

Exhibit 14C
IAC Report

**Phase 0 Archaeological Survey for Post-Contact Resources:
Bowers Wind Project
Carroll Plantation (Penobscot County) and Kossuth Township
(Washington County) Maine**

Submitted to
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INTRODUCTION

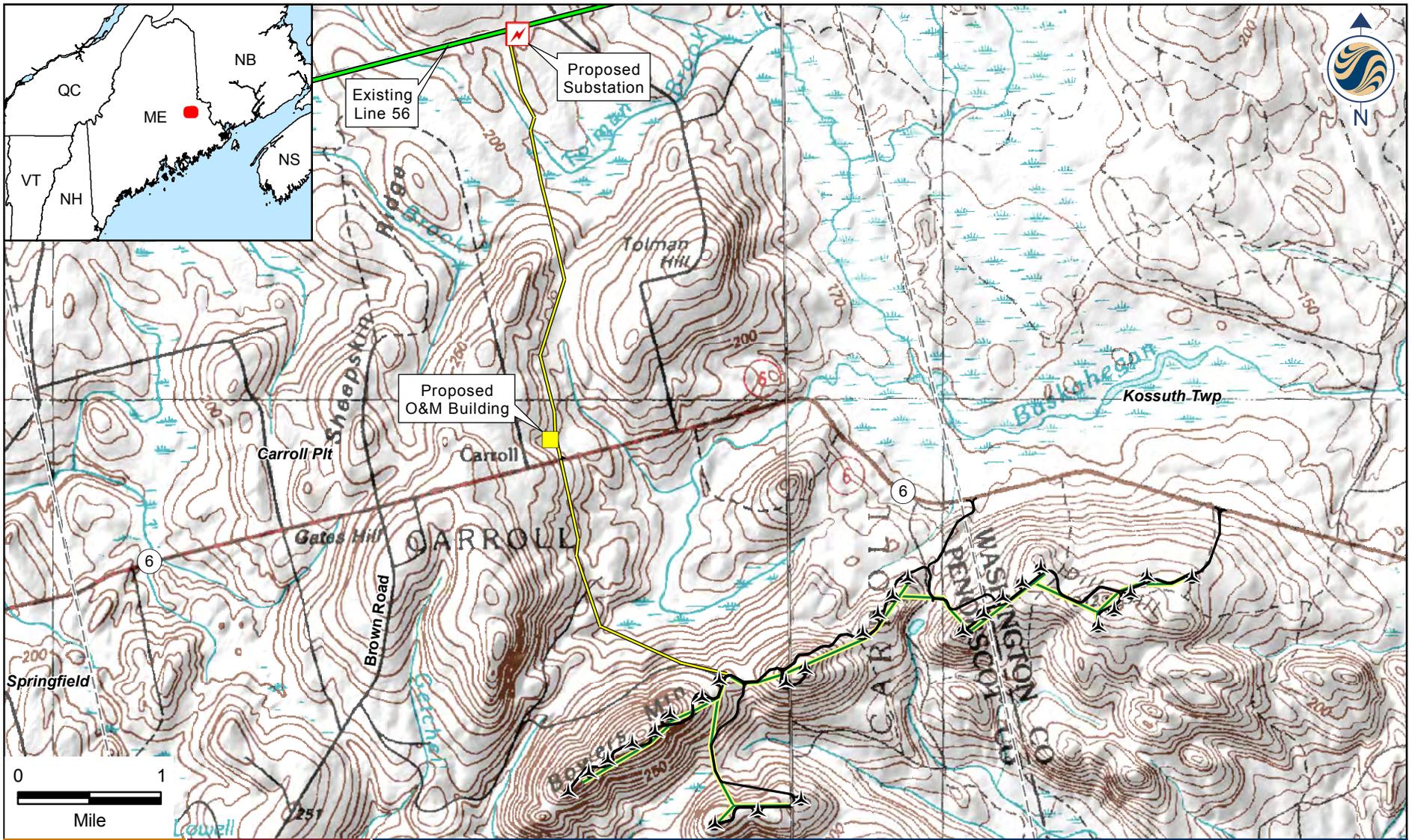
Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has completed a Phase 0 reconnaissance survey for the proposed Bowers Wind Project in Carroll Plantation (Carroll PLT) and Kossuth Township (Kossuth TWP), Maine on behalf of Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., of Topsham, Maine. Champlain Wind, LLC, has proposed construction of the Bowers Wind Project (Project), a utility-scale wind energy facility to be located in Carroll Plantation, Penobscot County, and in Kossuth Township, Washington County. The Bowers Wind Project will include up to 27 turbines, associated access roads, up to four permanent 80-meter meteorological towers, a 34.5-kilovolt electrical collector system, an electrical collection substation, and an Operations and Maintenance building.

The project will be constructed on three ridges in the project area: Bowers Mountain and an unnamed ridge to the south (“South Peak”) in Carroll Plantation, and Dill Hill in Kossuth Township. Access roads will connect each turbine location and will provide construction and maintenance access from Route 6. The electrical collector line will connect each turbine location and will then travel north for approximately 5 miles towards a proposed substation located adjacent to Line 56, an existing transmission corridor owned by First Wind.

Scope and Authority

The Bowers Wind Project may require approvals and permits from both federal and state entities. The State of Maine will review the project for historical resources. If necessary, the Project may be reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 US §470f). The Section 106 process is coordinated at the state level by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), represented in Maine by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC). The issuance of agency certificate or approvals will depend, in part, on obtaining comments from the Maine SHPO. Dr. Kathleen Wheeler served as Principal Investigator, and is a certified Level-2 Historical Archaeologist in Maine. She also exceeds the qualifications for professional archaeologist set forth by the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, September 29, 1993) and 36 CFR Part 61.

The Phase 0 assessment found archival evidence of possible Euroamerican archaeological resources at one road crossing in Carroll PLT, but otherwise the sensitivity was low for other components of the project, because of little development in the two townships. A site inspection at the crossing of Route 6 in Carroll PLT yielded no evidence of post-Contact or Euroamerican archaeological resources. We therefore recommend no further archaeological survey for the Bowers Wind Project.



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Legend

- Proposed Turbine Layout
- Express Collector Corridor
- Mountain Top Collector Corridor
- Proposed Access Road

Client/Project
 Bowers Mountain Wind Project
 Carroll Plt. and Kossuth TWP, Maine

Figure No.
1

Title
Site Location Map
 January 10, 2011

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND SURVEY METHODS

Predicting the location of Euroamerican archaeological resources is built primarily from cartographic evidence from nineteenth- and twentieth-century maps (e. g., Sherman 1875, Walling 1861 & Colby 1881; and United States Geological Survey topographical maps). These cartographic resources pinpoint the location of dwellings, schools, mills, churches, and cemeteries, providing the archaeologist with a ready point of comparison between past and present landscapes. In this, the sensitivity assessment differs greatly from those conducted for pre-Contact-period archaeological resources. Historical archaeologists can also review secondary sources such as town histories, genealogies, photographs, and newspapers to provide a larger historical context for a project area. The sensitivity assessment also includes a site file search for known archaeological sites within the project area, or sites that might serve as analogs for the project area. Using known site types and distributions, historical archaeologists develop settlement models to make predictive statements about where to anticipate finding sites.

High archaeological sensitivity for Euroamerican resources is associated with the following variables:

- documented existence of sites (e. g., homesteads, farmsteads, schools, churches, town halls, cemeteries) through primary, secondary, or cartographic resources
- presence of known sites (whether extant, aboveground representations of early architecture, or documented archaeological site)
- proximity to transportation systems (roads, railroads, major rivers and streams) and potable water sources
- linkage to other resources (such as stone for quarrying, clay sources for brick or ceramics, or metal ores)
- High sensitivity is defined as lying *within 100 m (330 ft)* of documented or known sites, transportation systems, or sources of potential hydropower

Moderate sensitivity was assigned to areas between 100 m to 200 m (330 ft to 650 ft) of an historic road, standing architectural feature, or potable water source, in areas with minimal to moderate disturbance. Low sensitivity areas are those more than 200 m (650 ft) from documented sites, roadways, natural resources, or water sources. Low sensitivity is also assigned to areas with excessive ground disturbance, such as along railroad grades, where extensive cutting and filling are typically involved in the creation of the railroad bed. Table 1 summarizes the fundamental criteria for ranking sensitivity for Euroamerican archaeological resources.

Table 1. Summary of criteria for evaluating Euroamerican archaeological sensitivity.

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	within 100 m of transportation systems and/or sites known from maps
Moderate	within 100-200 m (330-650 ft) of roads or known sites
Low	more than 200 m from roads or known sites; or excessive disturbance

Euroamerican archaeological resources typically exist along transportation corridors, specifically roads and rivers. Environmental conditions, such as water power and land suitable for agriculture, also affect site location. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century maps of the project area confirm that most buildings and structures were located along roads, which followed streams, rivers, or ponds, because these areas were the most level and easiest to access. Euroamerican

archaeological resources are commonly found where former buildings or structures stood, where people lived and have left a trace of their lives in the form of artifacts and features.

As noted above, our site prediction model anticipates that most resources will be found within 100 m (330 ft) of transportation corridors. In applying this model to the siting of turbines for the Bowers Wind Project, we note that the project crosses one main road – Route 6. In our inspection of the crossing of Route 6, archaeologists did not detect any evidence of Euroamerican archaeological resources.

While the single most important tool in reconstructing Euroamerican settlement is the study of cartographic resources (especially nineteenth-century maps), historical archaeologists are aware of the flaw of relying too heavily on this single source of evidence. In the 1850s and 1870s, wall maps and atlases were published for most Maine Counties (e. g., Walling 1861; Colby 1881). These atlases provide data on settlement patterns of the second half of the nineteenth century but do not include abandoned sites from earlier periods of occupation, especially those of seventeenth-century forts and trading posts, as described in Brain (1995, 1997), Camp (1975), Cranmer (1990); Faulkner and Faulkner (1987, 1994) or the farmsteads, schools, and mills from the eighteenth century, abandoned by the time the nineteenth-century maps were drafted. Ultimately, the very earliest of Maine’s Euroamerican archaeological resources may not appear on the nineteenth-century maps consulted for the project. Even using archival data, archaeologists cannot always predict the location of Euroamerican sites without conducting walkover surveys to ground-truth the presence or absence of resources.

In addition to maps, secondary sources were reviewed for pertinent information on early settlement, major industries, potential for hydropower development and the local economic base (e. g., Varney 1881; Wells 1869). Landscape characteristics, including soil types, topography, and slope, can also indicate whether Euroamerican sites may be present or absent. Frontier settlement in rural Maine depended on subsistence farming, so early sites are typically associated with arable land. The converse of this is that swamp or marshlands will probably not be selected for settlement; the disclaimer, however, is that archaeologists must be certain that wetlands are a feature of long standing and that they have not been created recently. Multiple wetlands were created during the construction of railroads in the nineteenth century, and our modern highways continue to create “stranded” wetlands. Sources of potable water are critical components of Euroamerican settlement (as they were for pre-Contact times), and sites may be located near wells, springs, or fresh water rivers.

Likewise, early Euroamerican industries were water-powered, so natural features such as waterfalls were regarded as important landscape features. Land deed research of New England towns will often demonstrate that the first pieces of land bought, sold, and contested were lots with water rights. Water has powered sawmills, gristmills, and other industries in Maine from the 1640s to the present day. Where the project area intersects sources of hydropower (as compiled by Wells 1869), IAC inspected the area to see if millworks were present.

Background Research/Information Sources

The initial phase of archaeological investigation (Phase 0 sensitivity assessment) provides the information required to stratify the project into ranked zones of Euroamerican archaeological sensitivity. This sensitivity is defined as the likelihood for Euroamerican cultural resources to be present within project area boundaries based on different categories of information. The following methodology was utilized to complete the archaeological resources assessment:

- identification of known Euroamerican sites through background research and MHPC site file searches; data pertaining to the known sites, including their locational, functional, and temporal characteristics, were reviewed where applicable;
- review of recent cultural resource management (CRM) surveys performed in the towns and townships where the transmission corridor traverses and
- review of primary and secondary historic information (e.g., maps, atlases, town histories) to learn of areas where sites were potentially located.

Assessing the potential for the presence of cultural resources begins with the examination of primary and secondary documentary sources: written and cartographic documents relating both to past and present environmental conditions and to Euroamerican resources in or close to the project area. This background data assists in the formulation of predictive models or statements about the project area and is an integral part of any assessment. Variables within each category of background data are used to define the overall archaeological and historical context of the project area.

MHPC maintains an archaeological site file database recording the location and relevant information of each recorded Euroamerican site. Persons who are historic archaeologists certified by the State of Maine have access to this database. Dr. Wheeler checked the site file records for the project area and found no sites recorded for either Carroll Plantation or Kossuth Township.

In addition to identifying known sites within a project APE, the sensitivity assessment seeks to predict the location of sites not currently known. For the Euroamerican time period, written records, maps, and photographs are valuable research tools in assessing where sites may have once been in a project area. Using maps, town histories, oral history, photographs, the historic archaeologist attempts to reconstruct settlement patterns for times past. These settlement patterns are compared with present-day layouts of roads, houses, schools, and farms, to see which of the past resources are absent from the present landscape. If resources appear to absent from the present landscape, then these might be as yet undiscovered archaeological resources.

The MHPC curates a complete collection of mid-nineteenth century wall maps for each Maine County in existence at that time. The Bowers Wind Project traverses two towns in two separate counties, so IAC consulted the wall map for Kossuth in Washington County (Walling 1861), as well as the Colby 1881 gazetteer of Kossuth and the Sherman 1875 map of Carroll Plantation in Penobscot County. Archaeologists consulted these resources to predict the possible location of resources (e. g., homesteads, farmsteads, and mills) in the project area. Secondary sources at the Maine State Library and Maine State Archives provided background context for each town.

Walkover Survey/Site Inspection

Using the results of archival research, the archaeologists compiled a list of locations where nineteenth-century maps and atlases indicate dwellings, farms, or other Euroamerican resources. This list forms the basis for walkover survey strategy and was the primary guide for archaeological inspection.

Since Euroamerican sensitivity can be briefly described as all areas along roadways or other transportation corridors, Dr. Wheeler inspected the one road crossing along Route 6 in Carroll Plantation on May 25, 2010. She examined the road frontage for the presence of stone walls, cellarholes, stone-lined wells, or surface artifacts, but observed no surface indications of post-Contact-period archaeological resources.

EUROAMERICAN CULTURAL CONTEXT

The Bowers Wind Project intersects two towns in northern Maine. Most of the turbines, access road, and transmission corridor will be located in Carroll PLT in Penobscot County, while a small portion of project components will be to the east in Kossuth TWP. Each of the two towns is considered below.

Kossuth Township

The settlement history of the Kossuth Township (TWP) in Washington County is one of little development and sparse population. In 1861, Kossuth Twp had one main road, traversing east-west, along which were several home- and farmsteads (Figure 2). The township was then known as Township No. 7, Range 2, but was incorporated in 1876 as Kossuth Twp (Varney 1881: 309). Population density remained low throughout the late nineteenth century (Figure 3). No homesteads are shown at the site of proposed turbines or along the transmission corridor (see Figures 2 and 3). The homestead of H. Murdaw (1861)/J. Neal (1881) is near a proposed access road, but should not be affected by the Bowers Wind Project.

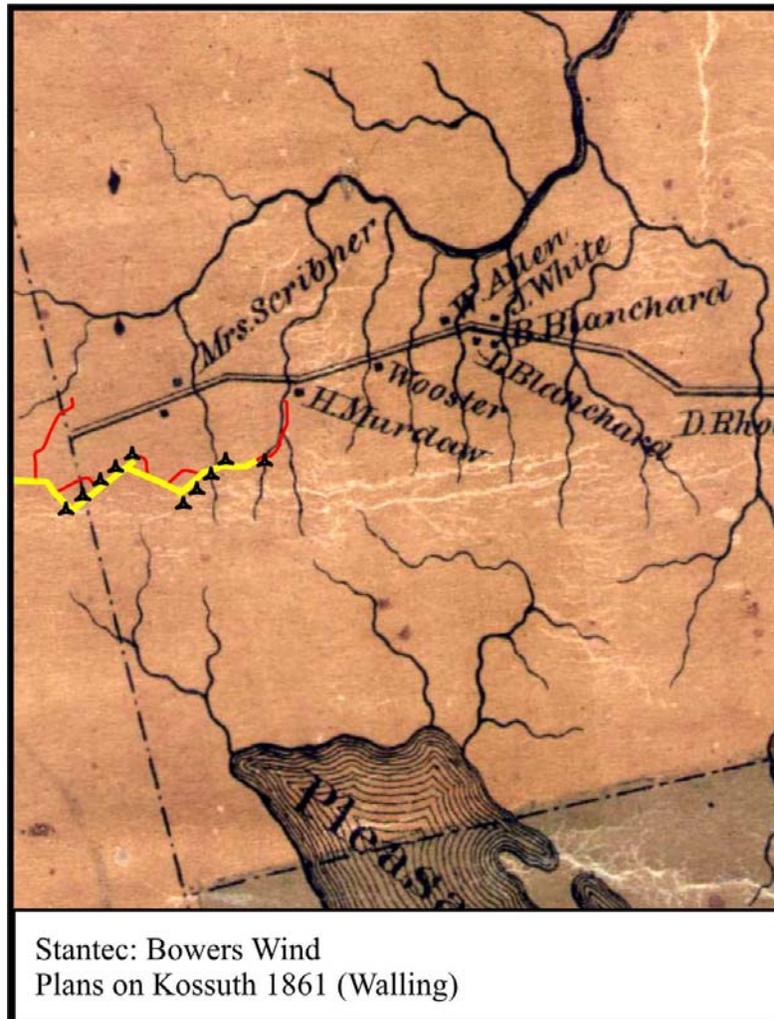
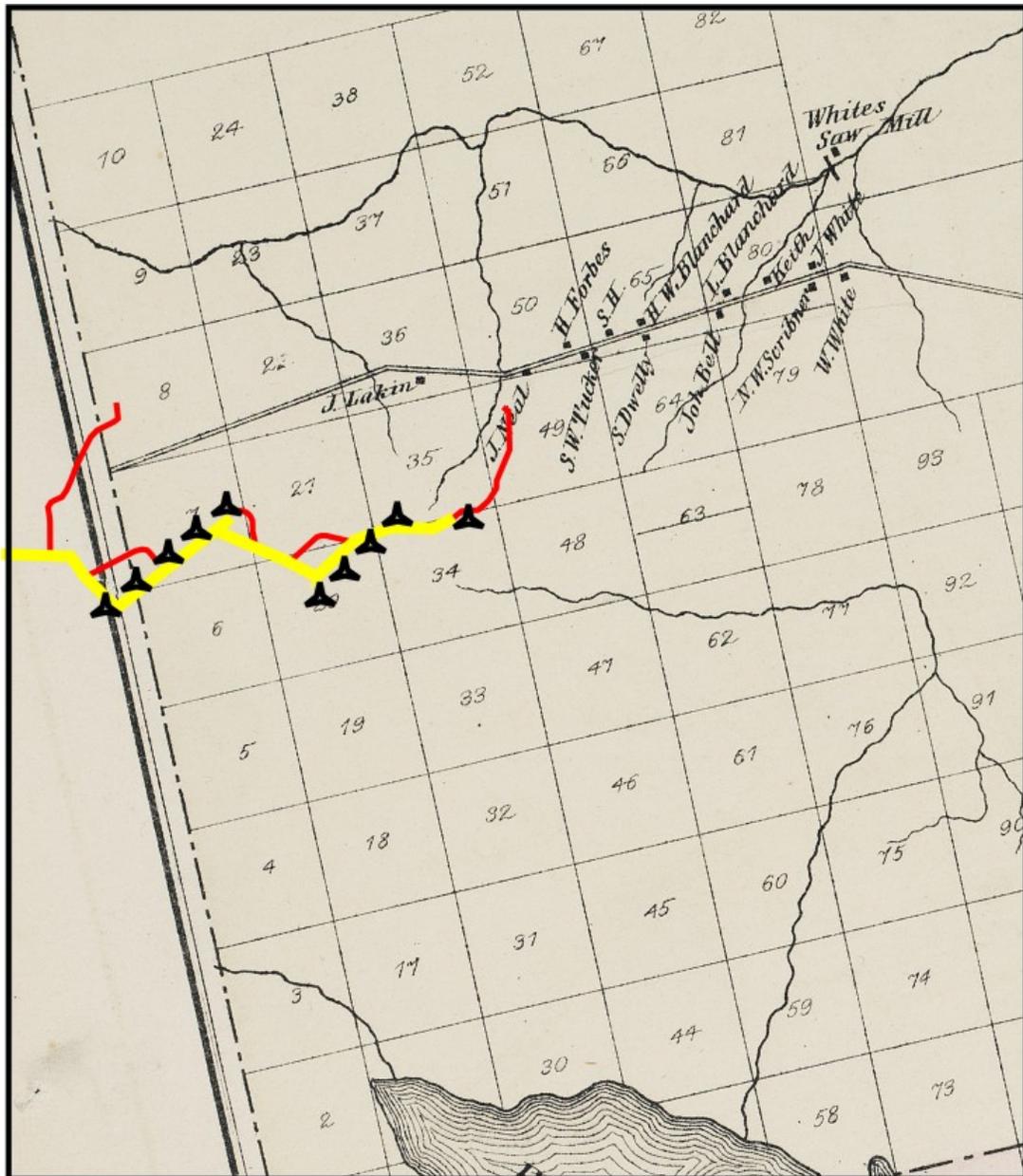


Figure 2. Kossuth TWP in 1861, with proposed wind turbines in black, access roads in red, and the transmission corridor in yellow (after Walling 1861).



**Stantec: Bowers Wind
Plans on Kossuth 1881 (Colby)**

Figure 3. Kossuth Twp in 1881, with proposed wind turbines in black, access roads in red, and the transmission corridor in yellow (after Colby 1881).

Carroll Plantation

Carroll Plantation was settled as early as 1831, and incorporated a short time later in 1845 (Varney 1881: 163). The population of Carroll Plantation was slightly higher than surrounding townships, largely due to the construction of a stage road (modern-day Route 6), located in the center of the plantation. The 1875 (Sherman) map depicts the stage road bisecting the Carroll Plantation, connecting Lincoln to Princeton, with a modest level of settlement along it (Figure 4).

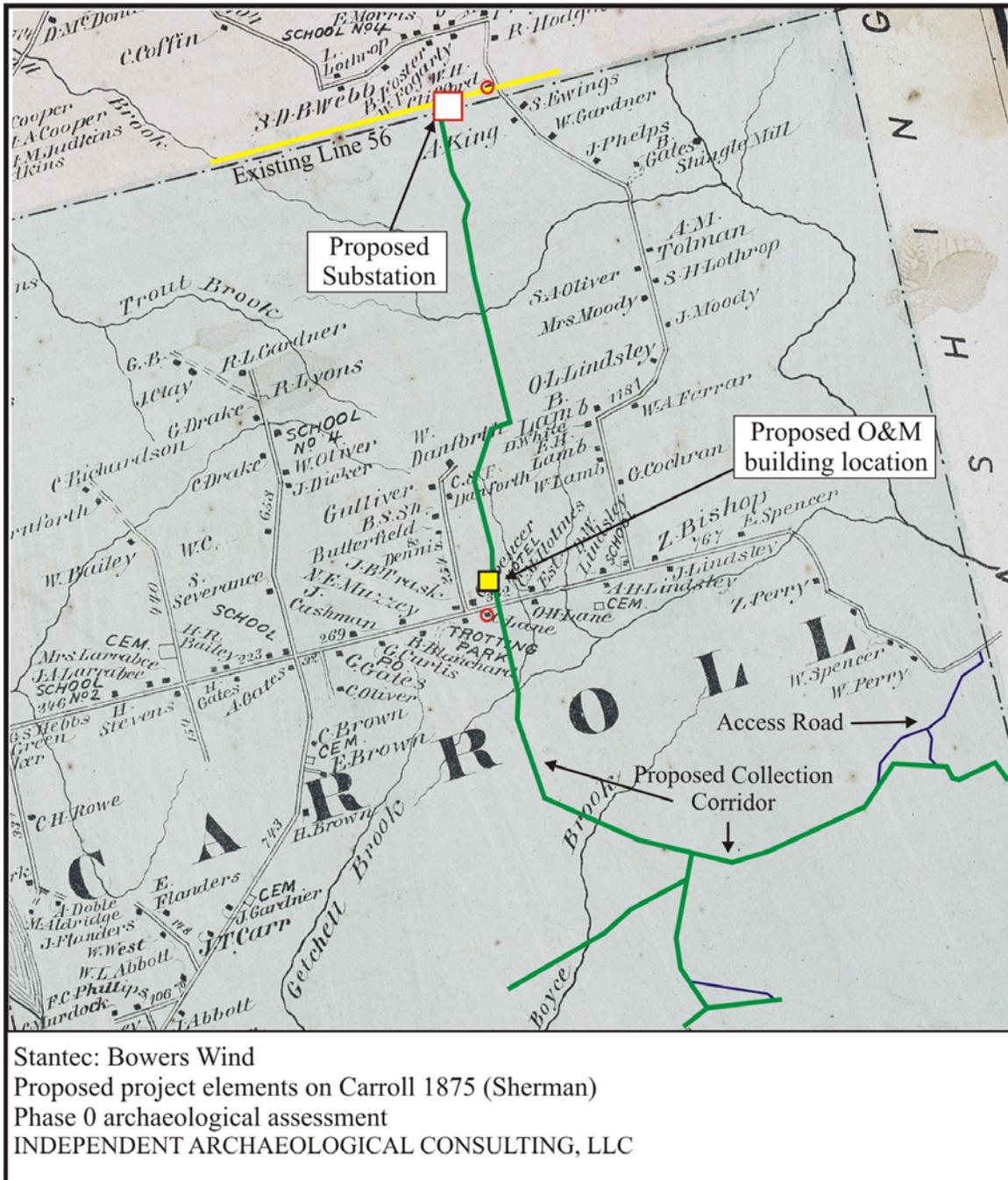


Figure 4. Carroll Plantation in 1875, with proposed structures, access roads and corridor (after Sherman 1875).

A review of the Sherman 1875 map of Carroll Plantation indicates that historic resources may be present in the proposed project area where the proposed transmission corridor crosses Route 6 (Figure 5). This particular stretch of modern-day Route 6 was heavily developed in 1875, with a Trotting Park, post office, and cemetery on the south side of the road, and a school and hotel on the north side. Among these establishments were the farmsteads of “C. Lane” to the south and of “G. Spencer” to the north. Both modern USGS maps and aerial photos (Google Earth) show existing houses in the vicinity of the proposed transmission corridor crossing, where the historic structures were shown. Therefore, we expected no subsurface archaeological resources, but conducted a site inspection in May 2010 to confirm the interpretation of map resources.

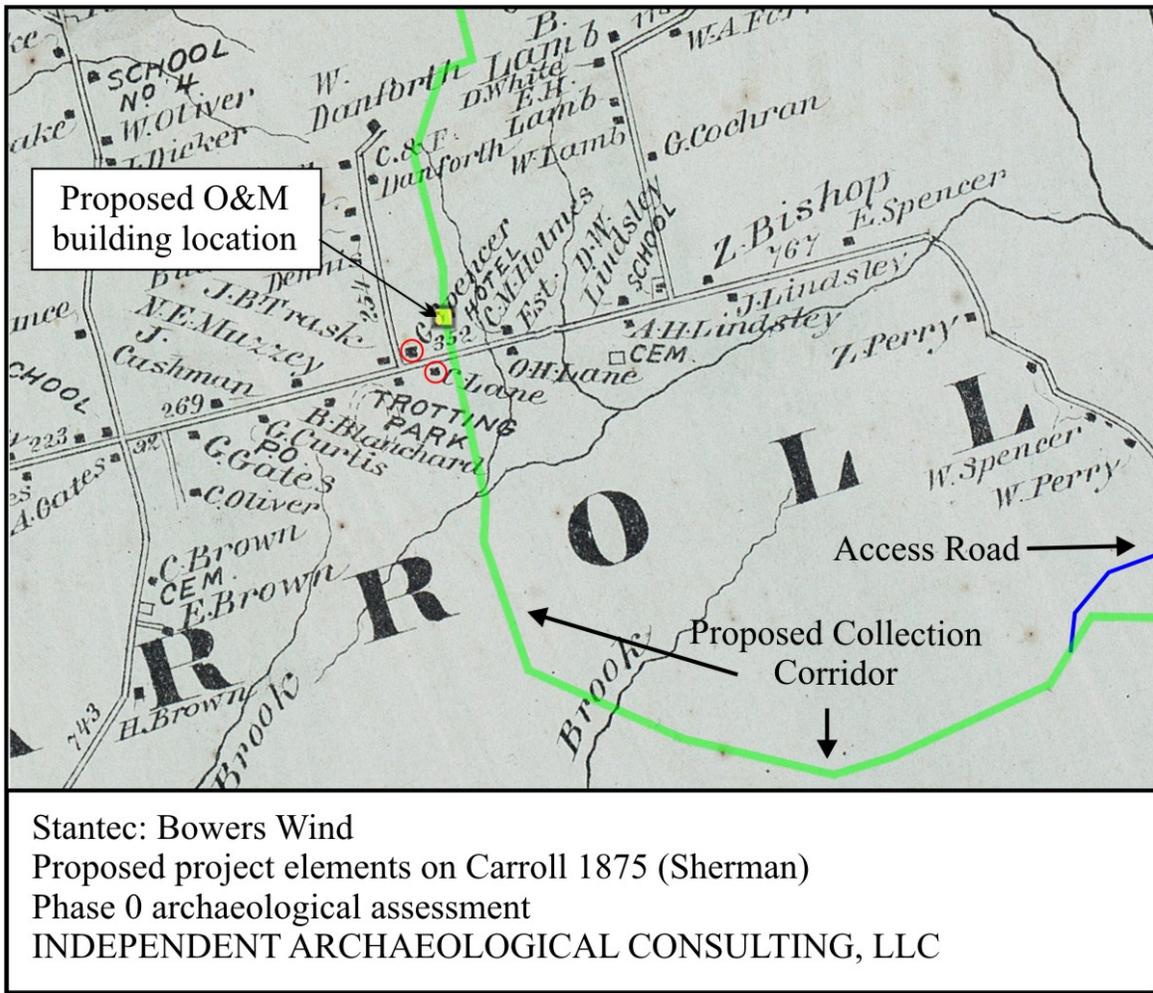


Figure 5. Detail of development along Route 6 in Carroll PLT in 1875 (after Sherman 1875).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE BOWERS WIND PROJECT

IAC conducted a Phase 0 assessment of expected post-Contact or Euroamerican archaeological resources for the Bowers Wind Project through background research and a windshield survey and inspection. Archaeologists predicted the location of post-Contact archaeological resources through the review of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century map resources, as portrayed on the 1861 (Walling), 1875 (Sherman), and 1881 (Colby) maps.

The site predictive model resulted in the identification of no potential Euroamerican resources in Kossuth, but in Carroll Plantation, archival evidence depicted three Euroamerican structures in the Bowers Wind Project APE along the modern-day Route 6. This travel artery has been a main transportation route since the early 1800s, which supported a string of home- and farmsteads through Carroll.

Dr. Kathleen Wheeler conducted a windshield survey on May 25, 2010 to check the road crossings on Route 6 in Carroll Plantation, but saw no Euroamerican archaeological resources in the proposed APE. She recommends no further archaeological survey for the proposed Bowers Wind Project in both Carroll Plantation (Penobscot County) and Kossuth Township (Washington County).

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