Report on Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey For the Hebron Town Complex Phase I - Public Works Facility in Hebron, CT

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Abstract

The Phase 1 Archaeology Reconnaissance Survey was conducted within the area of potential effect (APE) for the proposed Phase I of the Hebron Public Works facility in the field system north of Kinney Rd and located to the south of the Hebron Center Historic District. In the letter dated November 4, 2021, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) requested an archaeological survey be conducted based on prior archaeological and historical research that identified the project area ranging from moderate/high in terms of archaeological sensitivity. In addition, the APE is adjacent to a previously identified archaeological site in 2005. The project is subject to review by SHPO under the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The proposed Phase I development is within the 88.6 acre property purchased by the town in 2018 for municipal use. The public works facility encompasses approximately 11 acres and will include access roads, a rotary, 18,000 sq. ft. office and garage building, 9,600 sq. ft. salt storage building, 4,800 sq. ft. equipment storage building, pavement, curbing, sidewalks, storm drainage, storm water control, utilities and lawn. The archaeological testing focused only within the 11 acre area directly impacted by the proposed development.

The APE consists of a field system of seven agricultural fields bordered with wetlands. A total of 147 subsurface test pits (STPs) were placed at a 15 meter interval within the APE of the proposed building sites and along the centerline of the access roads. Limited metal detecting was conducted around the western and eastern sides of field #3 and in field #2 south of the stone wall. A total of 18 STPs contained historic artifacts dating from the 18th century to the 20th century including creamware, pearlware, and ironstone earthenware, window class, machine cut nails, a 1930 wheat penny and miscellaneous scrap metal. Two quartz lithics were identified. In addition, artifacts identified as surface finds and from metal detecting totaled 13. Modern scrap metal was not saved.

The APE is situated in an area subject to agricultural site disturbances that often displace soils, therefore artifacts distributions did not cluster into any specific pattern. A denser concentration of material culture was present in field #3 and 6 and along the south side of the stone wall in field #2. The fields have been subject to intensive metal detection over the years that further impacted site integrity. Preliminary title search of land records connect the property to several heirs of Sylvester Gilbert, several who were deaf. The Backus landholdings may also overlap in this area, in addition to other Hebron landowners. Ironically, Jabez Backus' son, Levis S. Backus, also deaf, published and edited the first newspaper for the deaf in the early 1830s (John Baron communication). In some respects these lands represent a cluster or small community of people with similar life experiences and social adaptations.

In terms of the archaeology conducted, the APE did not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility. However, "Criteria B" and the association with Judge Sylvester Gilbert and his deaf children links a prominent resident and his family's association with Hebron's deaf community. Although a Phase II archaeology survey is not recommended,

modifications to Hebron's current Phase 1 development plans should include additional title search into Gilbert and Backus landholdings. The archaeological sensitivity would heighten if the proposed development expands to the north where older dwellings and farmsteads were once present along Rte. 66/Main St. Refer to "Conclusions and Recommendations" on page 39 of this report for additional information.

Authority

The survey was accomplished in compliance with the guidelines set by the Connecticut State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) as published in the Connecticut Historic Preservation Office's *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (1987).

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to John Baron from the Hebron Historical Society for conducting a site visit and sharing his knowledge of Hebron town history, Hebron residents and land deed research. Also to Geoff Kirkham's for his site visit and analysis regarding nearby mill sites and field drainage.

Table of Contents

Project Description

The Phase 1 Archaeology Reconnaissance Survey APE encompassed approximately 11 acres of the 88.6 acre Horton property purchased by the town in 2018 and covers an expanse of seven agricultural fields enclosed within stonewalls. This initial phase of municipal development focused on the public works facility and will include an office building, garage, salt shed, equipment storage building, access roads, traffic rotary and infrastructure improvements. This archaeological survey did not test the entire parcel slated for future development. Please refer to appendix C for maps of the proposed development.

The consultant numbered the fields 1 thru 7. Field #3, 4 and 6 showed evidence of being under recent cultivation in the past growing season, specifically corn. Field #1, located at the entrance from Kinney Rd, is a grassy field/meadow enclosed within stonewalls on all sides with remnants of a stonewall and wetland on the west. Field #2 is a grassy field/meadow with clover growing throughout. The 1934 aerials indicate a small orchard once stood in the northwest corner of this field along the north wall (refer to fig. 12).

On the northern edge of field #3 & 4 there are visible remnants of the walled lane or road that is currently overgrown and extends west across the field system. The proposed access road that runs east across field #7 and connects to the Colebrook Village complex was not tested due to poor drainage and disturbed soils from prior construction of that facility. Two culverts will be constructed in this area and on northwest edge of field #4. Field #5 and 6 are divided by a stonewall running north/south. These fields are bordered on a wetland and possible drainage ditch that was quite prominent in the 1934 aerials and remains a visible boundary today as reflected in the vegetation. There are also two white oaks of significant age on site. The project is subject to wetland and conservation boundaries throughout. Other than the stone walls there is no visible evidence of above ground structures, or buried foundations, although sections of several walls appeared to have been bulldozed or displaced on the perimeters. There is slight surficial evidence of domestic and farm related materials having been buried or dumped on site.

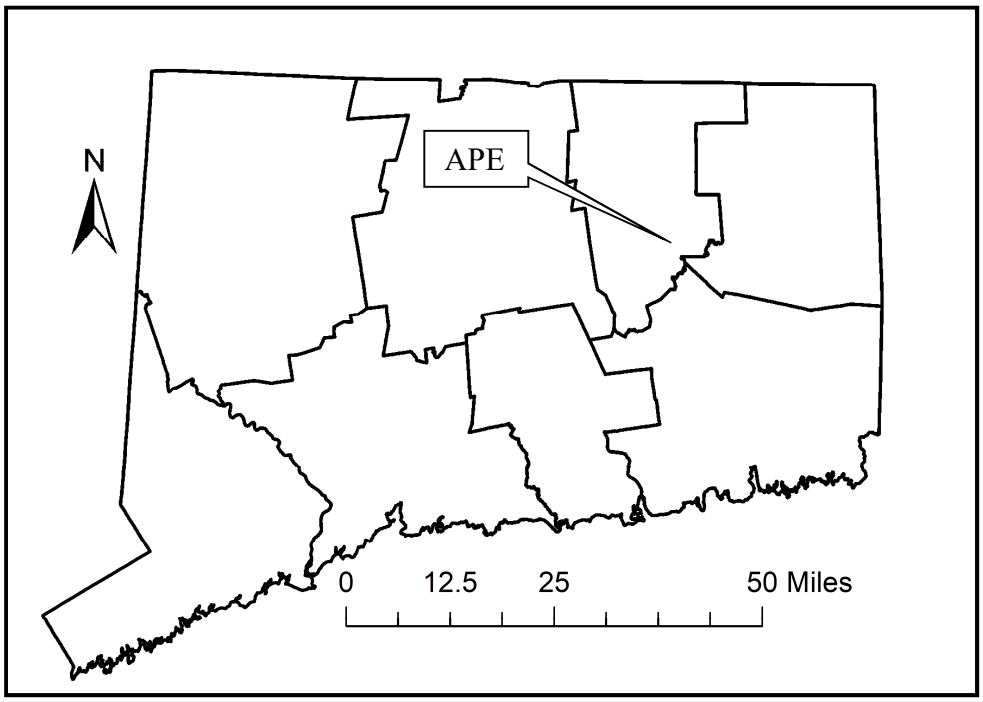

Fig. 1: Connecticut map locating APE in Tolland County (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

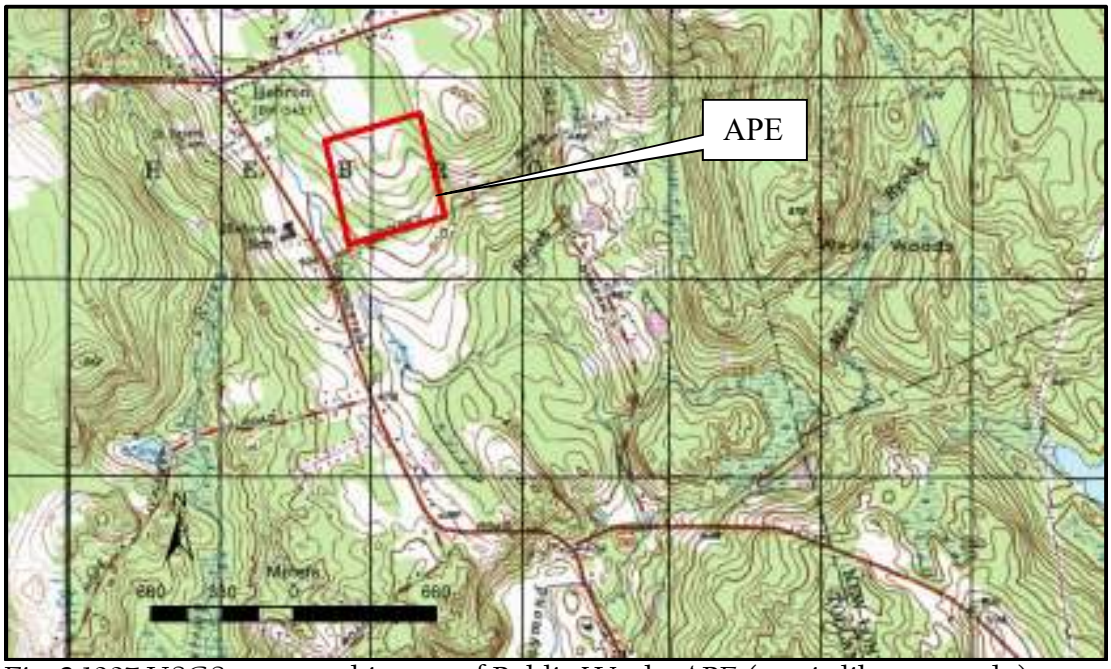

Fig. 2 1997 USGS topographic map of Public Works APE (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

Background Research

The background research for the proposed Public Works buildings and access roads consisted of a review of the following sources:

- Archaeological site files and reports archived for the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA).
- Local town histories, state documents, maps identifying historic period Indigenous and Euro-American sites and structures within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

Criteria for Determining Archaeological Potential

Pre-contact, contact and historic period sites are rarely visible on the surface and are typically located through subsurface testing. The presence of Indigenous and some early colonial sites is predicted by implementing models based on known site locations in Connecticut and throughout southern New England. These sites correlate with environmental criteria based on geology, soils, and topography as listed below. The criteria include:

1) Known archaeological sites within or immediately adjacent to the project area.
2) National Register properties within or adjacent to the project area.
3) Distance from a fresh water source
4) Soil characteristics such as slope, drainage, texture and suitability for cultivation.
5) Topographic features such as degree of slope, aspect and elevation.
6) Proximity to raw material sources such as a lithic quarry, pond or inland wetland.
7) Proximity to areas of historic and modern development
8) Degree of disturbance from plowing, gravel mining, and modern construction.

Criteria for Stratification

The Phase 1 Reconnaissance Survey entails a walkover of the project area to identify visible cultural or natural features on the landscape. Cultural features include stonewalls, stone piles, and house foundations. Natural (geological) features include bodies of water, streams, swampland and rock shelters that represent a landscape conducive to human site selection.

To locate archaeological sites, project areas are typically stratified (divided) into sections with low, moderate and high sensitivity. Topographic and surficial geology maps compiled by the United States Geological Survey and soil data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture are used to delineate areas of well-drained soils and minimal slope. Areas with less than a 5% slope, with moderate to well-drained soils within 150 meters of a wetland or stream are considered to be of high potential. Areas

further from a water source with poorly drained soils or excessive slope are considered less sensitive. These levels of sensitivity are categorized as follows:

High. Undisturbed areas less than 150 meters (450ft) from a water source, on moderate to well-drained soils and slopes less than 5% are subjected to a more intensive program of systematic subsurface testing including additional judgment test pits when considered necessary.

Moderate. Areas greater than 150 meters (450ft) from a water source on moderate to well-drained soils on slopes between 5-8% are subjected to systematic subsurface testing.

Low. Areas that are poorly drained, in excess of 8% slope or have been disturbed are not subsurface tested.

The preliminary walkover determines the testing strategy when required and placement of the subsurface test pits when warranted. For the Public Works complex, subsurface test pits were placed strategically along the APE and followed the centerline of the access roads. The landscape features included stonewalls, wetlands, brooks on the western and eastern boundaries and two ancient white oak trees.

Pre-Contact Overview

Paleoindian Period (12,500-9,500 BP)

In the Northeast, the Paleoindian Period dates from 12,500 to 9,500 BP, during the final glacial period known as the Younger Dryas. This was a time marked by a return to severe glacial conditions (McWeeney 1999). The earliest archaeological evidence for human occupation in the New England region dates to approximately 12,500 BP (Singer 2017). Sites from this period are characterized by distinctive fluted points and flaked stone assemblages dominated by unifacial tools.

The archaeological record reflects a settlement system based primarily on small, highly mobile social groups seasonally dispersed in search of resources. Their diet consisted of a wide range of food sources, including small and large game, fish, wild plant foods, and perhaps currently extinct megafauna (Meltzer 1988; Jones 1998). Caribou likely played a significant, if seasonal, role in subsistence. However, small game, fish, fowl, reptiles and wetland tubers were also important components of the diet at this time.

Data reflecting Paleoindian Period land use patterns and subsistence activities in the Northeast is relatively scarce (Spiess, Wilson and Bradley 1998). Few intact Paleoindian sites have been found in Connecticut. To date, five sites have been investigated and published in detail: the Templeton Site in Washington (Moeller 1980, 1984), three on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation: the Hidden Creek Site (Jones 1997), the Ohomowauke Site and a third within 100 meters of the Ohomowauke Site (Singer). The fourth, the Dr. Brian D. Jones site, was identified in Avon in 2019. A small number of additional sites have received more cursory attention. Upwards of 50 fluted points have

been recovered as isolated finds across Connecticut. The scarcity of identified sites in the region indicates that population density was likely very low at this time. The small size of sites dating to this period, and the high degree of landscape disturbance over the past 12,500 years, also contributes to poor site visibility overall.

Archaic Period (9,500-2,700 BP)

The Archaic Period dates from 9,500 to 2,700 BP in the Northeast and is characterized by generalist hunter-gatherer populations utilizing a variety of seasonally available resources. The period is subdivided into the Early, Middle, Late and Terminal Archaic Periods on the basis of associated changes in environment, projectile point styles and inferred adaptations (Snow 1980; McBride 1984). Artifacts dating to the Middle and Late Archaic Period have been identified within a mile radius of current APE. Each sub-period is discussed below.

The Early Archaic Period (9,500-8,000 BP)

Pollen evidence indicates a gradual trend toward a warmer climate beginning around 10,000 BP (McWeeney 1999). By this time Pleistocene megafauna had disappeared and given way to modern game species such as moose, muskrat and beaver. It is feasible deer was not abundant until the end of this period when oak began to dominate upland forests. Plant and animal resources became more predictable and abundant as the climate stabilized, permitting Early Archaic populations to utilize a wider range of seasonal resources. Population density remained low during this period as reflected in the sparse representation of Early Archaic sites in the regional archeological record. This low representation could be due to changing environmental conditions deeply burying, inundating or destroying many early sites through erosion, or due to the difficulty of recognizing Early Archaic assemblages (Funk 1997, Jones 1998).

Stone tool assemblages dating to the Early Archaic period have been recovered from several sites in the Northeast and indicate this period can be characterized by a number of distinct episodes. The most poorly understood period between 9,500 and 9,000 BP reflects the local Late Paleoindian and intrusive southern Piedmont Tradition Early Archaic influences. A quartz lithic industry in which projectile points are extremely rare occurs locally between roughly 9,000 and 8,500 BP as demonstrated at the Sandy Hill Site on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation (Forrest 1999). The period concludes with the appearance of a temperate forest-adapted culture utilizing bifurcate-based projectile points typically manufactured from non-regional materials (Jones 1998, 1999). However, field excavations in 2006 adjacent to the Cedar Swamp at Mashantucket unearthed a chert assemblage that included bifaces and debitage likely of local manufacture from low quality chert. The Dill Farm Site in East Haddam is one of the best-documented bifurcate sites in Connecticut (Pfeiffer 1986). Archaeological investigations at this site identified cooking and refuse features, quartz flakes, retouched tools, bifurcate-based projectile points, and subsistence remains including charred nuts and mammal bone associated with a radiocarbon date of 8560 +/- 270 BP.

The Middle Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 BP)

Pollen evidence indicates a trend toward a warmer, drier climate during the Middle Archaic Period, as well as the development of alluvial terraces along Connecticut's major river systems (Jones 1999). Most modern nut tree species established themselves during this period providing a new food resource for human foragers and many game animals including deer, turkey and bear. Evidence of Middle Archaic Period occupation in Connecticut is more widely documented than for the preceding periods and indicates specialized seasonal activity in different resource zones during a period of population increase (McBride 1984; Jones 1999). The development of grooved axes suggests the increased importance of wood being used as a raw material, while the presence of pebble net sinkers on some regional sites implies a growing reliance on marine and riverine resources (Dincauze 1976; Snow 1980).

Despite their relative abundance, sites in Connecticut yield limited information on Middle Archaic subsistence and land use patterns (Jones 1999). Archaeological assemblages are characterized by the presence of Neville and Stark projectile points and large flake tools. The settlement patterns are oriented, at least seasonally, toward large upland interior wetlands (McBride 1984; Jones 1999). The data suggest seasonal re-use of such locales over a long period of time. This pattern is evident at the Dill Farm Site and those around the Great Cedar Swamp on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation (Jones 1999). Coastal and riverine sites may be poorly documented because of rising sea levels that resulted in deep alluvial burial.

Late Archaic Period (6,000-3,700 BP)

The Late Archaic Period in the Northeast is characterized by an essentially modern distribution of plant and animal populations. This period is considered a time of cultural fluorescence reflected in evidence of burial ritual, population increase, and long-distance exchange networks (Ritchie 1994; Dincauze 1975; Snow 1980; Cassedy 1999). The Late Archaic Period is one of the best-known temporal sequences in southern New England. During most of this period, large revisited seasonal settlements are located in riverine areas and along large wetland terraces, while smaller more temporary and special-purpose sites are situated in the interior and uplands (Ritchie 1969a and b, McBride 1984; Cassedy 1997, 1999). The nature and distribution of sites suggest aggregation during summer months, with seasonal dispersal into smaller groups during the cold weather (McBride and Dewar 1981).

Terminal Archaic Period (3,700-3,000 BP)

A transition in settlement and subsistence patterning began to occur with the onset of the Susquehanna Tradition, also referred to as the Terminal Archaic Period (Dincauze 1975). A number of technological innovations appear as well. These include the use of steatite bowls and the rare manufacture of cord-marked and grit-tempered ceramics. Lithic assemblages contain high proportions of chert and other non-local lithics such as argillite, rhyolite and felsite. Regionally available quartzite was commonly used as well, but the use of local quartz became uncommon at this time. Settlement focused on upper river terraces rather than floodplains as well as expansive lacustrine and wetland

settings (McBride and Dewar 1981). The interior and uplands were used less extensively (McBride 1984). Human cremation burials were common at this time (Dincauze 1968; Robinson 1996; Leveillee 1999). These changes in technology, lithic material preference and settlement organization may represent the arrival of non-regional peoples or ideas rather than in situ developments, though the debate over the possibility of migration remains active (Robinson 1996).

The Woodland Period (2,700-450 BP)

The Woodland Period is characterized by the increased use of clay pottery, celts and non-local raw materials as well as the introduction of bow and arrow technology, smoking pipes and horticulture (Lavin 1984, Feder 1984, 1999). An increase in site size and complexity along with greater sedentism and social complexity was likely the result of an increase in population, particularly at the end of this period (McBride and Dewar 1987; Lavin 1988). The Woodland Period is traditionally subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods based on ceramic styles, settlement and subsistence patterns, as well as political and social developments (Ritchie 1969a & b; Snow 1980; Lavin 1984). Despite these changes, most recent scholars see the Woodland Period as a continuation of the traditions and lifeways of the preceding Archaic Period (Feder 1984, 1999).

The Early Woodland Period (2,700-2,000 BP)

Early Woodland regional complexes are generally characterized by stemmed, tapered and rare side-notched point forms; thick, grit-tempered, cord-marked ceramics; tubular pipe-stones; burial ritual; and suggestions of long-distance trade and exchange networks (Lavin 1984; Juli 1999). The Early Woodland Period remains poorly understood, and is less well represented in the archaeological record than the preceding phases of the Late Archaic. This may be the result of shifts in settlement that promoted the formation of larger, but fewer seasonal aggregation camps. It is possible that incipient horticulture focused on native plant species (George 1997). The existence of stone pipes suggests the trade of tobacco into the region by this time.

The Middle Woodland Period (2,000-1,200 BP)

The Middle Woodland Period is characterized by increased ceramic diversity in both style and form, continued examples of long-distance exchange, and at its end the introduction of tropical cultigens (Dragoo 1976; Snow 1980; Juli 1999). Much of our current knowledge of the Middle Woodland Period in southern New England is from work done by Ritchie (1994) in New York State. Ritchie noted an increased use of plant foods such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*), which he suggested had a substantial impact upon social and settlement patterns. Ritchie further noted an increased frequency and size of storage facilities during the Middle Woodland Period, which may reflect a growing trend toward sedentism (Ritchie 1994; Snow 1980). At this time jasper tool preforms imported from eastern Pennsylvania are entering the region through broad exchange networks (Luedtke 1987).

Settlement patterns in Connecticut indicate an increased frequency of large sites adjacent to tidal marshes and wetlands along the Connecticut River, a decrease in large

upland occupations, and a corresponding increase in upland temporary camps (McBride 1984). This may indicate reduced residential mobility from earlier time periods and is likely due to the development of modern tidal marshes in low-lying riverine areas by 2,000 BP. The tidal marshes supported a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic animal and plant resources, allowing for longer residential stays (McBride 1984).

Late Woodland Period (1,200-450 BP)

The Late Woodland Period is characterized by the increasing and intensive use of maize, beans, and squash and changes in ceramic technology, form, style, and function. Settlement patterns reflect population aggregation in villages along coastal and riverine locales and the eventual establishment of year-round villages. However, the use of the upland-interior areas by small, domestic units or organized task groups on a temporary and short-term basis remains apparent as does this trend toward fewer and larger villages near coasts and rivers. It has been hypothesized that these changes can be attributed to the introduction of maize, beans, and squash, but it is unclear how important cultigens were to the aboriginal diet of southern New England groups, especially those with access to coastal resources (Ritchie 1994; Ceci 1980; McBride 1984; McBride and Dewar 1987; Bendremer and Dewar 1993; Chilton 1999). Although sites clearly demonstrate the use of tropical cultigens in the Connecticut River Valley, wild plant and animal resources were still a primary component of the aboriginal diet. The use of imported chert increases over time in the Connecticut River Valley implying social, economic, and/or political ties to the Hudson Valley region. Ceramic style affinities also suggest western ties at the end of this period (Feder 1999).

Activities associated with a more sedentary subsistence pattern, such as the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash, resulted in the development of a more complex social organization. Regional variation between various tribal entities is reflected in stylistic design elements found on pottery in particular. Prior to this time, the populations were fairly mobile, loosely based kin-groups that required little, if any, form of centralized authoritative power. Leadership roles were determined on a case-by-case basis and often shifted according to circumstance. This began to change with increasing sedentism.

Contact Period Overview

The Seasonal Round

Although the European trading networks impacted the daily lives of Indigenous peoples throughout southern New England, they continued to practice many of their traditional subsistence strategies. Archaeological sites in coastal and inland locations throughout Connecticut reflect a series of occupations taking place within specific resource rich areas on an annual and seasonal basis. Communities settled closer to the coastline and riverbanks to fish and gather mollusks in the spring, summer, and autumn months. Large amounts of shell found along the coastline of Connecticut attest to these activities taking place. For riverine settings there is evidence of ancient fishing weirs and intensive horticulture.

In addition to attracting wildlife, wetlands and marshland provided raw materials such as rushes, cattails and other fibrous plants for making basketry and matting. By mid-April many groups cultivated maize, beans, squash, and tobacco in the fields adjacent to their settlements. Like their neighbors to the south, many communities in the Connecticut River Valley adopted maize horticulture early on and foodstuffs were considered an integral part of trading networks in the area. Local plants were collected, such as nuts, berries, herbs, and tubers. In the colder months, provisions cached away from summer habitations were utilized. As the winter months approached, family groups or bands on the immediate coast removed further inland to wooded areas where archaeological sites reflect the presence of smaller temporary hunting camps.

In contrast to the end of the Late Woodland, after European contact, cultural rather than environmental factors influenced the subsistence patterns of local Indigenous peoples (Ceci 1979). The impact from European trading networks, Native wampum production and the fur trade disrupted the balance of power in the years just prior to the Pequot War in 1637 (McBride 1994:44). After contact, European trade affected Indigenous populations who opted to shift their settlements to one geographical area to intercept and negotiate with their trading partners. This was certainly the case for inland groups along the Connecticut River and other tributaries including those within the current APE. The same applied to coastal dwelling peoples who constructed fortified villages for protection while vying for trade (Ceci 1979). Fortifications were often occupied on a continual basis for at least a segment of the population, possibly housing the sachem's family. However, other horticultural activities took place within close proximity to these structures.

At the time of European contact the socio/political organization of Indigenous communities living in coastal and inland areas of southern New England was becoming more highly stratified. In the larger village sites, the demographic included extended families whose sachem was a close family relation. In the 17th century, it is important to note, infectious disease introduced by the European voyagers and fishermen decimated local Indigenous communities and disrupted traditional leadership roles observed just after contact that were often matrilineal.

Historic Period - Hebron

The lands within modern day Hebron were granted by Attawanwood (Joshua), son to the Mohegan Sachem Uncas, in his will dating to 1676 to Thomas Buckingham, William Shipman and many others referred to as the 'Saybrook legatees" (Trumbull 1797) . In the 17th century, the territory in the upper Connecticut River Valley was the aboriginal homeland of the Podunk, Tunis, Poquonnoc, Wangunk and Sicoags and further north of Bolton, the Nipmuc Wabaquasett. In 1637, prior to the English attack on the Pequot fort in Mystic, these communities coalesced along the river and paid tribute to the Pequot who controlled trade along the Connecticut River. After the Pequot War, the Mohegan claimed the territory up to the southern border of the Nipmuc Wabaquasett as part of their hereditary right and the Wabaquassett lands through conquest. This issue came to light as a result of the controversy with Owaneco and Samuel Mason over lands transferred to Connecticut. John Chandler's 1705 survey of Mohegan lands was used as

evidence in the complaints by the Mohegan over the loss of their land rights. Hebron's town bounds were encompassed within Chandler's survey where the previous year Connecticut's General Assembly granted several colonists the right to settle on the land. (Trumbull)

Although settlement in Hebron occurred slowly due to the ongoing legal conflicts, many of the first inhabitants were from Saybrook, Windsor, Long Island and Northampton. They included William Shipman, Timothy Phelps, Samuel Filer, Gary Hilbert, Caleb Jones and six others. (ibid.)

First established as an agricultural town, Hebron remains an agricultural community in part to this day with its farms that focus on dairy, vegetables and fruit. This agricultural economy continued into the late 19th and early 20th century when immigrant populations from Eastern Europe established their homes in Hebron, many thriving as dairy and egg farmers.

Hebron had two ecclesiastical societies, the first served by the ministers Rev. John Bliss and Benjamin Pomeroy. In 1748, a second ecclesiastical society was established in the Gilead section of town with Rev. Samuel Peters as minister. Peters being the owner of the enslaved Cesar Peters, freed with the help of Hebron residents.

As with many New England towns, the village green became a focal point of the community especially in the 19th century. Hebron's central green is currently listed as a National Register Historic District. Many of Hebron's residents served in the Civil and Revolutionary Wars where the Veterans Memorial Park on the Green honors veterans from WWII, Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Acknowledging the importance of education, Hebron built many schoolhouses throughout the years. The Burrows Hill schoolhouse was the first built in 1730 and is one of nine still standing.

Many of the first established mills in Hebron were grist and saw mills. The 18th century mill town of Gay City contained several mill complexes including a textile mill, a paper mill and distillery. A silk mill was in operation prior to the Civil War in the Amston section of town to the south of current APE. Amston, initially known as Turnerville, sustained a thriving mill industry. In addition, the 19th century maps of Hebron identify many place names, landowners and mills in operation throughout the town of Hebron that include grist, fulling, sorghum, shingle mills, and tanneries. The publication, "Lost Mill Sites in Hebron, Connecticut" (Symonds 2016) located 29 water powered mill sites in town. The current APE is to the east and north of mill sites identified as the Ezra Backus mill (RBT1) and Frederick Bissel Mill (RBT2) in this publication.

The Kinney Rd APE

Land deeds from the 18th and 19th century and historic 19th century maps identify several inhabitants living in the vicinity of the current APE. To the west, landowners Jabez and Ezra Backus owned approximately 29 acres of land and operated a tannery on a 1 acre lot in the southwest corner of property (J. Baron communication). The location of the tannery is outside of the current project but is likely within the bounds of town land. Other neighbors included John Bascom in the vicinity of Backus and Henry Peters to the

north of the APE along present day Rte. 66 (Main ST). From these land records dating to as early as 1807 (Hebron Land Records Volume 11, Pg. 43) Sylvester Gilbert is mentioned as the abutter on the east of Backus (J. Baron communication). Although the title search is preliminary, probate records from the estate of Sylvester Gilbert dating to 1846 suggest the distribution of his estate, in part, encompasses all or at least a portion of the current APE. Gilbert was a prominent figure in Hebron society; a State's Attorney, Congressman and Judge. The Gilbert heirs inherited his extensive landholdings that included several houses, shops, barns, orchards and fields. The property referred to as his East Farm (88 acres) is likely a part of the 88 acre Horton lands purchased by the town. The Gilbert lands bound the Henry Peters estate on all three sides. As the son of Cesar Peters, Henry owned at least 5 acres of land along Main ST (Hebron Land Records Vol. 22, Pg. 999: dtd. 3/20 1863). The Gilbert heirs conveyed small plots of land to Henry Peters during his lifetime from their inheritance. Henry's son Horace Peters also lived on these lands.

The East Farm boundary descriptions include an old road running south and eventually meeting up at Kinney Rd. This road may be on the west side of the Colebrook Village complex. At Kinney Road, the bounds continue to run west along the road to Backus land. A "mowing field" is set aside for grandson Sylvester G. Gilbert, possibly including one of the three fields along Kinney Rd or field #1 where the proposed access road is located.

Census data identify several of Sylvester Gilbert's children as deaf. In Gilbert's last will and testament he made sure his loved ones were provided for after his death. This is especially true for son, William Pitt Gilbert whom he left the cabinet shop to. Gilbert also appointed a "faithful friend" in Pliny Parker to be William's conservator and to protect William from "strangers and improvident contracts" (Andover Probate: 1846 no. 961). Gilbert's daughters, Clarissa Force and Mary Gilbert who were also deaf, retained rights of way through the field system and rights to graze their livestock in various fields. This connection with the deaf community is interesting as Gilbert's neighbor, Jabez Backus' son, Levi S. Backus, was deaf. As mentioned above, Levi Backus would go on to publish the first newspaper for the deaf community in the 1830s (John Baron communication).

The 1870 and 1880 Federal non-population census data for Sylvester Gilbert's grandson, Sylvester G. Gilbert, who inherited lands along with Clarissa and Mary, lists 12 acres of tilled and fallow pasture or meadow, 30 acres of permanent meadows, pastures and orchards and 10 acres of woodland. The farm included 10 acres of apple orchards with 300 trees. The Gilbert's farm revenue was generated from milk, butter, Irish potatoes, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat and hay. In addition to farmer, Gilbert's occupation in 1880 census is listed as a music teacher.

Historic Maps

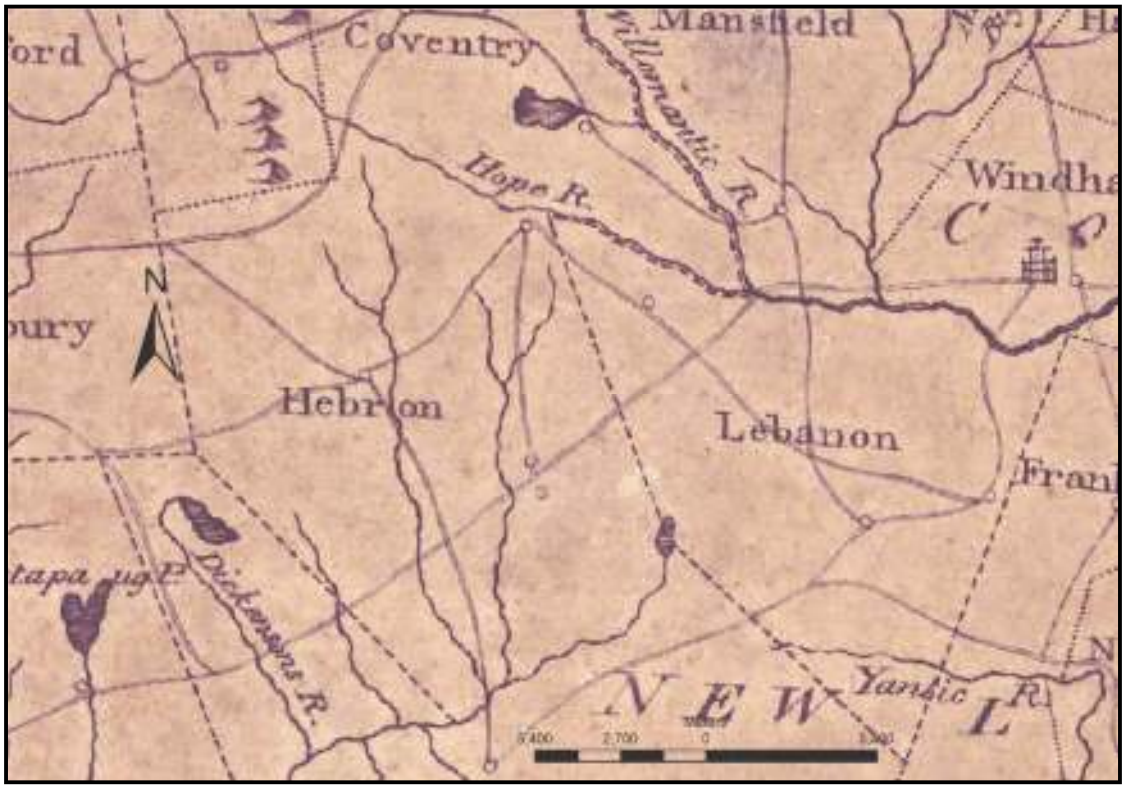

Fig. 3: Tanner map in 1796 (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

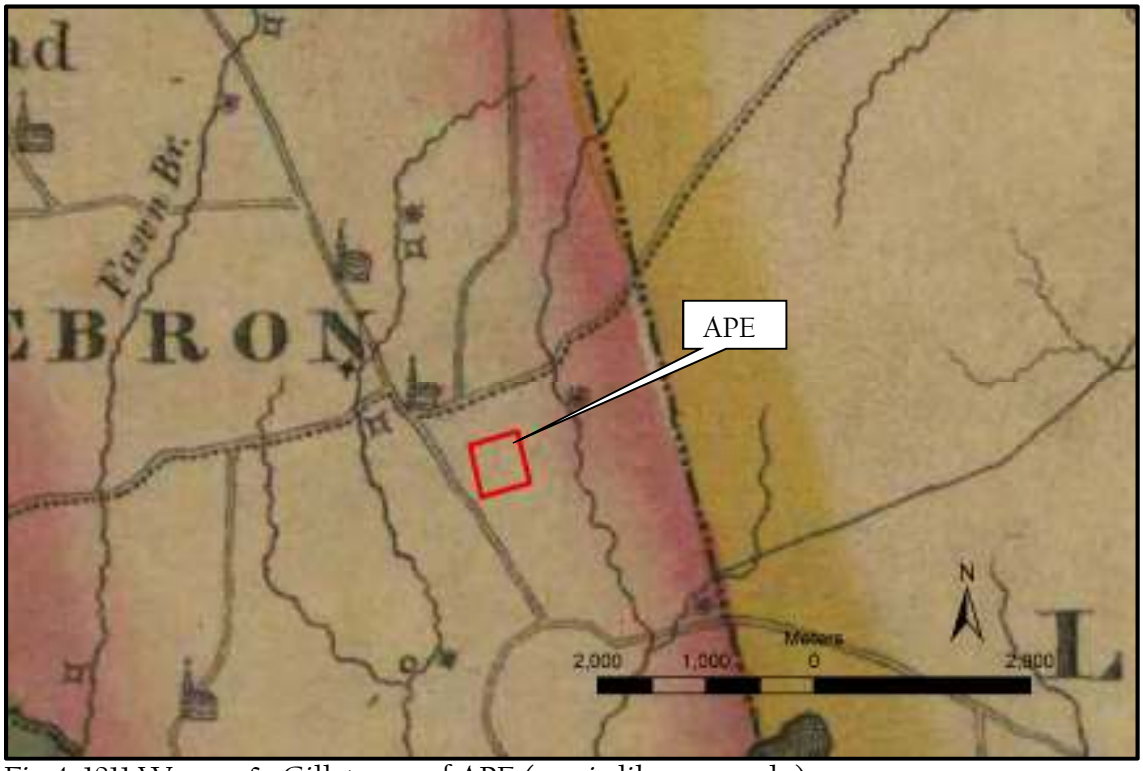

Fig.4: 1811 Warren & Gillet map of APE (magic.lib.uconn.edu).

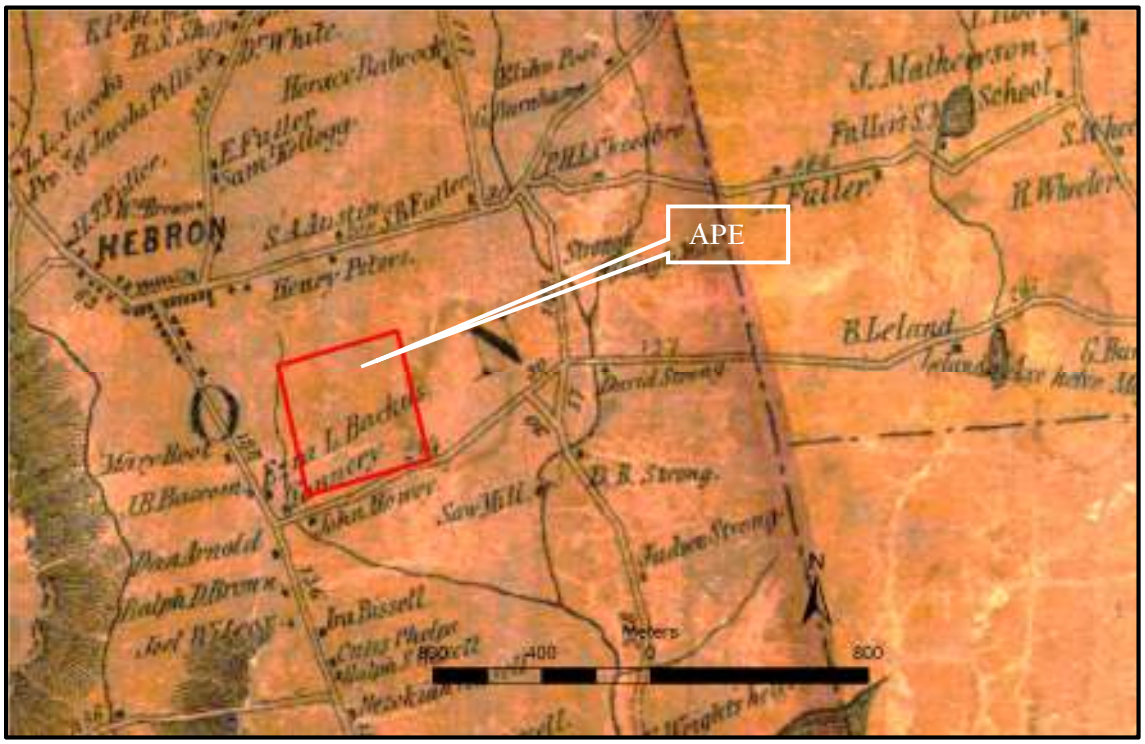

Fig. 5: 1857 Eaton map identifies Ezra Backus tannery at the intersection with Kinney Rd and Rte. 85. Backus is associated with mill site RBT1 identified in Symonds et.al. publication on "Lost Mill Sites in Hebron, CT". (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

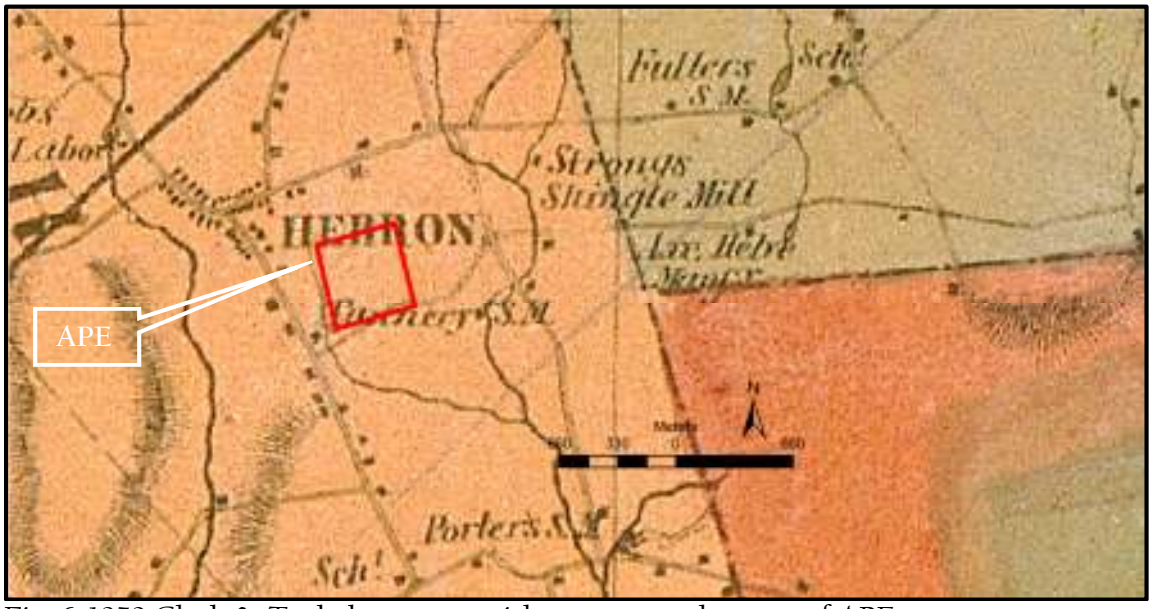

Fig. 6: 1859 Clark & Tackabury map with tannery to the west of APE (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

Fig. 7 1869 Baker & Tilden map identifying J.H. Bascom as an abutter on the west and H. Peters to the north (Peterson Collection, magic.lib.uconn.edu)

Fig. 8: 1893 Hurd map (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

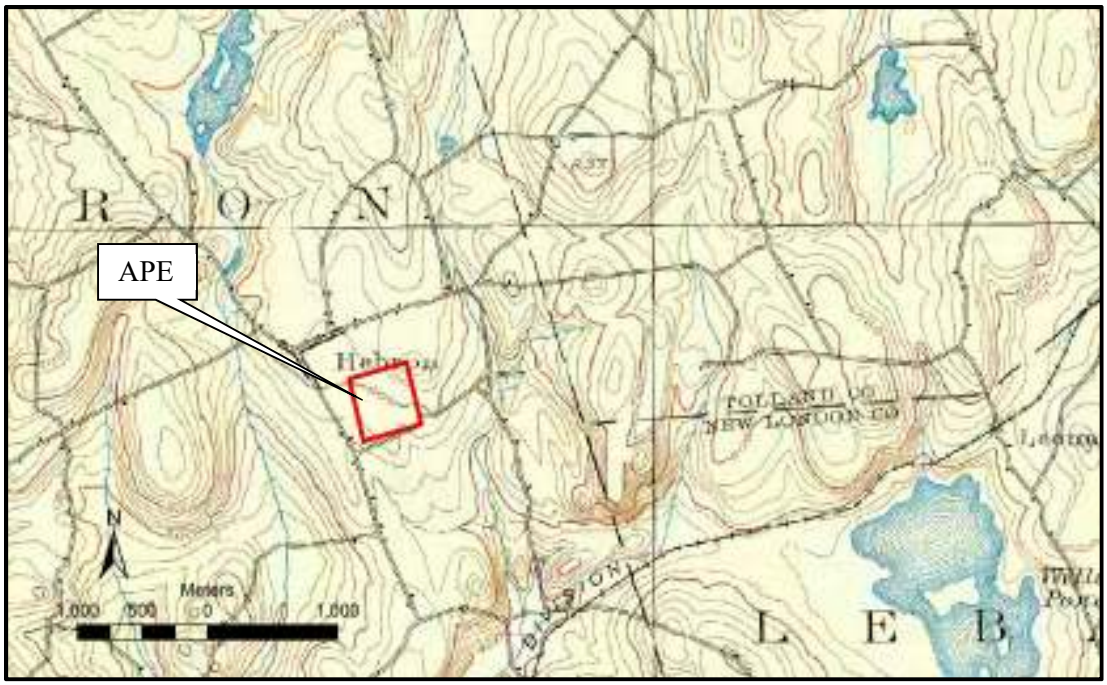

Fig. 9: 1895 USGS topographic map (magic.lib.uconn.edu)


Fig. 10 1934 aerial reflects Hebron's agricultural economy in the early 20th century. (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

Environmental and Geological Setting

Climate conditions noted by the USDA for Hebron estimates the mean annual precipitation of 46.37 inches annually with an average temperature is 49.9° F with 120 to 185 days frost free (http://websoilsurvey.usda.gov). The land use within the current APE remains agricultural farmland, primarily corn fields bordered with woodland and wetland areas with deciduous maple (Acer), oak (Quercus), American hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana), shag bark hickory (Carya ovata).

The Hebron APE is situated within the Eastern Uplands and consists of surficial fine to coarse sandy loams with gravel and stone identified as metamorphic gneiss, quartz and quartzite. The average depth of topsoil/AP horizon measured 20-30 cmbs and subsoil/B horizon terminated at approximately 48 to 60 cmbs. These soil horizon are quite shallow. The C horizon on the western edge of field #3 & 5 and northeastern side of field #4 contained polished cobble indicative of an ancient riverbed or river plain suggesting the watershed was diverted at one time, possibly for agricultural or irrigation practices. The NRCS soil maps listed six soil designations for the project area. The soil map reflects conditions observed in the field that identify soils ranging from Woodbridge to Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams. Refer to NRCS map in Table 1 below. The Munsell chart soil descriptions fell within the range of the 10yr hue.

Table 1 Soil designation based on NRCS (https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov)

Soil ID	Soil	(estimated) Acres	Area
2	Ridgebury fine sandy loam 0 to 3% slopes	0.4	0.7%
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils 0 to 8% slopes extremely stony	18.3	25.0%
45A	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3% slopes	14.3	23.4%
45B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3% slopes	16.5	27.0%
46B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8% slopes very stony	14.3	23.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		61.2	100.0%

Fig. 11 NRCS soil map of Public Works in proximity to APE included in Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates, Inc. proposal (https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov)

Previous archaeological research in the vicinity of the Kinney Rd APE.

The archaeological site files at the Office of State Archaeology listed several Pre-Contact sites within one to two miles of the public works facility APE. To the east in Lebanon, in the vicinity of Williams Pond, artifacts identified date from the Middle to Late Archaic Period (8,000-3,700 BP) with one fluted point dating to the Paleolithic (12,500-9,500 BP). Another early site consisting of chert, quartz and quartzite debitage was identified along the Mint Brook in 2021.

Additional surveys conducted to the north of Kinney Rd included a Phase I & II Archaeology Reconnaissance survey conducted by the Public Archaeology Survey Team in 2005 for the Hebron Village Green Development identified clusters of historic 19th century artifacts suggesting the presence of a dwelling nearby. The artifact assemblage on this site dated to the 18th and 19th century and included creamware, pearlware, porcelain, bottle glass and nails. This Phase II focused on an area to the east of field #6.

In 2020 and 2021, Phase 1 surveys were conducted for the Raymond Brook Preserve trail extensions. Additional Office of State Archaeology (OSA) excavations involved the possible location of the Cesar and Lowis Peters archaeological site near Wall St. Cesar, an enslaved African American, lived on the landholdings of Rev. Samuel Peters and was able to gain his emancipation through the help of Hebron residents and an act of Connecticut's General Assembly in 1789. Henry Peters' son lived in the vicinity of the Horton property along Rte. 66 north of the current APE.

Other National Register properties within Hebron include the Hebron Center Historic District to the north of the APE. This district includes 41 private and public buildings and appurtenances on Church, Gilead, Main and West Main Streets and along sections of Wall St and Marjorie Circle. The Hebron Historical Society website provides several resources including links to the WPA architectural survey. The documented mills sites identified in the publication "Lost Mill Sites in Hebron, Connecticut" (Symonds) reflect an entire industrial complex throughout the Town of Hebron worthy of National Register consideration.

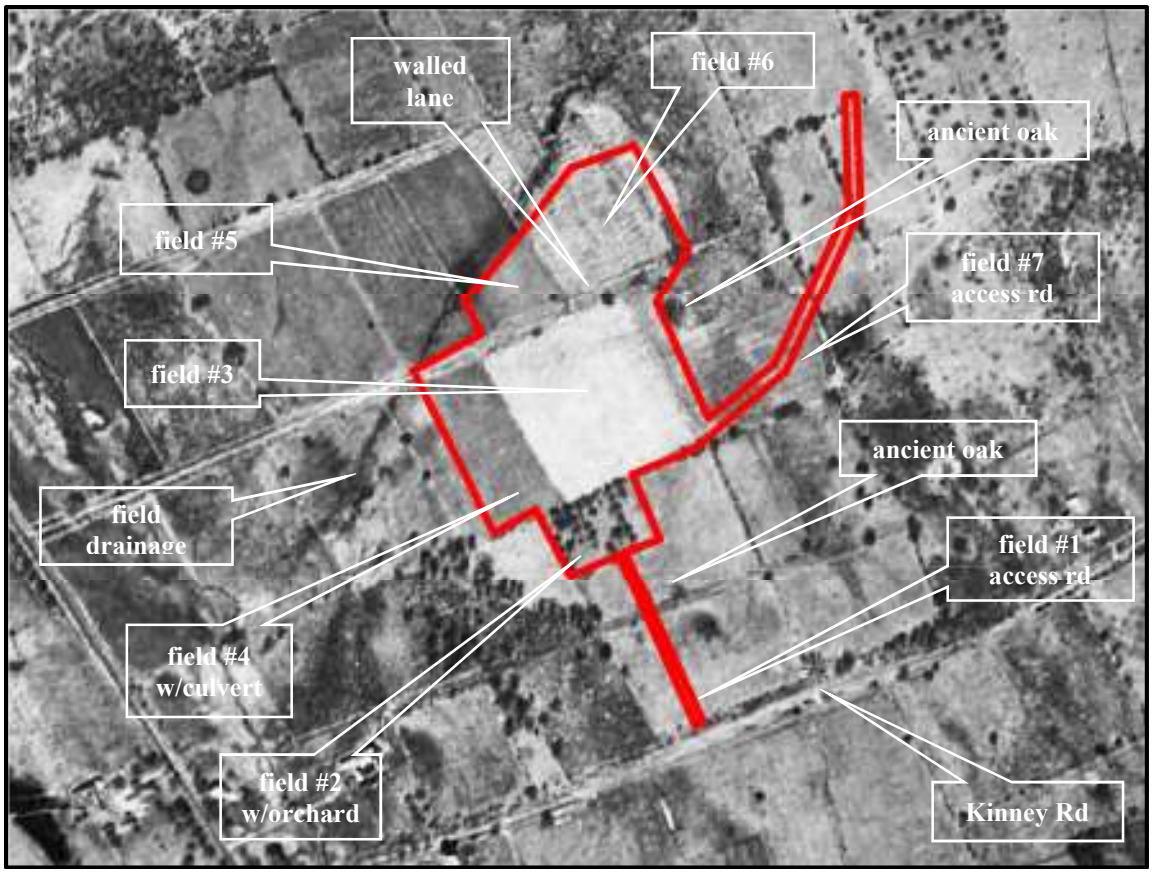

Fig. 12 1934 aerial mark-up with approximate bounds of APE identifying numbered field system and features such as a walled lane and location of existing ancient white oak trees (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

Survey and assessment

The Phase 1 Archaeology Reconnaissance Survey entailed subsurface testing only within the immediate APE. The topography of the field system north of Kinney Rd was relatively level for fields #1, 4-7 with little to no slope. However, the topography within field #3 was the most pronounced ranging from 10 to 15% and field #2 slightly less, at around 5 to 10%. As a result of slope, natural and cultural archaeological site formation processes result in soils and artifacts drifting downhill, being displaced and concentrated within proximity of the bounding stonewalls on the edge of each field. This was the case for artifact densities retrieved from field #3 in particular. Site wide, artifact distributions did not cluster into any specific pattern and artifact counts did not intensify per STP with a majority of STPs containing one artifact per pit. Additional judgement STPs were tested in areas with soil anomalies.

The testing strategy included 25 transects numbered T1 through T16 and T18 through T26. T17 was not used. The STPs were placed on a grid at 15 meter intervals within each field and placed down the centerline of the proposed access roads. A baseline beginning at N0E0 was established on the northern end of field #5 and ran south through field #3

to the T14 line. A total of 18 STPs out of 147 STPs contained historic artifacts dating from the 18th to early 20th century including creamware, pearlware, and ironstone earthenware, window class, a 1930 wheat penny, machine cut nails, miscellaneous scrap metal. Two quartz lithics were identified. Limited metal detecting was conducted around the western and eastern sides of field #3 and in field #2 south of the stone wall where the orchard existed in 1934. An additional 13 artifacts were surface collections and identified through consultant metal detecting.

In field #2 where the old orchard once stood, there was a higher density of scrap metal, including tractor parts and machine-cut nails identified through metal detecting. Field #2 STPs, in the vicinity of the old orchard, were sterile. On the proposed access road in field #2 at T22-4 adjacent to the southern wall there was evidence of buried domestic debris including tarmac. A higher concentration of material culture was present on the western edge of field #3 due to slope. There was evidence of extensive rodent burrow activity in the western section of field #3 near STP's T8 & T9 at W60 to W75 line. In field #6, oxidized soils were prevalent on the eastern end of transects near the wetland boundary. Six STPs in field #6 contained historic artifacts. There were several ceramic and glass fragments lying on the surface throughout this field. It is unclear whether the artifacts were disturbed by metal detectorists.

Domestic and agricultural refuse present on the landscape included aluminum cans, tractor parts, electric lamp parts, a panel from a 1940s Philgas Tappan gas stove and other debris.

STP soil depths were quite shallow throughout the 11 acres, terminating on average at 48-50 cmbs. The soils throughout the APE ranged from coarse loamy sand to coarse sand with gravel and rock. Soils in field #6 and 7 and the proposed access road along transects T21 and T22 were extremely saturated and muddy on the surface, and several STPs contained standing water.

A majority of the artifacts were identified within the AP horizon. Other than the stonewalls and walled lane, no distinctive features such as hearths, storage pits, living floors or buried foundations were identified during Phase I testing. Refer to excavation summary below in Table 2 for information on soils and Munsell chart soil color descriptions.

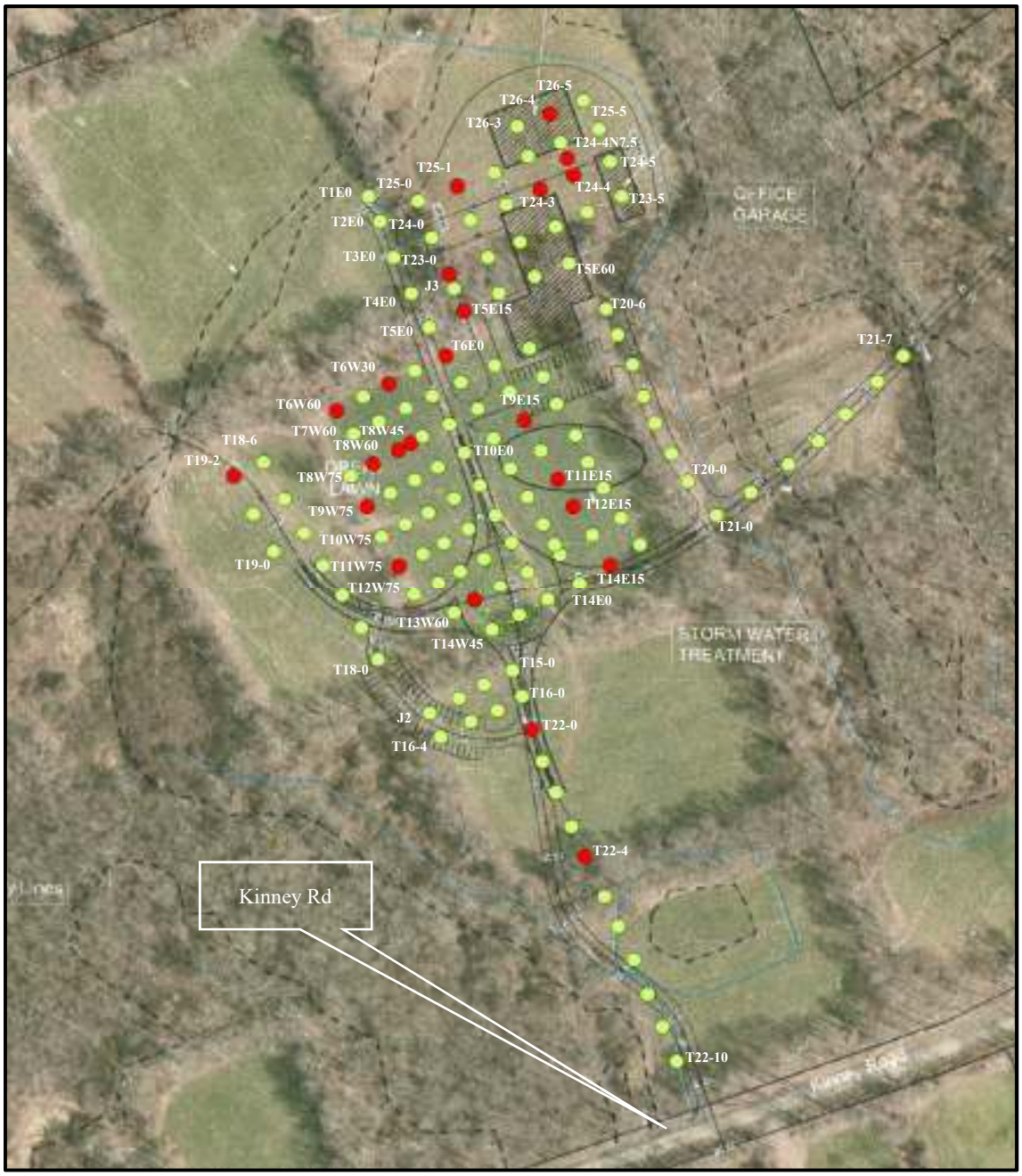

Fig. 13 Survey map of Phase 1 testing transects T1 thru 16 and T18 thru 26. Red represents STPs where artifacts were retrieved. (aerial base map https://cteco.com/)

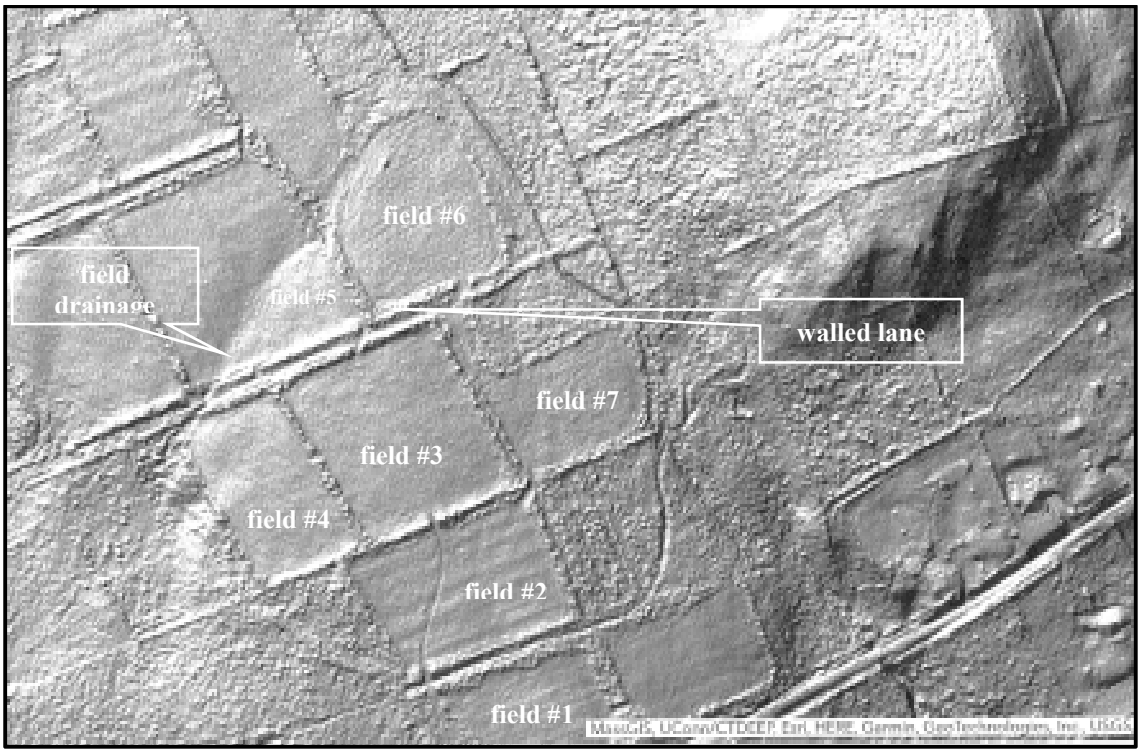

Fig. 14 LiDAR imagery reflects extensive field system, existing walls, walled lane, and irrigation/field drainage. Artifact densities of surface finds increased slightly to the north in field #5. Field #3, 4 & 6 were recently cultivated cornfields. Refer to 1934 aerial that reflects crop rotation. (https://cteco.maps.arcgis.com/)

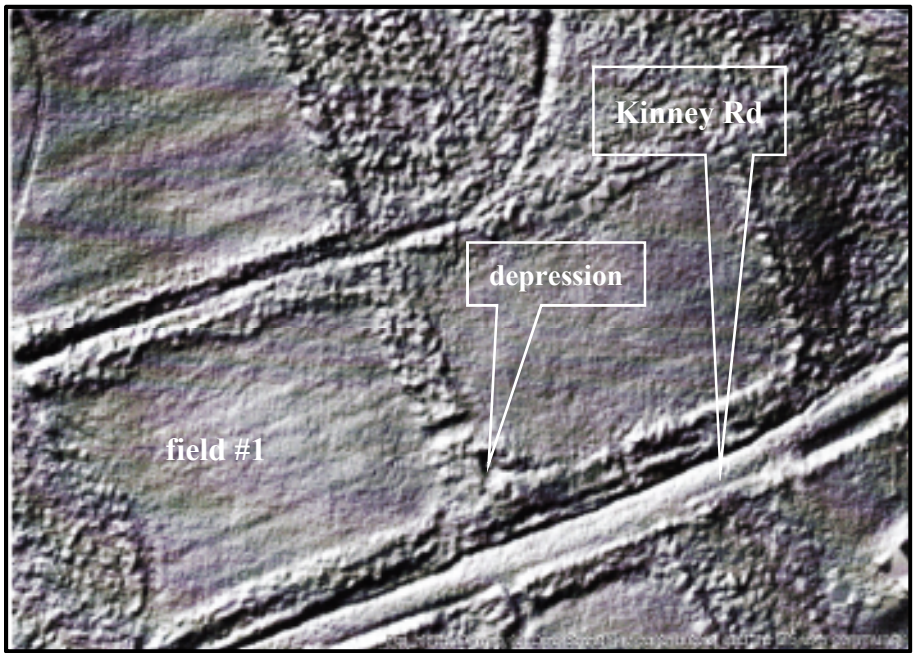

Fig. 15 LiDAR imagery, close-up of field #1 along Kinney Rd and depression just off current APE to the east where metal detectorists retrieved artifacts in the past. This may be the section of Kinney Rd that eventually was straightened. Refer to map in fig. 7. (https://cteco.maps.arcgis.com/)

Table 2: Excavation summary

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
J2	0	dk bn sd lm 10yr 3/3	0-32 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	32-63 cmbs	dk gy sd 10yr 2/4	63 cmbs	field #2, 12 meter north of T15-2 J2
J3	0	dk bn slt 10yr 3/3	0-58 cmbs	dk yw bn slt 10yr 5/8	58-93 cmbs	dk gy cl 10yr 8/2	93 cmbs	field #1, against stonewall, south 7 meter from T23-0
T01E0	0	dk bn sd/lm 10yr 3/3	0-31 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	31-57 cmbs	lt ol bn sd 2.5y 6/4	57-60 cmbs	field #5, west side stonewall
T02E0	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-27 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr10yr 5/6	27-60 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	60 cmbs	field #5, west side stonewall
T03E0	0	dk bn sd 10yr 3/3	0-38 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	38-64 cmbs	lt ol bn sd 2.5y 6/4	64 cmbs	field #5, west side stonewall
T04E0	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3 - wet soil	0-17 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	17-48 cmbs	fn gr sd 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #5, west side stonewall
T05E0	0	dk bn sd sd lm w/rk 10yr 3/3	0-10 cmbs	dk yw bn crs sd 10yr 5/6	10-46 cmbs			rock, middle of lane to field #5 in north edge of walled path
T05E15	1	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-17 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	17-56 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	56-58 cmbs	in walled lane, 1 bottleneck clear glass 0-10 cmbs
T05E30	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	24-60 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	60 cmbs	in walled lane
T05E45	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-23 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	23-62 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	62 cmbs	in walled lane
T05E60	0	wet, standing water						in entrance to field #6
T05W15	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-38 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	38-73 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	73 cmbs	in walled lane
T05W30	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-32 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	32-64 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	64 cmbs	in walled lane
T06E0	1	bn crs sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-23 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/6	23-48 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	48-51 cmbs	field #3 south of stonewall, 2 calcined bone, 1 sq. nail, 1 wire nail, shotgun shell 0-10 cmbs
T06W15	0	dk bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-19 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr & rk 10yr 5/6	19-47 cmbs	gy crs sd w/gr 10yr 2/1	47-48 cmbs	field #3, in path (S90W15)
T06W30	1	crs bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-32 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	32-59 cmbs			field #3. rock, 1 quartz chunk 0-20 cmbs

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
T06W45	0	dk bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 3/3	0-24 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ rk 10yr 5/6	24-54 cmbs	crs gy sd w/gr 10yr 2/1	54-56 cmbs	field #3, coarse polished cobble - ancient riverbed
T06W60	0	dk bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 3/3	0-38 cmbs	dk yw bn crs sd 10yr 5/6	58-43 cmbs			field #3, rock, B1 disturbed
T07E0	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-24 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	24-55 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	55 cmbs	field #3
T07E15	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-22 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	22-47 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	47 cmbs	field #3, gravel
T07E30	0	dk bn sd lm 10yr 3/3	0-24 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 4/6	24-55 cmbs			field #3, rock and root
T07W15	0	crs bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	30-60 cmbs			field #3, disturbed soils in path, rock, charred wood, insect nest
T07W30	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	28-51 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	51-53 cmbs	field #3
T07W45	0	dk bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 3/3	0-16 cmbs	yw bn sd w/rk 10yr 5/8	16-50 cmbs			field #3, rock
T07W60	0	dk bn sd lm 10yr 3/3	0-16 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/rk 10yr 5/6	16-48 cmbs	crs gy sd w/ gr 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #3, 15 meter east of stonewall
T08E0	0	bn sdy lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-18 cmbs	rd bn sd w/gr 10yr 4/4	18-40 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	40-42 cmbs	field #3
T08E15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-18 cmbs	dk yw bn 10yr 5/6	18-66 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	66-68 cmbs	field #3
T08E30	0	crs bn sd w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	yw bn crs sd 10yr 5/8	28-33 cmbs			field #3, crumbly stone and coarse rock
T08W15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-29 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	29-62 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	62-65 cmbs	field #3, in road
T08W30	0	bn sd lm w/rk in wall 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	28-43 cmbs			field #3, (@1 meter to east 18th century coin - metal detectorist)
T08W45	1	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-32 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/6/bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	32-42 cmbs/42-90 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	90 cmbs	field #3, 1 glass, 1 1930 wheat penny - disturbed by rodent burrow 42-90 cmbs
T08W52.5	1	crs bn sd 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	30-64 cmbs	cr gy sd 10yr 2/1	64 cmbs	field #3, 1 Rockingham ceramic w/brown glaze 0-10 cmbs
T08W60	1	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-15 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/rk 10yr 5/8	15-48 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #3, plastic-leather

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
T08W75		bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/rk 10yr 5/6	30-58 cmbs	cy crs sd 10yr 2/1	58-60 cmbs	field #3
T09E0	0	dk bn sd lm 10yr 3/3	0-18 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/6	28-32 cmbs			field #3, rock
T09E15	1	crs bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	28-51 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	51-52 cmbs	field #3, 1 tinted window glass, 1 charcoal 0-28 cmbs
T09E30	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	dk yw bn lmy sd w/ gr & rk 10yr 5/6	28-65 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	65-66 cmbs	field #3
T09W15	0	crs bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	yw bn crs sd 10yr 5/8	30-57 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	59-60 cmbs	field #3
T09W30	0	dk bn sd lm w/ gr 10yr 3/3	0-30 cmbs					field #3, rock
T09W45	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	30-50 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	50-51 cmbs	field #3
T09W60	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	24-55 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	55-56 cmbs	field #3
T09W75	0	bn sdy lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	30-67 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	67-68 cmbs	field #3, 1 nut/bolt 1 coal 10-20 cmbs not saved, rodent burrow 40-67 cmbs
T10E0	0	bn sdy lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-26 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/6	26-48 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #3, surface find 1 creamware
T10E15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	28-57 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	57 cmbs	field #3, rock in stp wall in B1 horizon
T10E30	0	bn sdy lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	22-49 cmbs	pale bn sd 10yr 7/4	49-50 cmbs	field #3, 9 meters west of stonewall
T10W15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-43 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	43-45 cmbs			field #3, rocks, dumping area
T10W15 N7.5	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-27 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	27-35 cmbs			field #3, inspection of rock near T10-W15, rocks on surface, deep soil in T10-W15 due to rock removal
T10W30	0	bn sdy lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-14 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	14-46 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	46-47 cmbs	field #3

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
T10W45	0	bn sd lm w/rk. 10yr 4/3	0-29 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	29-57 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	57 cmbs	field #3
T10W60	0	bn sdy lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	30-54 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	54-56 cmbs	field #3
T11E0	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-23 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	23-57 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	57 cmbs	field #3, nut & bolt assembly not saved @10-20 cmbs
T11E15	1	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-17 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/6	17-43 cmbs	pale bn crs sd 10yr 7/4	43-44 cmbs	field #3, rock, 1 ironstone ceramic 10-20 cmbs
T11E30	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/4	22-55 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	55 cmbs	field #3
T11W15	0	bn sdy lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-17 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	17-56 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	56 cmbs	field #3
T11W30	0	bn crs sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-25 cmbs	crs yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	25-45 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	45-47 cmbs	field #3, 1 meter north - window glass fragment on surface
T11W45	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	24-50 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	50-52 cmbs	field #3
T11W60	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-25 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	25-53 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	53-58 cmbs	field #3
T11W75	1	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	24-52 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	52-54 cmbs	field #3 other ceramic 10-20 cmbs
T12E0	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-16 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	16-48 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #3
T12E15	1	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	20-48 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #3, 1 ceramic 10-20 cmbs, lost
T12E30	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-29 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	29-35 cmbs			field #3, 1 meter north - surface find ceramic
T12W15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-27 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	27-63 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	63-68 cmbs	field #3
T12W30	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	20-44 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	44-45 cmbs	field #3
T12W45	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-23 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	23- 50 cmbs	mottled B1/C gy sd 10yr 2/1	50-56 cmbs	field #3

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
T12W60	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	22-44 cmbs			field #3, rock, surface find in between T12-W60 and T11-W60
T12W75	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	28-50 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	50-53 cmbs	field #3
T13E0	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-70 cmbs					field #3, disturbed
T13E0N2	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-34 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 4/6	34-63 cmbs	dk gy sd	63 cmbs	field #3,
T13E15	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-18 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	18-48 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #3
T13W15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-19 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	19-48 cmbs	cra gy sd 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #3
T13W30	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	22-46 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	46-47 cmbs	field #3, 1 meter east of dirt rd
T13W45	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-37 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	37-56 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	56 cmbs	field #3, ceramic on surface
T13W60	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-25 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 5/6	25-48 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	48-49 cmbs	field #3
T13W75	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-32 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	32-60 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	60 cmbs	field #3, rocks
T14E0	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-32 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	32-61 cmbs	dk gy sd 10yr 2/4	61 cmbs	field #3
T14E15	1	bn sdy lm 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	28-53 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	53-55 cmbs	field #3, 1 whiteware ceramic 0-10 cmbs
T14E30	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-27 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr54/6	27-57 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	57 cmbs	field #3
T14W15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-23 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	23-38 cmbs			field #3, rock
T14W30		rock outcrop						field #3
T14W45	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-27 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	27-56 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	56-58 cmbs	field #3
T15-0	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-32 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	32-79 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	79-82 cmbs	field #2
T15-1	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-27 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	27-70 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	70-75 cmbs	field #2
T15-2	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-25 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	25-60 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	60-62 cmbs	field #2
T15E30	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-23 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	23-50 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 2/1	50-56 cmbs	field #3
T16-0	0	bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-26 cmbs	yw bn sd w/rk 10yr 5/8	26-58 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	58-60 cmbs	field #2

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
T16-1	0	bn sd 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	24-64 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	64-65 cmbs	field #2
T16-2	0	bn sd w/gr & rk 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr & rk 10yr 4/6	22-50 cmbs			field #2, rock
T16-3	0	bn sdy lm 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	20-40 cmbs			field #2, rock
T17		not used						
T18-0	0	bn sdy lm w/gr & rk 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn crs sd w/gr & rk 10yr 5/8	20-47 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	47-48 cmbs	field #4, 15 meter off south wall running east/west and 10 meter west of wall running north/south
T18-1	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-24 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	24-53 cmbs	dk gy sd 10yr 2/4	53 cmbs	field #4
T18-2	0	bn sd lm w/gr & rk 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/6	22-48 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	48-50 cmbs	field #4
T18-3	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-27 cmbs	dk yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/6	27-48 cmbs	dk gy sd 10yr 2/4	48 cmbs	field #4, stp closest to wall entrance
T18-4	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-17 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 4/6	17-56 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	56 cmbs	field #4
T18-5	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-31 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	31-48 cmbs	dk gy sd 10yr 2/4	48 cmbs	field #4. 15 meters off stonewall
T18-6	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-38 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	38-55 cmbs	dk gy sd 10yr 2/4	55 cmbs	field #4, no smooth cobble present
T19-0	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	30-56 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	56-58 cmbs	field #4, polished cobble in C horizon - old riverbed
T19-1	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	22-64 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	64-65 cmbs	field #4, polished cobble in C horizon, 15 meter west of stonewall
T19-2	1	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-24 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	24-65 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	65 cmbs	field #4, polished cobble present in C horizon, 1 nail 0-10 cmbs
T20-0	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-27 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8				access road running north on east side of field #3 stonewall, 10 meter off wall - roots

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
T20-1	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-21 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	21-35 cmbs			access road running north on east side of field #3 stonewall, 10 meter off wall, roots
T20-2	0	dk bn sdy lm w/rk 10yr 3/3	0-30 cmbs	dk yw bn sd 10yr 5/6	30-60 cmbs	standing water	60 cmbs	access road running north on east side of field #3 stonewall
T20-3	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	24-53 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1 standing water	53 cmbs	access road running north on east side of field #3 stonewall
T20-4	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-16 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	16-43 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1 standing water	43-44 cmbs	access road running north on east side of field #3 stonewall, 10 meter off wall
T20-5	0	bn sdy lm 10yr 4/3	0-27 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	27-53 cmbs	gy sd 10tr 2/1	53-56 cmbs	access road running north on east side of field #3 stonewall, 9 meter off wall
T20-6	0	dk bn sdy lm 10yr 3/3	0-17 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	17-58 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	58-60 cmbs	at edge of intersection with walled lane
T21-0	0	dk bn mud 10yr 3/3	0-20 cmbs					access road to the east
T21-1	0	wetland						access road to the east
T21-2	0	wetland						access road to the east, at surveyors stake
T21-3	0	wetland						access road to the east
T21-4	0	wetland						access road to the east, at surveyors stake
T21-5	0	wetland						access road to the east
T21-6	0	wetland						access road to the east, at surveyors stake
T21-7	0	disturbed						access road to the east, 15 meter west of stonewall, 5

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
								meters west of brook
T22-0	1	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	30-60 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	60-62 cmbs	field #2, 15 meter south of T16-0, access road to Kinney Rd, 1 metal 10-20 cmbs
T22-1	0	bn sdy lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	20-53 cmbs	crs gy sd10yr 2/1	53-54 cmbs	field #2, access road to Kinney Rd, stp in existing road
T22-10	0	dk bn sd lm w/ rk & rt 10yr 3/3	0-26 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8 - wet	26-50 cmbs			field #1, last stp on access road to Kinney Rd, root and rock - very wet B horizon
T22-2	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-40 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	40-42 cmbs			field #2, access road to Kinney Rd
T22-3	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8	28-58 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	58-60 cmbs	field #2, access road to Kinney Rd
T22-4	1	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-33 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8 - mottled bn soil	33-61 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	61-75 cmbs	field #2, access road to Kinney Rd, disturbed soils, dumping site on north edge of stonewall, 1 redware 25-33 cmbs
T22-5	0	dk bn sd lm 10yr 3/3	0-22 cmbs	dk yw bn sd - wet 10yr 5/6	22-50 cmbs			field #1, 10 meter south of stonewall - technically wetland, access road to Kinney Rd
T22-6	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-18 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/8- standing water	18-44 cmbs			field #1, access road to Kinney Rd, technically wetland - standing water
T22-7	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	20-49 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	49-50 cmbs	field #1, access road to Kinney Rd
T22-8	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-26 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	26-57 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	57-58 cmbs	field #1, access road to Kinney Rd, edge of existing road
T22-9	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-16 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	16-47 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	47-48 cmbs	field #1, access road to Kinney Rd
T23-0	0	bn sd 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	30-70 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	70 cmbs	field #6, 5 meter east of stonewall, disturbed

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
T23-1	0	dk bn slt 10yr 3/3	0-25 cmbs	dk yw bn slt 10yr 5/6	25-52 cmbs	dk gy slt 10yr 2/4	52 cmbs	field #6, oxidized B horizon
T23-2	0	bn sd 10yr 4/3	0-32 cmbs	yw bn slt sd 10yr 5/8	32-61 cmbs	gy bn cl 10yr 2/1	61-63 cmbs	field #6
T23-3	0	dk bn slt 10yr 3/3	0-27 cmbs	dk yw bn slt 10yr 5/6	27-54 cmbs	gy bn cl 10yr 2/4	54 cmbs	field #6
T23-4	0	bn sd 10yr 4/3	0-15 cmbs	yw bn slt sd w/rk 10yr 4/6	15-68 cmbs	dk gy cl 2/4	68-70 cmbs	field #6
T23-5	0	dk bn slt 10yr 3/3	0-22 cmbs	dk yw bn slt 10yr 5/8	22-62 cmbs	dk gy cl 10yr 2/4	62 cmbs	field #1, oxidized soils
T24.4N7.5	1	bn slt 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd w/oxidization 10yr 5/8	20-56 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	56-58 cmbs	field #6, flood plain, 1 pearlware ceramic 0-10 cmbs
T24-0	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-25 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	25-58 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	58-60 cmbs	field #1
T24-1	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-25 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	25-60 cmbs	gy cl 10yr 2/1 - hard pan	60-64 cmbs	field #1
T24-2	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-23 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/8	23-62 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	62-63 cmbs	field #1
T24-3	1	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	20-54 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	54-60 cmbs	field #1, flood plain, 1 metal 0-20 cmbs
T24-4	1	bn sd w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	yw bn sd w/rk 10yr 5/8	24-49 cmbs	cy crs sd 10yr 2/1	49-50 cmbs	field #1, large boulder to the north lines up between T24-1 & T24-2 @45 meters north, 1 ceramic, modern cloth covered wire not saved
T24-5	0	bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-27 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	27-40 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	40-54 cmbs	field #1, flood plain
T25-0	0	bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs					field #1, 10 meter east of stonewall, rock
T25-1	0	bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	20-60 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	60-62 cmbs	field #1, flood plain
T25-2	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-18 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	18-50 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	50-52 cmbs	field #1, surface find 1 ceramic 1 meter south of stp
T25-3	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	24-38 cmbs	crs sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	38-41 cmbs	field #1, flood plain, stp in shallow

Excavation Summary								
STP#	**Bag**	**AP soils**	**Depth**	**B1 soils**	**Depth B1**	**C soils**	**Depth C**	**Comments**
T25-4	0	bn sd lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-18 cmbs	yw bn sd w/rk 10yr 55/8	18-52 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	52-54 cmbs	field #1, flood plain
T25-5	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-21 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	21-54 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1	54-58 cmbs	field #1
T26-3	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-13 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8 w/oxidation	13=47 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 2/1	47 cmbs	field #1
T26-4	1	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-33 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/8	33-58 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	58-60 cmbs	field #1, evidence of metal detecting nearby, 2 metal fragments, 1 ceramic 10-20 cmbs
T26-5	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-17 cmbs	dk yw bn crs sd 10yr 5/6 w/mottling	17-48 cmbs	crs gy sd 10yr 2/1 w/oxidation	48-50 cmbs	field #1, mottled soil lens at @22 cmbs, flooding event, flood plain

Table 3: Artifact Catalog									
ID #	**STP#**	**Phase**	**Artifact**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Soil**	**Comments**
1.0	T5E15	1	glass	1	glass	clear glass bottle neck w/seam	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #5, late 19th - early 20th century
2.0	T6E0	1	lithic	2	faunal	calcined bone	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #3, S90E0
3.0	T6E0	1	metal	1	wire	wire nail	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #3, 1810-1900s
4.0	T6E0	1	metal	1	iron	machine-cut square nail frag.	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #3, 1810-1900s
5.0	T6W30	1	lithic	1	quartz	chunk w/ cortex	0-20 cmbs	AP	field #3
6.0	T8W45	1	glass	1	glass	tinted window glass-flat	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #3
7.0	T8W45	1	metal	1	copper	1930 wheat penny	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #3
8.0	surface	1	lithic	1	quartz	chunk w/ cortex	surface find		field #3, T8E0
9.0	T8W52.5	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	Rockingham - brown glaze	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, mid-19th century
10.0	T8W60	1	fabric	1	leather	unidentified - small strap	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #3, plastic?
11.0	T9E15	1	glass	1	glass	tinted window glass-flat	0-28 cmbs	AP	field #3

Table 3: Artifact Catalog									
ID #	STP#	Phase	Artifact	Qty	Material	Description	Depth	Soil	Comments
12.0	surface	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware rim frag./plate	surface find		field #3, T10E0, 1820-current
13.0	T11E15	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	Ironstone frag.	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, 1815-1900s
14.0	T11W75	1	lithic	1	earthenware	unidentified frag., brown gaze	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #3
15.0	surface	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	pearlware-bowl/vase base frag.	surface		field #3, 1775-1890, 1 meter north T12E30
16.0	surface	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	hand-painted green-dark red polychrome pearlware frag. curved	surface		field #3, 1795-1820, 7.5 N X 7.5 meter of T12W60
17.0	T14E15	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware-possible rim frag	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, 1820-current
18.0	T19-2	1	metal	1	iron	nail frag., machine-cut	29 cmbs	B1	field #4, 1810-1900s, south side wall
19.0	T22-0	1	metal	1	tin/aluminum	rim fragment/can	10-20 cmbs	AP	access rd
20.0	T22-4	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	redware -	25-33 cmbs	AP	access rd, possible modern-north edge of wall, 20th century
21.0	T24-4	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	whiteware w/ blue transfer pint	10-20 cmbs	AP	access rd, 1820-current
22.0	surface	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	hand-painted pearlware frag. blue stripe - teacup	surface		field #6, 1775-1890, 1 meter north of 25-5
23.0	surface	1	glass	1	glass	dark green thick bottle glass frag. curved	surface		field #6, 3 meter west of T25-1
24.0	surface	1	ceramic	1		gray bodied w/gray glaze - curved, unidentified	surface		field #6, 1 meter north of T25-2
25.0	T24-4N7.5	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	pearlware frag.	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #6, 1775-1890
26.0	T25-1	1	glass	1	glass	aqua bottle glass, thick-apothecary	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #6, 1850-1915, "THE" embossed
27.0	T26-4	1	metal	2	iron	nail frag.	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #6,
28.0	T26-4	1	ceramic	1	earthenware	creamware	10-20 cmbs	AP	field #6, 1762-1820
		1							
29.0	T8E0	1	metal	1	iron	nail/drill frag.	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, metal detecting

Table 3: Artifact Catalog									
ID #	STP#	Phase	Artifact	Qty	Material	Description	Depth	Soil	Comments
									10 meter west of T7E0
30.0	T13E0	1	metal	1	iron	machine-cut nail frag.	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, 1810-1900s, metal detecting 2 meter west of T13E0
31.0	T13E0	1	metal	1	iron	harrow blade-plow	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, metal detecting –large boulder on surface
32.0	T13W75	1	metal	1	iron	machine-cut nail frag.	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, 1810-1900s, metal detecting, within 1 meter south of T13W75
33.0	T16E0	1	metal	1	iron	machine-cut nail	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #2, 1810-1900s, metal detecting within 4 meter west of T16-0
34.0	T6W60	1	metal	1	iron	machine-cut nail frag.	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, 1810-1900s, metal detecting, 5 meter west of T6W60
35.0	T14E0	1	metal	1	zinc	unidentified fused white scrap metal	0-10 cmbs	AP	field #3, metal detecting- 1 meter south T14E0

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Phase I Archaeology Reconnaissance Survey for the Hebron Public Works Facility entailed a visual assessment of the landscape, subsurface testing and land deed research. A total of 147 STPs were inspected with a total of 18 STPs yielding historic ceramics, window and bottle glass, a 1930 wheat penny, machine-cut and wire nails. Two quartz lithics were also identified. As mentioned above, the fields within the APE have been subject to agricultural practices over the years and to some extent by intensive metal detection that further impacted site integrity. As a result of cultural and natural disturbances and the low artifact count per STP, it was determined a Phase II would not provide additional archaeological information regarding land use. However, title search of land deeds, probate documents and census data provided additional information on

19th century history through connecting the Gilbert and possibly Backus estates to this field system.

In terms of National Register eligibility, this specific APE of 11 acres does not meet the criteria for the Federal Register in regard to the archaeology, therefore a Phase II archaeological survey is not recommended. As the field system within the APE is so remote, construction of the Public Works facility, depending on the height of structures such as the salt shed, should not be visible from the Historic District to the north. However, for National Register Criteria B, pertaining to the association with the land to prominent individuals, such as Judge Sylvester Gilbert and to the Levi S. Backus' family members, the APE may fall within this category. Also the connection with the property to the Gilbert family heirs and the population cluster of a small community of deaf individuals who shared similar life experiences is unique and compelling. For this reason, whenever feasible, it is recommended that preservation of stonewalls, or section of wall be considered during the planning process or incorporated into current or future designs. From an historical perspective, stonewalls delineate the boundaries of field systems and other form of real estate. Although probate records do reference fencing existed in the 19th century, some walls date to at least 1846 and others may date back to the earliest divisions within the town in early 18th century. The walled lane on the north of field #3 is of interest as it once provided access or rights of way to pass through the fields to Rte. 85. Sections of the lane are still visible on the west side bound just outside the current APE. Lastly, two white oak trees of great age still stand on the property Refer to photographic images in fig. 28 & 29.

Furthermore, it is recommended that additional archaeology and title search is merited for the Gilbert and Backus estates if future modifications are made to the existing plan. This is in specific regard to field #1 along Kinney Rd and land at the intersection of Rte. 85 and Kinney Rd - the site where the Backus tannery operated. The publication "Lost Mills Sites in Hebron, Connecticut" (Symonds) reference the RBT1 Ezra Backus Mill in close proximity to the tannery. Probate records infer the fields located to the north near Rte. 66 are in closer proximity to old farmsteads or dwellings. These issues suggest future research or consideration is needed based on the land deed research and in addition to what is known of Henry Peters' landholdings along Main St/Rte. 66 from prior archaeological surveys.

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Appendix A: Site Photographs

Fig. 16 Field #1 view facing north over proposed access road, possibly the southern mowing field mentioned in Gilbert probate. Note old white oak in center of photograph

Fig. 17 Field #2 Looking toward northwest corner of field to stonewall bounding field #3. This is area that shows up as an orchard on the 1934 aerial.

Fig. 18 Field #3 facing toward the south

Fig. 19 View facing southwest over field #3 toward entrance to field #4.

Fig. 20 Field #4 facing toward the north toward walled lane

Fig. 21 Field #5 facing north toward location where there is drainage for the fields

Fig. 22 Field #6 facing north

Fig. 23 Walled lane facing west between field #3 on south (left) and field # 5 & 6 on north (right)

Fig. 24 Area of proposed access road on east side of field #3 heading north and connecting to field #6. Ancient white oak on right side of path

Fig. 25 Field #7 facing northeast toward Colebrook Village and proposed access road.

Fig. 26 View facing east toward brook, stonewall on Colebrook Village complex

Fig. 27 View facing north toward proposed access road connection to Colebrook Village

Fig. 28 Ancient white oak on east side of dirt road south of field #5 and east of field #3

Fig. 29 Ancient white oak at southern wall of field #2

Appendix B: Artifact photographs

Fig. 30 T26-5 creamware sherd @10-20 cmbs/AP soil

Fig, 31 T6-0 iron machine-cut nail fragment @10-20 cmbs/AP soil

Fig. 32 T25 aqua bottle glass, apothecary @10-20 cmbs, AP/topsoil

Fig. 33 On edge of T13E0 iron harrow blade - metal detecting

Fig. 34 Surface find between T12W60, hand painted pearlware

Fig. 35 Surface find 1 meter north of T25-5, hand painted pearlware

Appendix C:

Fig. 36 Public Works location plan (conceptual), Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates, Inc.

Fig. 37 Public Works location plan (conceptual). Plan does not show stonewalls. Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates, Inc.

Appendix D: Letters from SHPO

Connecticut

State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Economic and Community Development

November 5, 2021

Ms. Danielle Marzitelli
Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates, Inc.
86 Main Street, P.O. Box 337
Chester, CT 06412
(sent only via email to dmarzitelli@nlja.com)

Subject: Public Works Facility and Municipal Complex
John E. Horton Boulevard and Kinney Road
Hebron, Connecticut

Dear Ms. Marzitelli:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the refereneed project in response to your request for our comments regarding potential effects to historic properties. SHPO understands that the Town of Hebron is planning to develop a portion of an 88.6 acre parcel that will include a new office building, garage, storage structures, and related infrastructural improvements. The proposed project will require a Stormwater Discharge permit issued by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection through the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency; therefore, it is subject to review by this office pursuant to the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act..

The project parcel is situated adjacent to and southeast of the Hebron Center Historic District, a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As described in your project description, an archaeological survey that identified a potentially significant archaeological site was completed as part of a previously proposed project. Based on information on file at our office, however, the survey does not appear to include the currently proposed project area. Rather, it was centered along the current extent of John E. Horton Boulevard. As demonstrated by this survey, the area possesses environmental characteristics frequently associated with archaeological sites. For this reason, SHPO requests that a professional cultural resources reconnaissance survey be completed prior to construction. SHPO acknowledges that portions of the property have been subjected to prior ground disturbances, but their extent is not known. Subsurface archaeological testing should assess all areas of anticipated ground disturbance that are considered to have a moderate/high sensitivity for containing significant archeological deposits, unless sufficient research or fieldwork documents that this level of effort is unwarranted. All work should be in compliance with our *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* and no construction or other project-related ground disturbance should be initiated until SHPO has had an opportunity to review and comment upon the requested survey.

This office looks forward to additional consultation. Do not hesitate to contact Catherine Labadia, Staff Archaeologist and Environmental Reviewer, for additional information at (860) 500-2329 or catherine.labadia@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Kinney
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

450 Columbus Blvd., Suite 5 | Hartford, CT 06103 | P: 860.500.2300 | ct.gov/historic-preservation

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Connecticut

State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Economic and Community Development

August 2, 2022

Dr. Sarah L Holmes
31 Mistuxet Ave
Mystic, CT 06355
(via email only to slh@att.net)

Subject: Archaeological Survey of Hebron Public Works Facility/Municipal Complex
John E. Horton Boulevard and Kinney Road
Off Route 207
Hebron, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Holmes:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the report titled *Report on Phase 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey For the Hebron Town Complex Phase I/Public Works Facility Center* prepared by Dr. Sarah L. Holmes (consultant), dated May 2022. The Town of Hebron is planning to develop an 88.6-acre parcel that will include a new office building, garage, storage structures, and related infrastructural improvements. The archaeological survey was completed as part of the planning process for an 11-acre portion of the proposed municipal development. The investigation was completed at the request of this office in a letter dated November 5, 2021. The archeological survey included historic research, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. The submitted report meets the standards set forth in the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources*.

During the archeological survey, 147 shovel tests were excavated at 15 m (50 ft) intervals along transects spaced 15 m apart throughout the 11-acre portion of the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) as well as along the centerline of proposed access roads. Historic artifacts dating from the eighteenth to the twentieth century were recovered from 18 of the excavated shovel tests. Historic artifacts recovered included creamware, pearlware, ironstone earthenware, window glass, machine cut nails, a 1930 wheat penny and miscellaneous unidentified scrap metal. In addition, two quartz lithics were identified. The majority of artifacts were recovered from the plowzone (Ap-Horizon). SHPO concurs that the archaeological deposits identified in the 11-acre APE is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as applying the criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

The report also documented the presence of several stonewalls, field drainage, and a walled lane lining a historic road as well as associated old growth trees. The stone walls delineate the boundaries of historic field systems and associated real estate boundaries. This office recommends avoiding impacts to fieldstone walls, stonewall segments, and historic agricultural landscape features important to the rural character of Hebron to the greatest extent possible.

Further, historic research suggests that the field systems situated within and beyond the limits of the 11-acre APE may be associated with Judge Sylvester Gilbert and to the Levi S. Backus family. Judge Gilbert and members of the Backus family were prominent individuals to the history of Hebron, as well as to the local deaf community during the nineteenth century. As a result, the report indicates that these cultural resources may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B applying the criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). SHPO concurs that additional research is necessary prior to future phases of development within the 86-acre parcel that have not been taken into consideration as part of the current investigation. Further, SHPO also recommends additional archaeological investigation of these areas prior to construction. SHPO concurs with Dr. Holmes that the scale and location of the currently proposed phase of the project will not create visual impacts to the Hebron Center Historic District. As a result, it is our opinion that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect to historic properties. This comment is conditional upon the submission of two bound copies of the final report to our office for permanent curation and public accessibility.

SHPO appreciates the cooperation of all interested parties in the professional treatment of Connecticut's important historic resources. We look forward to additional consultation as additional phases of this project development move forward. These comments are provided in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act. This letter supersedes all prior communications. For additional information, please contact Cory Atkinson, Environmental Reviewer, at (860) 500-2458 or cory.atkinson@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Kinney

Jonathan Kinney
State Historic Preservation Officer

August 2, 2022

Dr. Sarah L Holmes
31 Mistuxet Ave
Mystic, CT 06355
(via email only to slh@att.net)

Subject: Archaeological Survey of Hebron Public Works Facility/Municipal Complex
John E. Horton Boulevard and Kinney Road
Off Route 207
Hebron, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Holmes:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the report titled *Report on Phase 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey For the Hebron Town Complex Phase I/Public Works Facility Center* prepared by Dr. Sarah L. Holmes (consultant), dated May 2022. The Town of Hebron is planning to develop an 88.6-acre parcel that will include a new office building, garage, storage structures, and related infrastructural improvements. The archaeological survey was completed as part of the planning process for an 11-acre portion of the proposed municipal development. The investigation was completed at the request of this office in a letter dated November 5, 2021. The archeological survey included historic research, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. The submitted report meets the standards set forth in the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources*.

During the archeological survey, 147 shovel tests were excavated at 15 m (50 ft) intervals along transects spaced 15 m apart throughout the 11-acre portion of the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) as well as along the centerline of proposed access roads. Historic artifacts dating from the eighteenth to the twentieth century were recovered from 18 of the excavated shovel tests. Historic artifacts recovered included creamware, pearlware, ironstone earthenware, window glass, machine cut nails, a 1930 wheat penny and miscellaneous unidentified scrap metal. In addition, two quartz lithics were identified. The majority of artifacts were recovered from the plowzone (Ap-Horizon). SHPO concurs that the archaeological deposits identified in the 11-acre APE is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as applying the criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

The report also documented the presence of several stonewalls, field drainage, and a walled lane lining a historic road as well as associated old growth trees. The stone walls delineate the boundaries of historic field systems and associated real estate boundaries. This office recommends avoiding impacts to fieldstone walls, stonewall segments, and historic agricultural landscape features important to the rural character of Hebron to the greatest extent possible.

Further, historic research suggests that the field systems situated within and beyond the limits of the 11-acre APE may be associated with Judge Sylvester Gilbert and to the Levi S. Backus family. Judge Gilbert and members of the Backus family were prominent individuals to the history of Hebron, as well as to the local deaf community during the nineteenth century. As a result, the report indicates that these cultural resources may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B applying the criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). SHPO concurs that additional research is necessary prior to future phases of development within the 86-acre parcel that have not been taken into consideration as part of the current investigation. Further, SHPO also recommends additional archaeological investigation of these areas prior to construction. SHPO concurs with Dr. Holmes that the scale and location of the currently proposed phase of the project will not create visual impacts to the Hebron Center Historic District. As a result, it is our opinion that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect to historic properties. This comment is conditional upon the submission of two bound copies of the final report to our office for permanent curation and public accessibility.

SHPO appreciates the cooperation of all interested parties in the professional treatment of Connecticut's important historic resources. We look forward to additional consultation as additional phases of this project development move forward. These comments are provided in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act. This letter supersedes all prior communications. For additional information, please contact Cory Atkinson, Environmental Reviewer, at (860) 500-2458 or cory.atkinson@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Kinney
State Historic Preservation Officer

August 15, 2022

Mr. Matthew Bordeaux, Town Planner
Town of Hebron
15 Gilead Street (Route 85)
Hebron, CT 06248
(sent only via email to mbordeaux@hebronct.com)

Subject: Hebron Municipal Complex and National Register/Archaeological Concerns
John Horton Boulevard and Kinney Road
Hebron, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Bordeaux,

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has been assisting the Town of Hebron (Town) with its responsibilities to avoid or minimize impacts to historic resources that may occur as a result of the proposed referenced project. An archaeological survey was completed by Sarah L. Holmes, PhD (consultant) as part of the planning process for an 11-acre portion of the proposed development. This area is identified as the currently proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE). SHPO reviewed the completed investigation and in a letter dated August 2, 2022, our office concurred that significant archaeological deposits would not be impacted by development within the APE. The letter also acknowledged the presence of several stonewalls, field drainage, a walled lane lining a historic road, and associated old growth trees. This office recommended avoiding impacts to these historic features to the greatest extent possible and concurred with Dr. Holmes that the scale and location of the initial proposed phase of the project will not create visual impacts to the Hebron Center Historic District. SHPO recommended additional research and archaeological investigations prior to initiating future phases of development which have not been taken into consideration as part of the initial investigation.

SHPO understands that subsequent to the issuance of the referenced letter, the Hebron Historical Society raised additional concerns in a letter dated August 5, 2022. The main areas of concern included in their letter are summarized below:

- The identification and documentation of important historical figures/parties associated with the 86-acre development parcel.
- A determination of eligibility regarding the property in question applying Criterion B of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4b).
- The identification of two quartz lithic artifacts during the completed survey and their potential significance
- The rectification of title search issues identified in previously completed archaeological investigations on file with SHPO.

SHPO agrees with the need for identification and documentation of important historical figures/parties associated with the 86-acre development parcel. In the report reviewed by SHPO, the consultant noted that the project parcel *may* be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, but Dr. Holmes noted that additional research would be necessary prior to a determination of eligibility. SHPO concurs that additional background research is necessary. As a result, SHPO recommends that the Town complete additional background and title research of the entire proposed development parcel prior to the onset of construction to make a recommendation of NRHP eligibility for the entire property. Additional archaeological survey is not necessary at this time, but will be required for the remainder of the parcel outside of the current APE.

SHPO requires additional information to understand the significance of the subject property. In the report prepared for the initial 11-acre APE, the consultant found that the development parcel *may* be significant under Criterion B for its associations with Judge Sylvester Gilbert, Levi S. Backus, and the Backus family pending additional research. As stated above, SHPO concurred with the need for additional research to understand this association. The correspondence from the Hebron Historical Society agreed with the consideration of these individuals and expanded the list to include Mohegan Sachem Attawanhood, the Mohegans/Indigenous Peoples, preindustrial manufacturers, Jabez Backus, Ezra Backus, Judge Gilbert's family, the deaf community, Horace Peters, Henry Peters, and the African American Community.

To be listed on the NRHP under Criterion B, the subject property must be associated with the "lives of persons significant in our past." Association with a particular profession, class, group, event, or pattern of history alone does not qualify under Criterion B. Rather, the specific accomplishments of the individual(s) must be documented, as well as their association with the subject property. Eligible properties typically are associated with the period of the person's life when significant contributions were achieved. Properties should be compared to others that are representative of an individual's contributions to determine if the place under consideration best represents the documented historical significance.

SHPO suggests that future research also consider the eligibility of the 86-acre development parcel under Criterion A for potential association with, "events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." For inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A, the subject property must have a specific association with a historic event or trend considered important, such as the development of a deaf community. A property nominated to the NRHP under Criterion A must maintain a historical context that was intact and existed at the time for which the important historic event or trend occurred. For example, the extant stone walls and fields should be contemporaneous with and illustrate a clear association with the identified historic context. Any property eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria should retain integrity that can be documented. In addition, associations with individuals or events cannot be speculative in nature, but must be demonstrated with documented evidence.

For additional information and examples regarding how the NRHP criteria for evaluation are applied, please see the Bulletin titled, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,* promulgated by the National Park Service which can be found at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf.

During the archaeological investigation of the 11-acre APE, two quartz artifacts were recovered. These artifacts were described as two quartz chunks with cortex and they were recovered from the plow zone or Ap-Horizon context. These artifacts likely represent discarded material from stone tool manufacturing and they are a common type of artifact in Connecticut with no identifiable cultural or temporal affiliation. Further, they were recovered from a disturbed soil horizon that has destroyed any context for understanding these artifacts. As a result, the consultant concluded that these artifacts did not rise to the level of significance for inclusion on the NRHP and SHPO concurred.

Finally, the letter from the Hebron Historical Society identified inaccuracies with title research contained in previously completed archaeological investigations. Specifically, the letter referred to a report from 2005 titled *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Hebron Village Green Development* (CHPC 1361) and a report from 2006 titled *Phase II Intensive Archaeological Survey, Site 673, Hebron Village Green Development* (CHPC 1686). The letter requested that title search issues in these two reports be rectified. SHPO does not have the ability nor authority to alter archived reports authored by independent consultants and researchers. The Hebron Historical Society may opt to rectify or clarify any identified issues through their own independent research and submit the documentation to this office. SHPO will file the resulting document alongside the associated reports in the office report archive.

While no additional archaeological investigation is required at this time, SHPO requests that a professional cultural resources reconnaissance survey be completed prior to any subsequent stages of development beyond the limits of the original 11-acre APE. SHPO does recommend that additional historic research be completed at this time to better understand the potential significance of the entire property and, if needed, an inventory of resources that contribute to its significance.

SHPO appreciates the cooperation of all interested parties in the professional management of Connecticut's important historic resources. This letter supersedes all previous correspondence. Do not hesitate to contact Cory Atkinson, Staff Archaeologist and Environmental Reviewer, for additional information at (860) 500-2458 or cory.atkinson@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Kinney
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Gonci, Hebron Historical Society
Holmes, Consultant
Larson, Town of Hebron
Marzitelli, Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates, Inc.
Tierney, Town of Hebron

August 19, 2022

Andrew Tierney, Town Manager
Town of Hebron
15 Gilead Street
Hebron, CT 06248
(via email only to atierney@hebronct.com)

Subject: Hebron Public Works Facility/Municipal Complex
John E. Horton Boulevard and Kinney Road
Hebron, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Tierney:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has been assisting the Town of Hebron (Town) with its responsibilities to avoid or minimize impacts to historic resources that may occur as a result of the proposed referenced project. SHPO provided comments to the Town as part of the planning process for the currently proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE) which encompasses 11 acres within the larger project parcel. This letter is intended to provide clarification of prior correspondence.

To date, our office has not received sufficient evidence to suggest that the APE or larger project parcel meets the threshold of significance for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places applying the criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4). SHPO understands that this potential may exist, but substantial additional research, documentation, and survey would be required to prepare a formal eligibility assessment. After reviewing the property characteristics, known historic properties in the vicinity, and recently submitted information with SHPO staff; our office concluded that development of the currently proposed APE is minor and would not diminish the potential significance of the 86-acre project parcel. Therefore, SHPO has no objection to the development of the currently proposed APE. As relayed in prior correspondence; however, SHPO requests that a professional cultural resources survey be completed prior to any subsequent phases of development; additional research to substantiate an eligibility evaluation should be completed as part of future investigations.

We look forward to additional consultation as subsequent phases of this development project move forward. This letter supersedes all prior communications. For additional information, please contact Cory Atkinson, Environmental Reviewer, at (860) 500-2458 or cory.atkinson@ct.gov.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Kinney
State Historic Preservation Officer