### Archival Research & Literature Review

Background research for this investigation included a review of a variety of historical maps depicting the proposed Facility and larger project parcel; an examination of USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles; an examination aerial images dating from 1934 through 2019; and a review of all archaeological sites and National and State Register of Historic Places on file with the CT-SHPO, as well as electronic cultural resources data maintained by Heritage. The intent of this review was to identify all previously recorded cultural resources situated within and immediately adjacent to the Facility area, and to provide a natural and cultural context for the project region. This information then was used to develop the archaeological context of the impact areas associated with the proposed Facility, and to assess their sensitivity with respect to the potential for producing intact cultural resources.

Background research materials, including historical maps, aerial imagery, and information related to previous archaeological investigations, were gathered from the CT-SHPO. Finally, electronic databases and Geographic Information System files maintained by Heritage were employed during the course of this project, and they provided valuable data related to the project region, as well as data concerning previously identified archaeological sites and National and State Register of Historic Places properties within the general vicinity of the proposed Facility.

#### Field Methodology and Data Synthesis

Heritage also performed fieldwork for the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the Facility area in Goshen, Connecticut. This included pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, and mapping of

Facility area. During the completion of the pedestrian survey, representatives from Heritage photo-documented all potential areas of impact using digital media.

## **CHAPTER VII**

# **RESULTS & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Introduction**

This chapter presents the results of the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the proposed Facility in Goshen, Connecticut. As stated in the introductory section of this report, the goals of the investigation included completion of the following tasks: 1) a contextual overview of the region's prehistory, history, and natural setting (e.g., soils, ecology, hydrology, etc.); 2) a literature search to identify and discuss previously completed cultural resources surveys and previously recorded cultural resources in the project region; 3) a review of readily available historical maps and aerial imagery depicting the Facility in order to identify potential historical resources and/or areas of past disturbance; and 4) pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the Facility in order to determine its archaeological sensitivity.

### **Overall Sensitivity of the Proposed Facility**

The field data associated with soils, slopes, aspect, distance to water, and previous disturbance collected during the pedestrian survey and presented above was used in conjunction with the analysis of historical maps, aerial images, and data regarding previously identified archaeological sites and National and State Register of Historic Places properties, and inventoried historic standing structures to stratify the Facility area into zones of no/low, moderate, and/or high archaeological sensitivity. In general, historical period archaeological sites are relatively easy to identify on the current landscape because the features associated with them tend to be relatively permanent constructions that extend above the ground surface (i.e., stone foundations, pens, wells, privies, etc.). Archaeological sites dating from the prehistoric era, on the other hand, are less often identified during pedestrian survey because they are buried, and predicting their locations relies more on the analysis and interpretation of environmental factors that would have informed Native American site choices.

With respect to the potential for identifying prehistoric archaeological sites, the project area was divided into areas of no/low, moderate, and/or high archaeological potential by analyzing the landform types, slope, aspect, soils contained within them, and their distance to water. In general, areas located less than 300 m (1,000 ft) from a freshwater source and that contain slopes of less than 8 percent and well-drained soils possess a high potential for producing prehistoric archaeological deposits. Those areas located between 300 and 600 m (1,000 and 2,000 ft) from a freshwater source and well drained soils are considered moderate probability areas. This is in keeping with broadly based interpretations of prehistoric settlement and subsistence models that are supported by decades of previous archaeological research throughout the region. It is also expected that there may be variability of prehistoric site types found in the moderate/high sensitivity zones. For example, large Woodland period village sites and Archaic period seasonal camps may be expected along large river floodplains and near stream/river confluences, while smaller temporary or task specific sites may be expected on level areas with well-drained soils that are situated more than 300 m (1,000 ft) but less than 600 m (2,000 ft) from a water source. Finally, steeply sloping areas, poorly drained soils, or areas of previous disturbance are generally deemed to retain a no/low archaeological sensitivity with respect to their potential to contain prehistoric archaeological sites.

In addition, the potential for a given area to yield evidence of historical period archaeological deposits is based not only the above-defined landscape features but also on the presence or absence of previously

identified historical period archaeological resources as identified during previous archaeological surveys, recorded on historical period maps, or captured in aerial images of the region under study. In this case, proposed development areas that are situated within 100 m (328 ft) of a previously identified historical period archaeological site, a National or State Register of Historic Places district/individually listed property, or an area that contains known historical period buildings also may be deemed to retain a moderate/high archaeological sensitivity. In contrast, those areas situated over 100 m (328 ft) from any of the above-referenced properties would be considered to retain a no/low historical period archaeological sensitivity.

### **Results of Phase IA Survey**

Heritage personnel conducted pedestrian survey of the proposed Facility in March of 2021. Pedestrian survey was supplemented by mapping and photo-documentation (Figure 10 and Photos 1 through 4). As seen in the attached photos, the Facility area is characterized by relatively even topography and low slopes. Elevations in the Facility area range from 469 m (1,540 ft) in the southwestern corner to 481 m (1,580 ft) at the northern edge. The predominant soil types located noted throughout the area are Schroon, Bice and Millsite soils, which may be generally correlated with prehistoric site locations. The southeastern corner of the larger project parcel was previously disturbed and has standing houses immediately to the north of Bartholomew Hill Road. The proposed Facility, however, consists of agricultural fields and minor amounts of woods.

### **Management Recommendations**

In sum, the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey, which included the review of historical maps, aerial images, and pedestrian survey, indicates that the proposed Facility is characterized mostly by gently sloping topography, and well drained soils that are typically correlated with prehistoric and historical use and occupation. As a result, Heritage personnel determined that the area containing the proposed Facility retains a moderate potential to yield intact archaeological deposits. It is recommended that Facility area be subjected to a Phase IB cultural reconnaissance survey prior to construction.

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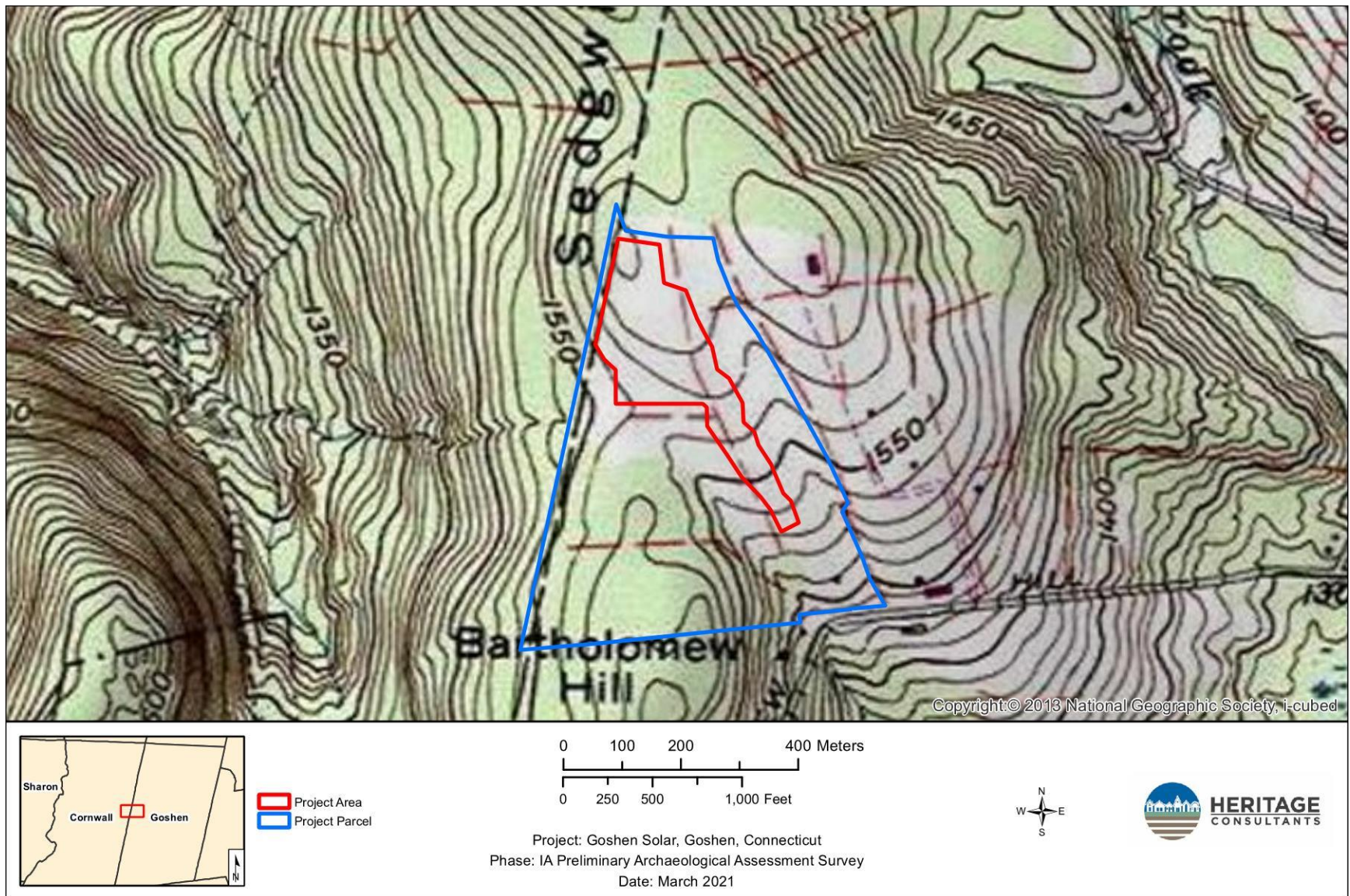


Figure 1. Excerpt from a USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



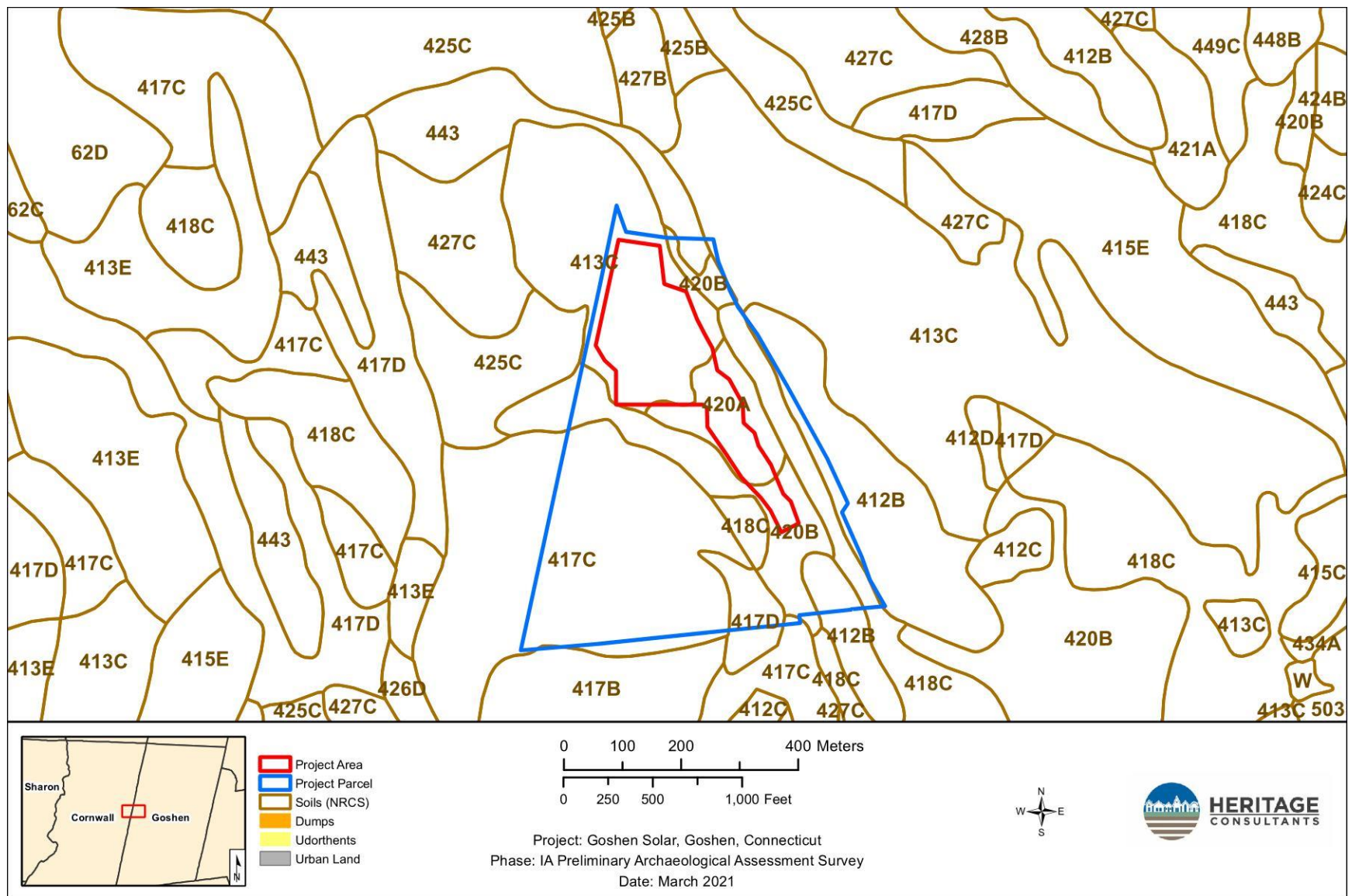


Figure 2. Map of soils located in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



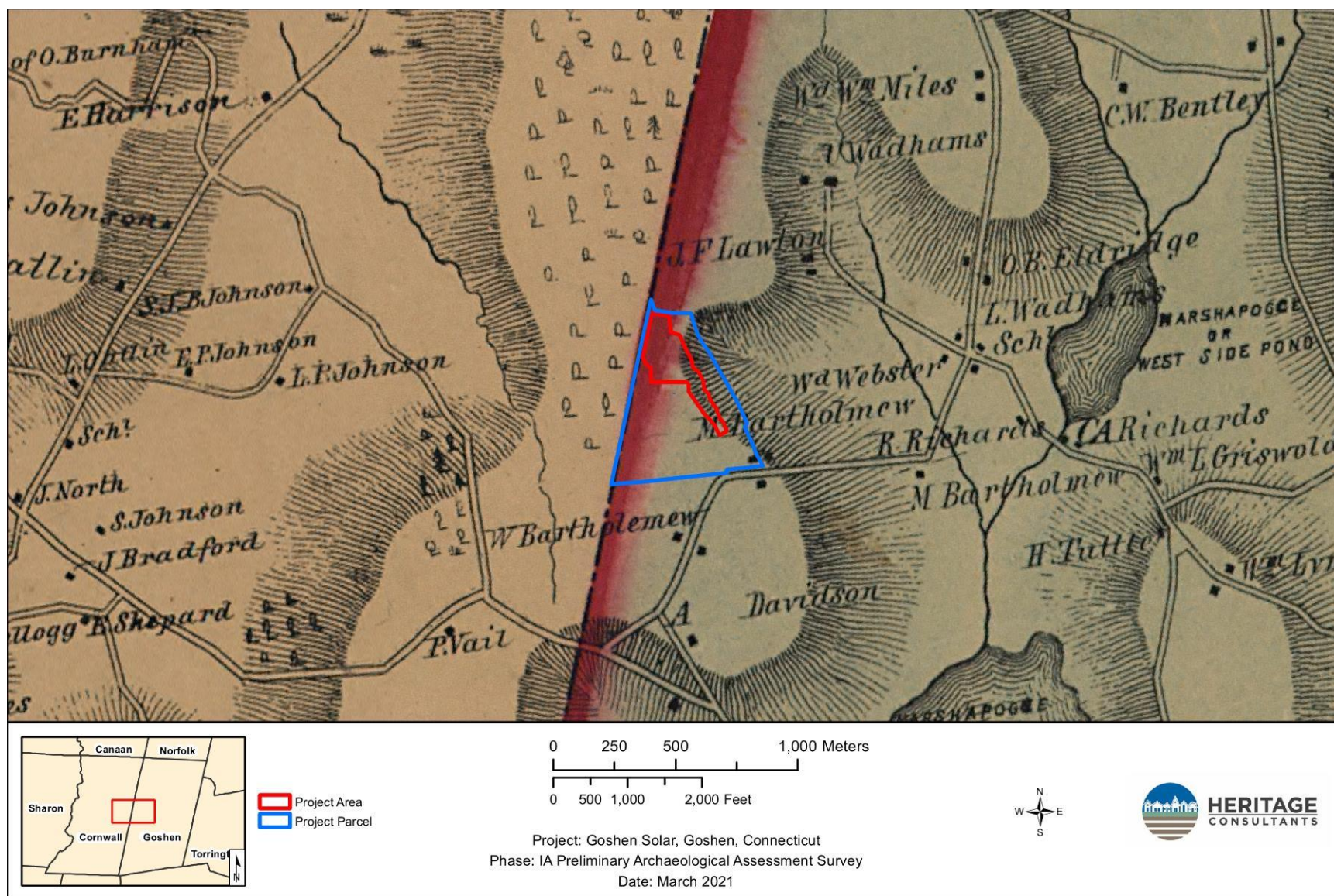


Figure 3. Excerpt from an 1859 historical map showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



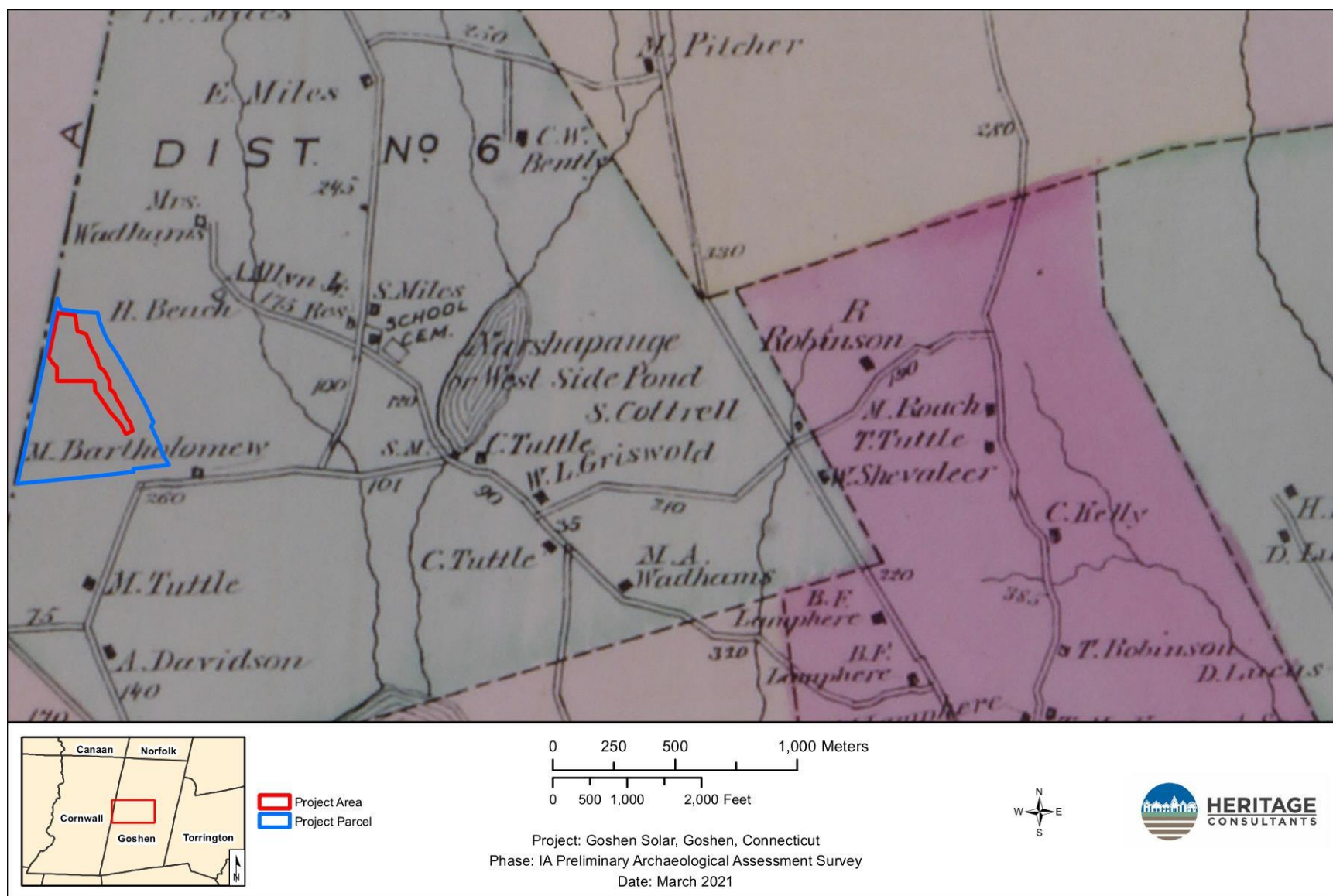


Figure 4. Excerpt from an 1874 historical map showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



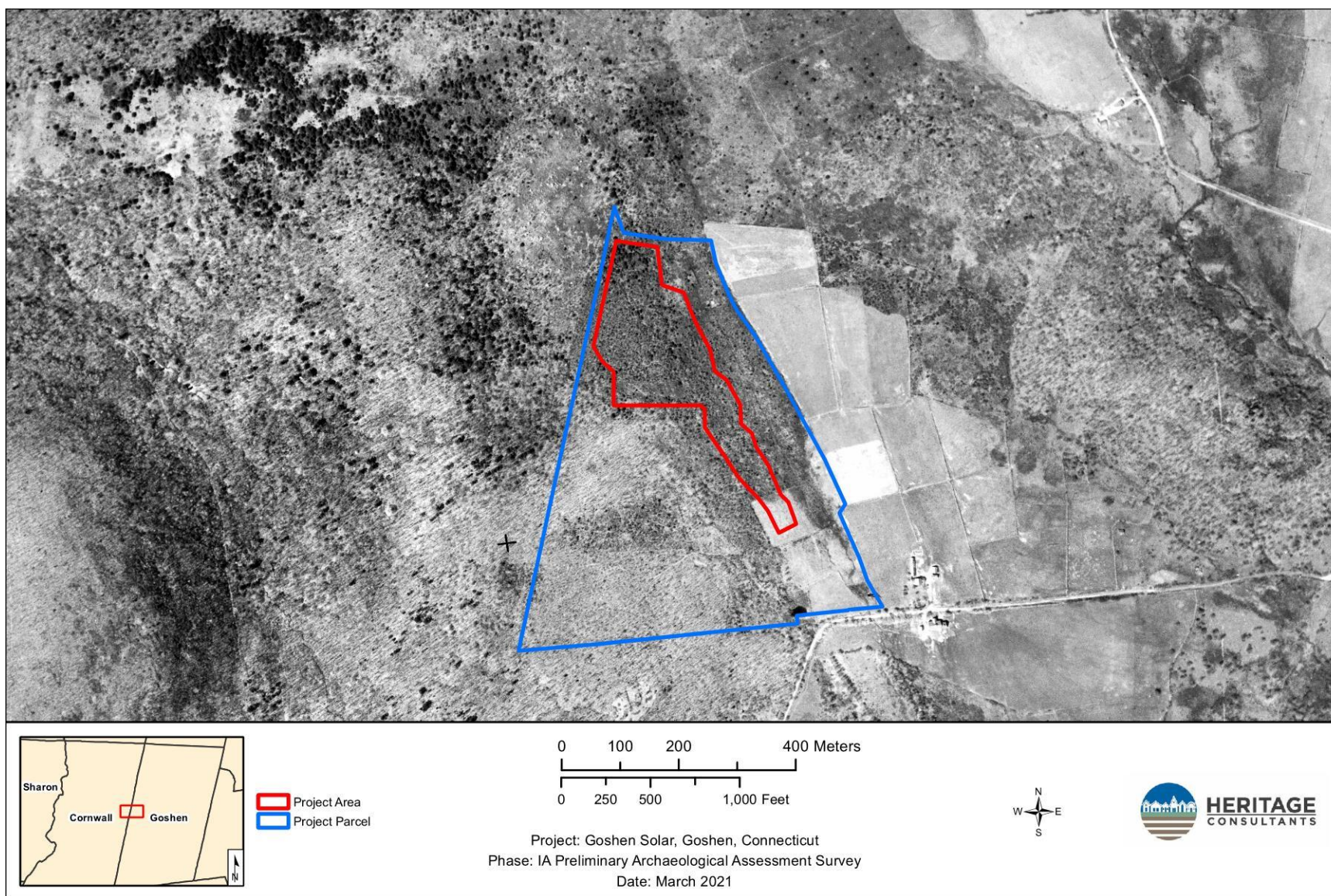


Figure 5. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area Goshen, Connecticut.



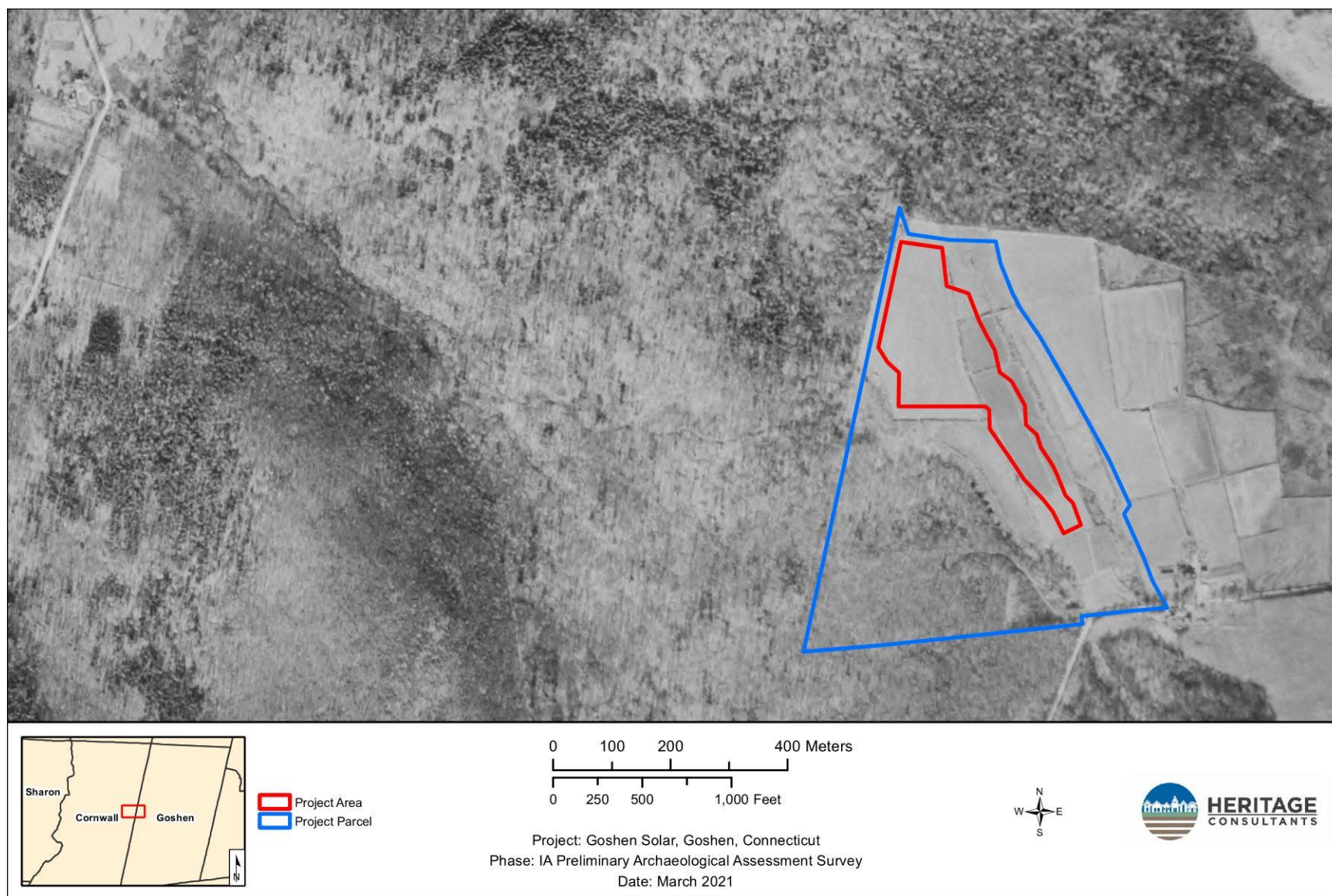


Figure 6. Excerpt from a 1951 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



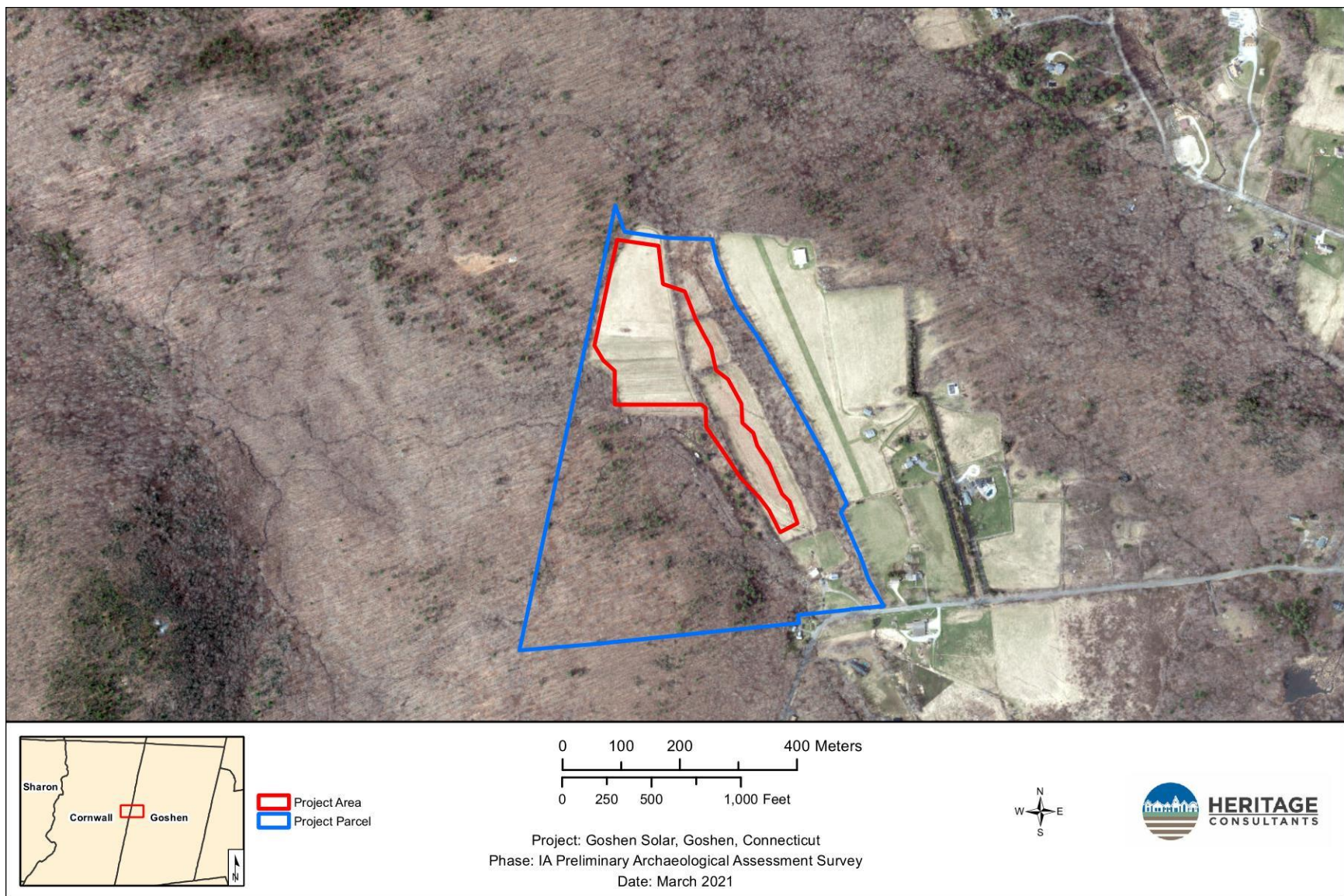


Figure 7. Excerpt from a 2019 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area in North Canaan, Connecticut.



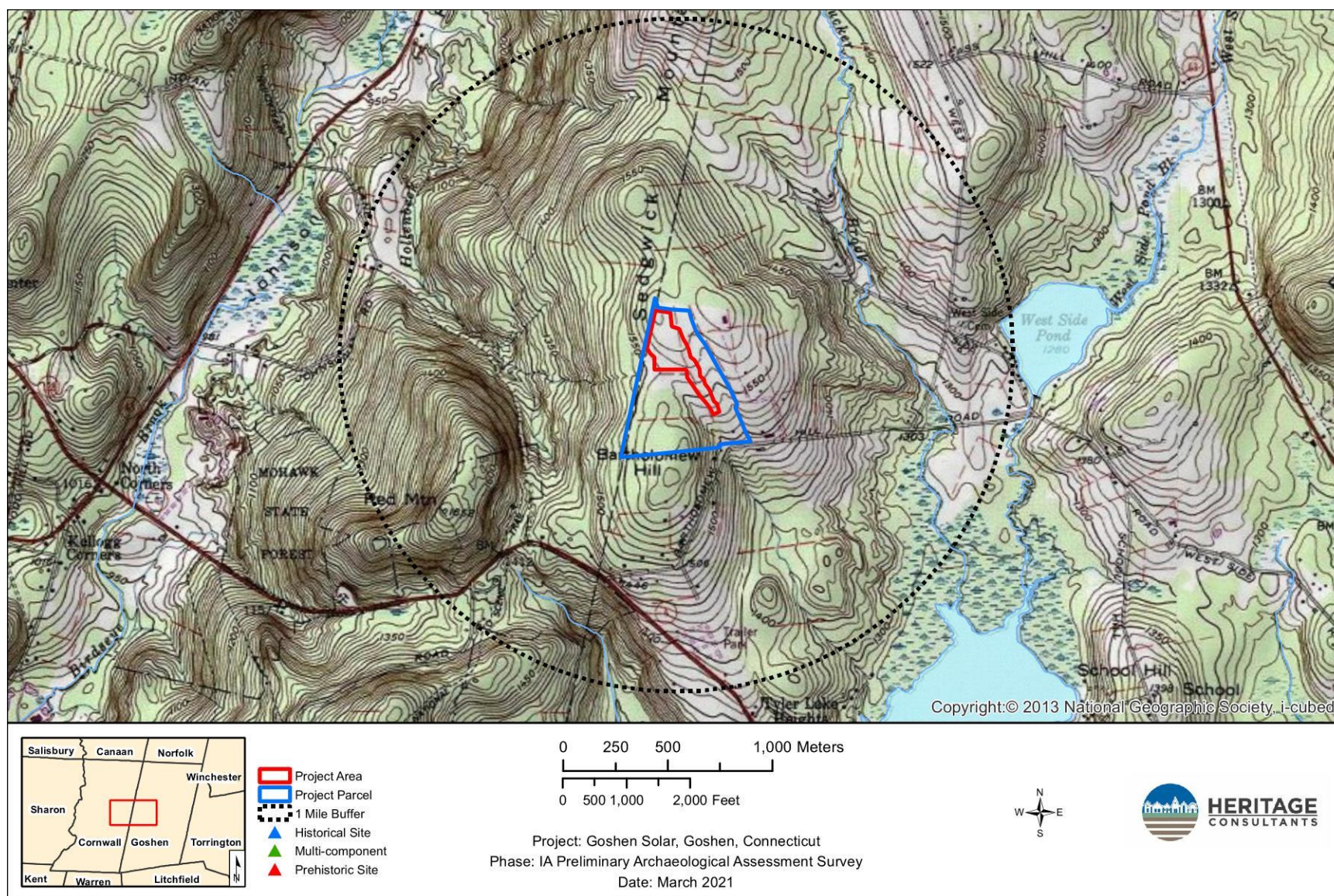


Figure 8. Digital map showing the location of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



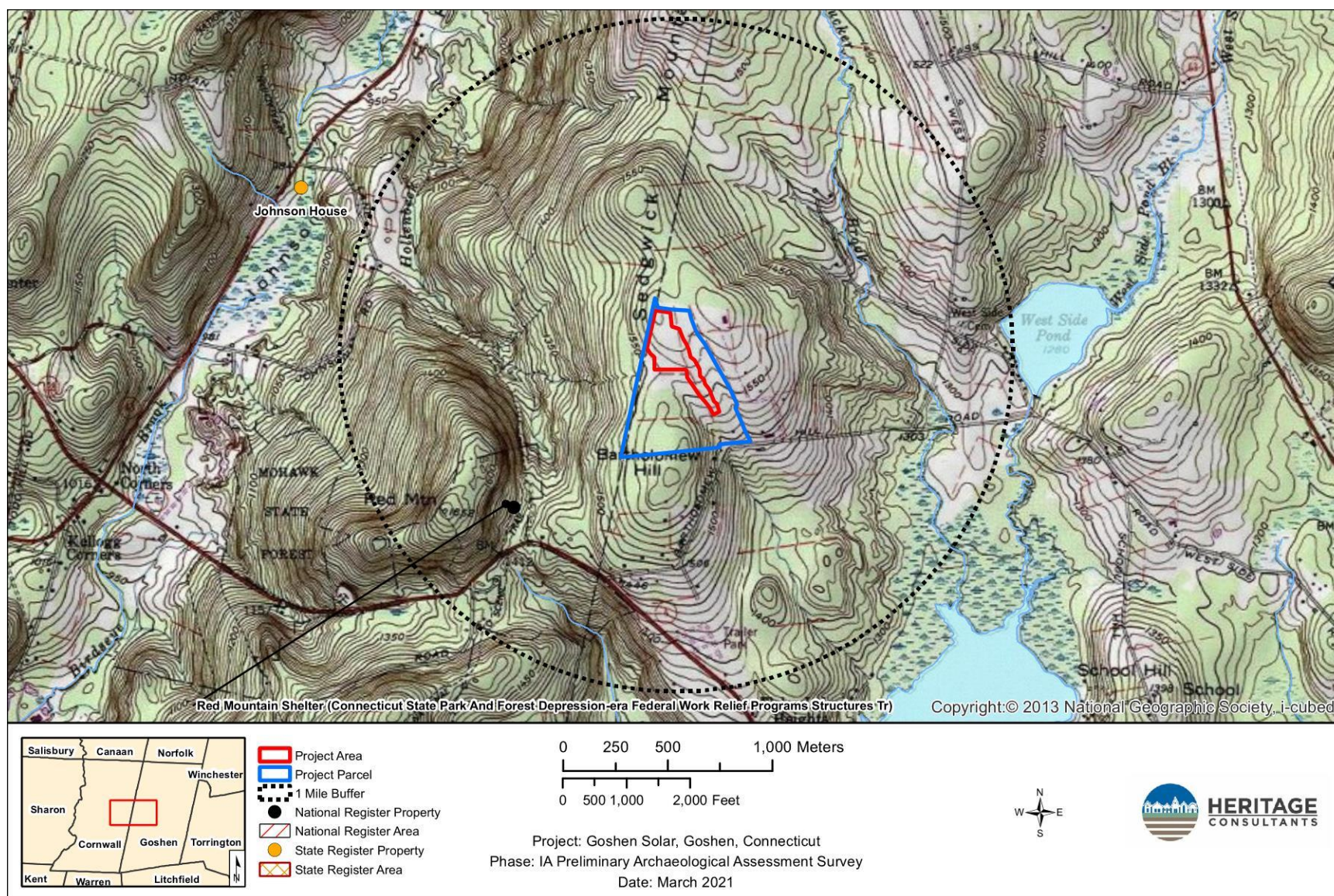


Figure 9. Digital map depicting the locations of previously identified National/State Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



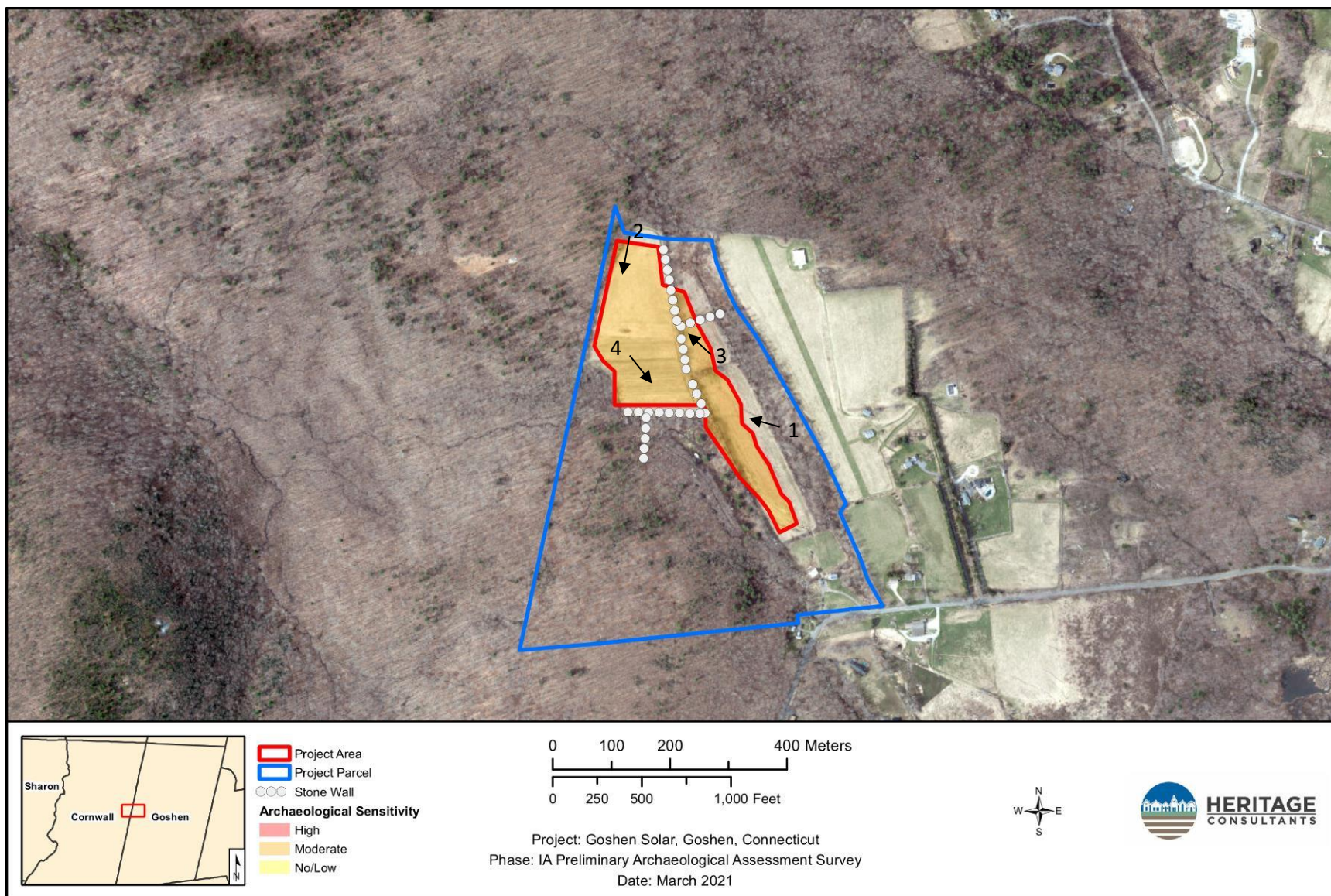


Figure 10. Digital map depicting photograph locations and photo view directions in Goshen, Connecticut.



Photo 1. Overview photo of the project area from eastern boundary in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing west.





Photo 2. Overview photo of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken from northern boundary facing south.





Photo 3. Overview photo of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken from eastern boundary facing northwest.



Photo 4. Overview photo from center of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing southeast.

MAY 2021

PHASE IB CULTURAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE  
PROPOSED GOSHEN SOLAR CENTER IN  
GOSHEN, CONNECTICUT

PREPARED FOR:



99 REALTY DRIVE  
CHESHIRE, CT 06410

PREPARED BY:



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## **ABSTRACT**

This report presents the results of a Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of a proposed solar facility at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road in Goshen, Connecticut. The project parcel associated with the proposed facility encompasses approximately 69.1 acres of land and is located to the north of Bartholomew Hill Road. However, only 13 acres of the parcel will be developed for the proposed solar facility. The undertaking will include installation of photovoltaic panels and associated electrical equipment and access roads. At this time, the development plans for the facility are still in the design stage. A Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the project area was completed in March of 2021. The pedestrian survey indicated that the project area is characterized mostly by gently sloping topography and well drained soils, and no evidence of significant ground disturbance was noted. The only prior impact to the area included plowing for agricultural production. It was recommended that the area be subjected to a Phase IB cultural reconnaissance survey prior to construction of the solar facility. A Phase IB cultural reconnaissance survey of the area was completed in May 2021. A total of 225 of 228 (99 percent) planned shovel tests and 33 of 33 (100 percent) delineation shovel tests were excavated throughout the project area, resulting in the identification of a single archaeological locus. This was designated as Locus 1 and yielded 17 chert flakes, 1 chert biface fragment, 1 piece of quartz shatter, 1 quartz secondary thinning flake, and 4 quartzite secondary thinning flakes from the disturbed Ap-Horizon (plow zone) between 0 to 40 centimeters (0 to 15.7 inches) below surface. No cultural features or soil anomalies were associated with the lithic debris, and the recovered cultural materials could not be assigned to particular prehistoric time period or cultural affiliation. Locus 1 was assessed as not significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No impacts to significant cultural resources are expected by the construction of the solar facility, and no additional archaeological examination of the project area is recommended prior to construction.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .....	1
Project Description and Methods.....	1
Project Results .....	1
Project Personnel .....	2
CHAPTER II: NATURAL SETTING.....	3
Introduction.....	3
Ecoregions of Connecticut.....	3
Northern Marble Valley Ecoregion.....	3
Hydrology in the Vicinity of the Project Area .....	3
Soils Comprising the Project Area .....	4
Bice Soils:.....	4
Millsite Soils:.....	4
Schroon Soils: .....	5
Summary.....	5
CHAPTER III: PREHISTORIC SETTING .....	6
Introduction.....	6
Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [B.P.] ).....	6
Archaic Period (10,000 to 2,700 B.P.).....	7
Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.) .....	7
Middle Archaic Period (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.).....	7
Late Archaic Period (6,000 to 3,700 B.P.) .....	8
The Terminal Archaic Period (3,700 to 2,700 B.P.) .....	8
Woodland Period (2,700 to 350 B.P.).....	9
Early Woodland Period (ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P.).....	9
Middle Woodland Period (2,000 to 1,200 B.P.).....	10
Late Woodland Period (ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P.) .....	10
Summary of Connecticut Prehistory .....	10
CHAPTER IV: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW .....	12
Introduction.....	12
Native American History.....	12
Colonial Period .....	12
The Early National Period, 1780-1850.....	13
Industrial and Urban Growth, 1850-1930 .....	14
Modern Period, 1930-Present.....	15
CHAPTER V: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.....	17
Introduction.....	17
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, National/State Register of Historic Places Properties/Districts in the Vicinity of the Facility.....	17

CHAPTER VI: METHODS.....	18
Introduction.....	18
Research Design .....	18
Field Methods.....	18
Curation.....	18
CHAPTER VII: RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS .....	20
Introduction.....	20
Results of the Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Project Area .....	20
Locus 1 .....	20
Management Recommendations.....	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	22

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Excerpt from a USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 2. Excerpt from an 1859 historical map showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 3. Excerpt from an 1874 historical map showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 4. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 5. Excerpt from a 1951 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 6. Excerpt from a 2019 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 7. Digital map showing the location of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 8. Digital map depicting the locations of previously identified National/State Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.
- Figure 9. Excerpt from a 2019 aerial image showing the locations of shovel tests and Locus 1 in Goshen, Connecticut.

## **LIST OF PHOTOS**

- Photo 1. Overview photo of Area 1 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing east.
- Photo 2. Overview photo of Area 1 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing north.
- Photo 3. Overview photo of Area 1 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing south.
- Photo 4. Overview photo of Locus 1 in Area 2 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing east.
- Photo 5. Overview photo of Locus 1 in Area 2 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing north.
- Photo 6. Overview photo of Locus 1 in Area 2 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing south.



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of a proposed solar facility (the Facility) in Goshen, Connecticut (Figure 1). SLR Consulting International (SLR) requested that Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) complete the reconnaissance survey as part of the planning process for the proposed Facility, which will encompass 13 acres of land within a larger 69.1 acre parcel located at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road. Heritage completed the fieldwork for this investigation in May of 2021. All work associated with this project was performed in accordance with the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987) promulgated by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CT-SHPO).

### Project Description and Methods

As mentioned above, the parcel on which the proposed Facility will be located at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road. The 13 acre project area will be accessed from Bartholomew Hill Road to the southeast. The undertaking will include installation of photovoltaic panels and associated electrical equipment and access roads. Currently, the development plans for the Facility are still in the design stage; however, the Facility will be confined to the project area. The project area rests at approximate elevations ranging from 462 to 483 m (1,515 to 1,585 ft), and at the time of the survey, the project area was bounded by forested areas to the north, south and west, and agricultural fields to the east.

The Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed utilizing pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing, GPS recordation, and photo-documentation. During the survey, Heritage conducted the systematic excavation of shovel tests along parallel survey transects across two portions of the proposed project area. The shovel tests were situated at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals along three parallel survey transects spaced 15 m (49.2 ft) apart in Area 1 and 12 parallel survey transects in Area 2. The 15 parallel survey transects extended from northwest to southeast. Each shovel test measured 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) in size, and each was excavated to the glacially derived C-Horizon or until immovable objects (e.g., tree roots, boulders, etc.) were encountered. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 cm (3.9 in) arbitrary levels within natural strata, and the fill from each level was screened separately. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.635 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth and examined visually for cultural material. Soil characteristics were recorded using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Each shovel test was backfilled after being recorded.

### Project Results

The review of historical maps and aerial images of the project area, files maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CT-SHPO), and the previously completed Phase IA pedestrian survey, revealed that there were no previously identified National Register of Historic Places properties or archaeological sites located within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the proposed Facility. Nevertheless, the project area is located on a landform that was thought to retain a moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. During the Phase IB survey, a total of 225 of 228 (99 percent) planned shovel tests and 33 of 33 (100 percent) delineation shovel tests were excavated in the two areas. The field effort resulted in the identification of a single archaeological locus in Area 2. This was designated as Locus 1, and it yielded 17 chert flakes, a single chert biface fragment, 1 piece of quartz shatter, 1 quartz secondary thinning flake, and 4 quartzite secondary thinning flakes. All of the 24 prehistoric period artifacts were recovered from the disturbed Ap-Horizon (plow zone) between 0 to 40 centimeters (0 to 15.7 inches) below surface. No cultural features

or soil anomalies were associated with the lithic debris, and the recovered artifacts could not be assigned to a particular prehistoric period or cultural affiliation due to lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts. Locus 1 was determined to lack intact deposits and research potential; thus, it was assessed as not significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No impacts to intact cultural resources are expected by the construction of the Facility, and no additional archaeological examination of the project area is recommended prior to construction.

**Project Personnel**

Heritage personnel who contributed to the project include Mr. David R. George, M.A., R.P.A., (Principal Investigator); Ms. Renée Petruzelli, M.A., R.P.A. (Project Archaeologist); Ms. Kelsey Tuller, M.A., (Field Director); Mr. Stephen Anderson, B.A., (Geographic Information Specialist), and Ms. Barbara Sternal, B.A., (Historian).

## CHAPTER II

### NATURAL SETTING

#### Introduction

This chapter provides a brief overview of the natural setting of the region containing the project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Previous archaeological research has documented that specific environmental factors can be associated with both prehistoric and historical period site selection. These include general ecological conditions, as well as types of fresh water sources present, degree of slopes, and soils situated within a given project area. The remainder of this chapter provides a brief overview of the ecology, hydrological resources, and soils present within the project area and the larger region in general.

#### Ecoregions of Connecticut

Throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene Periods, Connecticut has undergone numerous environmental changes. Variations in climate, geology, and physiography have led to the “regionalization” of Connecticut’s modern environment. It is clear, for example, that the northwestern portion of the state has different natural characteristics than the coastline. Recognizing this fact, Dowhan and Craig (1976), as part of their study of the distribution of rare and endangered species in Connecticut, subdivided the state into various ecoregions. Dowhan and Craig (1976:27) defined an ecoregion as:

“an area characterized by a distinctive pattern of landscapes and regional climate as expressed by the vegetation composition and pattern, and the presence or absence of certain indicator species and species groups. Each ecoregion has a similar interrelationship between landforms, local climate, soil profiles, and plant and animal communities. Furthermore, the pattern of development of plant communities (chronosequences and toposequences) and of soil profile is similar in similar physiographic sites. Ecoregions are thus natural divisions of land, climate, and biota.”

Dowhan and Craig defined nine major ecoregions for the State of Connecticut. They are based on regional diversity in plant and animal indicator species (Dowhan and Craig 1976). Only one of the ecoregions is germane to the current investigation: Northwest Hills ecoregion. A summary of this ecoregion is presented below. It is followed by a discussion of the hydrology and soils found in and adjacent to the project area.

#### Northern Marble Valley Ecoregion

The Northern Marble Valley ecoregion consists of interior valleys, lowlands, and extensive floodplains adjacent to steep valley walls. The Marble Valley’s territory stretches up and down the western Connecticut boundary line, following the Housatonic River (Dowhan and Craig 1976). With respect to the ecoregion’s elevation, the valley floor ranges from 76.2 to 152.4 m (250 to 500 ft), with the maximum reaching 213.4 m (700 ft) between the valley and upland regions (Dowhan and Craig 1976:41). The Northern Marble Valley is one of three subregions within the Marble Valley, however, all three consist of “soils that are developed on glacial tills in higher areas and on extensive deposits of stratified sand, gravel, silt, and some clay,” (Dowhan and Craig 1976:41). Calcium-rich bedrock lies beneath the valleys which is evident in the soil types and characteristics from the ecoregion.

#### Hydrology in the Vicinity of the Project Area

The proposed Facility is situated within a region that contains to several sources of freshwater, including Hollenbeck River, Sucker Brook, West Side Pond, Tyler Lake, as well as several unnamed streams, ponds, and wetlands. These freshwater sources may have served as resource extraction areas for Native American and historical populations. Previously completed archaeological investigations in Connecticut have

demonstrated that streams, rivers, and wetlands were focal points for prehistoric occupations because they provided access to transportation routes, sources of freshwater, and abundant faunal and floral resources.

### **Soils Comprising the Project Area**

Soil formation is the direct result of the interaction of many variables, including climate, vegetation, parent material, time, and organisms present (Gerrard 1981). Once archaeological deposits are buried within the soil, they are subject to various diagenic and taphonomic processes. Different classes of artifacts may be preferentially protected, or unaffected by these processes, whereas others may deteriorate rapidly. Cyclical wetting and drying, freezing, and thawing, and compression can accelerate chemically and mechanically the decay processes for animal bones, shells, lithics, ceramics, and plant remains. Lithic and ceramic artifacts are largely unaffected by soil pH, whereas animal bones and shells decay more quickly in acidic soils. In contrast, acidic soils enhance the preservation of charred plant remains.

A review of the soils within the Facility area is presented below. They are characterized by three major soil types which are Schroon, Bice, and Millsite soils. A review of these soils shows that they are well drained loams that may be correlated with prehistoric and historical use and occupation. Descriptive profiles for each soil type are presented below; they were gathered from the National Resources Conservation Service.

#### Bice Soils:

The Bice series consists of very deep, well drained, loamy soils formed in till. They are gently sloping to very steep soils on uplands. Slope ranges from 0 to 50 percent. A typical profile associated with Bice soils is as follows: **Ap**-- 0 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam; weak fine and very fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; 10 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw**-- 6 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly coarse sandy loam; weak very fine and fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and few medium roots; 15 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **BC**-- 18 to 26 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; few roots; 25 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **C1**-- 26 to 40 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; few roots; 25 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; and **C2**-- 40 to 72 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly sandy loam; massive; firm; 25 percent rock fragments; strongly acid. ([https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD\\_Docs/B/BICE.html](https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/B/BICE.html))

#### Millsite Soils:

The Millsite series consists of moderately deep, well drained, and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in till underlain by crystalline rock. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is moderately high or high. Slope ranges from 0 to 50 percent. A typical profile associated with Millsite soils is as follows: **Ap** -- 0 to 6 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; 10 percent coarse fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw1** -- 6 to 12 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium roots; 10 percent coarse fragments; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw2** -- 12 to 20 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few roots; 25 percent coarse fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary. **C**--20 to 28 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly loam; massive; friable; 30 percent coarse fragments; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary; **2R**--28 inches; weathered granite - schist rock, fractured in upper part ([https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD\\_Docs/M/MILLSITE.html](https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/M/MILLSITE.html)).

### Schroon Soils:

The Schroon series are very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in loamy till on uplands. Slope ranges from 0 to 15 percent. A typical profile associated with Schroon soils is as follows: **A**-- 0 to 4 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry: moderate fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and few medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; extremely acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw1**-- 4 to 13 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and few medium roots; 5 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw2**-- 13 to 22 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine pores; few fine roots; 10 percent rock fragments; common fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions and few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **C1**-- 22 to 30 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; massive; friable; common fine pores; 10 percent rock fragments; many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation and many medium faint dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) iron depletions; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **C2**-- 30 to 72 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy loam; massive; friable; 10 percent rock fragments; few fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid (https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD\_Docs/S/SCHROON.html).

### **Summary**

The natural setting of the area containing the proposed Facility is common throughout the Northern Marble Valley ecoregion. Streams and rivers of this area empty into the Housatonic River, which in turn, drains into the Long Island Sound. Further, the landscape in general is dominated by loamy soil types with some wetland soils intermixed. In addition, low slopes dominate the region. Thus, in general, the project region was well suited to Native American occupation throughout the prehistoric era. This portion of Goshen was also used throughout the historical era, as evidenced by the presence of numerous historical residences and agricultural fields throughout the region.

## CHAPTER III

### PREHISTORIC SETTING

#### **Introduction**

Prior to the late 1970s and early 1980s, few systematic archaeological surveys of large portions of the state of Connecticut had been undertaken. Rather, the prehistory of the region was studied at the site level. Sites chosen for excavation were highly visible and located in the coastal zone, e.g., shell middens, and Connecticut River Valley. As a result, a skewed interpretation of the prehistory of Connecticut was developed. It was suggested that the upland portions of the state, i.e., the northeastern and northwestern hills ecoregions, were little used and rarely occupied by prehistoric Native Americans, while the coastal zone, i.e., the eastern and western coastal and the southeastern and southwestern hills ecoregions, were the focus of settlements and exploitation in the prehistoric era. This interpretation remained unchallenged until the 1970s and 1980s when several town-wide and regional archaeological studies were completed. These investigations led to the creation of several archaeological phases that subsequently were applied to understand the prehistory of Connecticut. The remainder of this chapter provides an overview of the prehistoric setting of the region encompassing the project area.

#### **Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [B.P.])**

The earliest inhabitants of the area encompassing the State of Connecticut, who have been referred to as Paleo-Indians, arrived in the area by ca., 12,000 B.P. (Gramly and Funk 1990; Snow 1980). Due to the presence of large Pleistocene mammals at that time and the ubiquity of large fluted projectile points in archaeological deposits of this age, Paleo-Indians often have been described as big-game hunters (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980); however, as discussed below, it is more likely that they hunted a broad spectrum of animals.

While there have been numerous surface finds of Paleo-Indian projectile points throughout the State of Connecticut, only two sites, the Templeton Site (6-LF-21) in Washington, Connecticut and the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) in Ledyard, Connecticut, have been studied in detail and dated using the radiocarbon method (Jones 1997; Moeller 1980). The Templeton Site (6-LF-21) is in Washington, Connecticut and was occupied between 10,490 and 9,890 years ago (Moeller 1980). In addition to a single large and two small fluted points, the Templeton Site produced a stone tool assemblage consisting of graters, drills, core fragments, scrapers, and channel flakes, which indicates that the full range of stone tool production and maintenance took place at the site (Moeller 1980). Moreover, the use of both local and non-local raw materials was documented in the recovered tool assemblage, suggesting that not only did the site's occupants spend some time in the area, but they also had access to distant stone sources, the use of which likely occurred during movement from region to region.

The only other Paleo-Indian site studied in detail in Connecticut is the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) (Jones 1997). The Hidden Creek Site is situated on the southeastern margin of the Great Cedar Swamp on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in Ledyard, Connecticut. While excavation of the Hidden Creek Site produced evidence of Terminal Archaic and Woodland Period components (see below) in the upper soil horizons, the lower levels of the site yielded artifacts dating from the Paleo-Indian era. Recovered Paleo-Indian artifacts included broken bifaces, side-scrapers, a fluted preform, graters, and end-scrapers. Based on the types and number of tools present, Jones (1997:77) has hypothesized that the Hidden Creek Site represented a short-term occupation, and that separate stone tool reduction and rejuvenation areas were present.

While archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation is scarce in Connecticut, it, combined with data from the West Athens Road and King's Road Site in the Hudson drainage and the Davis and Potts Sites in northern New York, supports the hypothesis that there was human occupation of the area not long after ca. 12,000 B.P. (Snow 1980). Further, site types currently known suggest that the Paleo-Indian settlement pattern was characterized by a high degree of mobility, with groups moving from region to region in search of seasonally abundant food resources, as well as for the procurement of high-quality raw materials from which to fashion stone tools.

### **Archaic Period (10,000 to 2,700 B.P.)**

The Archaic Period, which succeeded the Paleo-Indian Period, began by ca., 10,000 B.P. (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980), and it has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (6,000 to 3,400 B.P.). These periods were devised to describe all non-farming, non-ceramic producing populations in the area. Regional archeologists recently have recognized a final "transitional" Archaic Period, the Terminal Archaic Period (3,400-2,700 B.P.), which was meant to describe those groups that existed just prior to the onset of the Woodland Period and the widespread adoption of ceramics into the toolkit (Snow 1980; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984, 1990; Witthoft 1949, 1953).

#### Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.)

To date, few Early Archaic sites have been identified in southern New England. As a result, researchers such as Fitting (1968) and Ritchie (1969), have suggested a lack of these sites likely is tied to cultural discontinuity between the Early Archaic and preceding Paleo-Indian Period, as well as a population decrease from earlier times. However, with continued identification of Early Archaic sites in the region, and the recognition of the problems of preservation, it is difficult to maintain the discontinuity hypothesis (Curran and Dincauze 1977; Snow 1980).

Like their Paleo-Indian predecessors, Early Archaic sites tend to be small and produce few artifacts, most of which are not temporally diagnostic. While Early Archaic sites in other portions the United States are represented by projectile points of the Kirk series (Ritchie and Funk 1973) and by Kanawha types (Coe 1964), sites of this age in southern New England are identified recognized on the basis of a series of ill-defined bifurcate-based projectile points. These projectile points are identified by the presence of their characteristic bifurcated base, and they generally are made from high quality raw materials. Moreover, finds of these projectile points have rarely been in stratified contexts. Rather, they occur commonly either as surface expressions or intermixed with artifacts representative of later periods. Early Archaic occupations, such as the Dill Farm Site and Sites 6LF64 and 6LF70 in Litchfield County, an area represented by camps that were relocated periodically to take advantage of seasonally available resources (McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1986). In this sense, a foraging type of settlement pattern was employed during the Early Archaic Period.

#### Middle Archaic Period (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.)

By the onset of the Middle Archaic Period, essentially modern deciduous forests had developed in the region (Davis 1969). It is at this time that increased numbers and types of sites are noted in Connecticut (McBride 1984). The most well-known Middle Archaic site in New England is the Neville Site, which is in Manchester, New Hampshire and studied by Dincauze (1976). Careful analysis of the Neville Site indicated that the Middle Archaic occupation dated from between ca., 7,700 and 6,000 years ago. In fact, Dincauze (1976) obtained several radiocarbon dates from the Middle Archaic component of the Neville Site. The dates, associated with the then-newly named Neville type projectile point, ranged from 7,740 $\pm$ 280 and 7,015 $\pm$ 160 B.P. (Dincauze 1976).

In addition to Neville points, Dincauze (1976) described two other projectile points styles that are attributed to the Middle Archaic Period: Stark and Merrimac projectile points. While no absolute dates were recovered from deposits that yielded Stark points, the Merrimac type dated from 5,910 $\pm$ 180 B.P. Dincauze argued that both the Neville and later Merrimac and Stark occupations were established to take advantage of the excellent fishing that the falls situated adjacent to the site area would have afforded Native American groups. Thus, based on the available archaeological evidence, the Middle Archaic Period is characterized by continued increases in diversification of tool types and resources exploited, as well as by sophisticated changes in the settlement pattern to include different site types, including both base camps and task-specific sites (McBride 1984:96)

#### Late Archaic Period (6,000 to 3,700 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period in southern New England is divided into two major cultural traditions that appear to have coexisted. They include the Laurentian and Narrow-Stemmed Traditions (Funk 1976; McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a and b). Artifacts assigned to the Laurentian Tradition include ground stone axes, adzes, gouges, ulus (semi-lunar knives), pestles, atlatl weights, and scrapers. The diagnostic projectile point forms of this time period in southern New England include the Brewerton Eared-Notched, Brewerton Eared and Brewerton Side-Notched varieties (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a; Thompson 1969). In general, the stone tool assemblage of the Laurentian Tradition is characterized by flint, felsite, rhyolite and quartzite, while quartz was largely avoided for stone tool production.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, archaeological evidence in southern New England suggests that Laurentian Tradition populations consisted of groups of mobile hunter-gatherers. While a few large Laurentian Tradition occupations have been studied, sites of this age generally encompass less than 500 m<sup>2</sup> (5,383 ft<sup>2</sup>). These base camps reflect frequent movements by small groups of people in search of seasonally abundant resources. The overall settlement pattern of the Laurentian Tradition was dispersed in nature, with base camps located in a wide range of microenvironments, including riverine as well as upland zones (McBride 1978, 1984:252). Finally, subsistence strategies of Laurentian Tradition focused on hunting and gathering of wild plants and animals from multiple ecozones.

The second Late Archaic tradition, known as the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition, is unlike the Laurentian Tradition, and it likely represents a different cultural adaptation. The Narrow-Stemmed tradition is recognized by the presence of quartz and quartzite narrow stemmed projectile points, triangular quartz Squibnocket projectile points, and a bipolar lithic reduction strategy (McBride 1984). Other tools found in Narrow-Stemmed Tradition artifact assemblages include choppers, adzes, pestles, antler and bone projectile points, harpoons, awls, and notched atlatl weights. Many of these tools, notably the projectile points and pestles, indicate a subsistence pattern dominated by hunting and fishing, as well the collection of a wide range of plant foods (McBride 1984; Snow 1980:228).

#### The Terminal Archaic Period (3,700 to 2,700 B.P.)

The Terminal Archaic, which lasted from ca., 3,700 to 2,700 BP, is perhaps the most interesting, yet confusing of the Archaic Periods in southern New England prehistory. Originally termed the "Transitional Archaic" by Witthoft (1953) and recognized by the introduction of technological innovations, e.g., broadspear projectile points and soapstone bowls, the Terminal Archaic has long posed problems for regional archeologists. While the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition persisted through the Terminal Archaic and into the Early Woodland Period, the Terminal Archaic is coeval with what appears to be a different technological adaptation, the Susquehanna Tradition (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969b). The Susquehanna Tradition is recognized in southern New England by the presence of a new stone tool industry that was based on the use of high-quality raw materials for stone tool production and a settlement pattern



different from the “coeval” Narrow-Stemmed Tradition.

The Susquehanna Tradition is based on the classification of several Broadspear projectile point types and associated artifacts. There are several local sequences within the tradition, and they are based on projectile point type chronology. Temporally diagnostic projectile points of these sequences include the Snook Kill, Susquehanna Broadspear, Mansion Inn, and Orient Fishtail types (Lavin 1984; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984). The initial portion of the Terminal Archaic Period (ca., 3,700-3,200 BP) is characterized by the presence of Snook Kill and Susquehanna Broadspear projectile points, while the latter Terminal Archaic (3,200-2,700 BP) is distinguished by the use of Orient Fishtail projectile points (McBride 1984:119; Ritchie 1971).

In addition, it was during the late Terminal Archaic that interior cord marked, grit tempered, thick walled ceramics with conoidal (pointed) bases made their initial appearance in the Native American toolkit. These are the first ceramics in the region, and they are named Vinette I (Ritchie 1969a; Snow 1980:242); this type of ceramic vessel appears with much more frequency during the ensuing Early Woodland Period. In addition, the adoption and widespread use of soapstone bowls, as well as the implementation of subterranean storage, suggests that Terminal Archaic groups were characterized by reduced mobility and longer-term use of established occupation sites (Snow 1980:250).

Finally, while settlement patterns appeared to have changed, Terminal Archaic subsistence patterns were analogous to earlier patterns. The subsistence pattern still was diffuse in nature, and it was scheduled carefully. Typical food remains recovered from sites of this period consist of fragments of white-tailed deer, beaver, turtle, fish and various small mammals. Botanical remains recovered from the site area consisted of *Chenopodium* sp., hickory, butternut and walnut (Pagoulatos 1988:81). Such diversity in food remains suggests at least minimal use of a wide range of microenvironments for subsistence purposes.

### **Woodland Period (2,700 to 350 B.P.)**

Traditionally, the advent of the Woodland Period in southern New England has been associated with the introduction of pottery; however, as mentioned above, early dates associated with pottery now suggest the presence of Vinette I ceramics appeared toward the end of the preceding Terminal Archaic Period (Ritchie 1969a; McBride 1984). Like the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period has been divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. The various subperiods are discussed below.

#### Early Woodland Period (ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P.)

The Early Woodland Period of the northeastern United States dates from ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P., and it has thought to have been characterized by the advent of farming, the initial use of ceramic vessels, and increasingly complex burial ceremonialism (Griffin 1967; Ritchie 1969a and 1969b; Snow 1980). In the Northeast, the earliest ceramics of the Early Woodland Period are thick walled, cord marked on both the interior and exterior, and possess grit temper.

Careful archaeological investigations of Early Woodland sites in southern New England have resulted in the recovery of narrow stemmed projectile points in association with ceramic sherds and subsistence remains, including specimens of White-tailed deer, soft and hard-shell clams, and oyster shells (Lavin and Salwen: 1983; McBride 1984:296-297; Pope 1952). McBride (1984) has argued that the combination of the subsistence remains and the recognition of multiple superimposed cultural features at various sites indicates that Early Woodland Period settlement patterns were characterized by multiple re-use of the same sites on a seasonal basis by small co-residential groups.

#### Middle Woodland Period (2,000 to 1,200 B.P.)

The Middle Woodland Period is marked by an increase in the number of ceramic types and forms utilized (Lizee 1994a), as well as an increase in the amount of exotic lithic raw material used in stone tool manufacture (McBride 1984). The latter suggests that regional exchange networks were established, and that they were used to supply local populations with necessary raw materials (McBride 1984; Snow 1980). The Middle Woodland Period is represented archaeologically by narrow stemmed and Jack's Reef projectile points; increased amounts of exotic raw materials in recovered lithic assemblages, including chert, argillite, jasper, and hornfels; and conoidal ceramic vessels decorated with dentate stamping. Ceramic types that are indicative of the Middle Woodland Period includes Linear Dentate, Rocker Dentate, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Plain, and Hollister Stamped (Lizee 1994a:200).

In terms of settlement patterns, the Middle Woodland Period is characterized by the occupation of village sites by large co-residential groups that utilized native plant and animal species for food and raw materials in tool making (George 1997). These sites were the principal place of occupation, and they were positioned close to major river valleys, tidal marshes, estuaries, and the coastline, all of which would have supplied an abundance of plant and animal resources (McBride 1984:309). In addition to villages, numerous temporary and task-specific sites were utilized in the surrounding upland areas, as well as in closer ecozones such as wetlands, estuaries, and floodplains. The use of temporary and task-specific sites to support large village populations indicates that the Middle Woodland Period was characterized by a resource acquisition strategy that can best be termed as logistical collection (McBride 1984:310).

#### Late Woodland Period (ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P.)

The Late Woodland Period in southern New England dates from ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by the earliest evidence for the use of corn in the lower Connecticut River Valley (Bendremer 1993; Bendremer and Dewar 1993; Bendremer et al. 1991; George 1997; McBride 1984); an increase in the frequency of exchange of non-local lithics (Feder 1984; George and Tryon 1996; McBride 1984; Lavin 1984); increased variability in ceramic form, function, surface treatment, and decoration (Lavin 1980, 1986, 1987; Lizee 1994a, 1994b); and a continuation of a trend towards larger, more permanent settlements in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones (Dincauze 1974; McBride 1984; Snow 1980).

Stone tool assemblages associated with Late Woodland occupations, especially village-sized sites, are functionally variable and they reflect plant and animal resource processing and consumption on a large scale. Finished stone tools recovered from Late Woodland sites include Levanna and Madison projectile points; drills; side-, end-, and thumbnail scrapers; mortars and pestles; nutting stones; netsinkers; and celts, adzes, axes, and digging tools. These tools were used in activities ranging from hide preparation to plant processing to the manufacture of canoes, bowls, and utensils, as well as other settlement and subsistence-related items (McBride 1984; Snow 1980). Finally, ceramic assemblages recovered from Late Woodland sites are as variable as the lithic assemblages. Ceramic types identified include Windsor Fabric Impressed, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Plain, Clearview Stamped, Sebonac Stamped, Selden Island, Hollister Plain, Hollister Stamped, and Shantok Cove Incised (Lavin 1980, 1988a, 1988b; Lizee 1994a; Pope 1953; Rouse 1947; Salwen and Ottesen 1972; Smith 1947). These types are more diverse stylistically than their predecessors, with incision, shell stamping, punctation, single point, linear dentate, rocker dentate stamping, and stamp and drag impressions common (Lizee 1994a:216).

#### **Summary of Connecticut Prehistory**

The prehistory of Connecticut spans from ca., 12,000 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by numerous changes in tool types, subsistence patterns, and land use strategies. Much of the prehistoric era is characterized by local Native American groups who practiced a subsistence pattern based on a mixed

economy of hunting and gathering wild plant and animal resources. It is not until the Late Woodland Period that incontrovertible evidence for the use of domesticated species is available. Further, settlement patterns throughout the prehistoric era shifted from seasonal occupations of small co-residential groups to large aggregations of people in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones. In terms of the region containing the proposed project area, a variety of prehistoric site types may be expected. These range from seasonal camps utilized by Archaic populations to temporary and task-specific sites of the Woodland era.

## CHAPTER IV

### HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

#### Introduction

The proposed project area is located in the northwestern portion of the Town of Goshen, which is located in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Incorporated in 1739, Goshen has experienced minor economic growth over the centuries and still is considered a suburban agricultural town. The proposed project area is located close to the border between Goshen and Cornwall. This outlines the history of the Goshen and provides specific historical information pertinent to the proposed project area.

#### Native American History

Unfortunately, colonial and later historians seemed to have spent little time understanding and recording history relative to the Native Americans that occupied the Northwest Highlands region of Connecticut at the time of first contact. Nevertheless, it is clear that small communities existed throughout the area. It has been assumed by local archaeologists that pre-Contact Native Americans employed a mixed subsistence strategy that focused on shifting horticulture and hunting and fishing for their livelihoods. Post-contact development in the region included the arrival of many people from the south and west who had been pushed or driven out by the colonists. Documented colonial-era villages in the Northwest Highlands are located mainly along the Housatonic River (De Forest 1852).

#### Colonial Period

The northwestern section of Connecticut was the last area to be laid out into towns and colonized. The reasons for delayed colonization in this area were due to overall remoteness and ruggedness, and also in part due to a lengthy controversy over ownership of the territory. In 1687, the Colony of Connecticut feared that the new royal governor of all New England and New York, Sir Edmund Andros, would take advantage of his appointment and distribute previously ungranted colony lands to persons outside the control of Connecticut. Their solution to this problem was to grant all the land lying east of the Housatonic River and west of the towns of Farmington and Simsbury to the towns of Hartford and Windsor. The validity of this grant was never tested by Andros, and the New England colonies' continued objections to his policies led to his departure in 1689. Problems arose when, 20 years later, the town of Hartford began a series of attempts to cement its claim to this large area of land, despite the fact that it was well known that the 1687 measure had been an expedient. The agreement was sealed by a patent from Connecticut to Hartford and Windsor in 1729. The dispute involved half the land in the future Litchfield County, including the future town of Goshen and its eastern neighbor Torrington. Although Hartford and Windsor managed to establish the town of Litchfield between 1717 and 1719, the colony government forbade any further laying out of land in the so-called "Western Lands" after 1719 (Crofut 1937).

Ultimately, the colonial government agreed to a compromise. In 1729, the towns of Hartford and Windsor and the Colony agreed to divide the land (less the previously laid out section of Litchfield) equally between themselves, with the colony receiving the western half and the two towns the eastern half. In 1732, Hartford and Windsor divided their portion, and among the parts that went to Windsor were the "Half-Township," later Torrington. In the same year, Connecticut laid out five new townships in its half, which became Canaan, Goshen, Kent, Cornwall, and Norfolk. In addition, Yale College was granted 300 acres of land in each of the new towns, which it continued to own well into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The method that Connecticut used to distribute the land was a new practice: in 1737, it ordered

that 50 “rights to land” in each township were to be auctioned, with an additional three rights withheld for the benefit of the church, the first minister, and a school (Crofut 1937).

The Goshen rights were auctioned in 1737 and the town was named after Goshen, Egypt (Eno 1903:332). The 40 purchasers originated mainly from Wallingford, Simsbury, Durham, Litchfield, Guilford, and Windsor and represented most of the Colony. Of these, two settlers were from “New Bantum,” one of the earliest referred-to names of those settled in contemporary Goshen (Hibbard 1897). Prior to the auction, 300 acres of land in the new town had been laid out in its southeastern part for the benefit of the three members of the committee who had studied the ownership of the Western Lands, which had been granted in 1726 and were laid out as “the Esquire's Farm” in 1731. According to one history, the first house in Goshen was built on the southwest part of the Esquire's Farm in 1737 by Ebenezer Hill (Eno 1903).

The colonial farmers of the Northwest Highlands region practiced a mixed agricultural system involving limited animal husbandry (cattle, swine, and sheep) and the cultivation of crops such as grass, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, flax, beans, peas, and apples, as well as wheat in some better soils. Commerce in the region initially was limited to the export of agricultural products such as flour, salted meat, corn, flaxseed, butter, and cheese, as well as lumber, cattle, and hogs. Imports included delicacies such as sugar, molasses, tea, and manufactured goods such as cloth, hardware, ceramics, and books. Goshen's first trader was John Smith, who moved to the town center in 1750, and operated a tavern in town as well. Small mills also sprang up throughout the area during this period of time. Gristmills for grinding grain into flour were important as grain was sometimes used in place of currency. There were also sawmills that produced lumber products for export and local use, and fulling mills that finished hand-woven cloth. Villages sometimes were established around good mill sites and West Goshen along the Marshapaug River is one such example.

Between 1774 and 1782, the population of Goshen rose from 1,098 to 1,439 residents (J. W. Lewis & Co. 1881). Colonial society revolved around the Congregational church, although in the case of Goshen it appears that the awkward location of the meetinghouse caused a group of residents to establish an Anglican church in 1767. The iron industry of the Northwest Highlands developed near the Housatonic River beginning as early as 1732, but Goshen did not possess ore resources or reasonable access to them (Rossano 1997). The American Revolution brought a boom to the region's iron industry and provided markets for agricultural goods. According to one report, during the Revolutionary War 28 blacksmiths worked in Goshen, and both guns and farming implements were made there. The war also drew away 30 Goshen men to serve in the Continental Army. Locally, as the war dragged on the economic burden on the towns became a serious problem (Rossano 1997).

### **The Early National Period, 1780-1850**

During this period, the need for better transportation was recognized throughout the new state, and the first attempts to remedy this were the establishment of turnpike roads. The General Assembly formed corporations and granted them authority to improve existing roads, build new roads, and charge tolls according to regulated rates for passage on them. In 1799, such a company was authorized to build a turnpike from Litchfield to the Massachusetts line at Sheffield; it passed through Goshen Center and from there extended across the northwest corner of the town (Wood 1919). It became known as the Canaan and Litchfield Turnpike. Unlike many turnpikes, this one appears to have survived for many years, until 1853 when competition from the railroads that had been built in the Housatonic and Naugatuck River valleys made the roads less profitable. In 1803, a second turnpike was authorized from Goshen, through Sharon, to the New York line, but it was actually extended east to Torrington as well. This road seems to

have lasted until 1856, but as the Sharon part of the road had been made free in 1825 and 1846, it seems that it may not have been as prosperous as the other (Wood 1919).

In 1811, Goshen's exports included beef, pork, butter, and cheese. By 1812, less and less timber was being exported from Goshen and the farmers "having for the last 15 or 20 years turned their attention chiefly to the making of butter and cheese, have ceased to plough their lands as formerly; and the quantity of wheat and rye raised here is not half equal to the consumption" (Hibbard 1897). Wagons carried the town's produce to New Haven for shipping to the southern states and the West Indies (Hibbard 1897). Other areas of industry reported during this time included one woolen mill that employed 12 people (Hibbard 1897). Shepherding a Spanish breed of sheep, named Merino, became an important activity in Goshen, with 5,528 sheep reported in the town as of 1829. Despite the best efforts of Goshen farmers, however, they were laboring under very difficult conditions. In reality, much of the land opened for settlement in the colonial period was not suitable for the new commercially oriented agriculture which gained increasing importance after 1800 (Rossano 1997:43). There were only 19 tenant farmers, and many people had moved from Goshen to Berkshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Bloomfield, New York, as well as the Connecticut western reserve (Hibbard 1897). Goshen possessed few export-oriented industrial activities during this time, with the rest oriented toward supplying the needs of the town.

Despite its many streams Goshen had only one small manufacturing center at West Goshen, which contained the Kellogg Carding Mill as of 1818. For the most part, the town's industrial efforts remained small and ultimately non-competitive as a result. Torrington, on the other hand, began to develop an important industrial center at Wolcottville on the banks of the Naugatuck River beginning in 1803. The railroad arrived there in 1852 and further increased the village's productivity. The town became a major population and manufacturing center during the first half of the nineteenth century (Rossano 1997).

The churches in Goshen in 1812 included two Congregationalist and one Methodist, the latter dating from 1798 (Hibbard 1897). In 1804, in addition to the existing nine district schools, a winter academy was established in town, teaching grammar, geography, composition, rhetoric, writing, and arithmetic. There were no enslaved individuals in the town, but there were approximately 30 free African Americans, nearly half of whom comprised two families (Hibbard 1897). In 1800, the total population of the town was 1,493. The town's population for the entire nineteenth century peaked 30 years later at 1,794 residents in 1830 (J. W. Lewis & Co. 1881).

### **Industrial and Urban Growth, 1850-1930**

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the town of Goshen witnessed marginal economic growth. While the prevalence of railroad construction buoyed industry in some areas, such as the neighboring towns of Cornwall and Torrington, the railroad bypassed the town of Goshen. This meant that many of Goshen's industries did not experience the growth that the proximity of a railroad could bring. The iron industry was an exception to this rule, but it also declined in the 1860s because of the end of the Civil War, coupled with competition from other regions. Immigration from foreign countries had a large influence in the industrial towns as well as rural towns. Goshen had only a handful of Irish inhabitants in the 1840s, but by 1870 there were 170 Irish, 32 German, 21 French, and 3 Swiss residents in town, out of a total population of 1,224. In agricultural matters, some areas of the Northwest Highlands, like other parts of Connecticut, saw some success with tobacco cultivation; others, like Goshen, continued to focus on dairy products. Annual agricultural fairs, established during the nineteenth century, continued in popularity, and Goshen's annual fair is still a prominent seasonal event to this day. The margin of survival in agricultural enterprises had grown very thin, and hilltop places like North Goshen and the area known as Meekertown on the Goshen-Norfolk line were abandoned. Between 1850 and 1930, the towns of

Barkhamsted, Colebrook, Cornwall, Sherman and Goshen lost 60 percent or more of their population and other towns, such as Warren and Hartland, lost between 70 percent and 80 percent (Rossano 1997).

### **Modern Period, 1930-Present**

After World War II, the expanding economy and the switch to automobile transportation fostered the suburbanization of those parts of Litchfield County that were closer to major urban centers such as Hartford, Danbury, and Waterbury. Goshen, however, was not one of these towns. Still remote and agricultural, Goshen suffered further from the economic difficulties that farmers across Connecticut encountered as the twentieth century progressed. Even its mainstay in producing dairy industry products had been reduced to almost nothing. Goshen had no dairy farms left by the turn of the twenty-first century and only 5 percent of the workforce was engaged in agriculture at that time (Rossano 1997). According to the 2000 United States Federal Census, Goshen boasted a population of only 2,697 people, living in a total of 1,066 households. By 2019, Goshen reported having a total population of 3,095 residents and its business profile was characterized by construction, manufacturing, and the retail trade (CERC Town Profile 2019). Compared to other towns in Litchfield County and the State of Connecticut, Goshen maintains a relatively low population, and has done so since its establishment in 1739.

### **Historical Overview of the Project Area**

Visible on the 1859 historical map is the residence of Milo Bartholomew, which was situated in the southeastern portion of the proposed project parcel. According to the 1860 United States Federal Census Milo was then a 66-year-old farmer with a real estate value of \$8,000.00 (United States Census 1860). Born in Goshen in 1794, Milo was descended from Samuel Bartholomew, one of Goshen's early settlers and a veteran of the Revolutionary War (Hibbard 1897). In 1869, the home of Wilbert Bartholomew was recorded to the south of the proposed project location. Wilbert was listed as a farmer on the 1860 Census (Figure 2:1859). In 1860, he was 24 years old and had owned real estate valued at \$5,500.00 (United States Census 1860). The 1874 historical map indicated that Milo Bartholomew still occupied the parcel closest to the southeastern corner of the proposed project area (Figure 3: 1874). According to the 1870 United States Federal Census Milo was then a 75-year-old farmer with a real estate value of \$14,400.00, indicating that his land holdings had increased during the previous decade (United States Census 1870).

The 1934 historical aerial photograph shows that the southeastern portion of the proposed project area was purposed for agricultural use, and a homestead with an accompanying farm were located outside of the southeastern boundary of the proposed project area (Figure 4). The 1951 historical aerial shows that the proposed project area parcel was used for agricultural purposed and displayed additional land that was previously reforested (Figure 5). The 2019 aerial photograph displays the most change within the proximity of the proposed project area, though the project area itself appears to be little unchanged with evidence of secondary regrowth in much of the western area of the immediate project parcel (Figure 6). The region to the east of the proposed project area displays a thin landing strip known contemporarily as Wings Ago Inc., which is located at 161 Bartholomew Road in Goshen. The airstrip is for private use and is registered with the FAA as CT42. Comprised of less than 15 acres the strip will not impact the proposed project area (Figure 6:2019).

### **Conclusion**

Based on the location of the project area and its consistent use as agricultural fields, there is the possibility of encountering remains of outbuildings, stonewalls, or other evidence of historical farming. Though there were homesteads on the parcel, the persons associated with the project area were not of local, state, or national importance. While Milo Bartholomew may have been related to one of Goshen's early settlers, Milo himself was not a significant historical personage. Any archaeological deposits associated with the

individuals who owned the land, and their occupations are not likely to be considered historically significant.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter presents an overview of previous archaeological research completed within the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut. This discussion provides the comparative data necessary for assessing the results of the Phase IB survey, and it ensures that the potential impacts to all previously recorded cultural resources located within and adjacent to the project area are taken into consideration. Specifically, this chapter reviews previously identified archaeological sites, National/State Register of Historic Places properties, and inventoried historic standing structures situated in the project region (Figures 7 and 8). The discussions presented below are based on information currently on file at the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office in Hartford, Connecticut. In addition, the electronic site files maintained by Heritage also were examined during this investigation. Both the quantity and quality of the information contained in the original cultural resources survey reports and State of Connecticut archaeological site forms are reflected below.

#### **Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, National/State Register of Historic Places Properties/Districts in the Vicinity of the Facility**

A review of files maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and Heritage revealed that there are no previously identified National/State Register of Historic Places properties or archaeological sites located within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the proposed Facility (Figures 7 and 8). While archaeological sites have not yet been recorded in the project region, this is most likely related to the fact that very few archaeological surveys have been completed in this part of Goshen. Thus, the identification of prehistoric or historical period occupations in the Facility area cannot be ruled out.

## CHAPTER VI

### METHODS

#### Introduction

This chapter describes the research design and field methods used to complete the current Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the moderate/high sensitivity areas associated with the proposed Solar Facility in Goshen, Connecticut. In addition, the location and point-of-contact for the facility at which all cultural material, drawings, maps, photographs, and field notes generated during survey will be curated is provided below.

#### Research Design

The current Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey was designed to identify all prehistoric and historical cultural resources located within the previously identified moderate/high sensitivity areas within the project area. Fieldwork for the project was comprehensive in nature and project planning considered the distribution of previously recorded archaeological sites located near the project parcel, as well as an assessment of the natural qualities of the project area. The methods used to complete this investigation were designed to provide complete and thorough coverage of all portions of the moderate/high sensitivity areas. This undertaking entailed pedestrian survey, systematic subsurface testing, detailed mapping, and photo-documentation.

#### Field Methods

Following the completion of all background research, the moderate/high sensitivity area previously identified during the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey was subjected to a Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey utilizing pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, GPS recordation, and systematic shovel testing. The field strategy was designed such that the entirety of the moderate/high sensitivity areas was examined visually and photographed. The archaeological field methodology also included subsurface testing of the two moderate/high sensitivity areas, during which shovel tests were excavated at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals along 15 parallel survey transects spaced 15 m (49.2 ft) apart. Finally, when identified, all positive shovel tests were delineated by excavating additional shovel tests spaced 7.5 m (25.6 ft) intervals around the positive shovel tests.

During the survey, each shovel test measured 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) in size, and each was excavated until the glacially derived C-Horizon was encountered or until large buried objects (e.g., boulders) prevented further excavation. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 cm (3.9 in) arbitrary levels within natural strata, and the fill from each level was screened separately. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.635 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth and examined visually for cultural material. Soil characteristics were recorded in the field using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Each shovel test was backfilled after it was recorded.

#### Curation

Following the completion and acceptance of the Final Report of Investigations, all cultural material, drawings, maps, photographs, and field notes will be curated with:

Dr. Sarah Sportman  
Office of Connecticut State Archaeology  
Box U-1023

University of Connecticut  
Storrs, Connecticut 06269

## CHAPTER VII

# RESULTS & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

### Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the moderate/high archaeologically sensitive areas associated with the proposed Facility in Goshen, Connecticut. The Phase IB investigation was completed on behalf of SLR in May of 2021 by personnel representing Heritage. The parcel on which the solar facility is planned encompasses a total of 13 acres of land within a larger 69.1 acre parcel located at 129 Bartholomew Hill Road. The 13 acre project area will be accessed by Bartholomew Hill Road to the southeast. The project area currently consists of agricultural fields and is situated at elevations ranging from 462 meters (1,515 feet) NGVD to 483 meters (1,585 feet). The undertaking will include the construction of the proposed Facility, which will include photovoltaic panels and associated electrical equipment and access roads. At this time, the development plans for the Facility are still in the design stage. All fieldwork was performed in accordance with the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources*, which is promulgated by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (Poirier 1987). Field methods employed during the current investigation consisted of pedestrian survey, mapping, photo-documentation, and subsurface testing throughout the array area. Field methods and results are discussed below.

### Results of the Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Project Area

A total of 225 of 228 (99 percent) planned survey shovel tests and 33 of 33 (100 percent) delineation shovel tests were excavated in two areas during the Phase IB survey (Figure 9). A total of only three of the planned shovel tests were not excavated because they fell within an existing stone wall. The Phase IB survey resulted in the identification of a single archaeological locus in the northwestern portion of Area 2 (Figure 9). A total of 33 delineation shovel tests were excavated around the positive shovel tests within the locus. Locus 1 is described below.

#### Locus 1

As mentioned above, Locus 1 was identified in the northwest portion of Area 2 of the project area (Figure 9 and Photos 1 through 6). The locus area encompasses a total of 12 shovel tests that included Shovel test 12 along Transect 4, Shovel Tests 10 and 15 along Transect 5, Shovel Test 9 along Transect 6, and Shovel Test 11 along Transect 7 as well Delineation Shovel Tests 12S, 12SE, 15W, 9N, 11N, 11E, and 11W. A typical shovel test excavated within the Locus 1 area exhibited three soil horizons in profile and reached to a depth of 47 centimeters below surface (18.5 inches below surface). The uppermost soil horizon Ap-Horizon (plow zone) extended from 0 to 27 centimeters below surface (0 to 10.6 inches below surface) and was described as a deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt with medium sand and loam. It was underlain by a layer of subsoil (B-Horizon) that ranged in depth from 27 to 34 centimeters below surface (10.6 to 13.4 inches below surface) and was described as a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty loam. Finally, the glacially derived C-Horizon reached from 34 to 47 centimeters below surface (13.4 to 18.5 inches below surface) and was classified as a layer of olive (5Y 5/4) medium to coarse sand.

Shovel testing of the Locus 1 area resulted in the recovery of 24 prehistoric period artifacts, all of which were recovered from the disturbed Ap-Horizon (plow zone) between 0 to 40 centimeters (0 to 15.7 inches) below surface. During the initial survey, five of the shovel tests within Locus 1 yielded prehistoric period artifacts. The recovered artifacts included a single chert secondary thinning flake from Shovel Test 9, 1

chert secondary thinning flake from Shovel test 10, 4 chert secondary thinning flakes and 1 quartzite secondary thinning flake from Shovel Test 11, a single quartzite secondary thinning flake from Shovel Test 12, and 2 chert secondary thinning flakes from Shovel Test 15. Delineation testing at 7.5 m (25.6 ft) intervals around the five positive survey shovel tests yielded a total of 14 additional Native American artifacts from the Ap-Horizon (plow zone) at depths between 0 to 30 centimeters (0 to 11.8 inches) below surface. They included a single chert biface fragment, nine chert secondary thinning flakes, 1 quartz secondary thinning flake, 1 piece of quartz shatter and 2 quartzite secondary thinning flakes.

Despite the survey and delineation effort, no artifacts were recovered from the intact subsoil (B-Horizon). In addition, no cultural features or soil anomalies were identified in association with the lithic flakes and/or the biface fragment. Due to the low density of artifacts recovered and the lack of cultural features, it was deemed that Locus 1 lacks research potential and the qualities of significance applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR-60.4 [a-d]). No additional examination of Locus 1 is recommended prior to construction of the proposed Facility.

### **Management Recommendations**

Aside from the identification of Locus 1, no cultural resources were identified throughout the project parcel. As discussed above, Locus 1 lacks research potential and the qualities of significance applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Thus, no impacts to significant cultural resources are expected by the construction of the proposed Facility, and no additional archaeological examination of the project area is recommended prior to construction.

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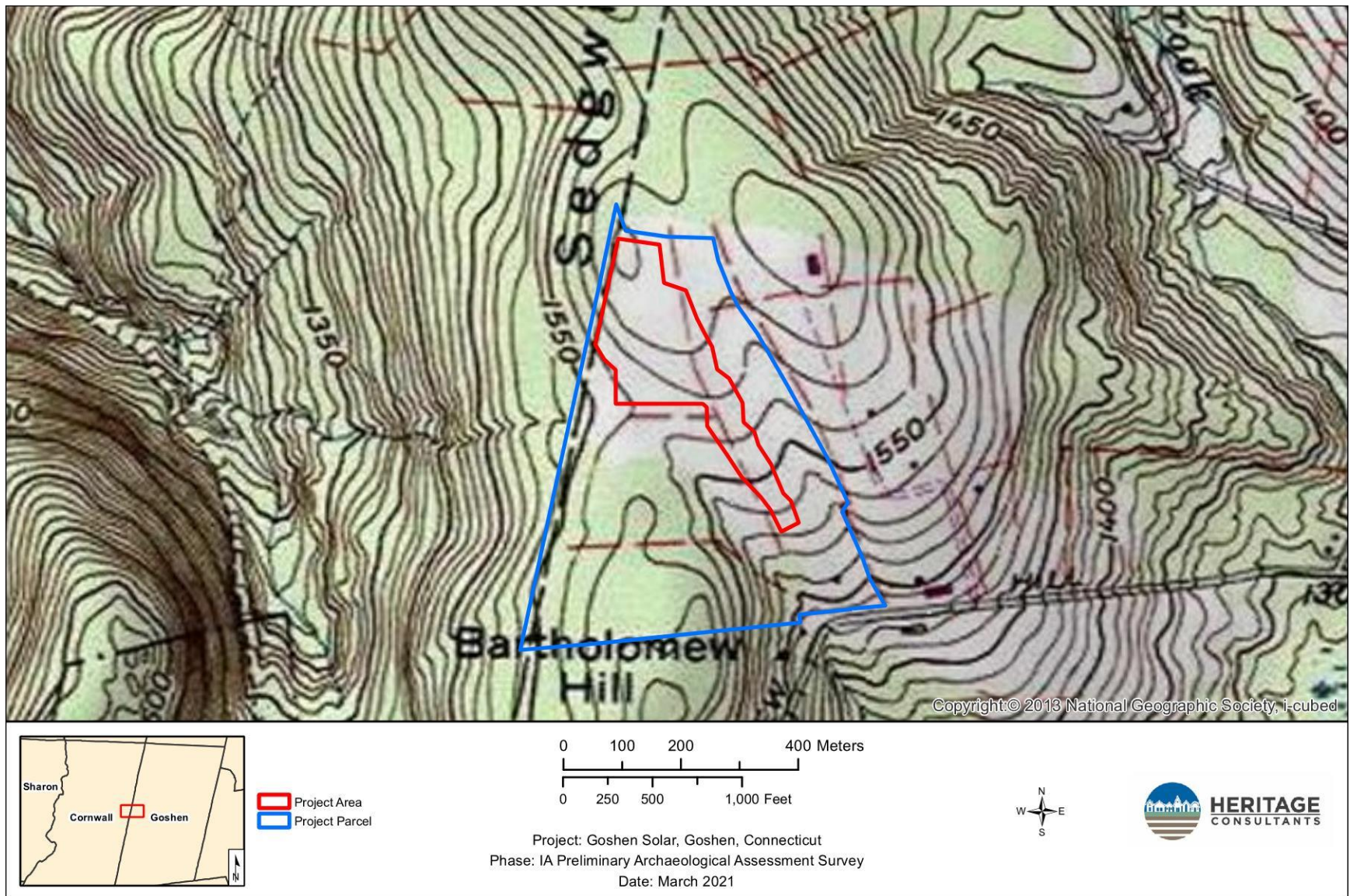


Figure 1. Excerpt from a USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



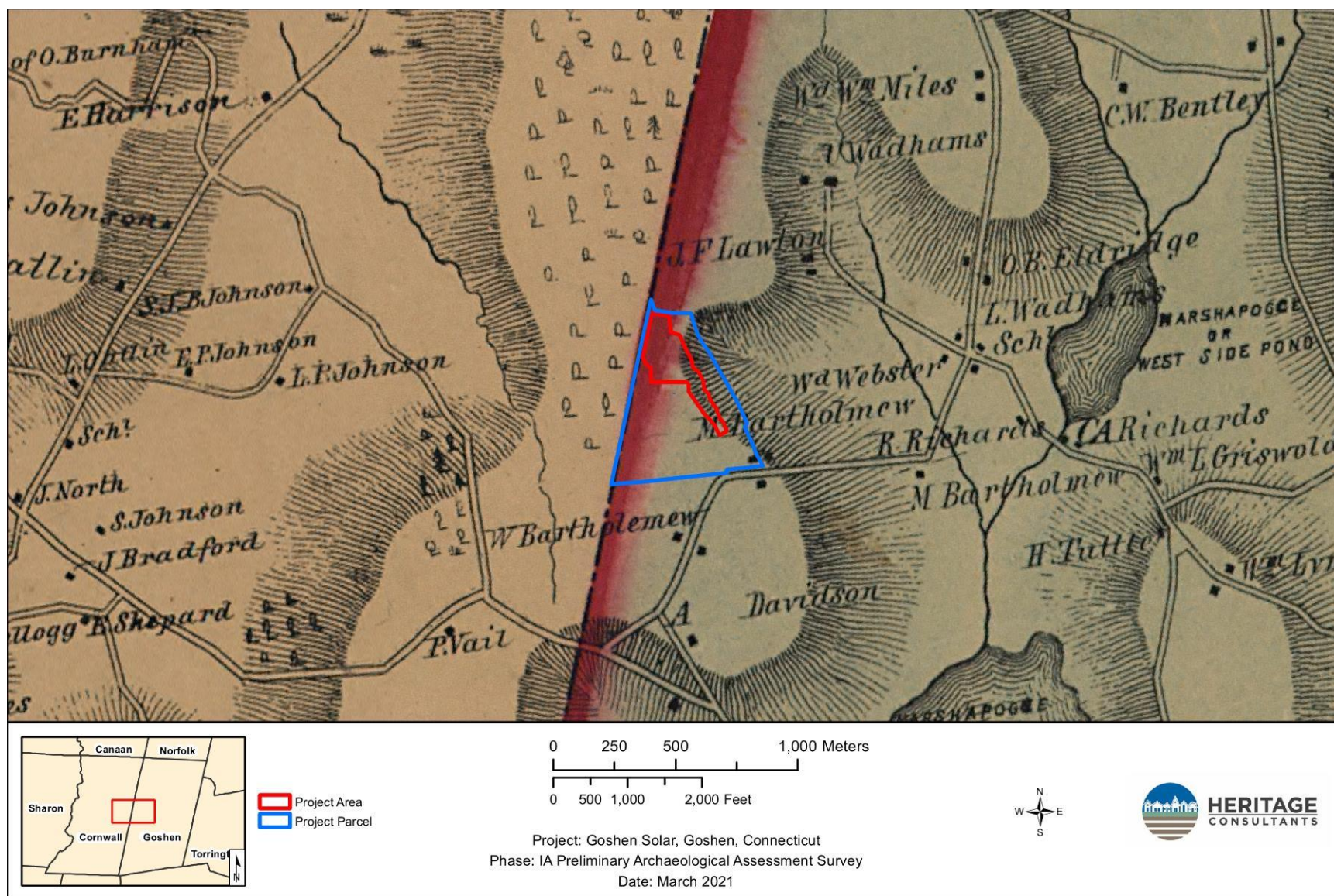


Figure 2. Excerpt from an 1859 historical map showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



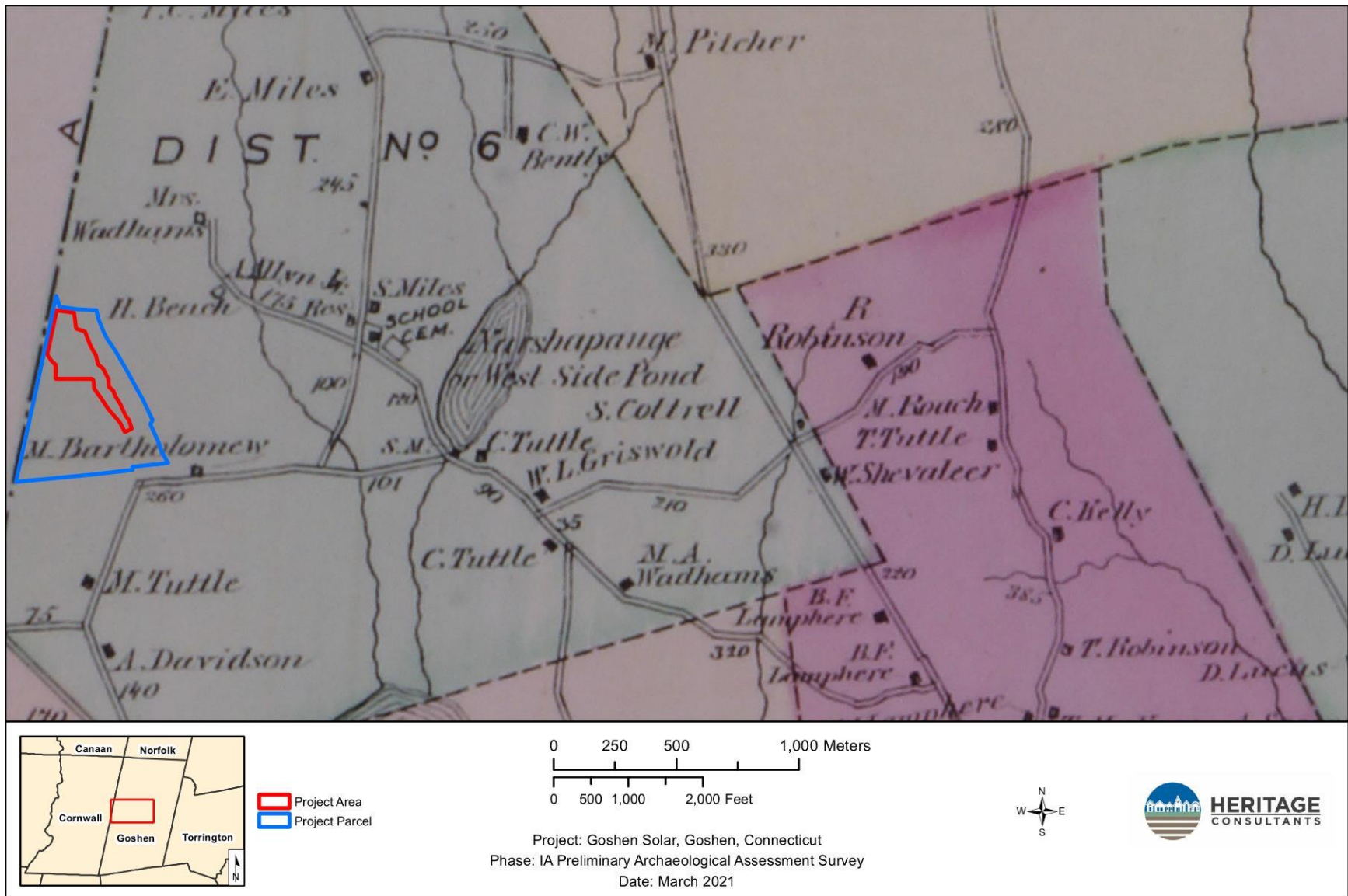


Figure 3. Excerpt from an 1874 historical map showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



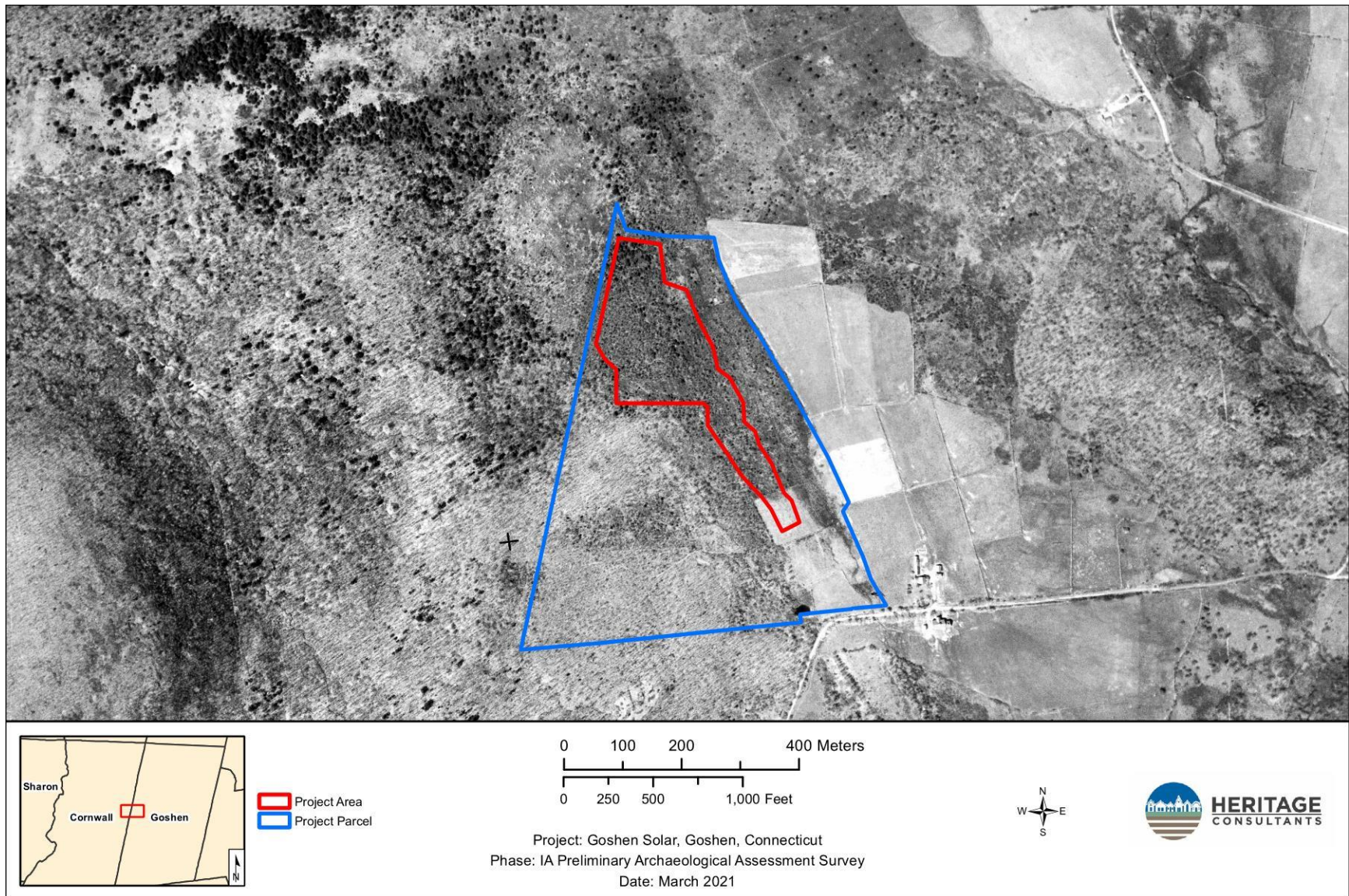


Figure 4. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area Goshen, Connecticut.



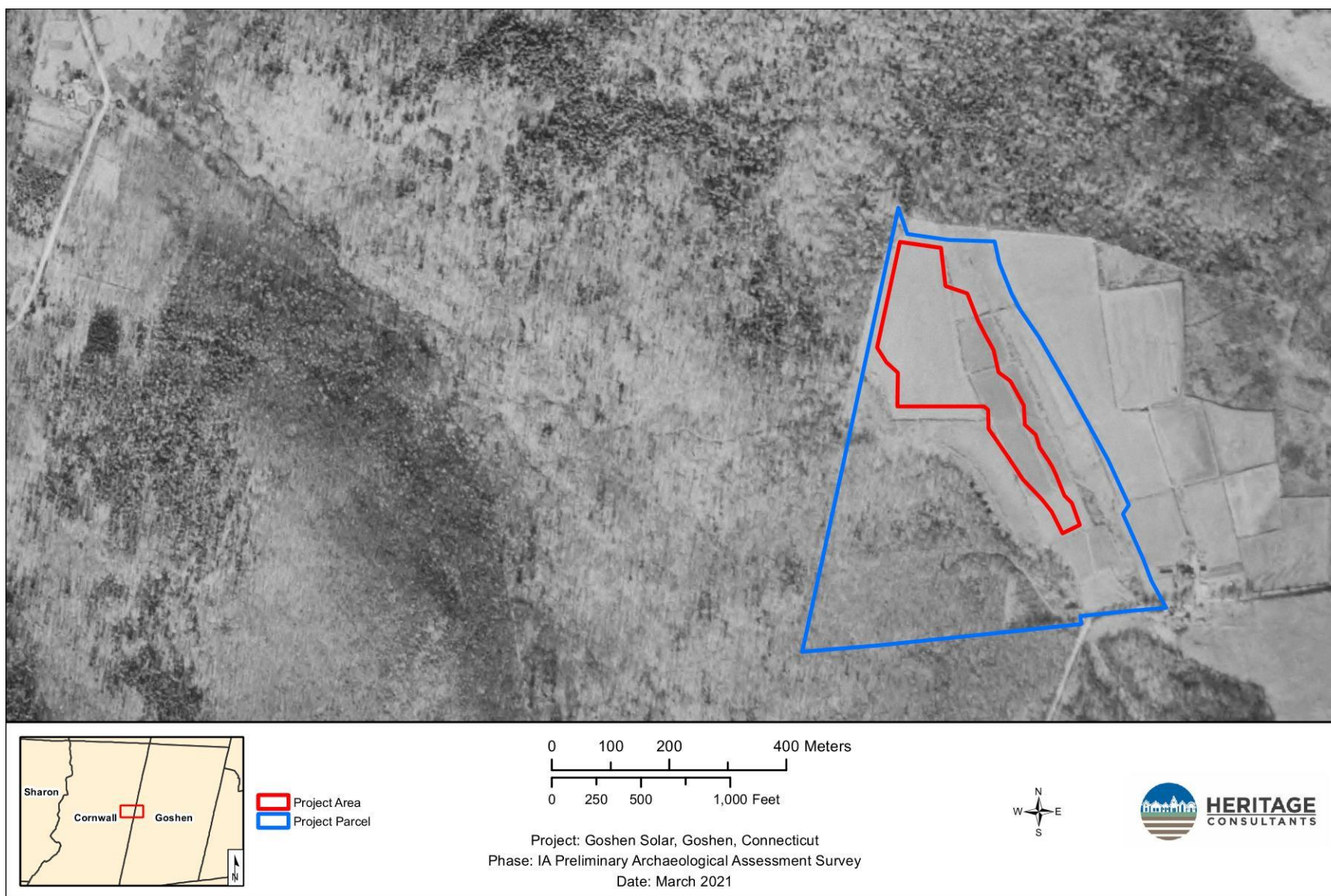


Figure 5. Excerpt from a 1951 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



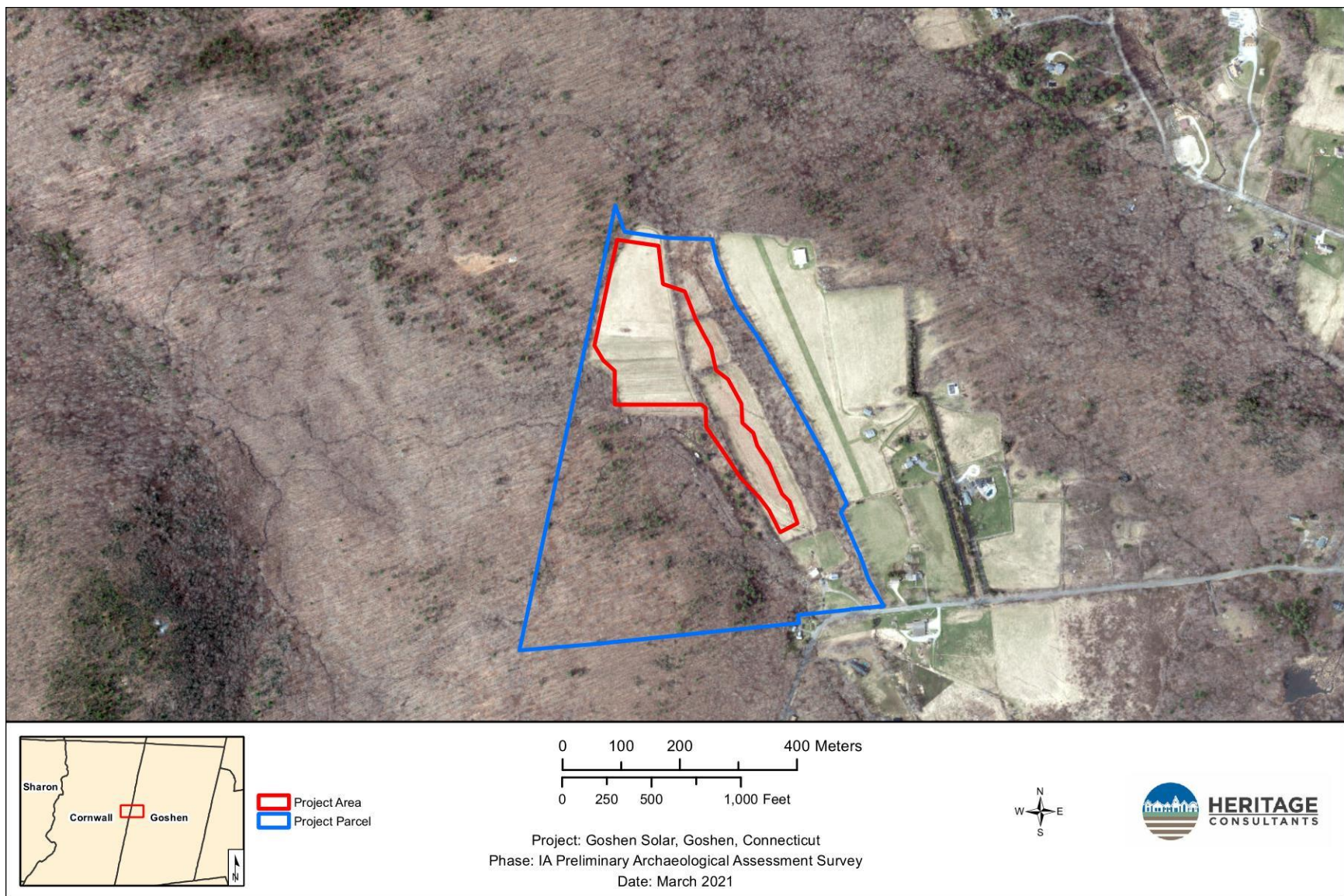


Figure 6. Excerpt from a 2019 aerial photograph showing the location of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



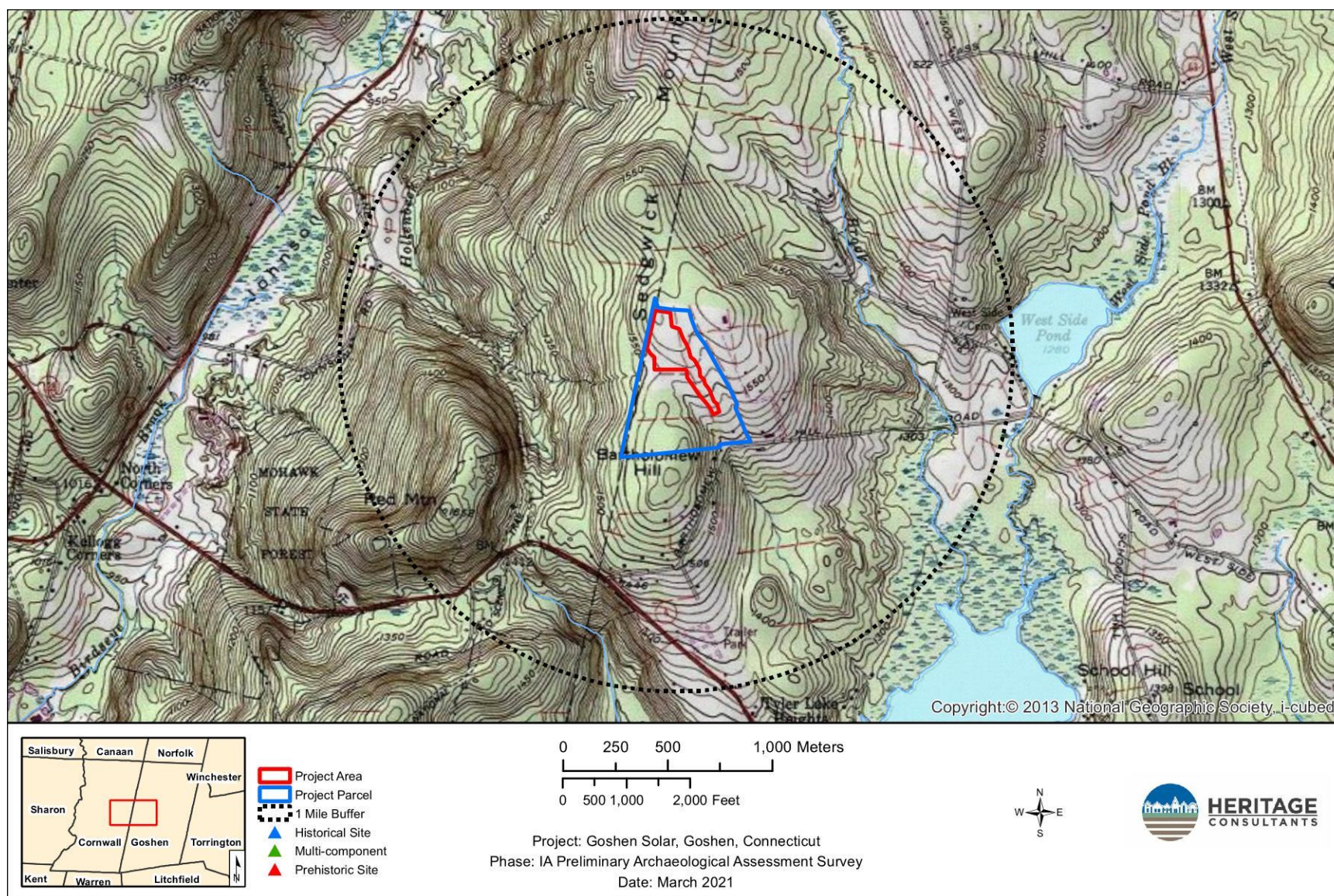


Figure 7. Digital map showing the location of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



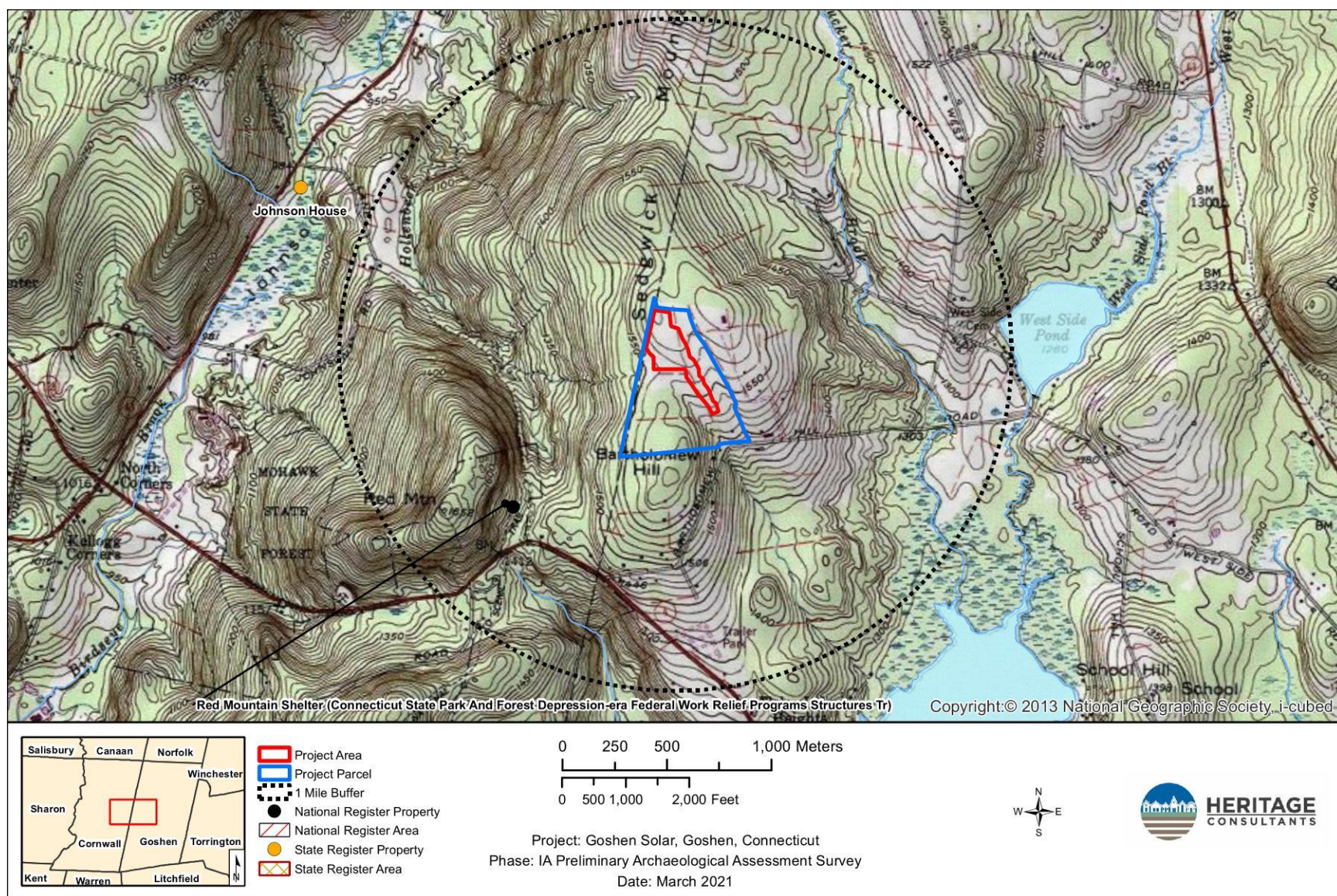


Figure 8. Digital map depicting the locations of previously identified National/State Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the project area in Goshen, Connecticut.



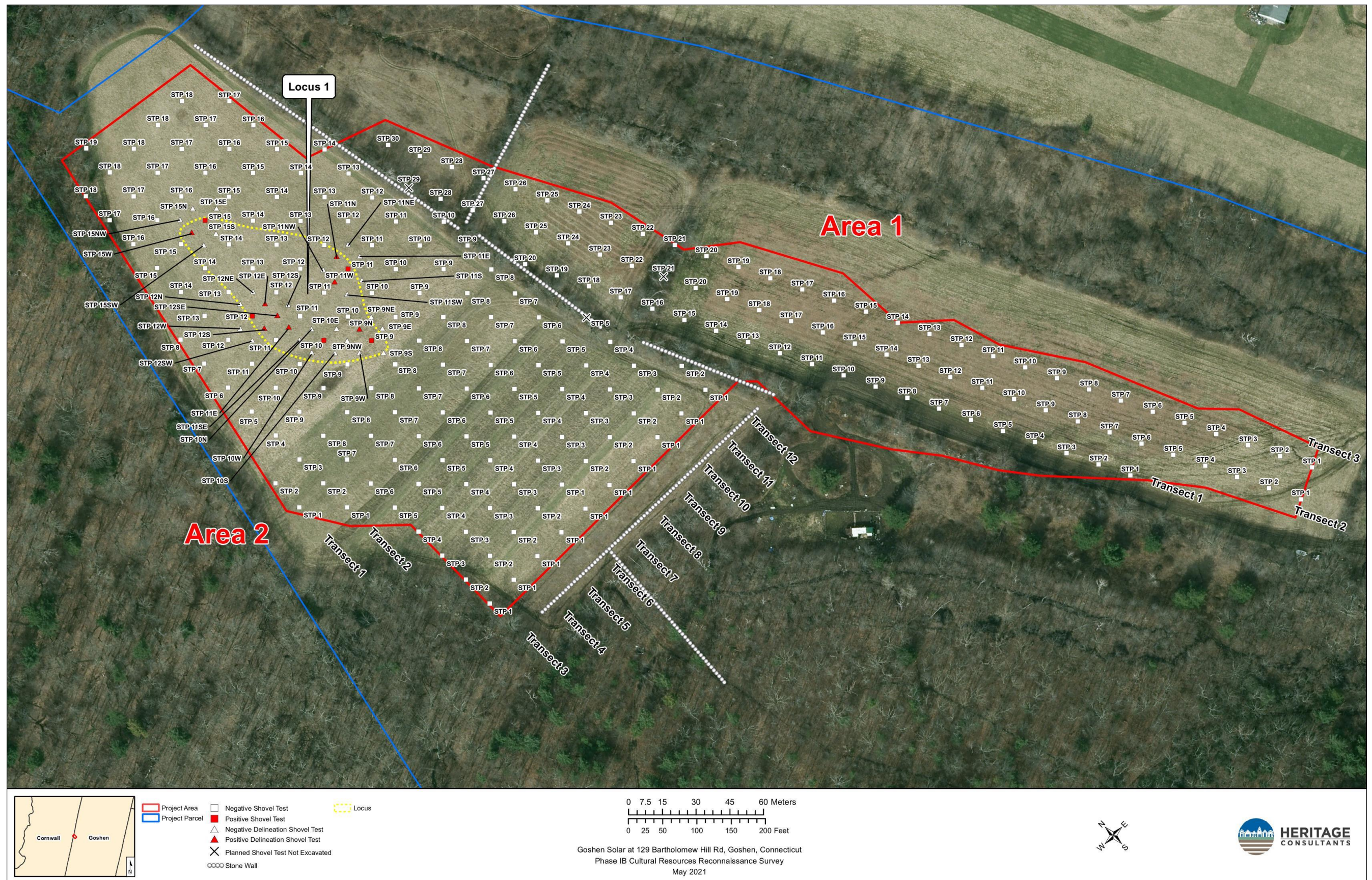


Figure 9. Excerpt from a 2019 aerial image showing the locations of shovel tests and Locus 1 in Goshen, Connecticut.





Photo 1. Overview photo of Area 1 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing east.



Photo 2. Overview photo of Area 1 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing north.



Photo 3. Overview photo of Area 1 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing south.



Photo 4. Overview photo of Locus 1 in Area 2 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing east.





Photo 5. Overview photo of Locus 1 in Area 2 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing north.



Photo 6. Overview photo of Locus 1 in Area 2 of project area in Goshen, Connecticut. Photo taken facing south.



June 17, 2021

Mr. David R. George  
Heritage Consultants  
PO Box 310249  
Newington, CT 06131

Subject: Phase IA and Phase IB Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey  
Goshen Solar  
129 Bartholomew Hill Road  
Goshen, Connecticut  
ENV-21-0661

Dear Mr. George:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the cultural resource reconnaissance surveys prepared by Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage), dated April 2021 and May 2021, respectively. The proposed activities are under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Siting Council and are subject to review by this office pursuant to the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA). The proposed undertaking includes the construction of a solar facility, which is to occupy an approximately 13 acre project area within a larger 69.1 acre parcel. The parcel is bordered to the north by forested areas, to the west by the Hollenbrook River, to the East by Sucker Brook, and by Bartholomew Hill Road and residences to the southeast. Access is to be from Bartholomew Hill Road, located at the southeast corner of the parcel. The submitted reports are well-written, comprehensive, and meet the standards set forth in the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources*.

No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 1 mile of the project area; however, One property listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the Red Mountain Shelter (NR# 86001740), is located within one mile of the project area; however, it will not be impacted by the proposed undertaking. Following a pedestrian survey, it was determined that the entirety of the project area was characterized as having low slopes, well-drained soils, and proximity to fresh water sources, and therefore, retained a moderate to high potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. A Phase IB reconnaissance survey was recommended and completed.

State Historic Preservation Office

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Phase IB of the reconnaissance survey consisted of subsurface testing of areas deemed to have moderate to high archaeological sensitivity during Phase IA, and that would be subject to ground disturbing impacts as part of the proposed undertaking. A total of 225 of 228 planned shovel tests were excavated successfully throughout the proposed work area. The reconnaissance survey resulted in the identification of a single locus: Locus 1. Locus 1 consisted of 24 prehistoric period artifacts, all recovered from the disturbed plow zone. No other cultural material or features were recovered or identified from Locus 1. Based on low density of artifacts and lack of cultural features, Locus 1 does not possess sufficient research potential to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

As a result of the information submitted, SHPO concurs with the findings of the report that additional archeological investigations of the project area are not warranted and that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed activities. However, please be advised that if construction plans change to include previously uninvestigated/undisturbed areas, this office should be contacted for additional consultation.

This office appreciates the opportunity to review and comment upon this project. For additional information, please contact Marena Wisniewski, Environmental Reviewer, at (860) 500-2357 or [marena.wisniewski@ct.gov](mailto:marena.wisniewski@ct.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jonathan Kinney".

Jonathan Kinney  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State Historic Preservation Office

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