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PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF A
PROPOSED SOLAR CENTER ALONG HEBRON AVENUE IN
GLASTONBURY, CONNECTICUT

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment survey for a proposed solar Facility at 1200 Hebron Avenue in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The project will include the construction of solar panel arrays and associated infrastructure within 17.27 acres of a larger 29.23 acre parcel of land. Heritage Consultants, LLC completed the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the project area on behalf of Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc., in July of 2023. The investigation consisted of: 1) preparation of an overview of the region's precontact era, post-European Contact period, and natural settings; 2) a literature search to identify and discuss previously recorded cultural resources in the project region; 3) a review of readily available maps and aerial imagery depicting the project area to identify potential cultural resources and/or areas of past disturbance; and 4) a pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the project area to determine archaeological sensitivity. The Phase IA survey revealed that the proposed Project area is largely characterized by fallow agricultural lands, with wooded lands along the southern and eastern edge. The pedestrian survey resulted in the determination that 17.01 acres of the 17.27 acre area of impact retains a moderate/high potential to yield intact archaeological deposits; the remaining 0.26 acres of land were previously developed. They were determined to retain a no/low archaeological sensitivity. No further archaeological investigation of the no/low sensitivity areas is recommended. Due to the proximity of the project parcel to Salmon Brook and previously identified archaeological sites, a Phase IB Cultural Reconnaissance survey of the identified moderate/high archaeological sensitivity areas is recommended prior to construction.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of a proposed solar project (the Project) at 1200 Hebron Avenue in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The Project area encompasses approximately 17.27 acres of a larger 29.23 acre parcel of land. It is located to the south of Hebron Avenue and in between Wickham Road and Orchard Street in Glastonbury, Connecticut (Figure 1). Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB), requested that Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) complete the Phase IA assessment survey as part of the planning process for the proposed Project. Heritage completed this investigation in July of 2023. 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 Overview

The proposed Project will consist of solar panel arrays, an access road, an equipment area, and other affiliated infrastructure (Figure 2). The areas of impact associated with the Project encompass 17.27 acres of land that are situated at elevations ranging from 46 to 53 meters (155 to 174 feet) NGVD. The Project is located on the southern side of Hebron Avenue and in between Wickham Road and Orchard Street in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The parcel is bounded on all sides by residential and commercial development that are separated by swathes of forested land. In addition, a modern cemetery directly abuts the Project parcel on the eastern boundary.

The Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the Project area consisted of the completion of the following tasks: 1) a contextual overview of the region's precontact era, post-European Contact period, and natural settings (e.g., soils, ecology, hydrology, etc.); 2) a literature search to identify and discuss previously recorded cultural resources in the region encompassing the Project parcel; 3) a review of readily available maps and aerial imagery depicting the Project area in order to identify potential post-European Contact period resources and/or areas of past disturbance; and 4) pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the Project area in order to assess its archaeological sensitivity.

Project Results and Management Recommendations Overview

The review of maps and aerial images depicting the Project area and files maintained by the CT-SHPO resulted in the identification of 11 previously recorded archaeological sites located within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the Project. In addition, two State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) properties were identified within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the Project area. They are discussed in Chapter V of this report. The proximity of these cultural resources combined with the Project area's gently sloping topography and proximity to fresh water sources indicate that portions of the Project area may contain evidence of precontact era and/or post-European Contact period settlement and use. This information was taken into consideration throughout the pedestrian survey of the Project parcel, which resulted in the stratification of the Project area into zones of no/low and moderate/high archaeological sensitivity.

The Phase IA pedestrian survey of the Project parcel was completed in July of 2023. It revealed that the majority of the Project parcel was defined by fallow agricultural fields overgrown by weedy vegetation. The southern portion of the parcel was bordered with deciduous forested land. The pedestrian survey revealed that 17.01 acres of the 17.27 acre Project area retained a moderate/high archaeological sensitivity. The remaining 0.26 acres of the Project area retained a low/no archaeological sensitivity due

to the presence of previous development. No additional archaeological investigation of the no/low sensitivity areas is recommended. However, due to the proximity of the Project parcel to Salmon Brook and previously identified archaeological sites, a Phase IB Cultural Reconnaissance survey of the identified moderate/high archaeological sensitivity areas is recommended prior to Project construction.

Project Personnel

Key personnel who worked on this project included David R. George, M.A., RPA, (Principal Investigator); Tony Medina, B.A. (Operations Manager), Linda Seminario, M.A. (Project Archaeologist); David Naumec, Ph.D. (Historian); and 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 in Glastonbury, Connecticut. Previous archaeological research has documented that specific environmental factors can be associated with both precontact era and post-European Contact 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 study 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 the North-Central Lowlands Ecoregion is germane to the current investigation. 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 Facility area.

Northcentral Lowlands Ecoregion

The North-Central Lowlands ecoregion consists of a broad valley located between 40.2 and 80.5 km (25 and 50 mi) to the north of Long Island Sound (Dowhan and Craig 1976). It is characterized by extensive floodplains, backwater swamps, and lowland areas situated near large rivers and tributaries. Physiography in this region is composed of a series of north-trending ridge systems, the easternmost of which is referred to as the Bolton Range (Bell 1985:45). These ridge systems comprise portions of the terraces that overlook the larger rivers such as the Connecticut and Farmington Rivers. The bedrock of the region is composed of Triassic sandstone, interspersed with very durable basalt or “traprock” (Bell 1985). Soils found in the upland portion of this ecoregion are developed on red, sandy to clayey glacial till, while those soils situated nearest to the rivers are situated on widespread deposits of stratified sand, gravel, silt, and alluvium resulting from the impoundment of glacial Lake Hitchcock.

Hydrology of the Study Region

The Project parcel is located within close proximity of several streams, ponds and wetlands. The major fresh water sources in this area include the Connecticut River, Wildcat Brook, Hubbard Brook, Salmon Brook, Rosers Pond, Treat Pond, and Addison Pond. Previously completed archaeological investigations in

Connecticut have demonstrated that streams, rivers, and wetlands were focal points for precontact era occupations because they provided access to transportation routes, sources of freshwater, and abundant faunal and floral resources. These water sources also provided the impetus for the construction of water powered mill facilities during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Soils Comprising the Project Area

Soil formation is the direct result of the interaction of several variables, including climate, vegetation, parent material, time, and organisms present (Gerrard 1981). Once archaeological deposits are buried within the soil, they are subject to many diagenic 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 such as those that are present within the Project area. In contrast, acidic soils enhance the preservation of charred plant remains.

A total of five soil types were identified within the Project area (Figure 3). They are listed below in Table 1, and their locations are shown in Figure 3. The most ubiquitous of these soils are Wethersfield Loam and Hartford Sandy Loam, both of which are well drained soils. The remaining soils are characterized as either well drained or somewhat excessively drained soil types. When well drained soils such as Wethersfield, Haven and Enfield, and Hartford soils remain undisturbed and on less than eight percent slope, they are generally well correlated with precontact era and post-European Contact period site locations and are considered to have higher archaeological sensitivity. Below is a summary of each specific soil type identified within the Project area.

Table 1. Soils present within the Project parcel.

Soil Code*	Soil Description*
87B and 87C	Wethersfield Loam
32B	Haven and Enfield
33A and 33B	Hartford Sandy Loam
20A	Ellington Silt Loam
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury Soils

*(https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/survey/office/ssr12/?cid=nrcs144p2_016612)

Wethersfield Soils

The Wethersfield series consists of very deep, well drained loamy soils formed in dense glacial till on uplands. The soils are moderately deep to dense basal till. They are nearly level to steep soils on till plains, low ridges, and drumlins. Slope ranges from 0 to 35 percent. A typical profile associated with Wethersfield soils is as follows: **Oe**--0 to 3 cm; black (10YR 2/1) moderately decomposed plant material; **A**--3 to 8 cm; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) loam; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw1**--8 to 22 cm; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw2**--22 to 69 cm; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) gravelly loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few medium roots; 15 percent gravel and cobbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; and **Cd**--69 to 165 cm; reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) gravelly loam; weak thick platy structure; very firm, brittle; few silt films and black coatings on some plates; 20 percent gravel and cobbles; strongly acid.

Haven and Enfield Soils

The Haven series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy over sandy and gravelly outwash. They are nearly level through moderately sloping soils on outwash plains, valley trains, terraces, and water-sorted moraine deposits. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is moderately high or high in the mineral solum and very high in the substratum. Slope ranges from 0 through 15 percent. A typical profile associated with Haven soils is as follows: **Oi**--0 to 2 inches (0 to 5 centimeters); slightly decomposed plant material derived from loose pine needles, leaves and twigs; **Oa**--2 to 3 inches (5 to 8 centimeters); black (5YR 2/1) highly decomposed plant material; **A**--3 to 6 inches (8 to 15 centimeters); dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; many fine and coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; **Bw1**--6 to 13 inches (15 to 33 centimeters); brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; many fine pores; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw2**--13 to 22 inches (33 to 56 centimeters); strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; many fine pores; 5 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary; **BC**--22 to 31 inches (56 to 79 centimeters); yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly loam; weak medium and fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; common fine pores; 20 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; and **2C**--31 to 65 inches (79 to 165 centimeters); yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) stratified gravelly sand; single grained; loose; 30 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid.

The Enfield series consists of very deep, well drained loamy soils formed in a silty mantle overlying glacial outwash. They are nearly level to sloping soils on outwash plains and terraces. Slope ranges from 0 to 15 percent. A typical profile associated with Enfield soils is as follows: **Ap**--0 to 7 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; moderate fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots; 5 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; **Bw1**--7 to 16 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and many fine roots; 5 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw2**--16 to 25 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable, few very fine and common fine roots; 5 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary; and **2C**--25 to 60 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; stratified; 45 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid.

Hartford Series

The Hartford series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in sandy glacial outwash. They are nearly level to strongly sloping soils located on plains and terraces, with slope ranging from 0 to 8 percent. These soils are often used for cultivated crops such as, hay, silage corn, vegetables, tabaco, nursery stock, and pasture. Wooded areas containing these soils support various tree types such as, white, red, black, and scarlet oak, gray birch, and white pine. A typical sequence, depth and composition of these soils is as follows: **Ap**—0 to 20 cm; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) sandy loam; weak coarse granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; 5 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw1**—20 to 50 cm; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; 5 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary. **Bw2**—50 to 66 cm; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) loamy sand; single grain; loose; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; and **2C**—66 to 165 cm; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) stratified sand and gravel; single grain; loose; 35 percent gravel; strongly acid.

Ellington Series

The Ellington series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy over sandy and gravelly glacial outwash. They are nearly level to strongly sloping soils on glaciofluvial landforms, typically in slight depressions and broad drainageways. Slope ranges from 0 to 15 percent. A typical profile associated with Ellington soils is as follows: **Ap**--0 to 8 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) silt loam; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) dry; weak medium granular structure; friable; few fine roots; 5 percent gravel; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw1**--8 to 18 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; 5 percent gravel; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary; **Bw2**--18 to 26 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) very fine sandy loam; massive; friable; 10 percent gravel; common medium distinct reddish gray (5YR 5/2) iron depletions and dark red (2.5YR 3/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; and **2C**--26 to 65 inches; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) stratified sand and gravel with a few thin lenses of sandy loam; single grain; loose; 50 percent gravel; few fine distinct reddish gray (5YR 5/2) iron depletions and few fine faint yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid.

Ninigret and Tisbury Soils

The Ninigret series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy over sandy and gravelly glacial outwash. They are nearly level to strongly sloping soils on glaciofluvial landforms, typically in slight depressions and broad drainage ways. Slope ranges from 0 through 15 percent. A typical soil profile is as follows: **Ap**--0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy loam; pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; strongly acid; **Bw1**--8 to 16 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam; weak coarse granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; strongly acid; **Bw2**--16 to 26 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; very weak coarse granular structure; very friable; very few fine roots; common medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) redoximorphic features; strongly acid; and **2C**--26 to 65 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) loamy sand and few lenses of loamy fine sand; single grain; loose; many medium distinct light olive gray (5Y 6/2) and many prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) redoximorphic features; strongly acid.

The Tisbury series consists of very deep, moderately well drained loamy soils formed in silty eolian deposits overlying outwash. They are nearly level and gently sloping soils on outwash plains and terraces, typically in slight depressions and broad drainageways. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent. A typical soil profile is as follows: **Ap**--0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam; weak coarse granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots; few scattered pebbles; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; **Bw1**--8 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; few scattered pebbles; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw2**--18 to 26 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam; massive; very friable; few fine roots; few scattered pebbles; common medium prominent grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions and common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; and **2C**--26 to 60 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) extremely gravelly sand; single grain; loose; 60 percent gravel; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of iron accumulation and common medium faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; strongly acid.

Summary

A review of mapping, geological data, ecological conditions, soils, slopes, and proximity to freshwater suggests that portions of the Project area appear to be amenable to both precontact era and post-European Contact period occupations. This includes areas of low to moderate slopes with well-drained

soil located near freshwater sources. The types of precontact sites that may be contained in these areas include task specific, temporary, or seasonal base camps, which may include areas of lithic tool manufacturing, hearths, post-molds, and storage pits.

CHAPTER III

PRECONTACT ERA SETTING

Introduction

Prior to the late 1970s and early 1980s, very few systematic archaeological surveys of large portions of the State of Connecticut had been undertaken. Rather, the precontact period of the region was studied at the site level. Sites chosen for excavation were highly visible and they were in such areas as the coastal zone, e.g., shell middens, and Connecticut River Valley. As a result, a skewed interpretation of the precontact period 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 precontact Native Americans, while the coastal zone, i.e., the eastern and western coastal and the southeastern and southwestern hills ecoregions, was the focus of settlements and exploitation in the precontact 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 precontact period of Connecticut. The remainder of this chapter provides an overview of the precontact setting of the region encompassing the Project parcel.

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., 13,000 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 over 50 surface finds of Paleo-Indian projectile points throughout the State of Connecticut (Bellantoni 1995), only three sites, the Templeton Site (6-LF-21) in Washington, Connecticut, the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) in Ledyard, Connecticut, and the Brian D. Jones Site (4-10B) in Avon, Connecticut have been studied in detail and dated using the radiocarbon method (Jones 1997; Moeller 1980; Singer 2017a; Leslie et al. 2020).

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. More recently, the site has undergone re-investigation by Singer (2017a and 2017b), who has determined that most tools and debitage are exotic and were quarried directly from the Hudson River Valley. Recent research has focused on task-specific loci at the Templeton Site, particularly the production of numerous Michaud-Neponset projectile points, as identified through remnant channel flakes.

The Hidden Creek Site (72-163) is situated on the southeastern margin of the Great Cedar Swamp on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in Ledyard, Connecticut (Jones 1997). 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.

The Brian D. Jones Site (4-10B) was identified in a Pleistocene levee on the Farmington River in Avon, Connecticut; it was buried under 1.5 m (3.3 ft) of alluvium (Leslie et al. 2020). The Brian D. Jones Site was identified by Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc., in 2019 during a survey for the Connecticut Department of Transportation preceding a proposed bridge construction project. It is now the oldest known archaeological site in Connecticut at +12,500 years old. The site also provides a rare example of a Paleo-Indian site on a river rather than the more common upland areas or on the edges of wetlands. Ground-penetrating radar survey revealed overbank flooding and sedimentation that resulted in the creating of a stable ancient river levee with gentle, low-energy floods. Archaeological deposits on the levee were therefore protected.

Excavations at the Brian D. Jones Site revealed 44 soil anomalies, 27 of which were characterized as cultural features used as hearths and post holes, among other uses. One hearth has been dated thus far ($10,520 \pm 30$ 14C yr BP; charred Pinus; 2-sigma 12,568 to 12,410 CAL BP) (Leslie et al. 2020:4). Further radiocarbon testing will be completed in the future. Artifact concentrations surrounded these features and were separated in two stratigraphic layers that represented at least two temporally discrete Paleo-Indian occupations. The recovered lithic artifacts are fashioned from Normanskill chert, Hardyston jasper, Jefferson/Mount Jasper rhyolite, chalcedony, siltstone, and quartz. They include examples of a fluted point base, preforms, channel flakes, pièces esquillées, end scrapers, side scrapers, grinding stones, bifaces, utilized flakes, graters, and drilled stone pendant fragments. Lithic tools numbered over 100, while toolmaking debris was in the thousands. The channel flakes represent the production of spear points used in hunting. Scrapers, perforators, and grinding stones indicate animal butchering, plant food grinding, the production of wood and bone tools, and the processing of animal skins for clothing and tents. Other collected cultural materials included charred botanicals and calcined bone. Botanicals recovered in hearth features included burned remains of cattail, pin cherry, strawberry, acorn, sumac, water lily, and dogwood. Approximately 15,000 artifacts were collected in total.

The scarcity of identified Paleo-Indian sites suggests a low population density during this period. The small size of most Paleo-Indian sites, their likely inundation by rising sea levels, and the high degree of landscape disturbance over the past 10,000 years likely contribute to poor site visibility, although the presence of two deeply alluvially buried Paleo-Indian sites in Connecticut suggests that other sites may be located along stable rivers (Leslie et al. 2021).

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, very 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 very small and produce few artifacts, most of which are not temporally diagnostic. While Early Archaic sites in other portions of 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 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, the recovery of these projectile points has 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, 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.

Another localized cultural tradition, the Gulf of Maine Archaic, which lasted from ca. 9,500 to 6,000 14C BP, is beginning to be recognized in Southern New England (Petersen and Putnam 1992). It is distinguished by its microlithic industry, which may be associated with the production of compound tools (Robinson and Peterson 1993). Assemblages from Maine (Petersen et al. 1986; Petersen 1991; Sanger et al. 1992), Massachusetts (Strauss 2017; Leslie et al. 2022), and Connecticut (Forrest 1999) reflect the selection of local, coarse-grained stones. Large choppers and hoe-like forms from southeastern Connecticut's Sandy Hill Site likely functioned as digging implements. Woodworking tools, including adzes, celts, and gull-channeled gouges, recovered at the Brigham and Sharrow sites in Maine (Robinson and Petersen 1993:68) may have been used for dugout canoe manufacture. The deeply stratified Sandy Hill (Forrest 1999; Jones and Forrest 2003) and Sharrow sites (Petersen 1991), with their overlapping lenses of "black sand" floor deposits, suggest intensive site re-occupations according to an adaptation that relied, in part, on seasonally available wetland resources. Thus far, sites from this tradition have only been identified within coastal and near-coastal territories along the Gulf of Maine, in southeastern Connecticut, and in Massachusetts.

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

By the onset of the Middle Archaic Period modern deciduous forests had developed in the region (Davis 1969). Increased numbers and types of sites associated with this period are noted in Connecticut (McBride 1984). The most well-known Middle Archaic site in New England is the Neville Site in Manchester, New Hampshire studied by Dincauze (1976). Careful analysis of the Neville Site indicated that the Middle Archaic occupation dated from between 7,700 and 6,000 years ago. In fact, Dincauze obtained several radiocarbon dates from the Middle Archaic component of the Neville Site associated with the then-newly named Neville type projectile point, ranging from 7,740±280 and 7,015±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±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 m² (5,383 ft²). 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 precontact period. 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 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 was still 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 is 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. Archaeological investigations of Early Woodland sites in southern New England 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 indicate 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 stylistically diverse 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 Precontact Period

The precontact period of Connecticut spans from ca. 13,000 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by numerous changes in tool types, subsistence patterns, and land use strategies. Much of this era is

characterized by local Native American groups who practiced a subsistence pattern based on a mixed economy of hunting and gathering 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 precontact period 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 that includes the proposed Project area, a variety of precontact site types may be expected, ranging from seasonal camps utilized by Paleo-Indian and Archaic populations to temporary and task-specific sites of the Woodland era.

CHAPTER IV

POST-EUROPEAN CONTACT

PERIOD OVERVIEW

Introduction

The proposed Project is located at 1200 Hebron Avenue in the town of Glastonbury, which is in Hartford County, Connecticut. This chapter provides an overview of Hartford County followed by a brief history of the Town of Glastonbury and Project area. Most Connecticut towns, including Glastonbury, originated as Indigenous settlements and later became English colonial villages. Glastonbury was one of the earliest settlements in the state of Connecticut, settled in 1636 and established as a town in 1693 when it separated from the town of Wethersfield. Glastonbury began as an agricultural settlement and experienced significant growth in the twentieth century. It is now considered a rural, residential suburb within the greater Hartford area. This chapter presents an overview of Hartford County and the town of Glastonbury, as well as data specific to the project parcel.

Hartford County

Hartford was one of the four original counties established in 1666 following the merger of Connecticut Colony and Hartford Colony (Van Dusen 1961). Located in central-northern Connecticut, it is bounded to the north by the State of Massachusetts, to the east by Tolland County, to the south by Windham, Middlesex, and New Haven Counties and to the west by New Haven and Litchfield Counties. Bisected by the Connecticut River, the county is also the location of the City of Hartford, the capital of Connecticut. Although Hartford has the highest population in the county (an estimated 126,443 as of 2020), Glastonbury has the largest land area (52.3 sq. mi.) (Connecticut 2021). Hartford County is in the lower central Connecticut River Valley and the land rises in the western portion of the county on a low mountain range known as the Metacomet Range (Bell 1985). The landscape varies from densely populated urban areas in most of the county to rich farmland regions in its northern bounds and includes a long stretch of the Connecticut River as well as other significant freshwater rivers. Important waterways associated with Hartford County include the Connecticut, Farmington, Hockanum, Podunk, and Scantic Rivers (Trumbull 1886). The county's three largest cities are Hartford, New Britain, and West Hartford while other important population centers are located at Bristol, Manchester, East Hartford, and Glastonbury (Connecticut 2021). The proposed Project is located approximately 3 miles (4.82 km) to the east of the Connecticut River in the Town of Glastonbury.

Woodland Period to Seventeenth Century

During the Woodland Period of northeastern North American history (ca., 3000 to 500 years ago) the Indigenous people who inhabited the Connecticut River Valley in central and northern Connecticut were part of the Eastern Algonkian civilization. It consisted of various groups, including the Podunk, Wangunk, Poquonock, and Sicaog tribes; the Wangunk resided in present-day Glastonbury. They spoke local variations of Southern New England Algonquian (SNEA) languages and resided in extended kinship groups on lands they maintained for a variety of horticultural and resource extraction purposes (Goddard 1978). Indigenous people in the region practiced subsistence activities including hunting, fowling, and fishing, along with the cultivation of various crops, the most important of which were maize, squash, and beans. They supplemented these foods seasonally by collecting shellfish, fruits, and plants during warmer periods, and gathering nuts, roots, and tubers during colder times (Lavin 2013). In addition, these communities came together in large groups to hunt deer in the fall and winter. Indigenous peoples lived with their immediate or extended families in large settlements often concentrated along rivers and/or wetlands. Some villages were fortified by wooden palisades. Their habitations, known as a *weetu* or

wigwam, were generally constructed of a tree sapling frame and covered in reed matting during warm months and tree bark throughout the winter. These varied in size from a small, individual dwelling to an expansive “long house” which could accommodate several families. Native communities commonly traded among both their immediate neighbors and often maintained long-distance networks as well (Lavin 2013). All these groups were closely connected through kinship, culture, language, and trade.

Seventeenth Century Through Eighteenth Century

As Indigenous communities maintained oral tradition rather than a written record, most surviving information of the Indigenous people of present-day Glastonbury was recorded by European observers (Lavin 2013). European settlers first arrived in the Connecticut River Valley in 1614 with Dutch privateer Adriaen Block. The Dutch established trading posts along the river, purchasing land from the Indigenous population. In 1623, they built a small fort called *Huys de Hoop* in the area that is now Hartford. A decade later, English colonists established settlements at Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield at the request of Indigenous tribes who were trying to resist Pequot power. Trade was common among Indigenous people and this practice was extended to the European arrivals. However, interactions with Europeans meant exposure to new diseases, including measles, tuberculosis, and cholera. Because Indigenous peoples had no immunity to these afflictions, they died in large numbers in the early seventeenth century. In 1633, there were reports of a “plague” that had destroyed 90 percent of an Indigenous village in what is now Windsor. The following year, smallpox decimated Indigenous communities in the Connecticut River Valley. By 1650, it is possible that as much as 90 percent of Indigenous people in New England had perished (Lavin 2013).

In 1633, John Oldham of Watertown, Massachusetts arrived in present-day Wethersfield. After trading with the Indigenous people in the region, he returned to Watertown and reported about the trade and agricultural opportunities in the Connecticut River Valley. Oldham returned the following year with eight others and in 1635 permission was granted from the Massachusetts General Court for migration to Wethersfield for a new settlement. The land the English colonists purchased from Sachem Sowheag for this settlement included a parcel that extended six miles west of the river, three miles east of the river, and was six miles from north to south (Bidwell 1943). While at the time the Indigenous population likely understood this to be an agreement about land usage, the Europeans treated this transaction as a land sale (Trumbull 1886). Further changes in land ownership occurred in the mid-1600s due to tensions between Native and European groups in the region that resulted in the death of several English traders in 1634 and 1636, which were blamed on the Pequot. In retaliation, English forces from Massachusetts Bay destroyed Pequot and Nehantic villages on the Pequot (Thames) River in August of 1636, which began the Pequot War. The Pequot laid siege to Saybrook Fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River during the winter of 1636-1637 and attacked Wethersfield in April of 1637. The Connecticut Colony declared war on the Pequot and was joined by Native warriors from the Connecticut River and Mohegans under the Sachem Uncas (Oberg 2006). In May of 1637, English allied forces destroyed the fortified Pequot village at Mistick and in July they pursued refugees west. The Pequot were defeated in present-day Fairfield and the war soon came to an end (Cave 1996). Afterwards, the English considered Pequot territory, including land in the Connecticut River Valley, to be conquered lands and they were claimed by Connecticut Colony (Trumbull 1886). Following the Pequot War, the lands east of the Connecticut River, in present-day Glastonbury, were first surveyed in 1639 and 1640 (Curtis 1928). Around 1650, at a time when England and the Netherlands were at war, the English confiscated the Dutch fort at Hartford and all its goods, thereby removing the Dutch presence in the area (Trumbull 1886). Subsequently, the three original English settlements formed a joint government to run the settlements and named them Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford (Stiles 1891). A second purchase in 1673 added an additional 30 square miles to Wethersfield, on the east side of the river, in what is present-day Glastonbury (Bidwell 1943).

Initially called Naubuc Farms, settlers from the Wethersfield began establishing farms and homes on the eastern side of the Connecticut River in 1639. Early settlement of Glastonbury was facilitated by the Glastonbury-Rocky Hill Ferry service which began in 1655 and is now the older continuously operating ferry in the country (Griswold 2012). At its inception, the ferry provided a link between what was then the eastern and western portions of Wethersfield. The first ferry was a small raft that could be pushed across the river by the use of long poles (Underwood 2022). Because of this link across the river, there were enough settlers in 1689 that a vote was taken at a Wethersfield town meeting for the eastern land to be established as a separate township. After a minister was found to establish a church, the township would be allowed autonomy; until that time settlers east of the river were still required to pay taxes to Wethersfield. Finally, in 1692 the General Court of Connecticut recognized the town of “Glassenbury” and in 1693, after the ordination of Mr. Stevens as the minister, Glastonbury received full authority to operate as an independent town (Bidwell 1943).

Slavery existed in the region since the seventeenth century and by the eighteenth century it was primarily practiced by wealthy families, merchants, and ministers in larger towns like Glastonbury. The 1774 Connecticut colonial census for Glastonbury recorded a “Black” population of 79 and 16 Native Americans in town but it is unclear what proportion of the figure was enslaved (Hoadly 1887). In 1784, the State passed a gradual manumission law, but slavery was not fully abolished until 1848 (Normen 2013). During the American Revolution (1775-1783), the state of Connecticut played an important role in the process of recruiting soldiers, supplying food stores, and providing a variety of military goods for the war effort. Throughout the war, Connecticut was a leader in sourcing provisions for American forces, due to a rationing system set up by individual towns, including in Glastonbury (Van Dusen 1961). Immediately following the Battle of Lexington, sixty volunteers left Glastonbury to serve as relief for those soldiers in Boston. In total, 152 men from Glastonbury served in the war (Ripley 1934). Additionally, Glastonbury was home to George Stocking’s gunpowder factory, one of only a few that supplied the gunpowder for Washington’s troops. Students at Yale University in New Haven were temporarily relocated to Glastonbury during the war due to fears of food shortages or British attacks along the Connecticut coast (Glastonbury 2023). Following the war, on January 9, 1788, Connecticut ratified the U.S. Constitution to become the fifth state (Van Dusen 1961). Initially named “Glassenbury,” the town was renamed “Glastenbury” in 1785 (Glastonbury 2023a). By 1790, Glastonbury’s population had risen slightly to 2,372 residents (Table 2; Connecticut 2023a).

Nineteenth Century Through Twenty-First Century

Glastonbury continued to grow through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, often linked to the advantages of its location along the Connecticut River. Shipbuilding that started in the seventeenth century reached its peak in the nineteenth century in Glastonbury. With access to the Connecticut River, and ultimately Long Island Sound and beyond, shipbuilding and trade in Glastonbury reached as far as the West Indies (Van Dusen 1961). By 1870, over 250 major sailing vessels had been built in Glastonbury (Glastonbury 2018). At the start of the nineteenth century, Glastonbury was still a small agricultural town with limited industry. The Hubbard and Broadhead Tannery was established on Hubbard Brook in 1854 to process pig and cow hides. A small soap making operation was formed in 1830 which later became the Williams Soap Factory in 1880 (Roth 1981). The abundance of waterpower, such as the Salmon Brook and Roaring Brook allowed for other water powered industry, such as the Cotton Factory Village that was established in South Glastonbury at the Hartford Manufacturing Company factory, and which employed nearly 200 individuals by 1836 (Barber 1836).

Like many Connecticut towns and villages, Glastonbury provided men and resources to the Union during the Civil War. The town contributed 296 men to the conflict (Hines 2002). Men from Glastonbury were included in the Connecticut 1st Cavalry Unit which accompanied General Grant to General Lee's surrender at the Appomattox Court House (Glastonbury 2023a). Some manufacturers in town converted their facilities to help support the Union efforts. Frederick Curtis modified his Glastonbury silver plating factory to produce rifles and rifle parts under his newly formed Connecticut Arms and Manufacturing Company (Niven 1965). Hopewell Mills in town provided cloth for Union troop uniforms, and Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln during the war was a Glastonbury native (Glastonbury 2023a). It was following the war in 1870 that the town name was changed a final time to Glastonbury, with the same spelling as Glastonbury, England (Glastonbury 2023a).

While rail transit transformed much of Connecticut's infrastructure in the post war period, Glastonbury was not a part of this change. When the New York and New England's Springfield Division line was formed from East Hartford to Springfield, promoters wanted the line to extend beyond East Hartford and into Glastonbury, but the town rejected this idea (Turner & Jacobus 1989). Instead, Glastonbury was linked to other localities by steamship, starting as early as 1819, including a boat owned by Commodore Vanderbilt in the mid nineteenth century, as well as trolley lines which began operation in 1892 (Bidwell 1943). As of 1890, the principal industry in Glastonbury was still agriculture, including tobacco, as well as the manufacture of paper, woolen, and knit goods (Connecticut 1890).

As of the early twentieth century, Glastonbury's population was still under 5,000 residents and its main industries was agriculture, including tobacco (Table 2; Connecticut 1910). In 1896, a method was developed for growing "shade tobacco," which consisted of building light cloth tents on poles over the plants, enabling the tobacco leaves to take on a more pleasant color (McDonald 1936). The town of Windsor was at the forefront of this development, cultivating the first shade-grown tobacco in 1900, and this quickly spread to other towns in the Connecticut River valley. While in 1907 only 70 acres throughout New England were planted under shade, by 1919 there were 3,900 acres planted in Connecticut alone. At that time the Connecticut crop was valued at \$4,830,000. Between 1923 and 1936, the tobacco crop comprised over 33 percent of the total value of Connecticut agricultural products (McDonald 1936). Industry continued to develop in the first half of the twentieth century in Glastonbury in addition to agricultural pursuits. The Harriman Aircraft Works was incorporated in 1912 as Connecticut's first aircraft engine manufacturing firm (Roth 1981).

Glastonbury was significantly impacted by the 1936 flood of the Connecticut River, during which the river rose by an estimated 38 feet. The floodwaters rose to the second story of the Naubuc Firehouse and encompassed nearly all Naubuc Avenue, Pratt Street, and Main Street. Two years later, in 1938 a massive hurricane hit New England, and again the Connecticut River rose, this time by nearly 34 feet. With wind speeds as high as 150 miles per hour, the storm brought further devastation to the area, including Glastonbury. Multiple bridges in town were washed out in addition to the dam at Shoddy Mill Pond and Fishers Pond. Harvested tobacco crops, hung to dry in tobacco sheds, were also destroyed, along with the sheds that housed them, causing not only property damage, but a significant financial setback to Glastonbury farmers (Glastonbury 2023b). By mid-century, Connecticut had experienced growth reflecting the postwar adoption of the automobile and the subsequent suburban residential development trend. Because of this suburbanization trend, Glastonbury's population had risen to 14,497 residents by 1960, more than tripling since 1910 (Table 2). This was enabled, in part, by the construction of the East Hartford-Glastonbury Expressway, which opened by 1953 and facilitated greater travel along Route 2 in Glastonbury (Kurumi 2020). Despite the rapid suburbanization of the area, by 1960 Glastonbury's principal industries remained agriculture and tobacco growing (Connecticut 1960).

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, Glastonbury’s population continued to increase and reached 34,564 by 2019. At that time, the largest employment sectors in town were health care and social assistance, finance and insurance, and accommodation and food services. Key employers included Healthtrax Inc. and Fiserv (AdvanceCT and CTData Collaborative 2021). In 2021, agriculture was still a key component to the town’s economy and Glastonbury remains a rural, residential town with pockets of suburban development (Connecticut 2021). Limited growth is projected for Glastonbury. The Glastonbury Plan of Conservation and Development from 2018 embraced the theme “Preserve. Protect. Progress” and stressed the need to “strike a balance between preservation of historic and natural resources and economic growth opportunities” (Glastonbury 2018:7).

Table 2: Population of Glastonbury, Connecticut 1790-2020 (Connecticut 2023a-d, USCB 2023)

Town	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Glastonbury, Hartford County	2,732	2,718	2,766	3,114	2,980	3,077	3,390	3,363	3,560	3,580	3,457	4,260
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	4,796	5,952	5,783	6,632	8,818	14,497	20,651	24,327	27,901	31,876	34,427	35,159

History of the Project Area

The proposed Project is located at 1200 Hebron Avenue on the southern side of the roadway in the town of Glastonbury, Connecticut. An excerpt from an 1855 map shows that the land along Hebron Avenue was developed with residential housing by the middle of the nineteenth century and that much of the current road alignment was in place by that time. The Project area itself appears to have been undeveloped and was likely utilized for agricultural purposes. Near the Project parcel was the dwelling house of a “Geo. Weir” near the northeast corner of the property. Across Hebron Avenue are several dwelling houses belonging to “J. Chapman,” “W. W. Jones,” and the “Heirs of Ths Jones.” A branch of Hubbard brook abuts the southeast corner of the property in the 1855 map (Figure 4). A subsequent 1869 Hartford County map illustrates much of the same landscape as depicted in the earlier map. The Project parcel remains undeveloped and likely under agricultural cultivation. The only new development in the vicinity of the Project parcel as of 1869 appears to be a new dwelling house to the northwest of the project area owned by a “J. Wickham” and all of the dwelling houses are under new ownership. The home near the northeast corner of the property is owned by a “J. Mince,” while the three homes north of Hebron Avenue were owned by “J. Kiedash,” “FR,” and F. Reuthe” (Figure 5).

The earliest available aerial image of the proposed Project parcel dates from 1934 and shows that the land was cleared and under agricultural cultivation. This image illustrated the surrounding area as largely defined by a mixture of sparse residential development and agrarian fields interrupted by small pockets of forest (Figure 6). The subsequent 1951 aerial photo shows the region in a similar state with some regrowth of surrounding forests apparent in this image. The Project area remained as cleared fields under agricultural cultivation (Figure 7). An aerial photograph from 1970 provides the first evidence of post-World War II residential development along Hebron Avenue with housing visible to the east of the Project area, as well as a synagogue to the northwest of the parcel. The Project area itself remained cleared land under agricultural cultivation (Figure 8). This trend continued as evident in the 1990 aerial image, which shows the extent of residential development that included new homes to the west, a health center to the north, and east of the Project area. The Project area itself along with a few other lots to the east and south, remained cleared and under agricultural cultivation (Figure 9). Finally, an aerial image captured in 2019 illustrates additional development in the vicinity of the Project area including a new housing development several hundred meters to the northwest. In 2019, the Project

area itself remained the only land in the vicinity cleared and under agricultural cultivation while a farm stand is located in the northeastern corner of the property (Figure 10).

Conclusions

The documentary review indicates that the Project parcel was and remained farmland with an adjoining farm stand. There is the possibility of encountering remains of post European Contact era resources, including archaeological deposits, outbuildings, stonewalls, or other evidence of post European Contact period activity. The documentary record does not indicate that any archaeological deposits associated with the Project area would necessarily be considered culturally significant.

CHAPTER V

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of previous archaeological research completed within the vicinity of the proposed Facility in Glastonbury, Connecticut and it provides the comparative data necessary for assessing the results of the current Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey. It also ensures that the potential impacts to all previously recorded cultural resources located within and adjacent to the Facility area 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 11 and 12). The discussions presented below are based on information currently on file at the CT-SHPO in Hartford, Connecticut. In addition, the electronic site files maintained by Heritage 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 and National/State Register of Historic Places Properties/Districts in the Vicinity of the Project Area

A review of data currently on file at the CT-SHPO, as well as the electronic site files maintained by Heritage, resulted in the identification of seven precontact era and four post-European Contact period archaeological sites situated within 1.6 kilometers (1 miles) of the Project area (Figure 11). In addition, two State Register of Historic Places properties were identified within 1.6 kilometers (1 miles) of the Project area (Figure 12). A brief discussion of the mentioned cultural resources is provided below.

Site 54-7

Site 54-7 is a precontact era site located in Glastonbury, Connecticut that was reported by R. Gradie and L. Rivers of Public Archaeology Survey Team (PAST) in 1978. The official Connecticut archaeological site form describes the site as either dating to the Late Woodland or Late Archaic period; quartz debitage, a possible anvil stone, and traces of charcoal were recovered during the excavations. Site 54-7 has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Site 54-7 is situated approximately 0.4 km (0.25 mi) to the north of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-14

Site 54-14 is listed on the official State of Connecticut Site form as an “Archaic” period camp located in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The site was identified by Kevin McBride of PAST in 1979 during a Phase IB survey. The 50 square meter site yielded a single quartz biface, 3 quartz flakes, 1 quartz chunk, 1 quartz flake, 2 quartz pieces, and 1 quartzite chunk. Little other information concerning the site was recorded on the site form. Site 54-14 has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Site 54-14 is situated approximately 0.58 km (0.36 mi) to the northeast of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-16

Site 54-16 is listed on the official State of Connecticut Site form as an Archaic period camp located in Glastonbury, Connecticut; it was excavated by the Albert Morgan Chapter Archaeological Society of

Connecticut at an unknown date and was reported by Kevin McBride of PAST in 1979. The site yielded 25 pieces of quartz debitage, 1 large quartz biface, and 1 quartz small-stemmed point and was interpreted to represent a small-stemmed seasonal camp. Site 54-16 has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and is situated approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to the southwest of the Project parcel; it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-17

Site 54-17 is a precontact era site located in Glastonbury, Connecticut that was reported by Kevin McBride in 1979. The site was characterized as findspot of a single quartz flake that was identified during a surface collection by PAST in 1979. The extent of this site is currently unknown, but the official Connecticut archaeological state form postulates that “it is likely that additional material could be recovered by more intensive testing.” Site 54-17 has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). While the boundaries of the site have not yet been defined, no impact to the site is anticipated during proposed development as the find spot is located approximately 75 m (246 ft) to the east of the Project parcel.

Site 54-88

Site 54-88, which is also known as the Salmon Brook site, is a precontact era site located in Glastonbury, Connecticut that was reported by the Connecticut Archaeological Society in 1979. The official Connecticut archaeological site form describes the site as a destroyed Late Archaic period camp comprised of a cache of five Snook Kill points. Site 54-88 has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The Salmon Brook site is situated approximately 0.33 km (0.21 mi) to the northeast of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-103

Site 54-103, which is also known as the Eagle Manufacturing Company site, is a post-European Contact period manufacturing site located in Glastonbury, Connecticut that was reported by Robert Gradie of PAST in 1979. The site was characterized as a Carding/Textile Mill that manufactured woolen goods from 1785 through the twentieth century. Though no excavations have taken place at the site, the nineteenth century structure still exists; however, it is unknown how much of the eighteenth and nineteenth century aspects of the structure have been altered through more recent additions. The Eagle Manufacturing Company site has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Site 54-103 is situated approximately 0.76 km (0.47 mi) to the west of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-108

Site 54-108, which is also known as the Salmon Brook Dam at Addison, is a nineteenth century dam located in Glastonbury, Connecticut that was surface collected and reported by Robert Gradie of PAST in 1979. The site was characterized by a functioning stone dam in good condition and originally used as a reservoir by the nearby Glastonbury Knitting Company. No subsurface testing occurred at the site so little other information was recorded on the site form. The Salmon Brook Dam at Addison has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Site 54-108 is situated approximately 0.92 km (0.57 mi) to the west of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-109

Site 54-109, which also known as the Eagle Mills site, is a nineteenth century industrial site located in Glastonbury, Connecticut that was surface collected and reported by Robert Gradie of PAST in 1979. The official Connecticut archaeological site form does not list any artifacts yielded during surface collection but indicates that the original eighteenth century wool mill remains standing. Little other information was recorded on the site. The Eagle Mills site has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Site 54-109 is situated approximately 1.12 km (0.70 mi) to the west of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-122

Site 54-122, which is also known as the Thomas Harris Sawmill, is a seventeenth century sawmill located in Glastonbury, Connecticut that was surface collected and reported by Robert Gradie of PAST in 1979. The official Connecticut archaeological site form does not list any artifacts yielded during surface collection but indicates that the only remains of the mill are an earthen dam. This site represents the earliest mill in Glastonbury. The Thomas Harris Sawmill site has not been assessed applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Site 54-122 is situated approximately 0.92 km (0.57 mi) to the northeast of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-140

Site 54-140, also known as the Multi-Use Path Transect 1 site, is a precontact era site that was identified by Raber Associates in 2009. The official Connecticut archaeological site form describes the site as a possible short-term hunting or foraging area of an indeterminate date. The site yielded seven pieces of quartz debitage from 17 test pits, indicating that this represents earlier stages of tool manufacture. Raber postulates that more of the site survives on the adjacent properties but states that the current data indicates the site represents extremely short term and limited activities. The Multi-Use Path Transect 1 site has been assessed ineligible applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Site 54-140 is situated approximately 0.66 km (0.41 mi) to the north of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Site 54-141

Site 54-141, which is also known as the Multi-Use Path Transect 2 site, is a precontact era site that was identified by Raber Associates in 2009. The official Connecticut archaeological site form describes the site as a multiple-episode short term hunting or foraging site, with some of these habitations occurring during the Late Archaic period. The artifacts yielded from the site include 68 pieces of lithic debitage, 3 possibly utilized flakes, one untyped basalt side-notched projectile point, and a chert Vosburg projectile point. Despite the high number of lithic artifacts recovered, no features or high artifact concentrations were found to reflect well-defined activity areas. In addition, Raber indicates that while the site shows evidence of Native American activity in the area, it does not provide new information about their lifeways. The Multi-Use Path Transect 2 site has been assessed ineligible applying the qualities of significance as defined by the National of Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]); however, Raber Associates noted that the boundaries of the site were not identified and the two adjacent knolls outside the examined portion of the site extent may contain additional cultural material and evidence of seasonal activities such as food processing practices from the Late Archaic onward. Site 54-141 is situated approximately 0.56 km (0.35 mi) to the northeast of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Addison Mill

Addison Mill, which is historically known as the Glastonbury Knitting Company, is a nineteenth century Neo-Classical Revival-style brick and clapboard industrial structure located at 64 Addison Road in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The industrial textile mill is listed on the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places in 2006 by David F. Ransom under Criteria A and C. The Glastonbury Knitting Company played an important role in the industrial history of Glastonbury from the time of its opening in 1822 to its closing in 1936 (Criteria A). The business was owned by a prominent member of Glastonbury, Mr. Addison L. Clark, and upon his death the section of Glastonbury holding The Glastonbury Knitting Company was renamed Addison. Architecturally, the structure exemplifies textile mill construction in the nineteenth century, specifically the use of multiple stories, large arched windows, heavy slow-burning construction methods, and a location determined by waterpower (Criteria C). The mill is made up of varying sections, most of which were built and rebuilt as additions from 1822 throughout the nineteenth century. Other contributing factors include a 40 foot stone dam built beneath the mill structure to create Addison Pond. At the time of recordation, the structure had remained relatively unchanged since the last addition was constructed in 1915; however, in 2005 the building was developed and is now used as luxury apartments. Addison Mill is located approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to the northwest of the Project parcel, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

James Wright House (Treat Tavern)

James Wright House, which is also known as Treat Tavern, is an eighteenth-century Central Chimney Farmhouse-style two-and-a-half story clapboard structure located at 1597 Hebron Avenue in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The five-bay structure was initially built by James Wright in ca. 1761 as his residence but was sold in the early-eighteenth century to Charles and David Treat who transformed the building into a tavern and stagecoach stop. This is an excellent example of the Central Chimney Farmhouse-style with its central fireplace opening and its steep gable roof. The Connecticut State Register of Historic Places site form also indicates that the interior of the structure was characterized by interior paneling, a corner cupboard, and numerous fireplaces. The James Wright House (Treat Tavern) was added to the Connecticut Register of Historic Places by Warian Hawkins at an unknown date and is located approximately 1.3 km (0.81 mi) to the east of the Project parcel.

CHAPTER VI

METHODS

Introduction

This chapter describes the research design and field methods used to complete the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the Project area in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The following tasks were completed during this investigation: 1) study of the region's precontact era, post-European Contact period, 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 maps, topographic quadrangles, and aerial imagery depicting the Project area in order to identify potential historical resources and/or areas of past disturbance; and 4) pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the Project area in order to determine their archaeological sensitivity.

Research Design

The current Phase IA cultural resources reconnaissance survey was designed to identify all precontact and post-European Contact period cultural resources located within the project area in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The undertaking was comprehensive in nature, and planning considered the distribution of previously recorded cultural resources located within the larger region, local soil conditions, and a visual assessment of proposed project area. The methods used to complete this investigation were designed to provide coverage of all portions of the project area and considered both below and above ground resources. The fieldwork portion of this undertaking entailed pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, and mapping. These endeavors are described below.

Archival Research & Literature Review

Background research for this project included a review of a variety of maps depicting the proposed project area; an examination of USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles; an examination of 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 project 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 project area, and to assess its sensitivity with respect to the potential for producing intact cultural resources.

Background research materials, including 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/State Register of Historic Places properties within the general vicinity of the development area.

Field Methodology and Data Synthesis

Heritage personnel performed pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, and mapping of the proposed project area. During the pedestrian survey, Heritage staff members visually reconnoitered the project area and noted the locations of all above ground cultural features, standing structures, previous disturbances, wetlands, topographic relief, and locations of freshwater sources within and immediately

adjacent to the Project area. These natural and cultural landscape features were recorded on a base map of the Project area. Any identified cultural resources were recorded using a GPS unit so that their locations could be transferred into the project GIS. In addition, during the pedestrian survey, the field crew photo-documented the proposed development area. The locations from which all photos were taken, as well as directional indications, were recorded on a base map of the Project area. The photo-documentation portion of the survey was completed using color digital media. The pedestrian survey was useful to stratify the Project area into zones of no/low and moderate/high archaeological sensitivity. The no/low areas are not considered further, while the moderate/high areas are highlighted for further research.

CHAPTER VII

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey associated with the proposed Project at 1200 Hebron Avenue in Glastonbury, Connecticut (Figure 13 and Photos 1 through 8). 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 precontact era, post-European contact period, and natural settings (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 Project area in order to identify potential historical resources and/or areas of past disturbance; and 4) pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the Project area in order to determine its depositional integrity, historical associations, and archaeological sensitivity.

Determining Archaeological Sensitivity

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 maps, aerial images, and data regarding previously identified archaeological sites and National/State Register of Historic Places properties to stratify the project parcel into zones of no/low and/or moderate/high archaeological sensitivity. In general, post-European Contact 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 precontact 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 precontact archaeological sites, the project area was divided into areas of no/low and/or moderate/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 precontact 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 precontact 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 precontact 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 precontact archaeological sites.

In addition, the potential for a given area to yield evidence of post-European Contact period archaeological deposits is based not only on the above-defined landscape features but also on the presence or absence of previously identified post-European Contact period archaeological resources as identified during previous archaeological surveys, recorded on historical maps, or captured in aerial images of the region under study. In this case, portions of a proposed project area that are situated within 100 m (328 ft) of a previously identified post-European Contact period archaeological site or a National or State Register of Historic Places district/individually listed property 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 post-European Contact period archaeological sensitivity.

Results of Phase IA Survey and Management Summary

As noted earlier in this report, the proposed Project area encompasses approximately 17.27 acres and will be built on a larger 29.23 acre Project parcel located along the southern side of Hebron Avenue and in between Wickham Road and Orchard Street in Glastonbury, Connecticut. The development parcel is located to the south of Addison Pond and Salmon Brook, to the north of Hubbard Brook, and to the west of Wildcat Brook and Treat Pond. The Project parcel is situated at elevations ranging between 46 to 53 meters (155 to 174 feet) NGVD. During the survey, the parcel was characterized primarily by fallow agricultural fields with deciduous wooded land lining the southern and eastern portions (Photos 1 and 2). While the agricultural fields in the eastern two-thirds of the parcel were cleared of all vegetation, the fields to the western third were overgrown by weeds (Photo 3). This boundary between fields is also evident in the modern wood and wire fence that bounds the eastern two-thirds of the agricultural fields (Photos 4 and 5). In the northeastern portion of the Project parcel is a farm stand operation comprised of a gravel parking lot and a modern building and trailer (Photos 6 and 7). A gravel road extends off this parking lot to the west and lines the northern border of the parcel (Photo 8).

In addition to the residential and commercial development that surrounds the Project parcel, a modern cemetery abuts the parcel's eastern edge. Analysis of aerial photographs indicates that the cemetery was not in use until after 1990 (Figures 9 and 10). This indicates that the current boundaries between the cemetery and Project parcel have not changed over the past 30 years. The cemetery will not be impacted by the Project. No additional recordation or investigation regarding the cemetery is recommended prior to Project development.

The pedestrian survey of the Project area determined that 17.01 acres of the 17.27 acre area of impact retains a high/moderate archaeological sensitivity. These areas contained gently sloping topography and well-drained soils in proximity to fresh water sources, indicating they have a high/moderate possibility of yielding archaeological deposits. The remaining 0.26 acres of the Project area were determined to have no/low archaeological sensitivity, as the land was previously disturbed beyond simple plowing. As a result, Heritage recommends that the 17.01 acres of high/moderate sensitivity areas identified within the area of impact be subjected to a Phase IB cultural reconnaissance survey prior to construction. No additional archaeological investigation of the no/low sensitivity areas is recommended.

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES

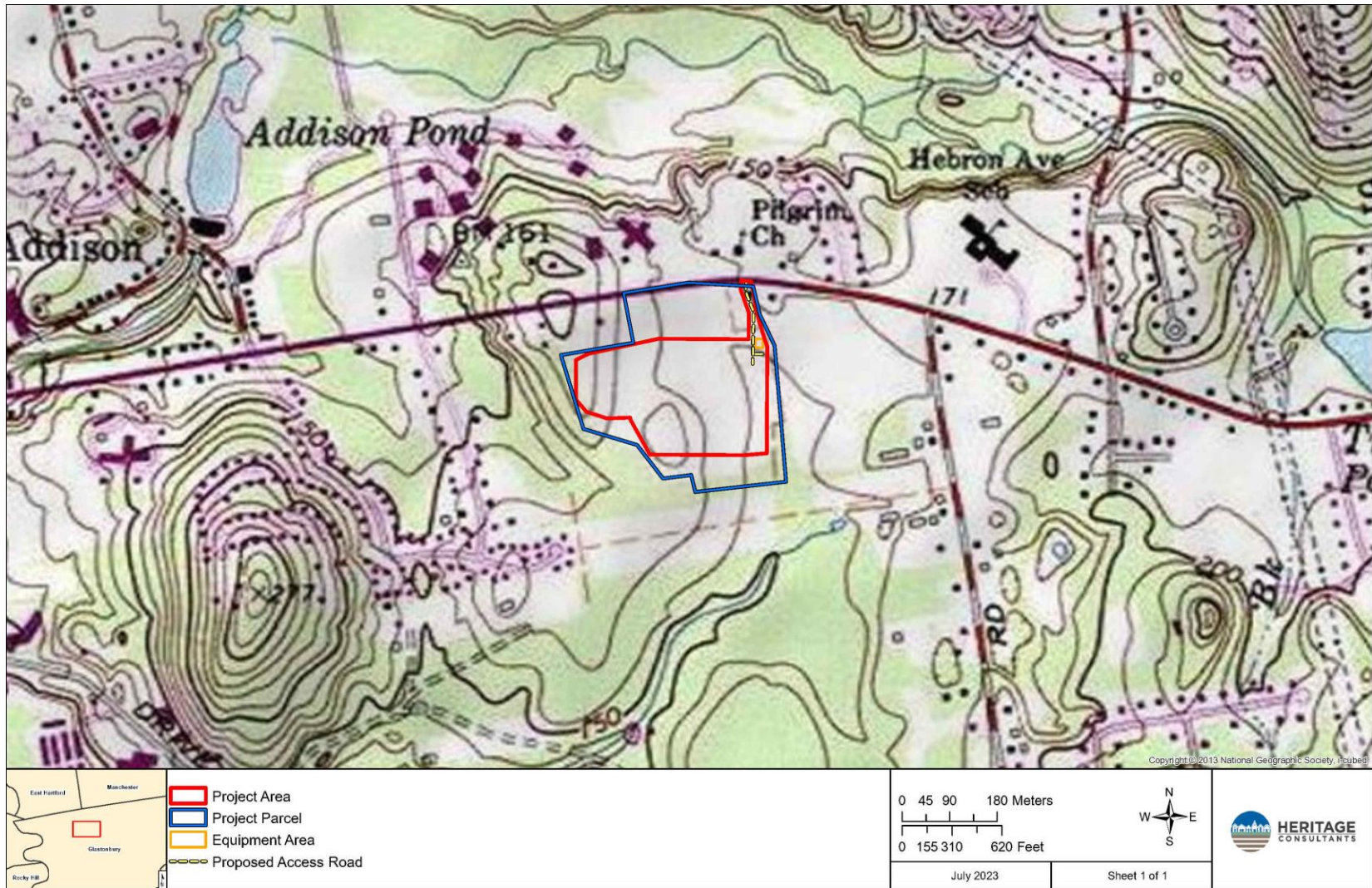


Figure 1. Excerpt from a USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing the location of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.

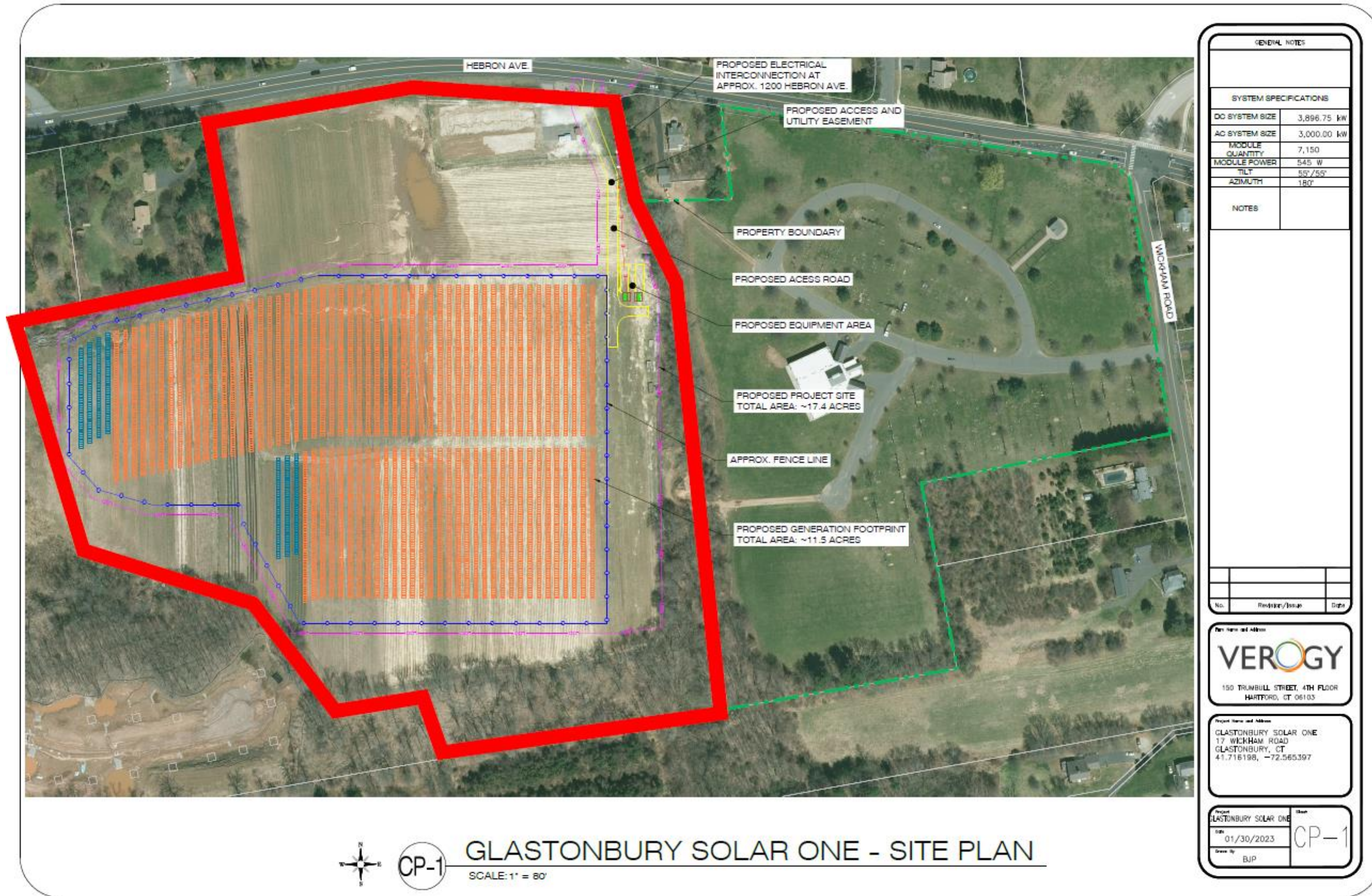


Figure 2. Digital map depicting the client's project plans for the solar Facility in Glastonbury, Connecticut.

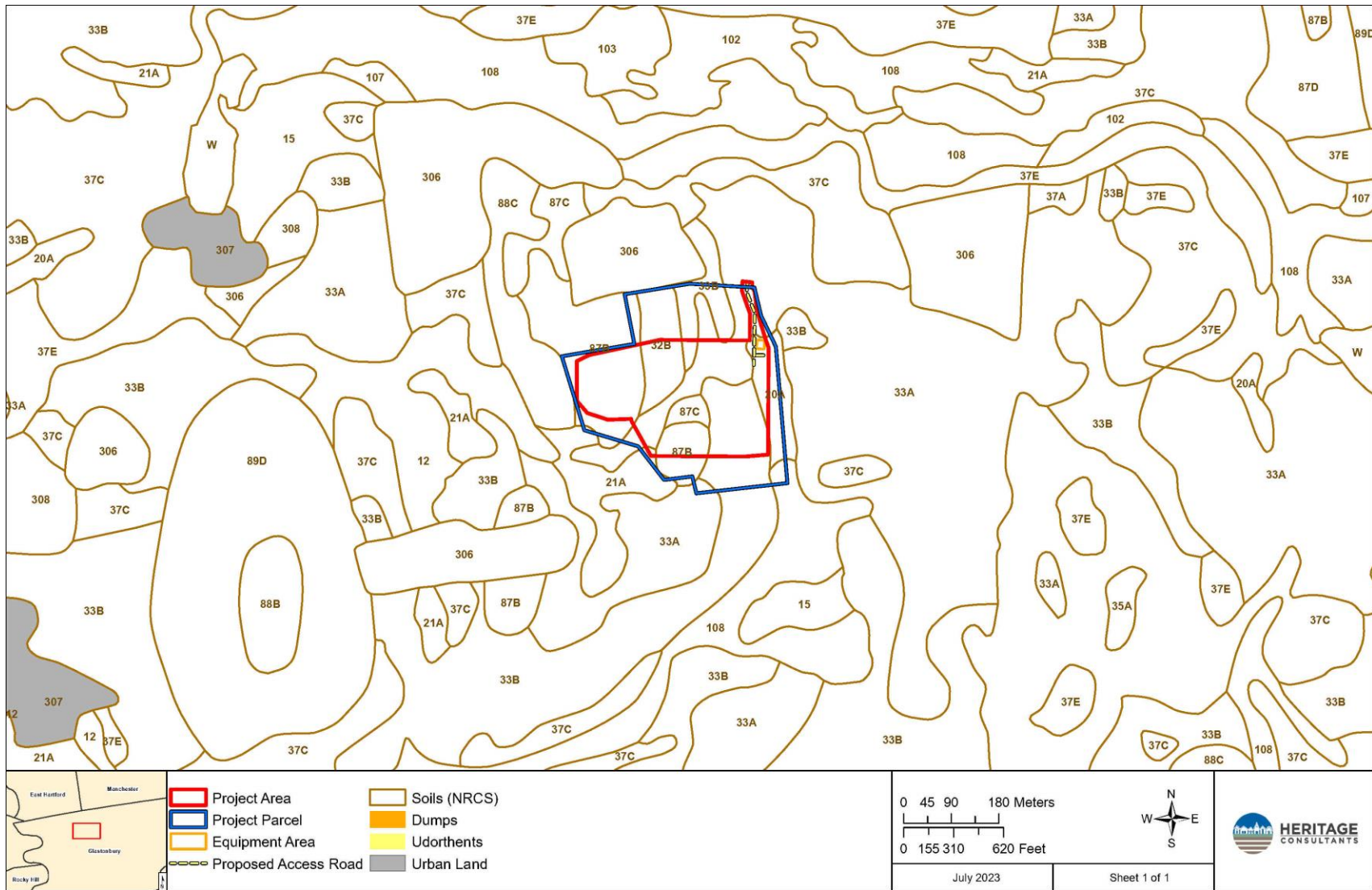


Figure 3. Digital map depicting the soil types present in the vicinity of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.



Figure 4. Excerpt from an 1855 historical map showing the location of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.



Figure 5. Excerpt from an 1869 historical map showing the location of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.



Figure 6. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph showing the location of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.



Figure 7. Excerpt from a 1951 aerial photograph showing the location of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.

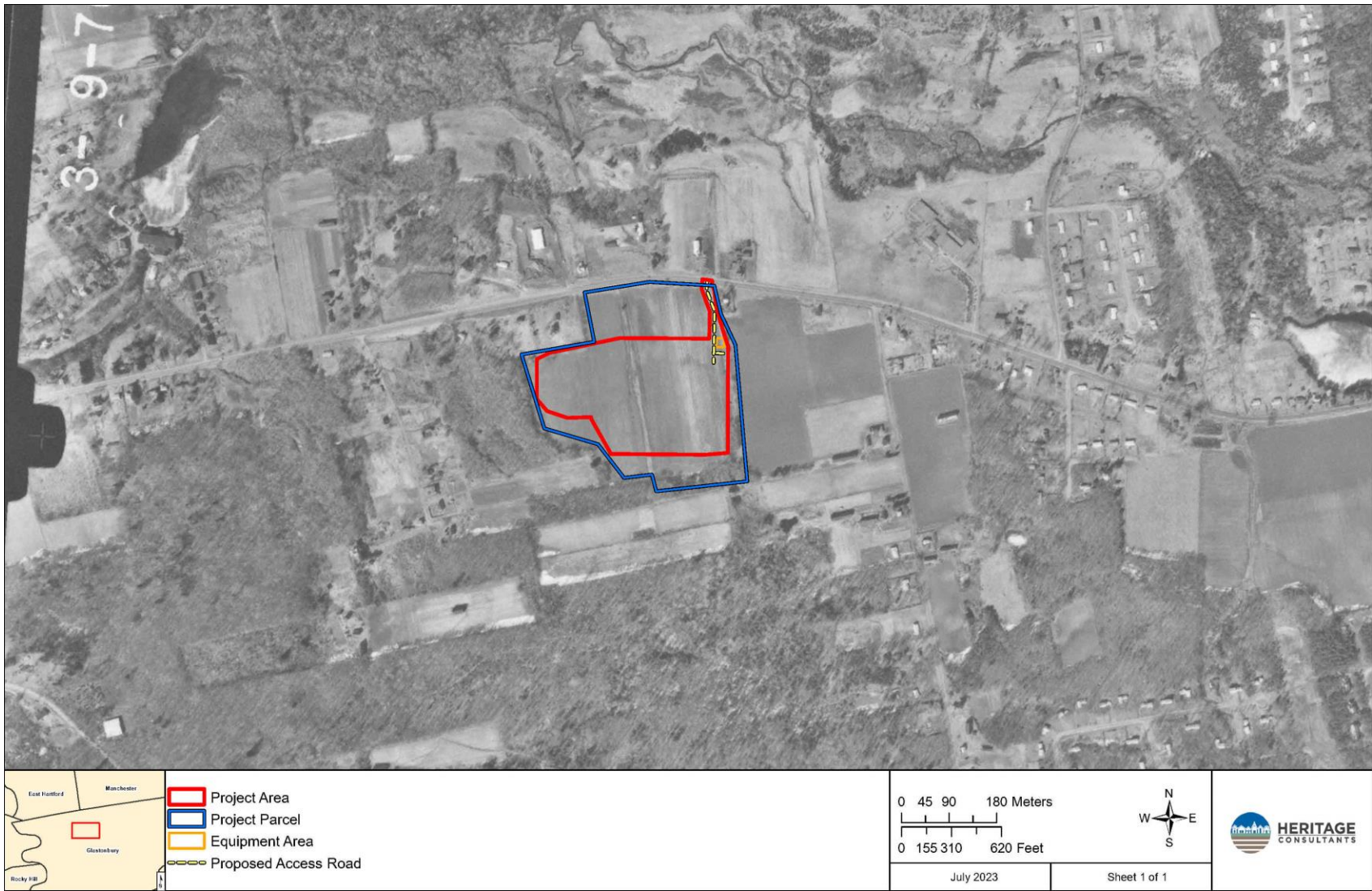


Figure 8. Excerpt of a 1970 aerial photograph showing the location of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.



Figure 9. Excerpt of a 1990 aerial photograph showing the location of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.

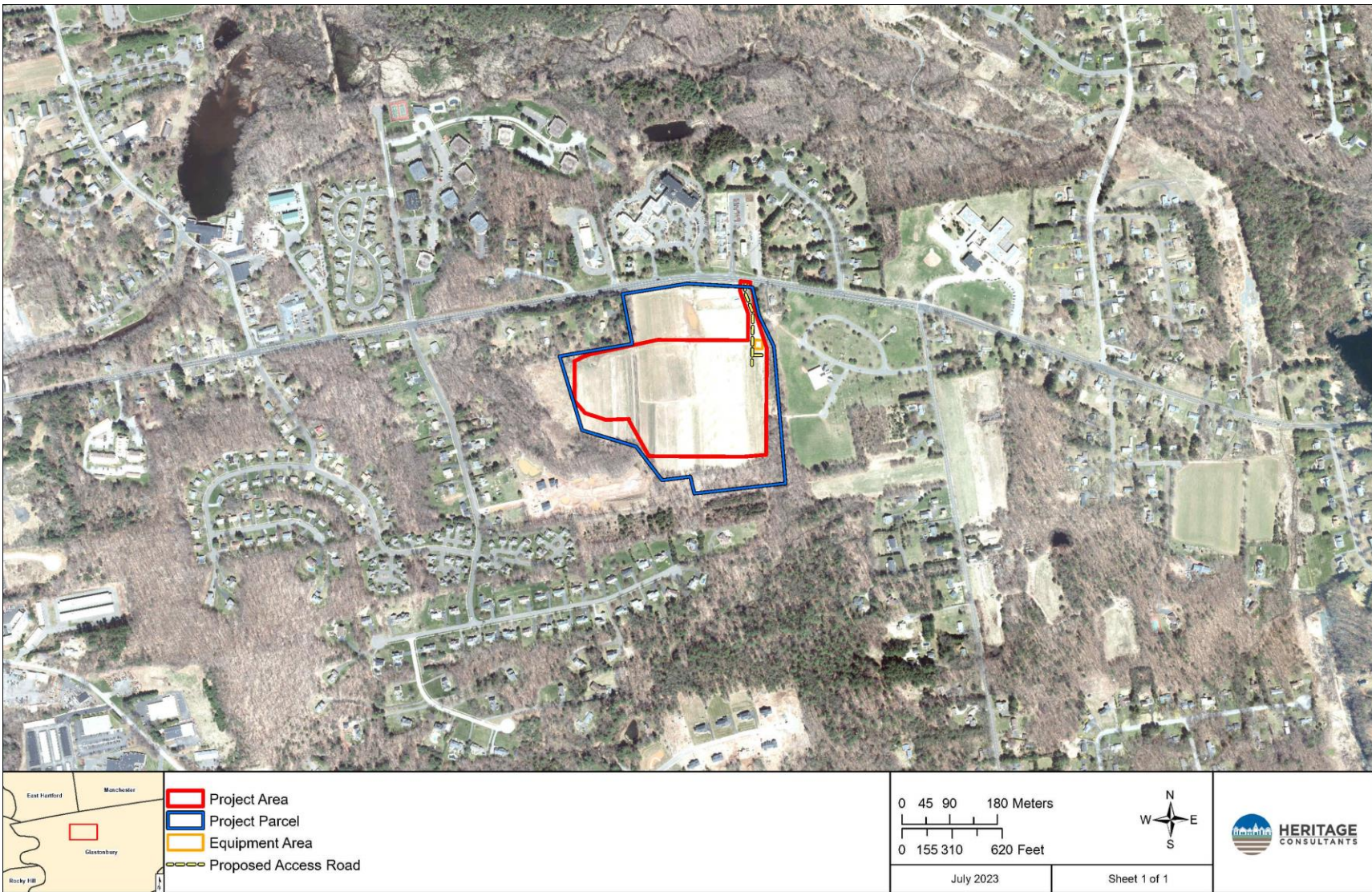


Figure 10. Excerpt of a 2019 aerial photograph showing the location of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.

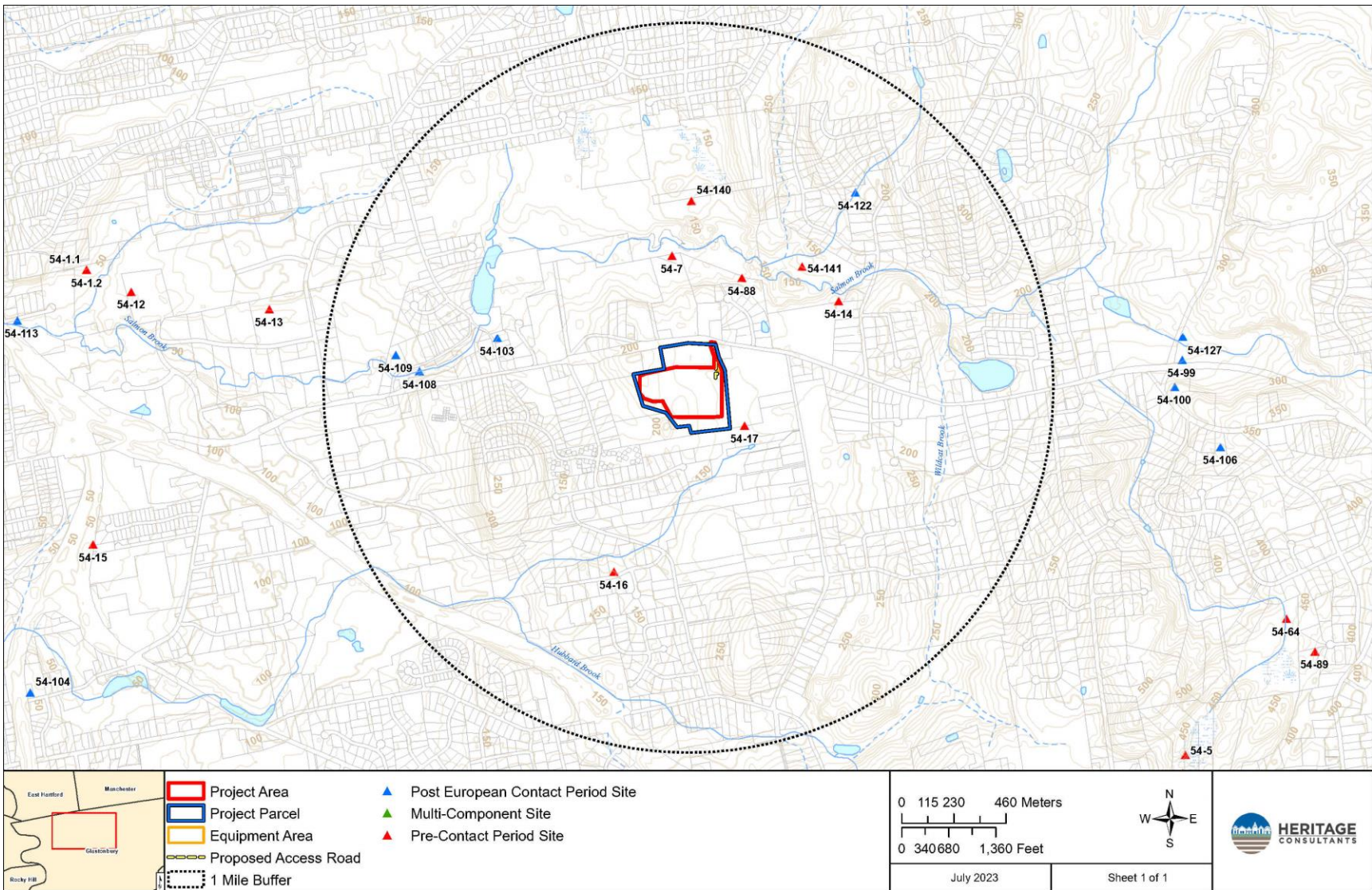


Figure 11. Digital map depicting the locations of the previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.

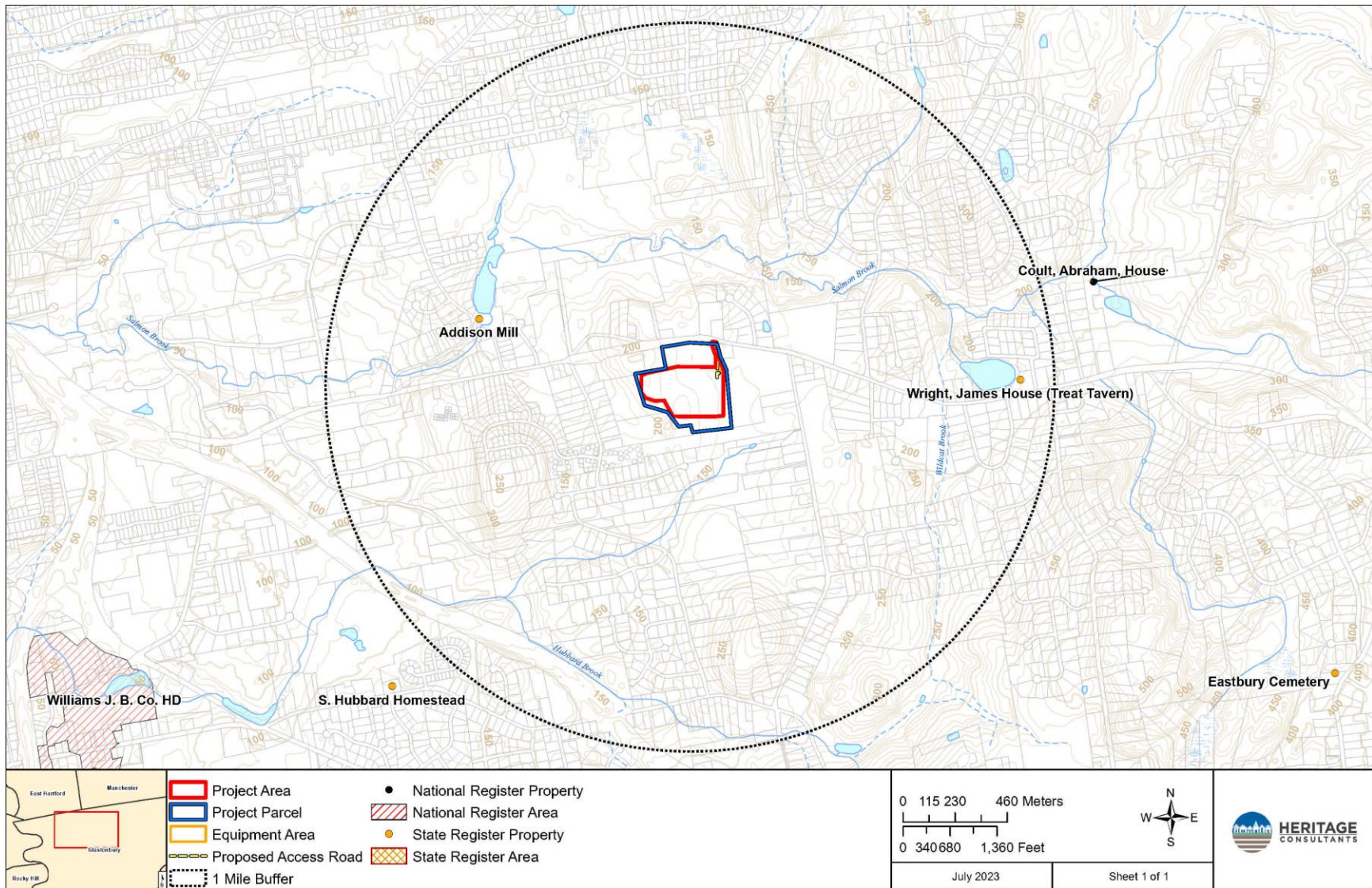


Figure 12. Digital map depicting the locations of the previously identified National Register of Historic Places and State Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the project parcel in Glastonbury, Connecticut.

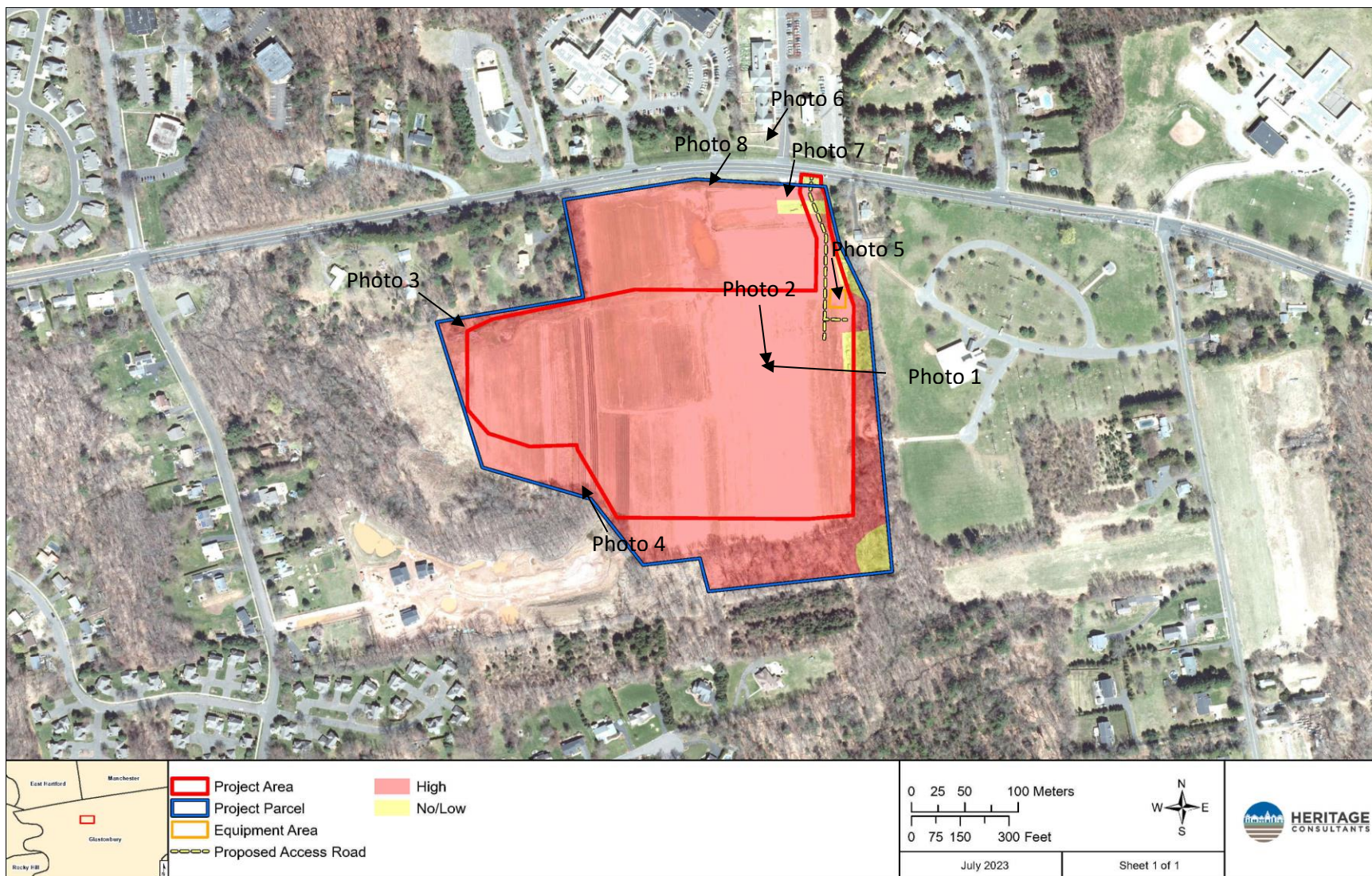


Figure 13. Digital map illustrating areas of finalized Moderate/High archaeological sensitivity (Red) and areas of No/Low Archaeological Sensitivity (Yellow) with directional arrows of photo points taken for the proposed Facility in Glastonbury, Connecticut.

APPENDIX B

PHOTOS



Photo 1. Overview of the Project area. Photo facing to the west.



Photo 2. Overview of high/moderate sensitivity area with wooded land in the background. Photo facing to the south.



Photo 3. Overview of overgrown western field with the cleared field in the background. Photo facing to the southeast.



Photo 4. Overview of the fence separating the western and eastern fields. Photo facing to the northwest.



Photo 5. Overview of the fence that bounds the eastern fields. Photo facing to the south.



Photo 6. Overview of the farmstand located on the northern edge of the Project parcel. Photo facing to the southwest.



Photo 7. Overview of the modern farm stand and trailer. Photo facing to south.



Photo 8. Overview of the gravel road lining the northern portion of the Project parcel. Photo facing to southwest.