May 22, 2024

Katelin Nickerson
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RE: Cultural Resources Assessment (Phase IA) Survey of the Proposed Granby BESS (CT-11) in Granby, Connecticut.

Ms. Nickerson:

Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) is pleased to have this opportunity to provide Flycatcher, LLC (Flycatcher) with this archaeological assessment of a proposed battery storage project (the Project) in Granby, Connecticut (Figure 1). The survey entailed completion of a cultural resources summary based on the examination of data obtained from the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (CT-SHPO), as well as geospatial data, including historical mapping, aerial photographs, and topographic quadrangles, maintained by Heritage. This investigation is based upon Project location information provided to Heritage by the client. The objectives of this study were to gather and present data regarding previously identified cultural resources situated within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the proposed Project parcel and to investigate the area in terms of its natural and historical characteristics so that the need for completing additional cultural resources investigations could be evaluated.

Environmental Context

As seen in Figure 1, the proposed Project area encompasses approximately 1.5 acres of a larger 4.85-acre parcel of land. It is located in an area of low to steeply sloping topographic relief that is characterized by elevations ranging from 60 to 82 meters (197 to 269 feet) NGVD. Land cover within the parcel currently consists of mixed deciduous forest. Route 202 extends along the west boundary of the Project parcel and a commercial development is located directly to the north. A tributary of Salmon Brook abuts the parcel to the east and south, and flows through the Project parcel in a north-south direction. There is also a plant nursery located immediately to the south. Soils located through the proposed battery storage facility and along the associated access road belong to the Hinckley and Merrimac soil series (Figure 2). Typical profiles for these soils are included below.

<u>Hinckley Soils</u>

Hinckley soils consists of deep, excessively drained soils formed in glaciofluvial materials. They are found on nearly level through very steep soils on outwash terraces, outwash plains, outwash deltas, kames,, and eskers. A typical profile is as follows: **Oe** -- 0 to 3 cm; moderately decomposed plant material derived from red pine needles and twigs; **Ap** -- 3 to 20 cm; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; 5 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; **Bw1** -- 20 to 28 cm; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly loamy sand; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; 20 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw2** -- 28 to 41 cm; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly loamy sand; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; 25 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear irregular boundary; **BC** -- 41 to 48 cm; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; common fine and medium roots; 40

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percent gravel; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; and **C** -- 48 to 165 cm; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) extremely gravelly sand consisting of stratified sand, gravel and cobbles; single grain; loose; common fine and medium roots in the upper 20 cm and very few below; 60 percent gravel and cobbles.

Merrimack Soils:
The Merrimack soils consists of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in outwash. They are found on nearly level through very steep soils on outwash terraces and plains. A typical profile is as follows: **Ap --** 0 to 10 inches (0 to 25 centimeters); very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; 10 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; **Bw1 --** 10 to 15 inches (25 to 38 centimeters); brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots; 10 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw2 --** 15 to 22 inches (38 to 56 centimeters); dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw3 --** 22 to 26 inches (56 to 66 centimeters); dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly loamy sand; very weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; 25 percent gravel; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary; ; and **2C --** 26 to 65 inches (66 to 165 centimeters); 80 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and 20 percent dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; stratified; few fine roots in upper 4 inches; 40 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles.

Previously Identified Cultural Resources
A review of cultural resources on file with the CT-SHPO revealed that there are no previously identified archaeological site located within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the Project parcel (Figure 3). This review revealed that there are two National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) districts and a single individually-listed NRHP property within the search buffer. No State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) properties/districts were identified within this search radius (Figure 4). The identified resources are reviewed below.

Granby Center Historic District
The Granby Center Historic District was listed on the NRHP in October of 1985 (Figure 4). This historic district is primarily residential in nature and includes 35 contributing properties located on 85 acres of land. The district extends two-thirds of a mile to the south from the juncture of Salmon Brook Street, Granby Road, and Hartford Avenue. Of the 35 properties, two date from the eighteenth century, 24 date from the nineteenth century, and eight date from the twentieth century. The Granby Center Historic District meets Criteria A and C of the NRHP for significance in history and architecture. The district is the historical center of the town of Granby, and demonstrates the development of a New England town from the early eighteenth century to the early twentieth century (Criteria A). The architectural styles of the buildings are excellent examples of Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Georgian and Federal (Criteria C). The historic structures retain their relationship to each other in an undisturbed setting which shows the changing architecture of this town through the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Granby Center Historic District is located approximately 1.38 kilometers (0.86 miles) to the north of the Project area. It will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed project construction.

Rowe and Weed Houses

The Abijah Rowe House and the attached Moses Weed House were listed on the NRHP together in January of 1978. They are located at 208 Salmon Brook Street in Granby, Connecticut (Figure 4). The two eighteenth century structures are a part of the Salmon Brook Historical Society, which is the local historical society in Granby. The Rowe House is situated on the western side of the property and is a two-and-a-half story wood frame structure with a clapboard exterior. It was constructed in ca., 1732. The Weed House is located behind the Rowe House and is connected to it. It is a single-story wood frame building and currently houses the historical society's library and shop. The Weed House was originally built in 1790 and was moved to its current location at Salmon Brook Street to avoid its demolition. The Rowe and Weed Houses were added to the NRHP for their significance in architecture. The Rowe House is an excellent representation of the typical residence of a prosperous yeoman and tradesman in the eighteenth century. The Weed House demonstrates a typical tenant farmer's dwelling. These structures are unique in the area for being very well-preserved. Both the Rowe and Weed Houses are located approximately 1.38 km (0.86 mi) to the north of the Project area. They will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed construction.

Farmington Canal

The Farmington Canal was built by the Farmington Canal company between 1825 and 1829 and it extends from the coastline of New Haven, Connecticut to the Massachusetts border (Figure 4). The canal extended for 56 miles and contained 28 locks, numerous bridges, culverts, an aqueduct, and bridle/tow paths. It originally had five major segments. The architectural and structural remains of the canal were listed on a NRHP as a historic district in 1985 due to its significance in engineering, transportation, and commercial history. The remaining sections of the canal are considered significant because they exemplify the design characteristics, materials, and methods of construction of the 1820s. The remaining segments have been subjected to archaeological investigations that have provided documentary evidence of the canal's structural components; however, no artifacts associated with the construction or use of the canal have been recovered to date. Sections of the Farmington canal were later converted into a railroad and then into walking trails. The nearest NRHP-listed segment of the Farmington Canal is situated approximately 1.13 km (0.7 mi) to the east of the Project area. It will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed project construction.

Historical Context

Figure 5, which is a map excerpt dating from 1869, shows that the region containing the proposed Project parcel was mostly undeveloped as of the middle of the nineteenth century, although Route 202 was in its current place along the western boundary of the parcel. Canton Road, which is further to the west, was also in its current position as of 1869. Residences located in the general vicinity of the Project area as of 1869 included those belonging to P. Sperry, C. Eno. H.F. Griffin, and S. Hunt; the latter is located across the street from the Project parcel. A subsequent historic map dating from 1884 shows a railroad to the east in East Granby, as well as the residences of Sperry, Hunt, Griffin, and Shannon (Figure 6). It is likely that the Project parcel was largely undeveloped or was utilized as agrarian land as of 1884.

The earliest readily available aerial image of the region containing the proposed battery storage facility dates from 1934 (Figure 7). This image confirms that the land surrounding the Project parcel was largely wooded and agrarian as of the early twentieth century, with some residences along the nearby roads.

The land within the Project parcel consisted of forest at that time; however, a single house is visible in the 1934 aerial photo within the western boundary of the parcel. A subsequent 1951 aerial photograph of the region shows much of the same composition of the area, albeit with slightly denser forest cover (Figure 8). By the mid-twentieth century, the residence previously visible within the parcel is no longer present; it was demolished between 1934 and 1951.

A subsequent 1970 aerial image of the Project region shows some of the same forest and land use as before, with increased residential infrastructure to the west along Canton Road. Most notably, a pond located to the east of the Project parcel was beginning to form by then, but was smaller than its current size (Figure 9). An aerial image dating from 2004 shows the most drastic change to the vicinity. The former field directly to the north of the Project parcel was developed with large commercial buildings and parking lots. The fields to the south and east of the Project parcel have been converted to plant nurseries and are covered in long garden beds. In addition, the pond to the east of the Project area has grown to its current size and abuts the project parcel. There is an overall increase in commercial and residential construction in the region around the parcel (Figure 10). A 2019 aerial image shows the Project area in its essentially modern state, with more construction to the northeast and southwest (Figure 11). The Project region consists of residential and commercial land use with forested areas in between. The current parcel contains forested land with disturbed land along its boundaries.

Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

In general, areas located less than 300 meters (1,000 feet) and no more than 600 meters (2,000 feet) from water and that contain slopes of eight percent or less and well-drained soil types were deemed to retain a moderate/high potential for producing precontact era archaeological deposits. This is in keeping with broadly based interpretations of precontact era settlement and subsistence models that are supported by previous archaeological research. It is also expected that there will be variability of precontact era 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. Smaller temporary or task specific sites may be expected on level areas with well-drained soils that are situated more than 300 meter (1,000 feet) but less than 600 meters (2,000 feet) from a water source. Finally, steeply sloping areas, poorly drained soils, or areas of previous disturbance are deemed to retain a no/low archaeological sensitivity. The subtle nuances of precontact era settlement and subsistence patterns are beyond the scope of research needed for the current investigation, but the methods of stratification discussed above are suitable for analyzing the proposed Project area.

The Project area also was assessed for its potential to yield post-European Contact period archaeological sites. In this case, areas are situated adjacent to or within 152.4 meters (500 feet) of a previously identified post-European Contact period archaeological site or a National Register of Historic Places district/individually listed property were deemed to retain a moderate/high post-European Contact period archaeological sensitivity. In contrast, those areas situated over 152.4 meters (500 feet) from any of the above-referenced properties were considered to retain a no/low post-European Contact period archaeological sensitivity.

Based on the desktop data shown in Figures 1 through 11, those areas with high slopes were preliminarily designated as no/low potential areas in terms of their likelihood to produce intact

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archaeological deposits. This area encompasses 2.17 acres, of which 0.12 acres will be impacted by construction. The desktop review suggested that the remaining 2.68 acres of the Project parcel retained moderate/high archaeological sensitivity because it contained well drained soils, had a low slope, and was subjected to limited disturbances in the past. Of this area, 1.38 acres will be impacted by the proposed Project. In order to determine the veracity of the desktop data, Heritage personnel visited the Project parcel and conducted pedestrian survey, the results of which are discussed below.

Pedestrian Survey

Pedestrian survey of the Project parcel was completed in May of 2024 (Figure 12; Photos 1 through 9). At the time of survey, two areas retaining moderate/high archaeological sensitivity were identified within the Project parcel. These were designated as Sensitivity Areas SA-1 and SA-2. Sensitivity Area SA-1 encompasses 0.16 acres of land along the western boundary of the Project parcel and is characterized by level topography. This area abuts the eastern side of Salmon Brook Street and extends to the edge of a steep eastern slope leading towards a tributary of Salmon Brook (Photo 1). No evidence of an extant structure was identified during this pedestrian survey despite the existence of a building found in a 1934 aerial image (Photo 2; Figure 7). Sensitivity Area SA-2 encompasses 2.24 acres along the eastern side of the Project parcel, including the 1.5 acres of land that will be impacted by the Project. At the time of survey, Sensitivity Area SA-2 was characterized as a terrace that overlooks a tributary of West Branch Salmon Brook which runs to the west, south, and east. Vegetation within Sensitivity Area SA-2 was characterized by deciduous tree cover and ferns throughout (Photos 3 through 5). Sensitivity Area SA-2 is bounded by steeply sloping terrain associated with the tributary of West Branch Salmon Brook to the east, south, and west, and a commercial center to the north (Photos 6 and 7). The remaining sections within the Project parcel have been identified as areas of no/low sensitivity in terms of producing evidence of intact archaeological deposits from either the precontact era Native American or the post-European Contact period (see Figure 12). These areas are present mostly in the western part of the parcel and along the eastern border of the parcel, and are entirely outside of the area of impact. The areas of no/low sensitivity are characterized by steeply sloping topography towards the tributary of West Branch Salmon Brook and its associated wetlands (Photos 8 and 9).

Based on the above referenced historical data, cultural resources information, and environmental factors, it appears that 2.44 acres of the Project parcel retain a no/low sensitivity to produce intact archaeological deposits (Figure 12); however, none of these will be impacted by construction. The remaining 2.4 acres, which are characterized by well drained soils and level to gently sloping topography with limited disturbance, retain a moderate/high archaeological sensitivity. These areas were designated as Sensitivity Areas SA-1 (0.16 acres) and SA-2 (2.24 acres). Heritage recommends a Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of any portions of Sensitivity Areas SA-1 and SA-2 that may be impacted by the Project prior to construction. If you have any questions regarding this Technical Memorandum, or if we may be of additional assistance with this or any other projects you may have, please do not hesitate to call us at 860-299-6328 or email us info@heritage-consultants.com. We are at your service.

Sincerely,

David R. George

David R. George, M.A., R.P.A

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

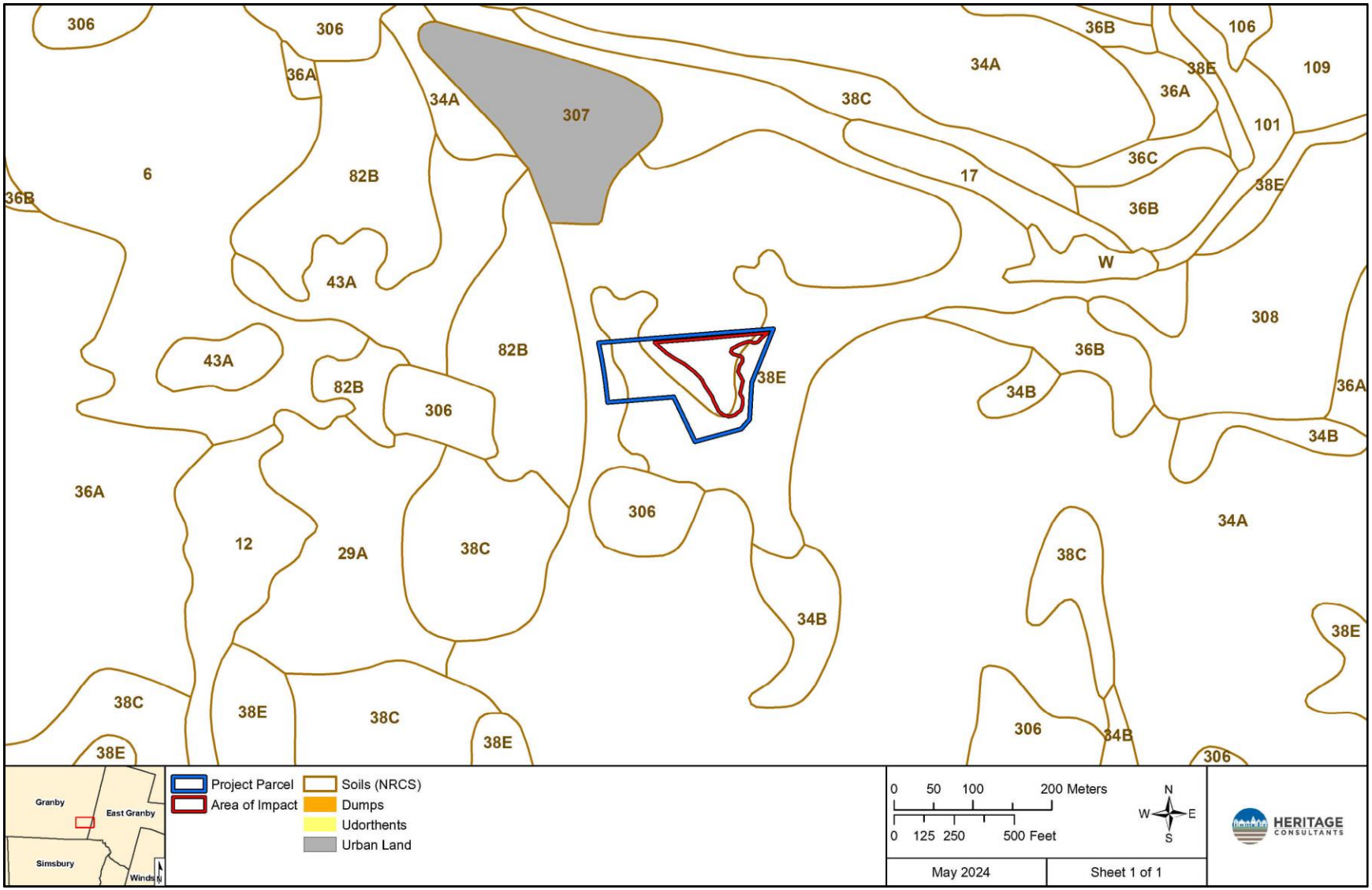

Figure 2. Digital map depicting the soil types present in the vicinity of the project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

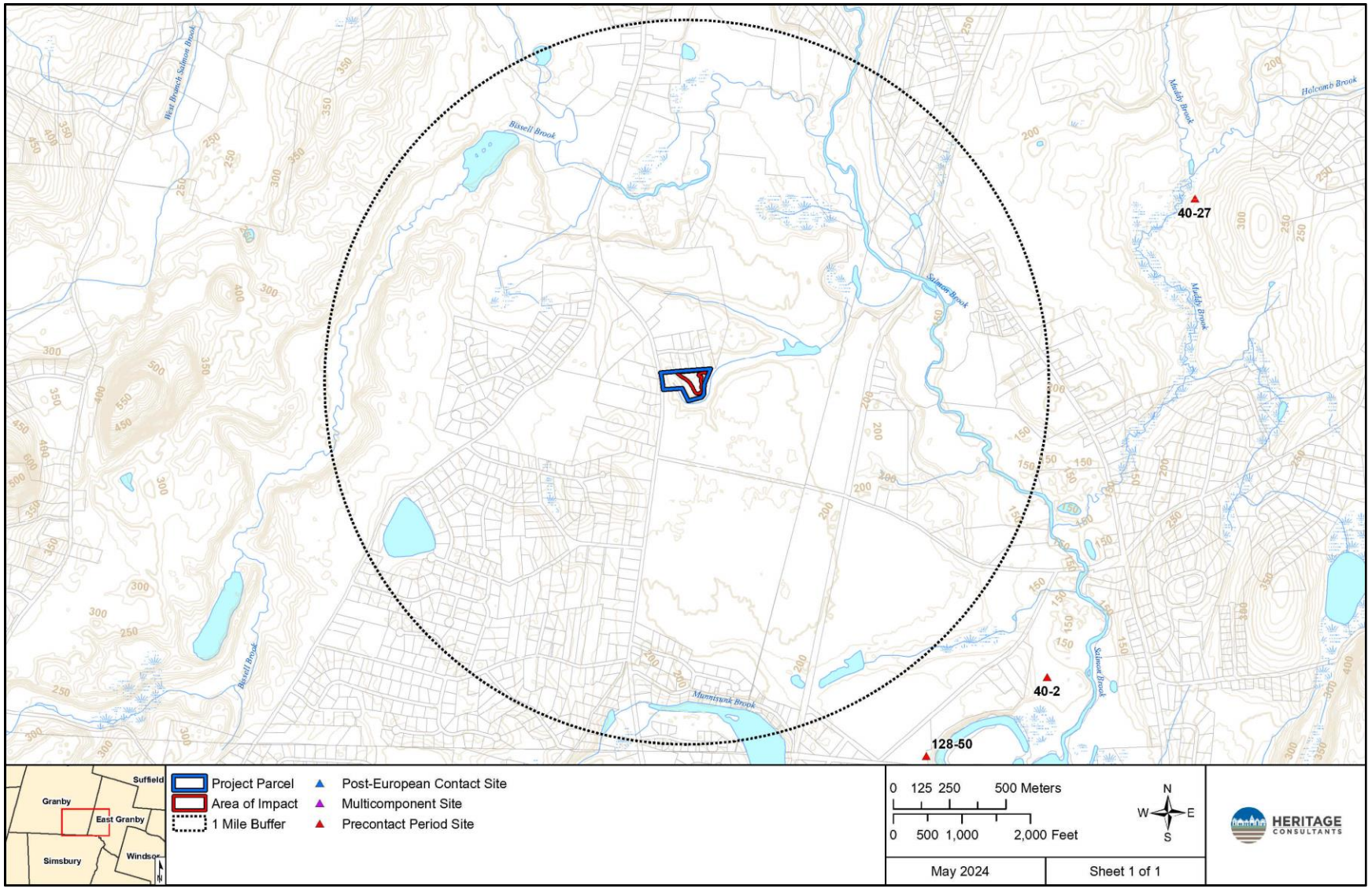

Figure 3. Digital map depicting the locations of the previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

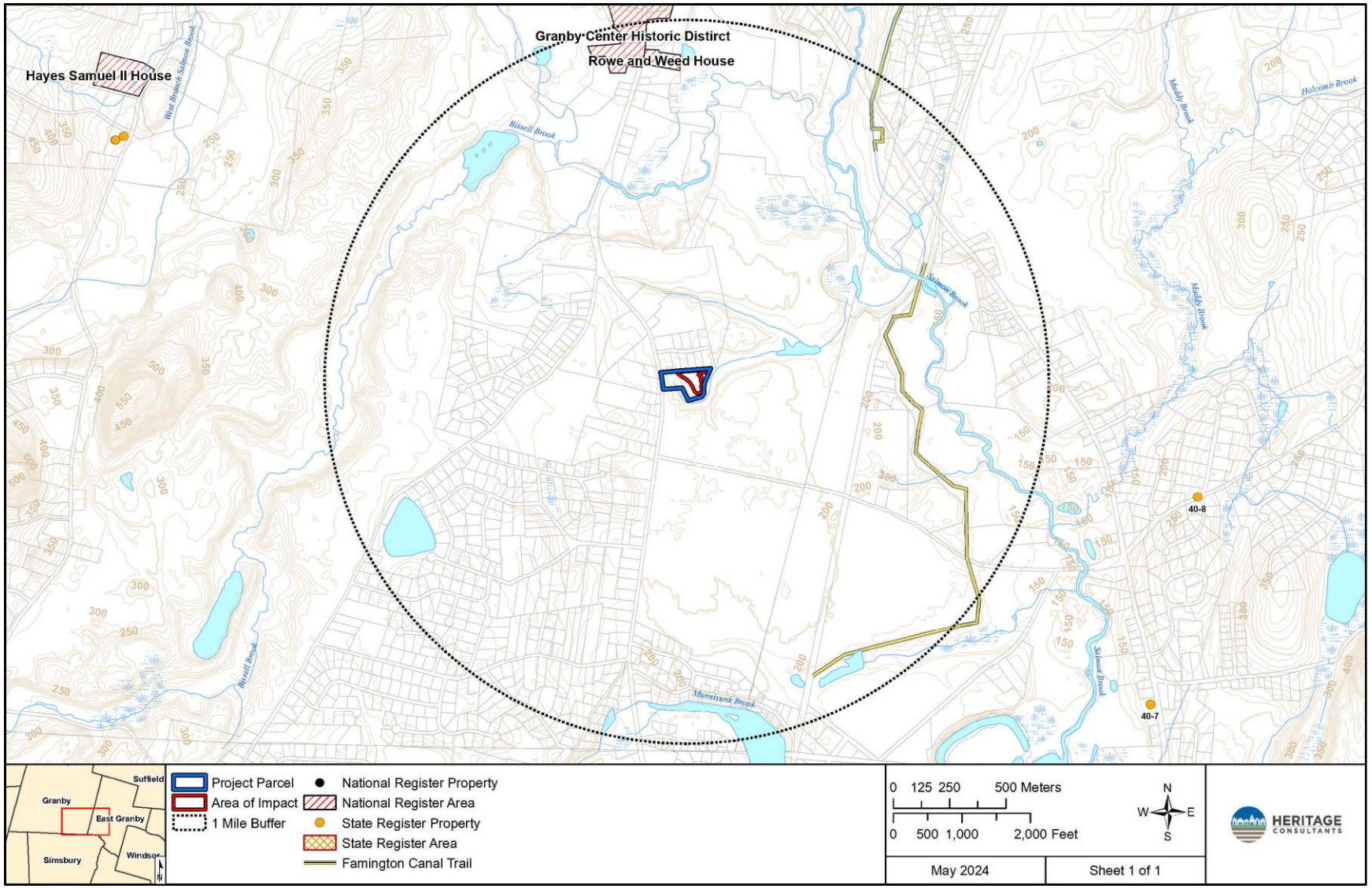

Figure 4. Digital map depicting the locations of the previously identified National Register of Historic Places and State Register of Historic places properties in the vicinity of the proposed project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

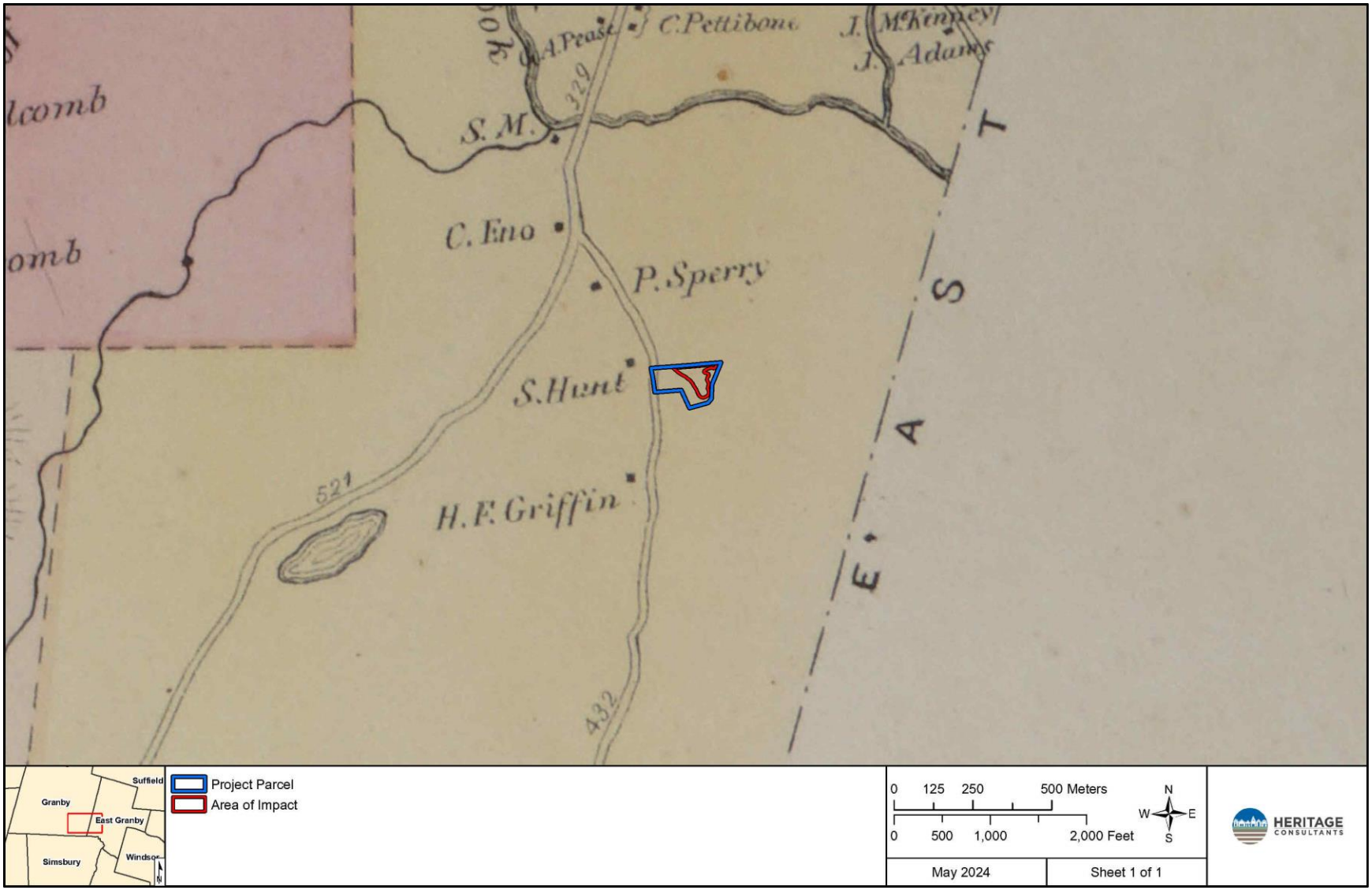

Figure 5. Excerpt from an 1869 map showing the location of the proposed project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

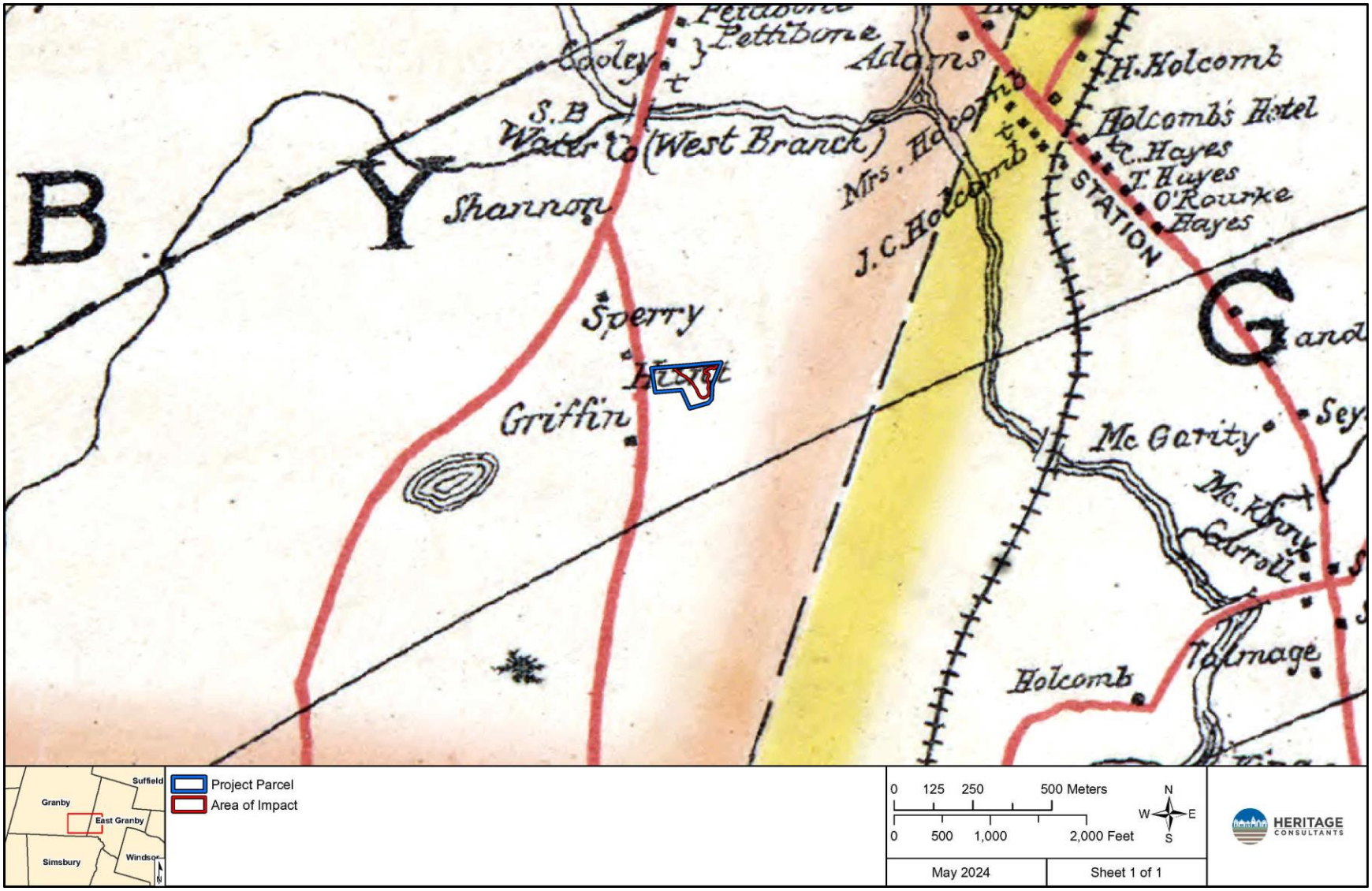

Figure 6. Excerpt from an 1884 map showing the location of the proposed project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 7. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 8. Excerpt from a 1951 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 9. Excerpt from a 1970 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 10. Excerpt from a 2004 aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 11. Excerpt of a 2019 aerial photograph showing the location of the project parcel in Granby, Connecticut.

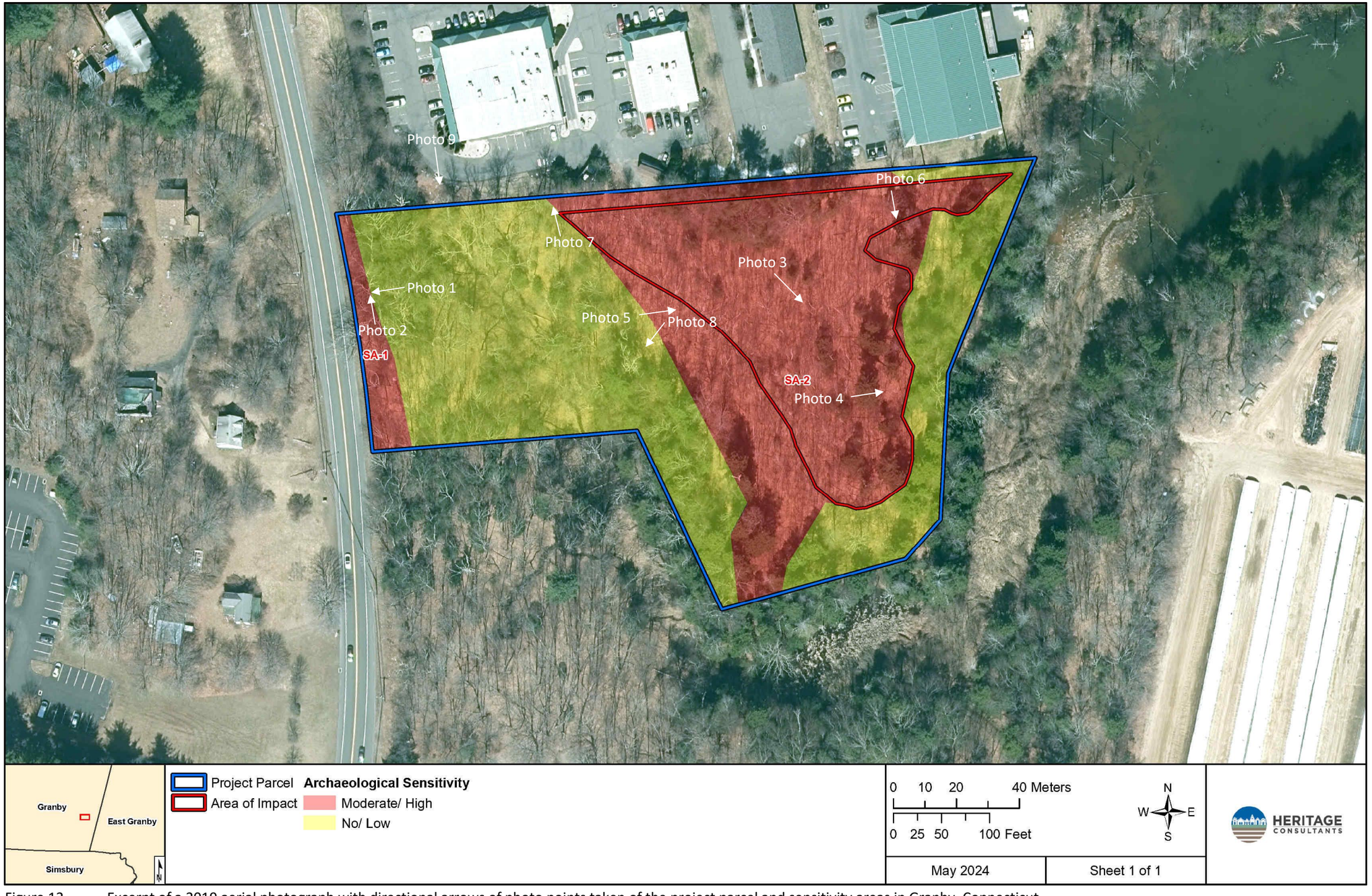

Figure 12. Excerpt of a 2019 aerial photograph with directional arrows of photo points taken of the project parcel and sensitivity areas in Granby, Connecticut.

JULY 2024

PHASE IB CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE GRANBY BESS (CT-11) BATTERY STORAGE PROJECT IN GRANBY, CONNECTICUT

PREPARED FOR:

Flycatcher
LAND + SCIENCE + PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of the Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance survey of two previously identified sensitivity areas (SA-1 and SA-2) within the proposed Granby BESS (CT-11) Battery Storage Project parcel in Granby, Connecticut. Flycatcher, LLC requested that Heritage Consultants, LLC complete the current survey prior to development. The Phase IB survey fieldwork was completed in June of 2024. During the survey, 46 of 46 (100 percent) planned shovel tests were excavated throughout both sensitivity areas, resulting in two (4 percent) shovel tests that yielded cultural deposits. A total of 81 artifacts, all represented by post-European contact period materials, were recovered from the disturbed Ap-Horizon (plowzone) across both sensitivity areas. Laboratory analysis of the artifacts, which included examples of steel nails and glass shards, revealed the deposits dated from the early to mid-twentieth century. Despite careful and thorough excavation, no soil anomalies or surface features were identified associated with the cultural deposits or within Sensitivity Areas SA-1 or SA-2. As a result of the artifacts' recovery from disturbed context, their isolated nature, and the lack of associated cultural features, the deposits were assessed as unassociated field scatter. They do not meet the qualities of significance applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional archaeological investigation of the field scatter or the remainder of the Project parcel is recommended prior to construction.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PHOTOS

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance survey of two previously identified sensitivity areas (SA-1 and SA-2) within the proposed Granby BESS (CT-11) Battery Storage Project parcel (the Project) in Granby, Connecticut (Figure 1). Flycatcher, LLC (Flycatcher) requested that Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) complete the Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the sensitivity areas prior to development. The Phase IB survey was completed by Heritage in June of 2024. All work associated with this survey 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, Methods, & Results Overview

The proposed Project parcel is located on the eastern side of Salmon Brook Street (Route 202) at 100 Salmon Brook Street in Granby, Connecticut. It encompasses approximately 4.85 acres of land that is situated at an approximate elevation of 62.5 meters (205 feet) NGVD. It is bounded by paved business lots to the north, Salmon Brook Street (Route 202) to the west, and an unnamed tributary of Salmon Brook to the south and east. The field methods employed during the Phase IB survey consisted of pedestrian survey, mapping, photo-documentation, and subsurface testing throughout the two sensitivity areas identified during a previously completed Phase IA survey conducted by Heritage. The details of the field methods used, as well as the results of the Phase IB survey, are reviewed below.

The Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey determined that the Project parcel contained two sensitivity areas, which were designated as Sensitivity Areas SA-1 and SA-2; they retained a moderate/high potential for intact archaeological deposits and therefore were subjected to Phase IB Survey. Sensitivity Area SA-1 is a small linear terrace located on the far west side Project parcel. It is located directly adjacent to the east side of Salmon Brook Street (Routh 202) and encompasses approximately 0.16 acres. Sensitivity Area SA-2 includes of a 2.24 acre level terrace located towards the center of the Project parcel; it is bordered by a steep slope that extend down to a wetland to the east. A culvert and stream with steep slopes on either side runs north to south through the west half of the Project parcel, separating Sensitivity Areas SA-1 from SA-2.

The examination of Sensitivity Areas SA-1 and SA-2 was completed through the excavation of shovel test pits spaced at 15 meters (49.2 feet) intervals along survey transects positioned at 15 meters (49.2 feet) apart. The shovel tests measured 50 x 50 centimeters (19.4 x 19.4 inches) in size and were excavated until glacially derived C-Horizon soils, immovable objects (boulders, large tree roots), or the water table were encountered. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 cm (3.9 in) levels within natural soil horizons, and the fill from each level was screened separately. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.635 centimeters (0.25 inches) hardware cloth and examined visually for cultural material. Soil characteristics were recorded using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Shovel tests were backfilled after being recorded.

The Phase IB survey resulted in the excavation of 46 of 46 (100 percent) planned shovel tests throughout Sensitivity Areas SA-1 and SA-2. A total of two (4 percent) of the excavated shovel tests, one from Sensitivity Area SA-1 and the other from Sensitivity Area SA-2, yielded cultural material, all of which was represented by post-European contact period artifacts. A total of 81 post-European Contact period

artifacts were recovered from the disturbed Ap-Horizon (plowzone), including examples of glass and metal artifacts dating from the early to mid-twentieth century. Despite careful excavation, no soil anomalies or surface features were identified associated with the cultural deposits or within sensitivity areas Sensitivity Areas SA-1 or SA-2. Due to their isolated nature and the lack of associated cultural features, the deposits were assessed as unassociated field scatter that do not meet the qualities of significance applying the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Therefore, no additional archaeological examination of the field scatter or the remainder of the Project parcel is recommended prior to construction.

Project Personnel

Key personnel for this investigation included David R. George, M.A., RPA, (Principal Investigator); Brenna Pisanelli, M.A., (Senior Project Manager); Stephanie Scialo, M.A., (Project Archaeologist); Christopher Brouillette, B.A., (Field Director); Nita Vitaliano, M.A., (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 Project area in Granby, Connecticut. Previous archaeological research has documented that a few 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 and soils present. The remainder of this section 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 very different natural characteristics than the coastline. Recognizing this fact, Dowhan and Craig (1976), as part of their study of the distribution of rare and endangered species in Connecticut, subdivided the state into various ecoregions. Dowhan and Craig (1976:27) defined an ecoregion as:

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

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

<u>Northwest Uplands Ecoregion</u>

The Northwest Uplands ecoregions consists of an interior, hilly landscape approximately 56.3 to 64.4 km (35 to 40 mi) from the Long Island Sound (Dowhan and Craig 1976). Elevations are generally above 1,000 ft (304.8 m) NVGD with bedrock comprised primarily of metamorphic bedrock. Soils in the uplands are developed on glacial till, whereas development occurs on deposits of sand, gravel, and silt in the valleys. Temperature average around 68˚F in the summer and 26˚F in the winter, with snowfall greater than any other region besides the Northwest Highlands, averaging approximately 152.4 cm (60 in). The vegetation of the region is characterized by dense transitional hardwoods including various oaks, ash, maple, and birch as well as pine and hemlock. In the cooler portions if the region, northern bogs and forest species extend southward with corresponding flora and fauna.

<u>North-Central Lowlands Ecoregion</u>

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 in the Vicinity of the Project Area

The Project area is located within close proximity of several streams, ponds and wetlands. The major fresh water sources in this area include Trout Pond, Three Corner Pond, Bissell Brook and Salmon Brook, as well as several unnamed streams, ponds, and wetlands. Salmon Brook, located to the north and east of the Project area, flows into the nearby Farmington River. In addition, a large unnamed pond fed by Salmon Brook is located to the immediate east of the Project area with a small stream bounding the Project area to the south. 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 a number of variables, including climate, vegetation, parent material, time, and organisms present (Gerrard 1981). Once archaeological deposits are buried within the soil, they are subject to a number of 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 current project area. In contrast, acidic soils enhance the preservation of charred plant remains.

The Project parcel is located in an area that is characterized by two soil types: Hinckley and Merrimack soils. (Figure 2). Both soil types are defined by very deep, excessively to somewhat excessively drained sandy loams that form on nearly level to very steep outwash terraces and plains. Where they are not disturbed, these types of soils are generally well correlated with both post-European Contact period and precontact era archaeological site locations. A descriptive profile for each soil type is presented below; they were gathered from the National Resources Conservation Service.

<u>Hinckley Soils (38E)</u>

The Hinckley series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in glaciofluvial materials. They are nearly level through very steep soils on outwash terraces, outwash plains, outwash deltas, kames, kame terraces, and eskers. Hinckley soils comprise a small fraction of the northern segment of the proposed work area. Typical sequence, depth and composition of this soil is as follows: **Oe**--0 to 3 cm; moderately decomposed plant material derived from red pine needles and twigs; **Ap**--3 to 20 cm; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; 5 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; **Bw1**--20 to 28 cm; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly loamy sand; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; 20 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **Bw2**--28 to 41 cm; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly loamy sand; weak fine and medium granular structure; very

friable; common fine and medium roots; 25 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear irregular boundary; **BC**--41 to 48 cm; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; common fine and medium roots; 40 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; **C--**48 to 165 cm; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) extremely gravelly sand consisting of stratified sand, gravel and cobbles; single grain; loose; common fine and medium roots in the upper 20 cm and very few below; 60 percent gravel and cobbles; moderately acid.

Merrimack Soils (34A)

The Merrimack series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in outwash. They are nearly level through very steep soils on outwash terraces and plains and other glaciofluvial landforms. Slope ranges from 0 through 35 percent. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is high or very high. Mean annual temperature is about 48 degrees F. (9 degrees C.) and mean annual precipitation is about 42 inches (1067 millimeters). Typical sequence, depth and composition of this soil is as follows: **Ap --** 0 to 10 inches (0 to 25 centimeters); very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; 10 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; **Bwl --** 10 to 15 inches (25 to 38 centimeters); brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots; 10 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw2 --** 15 to 22 inches (38 to 56 centimeters); dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary; **Bw3 --** 22 to 26 inches (56 to 66 centimeters); dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly loamy sand; very weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; 25 percent gravel; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary. (Combined thickness of the Bw horizons is 6 to 34 inches (15 to 86 centimeters); and **2C --** 26 to 65 inches (66 to 165 centimeters); 80 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and 20 percent dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; stratified; few fine roots in upper 4 inches; 40 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid.

Summary

The natural setting of the area containing the proposed Project is common throughout the Northwest Uplands and North-Central Lowlands ecoregions. The major rivers within this ecoregion is the Farmington River, which has numerous smaller tributaries. Slopes are highly variable throughout the region, and the soils are predominantly sandy loams. In general, the Project region was well suited to Native American occupation throughout the precontact era. This portion of Granby was also used after colonial settlement for farmland, as evidenced by the presence of agricultural fields throughout the region. Thus, archaeological deposits dating from the precontact era and post-European Contact period era may be expected near or within the Project area.

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, were 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 gravers, 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, gravers, 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 ± 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 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 (Leslie 2023). They include examples of a fluted point base, preforms, channel flakes, pièces esquillées, end scrapers, side scrapers, grinding stones, bifaces, utilized flakes, gravers, and a drilled stone pendant fragment. 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 (Leslie 2023). 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 m^2 (5,383 ft^2). 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 Narrow-Stemmed Tradition also marks one of the most prevalent manifestations of the archaeological record in southern New England, narrow-stemmed projectile points, often untyped, or typed as Lamoka, Wading River, or Squibnocket Stemmed forms. These are generally attributed to a form of projectile technology, but some (Boudreau 2008), have suggested that these tool forms might not be related to projectile technology, and may instead relate to graver or drill functions. Boudreau (2008) also drew important connections to the forms of these narrow-stemmed points with later Woodland era forms, such as Rossville points, which are nearly identical. Others (Lavin 2013; Zoto 2019) have similarly suggested a continuation of the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition into the Woodland era, with most of this evidence originating at coastal sites in southern New England. The vast majority of Narrow-Stemmed projectile points that are associated with cultural features suitable for radiocarbon dating, particularly Lamoka style projectile points, are associated with Late Archaic date ranges (Lavin 2013).

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 periods. 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 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 (2,700 to 2,000 B.P.)

The Early Woodland Period of the northeastern United States dates from ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P., and it has thought to have been characterized by the advent of farming, the initial use of ceramic vessels, and increasingly complex burial ceremonialism (Griffin 1967; Ritchie 1969a and 1969b; Snow 1980). In the Northeast, the earliest ceramics of the Early Woodland Period are thick walled, cord marked on both the interior and exterior, and possess grit temper. 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 (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 on Route 202 in the Town of Granby, Connecticut. Most Connecticut towns, including Granby, originated as Indigenous settlements and later became English colonial villages. Originally part of the town of Simsbury, Granby separated in 1786 and retained a small population that primarily consisted of farmers. In 1858, Granby's size and population decreased when the easternmost section became the town of East Granby. Granby remained relatively small throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries until the advent of the highway and suburbanization in the mid-twentieth century. Today, the town is a residential suburb that has retained some of its agricultural character. This chapter provides an overview of the history of Hartford County and the Town of Granby, as well as detailed associated with the Project area.

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 2023).

Woodland Period to Seventeenth Century

During the Woodland Period of northeastern North American history (ca., 3000 to 500 years ago) the Indigenous peoples who resided in the present-day Connecticut were part of the greater Algonquian culture of northeastern North America (Lavin 2013). 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). Native 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). At the time of contact, a large Native American population was located at Massacoe, in northern Connecticut in what are now Simsbury and Granby. They maintained several villages and cornfields along the banks of the Farmington River. It is thought that the Simsbury Native Americans were part of the Tunxis or Farmington tribe, which occupied areas to the south, but the relationships among contact-era Native American groups are poorly understood and sometimes interpreted to help justify past land seizures by the colonists. De Forest, for example, asserts that the Massacoe group was part of the Tunxis people further south in Farmington, probably on the assumption that a group "few in number" must really have been politically bound to a larger group and not independent (1852:52).

Seventeenth Century through Eighteenth Century

As Native communities maintained oral tradition rather than a written record, most surviving information of the Indigenous people of Connecticut was recorded by European observers (Lavin 2013). In 1614, Dutch traders sailing under Captain Adrian Block were the earliest Europeans known to have sailed along Long Island Sound and up the Connecticut River where they initiated contact and trade with the Indigenous people of the Connecticut River Valley (De Forest 1852; Larned 1874; Lavin 2013). Following that voyage, Block created a figurative map of the region which clearly depicted the Connecticut River, which the Dutch named the *Versche Rivier* (Fresh River) due to it being a freshwater river. It was during this voyage that Dutch traders learned the significance of wampum, polished tubular shell beads created from the white whelk shell and the purple quahog shell (Hauptman and Wherry 2009; McBride 2013). They found they could exchange wampum for valuable furs from Native peoples north along the Hudson River. By the early 1620s, the Dutch and Pequot of present-day southeastern Connecticut entered a trade partnership in which the Pequot supplied wampum and furs in return for European goods. In 1624, the Dutch established New Netherland Colony on the Hudson River with its eastern bounds extending as far as Cape Cod, including the Connecticut River (Jacobs 2009). The Pequot accessed a variety of trade goods they distributed to tributaries and other groups in the region. They extended their dominance over the Connecticut shoreline, eastern Long Island, and the lower Connecticut River Valley bringing Native nations there into a tributary relationship under their leadership (Hauptman and Wherry 2009; McBride 2013).

In 1633, the Pequot allowed the Dutch to build a fortified post, the Huys de Hoop, on the Connecticut River at the site of present-day Hartford to further cement both parties' domination over the flow of wampum, fur, and trade goods. To break from the Pequot, several Connecticut River sachems invited the English to the valley who settled Windsor (1633), Wethersfield (1634), and Hartford (1635) (Van Dusen 1961; Barry 1985). Increased interactions with Europeans resulted in exposure to epidemics Native people never encountered and to which they had no natural immunity. Illnesses such as smallpox, measles, tuberculosis, and cholera devastated Native communities. In the winter of 1633-1634, one such epidemic spread to the people of the Connecticut River Valley (Trumbull 1886). Tensions between Native and European groups in the region 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 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 1637. Connecticut Colony declared war on the Pequot and was joined by Native warriors from the Connecticut River as well as Mohegans under the Sachem Uncas (Oberg 2006). In May of 1637, English forces led by Captain John Mason of Windsor destroyed the fortified Pequot village at Mistick and in July, they pursued refugees west where the Pequot were defeated in present-day Fairfield and the war soon ended (Cave 1996). Pequot territory was considered conquered land claimed by Connecticut Colony while Massachusetts Bay settlers formed New Haven Colony at Quinnipiac in late

1638. In 1652, the Dutch lost the Huys de Hoop at Hartford during the First Anglo-Dutch War (Trumbull 1886).

Details of the location or population of Native Americans at Massacoe are unknown. The Connecticut Colony's first gesture toward acquiring the Massacoe territory came in 1642, when the General Court gave the Governor permission to distribute Massacoe territory to any Windsor inhabitants he chose (Barber 1886). In 1647, a committee was established to look into the purchase and distribution of Massacoe land, again with little result. In 1653, and again in 1663, the legislature made grants of land at Massacoe to individuals, and again established committees to distribute the rest of the lands. The absence of significant settlement after these actions suggests uncertainty about the legitimacy of the English claim to this area lying west of Windsor or about the wisdom of moving so far into the wilderness. The fact that the Farmington River was only fordable at a point near the northern boundary of the area may have been a factor as well. Nonetheless, John Griffin was residing there as early as 1664, having been actively making pitch and tar at the settlement by 1643. Ultimately, in 1667 a distribution of meadow lands along the river was made to some 20 colonists. Those who received land in "Meadow Plain" were John Gillett, Samuel Wilcoxson, John Case, John Pettibone, and a minister's portion. In 1668, the legislature issued an order that it should be organized into a new town, and a formal proprietors' meeting was held. In 1669, it appears there were 13 families whose residence was in Massacoe, and John Case was appointed constable (Phelps 1845). In 1670, the inhabitants petitioned to be made a formal town, and as "Simsbury" it became the twenty-first town in Connecticut.

The relations of Native Americans with the new arrivals remained friendly enough that in 1675, at the start of King Philip's War (1675-1676), those Native Americans living in what was then Hartford County agreed to an alliance and peace treaty with the Connecticut Colony. Yet for reasons that are not clear, as hostilities mounted, the Indigenous population at Massacoe fled the area, perhaps taking refuge with neighbors, or they moved westward to Weatauge, in what is now Salisbury. On March 26, 1676, during the war, a band of Native Americans of unknown origins burned all of Simsbury's buildings to the ground. The inhabitants did not return until 1677, but some tried to abandon their holdings. In response, in 1679 the General Court ordered them to return, and appointed a committee to decide where they should build their new houses. Four of them were ordered to build at Weatauge on the west side of the river; and several were prosecuted and fined for not building their houses on time. In this year, the first grist and sawmills were built on Hop Brook. It was several years after the war, in 1680, that the first correct deed, properly approved by the colonial government, was executed by nine Native Americans (including two women) and the line between Windsor and Simsbury was settled (Phelps 1845). At its start, the document referred to the two previous transactions involving two different parcels of land. It claimed rights of ownership to the whole of Massacoe for the sellers, although they did not say if the Indigenous population lived there anymore. The area described extended from the northern boundary of Farmington 10 miles north and from the western boundary of Windsor 10 miles west. The deed excluded from sale a two-acre parcel and reserved the right to "hunt, fowl and fish" within all the territory conveyed (Phelps 1845:149). Despite the sale of their lands and the flight of many of their kinsmen in 1675, it appears that some of the Indigenous people at Massacoe continued to live in Simsbury, with "a few families" still residing there after 1710 (Phelps 1845).

In 1681, the colonial residents established a Congregational Church, but it was only after some dispute that its meeting house was finally built on the west side of the Farmington River, at Hop Meadow, in 1683. The meeting house had already become too small and worn in 1725, and a decision was made to replace it – which occasioned another 13 years of dispute over where it should be and how many ecclesiastical societies should be established, questions that were not settled until 1736 (Phelps 1845). The final

decision on ecclesiastical societies was to divide the town into three – two in the north, which would later become Granby, and one in the south. The First Society built a new meeting house a short distance from the old one. A census of the state taken in 1756 found 2,245 residents, and in the same year a private ferry across the Farmington River opened (Phelps 1845).

In the northeastern section of Simsbury (now East Granby) copper ore was discovered and by 1705, copper mines were in place. Copper Hill, as the area was known, became the location of a small smelting and refining industry (Phelps 1845). Though the ore was not of high quality, Samuel Higley, a local physician and metalsmith, used the copper to produce coins known as Higley Coppers. Minted in approximately the 1730s, these coins were not sanctioned by the colonial government but were in use for years. Higley also may have been the first person to produce steel in what would become the United States. The mines remained active until about 1750. For many years, the town had a productive salmon and shad fishery on the aptly named Salmon Brook, but after 1740, overfishing and increasing construction of dams and mills on the rivers led to its decline and eventual disappearance. Pitch and tar, made from pine trees, were made in town as well as turpentine. In 1734, a toll bridge was built across the Farmington River at Weatogue, where there had long been a much-used crossing place. It seems to have stayed a toll bridge for only a few years, and though it was periodically swept away by floods it was always rebuilt. Others followed, making access to the two sides of the river much more convenient. In 1756 during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the town raised a company to serve and in 1763, 47 men traveled on the expedition to Havana, of which perhaps one-third returned home, most having died of illness on the campaign (Phelps 1845).

Slavery existed in Hartford County during the eighteenth century and was primarily practiced by wealthy families, merchants, and ministers in larger towns. The 1774 Connecticut colonial census recorded a "White" population of 3,671, an African American population of 29, and no Native Americans in what then was Simsbury, but the number of enslaved individuals was not noted (Hoadly 1887). It was not until 1784 that the State passed a gradual manumission law, but slavery was not fully abolished until 1848 (Normen 2013). During the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), a number of companies were raised in Simsbury. One was activated in May 1775 and went to Boston under Captain Abel Pettibone; there some members joined in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Another was raised shortly after that, and seventy-five men and five officers went to Boston where they stayed until December. More joined a regiment in 1776, and served near New York, as well as other places (Phelps 1845). In 1773, the Connecticut General Assembly converted the mines into Newgate Prison, the first state prison, which held deserters and Loyalists. After a fire in 1782, Newgate was abandoned until 1790, when the state reopened the prison (Springman and Guinan 1983). After the Revolution, Hartford County recovered from wartime economic disruptions thanks to its robust agricultural production. On January 9, 1788, Connecticut ratified the U.S. Constitution to become the fifth state (Van Dusen 1961).

In 1781, residents of the Salmon Brook Ecclesiastical Society and the Turkey Hills Ecclesiastical Society, began to petition the General Assembly to separate Simsbury into two. Located in the northern section of Simsbury adjacent to the border with Massachusetts, Salmon Brook was situated to the west and Turkey Hills to the east. The town of Simsbury had established these two entities in 1736 as self-sufficient communities with their own schools and churches (Scribner 1967). Simsbury was very large geographically and the residents of these northern communities found they had to travel long distances to attend town meetings or to vote. In 1786, the two communities were joined and became incorporated as the town of Granby (Springman and Guinan 1983). Consisting mostly of farmers, Granby was approximately "six by nine and a half miles" and in 1790, the population was 2,595 (Table 1; Connecticut 2024a; Phelps 1845).

Nineteenth through Twentieth-first Century

By the early nineteenth century, Granby, which then included East Granby as well, had two post offices, two libraries, singing and dancing schools, a Masonic Lodge, an intellectual society, and hosted an annual agricultural fair. The town built additional schools and residents built additional meeting houses. There were multiple sawmills, a gristmill, a shingle mill, and a wire factory. In 1840, the Cowles Manufacturing Company began to produce flatware made of German silver and possibly became the first commercially successful electroplating venture (Springman and Guinan 1983). The Granby Manufacturing Company produced specialty cutlery, as well as hardware and stationery. As of 1845, the products manufactured in Granby included flannel, carpeting, tin, brass, ploughs, leather, boots, flour, and lumber (Fantone and Fantone 1967). Developments in transportation brought changes to the town. A new bridge became part of the Granby Turnpike, which ran from Hartford, through Granby and north to the Massachusetts line. The Farmington Canal, which ran from Long Island Sound at New Haven, north to Massachusetts, was built through the eastern section of Granby and by 1829, ships were passing through. While the success of the canal was debatable, the Granby portion closed in 1849. Around that time railroad tracks were laid along the canal and a station was built in eastern Granby in 1853. The establishment of the Canal Railroad, as it was called, allowed residents to take day trips and vacations and brought a variety of new goods into town. Run by the New York and New Haven Railroad, the Canal Railroad also created new opportunities in industry and agriculture. Locals raised flaxseed, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, and tobacco for commercial sale to be shipped by rail. Hotels and boardinghouses also became more common (Springman and Guinan 1983).

Steam engines, recent technological improvements, and the proximity of the Farmington Canal reawakened interest in the copper mines in Granby. Newgate Prison had become too expensive to run and was closed in 1827, which signified that the mines could once again be accessed for commercial ventures. In 1831, mining commenced and continued until the 1850s when the Connecticut Copper Company failed, and the mines were abandoned again. This was due to a lack of funds and technology that was insufficient in processing the low quality of ore that the mines produced (Springman and Guinan 1983). The number of residents of Granby generally remained steady during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1800, the population of the town was 2,735, rose to 3,012 by 1820, and then fell to 2,498 by 1850 (Table 1; Connecticut 2024a-b). The population decreased further to 1,720 by 1860 because in 1858, the eastern portion of Granby broke away and became incorporated as East Granby. Since the establishment of Granby as a town, the community of Turkey Hills in eastern Granby had been petitioning the General Assembly to be able to separate. The reasons cited were the burden of having to travel long distances to conduct business and the lack of ties to the Salmon Brook community of western Granby (Springman and Guinan 1983). The petition was finally granted, and Granby decreased by approximately seventeen square miles. Additionally, the abandoned Newgate Prison and copper mines and the railroad were no longer within its borders, but a part of the newly incorporated Town of East Granby (Scribner 1967).

During the Civil War (1861-1865) many Connecticut towns, including Granby, directly provided men and resources to the Union. From Granby, 133 served from Granby (Hines 2002). Granby's population decreased throughout the rest of the nineteenth century, reaching a low of 1,251 in 1890 (Table 1). While there were significant manufacturers in town including Granby Co-Operative Creamery Company, which produced butter, and C. J. Emerson & Son, which produced spring hinges and knife and pistol handles, as of 1893, Granby's principal industry was denoted as agriculture (Connecticut 1887, 1893; Fantone and Fantone 1967). Tobacco became a major crop when, in 1901, the Connecticut Tobacco Company installed the state's first tent-system for shade-growing tobacco in Granby (Fantone and Fantone 1967). Perhaps boosted by the growth of the tobacco industry, the population of Granby slowly increased throughout the

early twentieth century. By 1940, the town's principal industry was still agriculture (Connecticut 1940). It was not until after World War II that the population of Granby began to rise dramatically. With the construction of highways, many rural towns in Connecticut became suburban residential places where people lived and commuted to work elsewhere.

In the twenty-first century, the Town of Granby has retained much of its rural and agricultural heritage. Granby presently describes itself as a primarily rural residential community that is the "home for many white collar and professional workers" for Greater Hartford industries (Granby 2024 n.pag). The town has over 3,800 dwelling units, but also contains over 100 commercial and industrial buildings with nearly 500 acres zoned for commercial and industrial use. As of 2021, top industries in Granby included agriculture, retail trade, and health care and social assistance. Key employers were Meadow Brook Nursing Home, Monrovia/Imperial Nurseries, and Arrow Concrete Products, Inc. (AdvanceCT 2023). Only moderate population growth is projected as development is town is in keeping with its rural residential character and its connection to its natural surroundings (Granby 2016).

Table 1: Population of Granby, Connecticut 1790-2021 (Connecticut 2024a-d; AdvanceCT 2023)

Town	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Granby, Hartford County	2,595	2,735	2,696	3,012	2,733	2,611	2,498	1,720	1,517	1,340	1,251	1,229
	1910	**1920**	**1930**	**1940**	**1950**	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**	**2021**
	1,383	1,342	1,388	1,544	2,693	4,968	6,150	7,956	9,369	10,347	11,282	10,971

History of the Project Area

The proposed CT-11 Battery Storage Facility is located on Route 202 in the eastern portion of the Town of Granby. Baker and Tilden's map from 1869 also shows the present-day alignment of Route 202 directly to the west of the project area (Figure 3). The closest property owner to the project parcel at that time was S. Hunt, likely Sullivan Hunt, a Connecticut born farmer located to the west of the project area (USCB 1870). Hyde's map from 1884 shows no changes to the road alignment, nor to the property owners in the area, including S. Hunt (Figure 4). To the east of the project area, in East Granby, a freshwater river was noted as well as a rail line.

Twentieth and twenty-first century aerial photographs show the transition of the project area from a rural landscape to one that has been developed. In 1934, the first year in which aerial photography was available, the Project area was entirely forested, though there were areas of open agricultural cultivation nearby as well as some homes along the western side of Route 202 (Figure 5). By 1970, the Project area remained wooded (Figure 6). Additional homes were built along present-day Canton Road, to the west of the project area. The photography also shows an area of freshwater directly to the east of the Project area. This was not noted on earlier mapping; it may have been present during earlier photography but obscured by vegetation. Significant changes were evident by 2004. Solar fields had been established to the east and to the south of the Project area (Figure 7). The freshwater stream to the east of the Project parcel appeared expanded and modified, including curving to the south of the proposed Project area. Directly to the north of the Project parcel a commercial complex was present, as was the case to the west of the project area, across Route 202. Lastly, there was some evidence of clearing amongst the forested landscape of the Project parcel. Some further commercial development was evident in the area by 2019, though the Project area remained unchanged (Figure 8).

Conclusions

The post-European Contact period investigation indicates that the proposed CT-11 Battery Storage Facility in Granby, Connecticut has the potential to be associated with cultural resources. In the portion that was near agricultural fields, there is the possibility of encountering evidence of post-European Contact period farming activities that may be important as a component of a rural historic landscape (*sensu* McClelland et al. 1999). Because the photographic record notes the nearby freshwater resources, there is also the possibility of finding resources related to post-European riverine activity.

CHAPTER V
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of previous archaeological research completed within the vicinity of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut. This discussion provides the comparative data necessary for assessing the results of the current Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey, and it ensures that the potential impacts to all previously recorded cultural resources located within and adjacent to the project area are taken into consideration. Specifically, this chapter reviews previously identified archaeological sites, National/State Register of Historic Places properties, and inventoried historic standing structures situated in the project region (Figures 9 and 10). The discussions presented below are based on information currently on file at the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office in Hartford, Connecticut. In addition, the electronic site files maintained by Heritage were also examined during the course of this investigation. Both the quantity and quality of the information contained in the original cultural resources survey reports and State of Connecticut archaeological site forms are reflected below.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the Project Area

A review of cultural resources on file with the CT-SHPO, as well as the electronic site files maintained by Heritage, revealed that there are no previously identified archaeological site located within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the Project area (Figure 9). Additionally, the review revealed that there are two NRHP districts and a single individually-listed NRHP property within the search buffer (Figure 10). No State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) properties/districts were identified within the search radius. The identified resources are discussed in further detail below.

Farmington Canal

The Farmington Canal was built by the Farmington Canal company between 1825 and 1829 and it extends from the coastline of New Haven, Connecticut to the Massachusetts border. The canal extended for 56 miles and contained 28 locks, numerous bridges, culverts, an aqueduct, and bridle/tow paths. It originally had five major segments. The architectural and structural remains of the canal were listed on a NRHP as a historic district in 1985 due to its significance in engineering, transportation, and commercial history. The remaining sections of the canal are considered significant because they exemplify the design characteristics, materials, and methods of construction of the 1820s. The remaining segments have been subjected to archaeological investigations that have provided documentary evidence of the canal's structural components; however, no artifacts associated with the construction or use of the canal have been recovered to date. Sections of the Farmington canal were later converted into a railroad and then into walking trails. The nearest NRHP-listed segment of the Farmington Canal is situated approximately 1.13 kilometers (0.7 miles) to the east of the Project area. It will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed project construction.

Granby Center Historic District

The Granby Center Historic District was listed on the NRHP in October of 1985. This historic district is primarily residential in nature and includes 35 contributing properties located on 85 acres of land. The district extends two-thirds of a mile to the south from the juncture of Salmon Brook Street, Granby Road, and Hartford Avenue. Of the 35 properties, two date from the eighteenth century, 24 date from the nineteenth century, and eight date from the twentieth century. The Granby Center Historic District meets Criteria A and C of the NRHP for significance in history and architecture. The district is the historical center of the town of Granby and demonstrates the development of a New England town from the early

eighteenth century to the early twentieth century (Criteria A). The architectural styles of the buildings are excellent examples of Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Georgian and Federal (Criteria C). The historic structures retain their relationship to each other in an undisturbed setting which shows the changing architecture of this town through the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Granby Center Historic District is located approximately 1.38 kilometers (0.86 miles) to the north of the Project area. It will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed project construction.

Rowe and Weed Houses

The Abijah Rowe House and the attached Moses Weed House were listed on the NRHP together in January of 1978. They are located at 208 Salmon Brook Street in Granby, Connecticut. The two eighteenth century structures are a part of the Salmon Brook Historical Society, which is the local historical society in Granby. The Rowe House is situated on the western side of the property and is a two-and-a-half story wood frame structure with a clapboard exterior. It was constructed in ca., 1732. The Weed House is located behind the Rowe House and is connected to it. It is a single-story wood frame building and currently houses the historical society's library and shop. The Weed House was originally built in 1790 and was moved to its current location at Salmon Brook Street to avoid its demolition. The Rowe and Weed Houses were added to the NRHP for their significance in architecture. The Rowe House is an excellent representation of the typical residence of a prosperous yeoman and tradesman in the eighteenth century. The Weed House demonstrates a typical tenant farmer's dwelling. These structures are unique in the area for being very well-preserved. Both the Rowe and Weed Houses are located approximately 1.38 kilometers (0.86 miles) to the north of the Project area. They will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed construction.

CHAPTER VI
METHODS

Introduction

This chapter describes the research design and field methods used to complete the Phase IB cultural survey of the archaeologically sensitive areas within the Project parcel in Granby, Connecticut. In addition, the location and point-of-contact for the Project at which all cultural material, drawings, maps, photographs, and field notes generated during survey will be curated is provided below.

Research Design

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

Field Methods

Following the completion of all desktop background research, the identified moderate/high archaeologically sensitive areas were subjected to a Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey utilizing pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, GPS recordation, and systematic shovel testing. The field strategy was designed such that the entirety of the archaeologically sensitive areas were subject to survey, ensuring a thorough investigation. The pedestrian survey portion of this investigation included visual reconnaissance of all of the archaeologically sensitive areas, as well as photo-documentation.

The subsurface examination was completed through the excavation of shovel tests at 15 meter (49.2 foot) intervals along survey transects positioned 15 meters (49.2 feet) apart throughout the Project APE and Access Road. Each shovel test measured 50 x 50 centimeters (19.7 x 19.7 inches) in size, and each was excavated until glacially derived C-Horizon or immovable object (e.g., boulders, large tree roots) were encountered. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) arbitrary levels within natural strata, and the fill from each level was screened separately. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.635-centimeter (0.25 inch) hardware cloth. Soil characteristics were recorded in the field using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Each shovel test was backfilled after it was fully documented.

Curation

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

Dr. Sarah Sportman
Office of Connecticut State Archaeology
Box U-1023
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut 06269

CHAPTER VII
RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the two moderate/high archaeological sensitivity areas (SA-1 and SA-2) associated with the proposed Project in Granby, Connecticut (Figure 11). As discussed in Chapters I and IV, the Phase IB survey included pedestrian survey, augmented by systematic shovel testing and photo-documentation throughout the limits of the moderate/high archaeological sensitivity portions of the Project parcel. The results of the Phase IB survey effort is presented below.

Results of Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey

As stated earlier, the proposed Project parcel encompasses approximately 4.85 acres of land that is situated at an approximate elevation of 62.5 meters (205 feet) NGVD (Figure 11). It is bounded by a paved business lot to the north, Salmon Brook Street (Route 202) to the west, and an unnamed tributary of Salmon Brook to the south and east. Pedestrian survey of the Project parcel revealed that it is primarily characterized by low brush and mixed deciduous trees with well drained soils and generally level topography (Photos 1 and 2). A culvert and stream with steep slopes on either side runs north to south through the western portion of the Project parcel, and a steep slope down to a wetland is located on the far eastern half of the parcel (Photos 3 and 4). As a result, two sensitivity areas, Sensitivity Areas SA-1 and SA-2, were determined to retain moderate/high archaeological sensitivity and were subjected to subsurface testing (Figure 11). Sensitivity Area SA-1 encompasses linear terrace located on the far western side Project parcel. It is located directly adjacent to the east side of Salmon Brook Street (Route 202) included approximately 0.16 acres. Sensitivity Area SA-2 contains a 2.24 acre level terrace located towards the center of the Project parcel; it is bordered by a slope that extends down a wetland to the east. Both sensitivity areas are separated by the above-referenced culvert and its associated stream and slopes.

During the Phase IB subsurface testing, 46 of 46 (100 percent) planned shovel tests were excavated throughout Sensitivity Areas SA-1 and SA-2 (Figure 11; Table 2). A typical shovel test excavated exhibited three soil horizons in profile with an upper organic (Ao) horizon and reached an average depth of 90 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (35.4 inches below surface [inbs]). The upper Ao-horizon consisted of organic debris and extended to a depth of 5 cmbs (2inbs). The underlying soil horizon was classified as an Ap-Horizon (plowzone) that consisted of a deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand that extended from 5 to 23 cmbs (9.1 inbs). The B-Horizon subsoil reached from 23 to 65 cmbs (25.6 inbs) and was characterized by a layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand. Finally, the glacially derived C-Horizon was defined by a deposit of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) coarse sand mixed with gravel; it extended from 65 to 90 cmbs (35.4 inbs). This soil profile was exemplified in the south wall of Shovel Test T4-2, which was drawn and photographed (Figure 12; Photo 5).

Table 2. Phase IB Shovel Test Results by Sensitivity Area.

Sensitivity Area	Total Shovel Tests	Positive Shovel Tests	Negative Shovel Tests
SA-1	5	1	4
SA-2	41	1	40
Total	**46**	**2**	**44**

Of the 46 excavated shovel tests, five (11 percent) were located in Sensitivity Area SA-1, and 41 (89 percent) were positioned throughout Sensitivity Area SA-2 (Figure 11; Table 2). A total of 81 post-European contact period artifacts were recovered from the plowzone (Ap-horizon) in two (4 percent) of the 46 excavated shovel tests. The artifact bearing sampling units included Shovel Test T5-1 in Sensitivity Area SA-1 and Shovel Test T6-3 in Sensitivity Area SA-2 (Figure 11; Table 2). Excavation of Shovel Test T5-1 resulted in the recovery of 63 post-European Contact period artifacts from upper first 10 cm (3.9 in) of excavation, all of which were represented by glass shards (Table 3). Laboratory analysis of these artifacts revealed that the shards mended together and were associated with a single glass bottle. The bottle was identified as an early to mid-twentieth century liquor bottle as evidenced by remnant fragments of federal alcohol regulations dating from 1935 to 1963 embossed on the glass. Shovel Test T6-3 in SA-2 produced 18 post-European contact period artifacts, including 14 steel wire nails, 2 flat glass shards, 1 bottle glass shards, and 1 unidentified curved glass shard (Table 3). While there were no distinctly diagnostic artifacts recovered from Shovel Test T6-3, the presence of the machine-made embossed bottle glass shard and steel wire nails date the assemblage from the twentieth century. A representative sample of the artifacts recovered from both Sensitivity Areas SA-1 and SA-2 is shown in Photo 6.

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered during the Phase IB Survey by Sensitivity Area.

Sensitivity Area	Soil	Artifact Material	Artifact Type	Description	Count
SA-1	Ap	Glass	Bottle	Machine-Made	1
			Curved	Contact-Molded	1
			Flat	Indeterminate	2
		Metal	Steel	Wire Nail	14
SA-2	Ap	Glass	Bottle	Machine-Made	63
Total					**81**

Despite careful excavation, no soil anomalies or surface features were identified associated with the cultural deposits or within sensitivity areas any other parts of Sensitivity Area SA-1 or SA-2. The recovery of the artifacts from a disturbed plowzone context, their isolated nature, and the lack of associated cultural features, indicated that they represent assessed as unassociated field scatter. The identified archaeological deposits lack research potential and the qualities of significance applying the NRHP criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional archaeological examination of them or the remainder of the of the Project parcel is recommended prior to construction.

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APPENDIX I

FIGURES

Figure 1. Excerpt from a 2021 USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

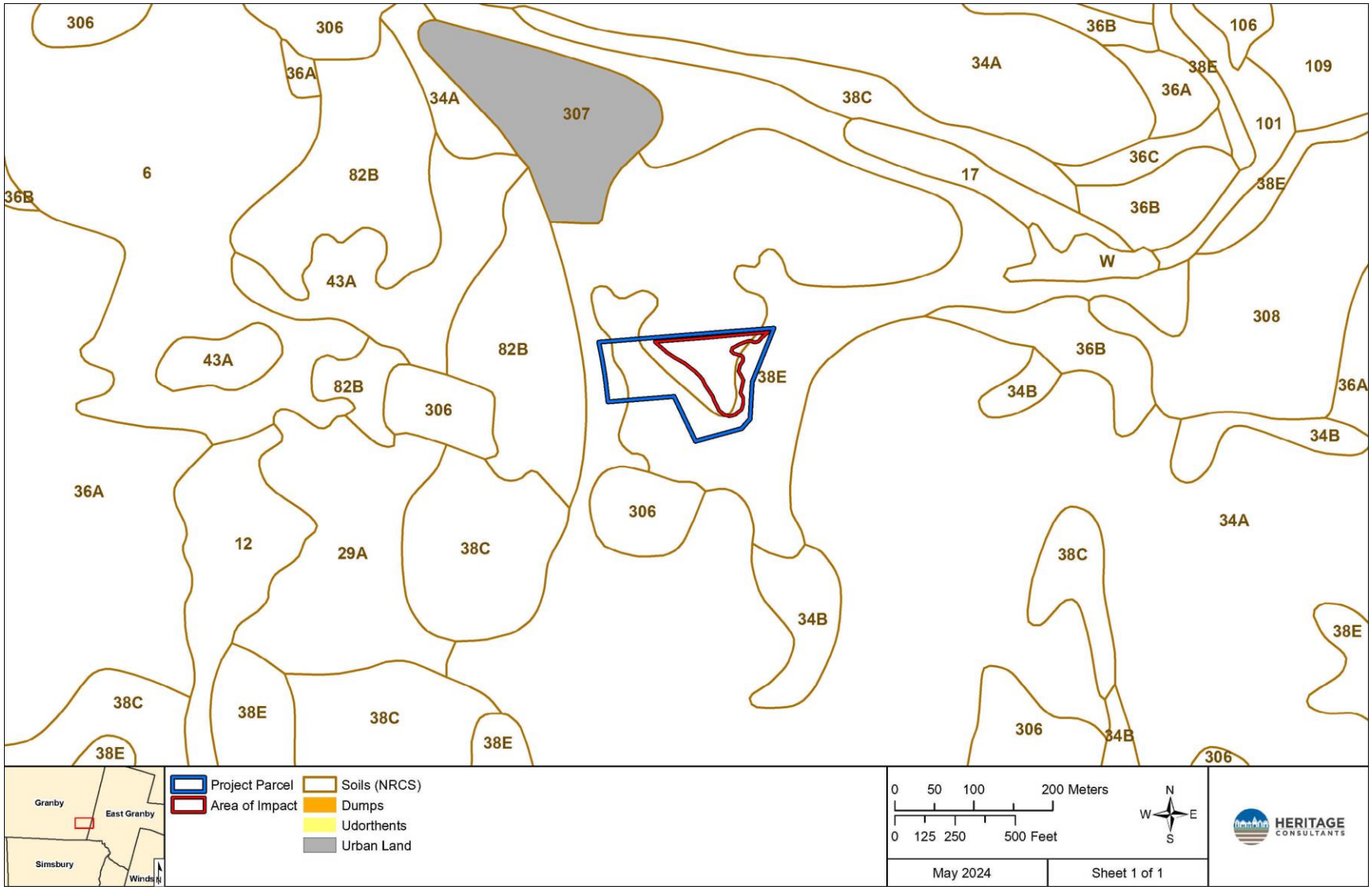

Figure 2. Digital map depicting the soil types present in the vicinity of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 3. Excerpt from an 1869 map showing the location of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

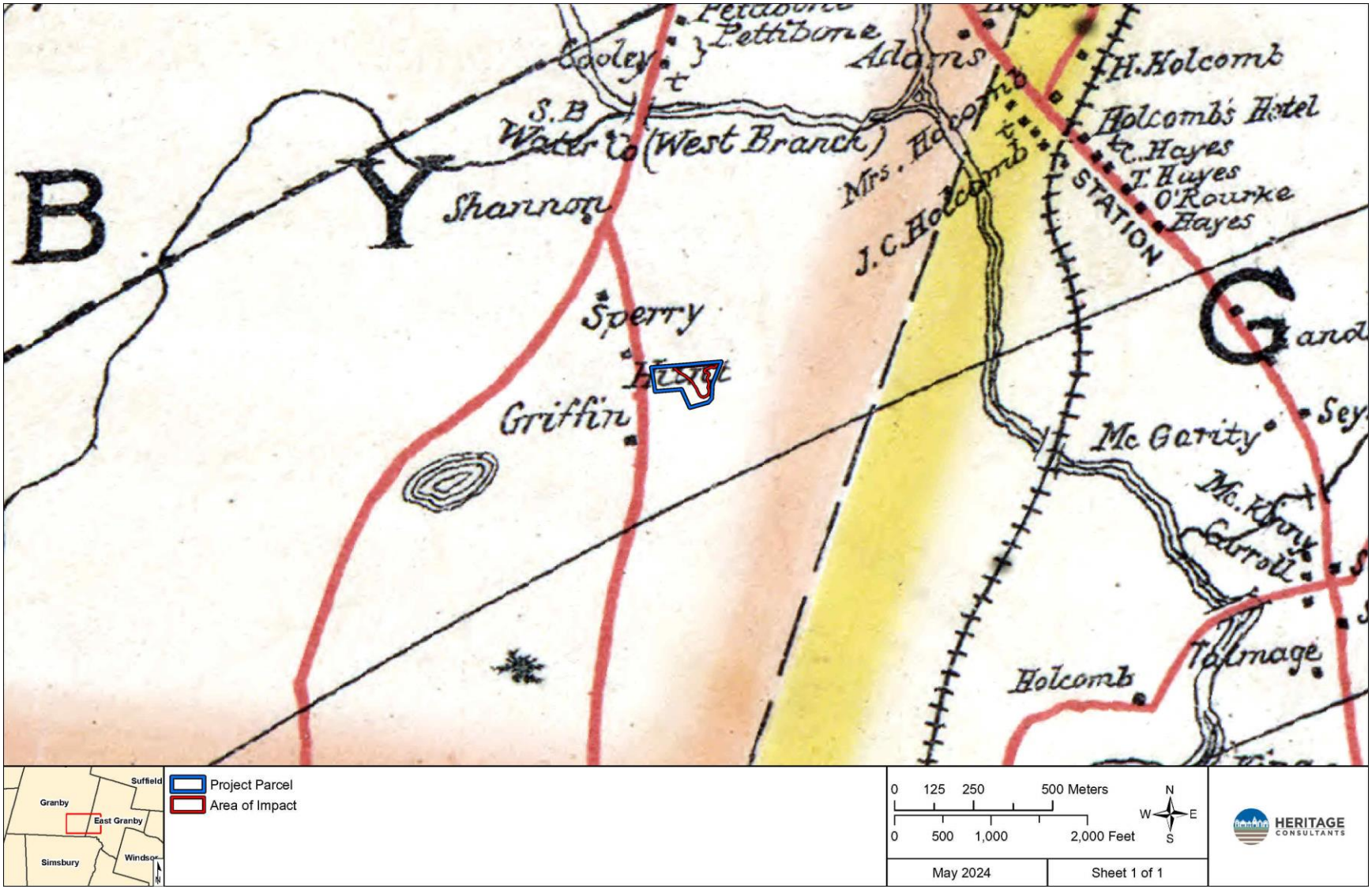

Figure 4. Excerpt from an 1884 Hyde map showing the location of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 5. Excerpt from a 1934 USGS aerial photograph showing the location of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 6. Excerpt from a 1970 USGS aerial photograph showing the location of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 7. Excerpt from a 2004 USGS aerial photograph showing the location of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

Figure 8. Excerpt from a 2019 USGS aerial photograph showing the location of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

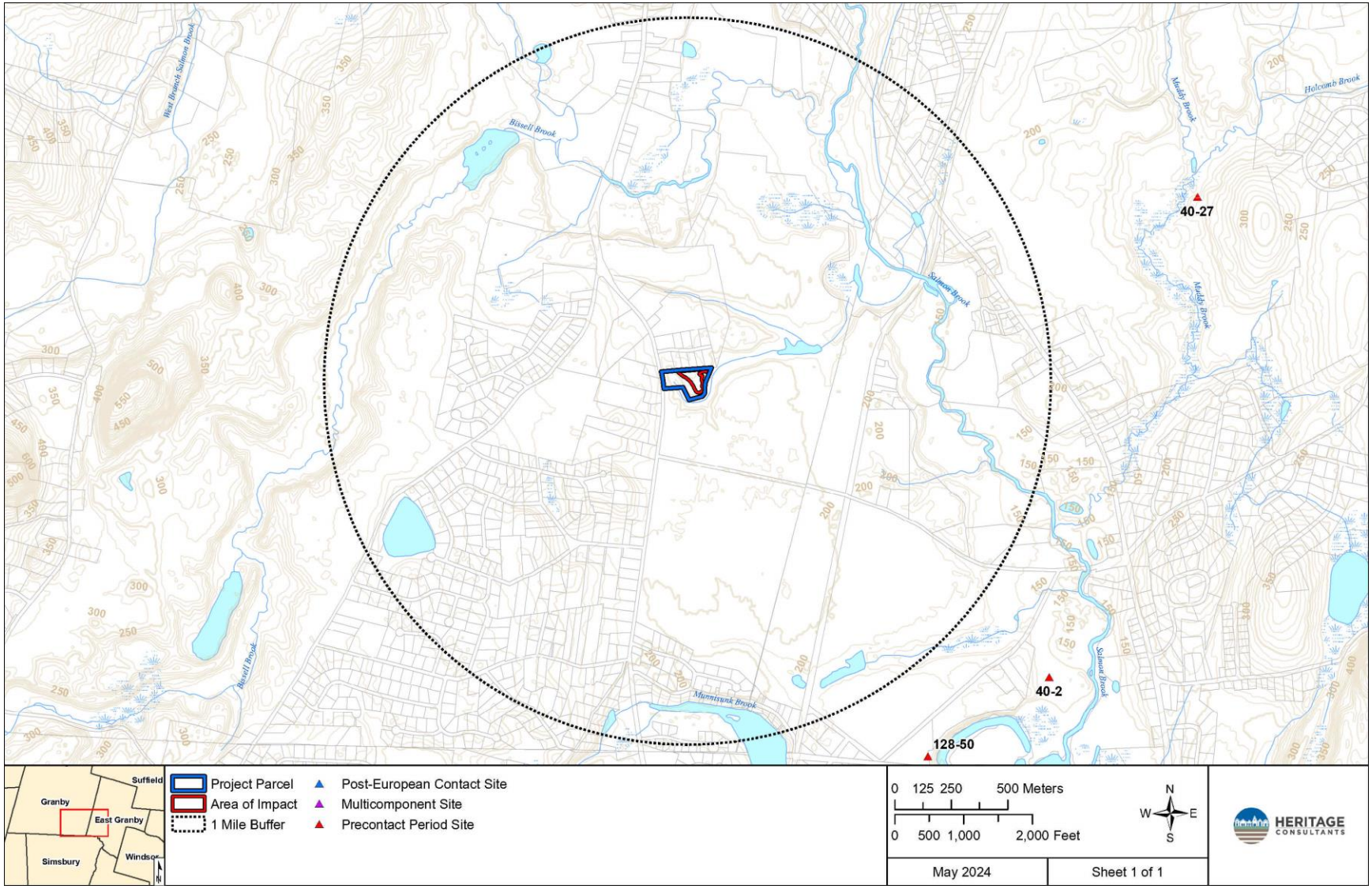

Figure 9. Digital map depicting the locations of previously identified archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

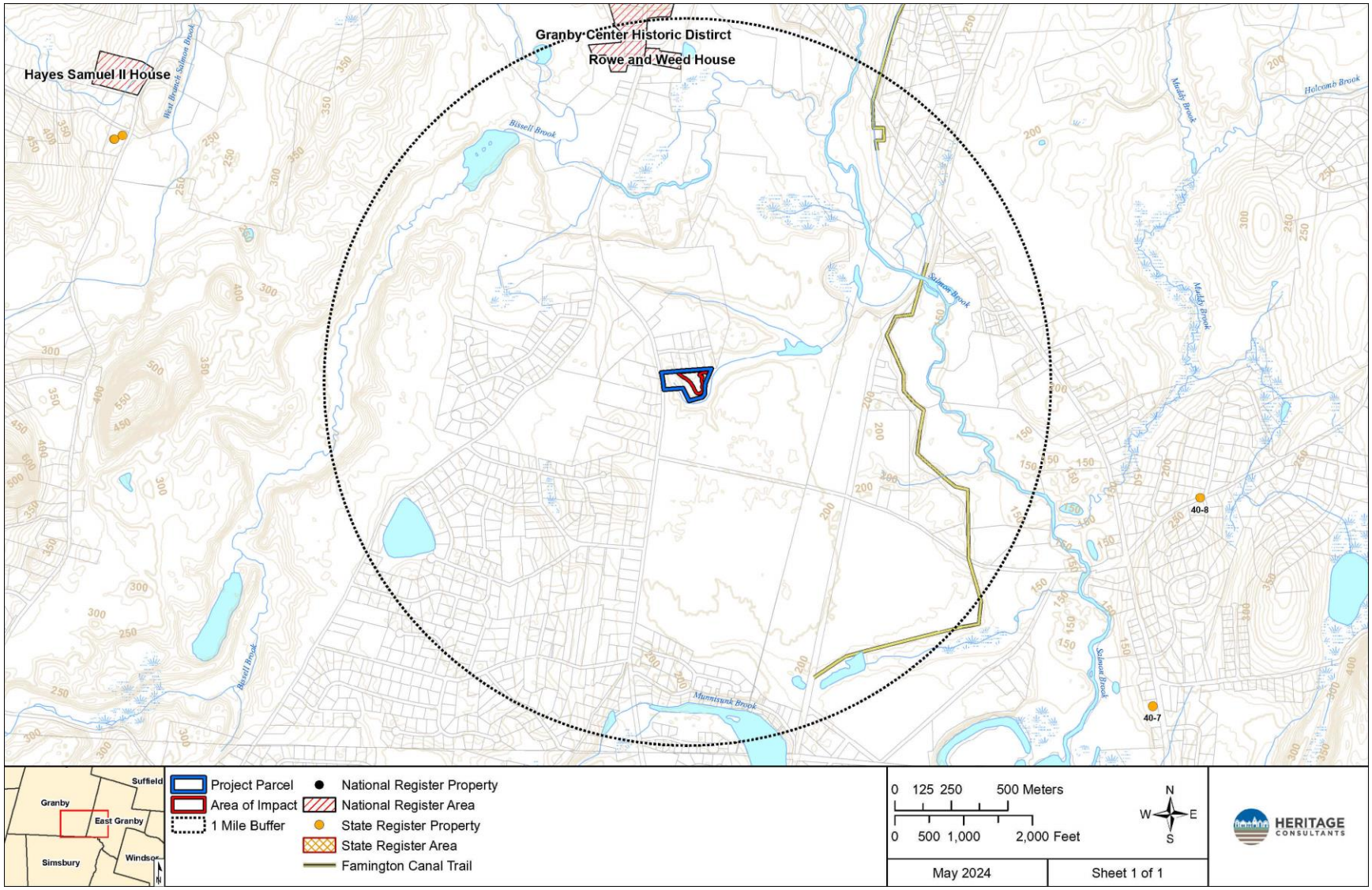

Figure 10. Digital map depicting the locations of previously identified National/State Register of Historic Places properties/districts within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

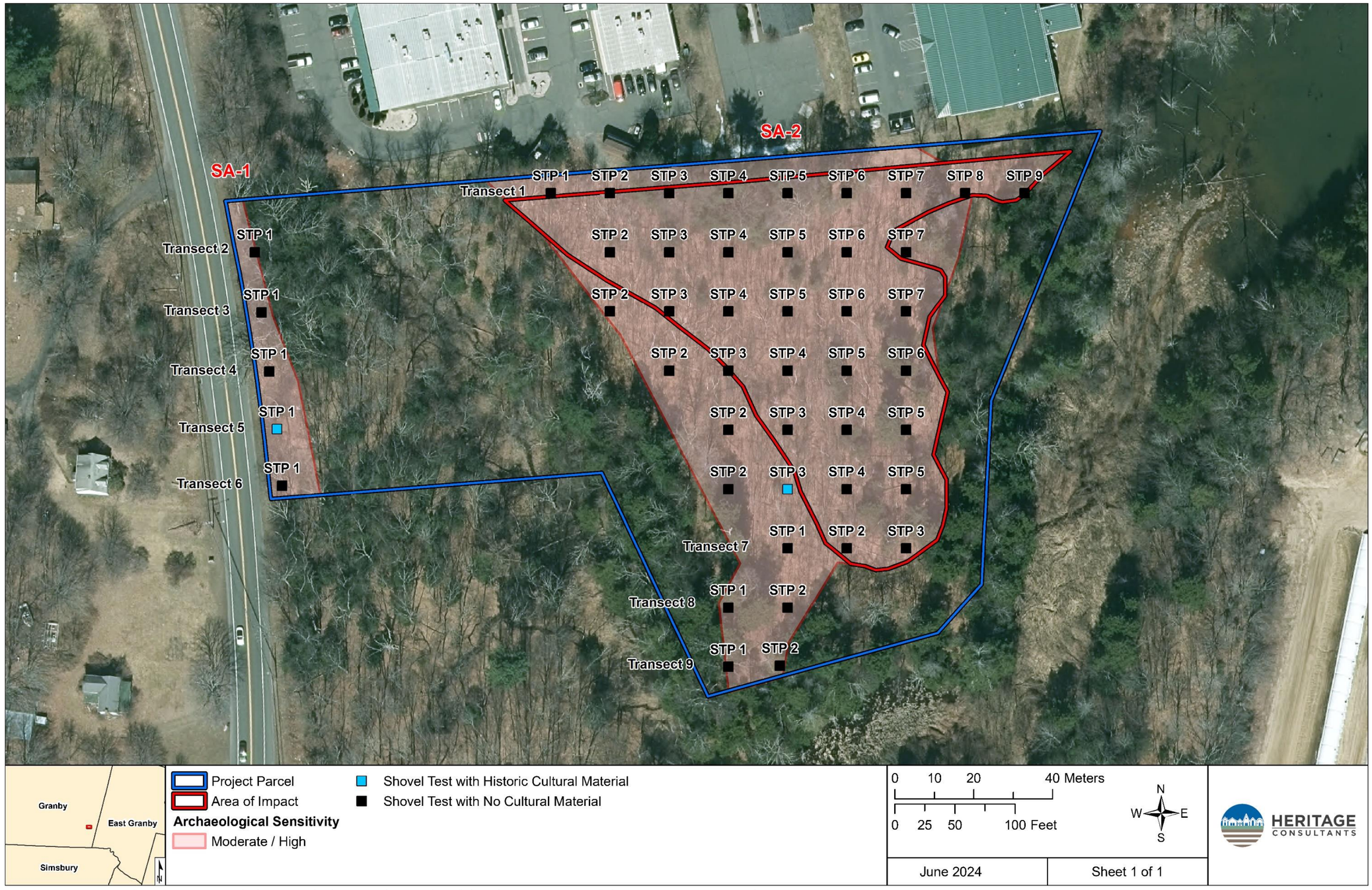

Figure 11. Excerpt from a 2023 aerial photograph showing the results of the Phase IB survey of the Project area in Granby, Connecticut.

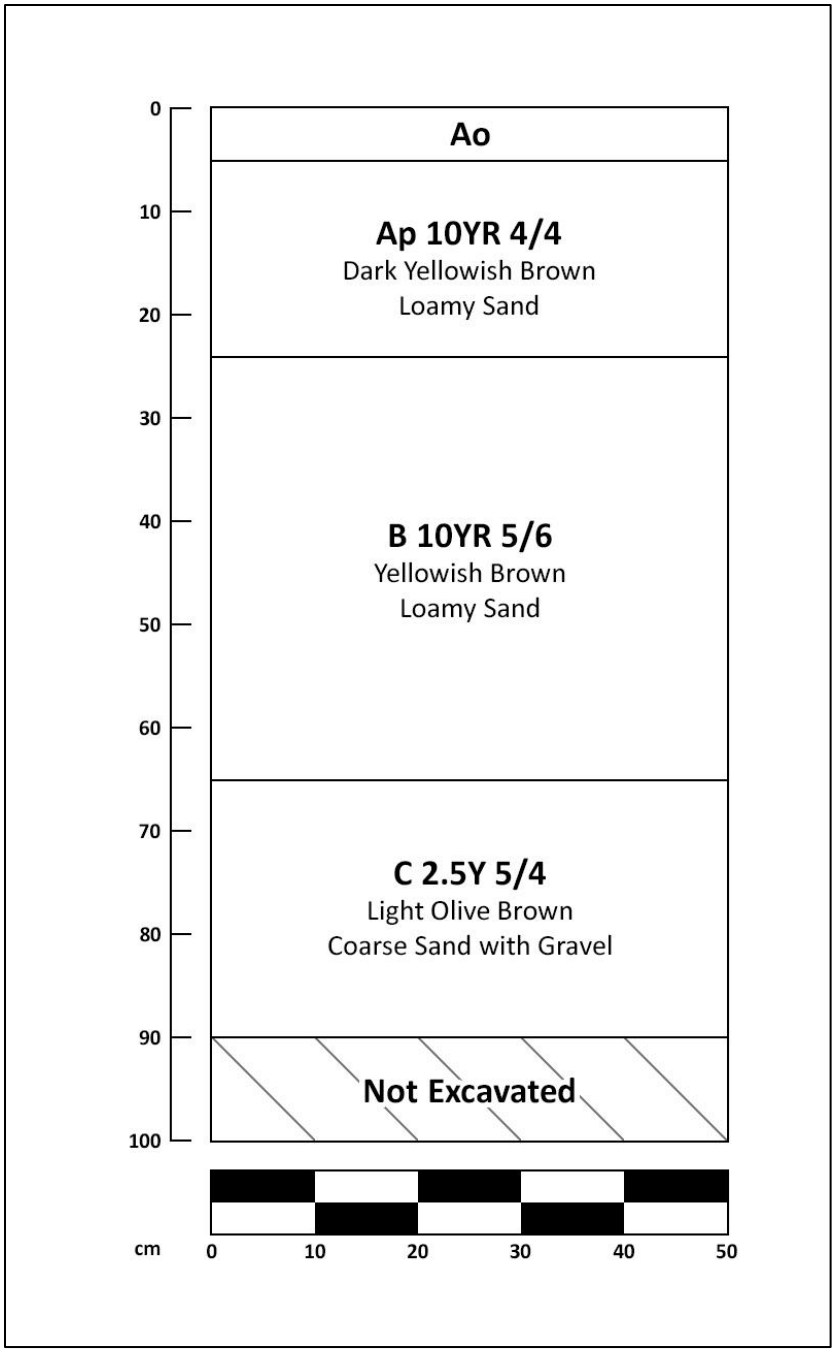

Figure 12. Digital rendition of the soil profile from shovel test T4-2.

APPENDIX II

PHOTOS

Photo 1. Overview of the sensitivity area SA-1 terrace with low brush and deciduous trees. Photo facing north.

Photo 2. Overview of the sensitivity area SA-2 terrace with low brush and deciduous trees. Photo facing west.

Photo 3. Overview of culvert drain and slopes located between sensitivity areas SA-1 and SA-2. Photo facing west.

Photo 4. Overview of the slope down to the wetland located to the east of sensitivity area SA-2. Photo facing north.

Photo 5. Photograph of the south wall soil profile from shovel test T4-26. Photo facing south.

Photo 6. Representative sample of the glass artifacts recovered from the Project parcel. A) steel wire nails; B) clear liquor bottle shards; C) clear bottle glass shard.

State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Economic and Community Development

CONNECTICUT

July 19, 2024

Mr. David George
Heritage Consultants, LLC
830 Berlin Turnpike
Berlin, CT 06037
(sent only via email to dgeorge@heritage-consultants.com)

Subject: Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed BESS Facility
100 Salmon Brook Street
Granby, Connecticut

Dear Mr. George:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the technical report titled *Phase IB Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Granby BESS (CT-11) Battery Storage Project in Granby, Connecticut* prepared by Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage), dated July 2024. The submitted technical report meets the standards set forth in the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources*. SHPO understands that the proposed project consists of the construction of a battery energy storage system (BESS) with associated infrastructure at the referenced address The project is seeking approval from the Connecticut Siting Council; therefore, it is subject to review by this office.

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project was completed by Heritage in June of 2024. The investigation included comprehensive background research that examined historic maps and aerial imagery as well as previously identified cultural resources located in proximity to the APE. The review failed to identify any previously reported archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE. The review located two National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed resources (Granby Center Historic District and the Rowe and Weed Houses) within one mile of the project area. The report concluded that the proposed activities will not impact either resource.

During survey, 46 of 46 planned shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals along transects placed 15 meters apart throughout portions of the APE identified as retaining moderate/high archaeological sensitivity. The field effort resulted in the recovery of 81 Postcontact Period artifacts from two shovel tests. Recovered cultural material consisted of 65 bottle glass shards, two flat glass shards, and 14 wire nails. Heritage determined that the identified archaeological deposits lacked research potential and were not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Based on the information submitted to this office, it is the opinion of SHPO that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed BESS facility and no additional archaeological investigation is warranted. This comment is conditional upon the submission of two bound copies of the final report; one will be kept for use in the office and the other will be

transferred to the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut (Storrs) for permanent archiving and public accessibility.

This office appreciates the opportunity to review and comment upon this project. Do not hesitate to contact Cory Atkinson, Staff Archaeologist and Environmental Reviewer, for additional information at (860) 500-2458 or cory.atkinson@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Kinney
State Historic Preservation Officer