

**Appendix B Archeological Reconnaissance Survey without
Appendix III**

Figure 1: Project area location (shaded in red) shown on USGS Columbia Quadrangle, 7.5-Minute Series, scale 1:24000.

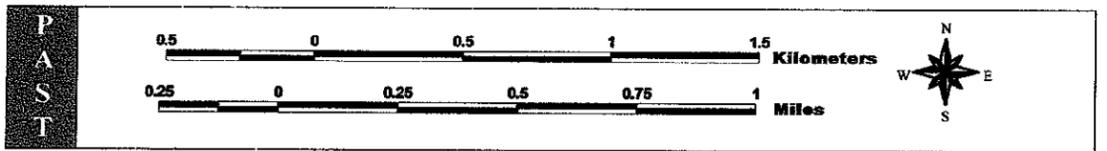
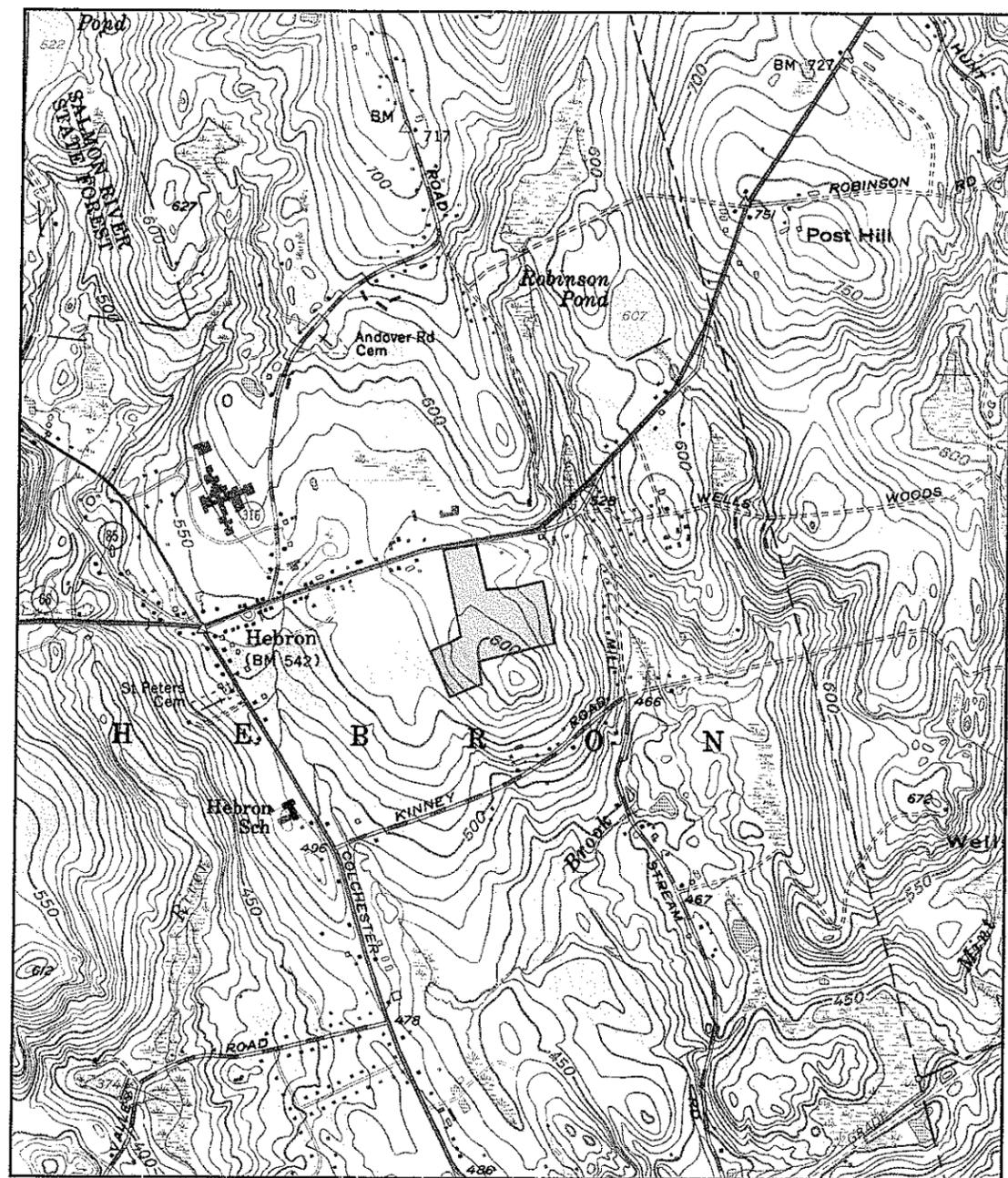


Figure 2: Project area projected onto the 1857 Eaton and Osborn Tolland County map. The project area is closest to the house indicated as the property of Henry Peters.

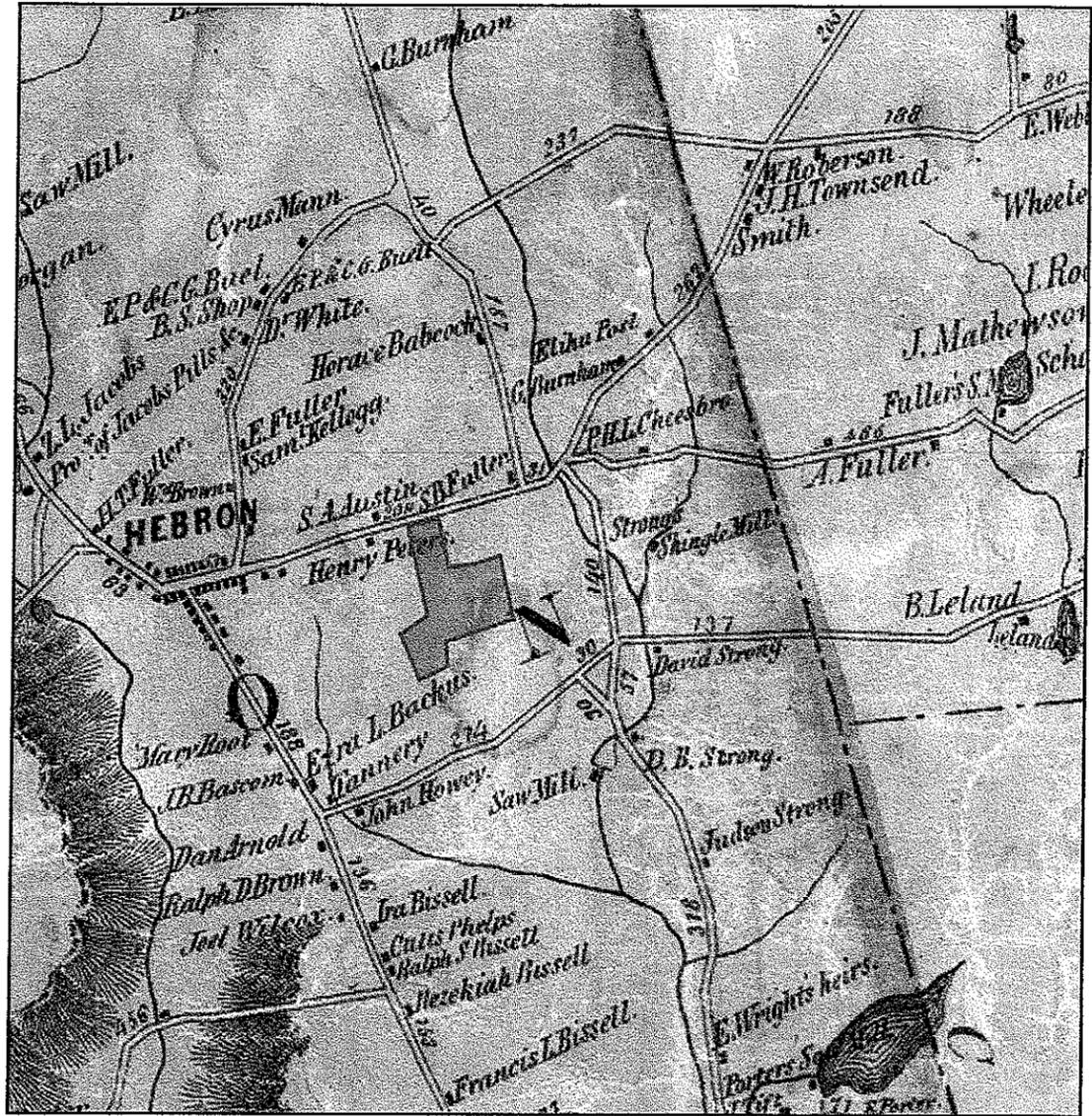


Figure 3: Project area projected onto the 1869 Baker & Tilden atlas map. The house indicated as "H. Peters" is probably that of Horace Peters, son of Henry Peters.

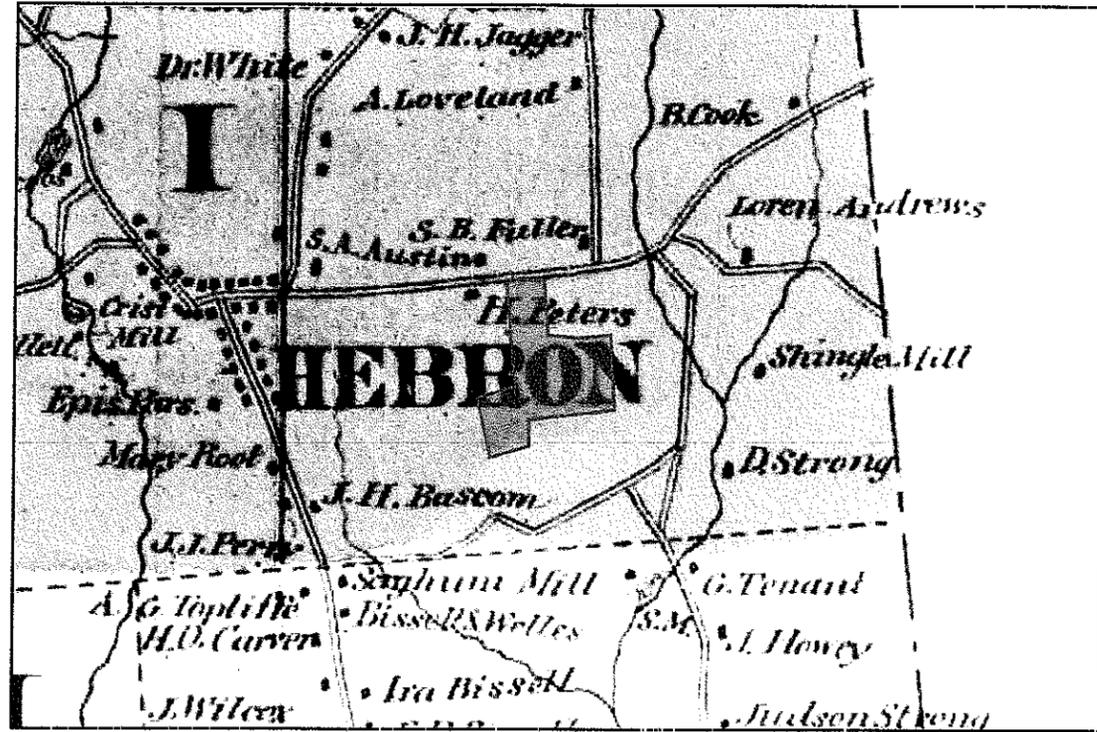


Figure 4: Project area projected onto the 1893 USGS Gilead 15-Minute Series Quadrangle, surveyed in 1890.

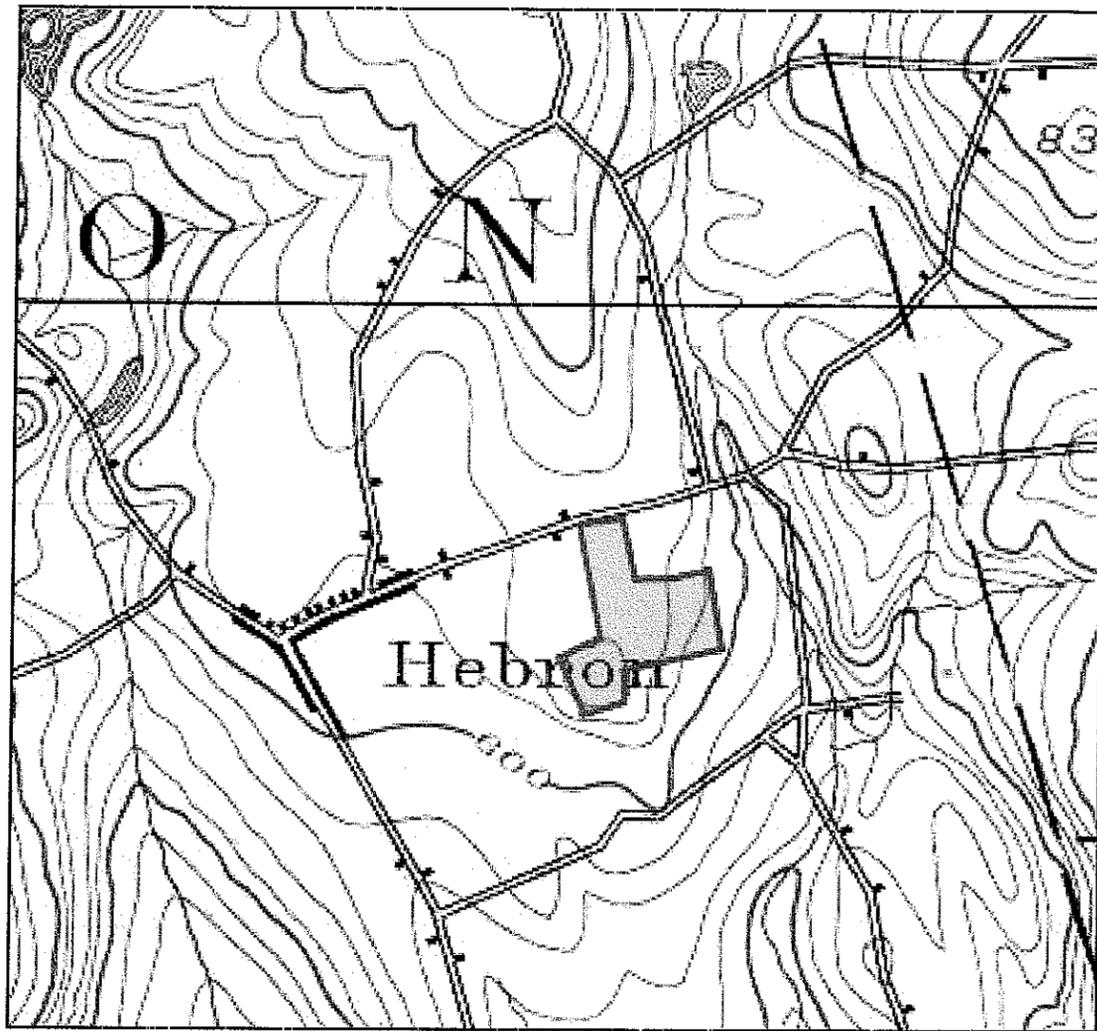


Figure 5: Project area projected onto the 1934 Fairchild aerial photograph.



Figure 6: House at 110 Main Street (Route 66), just west of project area. Dated in the Hebron Assessor Records as ca. 1830, the house may be the house indicated on historic maps as the Peters homestead. It would appear, however, that it has been substantially altered from its 19th-century appearance.

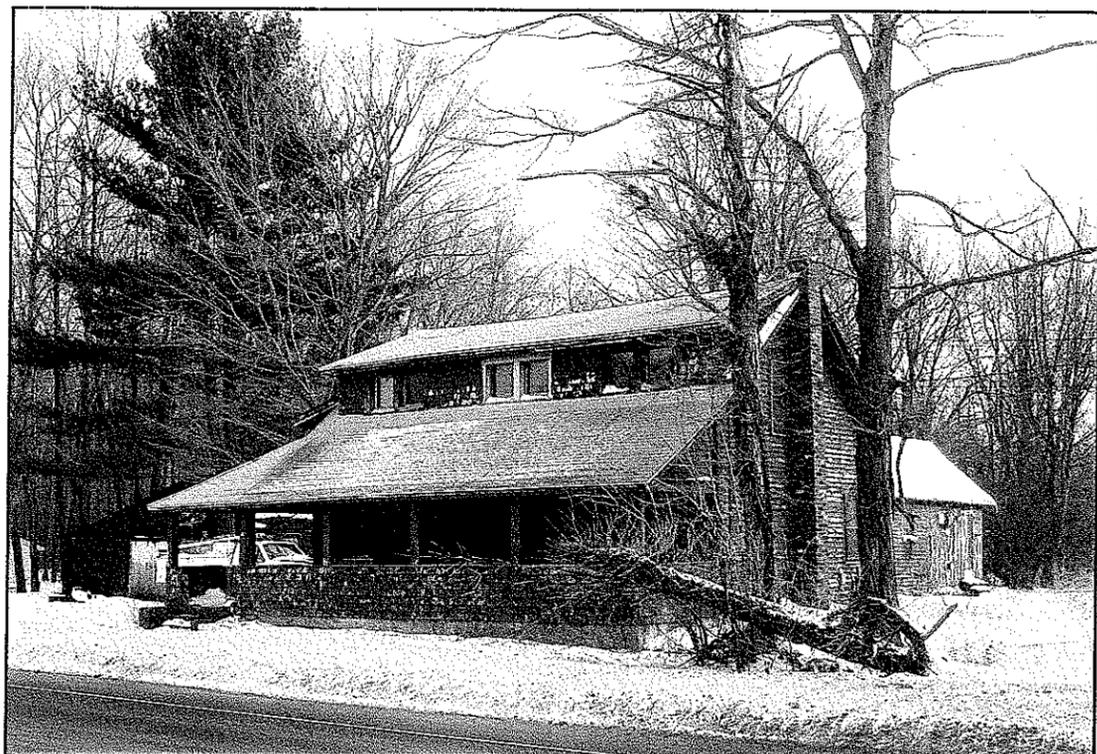


Figure 7: Typical segment of vestigial dirt roadway within project area.





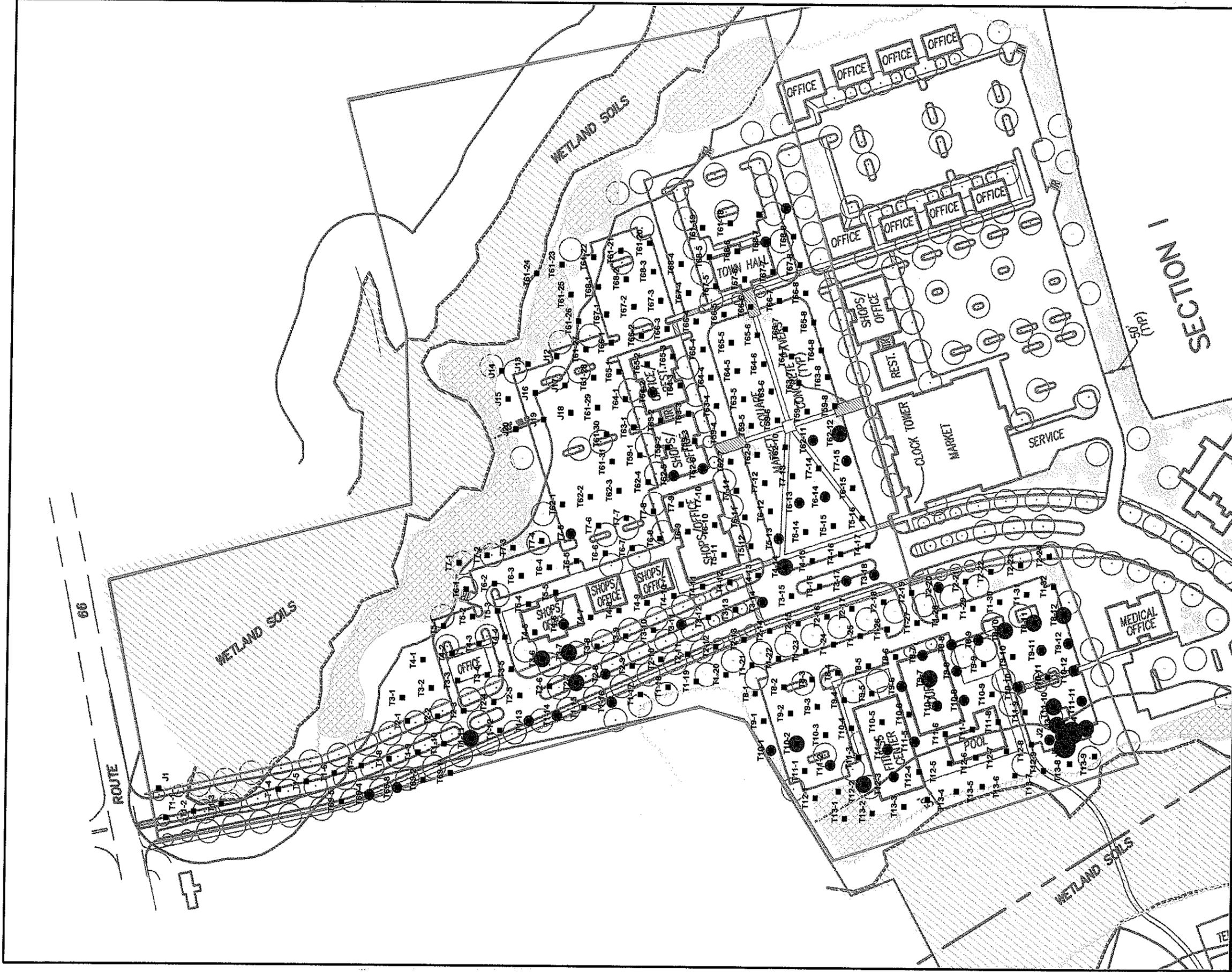
P A S T



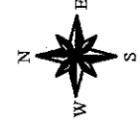
Connecticut State Grid

- Key**
- "Phase I" Project Area
 - Results of Archaeological Testing
 - Sterile
 - Historic Period Artifacts
 - Prehistoric Period Artifacts
 - ▬ Vestigial Roads

Hebron Village Green Project
Hebron, Connecticut
Results of Archaeological
Reconnaissance Survey
FIGURE 8



P A S T



Connecticut State Grid

Key

□ "Phase I" Project Area

Test pits by Artifact Count

- 0
- 1-2
- 3-6
- 7-9

**Hebron Village Green Project
Hebron, Connecticut**

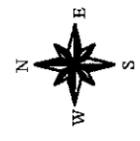
**Distribution of All Artifacts
Recovered During
Reconnaissance Survey**

FIGURE 9

JHAL 9000] Project: X:\project\hebron village green\GIS\Phase I only.apr - View :figure a - Layout: figure a (layout)



P A S T



Connecticut State Grid

Key

□ "Phase I" Project Area

Counts of Early Ceramics

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4-5

**Hebron Village Green Project
Hebron, Connecticut**

**Distribution of Early Period
Ceramics
(Creamware and Pearlware)**

FIGURE 10

I:\HAL\0007 Project: X:\projects\hebron village green\GIS\Phase I only.apr - View :Figure b - Layout:Figure b (layout)



PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY TEAM, INC.

Archaeological and Historical Research Services

P. O. Box 209 • Storrs, CT 06268
(Deliveries: 569 Middle Turnpike, Storrs, CT 06268)

January 25, 2005

Mr Thomas H Fenton
Nathan L. Jacobson and Associates, Inc
86 Main Street
P O Box 337
Chester, CT 06412-0337

Re: Hebron-Village Green District
Hebron, CT

Dear Mr. Fenton:

Please find enclosed a draft copy of our Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey report on the above-referenced project. Please review it and let me know if you have any comments or suggested changes.

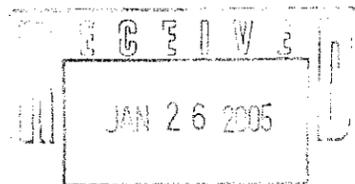
Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me

Sincerely,

Mary G Harper
Director

MGH/rlb

Enclosure



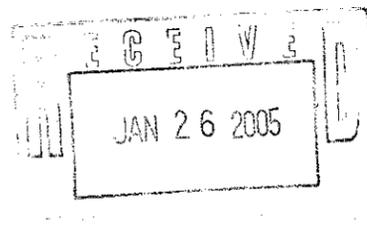
REPORT:
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY
HEBRON VILLAGE GREEN DEVELOPMENT
HEBRON, CONNECTICUT

Prepared for Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates, Inc.

January 2005

Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc.
569 Middle Turnpike
P O. Box 209
Storrs, CT 06268
(860) 429-1723 voice
(860) 429-1724 fax
info@past-inc.01g

Authors: Daniel Forrest
Bruce Clouette
Mary Harper



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PAST completed an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the 30-acre Village Green - "Phase I" project area in Hebron, Connecticut. This project area is part of a larger proposed development which will eventually extend over approximately 138 acres of land south of State Route 66 and east of State Route 85 in the center of town. The proposed development in the "Phase I" parcel will involve the construction of a commercial and office space complex, a new Town Hall and a recreation center, along with new roadways, parking lots, and associated facilities. The purpose of the reconnaissance survey, which included background research and subsurface investigations, was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources within the project area which may be affected by the proposed undertaking.

The majority of the area expected to be affected by the proposed development is presently in use as a cornfield. The remainder of the project area is comprised of mixed deciduous forest and scrub growth along the margins of two wetlands, located in the northeast corner and along the western edge of the parcel boundary. A significant percentage of the non-wetland area within the parcel will be impacted by the proposed construction and landscaping activities. A review of relevant archaeological and ecological data suggested that the "Phase I" parcel had a moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. Archaeological reconnaissance testing of the parcel identified one historic period archaeological resource, designated Site 67-3, within the impact area. No significant prehistoric period resources were identified during the survey. The data collected during the archaeological survey indicates that Site 67-3 may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. PAST therefore recommends that a Phase II Intensive survey be conducted to make a conclusive determination of the site's National Register eligibility.

DRAFT

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Project area location shown on USGS topographic map, Columbia Quadrangle
- Figure 2. Project area on 1857 Eaton and Osborn Tolland County map
- Figure 3. Project area on 1869 Baker and Tilden atlas map
- Figure 4. Project area on 1893 USGS Gilead 15-Minute Series Quadrangle
- Figure 5. Project area on 1934 Fairchild aerial photograph
- Figure 6. House at 110 Main Street (Route 66), west of project area
- Figure 7. Typical segment of vestigial roadway within project area
- Figure 8. Project plan showing results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey
- Figure 9. Project plan showing distribution of artifacts
- Figure 10. Project plan showing distribution of early-period ceramics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION	1
II. SURVEY RESEARCH DESIGN	2
Background Research	3
Archaeological Field Investigations	4
Laboratory Processing	5
III ENVIRONMENTAL AND PREHISTORIC CULTURAL CONTEXT	6
Ecological Context	6
Cultural Context	8
IV. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND CONTEXT	16
V. RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING	18
VI CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	22
VII. REFERENCES	23
APPENDIX I	31
Figures	31
APPENDIX II	42
Estate Inventories of Caesar and Henry Peters	42
APPENDIX III	47
Test Pit Soil Profiles	47
APPENDIX IV	159
Artifact Inventory List	159

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The Town of Hebron is planning to develop approximately 138 acres of land located southeast of the junction of State Routes 66 and 85 (Figure 1). The proposed development has been divided into several pieces, each of which will be developed as a separate phase of construction. This report presents the results of a recently completed an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the 30.39-acre "Phase I" parcel, located at in the northeast corner of the overall development. The "Phase I" parcel extends south of Route 66 for approximately 500 meters (1640 feet) and reaches a maximum width of approximately 440 meters (1445 feet) near its southern boundary. The proposed development plan for "Phase I" of the Hebron Village Green project will entail subsurface impacts to a large percentage of the project area. These impacts include plantings, grading, installation of underground utilities such as sewer lines and storm water drainage, and construction of buildings, parking lots and roadways. Phase I of the project will involve the construction of a commercial and office space complex, a new Town Hall, and a recreation center.

Wetlands account for approximately six acres (roughly 20% of the total lot acreage), across a broad area in the northeastern portion of the parcel and along the extreme western margin. The area between the wetlands includes most of the northern flank of a prominent hill rising to the south. Peak elevations within the parcel are approximately 610 feet along the hillside. The lowest elevations occur within the wetlands, where the existing ground surface drops to approximately 560 feet. The existing terrain is generally characterized by gently rolling hills with some steeper slopes in the southeastern corner of the lot. Less than 0.5 acres of the Phase I parcel have slopes exceeding 15%. The majority of the non-wetland area within the parcel is currently in use as a cornfield. The remaining area is covered with a mixed deciduous woodland with locally dense growth of briars, Asian bittersweet and poison ivy near the southwestern corner of the parcel.

Nathan L. Jacobson and Associates, Inc. (NLJ) is assisting the town of Hebron in planning the Hebron Village Green Development. Because the project involves state funding, it must comply with the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA), which requires evaluation of potential impacts to archaeological and historical resources. NLJ coordinated the archaeological and historical study of the "Phase I" project, contracting with the Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc. (PAST) to perform an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the 30.39-acre parcel. The purpose of the Reconnaissance Survey was to identify potentially significant archaeological and/or historic resources in the project area. This report presents the results of the Reconnaissance Survey.

DRAFT

II. SURVEY RESEARCH DESIGN

The Archaeological Reconnaissance survey research design was based on the following sources:

- guidelines for Archaeological Reconnaissance surveys in the State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (hereafter *Primer*)
- experience and information collected in PAST's numerous archaeological surveys in the Southeast Hills region
- surface inspection of the project area
- review of aerial photographs c 1934-1998
- review of 19th-century maps of Hebron
- relevant geological and ecological data concerning the natural environment in the project area

As defined by the *Primer*, the goal of a reconnaissance survey is to locate all archaeological (below-ground) sites and above-ground (historic) resources which may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This level of survey is not intended to determine the National Register eligibility of identified resources, but is simply focused on locating potentially significant resources. As defined by the *Primer*, a Phase I survey includes multiple steps. First, information is collected in background research, informant interviews and walkover surface inspection in order to establish the archaeological sensitivity of a project area. The sensitivity assessment is then refined in a walkover visual inspection, in which areas of disturbance and visible cultural remains are noted. Systematic subsurface testing is then conducted in areas identified as having moderate to high archaeological potential. In a recent electronic mail addendum to the *Primer*, the SHPO mandated that test pits must be excavated at no greater than 15-meter intervals in areas of moderate to high sensitivity. The SHPO expressly identifies these sensitive areas as land apparently undisturbed other than by plowing, well-drained soils, slope of less than 15%, and, particularly, areas in close proximity to fresh or salt water resources. In other words, the portions of the project area that are in excess of 15% slope, extremely disturbed, paved or otherwise untestable, or wetlands are eliminated from subsurface testing because they have either low archaeological potential or cannot be tested. All remaining areas must be tested with shovel test pits at 15-meter intervals unless an exception is granted in writing by the SHPO.

At the completion of the Archaeological Reconnaissance survey, specific cultural resource management recommendations are made to assist in the preservation of historically or archaeologically significant areas, if any. Recommendations may include:

- additional archaeological testing to assess the significance of discovered sites
- possible stabilization or excavation of exposed or fragile sites
- nomination of sites to the State or National Register of Historic Places
- designation as a State Archaeological Preserve

- archaeological considerations for future, long-term care
- additional documentary research to help determine the National Register eligibility of archaeological resources and/or above-ground resources

The individual tasks of the survey are discussed below:

Background Research

Site Records Check

One of the first steps in establishing archaeological sensitivity of a project area is checking the files of reported archaeological sites maintained by the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and SHPO. There is no mandate to report sites, thus the site files are not a systematically gathered database. No prehistoric sites have been reported within the Town of Hebron. The lack of reported evidence for prehistoric occupation in the area is most likely due to the limited number of professional archaeological surveys conducted within the town boundaries. Only four surveys have been completed, and three of these were quite limited in scope: two cell tower locations (Morphew 2000, Banks and Bastis 2002), and a meter station (Herbster 1996). The largest of the surveys, an archaeological survey of the Smith Farm property on Burrows Road, did not result in the identification of any new sites (Lavin and Banks 2002). Two historic-period sites have been recorded, including the Gay City Park site, located approximately 10 kilometers northwest of the Hebron Village Green project area. The Gay City Park site includes numerous loci of 18th- through 20th-century activity. Identified resources include the remains of seven dwellings, a school house, textile mill, paper mill, sawmill, blacksmith shop, and distillery. Investigations by Robert Gradie undertaken between 1972 and 1974 suggest the period of heaviest use was in the early 19th century. The second site, the Owen Farm Site, has been recorded in the site files, but no site form has been completed (Nicholas Bellantoni, State Archaeologist, personal communication).

Other records consulted include SHPO lists of sites listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Document Research

Primary and secondary documents were consulted, including town and regional histories, cultural resource management reports and articles on local archaeology, environmental publications, and historic and modern-period maps. The background information was collected by PAST historian Bruce Clouette as part of the document research. Sources include aerial photographs from 1934 to the present, historical maps and atlases, published and unpublished historical information including census and probate records, and informants with personal knowledge of the site and vicinity.

In order to construct an overall historic context for any artifacts or features encountered in the testing program, the history of Hebron was researched by consulting relevant published local-history sources (Cole 1888, Hebron Bicentennial Committee 1908, Siburn 1975). The historical background of the specific project area was researched using a series of historical maps and aerial photographs (e.g., Eaton and Osborn 1857, Baker & Tilden 1869, Fairchild Aerial Survey 1934).

The 19th-century maps indicated that the nearest homestead to the project area was that of Henry Peters; biographical information on Peters was assembled from census and probate records and from genealogical compilations (Brown and Rose 1980, Peters and Peters 1908). The project area was not title-searched because such a time-consuming endeavor is inappropriate for a Reconnaissance-level survey.

All of the data collected in the background research were synthesized to establish recent and past uses of the project area, to place the project in prehistoric and historic contexts, and to determine areas of relative archaeological sensitivity in the project. The walkover visual inspection followed the background research and helped refine our evaluation of relative archaeological sensitivity.

Archaeological Field Investigations

Surface Inspection

An intensive walkover surface inspection of the entire project area was conducted in order to identify or confirm past and present land use and its relevance to archaeological sensitivity, with particular attention paid to disturbed areas, which have low archaeological potential. Finally, the inspection was intended to identify unreported archaeological sites on the basis of surface evidence such as artifact scatters or foundation ruins. The field inspection portion of the survey therefore not only identified possible sites but refined the site sensitivity estimates formed after the background research.

Subsurface Testing

The purpose of the subsurface testing is to locate buried archaeological sites and is an essential component of reconnaissance surveys. The *Primer* mandates that shovel test pits be excavated at a maximum of 15-meter intervals in all impact areas of the project that are not extensively disturbed, over 15% slope, and wetlands or otherwise inaccessible areas. The 15-meter interval strategy must be adhered to unless a written justification for alternative testing is approved by the SHPO.

Map information and visual inspection indicated that the 30.39-acre project includes six acres of wetlands, which are not suitable for subsurface testing. Land in excess of 15% slope and stony soils, comprising about 5.39 acres, has low archaeological potential and was eliminated from subsurface testing, bringing the total "testable" area to 19 acres.

PAST excavated test pits at 15-meter intervals in the 19 acres in which the project will likely impact intact soils (Figure 8). Each test pit measured 50 centimeters square and was hand-excavated with shovel and trowel to sterile glacial sediments. All excavated material was passed through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth to recover small items of cultural material, and each pit was backfilled immediately upon completion.

A total of 302 shovel test pits were required to complete the systematic sampling of the "Phase I" area of the proposed development. Test pits were placed along linear transects oriented to Magnetic North. Test pits were spaced 15 meters apart on each transect, and parallel transects were placed at 15-meter intervals, so that a systematic grid sample of the project area was collected. Test pits were numbered consecutively within transects, using a binomial system. The first half of

the pit number refers to the transect, the second number to the pit's place within that transect. As the current project area is one part of a large proposed development, PAST altered the numbers on transects which might eventually extend outside the "Phase I" development parcel into adjacent testable areas within the larger project area. This will allow for easy integration of any additional archaeological survey data collected during future cultural resource surveys of the proposed Village Green.

Stratigraphic profiles were recorded for each pit, including the total thickness, texture, and Munsell color of soil horizons or sedimentary strata. All recovered artifacts were bagged by provenience and recorded in the field. Isolated findspots were further sampled by the placement of test pit arrays. Each array consisted of four test pits placed at two meters distance from the original find on the four cardinal directions. Areas not conducive to transect sampling or potentially sensitive areas falling between test transects were sampled by "judgement" test pits, located at the discretion of the field supervisor.

All recovered cultural materials were bagged and transported to PAST's laboratory facilities in Storrs, where they were properly cleaned, catalogued, inventoried, curated, and conserved, if necessary.

Laboratory Processing

All recovered artifacts were cleaned in PAST's laboratory facilities in Storrs and rebagged into stable bags for long-term preservation. All artifacts were assigned catalogue numbers and were identified and dated where possible. The artifact inventory was entered into our custom computerized database program, which is especially well-equipped to handle large numbers of artifacts. All artifacts have been boxed in archival containers. PAST will curate the artifacts in its secure facilities until the Town of Hebron decides on a permanent repository.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL AND PREHISTORIC CULTURAL CONTEXT

Ecological Context

Information on landscape conditions prior to the settlement by Europeans is an essential part of understanding early human occupations and planning archaeological research. The present environment of the project area has been shaped by geologic events largely associated with the last glaciation, Connecticut's humid mid-latitude climate, and the action of plant, animal and human biological communities. Even in a small state such as Connecticut, significant variations in topography, climate, and geology on the local level are expressed in many subtle and not-so-subtle ways. Variations in habitat can yield complex and dynamic mosaics of distinctive plant and animal communities. Humans, like most species, are sensitive to these variations and can be generally expected to settle in areas providing reliable and predictable resources. While climate change over the course of the last 11,000 years that humans have occupied the region has repeatedly transformed the environment in the Northeast, many basic characteristics of the landscape itself have remained relatively stable. Local geology and topography present important controls on the development and potential reorganization of habitats, and thus provide archaeologists with one means of identifying enduring features of the landscape around which people in the past would have organized themselves.

The effects of human activity, particularly in the past three centuries, have strongly modified the physical aspects of the original landscape. The modern successional forests of southern New England are largely an artifact of extensive 19th-century land clearing and ongoing small-scale logging and bear little resemblance to the woodlands present before the arrival of European settlers. It is, however, a mistake to imagine the first Europeans encountered a pristine natural landscape when they arrived in New England. The Native inhabitants of the region played a significant role in shaping the pre-Contact landscape, including the variety and distribution of game and plant species (e.g., Day 1953, Denevan 1992, Jones and Forrest 2003). The controlled use of fire, selective plant and animal harvesting, vegetation clearing and other disturbances to the environment resulted in a largely anthropogenic landscape well before the arrival of Europeans. Nevertheless, the landscape and environment prior to the arrival of Euro-American settlers were major factors influencing when and where Native American as well as Euro-American activities took place.

In the analysis of a project area's ecological context, we draw upon a wide range of sources. One important concept linking the data used in the analysis is that of the "ecoregion." An ecoregion is characterized by a distinctive climate and landscape as expressed by local vegetation and the presence or absence of particular indicator species (Dowhan and Craig 1976: 27). Ecoregions thus represent a natural division of land, climate and biota helpful in the organization of geographical and ecological space. As such, they help to better define the environment in which the region's human population had to meet its economic needs. Although there have been significant climatic and ecological changes over the course of human occupation in the region, current ecological communities are often supported by enduring characteristics of local geology and topography. For this reason, existing biological communities can often provide valuable information on the types of resources available to people living in the area, even during quite ancient times.

By Dowhan and Craig's definition (1976: 37-40), the Hebron Village Green project lies

within the Southeast Hills Ecoregion. This is a near-coastal up-land lying within 30 miles the coast. It is characterized by low rolling hills, moderately broad and level upland and river bottoms and, locally, by steep and rugged topography (Dowhan and Craig 1976: 37). Elevations generally range from 150 - 500 feet with peaks just under 800 feet. Maximum relief is found along a north-trending ridgeland in the western portions of the ecoregion. Bedrock is primarily metamorphic in origin, including a series of Paleozoic gneisses and schists. The project area itself falls within a mapped unit of Canterbury Gneiss, a light-gray, medium-grained, variably foliated, locally strongly lineated gneiss, composed of quartz, oligoclase, microcline, and biotite.

Mean annual temperature in the Southeast Hills ecoregion is approximately 49 degrees Fahrenheit. The frost-free season is quite variable across the regions, ranging from 170 days in the southern and western portions, to a short 140 days to the east. Average winter temperatures are below freezing (29 degrees Fahrenheit). Average annual precipitation is approximately 45 inches. Well-drained locations support a hardwood mix dominated by oaks, hickories, white pine and hemlock, with black birch, red cedar and white ash in lesser numbers. Chestnut was common until disease severely reduced the trees' abundance in the 1920s. Atlantic white cedar swamps are common in the eastern half of the region. Forest in the uplands, such as the project area, are dominated by Central Hardwood - Hemlock communities. Common trees include white, red and black oaks (*Quercus alba*, *Q. rubra*, and *Q. velutina*), hickories (*Carya ovata*, *C. cordiformis*, and *C. glabra*), and hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Locally significant numbers of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) are found within extensive sandy soils in the eastern half of the ecoregion.

Prehistorically, alewife, salmon, eel, sea lamprey, sturgeon, and shad would have been available in the larger rivers. Freshwater lake and stream game fish included brook trout, brown bullhead, calico bass, chain pickerel, lake trout, pumpkinseed, white catfish, white perch, and yellow perch. Carp, northern pike, bowfin, rainbow trout, brown trout, channel catfish, rock bass, bluegill, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, white crappie, black crappie and walleye were introduced into the region in historic times (Whitworth 1996). Important shellfish species include alewife floater, eastern elliptio, eastern floater, eastern pondmussel, and eastern lampmussel.

Common large mammals included white-tailed deer, grey wolf and black bear (moose and elk were likely uncommon). Small game animals of the area still include beaver, muskrat, woodchuck, raccoon, cottontail and gray squirrel. Fishers and smaller members of the weasel family as well as bobcat were taken for their pelts. Turkey and passenger pigeon were also important to the diet, while many small birds were taken for their plumage. A number of useful wetland plant species were available in the area, such as cattail, water plantain and bulrush, that provided important starch calories. Blueberry was likely abundant in mid-summer along the drier upland ridges, while hickory, acorns and chestnut were important resources in the late summer and early autumn.

The majority of the dry land within the "Phase I" parcel falls within a mapped unit of Paxton and soils (USDA 1996). These soils are formed on "Thick Till" deposits, most likely associated with pre-Wisconsinan glacial deposits. Paxton and Montauk soils are somewhat variable in texture, are characterized by rapid drainage within the solum (A- and B-horizons), and irregular subsolum drainage. In areas of poor subsolum drainage, natural seeps, springs, and wetlands are often found along the bases of hills covered in these soil units. The wetlands to the northeast and west of the parcel are formed on Woodbridge fine sandy loams. Although generally moderately well-drained, the fine texture of Woodbridge soils leaves them prone to flooding, particularly when found along

the lower reaches of basins.

In prehistoric times, areas like the Hebron Village Green development would most likely have been used for short-term encampments. Foragers may have been drawn to the area by transient game concentrations, locally available wetland flora, and seasonal nut-gathering opportunities. Most prehistoric use of the project area probably included short periods of food collecting and hunting, overnight logistical hunting and transitory camps.

Cultural Context

No prehistoric sites have been reported from the Town of Hebron. This is most likely due to the general lack of professional archaeological surveys undertaken within the town, rather than a lack of use during the prehistoric period. Surveys in neighboring towns such as Glastonbury and East Hampton have resulted in the identification of large numbers of sites dating between 8,000 and 1,000 years old. Although a relatively large number of Native American archaeological sites have been identified in central Connecticut, the understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area remains superficial in many aspects. This is primarily due to the small percentage of sites that have been subject to detailed professional investigation, limiting the conclusions that might otherwise be drawn from the materials recovered. Despite this circumstance, the data accumulated to date suggests that Native Americans living within the area's river drainages adapted their settlement and subsistence patterns to the complex and dynamic ecological conditions over the course of the last 11,000 years. The summary of culture history, which follows, draws on the current local archaeological record for Connecticut and the greater Northeast.

Paleo-Indian Period (11,000-9,500 B.P.)

In the Northeast, this period spans from approximately 11,000 to 9,500 B.P. (Meltzer 1988; Gramly and Funk 1990; Petersen 1995). Paleoenvironmental research in the region suggests that heightened seasonal contrasts occurred throughout the period, with considerably colder winters and warmer summers than at present, and likely significant transient shifts in temperature and precipitation (e.g. McWeeney 1999), particularly at the end of the period. Sites from this period are characterized by distinctive fluted and lanceolate projectile points and flaked stone assemblages dominated by unifacial tools. Subsistence data for these groups, though still limited, suggest that Paleo-Indian groups exploited a wide variety of resources, possibly including extinct megafauna, as well as smaller species. Archaeological information indicates that Paleo-Indian settlement patterns were characterized by small highly mobile family groups focused on the exploitation of seasonal resources with larger annual population aggregations.

Some of the better-known and best-dated Paleo-Indian sites (Meltzer 1988; Haynes et al. 1984; Levine 1990) include the Vail Site in northwestern Maine (with dates averaging $10,500 \pm 300$ years B.P.; Haynes et al. 1984), the Shawnee-Minisink Site in Pennsylvania ($10,590 \pm 300$ B.P., McNett 1985), the Templeton Site in northwestern Connecticut ($10,190 \pm 300$ B.P., Moeller 1980), and the Debert Site in Nova Scotia (with a tight cluster of dates around 10,600 years B.P.; MacDonald 1968; Stuckenrath 1966). The Templeton Site, located in the Housatonic River drainage in Washington, Connecticut, is one of the best-documented Paleo-Indian sites in southern New England (Moeller 1980, 1984). Moeller suggests that this Paleo-Indian occupation was a small

seasonal camp at which a wide range of stone tool manufacturing, tool maintenance, and domestic activities were carried out. In contrast to most Paleo-Indian sites in the Northeast, the occupants of the Templeton Site utilized locally available river cobble cherts and quartz (Moeller 1984).

Several small Paleo-Indian camps have also been identified surrounding Cedar Swamp in Mashantucket, Connecticut. One of these sites, Hidden Creek (72-163), a Late Paleo-Indian short-term camp, has yielded a small but diverse lithic stone tool assemblage which includes several lanceolate points and a large number of scrapers (Jones 1997). The paucity of archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation of southern New England likely reflects a combination of the relatively low population density of early foraging groups, small site size, taphonomic factors, and a lack of focused archaeological testing specifically targeting these resources.

Archaic Period (9,500-2,700 B.P.)

By the beginning of the Archaic Period, a shift to warmer climatic conditions, as indicated by pollen evidence, brought about the replacement of Pleistocene animal and plant communities and the introduction of modern ecosystems. In Southern New England, spruce and fir-dominated forests were gradually replaced by mixed forests of pine, hemlock and oak (McWeeney and Kellogg 2001:197). Associated animal species such as deer, turkey and beaver became more abundant in these environments (e.g., Spiess 1992) and seasonally available resources became more predictable.

The inception of the Archaic Period therefore relates to a time of enormous ecological changes in the Northeast (McWeeney 1999). Based on changes in subsistence adaptations, burial ceremonialism and projectile point styles (Snow 1980; McBride 1984), the period is divided into three sub-periods; Early, Middle and Late. Very little is currently known about the Early Archaic (9,500 to 8,000 B.P.) in the Northeast. Although slightly more numerous than Paleo-Indian sites, very few Early Archaic sites have yielded more than a handful of stone flakes and a few projectile points (Funk 1996). Recent investigations suggest that large wetland basins presented a wide variety of resources during the Early Archaic Period and likely attracted long-term Native American settlements (Nicholas 1988, Forrest 1999). The Sandy Hill Site on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation has produced scores of steep-edged quartz scrapers, hundreds of quartz micro-cores and several groundstone tools. Several pithouse features at the site have yielded dates between 9,300 and 8,500 B.P. (Forrest 1999, 2000). In addition, a large number of wetland plant species, including cattail, bulrush, and water lily, have been recovered from the features, suggesting the importance of plant foods in Early Archaic subsistence patterns may have been underestimated in conventional reconstructions (Jones and Forrest 2003).

Other well-dated Early Archaic sites in the Northeast include the Richmond Hill Site in New York, dated to $9,360 \pm 120$ B.P. (Ritchie and Funk 1971), the Ward's Point Site in New York, dated to $8,250 \pm 140$ B.P. (Ritchie and Funk 1971), the Hollowell Site in New York, at 8,160 B.P. (Ritchie and Funk 1971), the Haviland Bifurcate Site in central New York, dated to $8,405 \pm 65$ B.P. (Ferguson 1995), and the Dill Farm Site (Site 41-50) in East Haddam, Connecticut, dated between $8,560 \pm 270$ B.P. and $8,050 \pm 90$ B.P. (McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1986).

The rarity and small size of most Early Archaic sites suggest to some archaeologists that between 9,500 and 8,500 years ago the population density of the Northeast remained very low. These short-term occupations are best accounted for by the presence of small and highly mobile groups within the region. Although rare, large and complex sites such as Sandy Hill indicate that

some environments were settled on a permanent or semi-permanent basis during the early Holocene. The question of whether these two distinct settlement patterns represent separate aboriginal populations in southern New England is open to debate (Forrest 1999)

The Middle Archaic Period in the Northeast dates from 8,000 to 6,000 B.P. Pollen evidence indicates a trend toward a warmer and drier climate in this period (McWeeney and Kellogg 2001). This climatic shift supported an expansion of nut-bearing or mast tree populations, which in turn encouraged the expansion of important terrestrial game species such as white-tailed deer and turkey, which eat nuts. These ecological changes would have expanded the human resource base and are responsible for a general increase in human population density in southern New England during the Middle Archaic. Projectile point types typical of the period include Neville, Stark and Merrimack varieties (Dincauze 1976, Snow 1980). The best-known Middle Archaic assemblage in New England comes from the Neville Site, located in Manchester, New Hampshire (Dincauze 1976). Neville is a multi-component Middle and Late Archaic site, which has yielded radiocarbon dates ranging from 7,740 to 7,015 B.P., associated with the Middle Archaic components. The analysis of lithic materials and preserved subsistence remains indicates that this site may represent a series of successive seasonal camps, possibly associated with anadromous fish harvests.

Middle Archaic data from the Northeast indicate a trend towards special-purpose camps, presumably associated with larger semi-permanent settlements in areas of the highest ecological productivity. Several of these base camps have now been identified. Larger sites, such as Annasnappett Pond (Cross and Doucette 1998) in Massachusetts, are often located on the margins of large interior wetland basins, suggesting these environments continued to support intensive human exploitation (see also Jones 1999). New tool classes during this period include grooved axes and gouges, which suggest an increasing emphasis on woodworking compared with the preceding time periods. The presence of netsinkers and plummetts attests to the growing importance of finfish in the Middle Archaic diet (Dincauze 1976; Snow 1980). Evidence for the exploitation of marine resources during the Middle Archaic is still sparse, though this may be attributed to the inundation of near-shore sites on the Coastal Slope.

The Late Archaic Period in the Northeast dates from approximately 6,000 to 2,700 B.P. This period was characterized by a distribution of plant and animal populations which was generally similar to the present (Snow 1980). The Late Archaic is thought to have been a time of cultural florescence, as reflected by evidence for population growth, long-distance exchange networks and burial ritual (Ritchie 1969; Snow 1980). Presently, the Late Archaic Period is divided into three major cultural traditions: the Laurentian tradition (ca. 5,500-4,200 B.P.), the Narrow-Stemmed tradition (ca. 4,300-3,700 B.P.), and the Susquehanna tradition (ca. 3,800-2,700 B.P.) (Ritchie 1969; Snow 1980). Each tradition is marked by a distinct complex of projectile point types. Phases within the traditions have been proposed following the investigation of a series of well-dated archaeological sites.

The Laurentian tradition is considered the earliest manifestation of the Late Archaic Period in southern New England. The earliest site assigned to this tradition in the Northeast is the Schafer Site, located in the Mohawk Valley of New York. This site yielded cultural deposits radiocarbon-dated to $6,290 \pm 100$ B.P. (Wellman 1975). The majority of data defining the Laurentian tradition in the Northeast comes from work done by William Ritchie in New York State and on Martha's Vineyard (1969 and 1994). Sites assigned to the Laurentian tradition are characterized by Vosburg,

Brewerton and Otter Creek projectile points, bannerstones, gouges, adzes, plummets, ulus (semilunar slate knives), and a settlement system in which large camps were typically located in interior riverine areas. Smaller, more temporary and special-purpose sites were situated in a wide variety of environments (Ritchie 1969 and 1994).

Laurentian Tradition groups in southern New England likely followed seasonal patterns of movement first established during the Middle Archaic. Laurentian sites are more abundant in interior southern New England than along the coast, which has led several archaeologists to argue that Laurentian groups were primarily adapted to riverine and upland environments (e.g. Snow 1980, Kingsley and Roulette 1990). The identification of several Laurentian sites in near-shore or coastal island contexts (Ritchie 1994), however, suggests that these people exploited coastal resources on at least a limited basis (e.g. Kingsley and Roulette 1990:204-212).

The Narrow-Stemmed tradition dates between 4,300 and about 3,700 B.P., but may continue as late as 2,900 B.P. in southern New England (McBride 1984:258). This tradition is characterized by: 1) small triangular and narrow-stemmed projectile point forms, regional variants of which include Squibnocket, Beekman, Sylvan Lake, Lamoka, and Wading River projectile points (Ritchie 1971; Snow 1980); 2) a quartz cobble lithic industry; 3) the use of adzes, plummets, and gouges; and 4) a settlement pattern of seasonal camps along rivers and interior wetlands and temporary and task-specific sites found across a variety of environmental zones (McBride 1984). Large seasonal camps located along major rivers indicate multiple, long-term seasonal occupations of these site locations. This suggests a degree of residential stability and territoriality not seen in earlier time periods. As with the Laurentian Tradition, the diversity of exploited habitats, the abundance of sites, and the evidence for repeated site occupation all suggest Narrow-Stemmed groups in southern New England were utilizing smaller and smaller territories as population density continued to climb. Narrow-stemmed tradition base camps tend to be situated along major rivers or near shellfish beds, whereas seasonal camps have been discovered in a wide variety of environmental contexts. Smaller, more specialized occupations tend to be located in terrace and upland zones (McBride 1984). The nature and distribution of sites suggest aggregation during summer months, with seasonal dispersal into smaller groups during the winter (McBride 1984; McBride and Soulsby 1989). Radiocarbon dates from a number of sites in southern New England suggest that the Narrow-Stemmed tradition may have persisted beyond the traditional chronological boundary for the Late Archaic and potentially well into the Woodland Period (McBride 1984; Kingsley and Roulette 1990).

Finally, the Susquehanna tradition dates between 3,900 and 2,700 B.P. in southern New England. The tradition is characterized by sites containing broadspear and fishtail-style projectile points and knives, including the Snook Kill, Susquehanna Broad and Orient Fishtail varieties. Lithic assemblages typically consist of non-regional varieties of flint, chert, argillite, felsite, rhyolite and quartzite (local quartz was used infrequently). Additional diagnostic artifacts include groundstone tools (including wing-shaped atlatl weights, grooved axes and adzes), carved soapstone bowls, and occasionally cord-marked and grit-tempered ceramics. The larger sites appear to be oriented toward coastal and riverine locales (Dincauze 1975; Snow 1980; Pagoulatos 1986; Pfeiffer 1992). The Susquehanna tradition is often viewed as an intrusive culture in southern New England. Pfeiffer (1992) has suggested that Susquehanna groups moved into the major river valleys of southern New England, temporarily displacing indigenous Narrow-stemmed Tradition populations. As noted above, radiocarbon dates from several Late Archaic sites in the region suggest some temporal overlap

between these traditions, but the relationship between these two archaeologically distinct groups remains an unresolved issue.

A number of Susquehanna tradition cremation burial sites have been identified in southern New England. The earliest dated mortuary site is the Litchfield Site in New Hampshire, which dates to $3,670 \pm 110$ B.P. and yielded Susquehanna broad points and calcined bone (Finch 1964). It is unclear whether a nearby habitation area was occupied at the same time as the cremation. The Flat River cremation site in Rhode Island was radiocarbon-dated to $3,430 \pm 100$ B.P. (Fowler 1968).

Cremation burial sites have also been found in the Charles River and Sudbury valleys of southeastern Massachusetts, including the Mansion Inn Site, the Watertown Arsenal Site, and the Vincent Site (Dincauze 1968). The Vincent Site has been radiocarbon-dated to $3,470 \pm 125$ B.P. and is characterized by the presence of Mansion Inn blades and Susquehanna broad points. A wide variety of groundstone and retouched tools were also found at the site. Other mortuary sites include the Sugar Loaf and Jamesport sites on Long Island. The Sugar Loaf Site yielded Orient Fishtail points, calcined human bone, steatite and a date of $3,000 \pm 300$ B.P. The Jamesport Site included caches of implements, steatite bowl fragments, quartz Orient Fishtail points, hammerstones, and crude ceramics, and was radiocarbon-dated to $2,720 \pm 220$ B.P.

Burial ritual in this period has received a great deal of attention in southern New England (Leveillee 1999, Pfeiffer 1983, 1984, 1992, Pagoulatos 1986). Extensively-studied Susquehanna cremation sites include the Millbury III, Schwartz, Carrier and Griffin sites. The best-documented of these sites is the Griffin Site in Old Lyme, with a range of radiocarbon dates between 3,495 and 2,985 B.P. (Pfeiffer 1992). The nearby Carrier Site, located on a terrace edge overlooking the Connecticut River floodplain has been radiocarbon-dated to $3,550 \pm 90$ B.P. (Pagoulatos 1986). Both sites yielded caches of blades, form tools, steatite vessels and human bone. The complexity of burial ritual, the establishment of long-distance trade networks, and highly redundant settlement patterns suggest that individual Late Archaic groups were increasingly circumscribed by their neighbors and likely competed directly or indirectly for a variety of resources.

Woodland Period (2,700-450 B.P.)

In the Northeast, the Woodland Period is characterized by the increased use of pottery, the introduction of tropical cultigens (maize, beans, and squash), and an increase in site size and complexity, suggesting a trend toward increased sedentism and social complexity. Although traditionally viewed as a complex of profound cultural and economic changes revolutionizing Native American lifeways, recent research points to a strong line of continuity linking Woodland cultures to preceding Archaic foraging groups in southern New England. The Woodland Period has been subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods on the basis of ceramic styles and political and social developments (Ritchie 1969; Snow 1980).

In the Northeast, the Early Woodland Period dates between 2,700 and 2,000 B.P. The period is characterized by the widespread use of ceramics and increasingly complex burial ritual and engagement with wide-ranging trade networks linking southern New England with much of the Mid-Atlantic and Mid-Continental regions (Griffin 1967; Dragoo 1976; Snow 1980, Loring 1985). Exotic trade goods are often found on large Early Woodland sites in the region, suggesting the maintenance of trade may have been a significant factor in determining site location and season of occupation during this period. Vinnette I pottery, the first type produced in southern New England,

was likely introduced to the area during the Early Woodland or during the very Late Archaic. Ceramics were commonly thick, grit-tempered, and cord-marked on the interior and exterior.

Several Early Woodland regional phases have been recognized in southern New England. These include the Meadowood phase and the Lagoon complex of Martha's Vineyard (Ritchie 1969, 1994; Snow 1980). These regional expressions of the Early Woodland Period are generally characterized by: 1) narrow-stemmed, Lagoon, Meadowood, and Rossville point forms; 2) thick, grit-tempered, cord-marked ceramics; 3) a settlement pattern oriented toward coastal and riverine locales; 4) elaborate burial ritual; and 5) long-distance trade/exchange networks. Additionally, Adena-related artifacts have been recorded at several sites, though it is not known whether these materials signify an enduring Adena presence in the region or whether they are related to seasonally occupied trading outposts established to facilitate exchange between indigenous southern New England groups and Adena traders.

Radiocarbon dates from Early Woodland sites in southern New England usually fall between 2,700 and 2,000 B.P., though dates younger than 2,300 B.P. are significantly more abundant. A number of complex storage pits were identified at the Scabbletown Brook Site (RI 670), in North Kingstown (Morenon et al. 1986). These features yielded abundant botanical remains, including acorn, hazelnut, hickory, blackberry/raspberry, smartweed/knotweed, and grape. Radiocarbon dates from the features average approximately 2,000 B.P. Recent research suggests that year-round habitation of some sites was established by the late Early Woodland Period (Ceci 1990, Bernstein 1990). The Joyner Site, located on Conanicut Island, yielded numerous argillite narrow-stemmed points, Vinnette I pottery, and an Adena-style block-end tubular pipe (Kingsley and Roulette 1990:228-9). Several celts and adzes were also associated with the Early Woodland component at the site. Radiocarbon dates from the Early Woodland Period at Joyner range between 2,400 and 2,280 B.P.

Excavations at Site RI-1428, located on Block Island, revealed a series of superimposed house patterns, storage pits, and lithic scatters associated with a well-developed shell midden (Tveskov 1992). Four radiocarbon dates from the Early Woodland component at the site suggest it was repeatedly occupied between 2,600 and 2,100 B.P. (Tveskov 1992:86). The site was apparently situated to take advantage of the rich salt marsh and estuarine environments on the island. Faunal analyses indicate migratory waterfowl were taken in the fall, winter, and spring months. Warm water finfish were exploited in the summer. Shellfish, including oysters, softshell clam, quahogs, and scallops, were available year-round (Tveskov 1992: 144). Notably, this site also yielded abundant remains of deepwater finfish, including Atlantic Cod.

The Middle Woodland Period in the Northeast dates from 2,000 to 1,000 B.P. and is characterized by increased diversity in ceramic style and form and long-distance exchange networks (Snow 1980). Ritchie noted an increased use of plant foods such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) in the Kipp Island Phase in New York, which he suggests had a substantial impact upon social and settlement patterns. Ritchie further noted an increase in the frequency and size of storage facilities, which may reflect an increased trend toward sedentism (Ritchie 1994; Snow 1980). Middle Woodland sites are relatively rare outside of coastal and near-coastal contexts.

The Late Woodland Period in the Northeast dates from 1,000 to 350 B.P. and is characterized by the intensive use of maize, beans, and squash; changes in ceramic technology, form, style, and function; population aggregations in villages along coastal and riverine locales; increased sedentism;

and the use of upland zones by smaller, domestic units or organized task groups. Not all of these regional developments have been identified in southern New England. Late Woodland Period artifact assemblages include Levanna projectile points and finely made, brushed, stamped, incised and cord-marked ceramics (Ritchie 1994; Snow 1980). The Late Woodland settlement pattern suggests a trend toward fewer and larger villages near the coast and along major rivers, reflecting a continued reduction in residential mobility and increased sedentism. 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 in the aboriginal diet of southern New England groups (Ceci 1980; McBride 1984; Ritchie 1994).

This period is characterized by the following: 1) brushed, cord-marked, stamped, fabric-marked and incised Windsor, Sebonac and Hollister ceramics; 2) an increase in nonlocal lithic utilization, ranging from 60 to 80% of assemblage context; 3) the presence of Levanna and Madison point varieties; and 4) a settlement pattern which reflects the establishment of semi-sedentary villages near rivers and temporary encampments in the uplands (McBride 1984).

Late Woodland occupations are found distributed across a range of riverine and upland zones, with larger settlements along the major rivers. Microenvironments utilized include floodplain wetlands, coves, tidal marshes, upland streams and interior wetlands. Large villages tend to be situated along major rivers, estuaries and tidal marshes. Smaller, temporary camps are situated along upland streams and inland wetlands. Populations appear to have aggregated in large villages during much of the year. Temporary camps were established on a seasonal basis by smaller domestic units or organized task groups in upland zones. The settlement pattern reflects that of a collecting strategy (Binford 1980; McBride 1984). Work at the Morgan Site (6-HT-120) on the Connecticut River floodplain in Rocky Hill has provided valuable information on subsistence activities. Large quantities of maize were recovered from undisturbed cultural deposits which also yielded a wide range of ceramics, Levanna projectile points and radiocarbon dates of 675 ± 75 B.P. and 630 ± 70 B.P. (Lavin 1984). The 6-HT-116 Site, located in South Windsor, has been radiocarbon-dated to 460 ± 100 B.P. and 445 ± 90 B.P., and yielded a single kernel of maize (McBride 1984). This site also produced wild plant remains, including walnut, hickory, goosefoot, purselane, carpetweed, and elderberry. Although cultigens are present, wild plant foods clearly contributed significantly to the aboriginal diet.

European Contact and Historic Native American Period

The Contact Period includes changes in traditional social and economic practices of aboriginal populations associated with the introduction of European goods and diseases which depleted large Native populations. Shifts in political alliances with the introduction of new economically-driven pursuits and changes in the demographics of local populations had significant impacts on the stability of the Native populations of the region.

Information recovered from Late Woodland sites in southern New England and particularly estuarine and riverine areas indicate a fairly stable population base along the Connecticut River Valley, Thames, and Housatonic Rivers around 1300 A.D. An increase in site numbers and site size as well as indications of extended occupations at the same localities suggests an overall increase in population and settlement patterns characterized by large semi-sedentary villages with specialized seasonal occupations occurring in inland settings. A coalescing of this way of life, though initiated

in the Middle Woodland Period, occurs most certainly in Late Woodland times. The relationship between occupations occurring on the coastline and ones identified in upland lacustrine settings particularly away from the major riverways is difficult to surmise. It is possible that groups were differentially utilizing these settings according to seasonally defined resource exploitation strategies. However, it has been suggested that, based on differing patterns of land use, occupations found on upland settings reflected distinctive adaptive behaviors from those found in coastal areas (Feder 1990; Leveillee and Van Coughyen 1990)

After 1400 A.D. the populations split into smaller separate socio-political entities, as witnessed by a diversification in ceramic styles (McBride 1984). These observations are mostly noted for groups occupying the coastal areas. The reasons leading to the decentralization of these polities after 1400 A.D. are not yet well understood. The depletion of coastal resources from overexploitation, and a successive shift towards horticultural practices might have had led to the fragmentation of aggregated groups along the coast (Bragdon 1996:86). Some authors propose that, under conditions of population stress, social groups practicing horticulture tended to reorganize themselves into family households, where input of labor is rewarded by a direct return of food staples (Bragdon 1986: 88). It remains unclear to what extent coastal resources were depleted and if agriculture was the prime mover in the fragmentation of populations occupying the coast.

The years of initial European settlement in the region between 1620 and 1650 were significant in redefining the geopolitical map for existing Native American groups in Connecticut. The introduction of a market economy related to the development of a full-fledged fur-trading industry led to shifts in alliances and power struggles between the various Native American groups occupying the state. The introduction of epidemic diseases had a profound effect on Native demographics, as decimated populations struggled to continue traditional lifeways. Encroachment of land by newly arrived European settlers also contributed to the rearrangement of the social landscape.

The Pequots dominated much of eastern Connecticut, including Hebron, and also assumed economic control of much of the southern portion of the state. Ethnohistorical documents indicate that the Pequots claimed lands west of the Connecticut River, and for a time assumed control of the Hartford area River Tribes who originally inhabited the central valley. This was likely accomplished to favor economic dealings with European traders; control of access to wampum material may also have been a factor (Jameson 1967: 86). Disputes with other Native groups, particularly with the Narragansetts and the Mohegans, over control of wampum-production areas and European trade led to conflicts between the groups and their allies. Attempts to control the fur trade market, particularly along the Connecticut River, led to rising friction between the Pequot and Dutch and English traders. Soon, open confrontations resulted in casualties on both sides.

Between 1634 and 1637, escalating confrontations between the Pequots and Dutch and English traders led to a series of retaliations that would culminate with the Pequot War of 1637 (Hauptman and Wherry 1990). Native villages were looted and burned down as the English pursued the systematic extermination of the Pequots.

IV. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND CONTEXT

Hebron was settled shortly after 1700, principally by families from Windsor, Connecticut, and was incorporated as a separate town in 1708. The town grew slowly in the 18th century through natural increase and the arrival of additional settlers, and by mid-century was characterized by farmsteads scattered throughout the entire area of the town and a small village center, near the present-day intersection of State Routes 66 and 85, where there was a Congregational meetinghouse, the town pound, a district school, a tavern, the town common, and a little further south, a burying ground.

Although in the 19th century Hebron had a few water-powered industries, including an iron furnace at North Pond and a silk mill in the Turnerville (Amston) section, nearly all of the town was in agricultural use until the very recent past. Like most of the Connecticut countryside, Hebron was characterized by near-subsistence general-purpose family farms in the 18th and 19th centuries, with some movement toward dairy, egg, and orchard specialization in the early 20th century. It is likely that the project area has been in continual agricultural use for at least two centuries. Some of it was planted in corn at the time of the survey, and an early 20th-century photograph (Figure 5) shows a mixture of woods, plowed land, and orchard trees.

Without assembling a complete chain of title for the property, which is outside of the scope of work of a Reconnaissance Survey, the property cannot be definitively associated with any particular Hebron farming family. However, 19th-century maps show a homestead just to the west labeled "Henry Peters" in 1857 (Figure 2) and "H. Peters" in 1869 (Figure 3). The project area lies to the east and also directly south of the Peters house. It is likely that much if not all of the project area was associated with the Peters family in the 19th century, but deed research would be required to confirm this.

Henry Peters (ca. 1788-1862) was listed in the 1850 census as a farm laborer and in the 1860 census as a farmer. Living immediately adjacent to him at the time of the 1860 census was his son Horace Peters (ca. 1815-1881), also a farmer; Horace Peters's household also included his 102-year-old maternal grandmother Betsy Adams Peters (U.S. Census Office 1860a). The Peters family had a small but productive farming operation, of which father Henry Peters owned 5 acres and son Horace Peters 40 acres, with a total value of \$1,300 (U.S. Census Office 1860b). Taken together, the Peters had 2 cows, a yoke of oxen, and 1 hog; the value of slaughtered livestock in 1860 was \$89. Their acreage allowed them to produce 52 bushels of corn, 24 bushels of potatoes, 8 bushels of buckwheat, 250 pounds of butter, \$50 of orchard products, and 7 tons of hay. This was probably adequate to sustain the members of the Peters's two households and their animals and perhaps even allowed a small marketable surplus of butter and cider.

Henry Peters was in his seventies when he died in August of 1862. The inventory of his possessions at the time (Hebron Probate District 1862, Appendix II) suggests a man of modest means with a respectable amount of clothing, bedding, furniture, and tools, as well as a small amount of cash. Like that of any farmer of the period, Henry Peters's estate included provisions for later consumption: packed pork, salted fish, and one hog on the hoof. After his death, the house and five acres passed to his son Horace. We know that Horace Peters eventually left Hebron, since he died in Hartford in 1881 (Brown and Rose 1980).

Without a comprehensive chain of title for the project area, one can only speculate how far

back the Peters family occupied this property. However, it is known that Henry Peters was the sole residual heir of the estate of his father Caesar Peters (ca. 1750-1814), whose possessions included a two-story house, a small barn, and two acres of land (Andover Probate District 1814). Since Caesar Henry's widow Sim (Henry Peters step-mother) died a few months after her husband, it is possible that Henry Peters, then in his mid-twenties, inherited part of this property from his father.

Caesar Peters was also a man of modest but not insubstantial means. His estate inventory (Appendix II) indicates not only generalized farming activities – making cheese, packing meat, pressing cider, and growing various grains – but also he may have made a specialty of brewing, since he had 34 porter bottles at the time of his death (porter was the traditional dark, bitter beer of England and early America). In addition to the usual bedding, furniture, tools, and other household items, Caesar Peters's possessions included a fair amount of nice clothing, such as a napped hat and four vests, one made of silk and one of kerseymere, a fine wool fabric. He also had a china tea service.

Caesar Peters's life was an eventful one. He was purchased as a slave by Mary Peters at the age of eight and later, when a young man, was sold to her son, the Rev. Samuel A. Peters, the notorious Tory propagandist. At the time of the Revolution, Samuel Peters left for England and all his property, including his slaves, was confiscated by the State of Connecticut. After the war, Samuel Peters, still in England, expressed some intention to free Caesar but sold him and his family to David Prior of South Carolina. In 1787 Prior attempted to claim his slaves, but only got as far as Norwich, where a group of Hebron men prevented him from taking them away, under the pretext that Caesar could not be let go because of money he owed to a tailor in Hebron. In 1789 Caesar and his family were granted their freedom by the General Assembly. The following year he sued his would-be owner David Prior for £1,000 in damages, but dropped the suit before it could come to trial. Altogether, Caesar Peters and his wife Lois had ten children. After her death in 1793, he remarried a widow named Sim. Although he also lived in the nearby towns of Tolland and Colchester, he lived most of his life in Hebron, where he died in his sixties in 1814 (biographical details from Brown and Rose 1980: 300-301).

The nearest house to the project area, 110 Main Street, lies just to the west on State Route 66 (Figure 6). A two-story frame gable-roofed dwelling with a clapboard and wood-shingle exterior, it measures 24' by 24' in plan, with a 12' by 36' rear ell. The house has several related outbuildings, including a farm stand and garage. According to the Hebron Assessor's estimate, the house was built about 1830; if this is correct, then the shingled open porch across the front and the large shed dormer on the front slope of the roof must be alterations, probably made about 1920. Because of the extent of alterations, which compromise its integrity of design, it does not appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

DRAFT

V. RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

A total of 302 test pits were excavated within the 19 acres of the 30.39-acre "Phase I" parcel determined to have archaeological potential (Figure 8). Two hundred eighty-eight of the pits were located on transects, four pits were excavated as part of an array around the only prehistoric find, and ten pits were placed at the field supervisor's discretion. Soils within the parcel are generally consistent with the USDA soils series (see pit soil profiles in Appendix III). A well-defined dark gray-brown fine sandy loam plowzone is present across the majority of the parcel, extending to a typical depth range of 22 - 35 centimeters below the surface. Subsoils within the area are typically a dark yellow-brown fine sandy loam with variable coarse sand and fine gravel content. The two sub-horizons were generally apparent within the subsoil, differentiated by decreasing organic content and a shift towards olive-brown colors with increasing depth. The upper contact between B-horizon soils and relatively unweathered glacial deposits (C-horizon soils) was generally encountered between 60 and 85 centimeters below the surface. C-horizon soils were marked by a significantly higher gravel and cobble content, light olive-brown color, and compact character.

Fifty-nine (19.5%) of the test pits yielded historic period artifacts, primarily dating from the late 18th to the mid-19th centuries and concentrated in two loci in the western portion of the project area (Figure 10). Two-hundred-forty-three pits were sterile (i.e., produced no cultural material) (Figures 8-10). One of the pits, T12-10, located in the southwestern corner of the project area, yielded a single flake produced during the manufacture or modification of a stone tool (Figures 8 and 9). The flake appears to be rhyolite, a volcanic material which does not naturally occur in the region. Rhyolite sources known to have been exploited by prehistoric Native Americans in southern New England are generally confined to present-day eastern Massachusetts and northern Rhode Island. No additional prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the test pit array placed around T12-10, suggesting the flake is unlikely to be associated with a significant prehistoric site in the area.

Based on the distribution of all cultural material recovered during the archaeological survey of the project area, PAST has designated the artifact assemblage as comprising one site, designated Site 67-3. Table 1 summarizes the site assemblage. A more detailed inventory list is in Appendix IV.

Table 1

Material	Description	Count
Lithic	possible rhyolite bifacial retouch flake	1
Historic Ceramic	red earthenware (no glaze)	2
Historic Ceramic	red earthenware brown lead glaze	2
Historic Ceramic	untyped creamware	23
Historic Ceramic	annular pearlware	1
Historic Ceramic	blue hand painted underglaze pearlware	1
Historic Ceramic	blue shell edged pearlware	1
Historic Ceramic	untyped pearlware	8
Historic Ceramic	Domestic salt glazed stoneware	1
Historic Ceramic	black transfer printed whiteware	1
Historic Ceramic	blue transfer printed whiteware	1
Historic Ceramic	flow blue transfer printed whiteware	1
Historic Ceramic	green transfer printed whiteware	1
Historic Ceramic	untyped whiteware	3
Faunal	northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>)	1
Faunal	unidentified bone	8
Faunal	unidentified calcined bone	8
Faunal	unidentified shell	1
Metal	brass grommet	1
Metal	iron hand wrought I headed nail	2
Metal	iron hand wrought rose headed nail	2
Metal	iron machine cut machine headed nail	4
Metal	iron nail	14
Metal	iron wire nail	1
Metal	iron hasp	1
Metal	iron horse shoe	1
Metal	iron spring	1
Metal	iron sheet	1
Metal	iron unidentified	1
Glass	blue-green window glass	4
Glass	brown unidentified curved glass	1
Glass	clear window glass	7
Glass	clear unidentified amorphous glass	1
Glass	clear unidentified curved glass	12
Glass	green glass liquor bottle	2
Glass	green glass unidentified bottle	1
Glass	green unidentified curved glass	2
Glass	green unidentified flat glass	1
Other Historic	brick	3
Other Historic	plastic	2
Other Historic	unidentified historic button	1
Historic Pipe	kaolin pipe	1

Total Artifacts:**132**

All artifacts with the exception of the single prehistoric flake were recovered from the plowzone. Although plowing may redistribute artifacts, the most significant displacement tends to be in the vertical plain. Horizontal artifact movement is generally not of a large enough magnitude to either create new artifact clusters or completely obscure the original concentrations. This is particularly true of historic period sites, where plowzone artifact distributions often provide useful indications of past activity patterns.

The recovered artifact assemblage from Site 67-3 provides information on the age of this historic-period site. Domestic ceramic types used throughout the historic period can often be dated through the documented periods of their manufacture. Ceramics recovered from Site 67-3 have a mean ceramic date of 1808, suggesting the majority of the ceramic assemblage, and potentially the most archaeologically significant period of use, dates to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Creamware (n=23), manufactured 1762-1820, and pearlware (n=11), manufactured 1780-1830, are the most abundant ceramic types. Other artifact types potentially dating to this period include red earthenwares (n=4), hand-wrought nails (n=4), green liquor bottle glass (n=2), and blue-green window glass (n=4). Taken together, these materials account for 36% of the total site assemblage. Late historic period artifacts from Site 67-3 include post-1830 whiteware, machine-cut and wire nails, and a two-hole button, which were found in lower densities.

The early-period artifacts were recovered from a relatively broad portion of the project area, though the highest concentrations were found in two areas: on a west-facing slope within the proposed recreation center area and, particularly, in an area associated with an abandoned stonewall-lined vestigial roadway linking State Route 66 with the southwest corner of the project area (Figure 10). Although no structural remains such as cellars or foundations were identified during the archaeological survey, the artifact assemblage suggests an undocumented domestic structure may have been located in the area. The small assemblage includes both domestic (i.e., household) artifact types, such as the ceramics and container glass, and architectural pieces, such as the window glass and hand-wrought nails. Alternatively, the materials recovered from Site 67-3 may be associated with the disposal of refuse generated outside the project area. As noted in the historic period context above, the project area was likely associated with the Peters occupation during the mid-19th century, and possibly earlier. It is possible that Site 67-3 is associated with the Peters family or an earlier, as yet undefined, occupation.

Other evidence of historic-period use of the project area was noted during the survey. Stone walls bounding a rectangular field system were observed within the project area and the surrounding area during the survey. The walls are typical of those found throughout Connecticut, generally consisting of informal linear stacks of stones cleared from the former agricultural fields. Several of the stone walls occur as parallel pairs bordering abandoned farm roads which serviced the entire area (Figures 7 and 8). Segments of these walls appear to have been modified, as relatively well-formed walls transition to haphazard jumbles of large cobble and boulders. These modified segments were all observed in the immediate vicinity of the large cornfield in the southeastern portion of the parcel, and area likely associated with land-clearing for recent agricultural use of the field. The abandoned roadways within the project area have concentrated the erosive force of surface water run-off, occasionally resulting in significant gullying. Several sections of these former roadways are now more than two meters below the elevation of the adjacent landscape. This effect is likely exacerbated by the slow sub-solum drainage of the local soils. Where the roadways are not bounded

by intact stone walls, the erosion makes it difficult to assess the original width of the roadway. However, the relatively well-preserved sections of at least one of these roads indicates it was quite wide, exceeding 30 feet from edge to edge (Figure 7).

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the project area indicates potentially significant archaeological resources associated with the late 18th to early 19th century are present within the area to be impacted by the proposed Village Green project. These materials include two concentrations of domestic refuse and architectural debris, along a vestigial dirt roadway, approximately 200 meters south of State Route 66, and within the proposed recreation center area. Background research suggests that the artifacts may be associated with the 19th-century Peters family occupation or possibly an earlier occupation. The Phase I data is insufficient to determine whether the assemblage of historic-period artifacts is associated with an undocumented house within the project area or the result of the disposal of refuse from a house on the main road (one of the Peters houses still stands just outside the project area). The initial analysis of artifacts, particularly the creamware, suggests an occupation that would be consistent with that of Caesar Peters, but further documentary research would be necessary to substantiate the association. As the archaeology of Connecticut freedmen and African Americans in general is in its infancy, intact archaeological deposits that could be firmly associated with the Peters occupation would have great importance.

For this reason PAST recommends that the two areas of early historic-period artifact concentrations be further investigated in the form of a Phase II Intensive Archaeological study. We recommend more intensive subsurface archaeological investigations to conclusively determine the presence of a house or other structure within the area. In addition, we propose more intensive documentary research, a title research that could confirm the association of the property with the Peters or, alternatively, another Hebron farming family. Deed research might also provide a more detailed description of potentially significant lanes, buildings, and other features that once stood on the property.

VII. REFERENCES

- Andover Probate District
1814 Estate of Caesar Peters. Microfilm, Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
- Baker and Tilden
1869 *Atlas of Hartford City and County: with a Map of Connecticut from Actual Surveys*.
Hartford, Connecticut.
- Banks, Marc and Kristen J. Bastis
2002 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Telecommunications
Facility at Ames Road, ERL, CHPC no. 1055
- Bernstein, D.
1990 Prehistoric Seasonality Studies in Coastal New England. *American Anthropologist*
92(1): 96-115.
- Bragdon, Kathleen J.
1996 *Native People of Southern New England, 1500-1650*. Norman, OK: University of
Oklahoma Press.
- Brown, Barbara W. and James M. Rose
1980 *Black Roots in Southeastern Connecticut, 1650-1900*. Detroit: Gale Research
Company.
- Ceci, Lynn
1980 Maize Cultivation in Coastal New York: The Archaeological, Agronomical and
Documentary Evidence. *North American Archaeologist* 1(1): 45-74.
1990 Radiocarbon Dating "Village" Sites in Coastal New York: Settlement Pattern Change
in the Middle to Late Woodland. *Man in the Northeast* 39:1-28.
- Cole, J. R.
1888 *History of Tolland County, Connecticut*. New York: W. W. Preston.
- Cross, J. and D. Doucette
1998 Middle Archaic Lithic Technology, Typology, and Classification: A View from
Annasnappet Pond, Massachusetts. Paper presented to the 61st annual meeting of the
Eastern States Archaeological Federation, Albany, NY.
- Day, Gordon M.
1953 The Indian as an Ecological Factor in the Northeastern Forests. *Ecology* 34(2): 329-
346.

Denevan, William M

- 1992 The Pristine Myth: The Landscape of the Americas in 1492. *Annals of the American Geographers* 82(3): 369-385.

Dincauze, Dena F.

- 1968 Cremation Cemeteries in Eastern Massachusetts. *Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology* 59(1). Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.
- 1975 The Late Archaic Period in Southern New England. *Arctic Anthropology* 12(2): 23-24.
- 1976 *The Neville Site: 8,000 Years at Amoskeag*. Peabody Museum Monographs 4. Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

Dowhan, Joseph J. and Obert J. Craig

- 1976 *Rare and Endangered Species of Connecticut and their Habitats*. State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut, The Natural Resources Center, Department of Environmental Protection, Report of Investigations No. 6. Connecticut State Library, Hartford

Dragoo, D.

- 1976 Some Aspects of Eastern North American Prehistory. A Review *American Antiquity* 41(1): 13-35.

Eaton, W. C., and H. C. Osborn

- 1857 *Map of Tolland County, Connecticut*. Philadelphia: Woodruff & Bartlett.

Fairchild Aerial Survey

- 1934 Aerial Photographs of Connecticut. Connecticut State Library, Hartford.

Feder, Kenneth L.

- 1990 Late Woodland Occupation of the Uplands of Northwestern Connecticut *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 51(2): 61-68.

Ferguson, J.

- 1995 The Haviland Site: The Early Archaic in Schoharie County. *The Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association* 110: 1-15.

Finch, E

- 1964 Recent Archaeological Work in New Hampshire. *Eastern States Archaeological Federation Bulletin* 24: 14-15.

Forrest, Daniel

1999 Beyond Presence and Absence: Establishing Diversity in Connecticut's Early Holocene Archaeological Record *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 62: 79-99.

2000 Looking For a More Substantial Early Archaic. Paper presented at the joint meetings of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, and the New Hampshire Archaeological Society. Spring 2000.

Funk, Robert E.

1996 Holocene or Hollow Scene? The Search for the Earliest Archaic Cultures in New York State. *The Review of Archaeology* 17(1): 11-24

Gramly, R. M. and R. E. Funk

1990 What is Known and Not Known About the Human Occupation of the Northeastern United States Until About 10,000 BP. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 18: 5-32.

Griffin, J.

1967 Eastern North American Archaeology: A Summary. *Science* 156(3772): 125-191.

Hauptman, Laurence M. and James D. Wherry (editors)

1990 *The Pequots in Southern New England. The Fall and Rise of an American Indian Nation*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

Haynes, C. Vance, D. Donahue, A. Hall, I. Zabel

1984 Application of Accelerator Dating to Fluted Point Paleoindian Sites. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 12: 184-191.

Hebron Bicentennial Committee

1908 *Hebron, Connecticut, Bicentennial, August 23d to 25th, 1908*. Hebron.

Hebron Probate District

1862 Estate of Henry Peters. Microfilm, Connecticut State Library.

Herbster, Holly

1996 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Proposed Hebron Meter Station Location (located west of Hebron Road), PAL, Inc., CHPC no. 661.

Jones, Brian D.

1997 The Late Paleoindian Hidden Creek Site in Southeastern Connecticut. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 25: 45-80

- 1999 The Middle Archaic Period in Connecticut: The View from Mashantucket. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 62: 101-123.
- Jones, Brian D. and Daniel T. Forrest
 2003 Life in a Postglacial Landscape: Settlement-Subsistence Change During the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition in Southern New England. In *Geoarchaeology of Landscapes in the Glaciated Northeast* edited by David L. Cromeens and John P. Hart. New York State Museum Bulletin 497. University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Albany, New York.
- Kingsley, R. and B. Roulette
 1990 *The Joyner Site: Late Archaic-Early Woodland Adaptations and cultural dynamics on Conanicut Island, Rhode Island - Archaeological Data Recovery in Association with the Final Design of Route 138, Jamestown, Rhode Island*. Report submitted to Wilbur Smith Associates.
- Lavin, Lucianne
 1984 Connecticut Prehistory: A Synthesis of Current Investigations. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 47: 5-40.
- Lavin, Lucianne and Marc Banks
 2002 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Smith Farm Estates Project Property on Burrows Hill Road, ACS, CHPC no. 1135
- Leveillee, A.
 1999 Transitional Archaic Ideology as Reflected in Secondary Burials at the Millbury III Cremation Complex. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 27:158-174
- Leveillee, Alan and Renee Van Coughyen
 1990 *The Hoskins Park and South Wind Sites. A Program of Archaeological Data Recovery in Rhode Island's Coastal Zone*. Volume 1. Pawtucket, RI: Public Archaeology Laboratory.
- Levine, M.
 1990 Accommodating Age: Radiocarbon Results and Fluted Point Sites in Eastern North America. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 18: 33-64.
- Loring, Stephen
 1985 Boundary Maintenance, Mortuary Ceremonialism and Resource Control in the Early Woodland: Three Cemetery Sites in Vermont. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 13: 93-127

- MacDonald, George F.
 1968 *Debert: A Paleo-Indian Site in Central Nova Scotia*. National Museum of Man, Ottawa.
- McBride, Kevin A.
 1984 *Prehistory of the Lower Connecticut River Valley*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
- McBride, Kevin A. and Mary G. Soulsby
 1989 *Prehistory of Eastern Connecticut: Phase I, II and III Archaeological Surveys for the Relocation of Route 6/I-84 Project*. Prepared for Connecticut Department of Transportation. Storrs, CT: PAST, Inc.
- McNett, C
 1985 *Shawnee Minisink: A Stratified Paleoindian-Archaic Site in the Upper Delaware River Valley of Pennsylvania*. Orlando, FL: Academic Press.
- McWeeney, Lucinda
 1999 A Review of Late Pleistocene and Holocene Climate Changes in Southern New England. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 62: 3-18.
- McWeeney, Lucinda and Douglas C. Kellogg
 2001 Early and Middle Holocene Climate Changes and Settlement Patterns along the Eastern Coast of North America. *Archaeology of Eastern North America*, Volume 29:187-212.
- Meltzer, David J
 1988 Late Pleistocene Human Adaptations in Eastern North America. *Journal of World Prehistory* 2(1): 1-52.
- Moeller, Roger W.
 1980 *6LF21. A Paleo-Indian Site in Western Connecticut*. Washington, CT: American Indian Archaeological Institute.
 1984 Regional Implications of the Templeton Site for Paleo-Indian Lithic Procurement and Utilization. *North American Archaeologist* 5(3): 236-246.
- Morenon, E., P. Newby, A. Zalucha, J. Brown, J. McDonough, and T. Webb
 1986 Archaeological Sites at an Ecotone: Route 4 Extension, East Greenwich and North Kingston, Rhode Island, Vol. 3: Data Recovery - Subsistence and Contact Period Documentation. *Occasional Papers in Archaeology No. 14* Rhode Island College, Providence, RI.

Morphew, Nathan

- 2000 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Nextell Cell Tower Site, Tolland County (located at 79 Solcum Road), TRC Environmental Corporation, CHPC no. 925

Nicholas, George P.

- 1988 Ecological Leveling: the archaeology and environmental dynamics of early postglacial land use. In *Holocene Human Ecology in Northeastern North America*, edited by G.P. Nicholas, pp. 257-288. Plenum Press, New York.

Pagoulatos, Peter

- 1986 *Terminal Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the Connecticut River Valley*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Connecticut, Storrs.

- 1990 Terminal Archaic "Living Areas" in the Connecticut River Valley. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 53: 59-72.

Peters, Edmond F., and Eleanor Bradley Peters

- 1908 *The Peres of New England: A Genealogy, and Family History*. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

Petersen, James

- 1995 Pre-ceramic Archaeological Manifestations in the Far Northeast: a Review of Current Research. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 23: 207-230.

Pfeiffer, John

- 1983 Late Archaic and Terminal Archaic Cultural Applications and the Broadspear Complex. *Occasional Papers in Northeastern Anthropology*

- 1984 The Late and Terminal Archaic Periods of Connecticut Prehistory. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 47: 73-88.

- 1986 Dill Farm Locus 1: Early and Middle Archaic Components in Southern New England. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut* 49: 19-35.

- 1992 *Late and Terminal Archaic Cultural Adaptations of the Lowest Connecticut Valley*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. State University at Albany, Albany, NY.

Ritchie, William A.

- 1969 *The Archaeology of Martha's Vineyard*. Garden City, NY: Natural History Press.

- 1994 *The Archaeology of New York State* Revised Edition. Fleischmanns, NY: Purple Mountain Press.

- Ritchie William A. and Robert E. Funk
1971 Evidence for Early Archaic Occupations on Staten Island. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 41(3): 45-59.
- Siburn, John
1975 *Our Town's Heritage. Hebron, Connecticut, 1708-1958*. Hebron: Douglas Library.
- Snow, Dean
1980 *The Archaeology of New England*. New York: Academic Press.
- Spiess, A.
1992 Archaic Period Subsistence in New England and the Atlantic Provinces. In *Early Holocene Occupations in Northern New England*, pp. 163-185. B. Robinson, J. Petersen and A. Robinson, editors. Occasional Publications of the Maine Archaeological Society 9 Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.
- Stuckenrath, R.
1966 The Debert Archaeological Project, Nova Scotia: Radiocarbon Dating. *Quaternaria* 8: 75-80.
- Iveskov, Mark A.
1992 *Early Woodland Settlement and Subsistence on Block Island, Rhode Island*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
- U. S. Census Office
1850 Census of Population, 1850, manuscript schedules. Microfilm, Connecticut State Library.

1860a Census of Population, 1860, manuscript schedules. Microfilm, Connecticut State Library.

1860b Census of Agriculture, 1860, manuscript schedules. Microfilm, Connecticut State Library.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Soil Survey Staff
1996 Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) data base for Connecticut - Subset 1 and 2. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Fort Worth, Texas.
- U.S. Geological Survey
1893 *Topographical Maps of Connecticut*. Gilead Quadrangle, surveyed in 1890. Hartford: Connecticut State Librarian.

Wellman, B.

1975 Prehistoric Site Survey and Salvage in the Upper Schoharie Valley, New York.
Eastern States Archaeological Federation Bulletin 34: 15.

Whitworth, W. R.

1996 *Freshwater Fishes of Connecticut*. State Geological and Natural History Survey of
Connecticut, Bulletin 114.

APPENDIX I

Figures

APPENDIX II

Estate Inventories of Caesar and Henry Peters

Inventory of the Estate of Caesar Peters, Andover Probate Records, 1814

1 house, 2 stories high, small barn, & 2 acres of land	\$ 250.00
1 cow	21.00
1 hog	15.00
2 ½ tons of hay estimated at \$10	25.00
3 old beds @ \$4	12.00
3 under beds	2.00
5 old bed quilts	3.75
1 napped hat	4.00
1 pair of new spun sheets @ 2.50	2.50
2 pair of linen sheets 3.00	6.00
1 old sheet	.75
1 pair of pillow cases	.17
2 old bolsters	.50
2 old pillows	.34
1 silk vest	1.50
1 kerseymere vest	.75
2 old vests	.34
1 pair ? pantaloons	.75
1 silk handkerchief	.25
1 old shirt	.25
1 shirt checked	.20
4 old pair pantaloons	.50
1 ?	2.00
1 woolen coat	4.00
1 colored ? coat	.50
1 pair stockings	.50
1 silk handkerchief	.34
1 pair old shoes	.34
1 pair stockings	.50
1 pair mittens	.17
1 razor & strop	.25
1 leather apron	.34
4 bedsteads	1.25
2 chests @ 1 00	2.00
2 chests @ .25	.50
1 meal chest	.50
26 round porter bottles	2.25
4 do. do. do.	.34
4 square do. do.	.72
1 two-quart bottle	.50
1 do. do. do.	.34
1 beetle, ? & 2 wedges	?
1 cradle & scythe	.50
1 small auger	.50
1 half bushel	.50

1 warming pan	2.00
6 meal bags	4.50
2 old dry casks	.17
1 ½ bushels cornmeal	1.50
1 ½ bushels rye meal	2.00
pork estimated 30 lb. at 12 cts.	3.60
1 man's saddle	2.00
1 old half-bushel	.10
1 old wheel spindle	.50
2 old scythes	.34
1 snath & ?	.34
1 sickle	.25
3 old baskets	.75
1 pair wool combs	.75
1 do. damaged	.25
3 clothes baskets	.66
1 frying pan	.75
2 spiders @ .17, kettle .10	.44
3 iron pots	3.50
3 do. kettles	2.25
1 tin kettle	?
1 iron basin	.34
1 small brass kettle	1.25
1 pair steelyards	.34
3 candle sticks	.75
1 pair flat irons	.83
1 pair fire dogs	1.00
2 trammels & hooks	1.50
? & tongs	.50
?	
old chains	1.00
1 tapered bit, 2 gimlets, and pincers	.50
2 earthen milk pans	.34
8 earthen plates	.67
1 quart mug	.17
2 pewter plates	2.00
5 quart basin	1.67
1 do. cup	.75
1 tea pot pt.	.83
1 do. do. small	.42
1 quart glass, 2 pints ?	1.34
2 provision barrels	1.00
10 old cider do.	3.34
1 old pewter tea pot	.25
1 water pot	1.00
1 chaser (?)	.34
1 stone pot	.34

1 stone pot	.34
2 small jugs	.17
1 tin roaster	.17
2 wooden bowls	.34
2 pewter platters	.34
1 tin pail, 1 quart pan	.83
2 wood pails	.67
1 cheese tub & hoop	2.50
6 tea cups and saucers	.50
1 set china (tea)	5.00
1 tea basket	.10
1 pocket book	.50
1 pair shears	.25
12 kitchen chairs	2.00
1 stand table	.25
3 tables	1.50
3 bed cords	1.00
1 clothes line	.40
1 looking glass	.50
1 do. small	.25
1 axe 1 00, 1 shovel 1 00, & 1 old axe .34	2.34
1 plow 4.00, clevis & pins .34, pitchfork .67, 1 do. .34	5.35
1 iron pin .17, 2 rakes .34, 2 hoes .84	1.35
1 sieve	.08
2 padlocks	.34
1 prayer book	.50
18 old casks	<u>2.50</u>
	\$ 400.07

Inventory of the Estate of Henry Peters, Hebron Probate Records, 1862

1 hat	\$.25
1 coat	1.00
1 pr. pants	.25
1 do.	.25
3 old shirts	.50
1 pr. linen stockings	.25
1 pr. boots	.75
3 vests	1.00
2 beds	2.50
2 woolen blankets	.50
1 mirror	.17
5 cotton quilts	1.25
2 bedsteads	.25
1 rocking chair	.25
10 wood-seat chairs	1.67
shovel & tongs	.17
2 tables	.34
tin ware	1.00
crockery	1.00
jugs & jars	.75
brass kettle	.50
iron ware	1.25
2 water pails	.25
1 chest	.17
1 case draws	.25
3 hoes	.17
3 cider casks	1.17
iron bar	1.00
scythe & snath	1.00
grindstone	.50
1 chain	.50
bush scythe & adze	.17
old iron	.50
2 saws	.75
1 shovel	.62
1 basket	.17
1 auger	.25
pork	4.00
salt fish	1.00
hay	10.00
1 hog	10.00
cash	34.00
house and lot	<u>400.00</u>
	\$ 482.32