Exhibit M – SHPO Correspondence and Cultural Resources Survey

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HERITAGE CONSULTANTS, LLC

INTEGRATED HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING

June 13, 2017

Ms. Catherine Labadia & Mr. Todd Levine
Department of Economic & Community Development
Offices of Culture and Tourism
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
One Constitution Plaza
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

RE: Meeting Minutes – May 11, 2017 Consultation Meeting
Simsbury Solar Farm Project Simsbury, Connecticut

Ms. Labadia & Mr. Levine:

This letter is a follow up to our meeting of May 11, 2017 providing our notes regarding the meeting and requesting your concurrence. The project sponsor (Deepwater Wind), their contractor (VHB, Inc.), and I met with you to discuss the results of our Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment dated February 2017 for the project site and further assessment required by your office to satisfy State of Connecticut requirements since the project does not have a federal nexus. The following narrative documents our understanding of your office's requirements for the assessment scope of work.

A Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the moderate and high archaeological sensitivity areas of the proposed Simsbury Solar Farm Project should be conducted. As discussed, the Scope of Work for the project will entail pedestrian survey of the previously identified moderate sensitivity areas comprising the tobacco fields along Hoskins Road. The walkover survey will be completed in an effort to locate and record any archaeological materials on the ground surface of the moderate sensitivity areas. We also agreed that Heritage Consultants. LLC would conduct limited auger testing in the vicinity of any archaeological find spots in the moderate sensitivity areas to document the stratigraphy in those locations.

Phase IB cultural resources survey of the previously identified high sensitivity areas will be completed using a systematic subsurface testing regime. This will be completed be placing 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) shovel tests at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals along parallel survey transects spaced 15 m (49.2 ft) apart. Each shovel test will measure 50 cm (19.7 in) in size and each will be excavated to an approximate depth of 50 cm (19.7 in) below surface or until immovable objects or glacially derived soils are encountered. Stratigraphic soil profiles for all shovel tests will be recorded and all shovel test fill will be screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth and examined visually for cultural material. Munsell Soil Color Charts will be used to record soil color; texture and other identifiable characteristics will be documented using standard soils nomenclature. All shovel tests will be backfilled completely following completion of recordation.

During the Phase IB cultural resource reconnaissance survey, Heritage Consultants, LLC also will map the Areas of Potential Effect. The locations of all shovel and auger tests, identified archaeological sites and find spots, natural landscape features, and man-made structures will be recorded. The resultant maps will be digitized and included in the Report of Investigations, and the moderate and high sensitivity areas will be subjected to photo-documentation.

Finally, during our meeting we discussed various options regarding the historic tobacco barns on the subject property. You expressed that it may acceptable that Deepwater Wind remove the three barns on the interior of the project parcel if project constraints make it impossible to preserve them in place; however, ongoing consultation about the barns on the property will be undertaken with your office during the life of the project since CT-SHPO has deemed these structures as potentially important. Finally, CT-SHPO, Deepwater Wind, VHB, Inc., and Heritage Consultants, LLC recognize that this letter supersedes all prior communications.

We look forward to continuing working with you on this important project. Please feel free to call me at (860) 299-6328 with any questions you may have. Alternatively, you may reach me through email at dgeorge@heritage-consultants.com. Thank you for your time and consideration.

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

David R George

Heritage Consultants, LLC

Agreed to by Ms. Catherine Labadia, Deputy State Historic Preservation Office:

Signature

6/16/17
Date

Agreed to by Mr. Todd Levine; Environmental Reviewer:

Signature

6/16/17
Date

HERITAGE
CONSULTANTS, LLC

INTEGRATED HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING

April 26, 2017

Ms. Catherine Labadia
Deputy Historic Preservation Officer
Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office
One Constitution Plaza
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment (Phase IA) Survey of a Proposed Solar Project in Simsbury, Connecticut

Ms. Labadia:

Please finds two hard copies of the above referenced report enclosed for review on comment by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 860.299.6328 or dgeorge@heritage-consultants.com if you have any questions. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

David R. George

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

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February 2017

PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SIMSBURY SOLAR FARM IN SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT

Prepared For:

VHB, Inc.
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PREPARED BY:

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey for a VHB, Inc., requested that Heritage Consultants, LLC complete the assessment survey as part of the planning process for a proposed 26.4 MW-AC solar power generating facility, the proposed Simsbury Solar Farm. Heritage completed this investigation on behalf of VHB in January and February of 2017. The proposed solar facility is located within three parcels of land, one of which is located to the south of Hoskins Road and two of which are located to the north of Hoskins Road. The Area of Potential Effect, which encompasses 289.92 acres of land, is characterized by a mix of fallow tobacco fields and wooded areas.

The Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey resulted in the identification of two historic buildings within the study area near Hoskins Road, three historic buildings within the northernmost portion of the study area, one previously identified archaeological site, one newly recorded prehistoric cultural resources locus, and four historic standing structures near to the study area's boundaries. The locations associated with above ground historic structures were designated as Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2, Tobacco Sheds 3 through 5, Site 128-52, Locus 1, 45 Hoskins Road, 85 Hoskins Road, 100 Hoskins Road, and 10 County Road, respectively. The five tobacco sheds are considered significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). It is recommended that they be avoided during construction. If this is not feasible, it is recommended that a plan for mitigation of these buildings is made in consultation with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office. Site 128-52, a multicomponent occupation, was previously recorded within the central part of the study area. Inspection of the area resulted in the identification of historic artifacts in this area. It is recommended that the site location be shovel tested prior to construction and assessed applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Locus 1, a scatter of quartz flakes, was identified in the southern portion of the study area. It is recommended Locus 1 be subjected to shovel testing prior to construction of the solar facility. Finally, four historic properties were noted near the proposed solar facility (45 Hoskins Road, 85 Hoskins Road, 100 Hoskins Road, and 10 County Road). There will be no adverse effect to the buildings at 45 Hoskins Road because their viewsheds are blocked from the proposed solar facility by a stand of trees. No additional recordation of these buildings is recommended. The residence at 10 County Road was determined to not be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation due to significant changes to its exterior through the modern era. No additional recordation of this building is recommended. The historic buildings at 85 and 100 Hoskins Road date from the mid nineteenth century and are fine examples of the Greek Revival type. Both buildings are considered eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. In order to avoid adverse impacts to these buildings, it is recommended that the proposed solar facility in this area by hidden with vegetative screening so as not to be intrusive into the viewsheds of 85 and 100 Hoskins Road.

Finally, it was determined that of the 289.92 ac under consideration, 106.96 acres of the study area retain no/low archaeological sensitivity; 144.11 ac have been classified as moderate sensitivity areas for producing archaeological deposits; and 38.85 ac retain a high potential to yield archaeological deposits. No additional archaeological research of the no/low sensitivity areas is warranted. It is recommended that systematic pedestrian survey be conducted in the moderate sensitivity areas that will be impacted by construction in an attempt to identify archaeological materials. If any archaeological materials are found on the surface of the moderate sensitivity areas, it is further recommended that limited shovel testing be completed in the vicinity of the find spots. Finally, it is recommended that the high sensitivity areas that

will be impacted by the proposed construction be subjected to systematic shovel testing at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals to determine whether or not archaeological sites are present in these portions of the study area.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey for a solar energy project in Simsbury, Connecticut (Figure 1). Deepwater Wind, LLC (DWW), acting through its consultants, VHB, Inc., requested that Heritage Consultants, LLC (Heritage) complete the assessment survey as part of the planning process for a proposed 26.4 MW-AC solar power generating facility, the proposed Simsbury Solar Farm. Heritage conducted an assessment survey of 289.92 acres of in the northern portion of Simsbury; this area is referred to herein as the study area (Figure 2). The proposed Simsbury Solar Farm will be constructed within the study area, but will only occupy a portion of the 289.92 acres surveyed. The study area is bordered to the south and west by residential neighborhoods, to the north by an existing powerline right-of-way, and to the east by Route 10/202. Heritage completed this investigation on behalf of VHB in February of 2017. All work associated with this project was performed in accordance with National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and; the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987) promulgated by the Connecticut Historic Commission, State Historic Preservation Office.

Project Description and Methods Overview

DWW proposed the Simsbury Solar Farm in response to the New England Clean Energy request for proposals solicited by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP), Eversource Energy, National Grid, and Unitil. In October of 2016, Deepwater's Simsbury project was selected as one of the bidders to enter final contract negotiations with Eversource Energy. The Simsbury project is a new 26.4 MW-AC solar power generating facility located on 153 acres of land previously developed for agriculture in Simsbury, Connecticut, and it is adjacent to Connecticut Light & Power's existing 115 kV Northeast Simsbury substation. The project will be located on five parcels of agricultural land along Hoskins Road, County Road, and Hopmeadow Street in Simsbury, Connecticut. DWW is advancing the project to design and permitting through the Connecticut Siting Council review process, and will also obtain federal permits as necessary (TBD).

The project includes the installation of arrays of photovoltaic panels across the five parcels. The panels will be mounted on metal framework or "racking." The racks will be mounted on pile foundations arranged in rows sufficiently spaced to enable access by pickup truck or ATV. The panels will be connected with direct buried electrical cable that will connect the panel arrays to electrical equipment pads. Concrete equipment pads spaced throughout the project footprint will contain transformers, inverters, and electrical panels. The array will connect to the substation described above via a buried electrical cable. The facility will be surrounded by a 30-foot-wide gravel perimeter roadway for safety and a 6-foot-high chain link fence for security. Outside of the fence, an approximately 100-foot-wide zone around the east, west, and south sides will be cleared of vegetation and managed as meadow for the lifetime of the facility operation.

Generally, the project will conform to existing surface grades. Within the fence line, where steep slopes are present, grading will be required to achieve maximum slopes of 10 percent. Limited grading will be necessary around the project perimeter to meet existing grades. Proposed array foundations will be driven piles, either H-piles or pre-drilled concrete. Concrete electrical equipment pads will be cast-in-place 20 foot by 20 foot pads. Footings for the pads will extend 4 to 5 feet below grade, and direct buried cable

will be trenched in approximately 3 to 4 feet below grade. Finally, construction is anticipated to take 12 to 16 months.

This Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey consisted of the completion of the following tasks: 1) a contextual overview of the area's prehistory, history, and natural setting (e.g., soils, ecology, hydrology, etc.); 2) a literature search to identify and discuss previously completed cultural resources surveys and previously recorded cultural resources in the region encompassing the study area; 3) a review of readily available historic maps and aerial imagery depicting the study area in order to identify potential historic resources and/or areas of past disturbance; 4) pedestrian survey and photo-documentation of the study area in order to determine its archaeological sensitivity; and 5) preparation of the current Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey report.

Project Results and Management Recommendations Overview

The review of historic maps and aerial images of the study area, files maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, as well as pedestrian survey of the study area, resulted in the identification of two historic tobacco sheds within the study area near Hoskins Road, three historic tobaccos sheds within the northernmost portion of the study area, one previously identified archaeological site, one newly recorded prehistoric cultural resources locus, and four historic standing structures near to the study area's boundaries. The locations with above ground historic signatures were designated as Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2, Tobacco Sheds 3 through 5, Site 128-52, Locus 1, 45 Hoskins Road, 85 Hoskins Road, 100 Hoskins Road, and 10 County Road, respectively. These cultural resources are discussed briefly below.

The five tobacco sheds referenced above are associated with a past use of the area by Cullman Brothers, Inc., one of the largest growers of tobacco leaf wrappers in the state in the early part of the twentieth century. These buildings date from the early portion of the twentieth century, and they are considered significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). It is recommended that they be avoided during construction. If this is not feasible, it is recommended that a plan for mitigation of these buildings is devised in consultation with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office.

Site 128-52, a multicomponent prehistoric and historic occupation, has been previously recorded within the central portion of the study area, and pedestrian survey of the area during the current investigation resulted in the identification of historic period artifacts in this area. It is recommended that the site location be shovel tested prior to construction to determine if any intact cultural deposits exist in the area and so that the site can be assessed applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Locus 1 was identified in the southern portion of the study area during pedestrian survey. It consists of a scatter of prehistoric quartz flakes near Hoskins Road. The size, age, and integrity of the site could not be ascertained through pedestrian survey only; thus, it is recommended that the Locus 1 area be subjected to shovel testing prior to construction of the solar facility.

Finally, four historic properties were noted in closed proximity to the proposed solar facility during the current investigation (45 Hoskins Road, 85 Hoskins Road, 100 Hoskins Road, and 10 County Road). There will be no adverse effect to the buildings at 45 Hoskins Road because their viewsheds are blocked from the proposed solar facility by a large stand of trees. No additional recordation of these buildings is recommended. The residence at 10 County Road was determined to not be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation due to significant changes to its exterior through the modern era. No additional recordation of this building is recommended. The historic buildings at 85 and 100 Hoskins Road date from the mid nineteenth century and are fine examples of the Greek Revival type. Both buildings are considered eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic

Places under Criteria A and C, and they may form what could be considered a small historic district. In order to avoid adverse impacts to these cultural resources, it is recommended that the proposed solar facility in this area by hidden with vegetative screening so as not to be intrusive into the viewsheds of 85 and 100 Hoskins Road.

In addition to the items discussed above, Heritage combined data from the historic map and aerial image investigations, chain of title research, and the pedestrian survey to stratify the proposed study area into zones of no/low, moderate, and high archaeological sensitivity. It was determined that of the 289.92 ac under consideration, 106.96 acres of the study area retain little, if any, archaeological sensitivity; 144.11 ac have been classified as moderate sensitivity areas for producing archaeological deposits; and 38.85 ac retain a high potential to yield archaeological deposits. No additional archaeological research of the no/low sensitivity areas is warranted prior to construction of the proposed solar facility.

It is recommended that systematic pedestrian survey be conducted in the moderate sensitivity areas that will be impacted by construction in an attempt to identify archaeological materials that have been brought to the surface through repeated deep plowing of the study area. If any archaeological materials are found on the surface of the moderate sensitivity areas, it is further recommended that limited shovel testing be completed in the vicinity of the find spots in an effort to determine if intact subsurface cultural deposits may be present. Finally, it is recommended that the high sensitivity areas that will be impacted by the proposed construction be subjected to systematic shovel testing at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals to determine whether or not archaeological sites are present in these portions of the study area.

Project Personnel

Key personnel for this project included Mr. David R. George, M.A., R.P.A, who supervised the field review portion of the project and compiled this report. He was assisted by Ms. Stacey Vairo, M.F.A., who provided architectural history review for the project and Mr. William Keegan, B.A., who provided GIS support services and project mapping. Finally, Ms. Kristen Keegan completed this historic background research of the project and contributed to the final report.

Organization of the Report

The natural setting of the region encompassing the study area is presented in Chapter II; it includes a brief overview of the geology, hydrology, and soils, of the project region. The prehistory of the project region is outlined briefly in Chapter III. The history of the region encompassing the project region and study area is chronicled in Chapter IV, while a discussion of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the study area is presented in Chapter V. The methods used to complete this investigation are discussed in Chapter VI. Finally, the results of this investigation and management recommendations for the study area and the identified cultural resources are presented in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

NATURAL SETTING

Introduction

This chapter provides a brief overview of the natural setting of the region containing the study area. Previous archaeological research has documented that a few specific environmental factors can be associated with both prehistoric and historic 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 study 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). Only one of the ecoregions is germane to the current investigation: North-Central Lowlands ecoregion. A brief summary of this ecoregion is presented below. It is followed by a discussion of the hydrology and soils found in and adjacent to the study area.

North Central Lowlands Ecoregion

The North-Central Lowlands region consists of a broad valley located between approximately 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 Hockanum Rivers. Elevations in the North-Central Lowlands range from 15.2 to 76.2 m (50 to 250 ft) above sea level, reaching a maximum of nearly 274 m (900 ft) above sea level along the trap rock ridges that surround the central valley. 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 Study Area
The proposed study area is situated within close proximity to several sources of freshwater, including Great Pond, Munnisunk Brook, Russell Brook, Saxton Brook, and the Farmington River, as well as several unnamed wetlands. These brooks, ponds, rivers, and wetlands may have served as resource extraction areas for Native American and historic populations. This is especially true for the Farmington River, which has numerous documented archaeological sites along its banks in this region. Previously completed archaeological investigations in Connecticut have demonstrated that streams, rivers, and wetlands were focal points for prehistoric occupations because they provided access to transportation routes, sources of freshwater, and abundant faunal and floral resources.

Soils Comprising the Study 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 in within the current study area. In contrast, acidic soils enhance the preservation of charred plant remains.

A review of the soils within the study area is presented below. The study area is characterized by the presence of approximately 10 different soil types ranging from sandy loams to mucks. The most ubiquitous soil types found within the region and which cover the vast majority of the study area include Hinckley, Windsor, Merrimac, and Manchester soils. These four soil types are well correlated with both historic and prehistoric archaeological site locations. Descriptive profiles for each, which were accessed via the National Resources Conservation Service, are presented below.

<u>Hinckley Soils:</u>
Oe-0 to 1 inch; moderately decomposed plant material derived from red pine needles and twigs.

Ap-1 to 8 inches; 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;

Bw1-8 to 11 inches; 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;

Bw2-11 to 16 inches; 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-16 to 19 inches; 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-19 to 65 inches; 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 8 inches and very few below; 60 percent gravel and cobbles; moderately acid.

Windsor Soils:
Oe-0 to 3 cm; black (10YR 2/1) moderately decomposed forest plant material; many very fine and fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary;

A-3 to 8 cm; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand; weak medium granular structure; very friable; many very fine and fine roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary;

Bw1-8 to 23 cm; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy sand; very weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary;

Bw2-23 to 53 cm; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand; very weak fine granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary;

Bw3-53 to 64 cm; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; few coarse roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary;

C-64 to 165 cm; pale brown (10YR 6/3) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand; single grain; loose; few coarse roots; strongly acid.

Merrimac Soils:
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;

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.

Manchester Soils:
Ap--0 to 9 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) gravelly sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and common medium roots; 20 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary;

Bw--9 to 18 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/3) gravelly loamy sand; very weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; 25 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary;

C--18 to 65 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; 50 percent gravel; very strongly acid.

Summary
The natural setting associated with the proposed study area is common throughout the North-Central Lowlands ecoregion. Streams and rivers of this area all ultimately empty into the Connecticut River and the landscape in general is dominated by sandy loamy soil types. In addition, with the exception of the traprock ridge that is located to the east of the study area, low slopes dominate the region. The project region, and the study area in particular, were well suited to Native American occupation throughout the prehistoric era. As a result, hundreds of archaeological sites have been documented in the larger project region, and additional prehistoric cultural deposits may be expected within the study area. This area also was used extensively throughout the historic era, and archaeological sites dating from the last 350 years or so may be expected.

CHAPTER III

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

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

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

While there have been numerous surface finds of Paleo-Indian projectile points throughout the State of Connecticut, only two sites, the Templeton Site (6-LF-21) in Washington, Connecticut and the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) in Ledyard, Connecticut, have been studied in detail and dated using the radiocarbon method (Jones 1997; Moeller 1980). The Templeton Site (6-LF-21) is located in Washington, Connecticut and was occupied between 10,490 and 9,890 years ago (Moeller 1980). In addition to a single large and two small fluted points, the Templeton Site produced a stone tool assemblage consisting of 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.

The only other Paleo-Indian site studied in detail in Connecticut is the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) (Jones 1997). The Hidden Creek Site is situated on the southeastern margin of the Great Cedar Swamp on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in Ledyard, Connecticut. While excavation of the Hidden Creek Site produced evidence of Terminal Archaic and Woodland Period components (see below) in the upper soil horizons, the lower levels of the site yielded artifacts dating from the Paleo-Indian era. Recovered Paleo-

Indian artifacts included broken bifaces, side-scrapers, a fluted preform, 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.

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

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

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

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

To date, 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 the United States are represented by projectile points of the Kirk series (Ritchie and Funk 1973) and by Kanawha types (Coe 1964), sites of this age in southern New England are identified recognized on the basis of a series of ill-defined bifurcate-based projectile points. These projectile points are identified by the presence of their characteristic bifurcated base, and they generally are made from high quality raw materials. Moreover, finds of these projectile points have rarely been in stratified contexts. Rather, they occur commonly either as surface expressions or intermixed with artifacts representative of later periods. Early Archaic occupations, such as the Dill Farm Site and Sites 6LF64 and 6LF70 in Litchfield County, an area represented by camps that were relocated periodically to take advantage of seasonally available resources (McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1986). In this sense, a foraging type of settlement pattern was employed during the Early Archaic Period.

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

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

Neville Site. The dates, associated with the then-newly named Neville type projectile point, ranged from 7,740±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 Terminal Archaic Period (3,700 to 2,700 B.P.)

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

from the "coeval" Narrow-Stemmed Tradition.

The Susquehanna Tradition is based on the classification of several Broadspear projectile point types and associated artifacts. There are several local sequences within the tradition, and they are based on projectile point type chronology. Temporally diagnostic projectile points of these sequences include the Snook Kill, Susquehanna Broadspear, Mansion Inn, and Orient Fishtail types (Lavin 1984; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984). The initial portion of the Terminal Archaic Period (ca., 3,700-3,200 BP) is characterized by the presence of Snook Kill and Susquehanna Broadspear projectile points, while the latter Terminal Archaic (3,200-2,700 BP) is distinguished by the use 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 still was diffuse in nature, and it was scheduled carefully. Typical food remains recovered from sites of this period consist of fragments of white-tailed deer, beaver, turtle, fish and various small mammals. Botanical remains recovered from the site area consisted of *Chenopodium* sp., hickory, butternut and walnut (Pagoulatos 1988:81). Such diversity in food remains suggests at least minimal use of a wide range of microenvironments for subsistence purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of Connecticut Prehistory

In sum, the prehistory of Connecticut spans from ca., 12,000 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by numerous changes in tool types, subsistence patterns, and land use strategies. For the majority of the prehistoric era, local Native American groups practiced a subsistence pattern based on a mixed economy of hunting and gathering wild plant and animal resources. It is not until the Late Woodland Period that

incontrovertible evidence for the use of domesticated species is available. Further, settlement patterns throughout the prehistoric era shifted from seasonal occupations of small co-residential groups to large aggregations of people in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones. In terms of the region containing the proposed study area, a variety of prehistoric site types may be expected. These range from seasonal camps utilized by Archaic populations to temporary and task-specific sites of the Woodland era.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Introduction

The study area is located in the northern portion of the town of Simsbury. This location is particularly well-suited to agriculture, and parts of the study area are still cleared agricultural fields with a history of use for tobacco growing. The Town of Simsbury and the study area have a long and rich history beginning with early contacts between Native American and Colonial settlers and extending into the modern era. The remainder of this chapter presents an overview history of the project region, as well as more specific data related to the study area parcels.

Native American History

At the time of contact, the Native American population at Massacoe (the future Simsbury) was large, and they maintained several villages and cornfields along the banks of the Farmington River. It is thought that Simsbury Native Americans were tributaries 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).

Details of the location or particular numbers of Native Americans at Massacoe are unknown. Barber (1886) notes that in 1642, the colony government made Massacoe subject to distribution to the colonists of Windsor, and in 1647 ordered that a proper purchase of it be made and the land distributed; however, neither event took place. Their first three land-related transactions with the English colonists involved a man named John Griffin, who sought to extract payment in land from the tribe because of the destruction by fire of some of his pitch and tar. The first was little more than a scribbled note marked by a Native American named Manahanoose, dated 1648. The second was made by three additional tribal members, and in essence was only a promise to convey their "right in the land at Massaco" when called for by a court, and marked by Pacatoco, Pamatacount, and Youngcoout. A few months later, Griffin transferred this "deede" to the town of Windsor (Phelps 1845:147). Although it pleased Griffin and the colonial legislature to regard these transactions as actual sales, strict reading of the latter document in particular shows that they were not.

Even without valid ownership, English colonists began settling at Massacoe during the 1660s with the legislature's approval. The Indians' relations with the new arrivals remained friendly enough that in 1675, at the start of King Philip's War, all of those Indians 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 Massacoe fled the area, perhaps taking refuge with neighbors, or perhaps, as one traditional report has it, they moved westward to Weatauge, in what is now Salisbury. On March 26, 1676, during King Philip's War (1675-1676), a band of Indians of unknown origins burned all of Simsbury's buildings to the ground. 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). Interestingly, at its start the document referred to the two previous transactions as involving two different parcels of

land – as if the individuals who made were individual landowners in the English style. It also claimed rights of ownership to the whole of Massacoe for the sellers, although they did not say they 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. Witnessed by five additional Native Americans as well as three Europeans, the deed excluded from sale a two-acre parcel that one of them allegedly owned at Weatauge, and also reserved the right to "hunt, fowl and fish" within all the territory conveyed (Phelps 1845, 149). The Weatauge mentioned here seems to have been one located in Simsbury. One of the signers, Waquaheag (also known as Cherry), is said to have been a Tunxis man and possibly a chief (Phelps 1845).

Numerous alarms about possible attacks perturbed the colonists until sometime after 1724, but nothing actually happened. Despite the sale of their lands and the flight of many of their fellows in 1675, it appears that some of the Massacoes continued to live in Simsbury, with "a few families" still residing there after 1710, one of whom owned a little land on the east side of the river. Around 1750, however, it is believed that they all had left (Phelps 1845). It was probably the pressure of the English claims to own their land that caused most of these Native Americans to move to more secure territory during the 1660s and 1670s.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century History of the Town of Simsbury, Connecticut

As noted above, 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 they chose. In 1647, a second order established another committee to look into the purchase and distribution of Massacoe, 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 else 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 active there (in the matter of making pitch and tar) by 1643. In 1668, an order of the General Court referred to permanent residents in Massacoe. Then 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 also a minister's portion. By 1669, perhaps, all of the named individuals had moved their families from Windsor to Massacoe (Phelps 1845).

All of these actions had been taken with Massacoe being considered part of Windsor. 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 that there were 13 families whose residence was in Massacoe, and John Case was appointed constable. In 1670, the inhabitants petitioned to be made a formal town, and as "Simsbury" it became the twenty-first town in Connecticut. By the time of King Philip's War in the early 1670s, there were some 40 houses, as well as other buildings in the town, which were all burned; however, none of the residents lost their lives because they had evacuated to Windsor beforehand. 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 saw mills were built, on Hop Brook. It was in the following year, as discussed above, that a proper deed from the Native Americans was acquired, and also the line between Windsor and Simsbury was settled. In 1681, a Congregational Church was organized, 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, after a drawing by lot in 1683, in which thirty-two men participated. In 1707, the copper mine in what would later be Granby was discovered (Phelps 1845).

The meetinghouse 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 then over how many ecclesiastical societies the town should be divided into, questions that were not settled until 1736 (Phelps 1845). In the meantime, a map of the town, showing the location of houses, fords, the meetinghouse, and roads, was drawn, presumably to help the various committees make a final decision. The exact date of this map is uncertain, but has been suggested as 1736. It shows a series of houses along the road south of "Weatogue West," but it cannot be said (given the map's lack of precision) whether any of them were in or particularly close to the study area. A close examination of this map shows it depicts 162 houses, 58 in the future Granby, and 104 in Simsbury. 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).

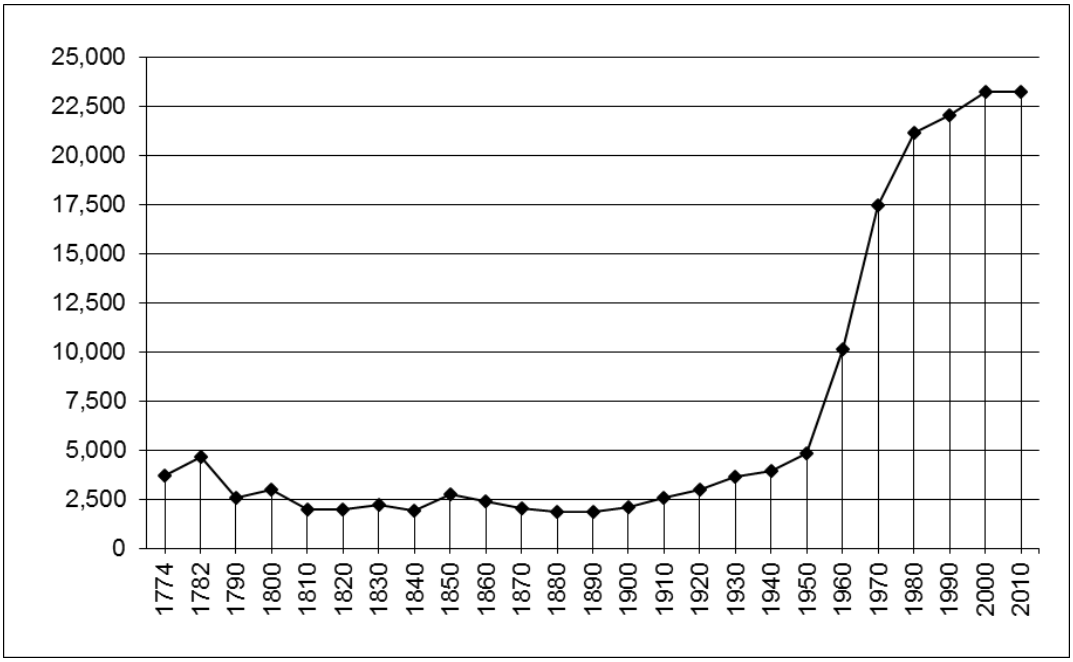
For many years, the town had a productive salmon fishery on the aptly named Salmon Brook, as well as shad, but after 1740, overfishing and increasing construction of dams and mills on the rivers led to its decline and eventual disappearance. It is thought that the first attempt to manufacture steel in the future United States was begun in about 1727 by one Samuel Higley of Simsbury, but whether this venture was at all successful is not known. Pitch and tar, made from pine trees, were made in town as early as 1643, as John Griffin's history shows, and turpentine was also made here as well. 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. During the French and Indian War, in 1756, the town raised a company to serve; and in 1763, a 47-man company served on the expedition to Havana, of which perhaps one-third returned home, most having died of illness on the campaign (Phelps 1845).

The population of Simsbury entered the Revolutionary era at 3,700, but the separation of Granby (1786) and Canton (1806) caused it to drop first to 2,576 and then to 1,966, and it did not really recover until after 1900 (see the chart below; Keegan 2012). During the Revolutionary War, a number of companies were raised in Simsbury. One was activated in May 1775, and went to Boston under Captain Abel Pettibone, and there some members joined in the Battle of Bunker Hill; another was raised shortly after that, with seventy-five men and five officers, and also 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). The town's first post office was established in 1798 (Phelps 1845).

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century History of the Town of Simsbury, Connecticut

During the War of 1812, the firm of Allyn and Phelps built an iron wire factory at Tariffville (in the northeastern corner of Simsbury), which used Salisbury iron to make wire of various kinds (Phelps 1845). An 1819 gazetteer reported that the colonial fisheries had already ceased, but noted the existence of three wire factories, a small cotton factory, three tinware factories, and two each of distilleries and tanneries. The processing needs of the town's agricultural production were met by two facilities for carding wool, three grist mills, and four saw mills, and there were also four general stores. Religious needs were met by one Congregational and one Episcopal church, only one of which apparently had a full-time clergyman; other needs were met by one physician and one lawyer (Pease and Niles 1819).

In the 1830s, the village of Tariffville had its own post office, two taverns, and the New England Carpet Company, which employed 175 workers (Barber 1837). In 1850, there were several small and two large industrial enterprises in Simsbury. Three carriage-makers employed 10 men in that business; a cooper employed two; a tinner three; and two pump and plumbing makers another four. The Bacon & Bickford



Company of safety fuse makers employed three men and 15 women making $35,000 in fuses. Finally, the Tariffville Manufacturing Company employed 329 male and 326 females in making eight different varieties of carpet (U.S. Census 1850). The latter was begun in around 1825 and by 1845 was one of the largest in the country. The fuse company was located at East Weatauge; its fuses were for rock blasting, and in 1845 it was the only one of its kind in the world (Phelps 1845).

Also during the first half of the nineteenth century, the Farmington Canal was built and passed through Simsbury on the west side of the Farmington River. Before railroads became the norm for long-distance transportation, water transport was far superior to surface transport, and canals were a way of creating artificial navigable waterways. Running from Long Island Sound at New Haven to Suffield at the Massachusetts border, the Farmington canal bypassed Hartford and the navigation-blocking falls at Enfield. It significantly boosted commercial and manufacturing interests along its route. The Connecticut section of the canal measured 58 miles in length. Generally four feet deep, 20 feet wide at the bottom and 36 feet wide at the top, the canal was flanked by embankments and towpaths that added some 30 feet to the width, for a total width of 66 feet on average. Unfortunately, technical problems impeded its effectiveness, but it did carry substantial traffic whenever navigation was possible. The costs of maintaining the canal consistently exceeded its income, however, and in 1850 a re-chartered and re-named company completed the New Haven and Northampton Railroad (also known as the Canal Railroad) as far north as Granby. For much of this distance, the railroad followed the canal's towpaths, and the canal itself was abandoned (Roth 1981). The original maps of the canal's route show that it passed a short distance to the east of the study area (Figure 3).

Other transportation improvements in this era included two turnpikes. In an effort to improve commerce by improving the roads, many states in the young republics chartered private turnpike companies, which were to do the road work in exchange for the privilege of charging tolls. The Granby Turnpike was incorporated in 1800, and ran from Hartford through Tariffville and Granby and to the Massachusetts line; it continued in business until 1854. In 1801, the Torrington Turnpike was chartered, and built a road from West Simsbury through Torrington to Litchfield; in 1838, the eastern end was made public, and in 1861 the charter was surrendered (Wood 1919). Most turnpikes in the state were unable to compete with the railroads, and went out of business around the same time. The 1855 map of the county shows the

Canal Railroad passing even further east of the study area than the canal had, this area being one of those where it did not closely follow the canal's route. It also had extended a spur line to Tariffville, and east of the study area, where what is now Hoskins road meets Hopmeadow Street (the main north-south road in town) and the railroad, there were a hotel and a cluster of 10 or so houses, arguing for the presence of an unmarked depot there (Figure 4).

Throughout the rest of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, Simsbury's economic and population characteristics changed only in the details. In 1881, the carpet factory at Tariffville was bought out by the Auer Silk Manufacturing Company, which later changed its name to the Hartford Silk Company, and shifted the manufacturing to dress goods, tapestries, and so forth, and a second company was started to make silk thread. The fuse factory was moved to Hop Brook and changed its name to Toy, Bickford & Co., and in the mid-1880s employed about 100 people. During this late nineteenth century, the soil was thought to be particularly good for Indian corn and for tobacco. The latter apparently was important even in the mid-eighteenth century, when the town would appoint men to supervise the packing of tobacco, and in the late nineteenth century the business apparently continued unabated. The raising of beef stock and dairying was also important, and a creamery was established in 1882 (Barber 1886).

Despite these various enterprises, however, the population figures for Simsbury show that the town was in no danger of becoming an urban center; in fact, the population fell below 2,500 after 1850 and did not regain that number until 1910 (see the chart above; Keegan 2012). The Canal Railroad was a busy and prosperous road in 1874, with 20 locomotives and 400 employees, moving people and goods between New Haven and points north. In 1887, it was leased to and owned by the New Haven railroad. In the twentieth century, as transportation shifted from rail to road, the line was abandoned and in 1985, the tracks in the Avon to Granby section (including Simsbury) were removed (Turner and Jacobus 1989). The 1869 historic map, unlike the earlier one, does show a railroad station east of the study area, along with a hotel, a school and a cluster of houses (Figure 5). By the 1890s, USGS topographic maps were identifying this location as "Hoskins" (Figure 6).

In 1932, the town of Simsbury's main industries were simply "agriculture and the manufacture of safety fuses" (Connecticut 1932:300). The population had slowly been rising since 1890, but was still only 3,625 in 1930 (Keegan 2012). Nonetheless, in 1935 a local historian remarked upon Simsbury's "change from the rural and provincial to a more urban and residential character … seen in the acquisition of the first regular town policeman … the adoption of voting machines at elections … [and] the adoption of zoning regulations" (Ellsworth 1935, 143). During the Depression, Simsbury's Ensign-Bickford Company (successor to Toy, Bickford & Company mentioned above), survived by lowering wages and work hours, but many other manufacturing businesses furloughed their workers or failed entirely (Cunningham 1995). World War II undoubtedly helped this business, but it was not until after 1950 that Simsbury's population began to increase substantially. In the 20 years between 1950 and 1970, the town's population rocketed from just under 5,000 to nearly 17,500. The rate of growth slowed after 1970, and by 2000 had reached only 23,234 – huge compared with all the town's previous history, but still not an urban population, and in 2010 the population was actually slightly lower at 23,220 (Keegan 2012). This pattern of post-1950 growth is consistent with the residential development of places within driving distance of cities, a phenomenon known as suburbanization. Like many places in Connecticut, Simsbury became a suburban town, and over time a number of new firms started or moved there.

As of 2005, only 2.1 percent of the town's workers were employed in agriculture; the 8.1 percent that were engaged in manufacturing was much higher than usual on Connecticut, due to the continued presence of the Ensign-Bickford Companies (one of the town's top five employers of 2006). Consistent with the rest of the region, the vast majority of workers were in trade, services, and finances, insurance and real estate (the latter accounting for 17.3 percent of employment in town). The other top employers were The Hartford Life Insurance Company, Chubb-Executive Risk Company, McLean Home (a nursing

home), and the Town of Simsbury. In 2000, most of the town's workers stayed in town, but a large number commuted to Hartford (CERC 2008). As of 2014, the major employers' information was the same as before, but the proportion of manufacturing jobs had fallen to 5.4 percent (and no data about agriculture was provided in the source). 25 percent of jobs, in contrast, were in the finance and insurance subcategory – not surprising given that three out of five major employers were finance or insurance companies. In 2014 about as many people worked in Simsbury as commuted to Hartford (about 2,000 of each), an interesting shift from the previous survey's proportions (CERC 2016). The flattening of Simsbury's population growth suggests that the town had nearly reached full buildout by 2000. The town's 2007 plan of conservation and development places strong emphasis on preserving the town's physical appearance in terms of open space, scenic resources, and historic resources via planning for sustainable development (Simsbury 2007).

History of the Study Area

This study area is very large and it is best discussed in its three sub-areas, which are designated South Area, Middle Area, and North Area (see Figure 7). The South Area has the clearest direct connection to known historic use; the notch in its northern edge, next to the road, is a typical house-containing parcel reserved from the sale of a larger piece of land. The 1855 map shows that there was a house there at that time, owned by Asa Hoskins (Figure 5). Large portions of the study area have a history of use for growing tobacco, the general history of which is discussed in the section "Tobacco Farming in Connecticut," below.

A manuscript map of Simsbury from the 1730s was consulted for this research, but it shows the houses in town as being strung along the Farmington River and the main north-south road, some distance east of the study area. Similarly, the Farmington Canal map from 1828, referenced above, covers only the area immediately around the canal, and thus has no information about the study area. The 1855 and 1869 maps, however, were made at a time when the town had become as fully settled as it was going to get in the nineteenth century, and sought to capture the location of homes and other structures, most often with the owners' names attached to them. The precision of this type of map is not high, but it is still useful. The proximity of a house is not generally a perfect indicator of ownership of nearby land, but one can gain a good idea of the characteristics of any actual owner of the property.

In this case, the South Area has the notch by the road within which is the house of Asa Hopkins. The question of occupation is complicated, however, by the fact that about a mile to the west in the 1855 map there is another house labeled Asa Hoskins. It cannot be said for certain which house Asa Hoskins actually lived in. The Middle Area's ownership is more ambiguous, though it is speculated that it belonged to Noah Hoskins, marked as owning two structures just west of Asa's house. Other members of the Hoskins family in the area included Daniel Hoskins, to the southwest, and by the railroad over to the east N. Hoskins and Capt. Shubael Hoskins were noted (Figure 5). The 1869 historic map shows "A. Hoskins" and "N. Hoskins" still in place, with an additional "A. Hoskins" house to the west as before. The family was still represented by "D.M. Hoskins" to the southwest, and "S. Hoskins" near the railroad.

In addition, immediately east of the South Area was a house labeled "Wm. Hall" (Figure 76 In the 1884 historic map shown in Figure 8, there was still and "A. Hoskins" with a simple "Hoskins" next. Research in the U.S. Census records suggests that Asa and Noah Hoskins were brothers (aged 26 and 30 in 1850), who were prosperous farmers. They and their sons remained in possession of farms in Simsbury until at least 1900, raising families and maintaining a succession of temporary laborers and servants in their households. The agricultural census returns provide information about the uses to which their fields were put. In 1850, their 200 acres each of land was used to grow rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, orchard fruit, and hay. Only the buckwheat was relatively unusual in this town. Only two farmers anywhere in town reported growing tobacco at this time. They also pastured a typical number of horses, oxen, milk cows (from which butter was the main product), other cattle, and swine. But they also

pastured sheep and produced wool, which was quite unusual in Simsbury at the time. According to the 1870 agricultural census, however, almost everyone in town (including Asa and Noah Hoskins) was growing tobacco, and almost no one was still keeping sheep (Asa still had one). These were the only notable changes in agricultural land use between 1850 and 1870. As of 1880, the patterns were much the same, except the Census asked additional questions revealing that most farmers kept poultry and had apple orchards. Asa had 400 apple trees and Noah had 300. By 1900, however, Asa's son Edmund was the head of the family, living with a brother (both were unmarried) and their mother (or possibly stepmother), and one Swedish and one German servant (U.S. Census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900). The addition of residents, such as these servants, whose origins were not Irish was typical of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the United States; although this page of the census was still mostly Connecticut-born people, there were a number of Irish, Swedish, and German people in other households as well.

The North Area does not have any clear association with particular names on the 1855 map. The structures closest to the area are labeled N. Godard, William Shaw, and Tudor F. Holcomb. Holcomb's full name was in fact attached to two structures, one nearer than the other; there were also an E.B. Holcomb, and Holcomb with no given name, and across the town line in Granby a cluster of more than half a dozen Holcombs with different given names (Figure 5). The 1869 map shows three T.F. Holcomb houses to the northwest of the North Area, William Shaw and N. Godard still in place to the east, and an F. Norton newly marked near the North Area's southeast corner (Figure 6). In the absence of a proliferation of Godards and Shaws, and with a distinctive name to help with the research process, Tudor F. Holcomb was researched in the Census records. As of the 1850 census, he was 26 years old and living with his mother and siblings in a household headed by Samuel Holcomb (36 years old). This pattern suggests a household whose father died relatively young, and whose children had not yet split off into their own families. According to the 1850 agricultural schedule, the family owned 220 acres of improved land and 80 acres unimproved, and carried on typical farming activities for Simsbury, except that they kept 135 sheep. In the 1860 census, Tudor F. Holcomb was the head of the household but apparently was still living with his mother and siblings or other relatives, plus live-in help. Like everyone else, he switched from growing sheep to growing tobacco, but though he was arguably one of the more prosperous farmers in town, it appears that he did not marry; by 1880, only his sister Sarah was in the area, and by 1900 there were apparently no Holcombs in Simsbury at all (United States Census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900). Consistent with this, the 1884 historic map shows only a "Miss Holcomb" (Figure 8).

A 1914 map prepared by the U.S. Postal Service refers to the intersection with the railroad to the east of the study area as Hoskins Station, and shows houses in much the same places. Northeast of the North Area, it even has a house some distance from the study area marked "T. Holcum" (Figure 9). A map from 1931 has more information – the name marked closest to the South Area and Middle Area was Cullman Brothers, while on the east side of the Middle Area it lists (all together) St. John, Cullman Brothers, and Cummings. Not far from the northwest corner of the North Area was a notation "Est. of T. J. Clark 215 A" (Figure 10). According to the U.S. Census, this would have been Timothy J. Clark, a Wisconsin-born farmer of Irish parentage, who started out as a renter in this area and passed away between 1910 and 1920; one of his seven sons, Henry W., apparently took over the house as of 1920, but he was a house carpenter, not a farmer, and moved elsewhere in town by 1930 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930).

Cullman Brothers was clearly the most important owner of land in this area, however. This company's origins lay with a mid-nineteenth-century German immigrant whose son, Joseph Cullman, took up growing cigar-wrapper tobacco in the Connecticut River Valley and eventually Cullman Brothers grew wrapper tobacco on 12,000 acres and binder tobacco on 30,000 acres. In 1969, the company acquired Connecticut's American Sumatra Tobacco Company but as the market for tobacco declined, they also began shifting production on their lands to products other than tobacco; in 1976, as part of this process,

the company became Culbro Corporation. Some of the problems with their land in Simsbury (and the land of spinoff corporations such as Griffin Land & Nurseries) included a history of contamination with chlordane, a pesticide, as well as coping with local zoning (Advameg 2017). According to Ellsworth (1935), Cullman Brothers' operations were focused around the Firetown section (to the west of the study area), while a company called The Ketchin Tobacco Company had established fields in the Hoskins Station section (to the east of the study area), and there were other companies in town as well. In the early 1930s, he reported, the market for tobacco had crashed, which led to a reduction in planting in Simsbury, and even caused parts of Cullman's fields to be turned to cattle grazing in 1934.

The 1934 aerial photograph depicted in Figure 11 shows what activities were being carried out in the various parts of the study area. The South Area shows a large farmstead where the Asa Hoskins home is expected to be, in the cutout beside the road. Within the South Area proper, just south of the farmstead, were additional structures: a small possible barn and two large barns or tobacco sheds, all surrounded by what might be remnants of the nineteenth-century apple orchard. Parts of the parcel were heavily wooded, while the rest of it was cleared for agriculture. The former Noah Hoskins farmstead can also be seen in place nearby. The Middle Area had more structures, all at the south end near the road: three tobacco sheds and two smaller structures that could have any of several functions (barn, workshop, housing, etc.). Part of the northern end of the parcel was forested, but the northernmost field looks to have been under gauze for growing shade tobacco, while the southern fields were cleared but apparently unused. The North Area was a mix of cleared and forested areas. In its southeastern part, there was a long, narrow field with a structure near its center, perhaps taking advantage of every square foot of dry, level land. The larger part of the area was partly under gauze and partly showing signs of previous shade tobacco installations. There were three tobacco sheds in this area, near the northeast, southeast, and southwest edges of the large area, and three other structures (possibly workers' housing) near the south end of the tented field, with a pond or marsh beside them. Farm roads crisscrossed both of the Middle Area and the North Area. In general, the vicinity had many marks of formerly cleared fields, apparently at different stages of reforestation, and there were also many still-used fields, including some under gauze. Multiple tobacco sheds and related structures can be seen associated with the fields; to the northwest of the North Area, a possible Holcomb/Clark farmstead is also visible (Figure 11).

Over succeeding years, the aerial photographs show multiple changes in which fields were under gauze at any particular time. In 1941, the South Area was much changed, with two tobacco sheds located along the southern edge of the field and only the small barn standing in the midst of shade tents (Figure 12). In 1944 and 1947, the adolescent Martin Luther King Jr., worked for Cullman Brothers in Simsbury; the dormitory that he stayed in for the first summer was on Firetown Road, which is to the west of the study area. The dormitory was burned down by the town fire department and it was replaced with a housing complex (Simsbury Historical Society). In 1951, a quadrangle map indicates that the North Area had a fourth tobacco shed in place, and a cleared right-of-way for power lines crossed part of the area. The "Hoskins" name was still applied to the road/railroad intersection east of the study area (Figure 13). By 1963, the town's population growth was reflected in the construction of a dozen or so buildings near the northeast corner of the North Area, and near the North Area, a gravel or sand operation was opening up the earth (Figure 14). By 1968, more housing development had appeared in the area, but the study area proper seemed to be undergoing much the same use as before (Figure 15). This decade was, as is noted above, the period of most rapid population growth in Simsbury.

Even by 1970, much of the study area was still cleared for agriculture, although one of the tobacco sheds in the South Area had been torn town, as had some of the Asa Hoskins farmstead buildings. More housing and other developments had also appeared in the area (Figure 16). By 1991, some of the study area was still under tents for tobacco-growing, and those areas that were not showed visible signs of decades of such use, in the form of ruler-straight parallel paths and roads in the fields. In contrast, most of the vicinity had been taken over for housing, though there was still some forested open space as well. Each of

the three parcels had lost one of its tobacco sheds (Figure 17). The quality of the 2004 aerial photograph is good enough to show that in the South Area, the adjacent Asa Hoskins house was still standing and had two outbuildings at the rear – and that the old shed or barn actually standing in the study area had a patchy roof. In the Middle Area, only one tobacco shed and the structure of uncertain use were still standing; similarly, the North Area also had only one tobacco shed and the three other buildings in place (Figure 18). In the 2010 aerial photograph, the old barn in the South Area had vanished; all of the fields were still cleared, but it is not clear what they were being used for (Figure 19). Four years later, in 2014, one of the three buildings near the pond in the North Area had gone, but the fields were still clear and other buildings and tobacco sheds in the North Area and Middle Area were still present (Figure 20). Finally, the 2016 aerial photograph depicted in Figure 2 shows no major changes within the study area (Figure 2). It does not appear that the fields have been used for tobacco-growing in recent decades, but traces of that past use are still visible in most of them.

Tobacco Farming in Connecticut

Although in colonial Connecticut tobacco growing was not the overwhelmingly important activity that it was in more southern colonies, it was an important cash crop in the Connecticut River Valley by 1700 (McDonald 1936:5). This was especially true in the Town of Windsor. Tobacco was first raised in that town in 1640, using seed from Virginia (Crofut 1937). Records from 1739 indicate that "some '221 weight'" of tobacco was sold by a Windsor resident to Barbados. Between 1744 and 1767 another Windsor man sold thousands of pounds to the West Indies and to traders in Boston. In one of the earliest records of tobacco sales, a 1704 document "showed that tobacco was one of the principal articles of trade between Wethersfield and the West Indies" (McDonald 1936:5). The General Court passed a law in 1740 forbidding the use of any tobacco except that grown in the colony (Brown 1886). Whether this was a protectionist or moralistic law is unclear. The late eighteenth century saw a decline in production caused by the various wars and competition from Virginia, but after the Revolutionary War it recovered and in 1801 the valley produced 20,000 pounds, the largest crop up to that date. In 1810, cigar making began at East Windsor and Suffield, and by 1830 a new way of curing tobacco for cigar wrappers called "sweating" was discovered by an East Windsor company. After that, all or most of the industry shifted to producing for cigars, and high profit margins encouraged farmers to try their hand at growing it from the Housatonic valley to New Haven and as far north as Vermont and Maine (McDonald 1936:14). As of 1879, Hartford County had 5,112 acres planted in tobacco, which produced over nine million pounds of tobacco; the county produced 65 percent of the state's tobacco (Brown 1886). By the late nineteenth century, competition and overproduction had brought about a gradual decrease of acreage, until only the "best lands in the immediate vicinity of the Connecticut river continued to be used," presumably because those lands produced the highest yield (McDonald 1936:14). The total produced continued to rise through at least 1880, however, with the volume rising from 8 million pounds statewide in 1870 to 14 million pounds in 1880 (Brown 1886).

An improvement in tobacco production, which occurred in 1896, was the development of a method for growing "shade tobacco," and consisted simply of building light cloth tents on poles over the plants. This caused the tobacco leaves to take on a more pleasant color, and the technique rapidly spread throughout the market. It resulted in significant increases in the grower's profit base (McDonald 1936). Windsor again led the way here, growing the first shade-grown tobacco in 1900; but ten years earlier, the Connecticut Tobacco Experiment Station was established in the Poquonock district of Windsor. A second "Tobacco Experiment Station" was established in 1921, and the work of these initially private operations "made Windsor the center of the industry, with more acres under cultivation than any other town in the valley" (Cunningham 1995, 107). Simsbury was one of several other towns whose farmers invested heavily in tobacco production during this period. While in 1907 only 70 acres throughout New England were planted under shade, by 1919 there were 3,900 acres so planted in Connecticut alone. The Connecticut crop was valued at $4,830,000.00. Between 1923 and 1936, the value of the tobacco crop was over 33 percent of the total value of Connecticut agricultural products (McDonald 1936). In 1950,

nearly 20,000 acres of tobacco were cultivated in Connecticut; however, during the 40 years between 1950 and 1990 the acreage declined to less than 2,000. Nonetheless, because the market price of tobacco had increased dramatically, "the annual crop from this reduced acreage is actually worth twice as much as it was in 1950" (Cunningham 1995, 106). Tobacco drying sheds (better known to non-growers as "tobacco barns") are still a common sight on the landscape, and, as discussed in more detail below, they are visible in historic aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity of the study area.

Tobacco shade tents were and are constructed by erecting parallel rows of posts, with wires stapled to and strung between them to hold the tent cloth. The posts were set 33 feet apart in each direction; by the 1950s they were standardized at 12 feet long and four to five inches in diameter, dug three to three and a half feet into the ground. An additional impact to the landscape was the arrangement of the end posts. At the edge of the field, the wires were anchored to posts known as "dead men," which were three-foot lengths of post that had the end of the wire attached to them and then were buried three feet underground, the point being to keep the wires as taut as possible. Once they were set the posts were not removed, unless they rotted; early posts were of chestnut, and probably lasted only a few years, but chemically preserved red cedar and other species later became standard (Anderson 1953). Tobacco was not planted by growing the seeds in the fields, but by starting them in raised, heated seed beds and then transplanting them into the fields. Because of the posts, the machinery used had to be specially adapted to the process; swivel plows that could be flipped from side to side were used, as well as machinery for smoothing and fertilizing the soil. Even planting was somewhat automated; many farmers used a "Bemis Transplanter" drawn by a tractor or by a team. The machine would mark the correct planting distance, and two men sitting on the back would dig the hole with an attached implement, put in the seedlings, and water them from the barrel of water mounted on the machine (Luddy/Taylor n.d.).

In addition to these physical features, tobacco production left cultural impacts as well. A 1943 Federal report on Connecticut's tobacco industry indicated that 900 of the 1,045 migrant workers in the state (about 17 percent of the overall the labor force) were African-Americans "and mostly high-school and college students recruited through southern colleges," while one-third were children from Connecticut and Massachusetts. Living and working conditions, especially for the African-American workers, are considered poor (Hall and Harvey 1995, 585). By the 1970s, a quarter of the migrant workers were from Puerto Rico, and while many, if not most, of both groups moved on, some also stayed and altered the ethnic makeup of the Connecticut River Valley (Cunningham 1995). Examples of residences used by tobacco workers referred to by Hall and Harvey (1995) were once located near the southwestern corner of the study area, as shown in the map discussed above.

Conclusions

The documentary record indicates that the study area has been used for agricultural purposes throughout the historic period. The earlier crops were probably a mix of grains, potatoes, apple trees, and open-field tobacco, but by the early twentieth century (if not a little earlier), the study area and some adjacent fields were used to produce shade-grown tobacco and continued to be so used until at least the 1960s. Structures related to tobacco production, including but not limited to tobacco drying sheds, still exist or formerly existed along the margins of most of the fields, and in a few cases in the middle of the fields. The documentary evidence does not suggest that any use other than agricultural has been made of the study area during the historic period.

CHAPTER V

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of previous archaeological research completed within the vicinity of the study area in Simsbury, 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 study area are taken into consideration. Specifically, this chapter reviews all previously completed cultural resources surveys conducted within in the vicinity of the study area, as well as those archaeological sites, National Register of Historic Places properties, and historic standing structures situated in the project region. The discussions presented below are based on information currently on file at the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office in Hartford, Connecticut. In addition, the electronic site files maintained by Heritage also were examined during the course of this investigation. Both the quantity and quality of the information contained in the original cultural resources survey reports and State of Connecticut archaeological site forms are reflected below.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Survey Located Within the Vicinity of the Study Area

A total of three cultural resources investigations (CHPC 86, CHPC 113, and CHPC 228) has been completed previously within the vicinity of the study area (Figure 21). These surveys are discussed briefly below.

CHPC 86

CHPC 86 was completed by Connecticut Archaeological Survey (CAS) in 1977 (Figure 21). This Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was undertaken prior to the construction of the Phase II portion of the Simsbury wastewater system. The investigation was completed along roadside locations situated to the south and west of the proposed study area. Besides the recovery of typical twentieth century trash along the edge of the road, the Phase I survey resulted in the identification of a single area of prehistoric period quartz and chert artifacts near the junction of Russell Brook and the Farmington River. Unfortunately, this resource was not assigned an official State of Connecticut site number. CAS recommended additional archaeological testing of the area containing the quartz and chert artifacts, but it is unclear if the recommended work was ever completed. The site identified as part of CHPC 86 will not be impacted by the proposed solar facility.

CHPC113

CHPC 113 was completed by Dr. Marc Banks and Dr. Lucianne Lavin in 2002 (Figure 21). This investigation was undertaken on behalf of the Town of Simsbury Planning Department. The report states that “the purpose of this analysis [was] to provide the Town of Simsbury with an archaeological site inventory and prehistoric and historic site maps to provide the information necessary for the Town to preserve its significant archaeological resources and make informed decisions regarding future development plans” (Banks and Lavin 2002:4). The report specifies numerous areas where both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources are known and/or expected. It also indicates that most the archaeological resources known in the town have received very little attention over the years, and that a lack of research has prevented most of them from being assessed applying the National Register of

Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The authors recommend that the town consider these resources in their plan for conservation and development of the town, and they provided an archaeological site sensitivity analysis for the town consideration. Based in a review of the maps provided in the 2002 report, the proposed study area does not fall within an area identified by Banks and Lavin as either a historic district or a potential historic district.

CHPC228

CHPC 28 was completed in Raber Associates in 1981 (Figure 21). This investigation was completed prior to the construction of sewer system laterals to the south of Lake Basile. The investigation was completed along roadside location situated to the south and west of the proposed study area. Upon completing background research for the project, it was determined that portions of the new sewer system were to cross the historic Farmington canal. As a result, Raber Associates completed a series of soil bores to collect general stratigraphic information about the canal system. It was concluded that the canal contained two unlined sand embankments flanking the canal, and that towpaths measuring approximately 30 feet in were present. The report does not mention the recovery of any archaeological materials, but it does indicate that the portion of the Farmington Canal examined was intact and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The canal has since been listed on the National Register in 1985, and is considered significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) in the areas of archaeology, commerce, engineering, and transportation. The Farmington Canal will not be impacted by the proposed solar facility.

Previously Recorded National Register of Historic Places Properties and Archaeological Sites Located in the Vicinity of the Study area

A review of data currently on file at the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, as well as the electronic site files maintained by Heritage resulted in the identification of three National Register of Historic Places district and 12 previously recorded archaeological sites located within the vicinity of the study area (Figure 23 and 24; Table 1). Of the 12 previously identified sites, one is located within the study area. These sites are of particular importance to this investigation and they are discussed in detail below. The remainder of the sites (n=11) are described briefly in Table 1 at the end of this chapter.

Site 128-52

Site 128-52, also known as the Munnisunk Site was identified in the 1980s by Dr. Marc Banks of Simsbury during surface collection of a plowed tobacco field in the central portion of the study area (Figure 22). This site yielded both prehistoric and historic period components. The prehistoric cultural material recovered from the surface of the site areas included "small quantities of debitage." Dr. Banks was unable to ascribed the prehistoric period occupation of the site area to any particular time period. The historic period items recovered from the site area consisted of a field scatter of typical historic refuse, including glass shards, ceramic sherds, and brick fragments. No archaeological excavations have taken place at Site 128-52; thus, the extent or depositional integrity of the site remain unknown. Site 128-52 was not assessed applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) This prehistoric cultural resource is located in the northwestern portion of the proposed study area, and it appears based on Figure 22 that it will be impacted by the proposed construction.

Terry's Plains Historic District

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993, the Terry's Pain Historic District is located to the south of the current study area (Figure 23). The Terry's Plain Historic District consists of a rural landscape characterized by extensive open fields, 13 historic residences that once were part of farm complexes, and 14 major agricultural outbuildings ranging from two-bay open sheds to large tobacco sheds. The historic district encompasses slightly more than 300 ac of land and is situated on the east side of the Farmington River. It is positioned on a level terrace between a large meander in the river and the base of Talcott Mountain. The historic residences in the Terry's Plains Historic District are located close

to the local street and are flanked by barns or other outbuildings. The houses, which generally are constructed of wood and contain clapboard siding, date from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries. The majority of the houses in the district consist of vernacular architecture with few stylistic details; however, are few well-preserved examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. The Terry's Plain Historic District is considered significant as an historic rural landscape because its open fields and farmhouses reflect the agricultural development of the Central Connecticut Valley. Due to its distance from the study area, the Terry's Pain Historic District will not be impacted directly by the proposed solar facility. Further, the viewshed of the historic district also will not be impacted by the proposed project due to the fact that the views from the study area are interrupted by significant stands of tree and increased elevations.

Tariffville Historic District

The Tariffville Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. It consists of a nineteenth century village locates in the northeast corner of the Town of Simsbury, Connecticut (Figure 23). The historic district encompasses approximately 90 acres of land bounded on the east by the Farmington River. According to the nomination form, the majority of the buildings in the Tariffville Historic District are wood framed residence that date from through the nineteenth century, including 87 residences and 55 contributing outbuildings. The Tariffville Historic District also contains a mill that was built in 1825 by the Tariffville Manufacturing Company. This stone building was the site of a carpet producing enterprise. The mill owners also built homes for their workers. The worker houses consisted of two-story gable-roofed frame houses built on brick foundations. The houses contained two entrance doors, indicating that they housed two families each. They were simple wood frame constructions that were covered in wood clapboard siding. The other residences in the historic district were built in the Italianate, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Styles. The 55 contributing outbuildings in the Tariffville Historic District are almost all wood frame constructions. They consist of barns, tool sheds, wagon sheds, chicken coops, a workshop, and garages. According the nomination form, "the Tariffville Historic District is significant architecturally because it retains the mill housing and street layout of an early nineteenth century mill village as well as the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival structures of later nineteenth century development. The commercial blocks, religious structures, and publicly owned buildings, together with the many 19th-century houses and their outbuildings, tell the story of the community's development into the 20th century with integrity and few intrusions." (Tariffville Historic District National Register Nomination Form 1993).

Farmington Canal

The Farmington Canal extended from the Massachusetts border in Suffield to tidewater at New Haven; it was built between 1825 and 1829 and extended through Simsbury (Figure 23). The canal ran for approximately 56 miles from north to south and contained 28 lift locks, most of which were accompanied by lockkeeper's houses. Except for the vertical masonry walls in New Haven, the canal consisted of an earthen waterway that was four feet deep and approximately 35 wide. The canal crossed numerous streams and brooks, and a dozen arched culverts with spans of 40 to 50 feet that helped the canal to cross over larger waterways. The canal followed the course of the floodplain terraces in the Farmington and Quinnipiac river basins, and extended through roughly dozen town or village centers. Most of these population centers had at least one privately owned basin for canal freight transportation, travel and commercial facilities, and or boat building. The Farmington Canal had significant impacts on both local and regional economic growth in the early nineteenth century; however, the canal's importance decline with the advent of the railroad. As seen in the discussion of CHPC 228 above, portions of the Farmington Canal remain on the landscape today. They were listed on the National Register in 1985, and are considered significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) in the areas of archaeology, commerce, engineering, and transportation. Three canal segments are located within 2.4 km (1.5 mi) of the current study area; they will not be impacted by the proposed solar facility

Summary and Interpretations

The review of previously completed research in the vicinity of the proposed study area and the analysis of archaeological sites recorded nearby, indicates that the larger project region contains numerous prehistoric Native American sites, as well as many historic period occupations. Archaeological sites recorded within and adjacent to the study region date from between the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods (ca. 10,000 to 450 B.P.), as well as the historic era. The long use of the area throughout prehistory and the historic era suggests that additional archaeological sites may be expected in the study area.

Table 1. Previously identified archaeological sites in the project region.

Site #	Period	Type	Reporter/Date	NRHP
128-13	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Gustevson/1979	Not Assessed
128-14	Late Archaic	Lithic Scatter	Gustevson/1979	Not Assessed
128-16	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Gustevson/1979	Not Assessed
128-30	Unknown Prehistoric	Camp	Banks/2002	Not Assessed
128-41	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Banks/2002	Not Assessed
128-43	Late Woodland	Camp	Banks/2002	Not Assessed
128-44	Late Archaic/Terminal Archaic	Camp	Banks/2002	Not Assessed
128-45	Middle Archaic	Lithic Scatter	Banks/2002	Not Assessed
128-50	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Banks/2002	Not Assessed
128-51	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Banks/2002	Not Assessed
128-68	Nineteenth Century	Agrarian	Forrest/2009	Not Significant

CHAPTER VI

METHODS

Introduction

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

Research Framework

The current Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey was designed to identify assess the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed study area, as well as to visually examine the Area of Potential Effect and record any previously unidentified cultural resources during pedestrian survey. The undertaking was comprehensive in nature, and project planning took into account the results of each previously completed archaeological survey within the project vicinity, the distribution of previously recorded cultural resources located within the study area, and a visual assessment of the Area of Potential Effect. The methods used to complete this investigation were designed to provide coverage of all portions of the study area. The fieldwork portion of this undertaking entailed pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, and study area mapping (see below).

Archival Research & Literature Review

Background research for this project included a review of a variety of historic maps depicting the proposed study area; an examination of USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles; an examination aerial images dating from 1934 through 2016; and a review of all archaeological National Register of Historic Places and archaeological site data on file with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, as well as electronic cultural resources data maintained by Heritage. The intent of this review was to identify all previously recorded cultural resources situated within and immediately adjacent to the Area of Potential Effect and to provide a natural and cultural context for the proposed study area. This information then was used to develop the archaeological context of the study area, and to assess its sensitivity with respect to producing intact cultural resources.

Background research materials, including historic maps, aerial imagery, and information related to previous archaeological investigations, were gathered from the Simsbury Public Library, Simsbury Town Hall, the Connecticut State Library, the Homer Babbidge Library on the Storrs Campus of the University of Connecticut, and the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office. Finally, electronic databases and Geographic Information System files maintained by Heritage were employed during the course of this project, and they provided valuable data related to the study area, as well as data concerning previously

identified archaeological sites and National Register of Historic Places properties within the general vicinity of the Area of Potential Effect.

Field Methodology and Data Synthesis

Heritage also performed fieldwork for the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the study area associated with the proposed solar project in Simsbury, Connecticut. This included pedestrian survey, photo-documentation, and mapping of the study area. During the completion of the pedestrian survey, representatives from Heritage photo-documented the study area using digital media.

CHAPTER VII

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the Phase IA cultural resources assessment survey of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut, management recommendations for identified cultural resources, and recommendations for treatment of the study area. The assessment survey resulted in the identification of two historic tobacco sheds within the study area near Hoskins Road, three historic tobacco sheds within the northernmost portion of the study area, one previously identified archaeological site, one newly recorded prehistoric cultural resources locus, and four historic standing structures near the study area's boundaries (Figures 22 and 24). The locations with above ground historic signatures were designated as Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2, Tobacco Sheds 3 through 5, Site 128-52, Locus 1, 45 Hoskins Road, 85 Hoskins Road, 100 Hoskins Road, 10 County Road, respectively. Each of these items/areas is discussed below.

Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2

Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2 are located on the north side of Hoskins Road, across from the intersection of County Road (Figure 24; Photos 1 and 2). The sheds are located close to the street, with their long sides parallel to the roadway. The parcel on which they are located (H05 403 026-32H) encompasses 75-ac of land and is characterized by open fields and meadows. According to the most recent town-wide historic resources survey completed by Rachel Carley in 2013, these sheds were constructed ca. 1930; however, they do not appear on a 1934 aerial photograph of the area. The first aerial photograph that shows these buildings dates from 1941, indicating a date of construction of sometime between 1934 and 1941. Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2 are considered significant under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) for their association with the Cullman Brothers, Inc., one of the largest growers of tobacco leaf wrappers in the state in the early part of the twentieth century. Starting in 1904, Joseph F. Cullman, Jr. established tobacco farms in Simsbury and Granby. After his death in 1938, his sons Joseph (III) and Howard formed Tobacco and Allied Stocks Inc., which eventually acquired controlling interest in Benson and Hedges and Phillip Morris, Inc. World War II caused a shortage in workers and southern students were brought in from colleges to work the fields. Morehouse College, an all-male, primarily black college in Atlanta was one of the main sources of student labor. During the summers of 1944 and 1947, Martin Luther King, Jr. worked in the tobacco fields here on what was then known as Cullman Brothers' Farm in Hoskins Station. In 1964, the Simsbury farms were sold to the General Cigar Co. as part of a merger of the farm operations under a General Cigar division known as Culbro Tobacco Division. The sheds are also significant under Criteria C of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) as fine examples of a type - tobacco sheds. They are notable for their horizontal-board ventilation system, one of a variety of barn-building technologies designed to control the flow of air into a drying shed. According to the current construction plans, Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2 will be removed and replaced by storm water detention ponds associated

with the proposed solar facility. This would result in an adverse effect to these buildings. Thus, it is recommended that Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2 be avoided and that the project be re-designed in this area to leave these buildings in place. If this is not feasible, then a plan for mitigation of impacts to Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2 should be developed in consultation with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office.

Tobacco Sheds 3 through 5

Tobacco Sheds 3 through 5 are located to the north of Tobacco Sheds 1 and 2 on a 120-ac parcel of land in the northern portion of the study area (MBL# G03 403 02). All three buildings appear to date from ca., 1930 and are presumably associated with the Cullman Brothers Farm since they are like the sheds found along Hoskins Road (Figure 24; Photos 3 and 4). The parcel is surrounded by dense tree cover and the sheds and former tobacco fields do not appear to be visible from any public roadways. Modern housing developments dating from the latter half of the twentieth century are found on the south, east, and west sides of the parcel. Although not visible from any public roads, the three buildings are considered significant under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) for their association with the Cullman Brothers Farm, as well as under Criterion C as good examples of tobacco sheds. Therefore, these resources may contribute to a thematic district related to tobacco growing in Simsbury as recommended in the 2013 Architectural Resource Survey completed by Rachel Carley. According to the current construction plans, Tobacco Sheds 4 and 5 will not be impacted by the proposed solar facility. As a result, no additional recordation of these two buildings is warranted prior to construction. In contrast, it appears that Tobacco Shed 3 will be impacted by construction, which would result in an adverse effect to this building. Thus, it is recommended that this historic building be avoided and that the project be re-designed in this area to leave this tobacco shed in place. If this is not feasible, then a plan for mitigation of impacts to this historic building should be developed in consultation with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office.

Site 128-52

As mentioned in Chapter V of this document, the proposed study area contains a single previously identified archaeological site: 128-52 (Figure 22; Photo 5). This site is located in the west-central portion of the study area and has yielded both prehistoric and historic period artifacts in the past. During the current investigation, an attempt to re-identify this multicomponent archaeological deposit was made since ground visibility in the vicinity of the site area was good due to previous plowing. While visual inspection of the site area failed to produce any additional prehistoric artifacts, examples of glass shards, brick fragments, and ceramic sherds were noted on the surface. The historic artifacts appeared to date from the nineteenth century. In addition, inspection of the soils at the surface indicated the presence of large amounts of small pebbles and some larger cobbles intermixed. This suggested that the site area has been plowed very deeply and that the pebbles and cobbles may have originated from the glacially derived C-horizon, suggesting that intact subsoils may not remain in the area. If this were the case, then the site would be contained wholly within in disturbed context and it would not be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. In order to determine if this is the case, it is recommended that shovel testing be completed in the Site 128-52 area to assess it depositional integrity.

Locus 1

During pedestrian survey of the tobacco field to the south of Hoskins Road, Heritage identified a small prehistoric cultural resources locus (Figure 22; Photo 6)). This area, labeled as Locus 1, yielded 5 prehistoric secondary thinning flakes from the surface. Locus 1, which is preliminarily described as round in configuration, is situated just to the south of Hoskins Road at an approximate elevation of 85.3 m (280 ft) NGVD. The prehistoric artifacts, which originate from an unknown prehistoric period, were located approximately 150 m (500 ft) to the south of the residence at 85 Hoskins Road. As was the case with Site 128-52, visual inspection of the ground surface within the Locus 1 area revealed the presence of large amounts of small pebbles and some larger cobbles intermixed, suggesting that this area also has been

plowed very deeply and may no longer contain intact subsoils. If this were the case, then the Locus 1 would likely not be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. In order to determine whether or not any intact cultural deposits exist in the area, it is recommended that shovel testing be completed in the Locus 1 area to assess it depositional integrity.

45 Hoskins Road

The Culbro Tobacco Division Farm #2 is located at 45 Hoskins Road (Figure 24; Photos 7 through 9). The parcel, located on the south side of Hoskins Road and just west of the intersection with County Road, encompasses 11-ac of land and contains three structures: a residence, a tobacco shed, and a boarding house – all of which are vacant. The three properties are likely eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A for their association with the Cullman Brothers tobacco company, as well as under Criterion C for their unusual building types – a rural workers' residence, a rural boarding house, and a tobacco shed. Building A is a vernacular-style residential, wood-framed structure with a gabled roof and an L-shaped plan. Building B is a 2.5-story boarding house with a gabled roof and dormers. It is set on a raised poured concrete foundation and has porches connected by stairways on the north and south gable ends. The last structure on this parcel is a typical tobacco shed clad in a combination of drop siding and vertical barn board. According to the 1934 aerial map shown in Figure 22, these structures were associated with a large group of buildings on the site (no longer extant). These types of residential camps were common on the larger tobacco farms and were used to consolidate the work force in one location near the farm fields. This arrangement kept workers dependent on the corporations for their accommodations and food. The proposed study area is separated from this property by a tall and thick stand of coniferous trees. Therefore, the historic buildings at 45 Hoskins Road will not be visually impacted by the proposed project. No additional recordation of these buildings is warranted prior to construction of the proposed solar facility.

85 Hoskins Road

The Asa Hoskins House located at 85 Hoskins Road is a Greek Revival-style residence that was built in 1840 (Figure 24; Photo 10). It is situated on the south side of Hoskins Road across from the intersection of Kilbourn Road. It has an L-shaped plan consisting of a gable-fronted entry block and a wing extending to the east with an enclosed porch. The door frame features carved pyramidal blocks at the corners, set above a transom. The gable end is pedimented with a wide fascia board lining the eaves, and a decorated by a triangular inset. The residence is a fine example of the Greek Revival style, built by Asa Hoskins, and served as a model for the dwelling of his half-brother, Noah Hoskins who lived at 100 Hoskins Road. According to Rachel Carley's 2013 historic resources survey, both houses were most likely the work of local builder John Shaw. The area southeast of the house, near Hopmeadow Street was known as Hoskins Station for the rail and stagecoach stops once located there. The associated cottage on the same parcel most likely dates from 1883; while the barn may date from ca. 1840. This house may be eligible for inclusion under Criterion A as part of a small district along with the identical house at 100 Hoskins Road and under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. The 2.3-ac parcel of land containing the Asa Hoskins House is lined on the south, east, and west sides by tree cover which shields the buildings from the proposed study area when the trees are in leaf. However, during the winter months, the study area, which is located south and southeast of this resource, will be visible. Despite this visibility, the impact on the setting is unlikely to detract from the overall integrity of the property, which contains a barn, a cottage and gardens. Nevertheless, it is recommended that additional vegetative screening be added along the in this portion of the study area to help ensure that the adverse visual effects to this historic resource are minimized.

100 Hoskins Road

The Noah Hoskins House and Barn situated at 100 Hoskins Road was built in ca., 1851 in the Greek Revival style (Figure 24; Photo 11). It was constructed as a duplicate of the structure at 85 Hoskins Road. The original southern section of the home consists of an L-shaped plan, with the gabled end facing the

street and a long wing extending to the east. The façade is decorated by a molded triangular panel recessed into the gable end, which is framed by an enclosed pediment. The door is flanked by sidelights and is topped by a transom. This house is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as part of a small potential district along with the house at 85 Hoskins Road and under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Greek Revival-style house. The study area located on the south side of Hoskins Road will most likely be visible from the Noah Hoskins House; however, the integrity of architectural significance (location, design, the Greek Revival-style workmanship, feeling, association, and materials) would remain undiminished. The setting may be slightly impacted by the proposed project, but given the current plantings and tree cover in the area, the main view sheds from the house are south toward the playing fields located directly across the street. To minimize an adverse visual effect on the setting of the house at 100 Hoskins Road, it is recommended that additional vegetative screening be put in place along the edge of the study area on the south side of Hoskins Road line.

10 County Road

The residence located at 10 County Road is a 1.5-story Colonial Revival-style farmhouse constructed in 1928 (Figure 24; Photo 12). It is a good example of the type, but has been clad in vinyl siding; however, the house's window sashes have been replaced and there is single-story garage/addition located on the southeastern elevation that is incompatible with the historical aspects of the home. In addition, Rachel `Carley made no association between the Cullman Brothers Tobacco Farms in the area and this residence. The parcel boundary of this house is lined by a small group of deciduous and coniferous trees; therefore, the study area is visible through the trees on the southeast and northeast sides of the house. Given the extent of the alterations to the structure mentioned above, as well as its lack of association with the Cullman Brothers Tobacco Farms of the region, 10 County Road is considered not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional recordation of this built resource is warranted prior to construction of the proposed solar facility.

Overall Sensitivity of the Proposed Study Area and Management Recommendations

In addition to the above referenced research into the historic maps, aerial images, and land owner information, Heritage completed pedestrian survey of all parts of the study area, including the above-referenced historic locations and the previously identified prehistoric site. The field data collected during the pedestrian survey was used in conjunction with the analysis of topographic and soils mapping, to stratify the study area into zones of no/low, moderate, and high archaeological sensitivity. As previously described, historic sites are generally easy to find on the landscape because the features associated with them tend to be relatively permanent constructions. Prehistoric sites, on the other hand, are less often identified during pedestrian survey, and predicting their locations relies more on environmental factors that would have informed Native American site choices.

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

The combined review of historic maps, aerial images, land deeds, and pedestrian survey indicates that 106.96 acres of the study possess no/low archaeological sensitivity (Figure 25). Photos 13 through 15 represent a sample of these areas. The attributes that support this designation is the presence of wetlands, streams, and steep slopes. Figure 25 also shows large portions of the study area (144.11 ac) have been classified as moderate sensitivity areas for producing archaeological deposits. These areas are largely confined to the existing agricultural fields within the study area (Photos 16 through 18). These areas have been classified as retaining a moderate sensitivity because they are the types of areas that typically yield prehistoric cultural deposits, yet they have been impacted by plowing in the past, as evidenced by probable glacially derived sediments at the surface. Finally, 38.85 ac of the study area has been classified as retaining a high probability or containing intact cultural deposits (Figure 25). These areas are characterized by low slopes, proximity to water sources, and little evidence of prior disturbance. They are distributed throughout the study area and correspond the areas that, as seen in Photos 19 through 21, have not been cleared and subjected to deep plowing in the past.

Since the no/low sensitivity areas contain slopes, wet areas, or obvious signs of disturbance, no archaeological deposits are expected in these areas, and no additional examination of them is recommended prior to construction of the proposed solar facility. In addition, while it is known that the moderate sensitivity areas have undergone some level of previous disturbance through plowing, it is not clear if any undisturbed subsoils remain in these areas that may contain intact archaeological deposits. Thus, it is recommended that systematic pedestrian survey be conducted in moderate sensitivity areas that will be impacted by construction in an attempt to identify archaeological materials that have been brought to the surface through repeated deep plowing. If any archaeological materials are found on the surface of the moderate sensitivity areas, it is further recommended that limited shovel testing be completed in the vicinity of the find spots in an effort to determine if intact subsurface cultural deposits are present.

Further, it is recommended that those areas deemed to retain a high sensitivity for archaeological deposits that will be impacted by the proposed construction be subjected to Phase IB cultural resources reconnaissance survey using shovel tests excavated at 15 m (50 ft) intervals along parallel survey transects, the industry standard for shovel test intervals in Connecticut. It is also recommended that limited shovel testing be conducted in the vicinity of Site 128-52 and Locus 1 if these areas cannot be avoided during construction. This limited fieldwork will allow characterizations of Site 128-52 and Locus in order to determine if either is potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

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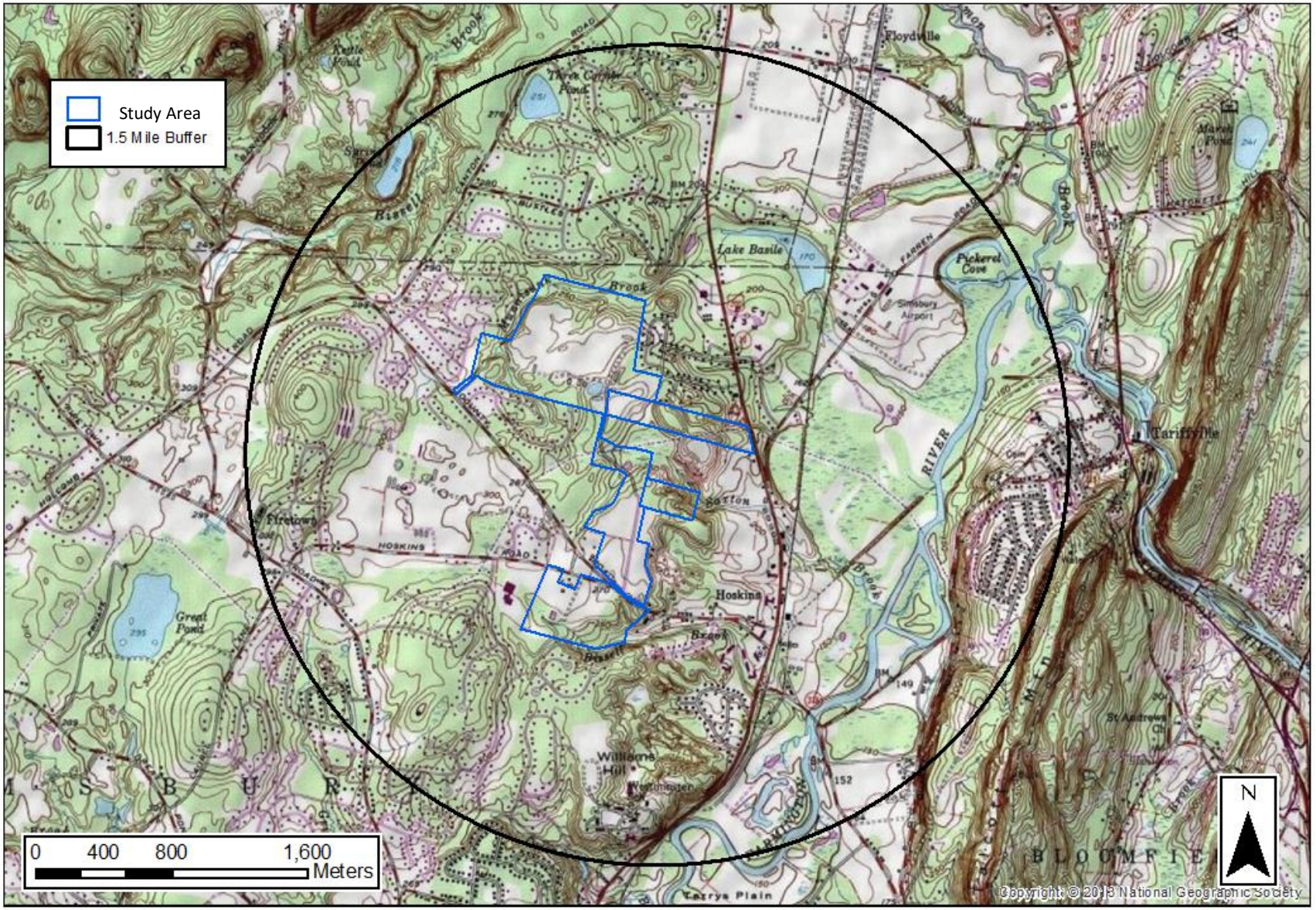

Figure 1. Excerpt from a USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

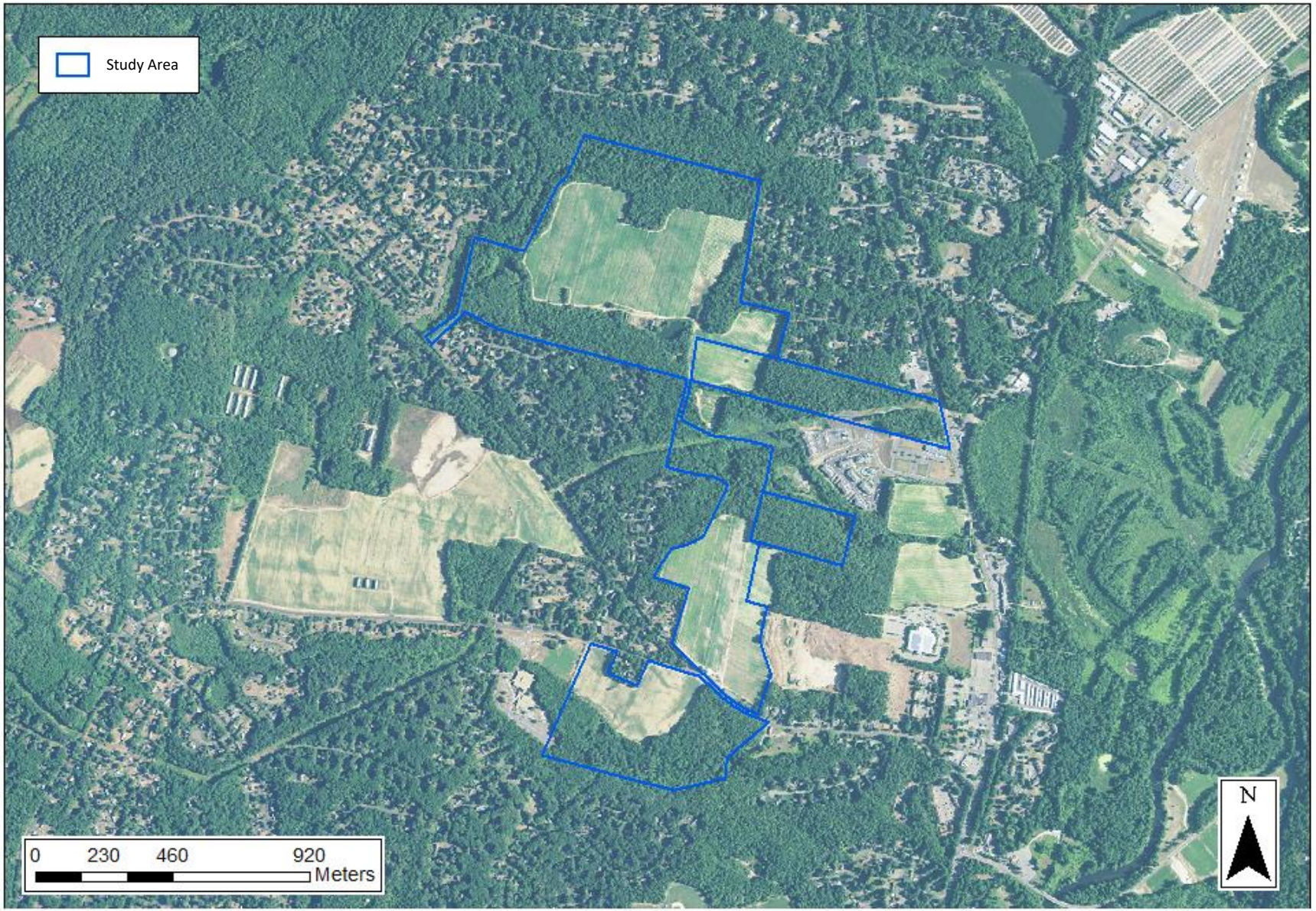

Figure 2. Excerpt from a 2016 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut

Figure 3. Excerpt from an 1828 map showing the location of the study area in relation to the Farmington Canal in Simsbury, Connecticut.

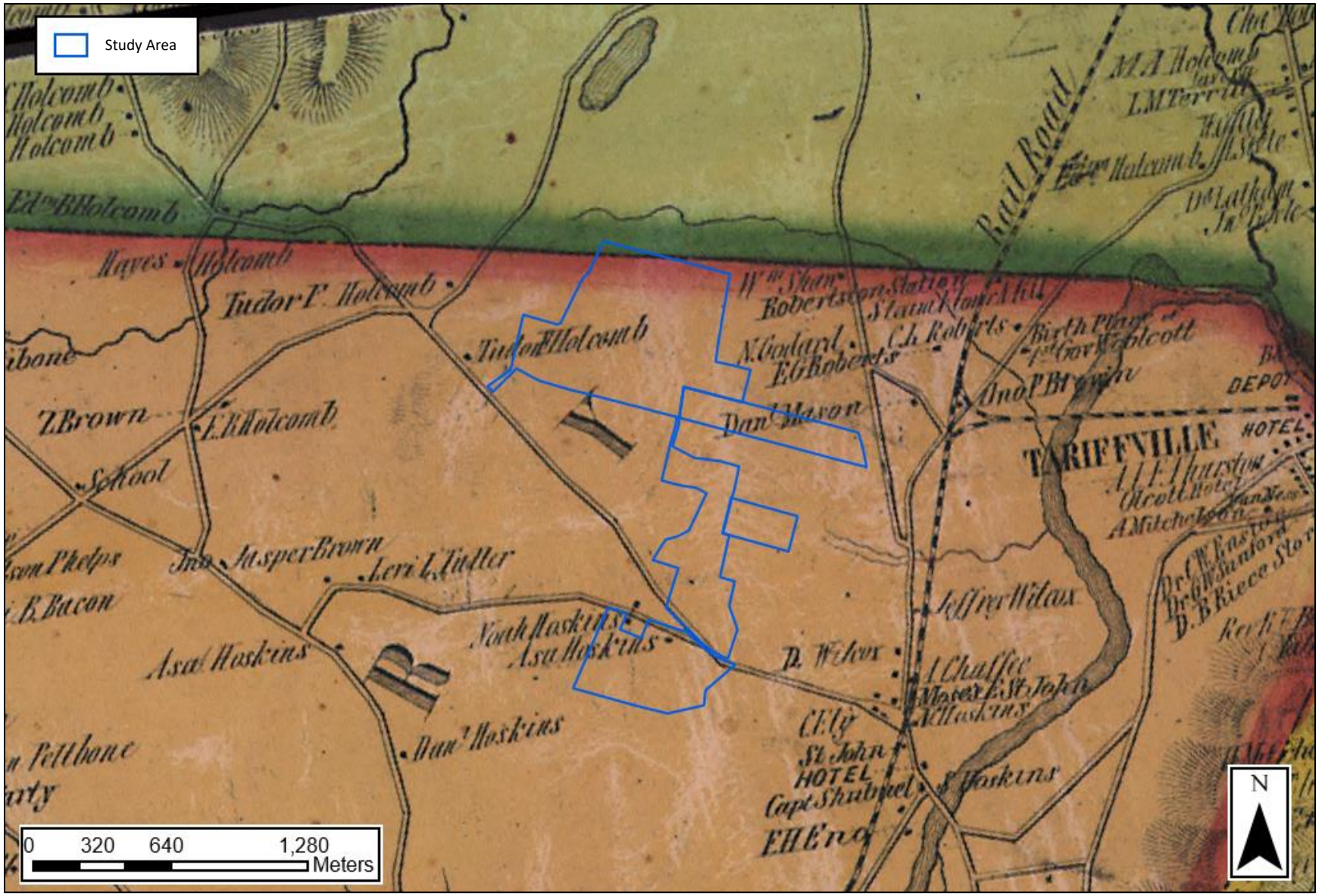

Figure 4. Excerpt from an 1855 map showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

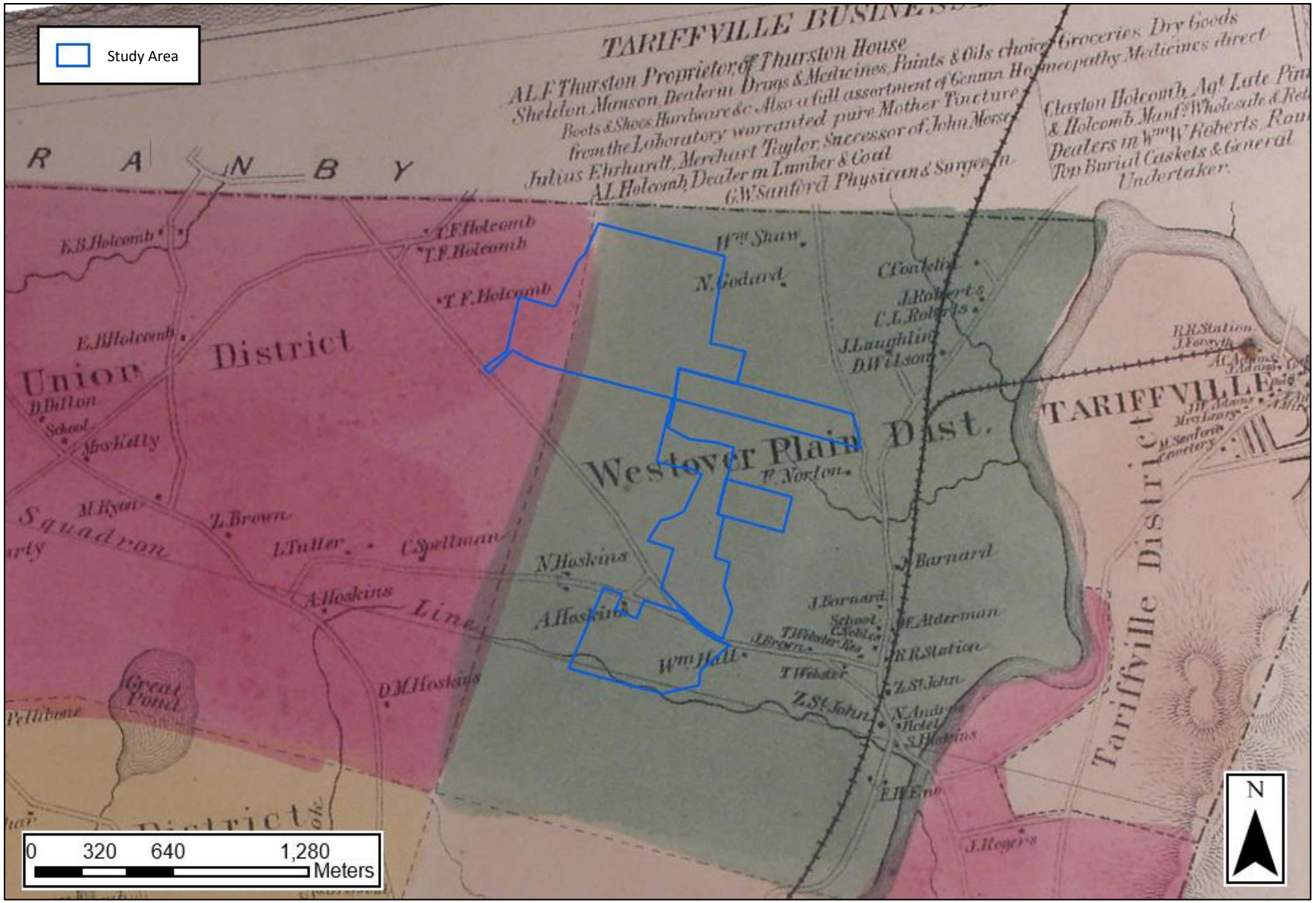

Figure 5. Excerpt from an 1869 map showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

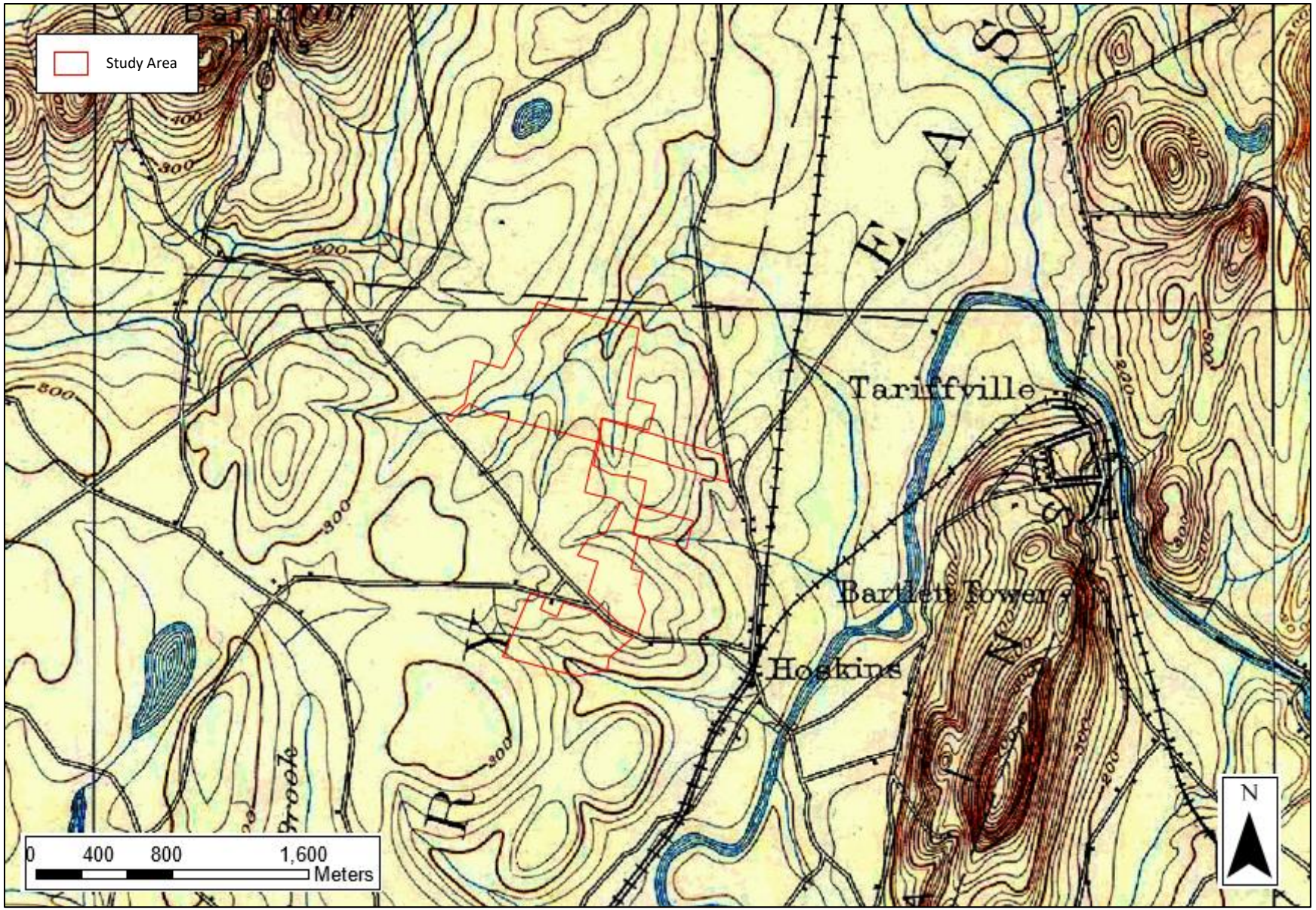

Figure 6. Excerpt from an 1890 USGS 15' series topographic quadrangle showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

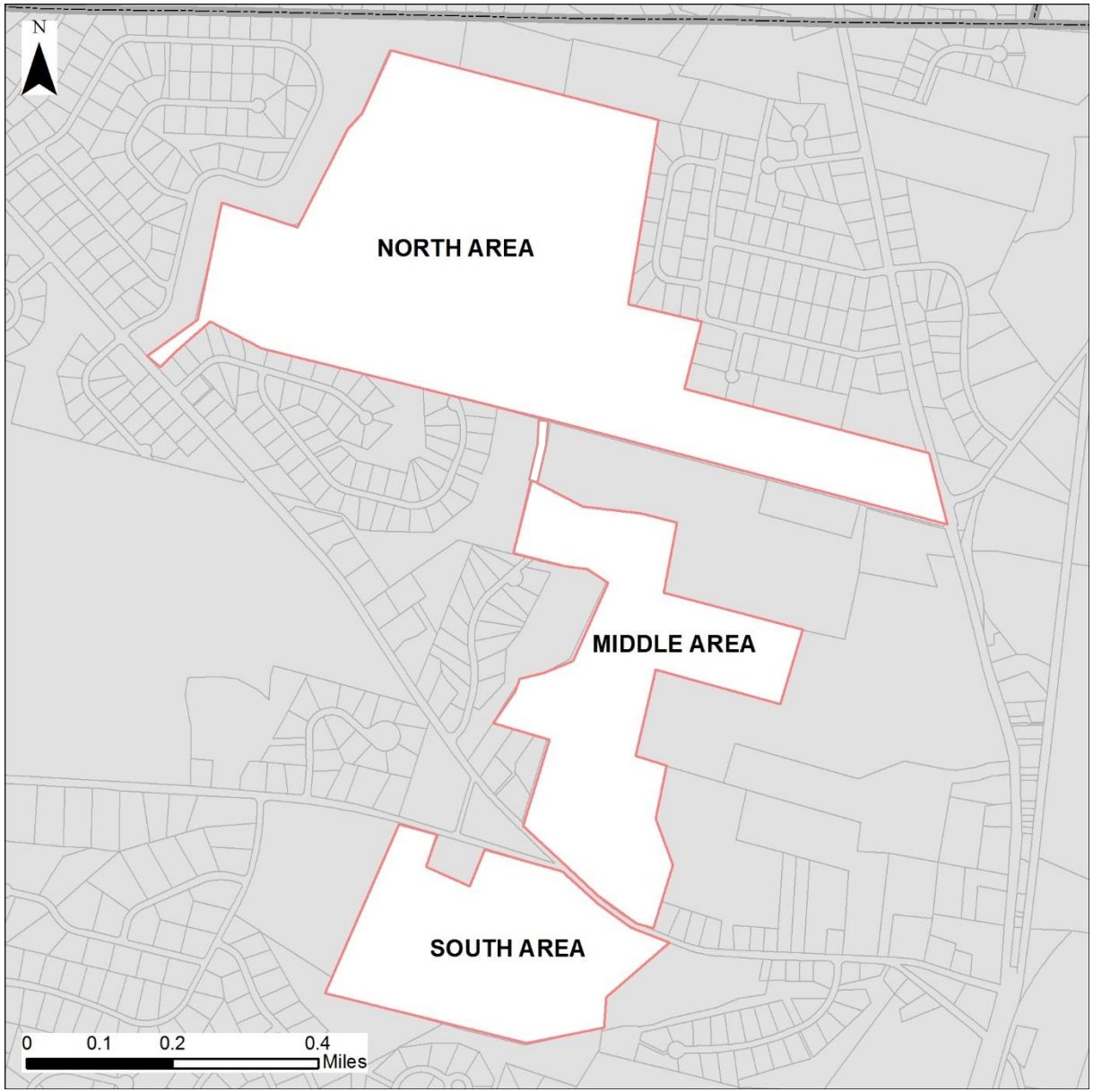

Figure 7. Digital map of the parcel constituting the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

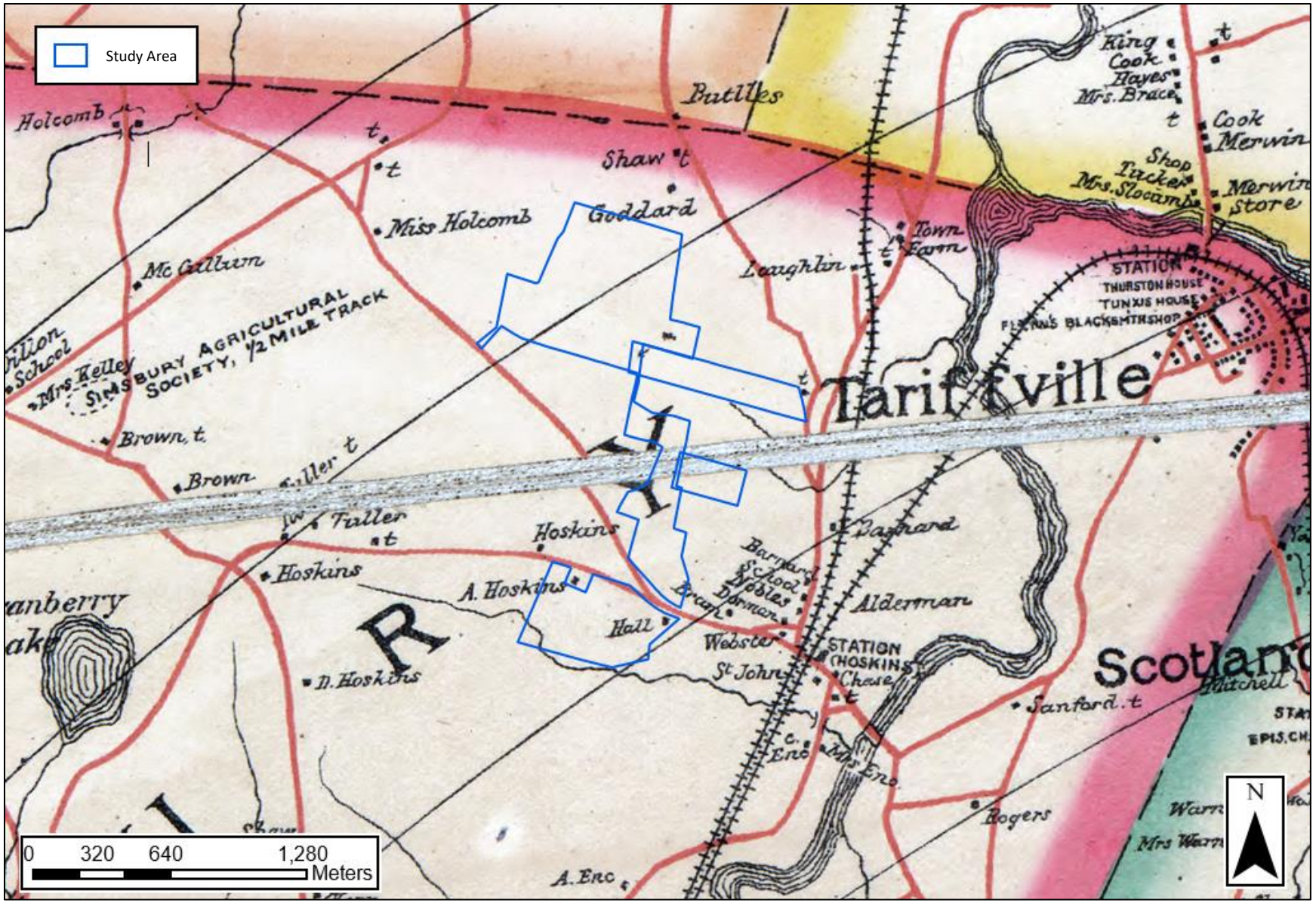

Figure 8. Excerpt from an 1884 map image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

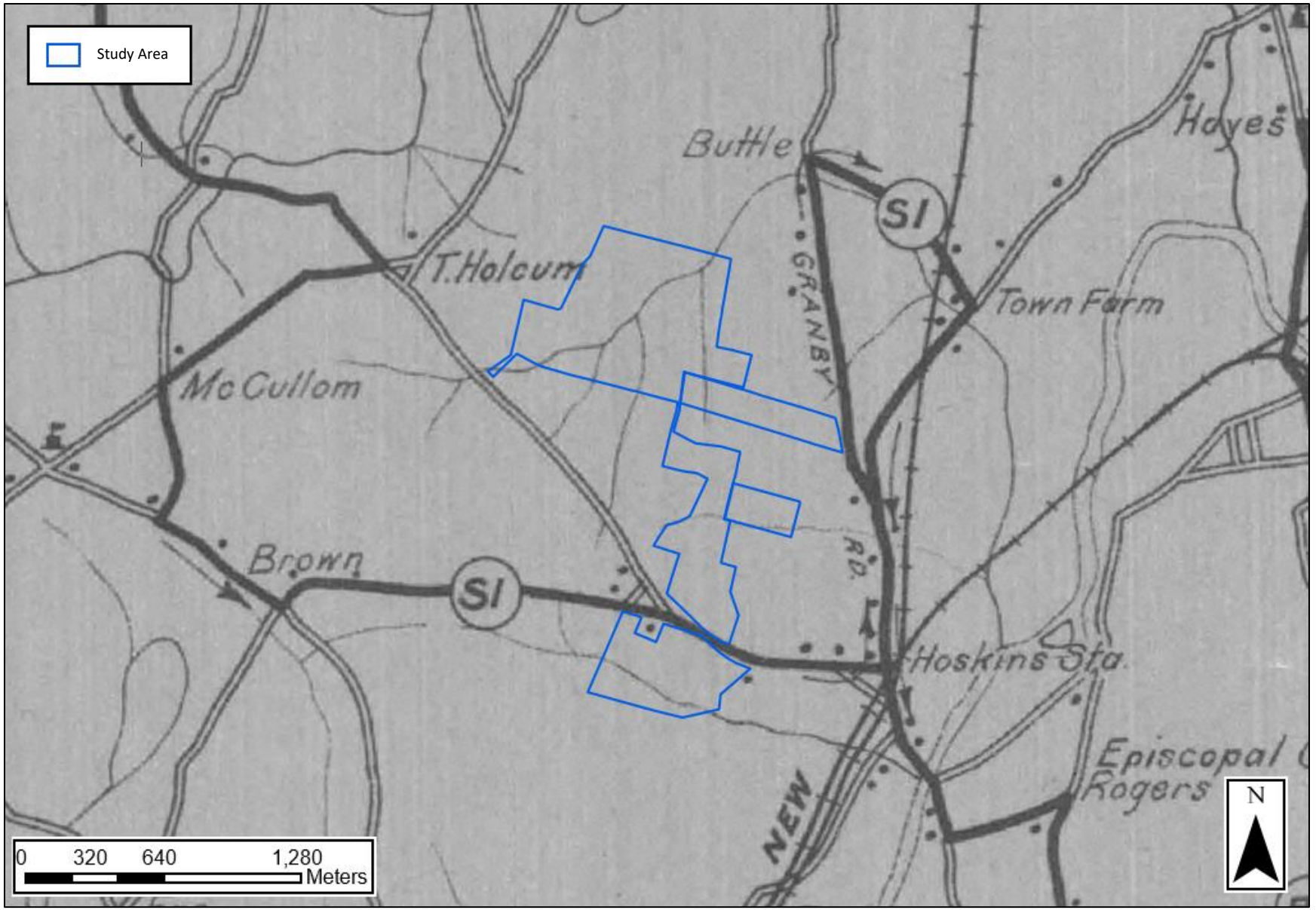

Figure 9. Excerpt of a 1914 map the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut

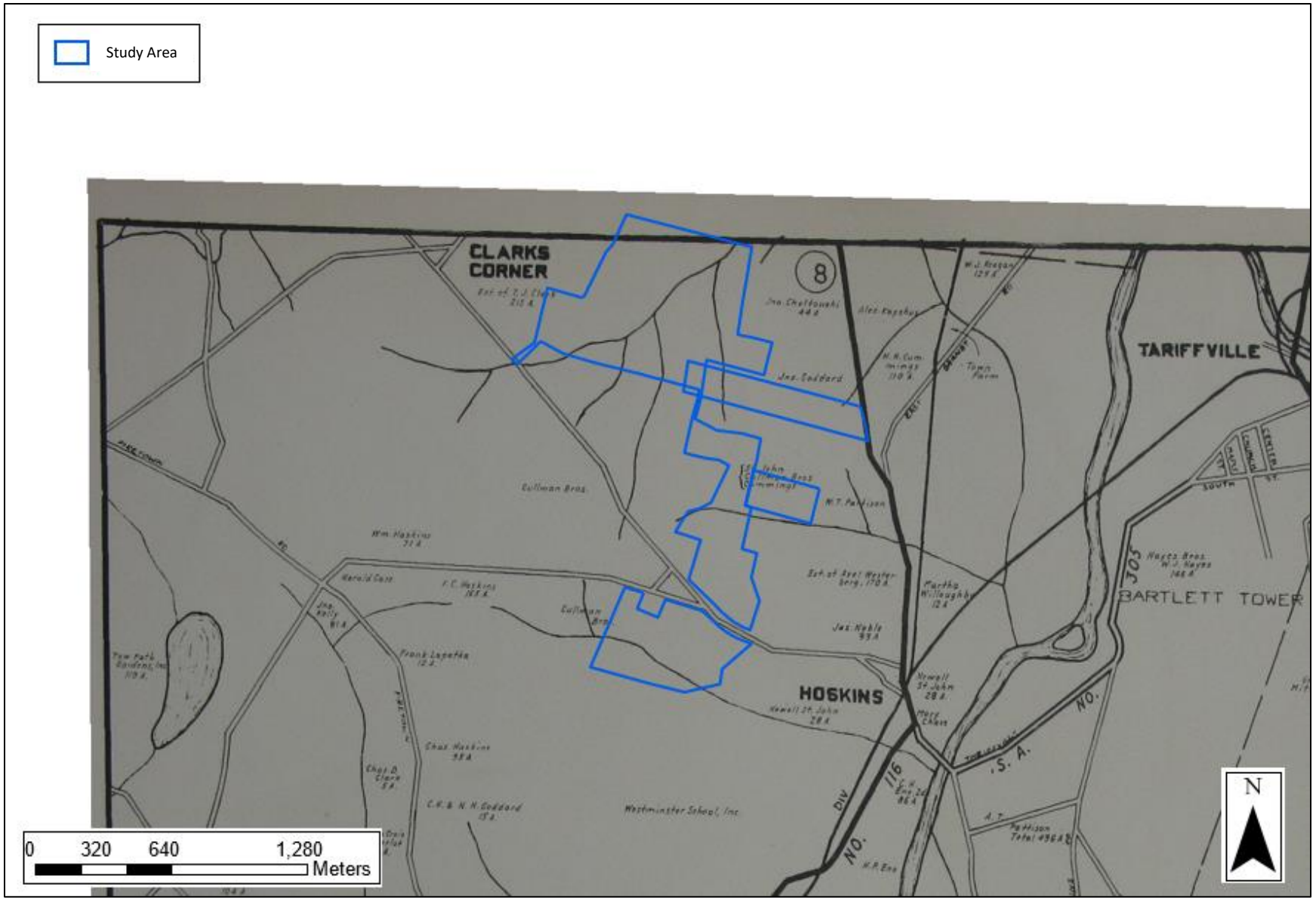

Figure 10. Excerpt from a 1931 map showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

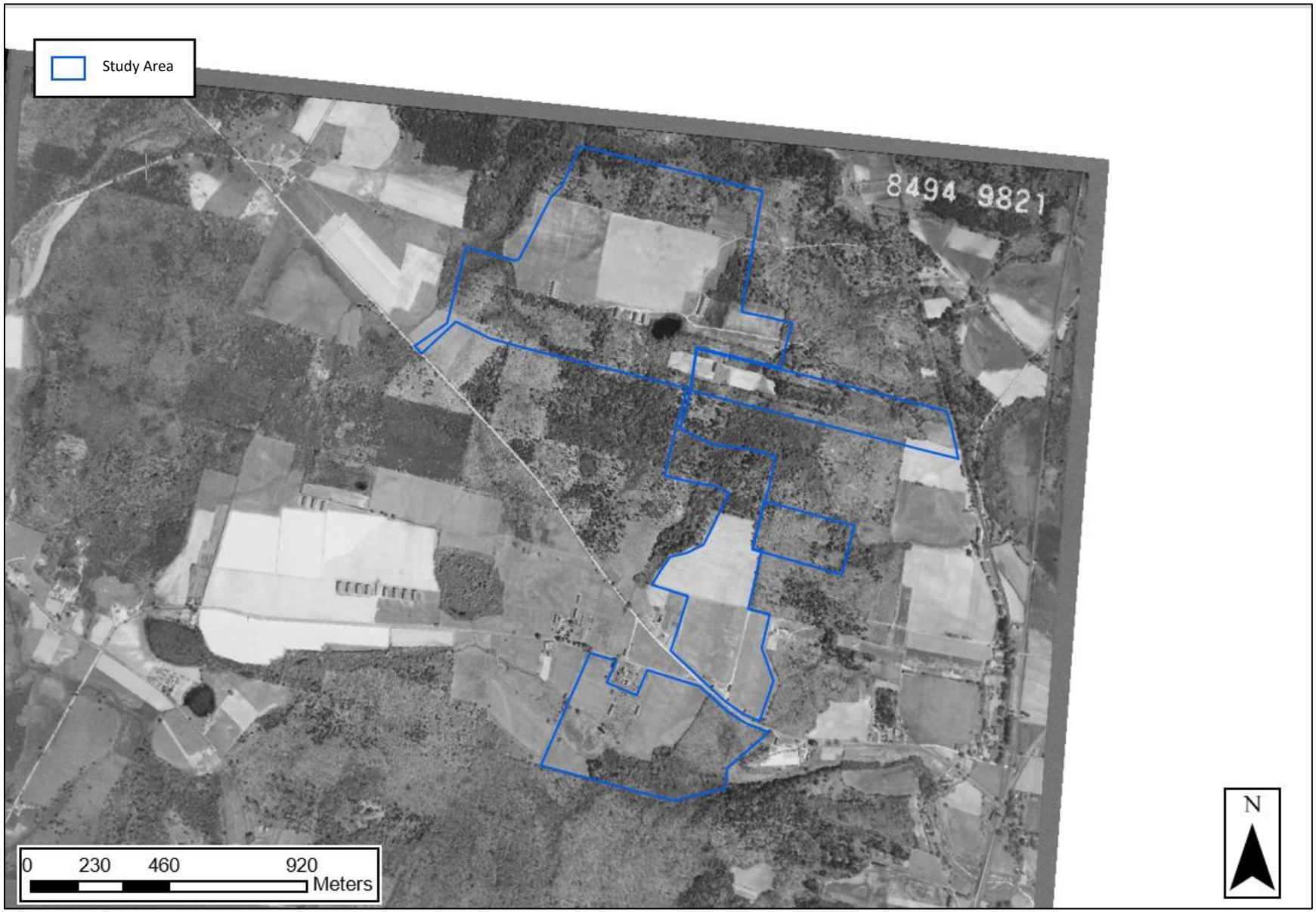

Figure 11. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

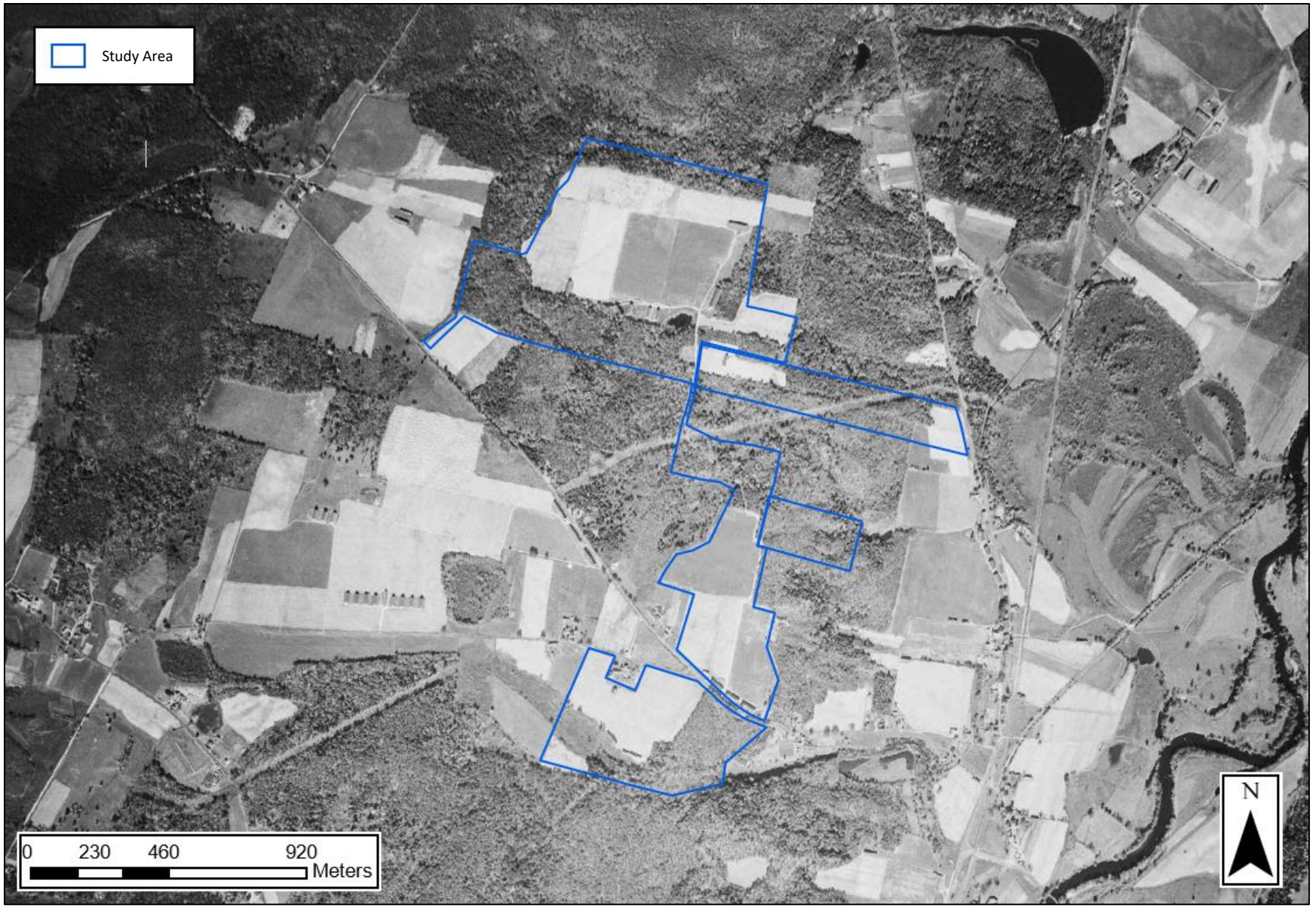

Figure 12. Excerpt from a 1941 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

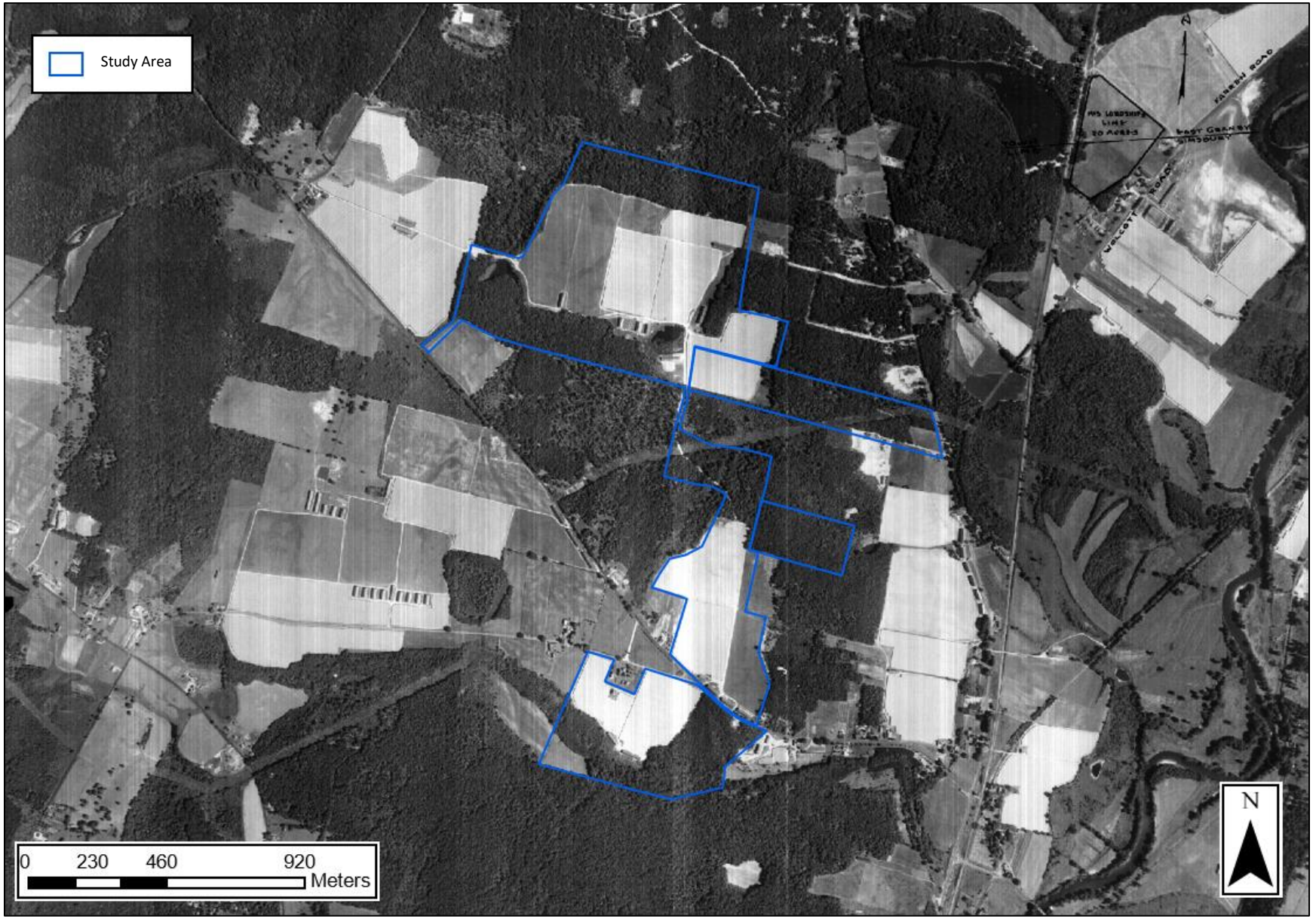

Figure 13. Excerpt from a 1951 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

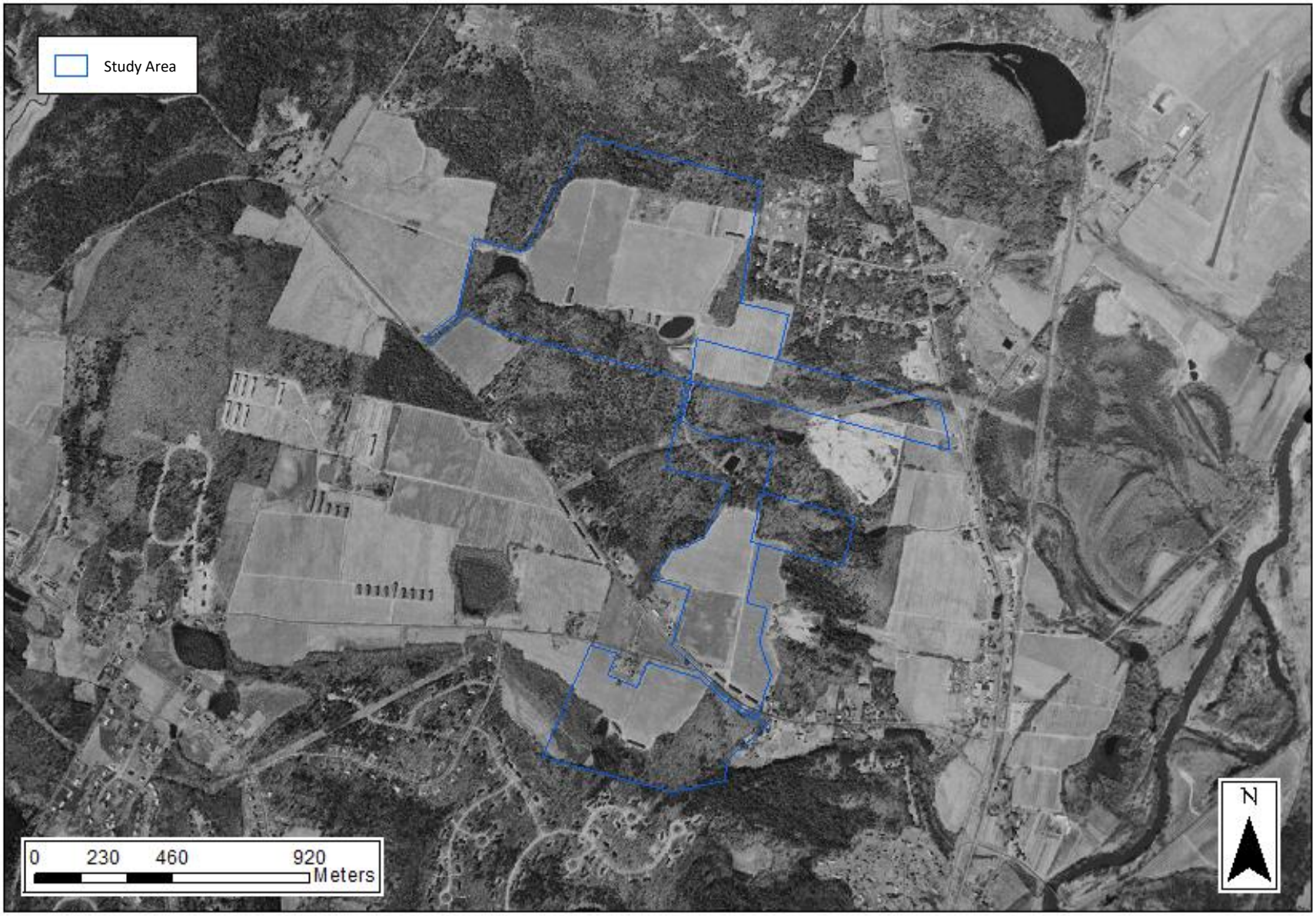

Figure 14. Excerpt from a 1968 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

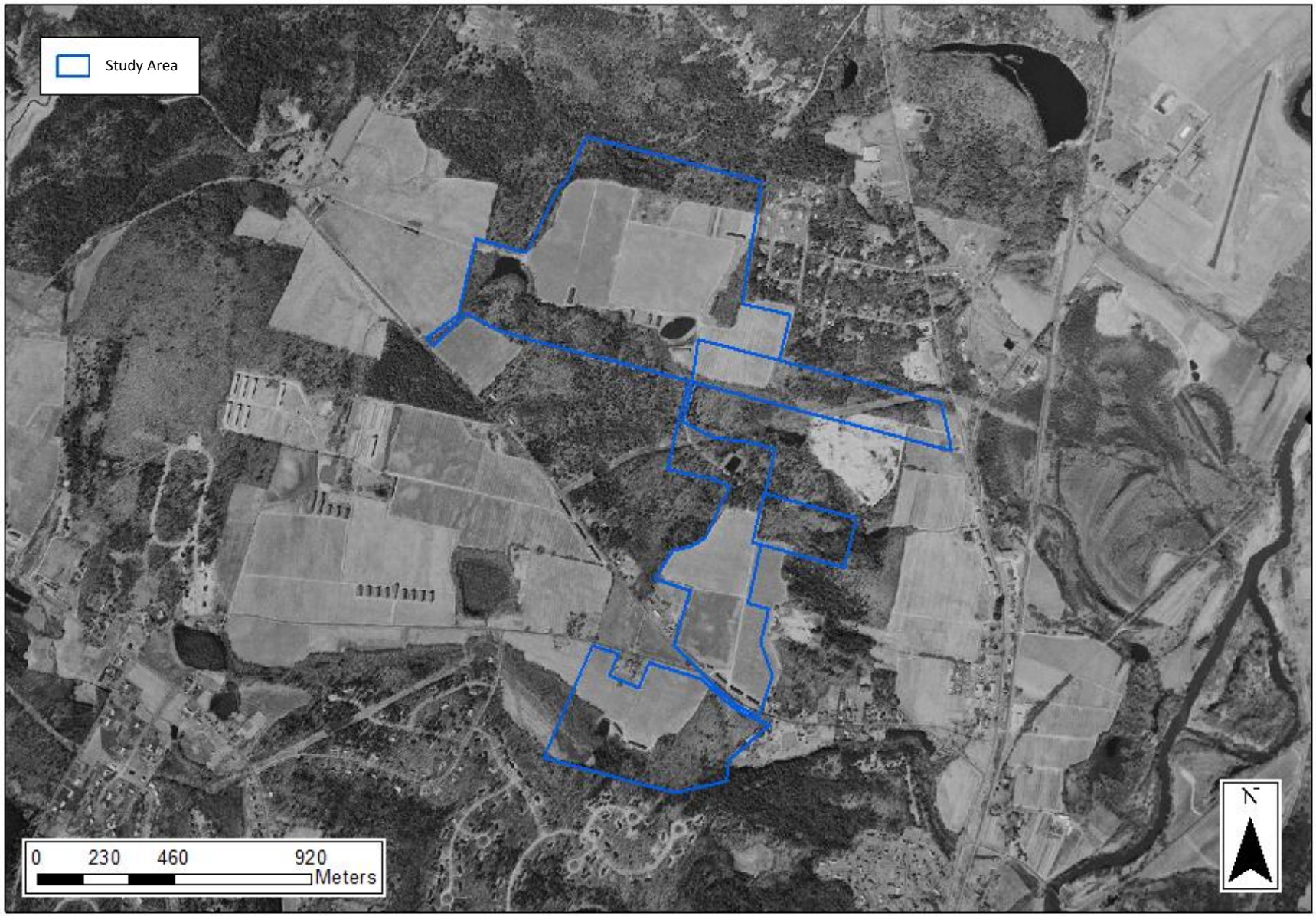

Figure 15. Excerpt from a 1968 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

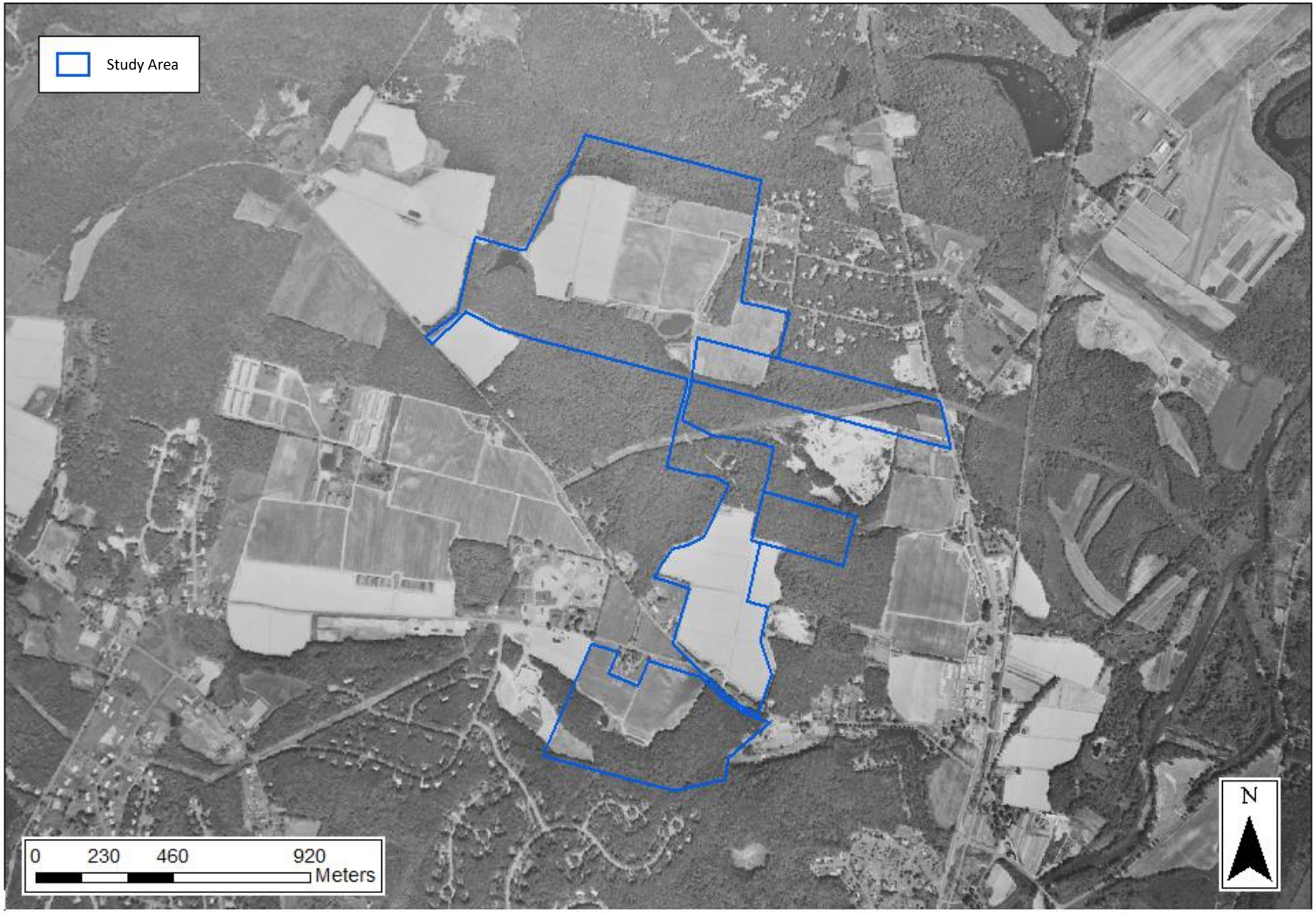

Figure 16. Excerpt from a 1970 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

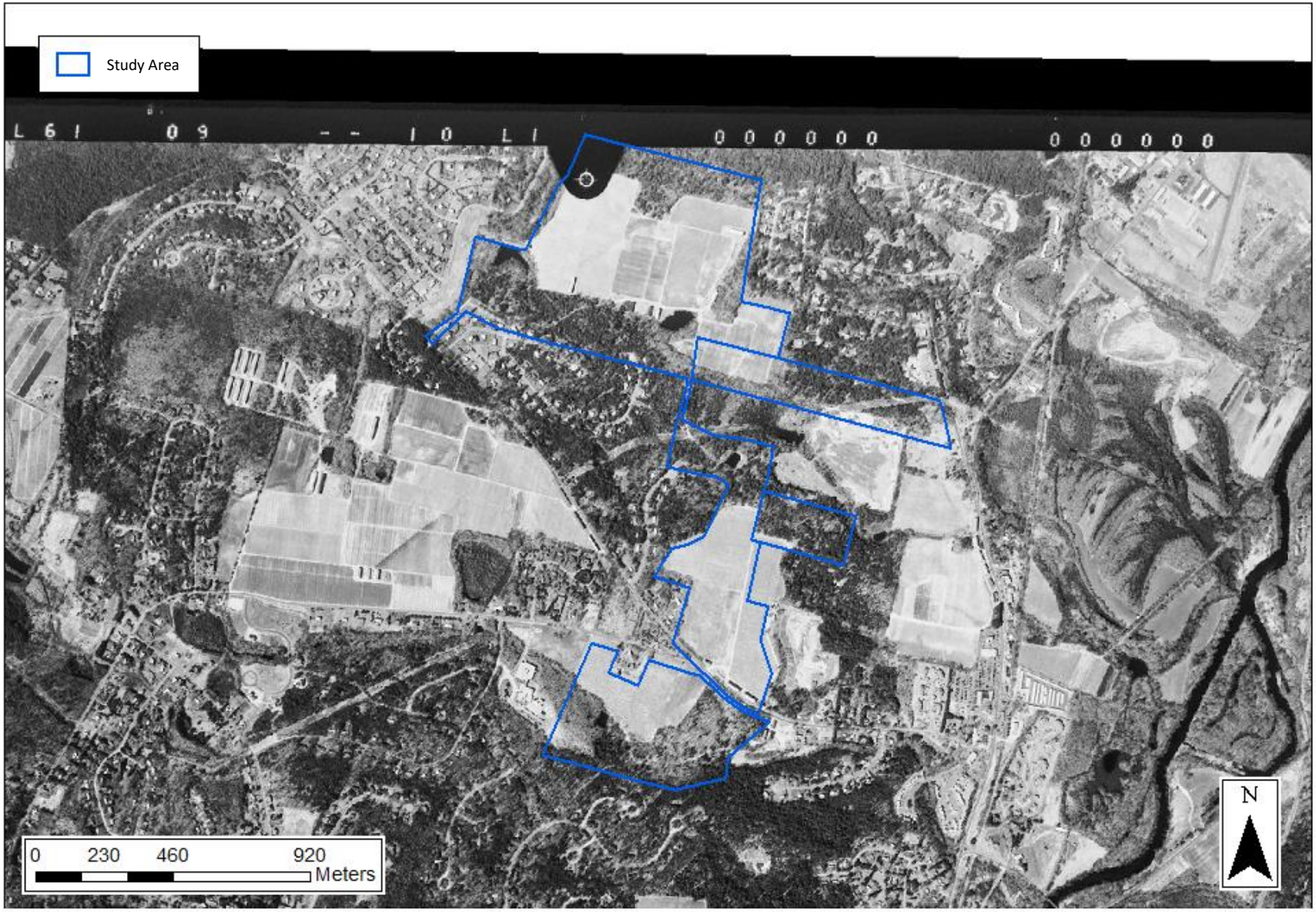

Figure 17. Excerpt from a 1991 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

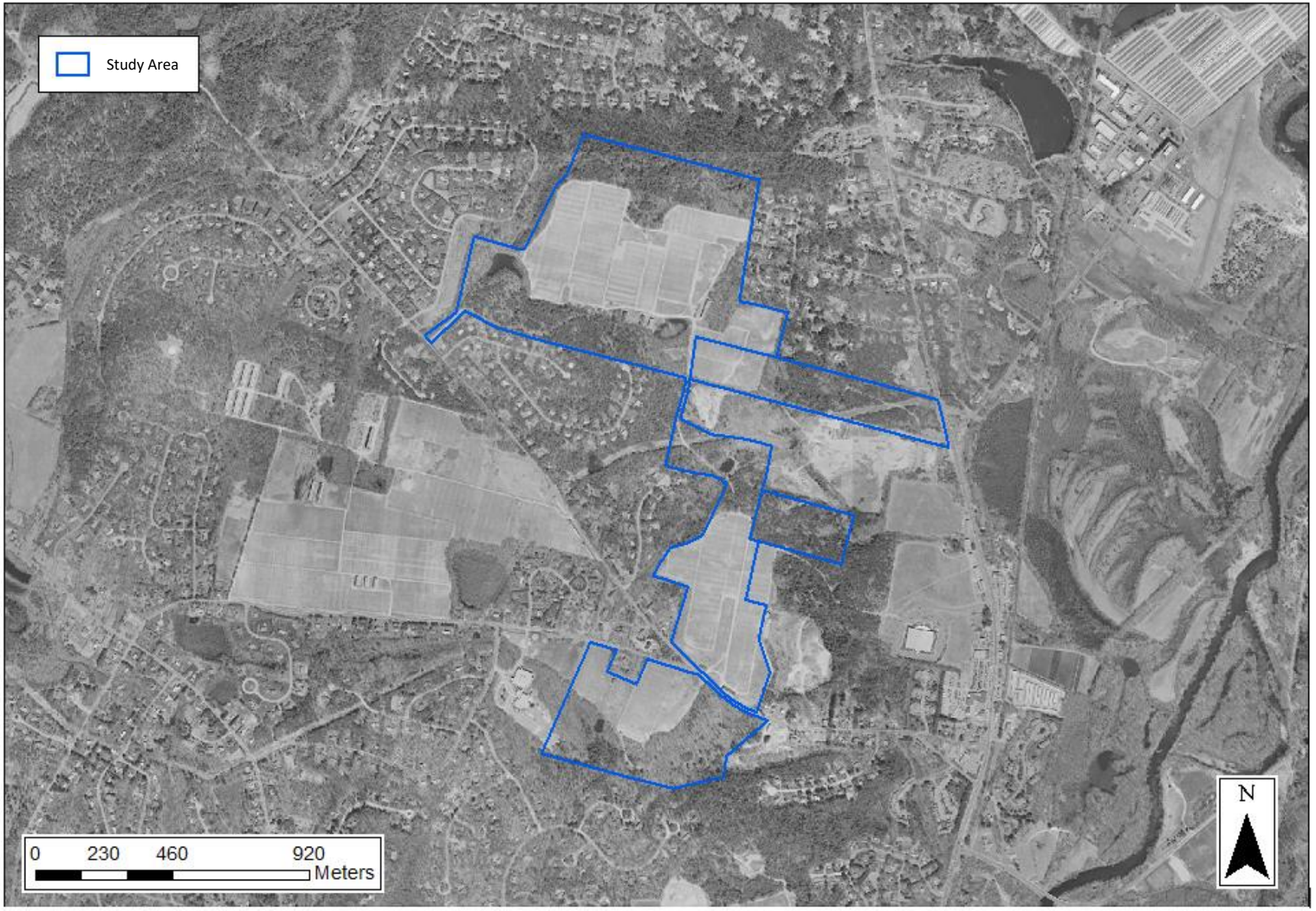

Figure 18. Excerpt from a 2004 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

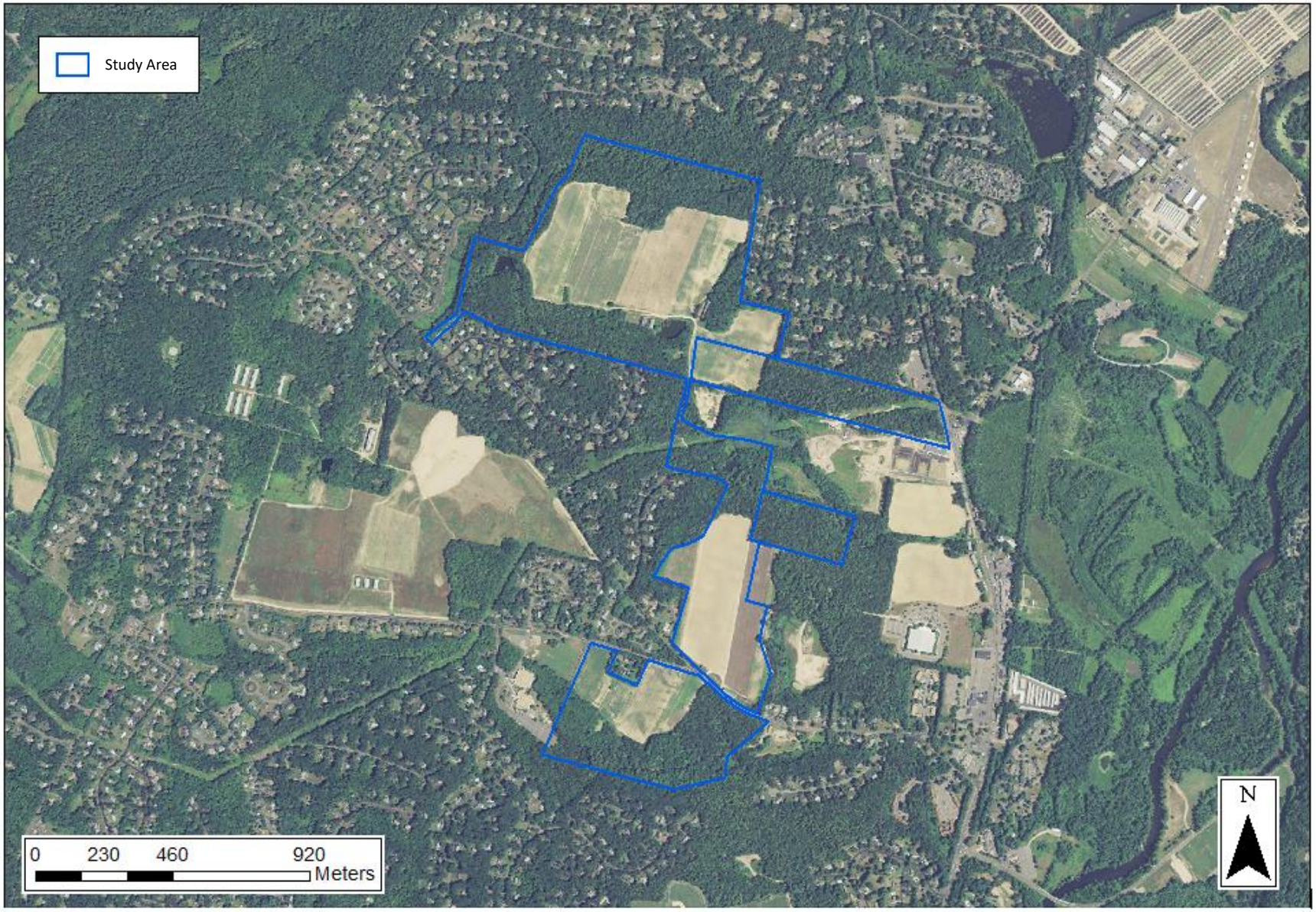

Figure 19. Excerpt from a 2010 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

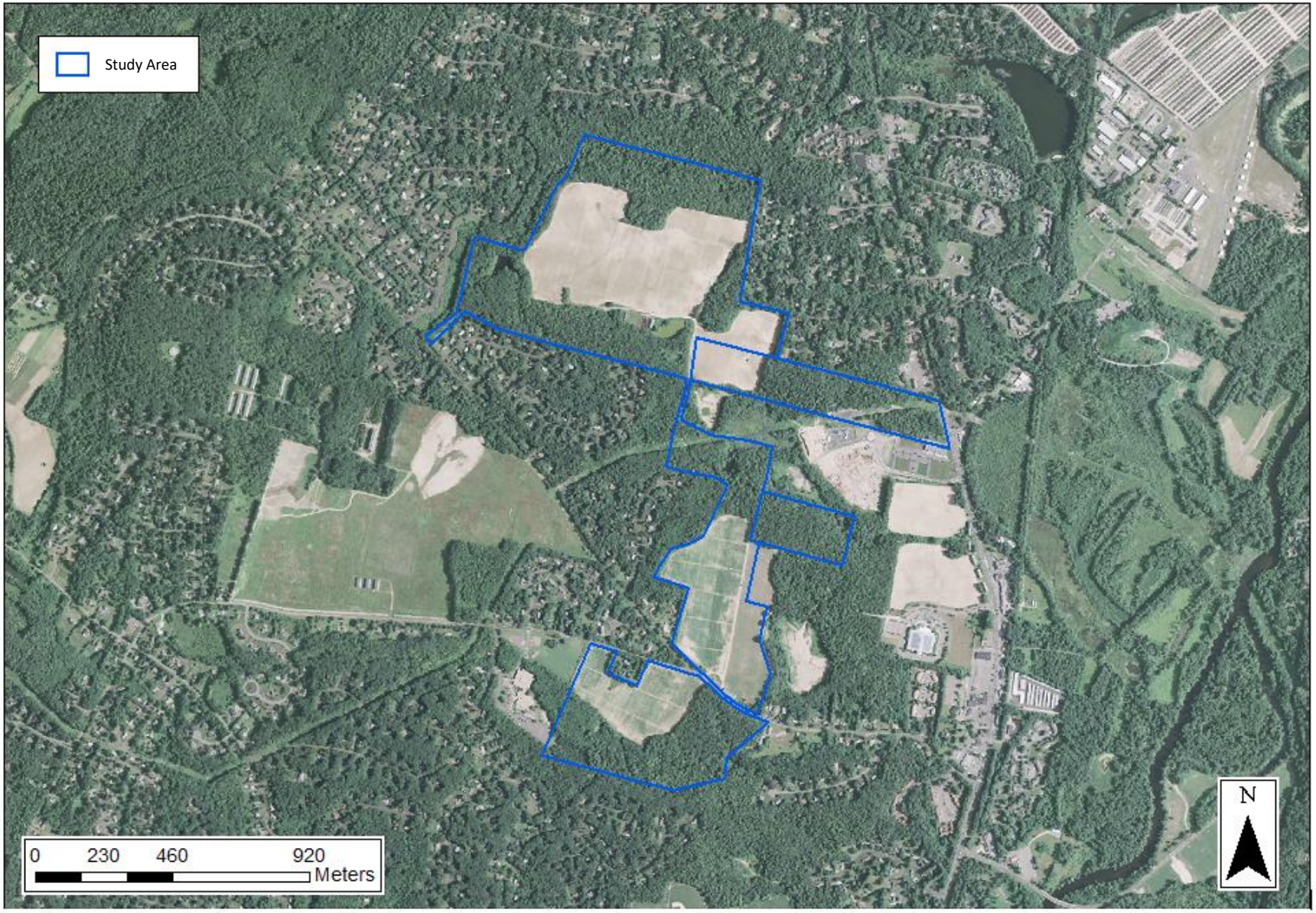

Figure 20. Excerpt from a 2014 aerial image showing the location of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

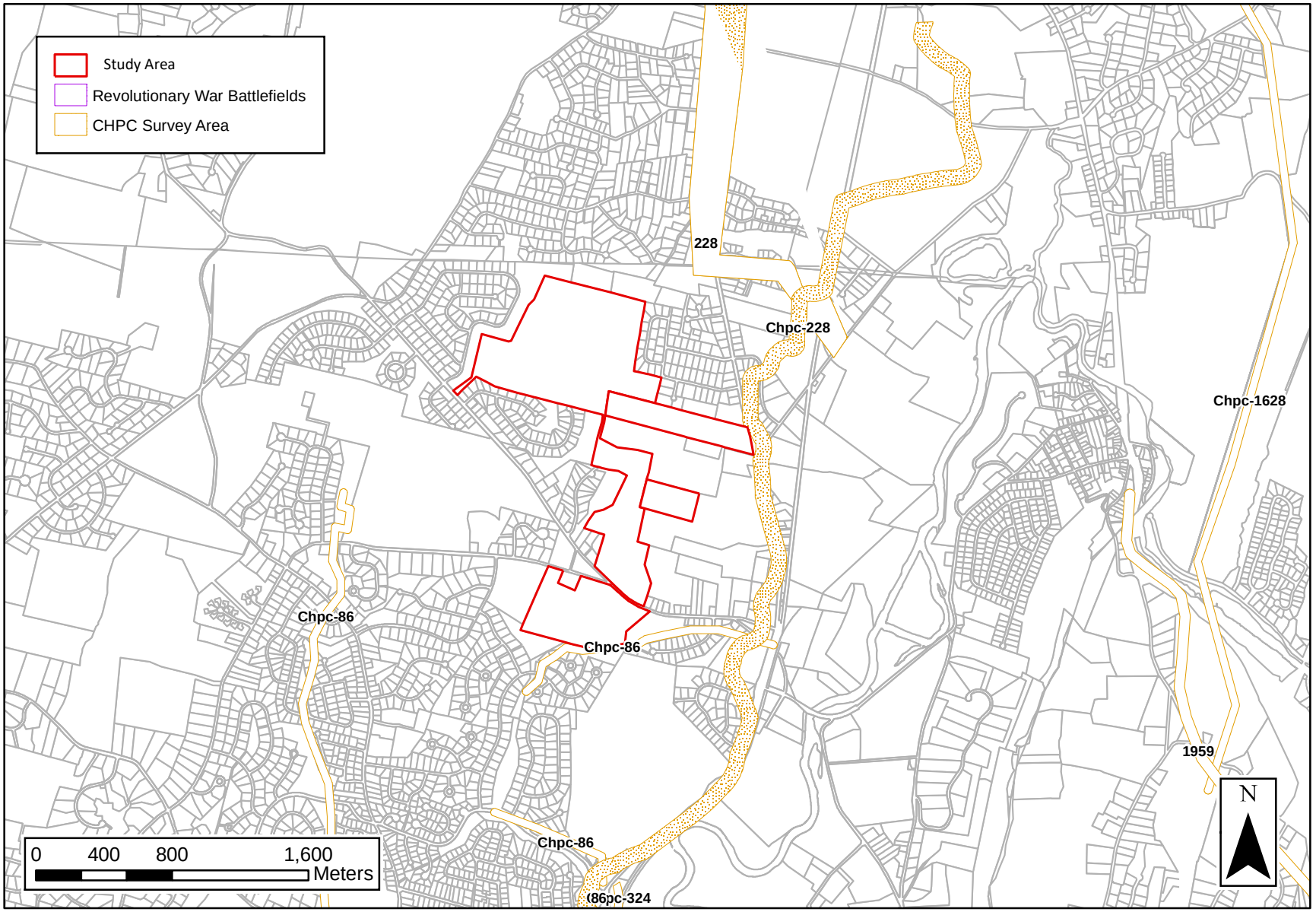

Figure 21. Digital map showing the locations of previously completed archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

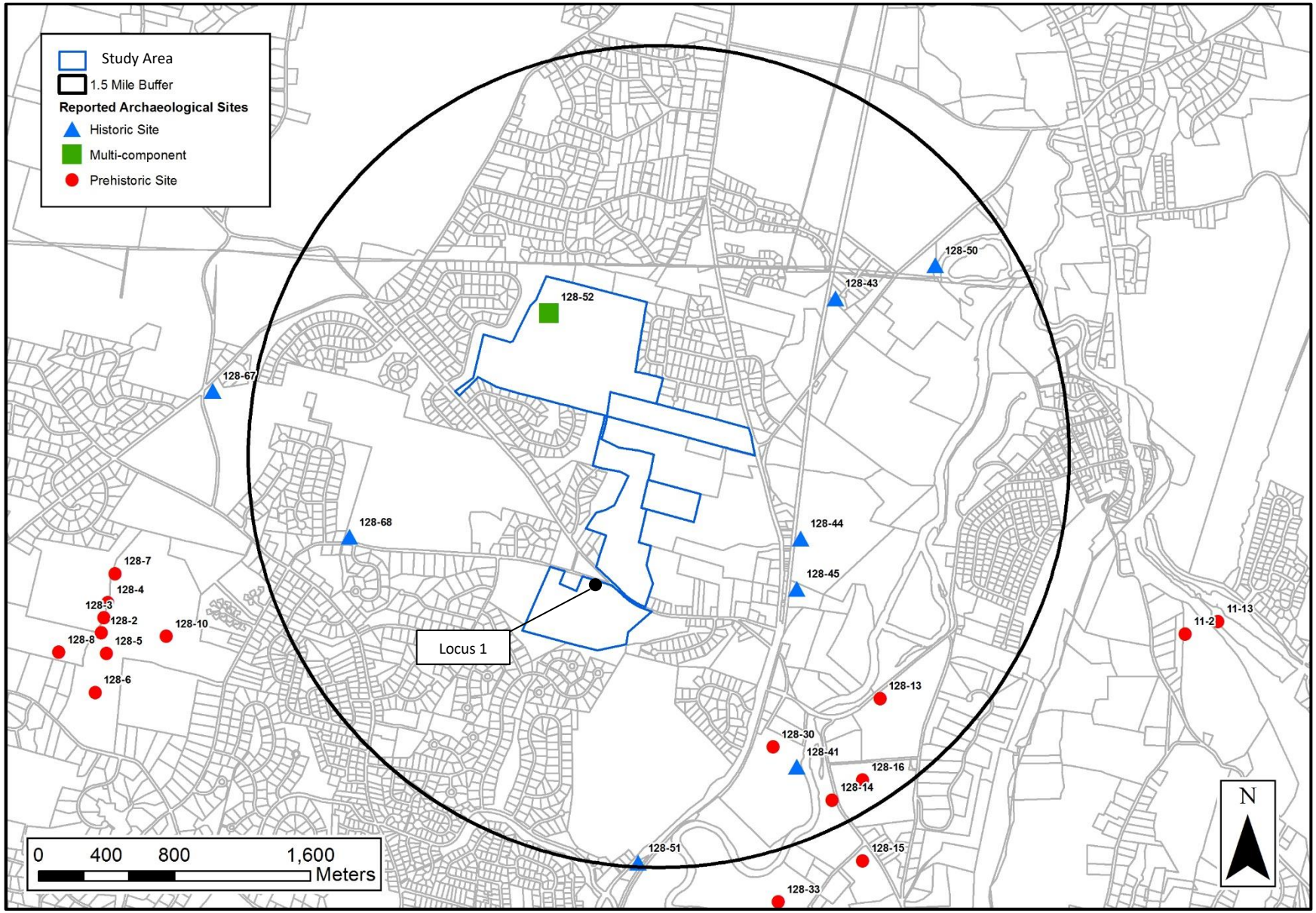

Figure 22. Digital map showing the locations of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

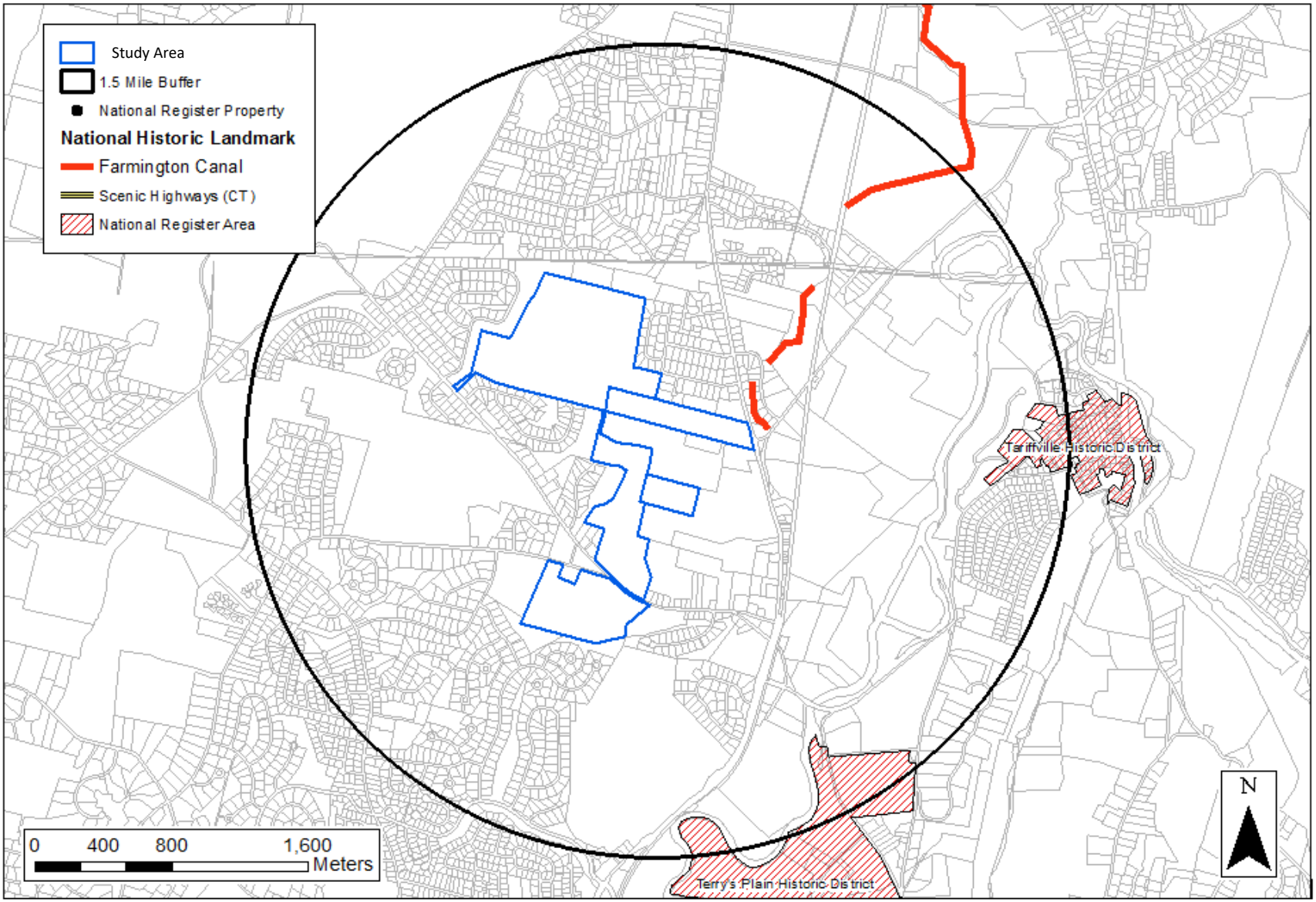

Figure 23 Digital map showing the locations of previously identified National Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

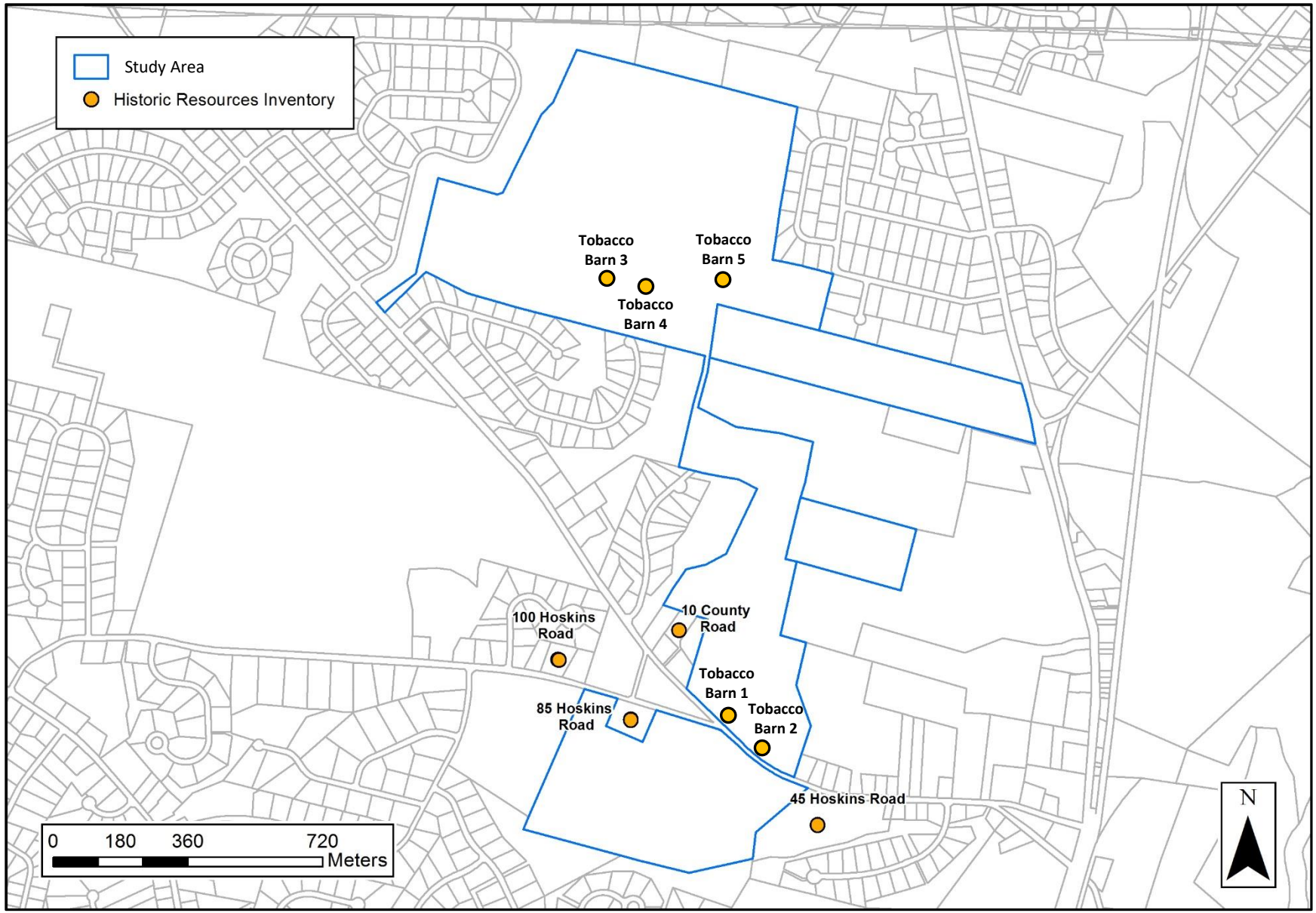

Figure 24. Digital map showing the locations of previously identified historic standing structures identified in the vicinity of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

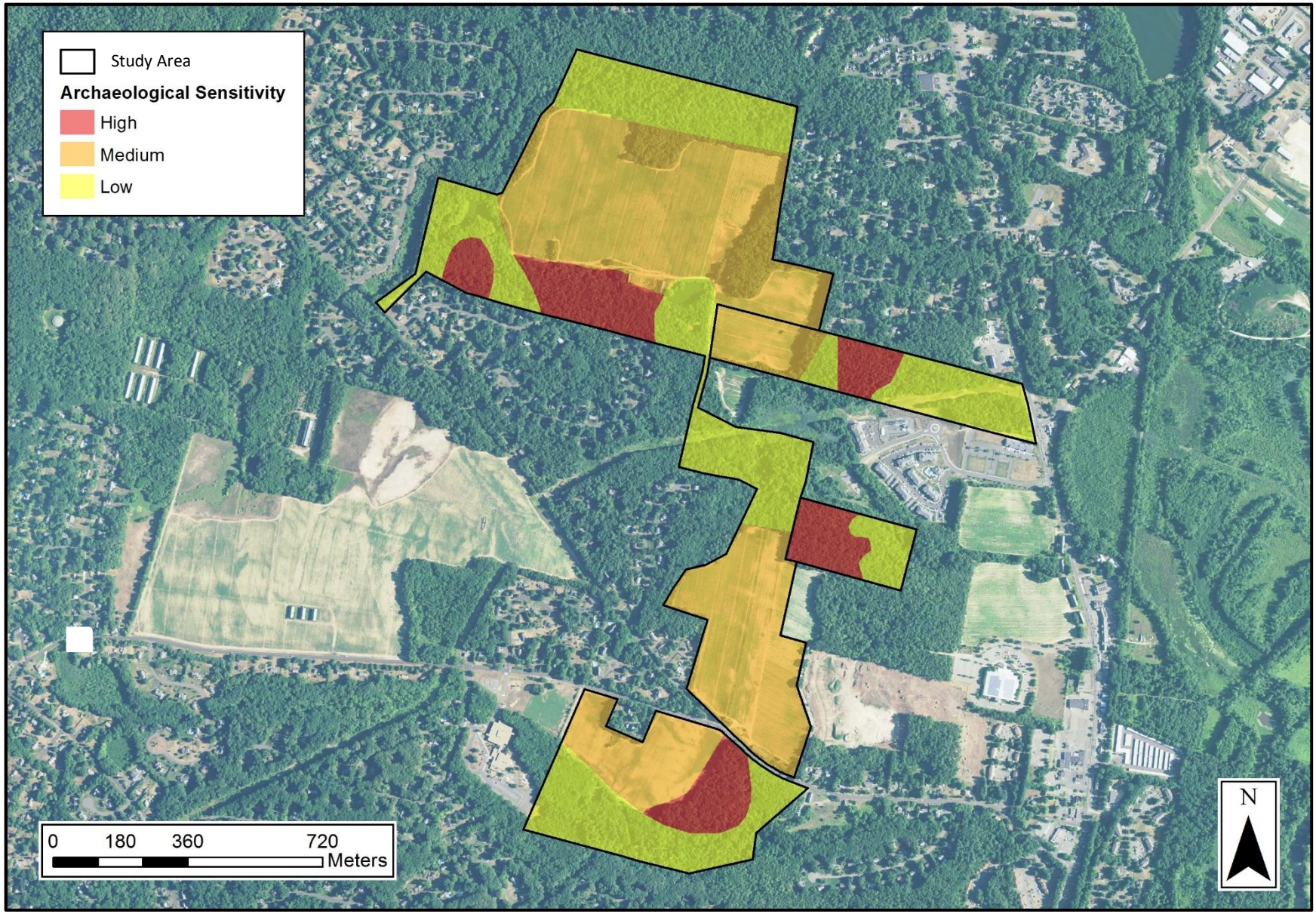

Figure 25. Excerpt from a 2016 aerial image depicting the archaeological sensitivity of the study area in Simsbury, Connecticut.

Photo 1. Overview photo of Tobacco Shed 1 facing west.

Photo 2. Overview photo of Tobacco Shed 2 facing west.

Photo 3. Overview photo Tobacco Sheds 3 and 4 facing west.

Photo 4. Overview photo Tobaccos Shed 5 facing north.

Photo 5. Overview photo of Site 128-52 area facing west.

Photo 6. Overview photo of Locus 1 area facing southeast.

Photo 7. Overview photo of the vacant tobacco workers boarding house at 45 Hoskins facing southwest.

Photo 8. Overview photo of the vacant house at 45 Hoskins facing southeast.

Photo 9. Overview photo of tobacco shed at 45 Hoskins Road facing west.

Photo 10. Overview photo of house and outbuildings at 85 Hoskins Road facing southeast.

Photo 11. Overview photo of house at 100 Hoskins Road facing north.

Photo 12. Overview photo of house at 10 County Road facing north.

Photo 13. Overview photo of a typical low probability area in the southern portion of the study area facing east (note wetlands and slopes in this area).

Figure 14. Overview photo of a typical low probability area in the central portion of the study area facing north (note previously disturbed areas).

Photo 15. Overview photo of a typical low probability area in the northern portion of the study area facing west (note steep slopes in this area).

Photo 16. Overview photo of a typical moderate probability area in the southern portion of the study area facing southeast.

Photo 17 Overview photo of a typical moderate probability area in the central portion of the study area facing north.

Photo 18. Overview photo of a typical moderate probability area in the central portion of the study area facing southwest.

Photo 19. Overview photo of a typical high probability area in the southern portion of the study area facing southwest.

Photo 20. Overview photo of a typical high probability area in the central portion of the study area facing northeast.

Photo 21. Overview photo of a typical high probability area in the northern portion of the study area facing west.