

**ADDENDUM TO REVISED ABOVE GROUND HISTORIC RESOURCES
IDENTIFICATION SURVEY, NRHP EVALUATION, AND FINDING OF EFFECTS
REPORT
NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY CONNECT
ANDROSCOGGIN, CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, LINCOLN, SAGADAHOC,
SOMERSET,
AND KENNEBEC COUNTIES, MAINE**

CONTINUING PROJECT MHPC #1148-17

PREPARED FOR



**83 EDISON DRIVE
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04336**

PREPARED BY



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**ADDENDUM TO REVISED ABOVE GROUND HISTORIC RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION
SURVEY, NRHP EVALUATION, AND FINDING OF EFFECTS REPORT
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NRHP EVALUATION AND FINDING OF EFFECTS SUBMITTED: OCTOBER 2018
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ADDENDUM SUMMARY

In April and May 2018, SEARCH conducted a reconnaissance survey to identify aboveground historic resources within the indirect and direct Areas of Potential Effect (APEs) of the New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC) Project (Project). NECEC will deliver renewable energy from Hydro-Quebec to the New England Control Area. Federal review is undertaken by the US Department of Energy (DOE; lead agency) and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE; lead agency). State review is undertaken by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP), the Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC), and the Maine Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC).

A scope of work (SOW) for the reconnaissance survey was approved by the MHPC on September 7, 2017. An *Above Ground Historic Resources Survey Identification Report* was submitted by SEARCH to MHPC in August 2018. A revised *Above Ground Historic Resources Survey and Finding of Effects Report* was submitted to MHPC in October 2018.

From September through November 2018, SEARCH submitted aboveground resources survey forms electronically via MHPC's Cultural Architectural Resource Management Archive (CARMA) system. Upon review, MHPC requested nine additional resource survey forms. This addendum addresses the resources added to the project via CARMA in November 2018.

Of the nine additional resources, two are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and seven are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. With the additional nine survey forms, the reconnaissance survey identified 1,552 aboveground historic resources in total within the Project APE. Twenty-four of these resources were previously surveyed multiple times, bringing the total number of unique resources identified to 1,528. Of 1,528 resources:

- 1,107 resources are determined or recommended not eligible for the NRHP
- 421 resources are listed, eligible, or recommended eligible for the NRHP either individually or as part of a district:
 - 129 previously identified resources, which are listed or determined NRHP eligible
 - 105 resources which compose 77 historic properties are previously determined eligible by MHPC
 - 24 resources which comprise nine historic properties are listed in the NRHP
 - 292 resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

This addendum report contains NRHP recommendations for the nine newly added resources. Seven of these resources are recommended not NRHP-eligible, and two of the resources (**ID-1609 and ID-1610**) are recommended NRHP-eligible. This Addendum Report concludes with a Finding of Effect for the two resources that are recommended NRHP-eligible. SEARCH recommends that the Project will have no adverse effect to either of these resources. The

overall Finding of Effects is submitted within this report, and is summarized below. Finding of Effects recommendation for the 421 historic resources:

- 88 historic resources will be directly and indirectly affected
 - 69 historic resources will not be adversely affected
 - 19 historic resources which comprise four properties will be adversely affected
 - One property is determined NRHP-eligible and three are recommended NRHP-eligible
- 333 historic resources will be indirectly affected; none of these effects will be adverse.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Addendum Summary	i
1.0 Addendum Introduction	1
2.0 Resources Recorded.....	3
2.1 Updated Number of Resources Recorded	3
2.2 National Register Eligibility	4
2.2.1 Resources Recommended NRHP Not Eligible.....	4
2.2.2 Resources Recommended NRHP Eligible.....	9
3.0 Bibliography	11
4.0 Finding of Effects.....	12
4.1 Indirect Effects	13
4.1.1 No Adverse Effects.....	13

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Addendum Figures
Appendix B – Tables

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1. Summary of Newly Added Survey Forms Requested by MHPC, November 2018.....	2
Table 2-1. Aboveground Resources by Town and County.	3

1.0 ADDENDUM INTRODUCTION

In April and May 2018, SEARCH conducted a reconnaissance survey to identify aboveground historic resources within the indirect and direct Areas of Potential Effect (APEs) of the New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC) Project (Project). NECEC will deliver renewable energy from Hydro-Quebec to the New England Control Area. Federal review is undertaken by the US Department of Energy (DOE; lead agency) and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE; lead agency). State review is undertaken by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP), the Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC), and the Maine Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC).

A scope of work (SOW) for the reconnaissance survey was modified at the request of the MHPC during a Project consultation meeting on July 12, 2017, and was approved by the MHPC on September 7, 2017. *An Above Ground Historic Resources Survey Identification Report* was submitted by SEARCH to MHPC in August 2018. A revised *Above Ground Historic Resources Survey and Finding of Effects Report* was submitted to MHPC in October 2018.

From September through November 2018, SEARCH submitted aboveground resources survey forms electronically via MHPC's Cultural Architectural Resource Management Archive (CARMA) system. Upon review, MHPC requested nine additional resource survey forms. This addendum addresses the resources added to the project via CARMA in November 2018. The nine additional resource survey forms are summarized below, are depicted on revised figures included in **Attachment A**, and are included in an addendum to the Survey Matrix (**Attachment B**). None of the newly added survey forms were previously recorded or evaluated. **Table 1-1** summarizes the nine surveyed properties included in this addendum.

Table 1-1. Summary of Newly Added Survey Forms Requested by MHPC, November 2018.

Survey Map ID	Name/Address	Town	County	Survey Form Type	Associated Survey Map IDs	NRHP Eligibility	Finding of Effect
1605	Bubier Family Farm/ 104 Merrill Hill Road	Greene	Androscoggin	Farmstead Cover Form	595, 596, 597	Not Eligible	N/A
1606	Shady Maple Deer Farm/ 892 Mayhew Road	Starks	Somerset	Farmstead Cover Form	1008, 1009	Not Eligible	N/A
1607	259 Franklin Road/ Route 133	Jay	Franklin	Farmstead Cover Form	820, 821, 822	Not Eligible	N/A
1608	140 Hammond Road	Farmington	Franklin	Farmstead Cover Form	875, 877, 878	Not Eligible	N/A
1609	Farmington Fairgrounds/ 292 High Street	Farmington	Franklin	Historic Building/ Structure Form	948	Eligible	No Adverse Effect
1610	Farmington Fairgrounds/ 292 High Street	Farmington	Franklin	Historic Building/ Structure Form	948	Eligible	No Adverse Effect
1611	132 Main Street/ Route 43	Anson	Somerset	Barn Survey Form	1067	Not Eligible	N/A
1612	120 Main Street/ Route 43	Anson	Somerset	Barn Survey Form	1072	Not Eligible	N/A
1613	Windswept Acres/ 242 Divine Road	Whitefield	Lincoln	Farmstead Cover Form	1356, 1357	Not Eligible	N/A
Total						9	2

The newly added resources are discussed in sections below regarding their NRHP eligibility, and Finding of Effects (where applicable).

2.0 RESOURCES RECORDED

2.1 UPDATED NUMBER OF RESOURCES RECORDED

A total of 1,552 aboveground historic resources were identified during the reconnaissance survey (**Table 2-1**). These resources include 24 duplicates representing 1,528 unique resources which consist of nine historic districts, 63 farmsteads, 356 agricultural buildings, 15 bridges, 12 culverts, four dams, 33 cemeteries, five railroads, and multiple private residences, commercial buildings, and industrial buildings. The total number of resources includes those previously identified and located in the CARMA database or on file at MHPC. The *Addendum Survey Matrix*, included in **Appendix B** provides details for the newly added resources recorded within the survey area, including their NRHP status, NRHP recommendations, criteria for listing, integrity, and potential Project impacts.

Table 2-1. Aboveground Resources by Town and County.

County	Town	Resources Identified
Androscoggin	Auburn	7
Androscoggin	Durham	30
Androscoggin	Greene	83
Androscoggin	Leeds	78
Androscoggin	Lewiston	225
Androscoggin	Livermore Falls	109
Cumberland	New Gloucester	5
Cumberland	Pownal	54
Franklin	Farmington	108
Franklin	Industry	7
Franklin	Jay	62
Franklin	New Sharon	13
Franklin	Wilton	6
Kennebec	Windsor	65
Lincoln	Alna	18
Lincoln	Whitefield	75
Lincoln	Wiscasset	69
Sagadahoc	Woolwich	5
Somerset	Abbot	1
Somerset	Anson	222
Somerset	Bald Mountain Twp.	5
Somerset	Bingham	129
Somerset	Caratunk	1
Somerset	Concord Twp.	27
Somerset	East Moxie Twp.	4
Somerset	Embden	11
Somerset	Moscow	57
Somerset	Moxie Gore	1

Table 2-1. Aboveground Resources by Town and County.

County	Town	Resources Identified
Somerset	Starks	25
Somerset	The Forks	47
Somerset	Multi	3
Total		1552*

*24 resources were previously surveyed more than once and represent the same resource. This total represents 1,528 unique resources.

2.2 NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The survey form types that were added into CARMA in November 2018 for the nine additional resources included historic building/structure survey forms, barn survey forms, and farmstead cover forms. The locations and recommended NRHP eligibility status are presented on topographic and aerial maps in **Appendix A**. These data are presented in tabular form as part of the *Addendum Survey Matrix (Appendix B)*. The NRHP evaluation discussion is organized by *Resources Recommended NRHP Not Eligible (section 2.2.1)* and *Resources Recommend NRHP Eligible (section 2.2.2)*. Each of the two NRHP evaluation sections is further organized by appendix map number, as requested by MHPC. Seven resources are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing and two are recommended eligible. Effects analysis for the two recommended NRHP-eligible resources are in **section 4.0**.

2.2.1 Resources Recommended NRHP Not Eligible

Appendix Map Number 1

The connected barn (**ID-1611**) at 132 Main Street, RTE 43, in Anson, associated with a single-family residence (**ID-1067**) at the same location. The ca. 1890–1900 vernacular one-and-a-half story barn has a steeply pitched metal clad gable front roof with cornice returns. The barn features a New England plan with clapboard siding and two-over-two wood double hung sash windows. The building has a set of swinging wood doors with chamfered corners that open inward on the ground floor that would have allowed for horses to enter the building at one point. A smaller set of doors are directly on top, likely opening into a loft. The foundation of the barn is obscured. The barn is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it does not meet the NRHP criteria of significance. Research did not reveal associations with significant historical events, themes, or persons and is not significant under either Criterion A or B. The barn does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, the barn is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical significance.

The connected barn (**ID-1612**) at 120 Main Street, RTE 43, in Anson is associated with a single-family residence (**ID-1072**). The vernacular gable front one-and-a-half story barn has a steeply pitched metal roof with cornice returns. The barn features a New England plan and is clad in clapboard siding. A large entrance is on the primary façade; the type of door is unclear and the entrance may actually be infilled with plywood. A small square door is directly above, possibly

opening onto a hayloft. Two two-over-one wood sash windows are above the hayloft on the main façade. An apparent line of single pane windows extends the length of the structure on its eastern elevation. The barn is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it does not meet the NRHP criteria of significance. Research did not reveal associations with significant historical events, themes, or persons and is not significant under either Criterion A or B. The barn does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, the barn is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical significance.

Appendix Map Number 2

The farmstead (**ID-1606**) at 892 Mayhew Road in Starks in Somerset County is known as the Shady Maple Deer Farm and is composed of the main residence (**ID-1008**) built ca. 1920–1940, a barn (**ID-1009**) constructed ca. 1880–1890, and a modern outbuilding that was built ca. 2012. The farm is a deer and buffalo farm on 133 acres that sells hay bales in addition to meat from the animals (Starks Comprehensive Plan Committee 2012). The farm is on the east side of Mayhew Road. The eastern two-thirds of the property around the buildings are pasture, whereas woods cover the western third of the parcel. The residence (**ID-1008**) is one-and-a-half story single-family vernacular home with an irregular plan and the upper story added on after the original construction. An attached garage is on the western elevation. The primary south-facing façade features five bays. The home has a gable side metal clad roof; the upper story has a low pitch shed roof. A chimney is not apparent. The exterior walls are clad in vertical board and the foundation is obscured. The engaged front porch stretches the length of the middle section of the home, but not much is discernable from the right-of-way including the type of main entrance. Visible windows appear metal and vinyl units but the types are unknown. The foundation of the home is also obscured. The barn (**ID-1009**), just to the west of the residence, is a long rectangular one-story building constructed in the vernacular style with a New England plan. The low-pitched gable front roof is clad in metal, the exterior is clad in clapboard siding, and the foundation is obscured. The farmstead and associated buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The farmstead is not significant under Criterion A or B as historic background research did not reveal associations with significant historical events, themes, or persons. The buildings on the farmstead do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and are therefore not significant under Criterion C. Finally, the farmstead is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical significance.

Appendix Map Number 4

The farmstead (**ID-1608**) at 140 Hammond Road in Farmington, Franklin County is at the end of a no outlet road on the eastern side of an approximately 34-acre parcel. The farmstead consists of a mid- to late nineteenth century vernacular residence (**ID-877**), a connected early twentieth century mixed-use barn (**ID-878**), and a detached early twentieth century mixed-use barn (**ID-875**). The primary façade of the one-and-a-half story vernacular residence faces southwest and features four-bays. The home has an irregular plan with a side-ell. The gable

side roof has a moderate pitch and is clad in metal with a shed dormer above the attached garage. Two interior brick chimneys are visible on the backside of the roof. The exterior walls are clad in shingle siding; all the windows appear replaced with vinyl one-over-one single hung sash units or vinyl slider units. The main entrance, also the only visible entrance on the house, is a metal panel door with a divided light sheltered under a small gable roof supported by brackets with a stoop. The foundation of the home appears concrete. The connected vernacular barn (**ID-878**) is two stories in height with an English plan. The moderately pitched gable side roof is clad in metal, whereas the exterior walls are clad in shiplap. The first floor of the primary façade of the barn features four adjacent six-pane fixed wood windows bracketed by a set of six-over-six wood double hung sash units on the left half, a set of vertical board doors flanked by another set of six-over-six wood double hung sash units on the right half with a single vertical board door where the barn is connected to the house. The series of six connected windows seen on the first floor is mirrored directly above the first floor's windows and doors, along with a single six-pane fixed wood window above the single vertical board door. The patterning of the shiplap siding indicates that not only was the fenestration of the windows altered at some point, but that the barn was constructed in two stages. The detached barn (**ID-875**) is northwest of the farmhouse and connected barn. The one-and-a-half story vernacular barn features a New England plan and a stud construction for its primary structural system. The gable front roof features a moderate pitch and is clad in metal. The exterior siding is corrugated metal that features a basket weave pattern, and a fieldstone foundation is visible at the base of the barn. The set of sliding wood doors are made from narrow vertical boards and feature decorative trim work with one six-over-six fixed pane wood window on each door. In the gable of the roof is a stained-glass window with a cross pattern. A small side-ell with a side gable roof is on the barn's right, or southeast, elevation and has the same roof and exterior wall materials as the main barn. The ell has a vertical board door with a series of three connected four-pane wood windows to the left and two connected four-pane wood windows to the right. It is unclear if these windows are fixed units or swing outwards. The farmstead and its associated buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, as they retain only modest integrity and lack the architectural and historical significance that would make them eligible. The farmstead is not significant under Criterion A or B as historic background research did not reveal associations with significant historical events, themes, or persons. The buildings on the farmstead do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and are therefore not significant under Criterion C. Finally, the farmstead is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical significance.

Appendix Map Number 5

The farmstead (**ID-1607**) at 259 Franklin Road / Route 133 is in the town of Jay in Franklin County. It is on the east side of Franklin Road on a 25-acre parcel that is mostly comprised of pastureland. The buildings on the property are a single-family farmhouse (**ID-820**), a mixed-use detached barn (**ID-821**), and a second detached barn that is currently used for equipment storage (**ID-822**). The residence is a two-story vernacular farmhouse that was constructed between 1860 and 1880. The primary south-facing façade is not clearly seen from the public

right-of-way, but is estimated five bays wide based on the rear elevation, which is visible from Franklin Road. It has an irregular floor plan with a side-ell on the east elevation and an added story. The house has a gable side low pitched roof clad in asphalt shingles with a centered chimney. The exterior walls are clad in wood shingle siding and due to the distance from the road, the foundation is not visible. The windows appear vinyl one-over-one single hung sash units with a bay window unit on the west elevation. The first detached barn (**ID-821**) was constructed between 1880 and 1920. The barn is one-and-a-half stories with a New England plan and a stud construction primary structural system. The gable front roof has a moderate pitch and is clad in metal. The exterior of the building is clad in wood shingles and vertical boards. The foundation is obscured from view. The second detached barn (**ID-822**) is currently used for equipment storage and was also built between 1880 and 1920. The vernacular one-story building features a New England plan with a stud structural system. The gable-front moderately pitched roof is clad in metal, and the exterior of the building is clad in vertical board. The foundation is obscured from view. The farmstead and its associated buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It no longer retains its integrity of design, materials and workmanship and there are more intact examples of historic farmsteads in the area that still retains those aspects of integrity. The farmstead is not significant under Criterion A or B as historic background research did not reveal associations with significant historical events, themes, or persons. The buildings on the farmstead do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and are therefore not significant under Criterion C. Finally, the farmstead is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical significance.

Appendix Map Number 6

The farmstead (**ID-1605**) at 104 Merrill Hill Road in the town of Greene is known as the Bubier Family Farm and is composed of a main residence constructed between 1900 and 1910 (**ID-595**) and two barns (**ID-596** and **ID-597**). The barn closest to the house was likely constructed at the same time as the residence, while the southern barn (**ID-597**) was constructed a few decades later between 1920 and 1930. The farmstead is on the west side of Merrill Hill Road with a pasture behind the buildings, garden to the south, and woods beyond that. The residence (**ID-595**) is a one-and-a-half story vernacular single-family home in good condition. The south-facing primary façade has four bays and a side-ell is present. The house has a gable sided roof that is moderately pitched and clad in asphalt shingles with modern gutters. A single brick chimney is centered on the roof and offset to the front of the house just beyond the roofline. The exterior of the home is clad in vinyl siding and the foundation of the home is obscured. The windows are all vinyl one-over-one single hung sash units with decorative shutters. The primary façade has two front doors. The western door is a metal panel door with nine-pane divided light. A set of concrete stairs with a metal railing lead to a low concrete landing. The eastern door is a wood panel door with a half-light that appears original to the home. Brick steps capped with concrete lead up the low landing; these steps also have a metal rail. The original one-story barn (**ID-596**) is currently a detached mixed-use barn built in the vernacular style with a New England plan. It has a steeply pitched gable front roof clad in metal, whereas the exterior walls are covered in wood shingles. The structural system is unknown and the

foundation is obscured. A single large entrance is on the eastern-facing primary façade, although it appears that two doors and a small window were infilled over the years. A shingle-clad awning is over the entrance to the barn. Three small single-pane fixed windows are on the south elevation, the same size as the infilled window on the primary façade. A rear addition is present on the western elevation is not clearly seen from the public right-of-way. The second barn (**ID-597**), also a one-story detached New England plan built in the vernacular style has its primary façade facing north. The moderately pitched gable front roof is clad in metal and has a drop roof on the western elevation. The exterior is clad in a combination of wood shingles and clapboard siding. The foundation is concrete. A single door is on the primary façade but the view is obscured. The barn has a vinyl slider window unit and two vinyl one-over-one single hung sash units. The farmstead and associated buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The farmstead is not significant under Criterion A or B as historic background research did not reveal associations with significant historical events, themes, or persons. The buildings on the farmstead do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and are therefore not significant under Criterion C. Finally, the farmstead is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical significance.

Appendix Map Number 7

The farmstead (**ID-1613**) known as Windswept Acres, located at 242 Devine Road in the town of Whitefield, Lincoln County, encompasses 279 acres, a majority of which is heavily wooded. The parcel extends from Devine Road to the West Branch of the Eastern River which forms its northwestern boundary. Two historic-age structures are present on the property. These are the early to mid-nineteenth century vernacular residence (**ID-1356**) and the mid- to late nineteenth century vernacular detached barn (**ID-1357**). The residence is one-story and features a Cape plan with a frame structural system. The moderate pitched gable side roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is offset to the right on the rear slope of the roof. The house has a side-ell and a rear-ell that features a cupola. The primary southeast-facing façade of the home features five bays with an attached gable front screened in porch centered on the elevation with primary entrance flanked by two single window units with shutters to either side. Due to the distance of the home from the public right-of-way the windows type and functionality of the shutters are unclear. The exterior of the home is clad in red brick, and the foundation material is granite. The detached mix-use barn is one story in height and features a New England plan. The barn's structural system is composed of sawn heavy timbers. The gable front roof has a steep pitch and is clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in wood shingle siding, and the foundation of the barn appears granite. A set of outward swinging doors are centered on the primary façade that feature decorative trim. Directly above the doors are two single window units with dark screens. Windswept Acres and its associated buildings are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP; the farmstead retains only modest integrity and lacks both architectural and historical significance. Historic background research did not reveal associations with significant historical events, themes, or persons. Therefore, the farmstead is not significant under Criterion A or B. In addition, the buildings on the farmstead do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and are

therefore not significant under Criterion C. Finally, the farmstead is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical significance.

2.2.2 Resources Recommended NRHP Eligible

Appendix Map Number 3

In the revised *Above Ground Historic Resources Survey and Finding of Effects Report* submitted to MHPC in October 2018, the Farmington Fairgrounds (**ID-948**) were recommended NRHP eligible, and were determined to have a Finding of No Adverse Effect. SEARCH also completed a historic resource survey form for the Farmington Fairgrounds (**ID-948**) in October 2018. In November 2018, MHPC requested two buildings on the Farmington Fairgrounds, the grandstand (**ID-1609**) and a mixed-use building (**ID-1610**), documented on their own historic resource survey forms, instead of included survey form completed for the fairgrounds (**ID-948**). SEARCH completed the two additional resource survey forms for the buildings that are on the Farmington Fairgrounds parcel and within the Project APE. The Farmington Fairgrounds parcel includes three resources: the fairgrounds in its entirety (**ID-948**), which was recorded by SEARCH on a survey form in October 2018 and two new survey forms completed in November 2018 for the grandstand (**ID-1609**) and the mixed-use outbuilding (**ID-1610**). A revised NRHP recommendation for the Farmington Fairgrounds is below.

The **Farmington Fairgrounds (ID-948)** are at 292 High Street in the town of Farmington, in the southern portion of town. The fairgrounds are associated with the Franklin County Agricultural Society, which was established through a charter granted by the Legislature in 1840. The bylaws for the society were adopted at their first meeting in May 1840, and the organization became effective on June 10, 1840. Early on, the society had the support of not only the farmers, but the local residents as well. The first cattle show and fair were held in October 1840 at the Center Village, and the fairs were held ever since (Butler 1885:181). The current fairgrounds and several structures are visible as early as 1924 on available topographic maps. Within the APE, are two historic age structures along the fairground's western boundary with High Street, both of which are present on 1924 topographic imagery. These are the grandstand (**ID-1609**), and a large mixed-use outbuilding (**ID-1610**). Several other stables, a tower, and small outbuildings are present, but are not visible on the 1965 aerial imagery nor the 1972 topographic map. The grandstand is approximately three stories tall, with a low pitch side gable roof clad in metal. The gable ends are clad in clapboard siding. The roof is supported by square wood posts with square wood brackets at the top that extend to the left, right, and towards the interior of the roof. The ends of the grandstands are also clad in clapboard siding, whereas the rear, or west elevation, is clad in wooden shingle siding. Eight doors are on the grandstand; some are solid wood doors or modern panel doors, but most are vertical wood doors. The grandstand has 18 window openings, but these are covered with full length vertical wood shutters that open in one direction. The two small horizontal fixed wood windows with three divided panes are on the west elevation towards the southern end. A small one-room low pitch shed roof addition is on the west elevation as well as one on the southern elevation. Both have metal roofs and wide clapboard siding. The eastern elevation, which faces the

racetrack, has five seating sections. An announcement room is situated in the center, and is directly above the roof, extending out over the seating. The foundation of the grandstand is not discernable from the public right of way. A large rectangular building is immediately south of the grandstands. It has a steep pitch side gable roof clad in metal with a steeply pitched overhang that was added to the east elevation. The overhang is supported by square posts, material unknown. The entire building appears clad in drop wood siding. Structure exhibits several window openings; most were infilled with wood, but three still retain their original fixed wood windows with six-panes. Five doors are visible and appear either vertical wood or solid wood units. The foundation of the building is unknown. The Farmington Fairgrounds are significant under Criterion A in the areas of Community Development, Social History, and Entertainment/Recreation, and Criterion C in the area of Design/Construction. With small exceptions, these two structures appear minimally altered, and retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Therefore, the grandstand (**ID-1609**) and outbuilding (**ID-1610**) are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Farmington Fairgrounds (**ID-948**) was recommended eligible in the October 2018 *Above Ground Historic Resources Survey and Finding of Effects Report*, and remains recommended NRHP eligible in this addendum report. The proposed period of significance for the three resources is 1840–1968.

3.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1885 *A History of Farmington, Franklin County, Maine from the Earliest Explorations to the Present Time, 1776–1885*. Press of Knowlton, McLeary, and Co., Farmington.

Starks Comprehensive Plan Committee

2012 *Draft Starks Comprehensive Plan*. Electronic document, https://www.maine.gov/DACF/municipalplanning/comp_plans/Starks_2012.pdf, accessed November 28, 2018.

4.0 FINDING OF EFFECTS

In order to assess potential effects from the undertaking on eligible and listed historic properties, SEARCH applied the criteria of adverse effects, as described in 36 CFR 800.5. An adverse effect occurs when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter any of the characteristics of a historic property that make it eligible for listing in the NRHP, particularly when the project would alter character-defining features of the property or would diminish the historic property's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Examples of adverse effects on historic properties may include, but not be limited to, physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property; alterations to a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicap access, that are not consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* for the treatment of historic property; relocation of a property; change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance; introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features; neglect of a property which causes its deterioration; and/or transfer, lease, or sale of a property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance (NPS 36 CFR 800.5 [a][1]).

A finding of no adverse effect is applied when the undertaking's effects do not meet the criteria mentioned above, or the undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed to ensure consistency with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR part 68).

Importing publicly available parcel data into the Project GIS, parcels with aboveground historic properties were analyzed for potential affect by the Project. For example, a resource that was on a parcel intersecting the NECEC direct APE was considered directly affected by the Project. A resource on a parcel intersecting the land cover viewshed was considered indirectly affected because the Project may be visible from one or more locations on a parcel. Utilizing the parcel data and Project GIS, effects determinations were made for the 421 historic resources.

Finding of Effects recommendation for the 421 historic resources:

- 88 historic resources will be directly and indirectly affected
 - 69 historic resources will not be adversely affected
 - 19 historic resources which comprise four properties will be adversely affected
 - One property is determined NRHP-eligible and three are recommended NRHP-eligible
- 333 historic resources will be indirectly affected; none of these effects will be adverse.

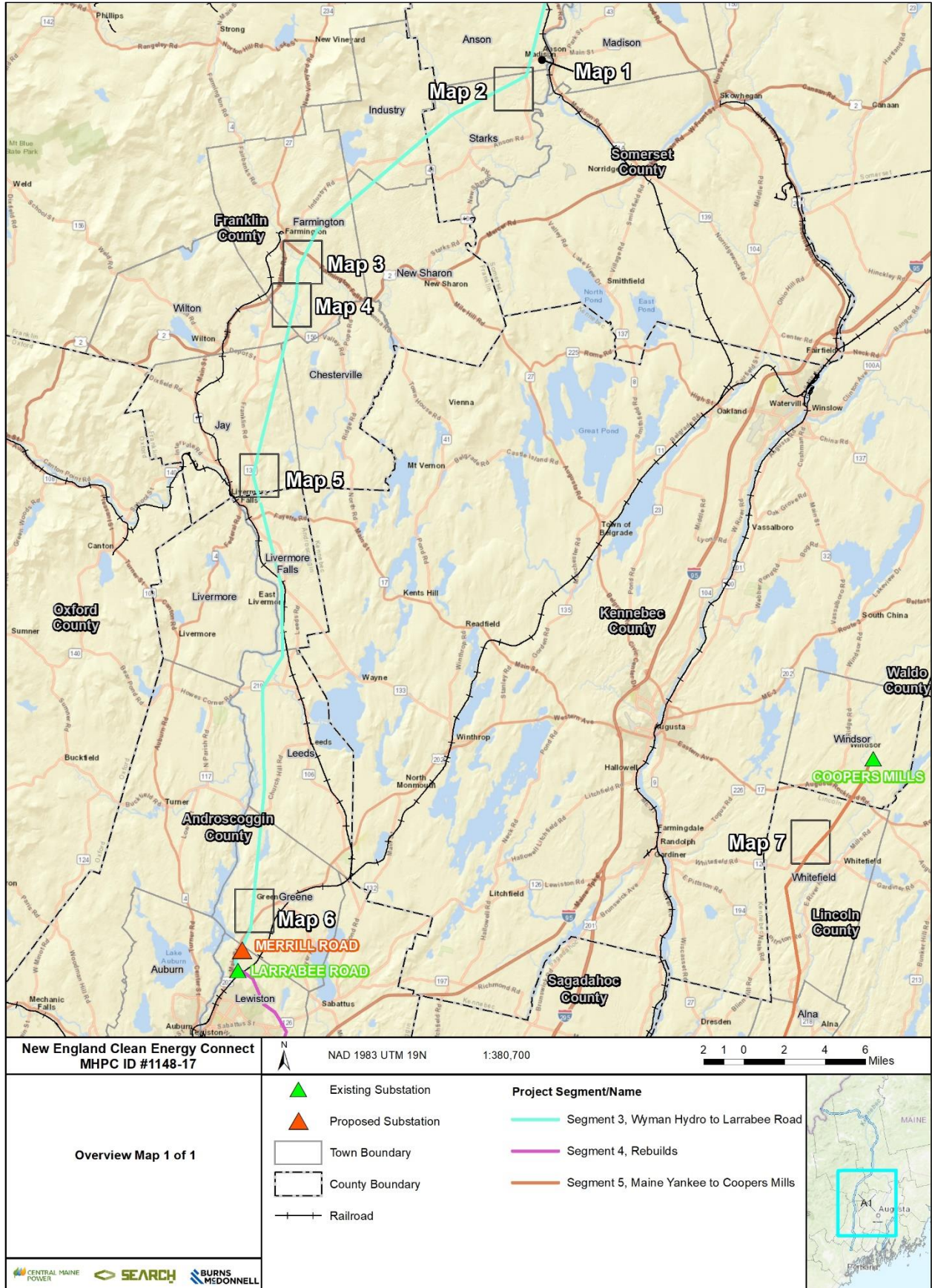
4.1 INDIRECT EFFECTS

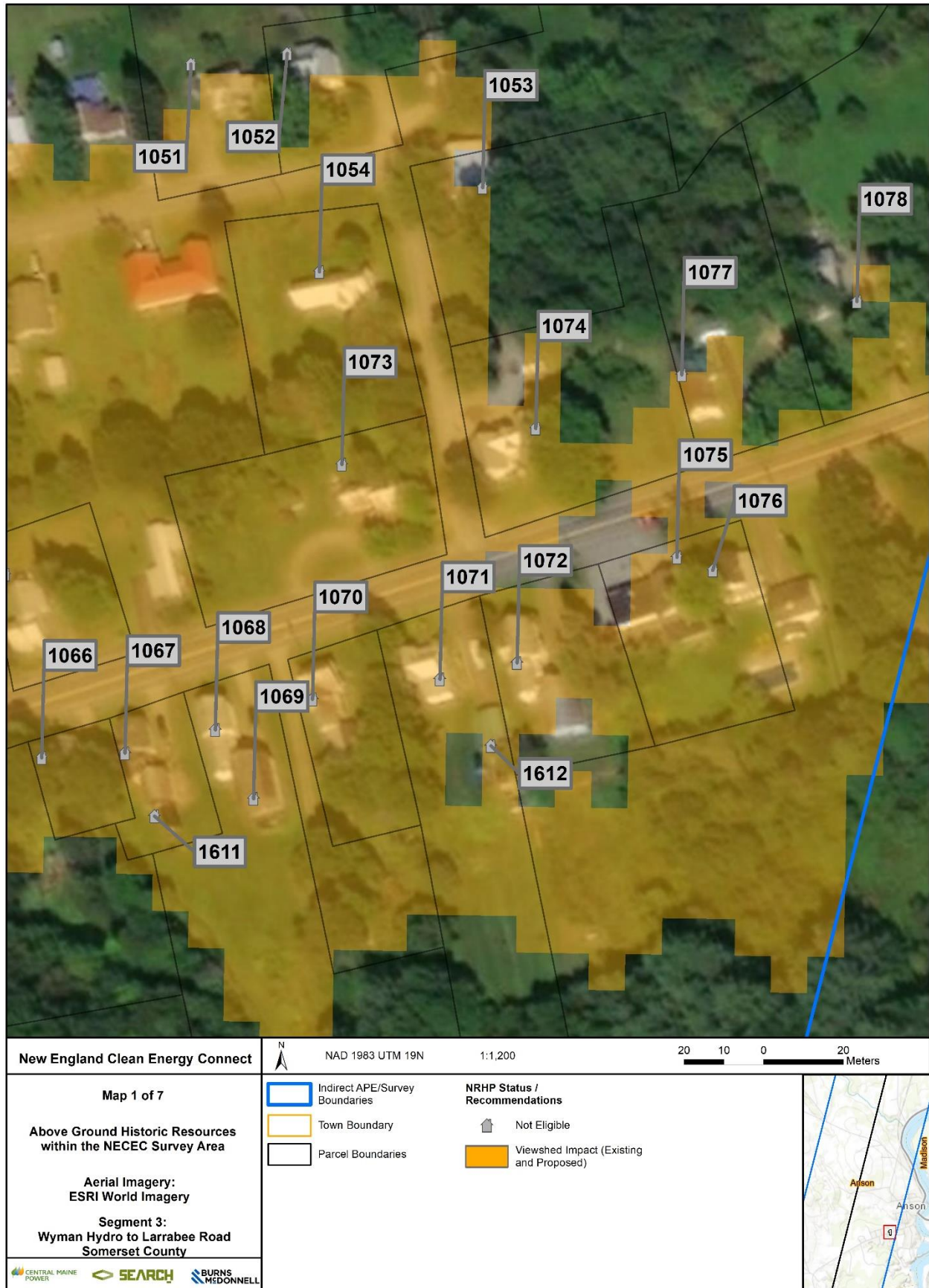
4.1.1 No Adverse Effects

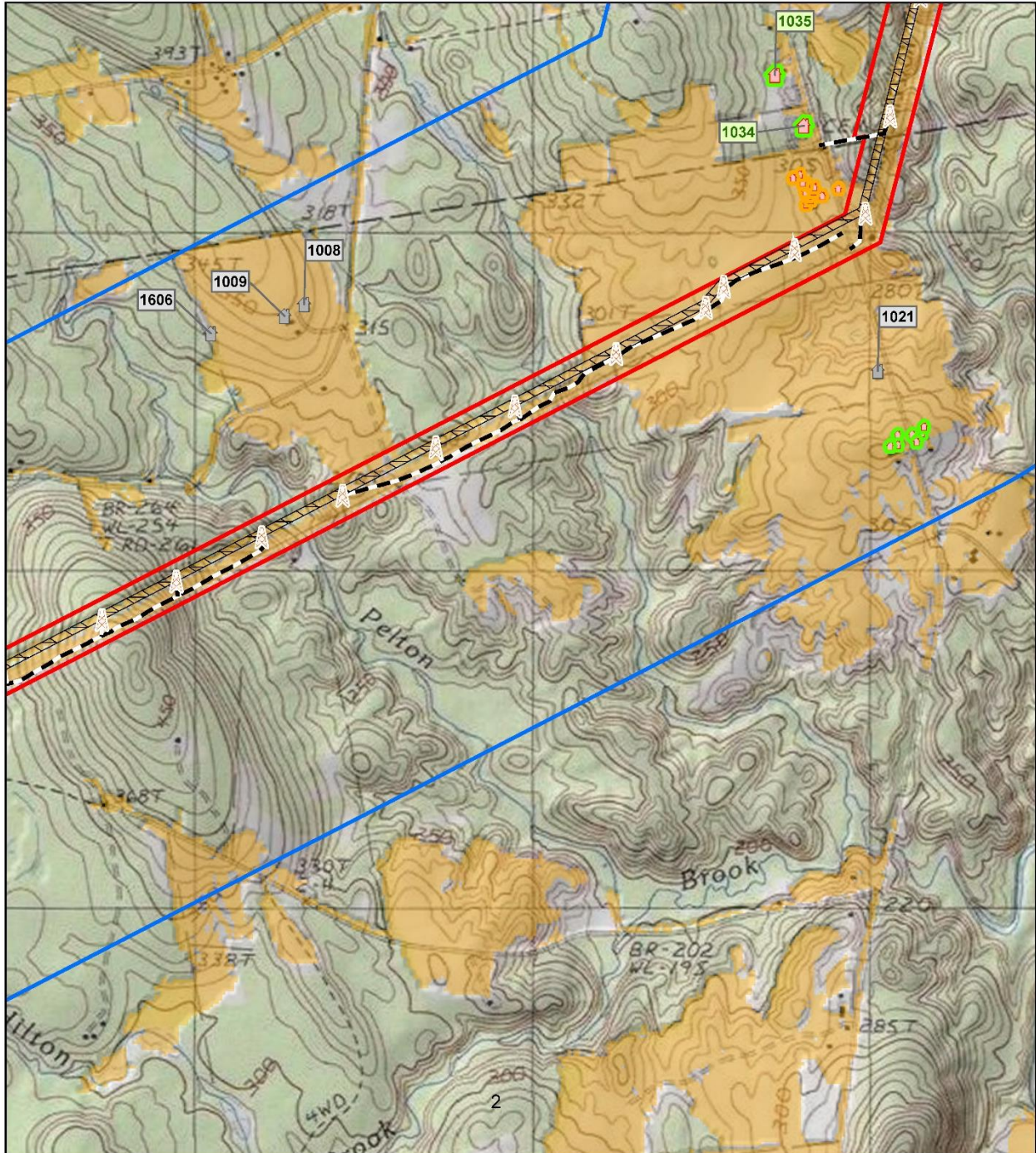
Appendix Map Number 3

As noted above, the Farmington Fairgrounds, as it pertains to this Project, includes three resources: the fairgrounds (**ID-948**), the grandstand (**ID-1609**), and the mixed-use outbuilding (**ID-1610**). The Farmington Fairgrounds (**ID-948**) is at 292 High Street in the town of Farmington. The southern portion of the fairgrounds, including the historic-age grandstands (**ID-1609**) and a large mixed-use outbuilding (**ID-1610**) are within the indirect APE, with the boundary of the direct APE approximately 0.33 miles southeast of the fairgrounds. The fairgrounds are significant under Criterion A: community development and Criterion C: design/construction for their ties to the development of the community, social history, and entertainment/recreation as well as the design/construction of the historic-age structures. Any potential views of the Project from the fairgrounds are blocked by the Farmington Public Works and wooded areas. The Project will not impact the integrity of the fairground's setting, feeling, and association, and as such, will have no adverse effects of the Project on the Farmington Fairgrounds.

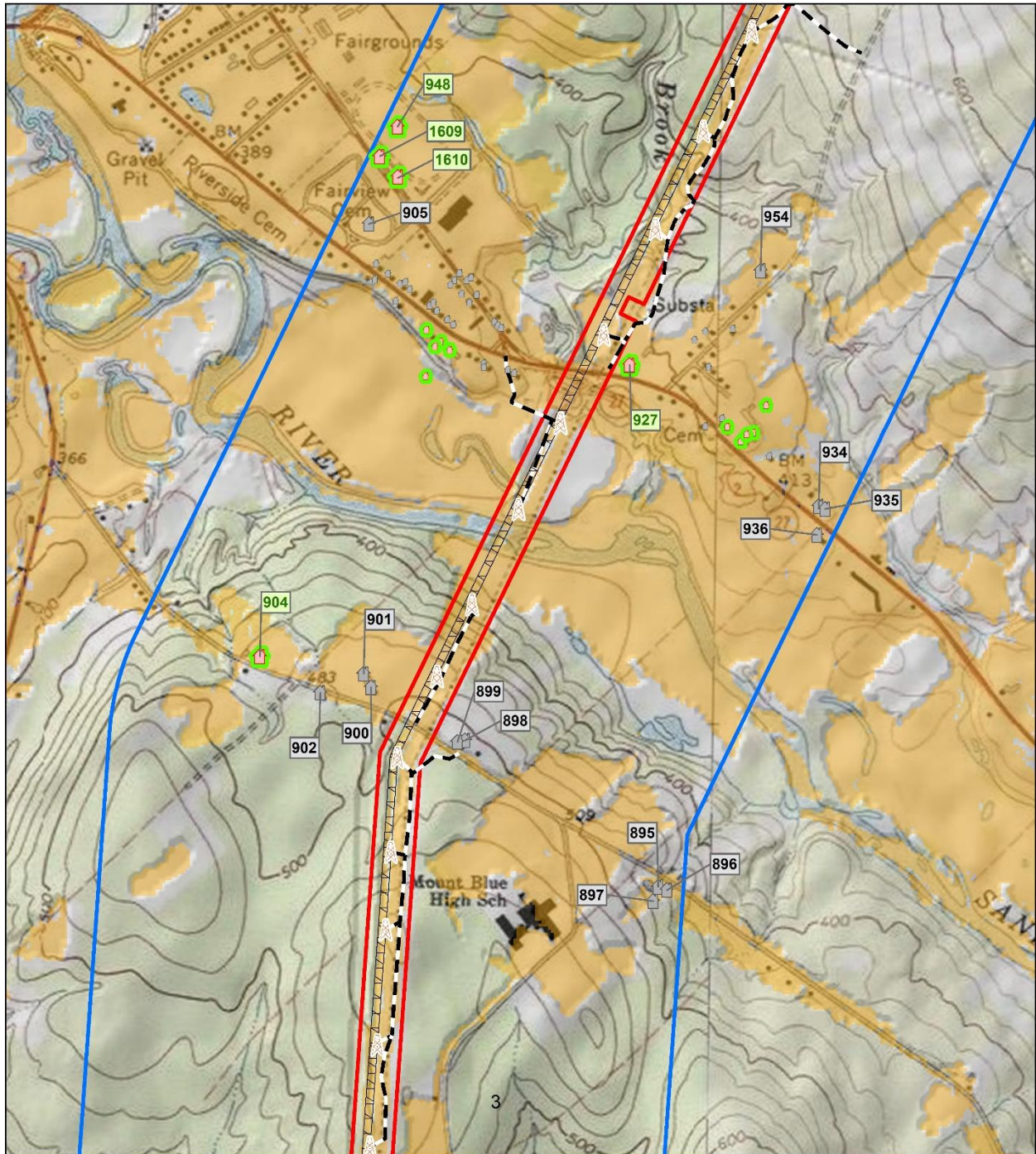
APPENDIX A: FIGURES



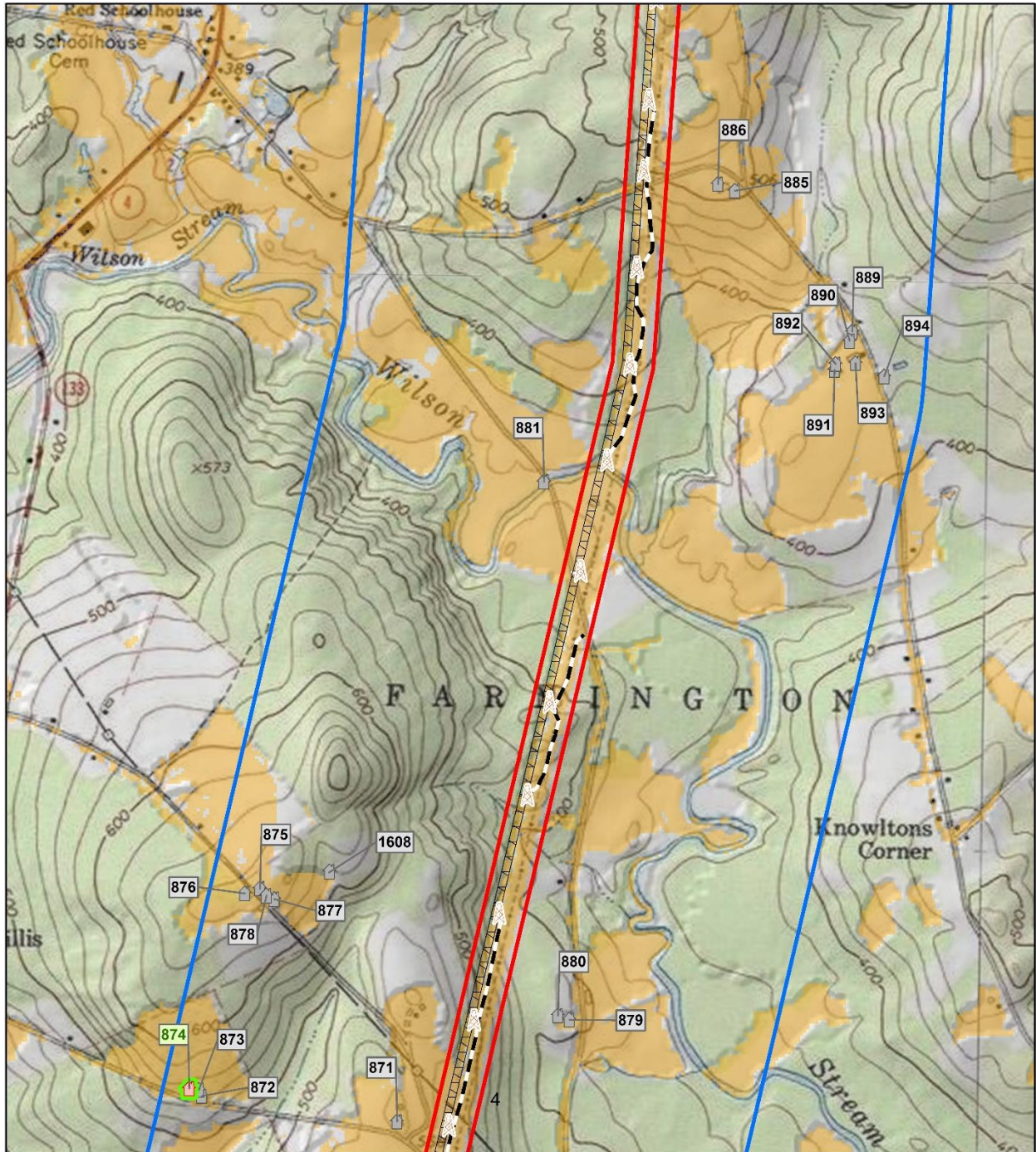




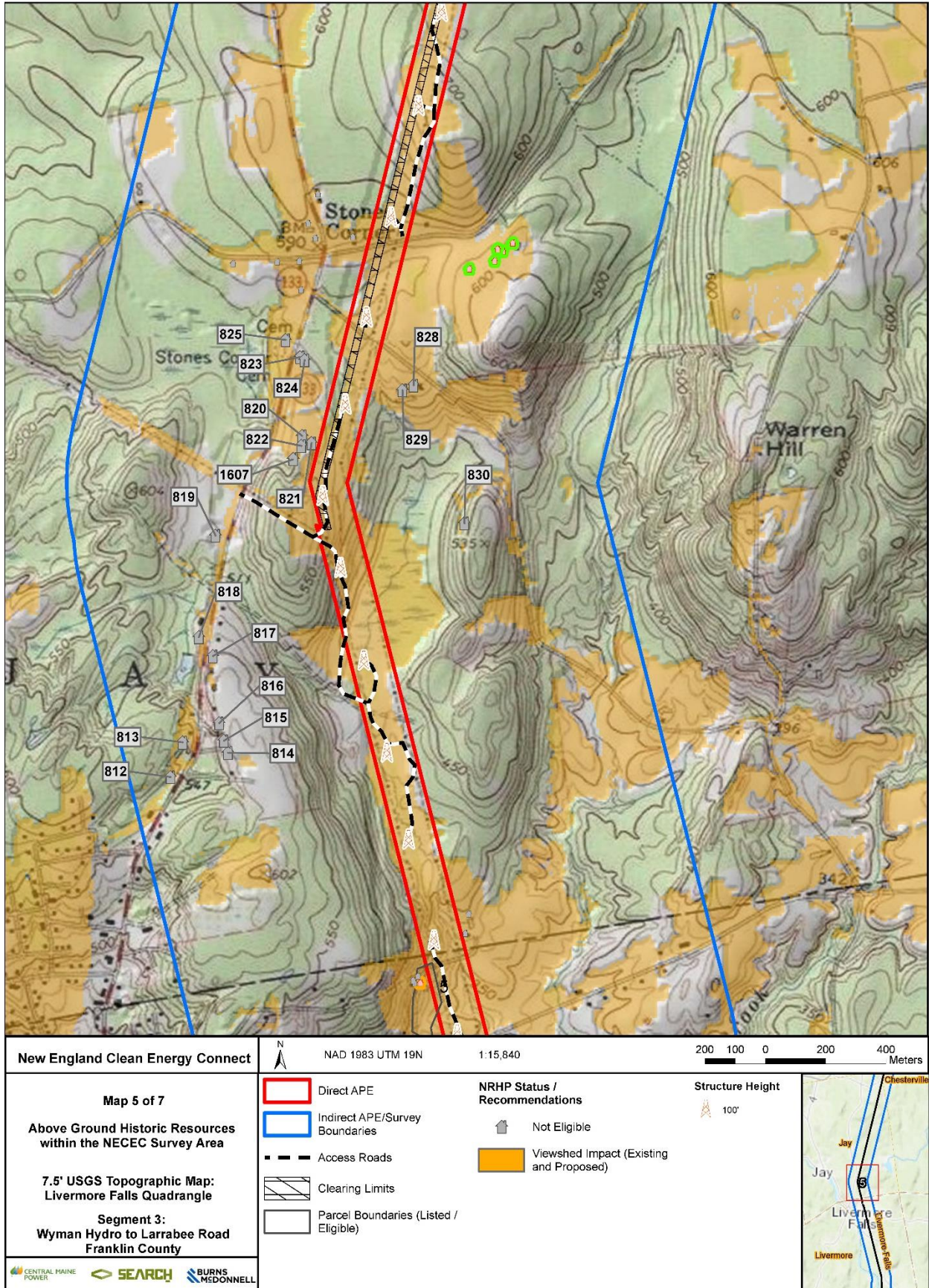
<p>New England Clean Energy Connect</p> <p>NAD 1983 UTM 19N 1:15,840</p> <p>200 100 0 200 400 Meters</p>				
<p>Map 2 of 7</p> <p>Above Ground Historic Resources within the NECEC Survey Area</p> <p>7.5' USGS Topographic Map: Madison West Quadrangle</p> <p>Segment 3: Wyman Hydro to Larrabee Road Somerset County</p>	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct APE Indirect APE/Survey Boundaries Access Roads Clearing Limits 	<p>NRHP Status / Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible / No Adverse Effect Not Eligible Viewshed Impact (Existing and Proposed) 	<p>Structure Height</p> <p> 100'</p>	
	<p>Logos: CENTRAL MAINE POWER, SEARCH, BURNS MEDONNELL</p>			

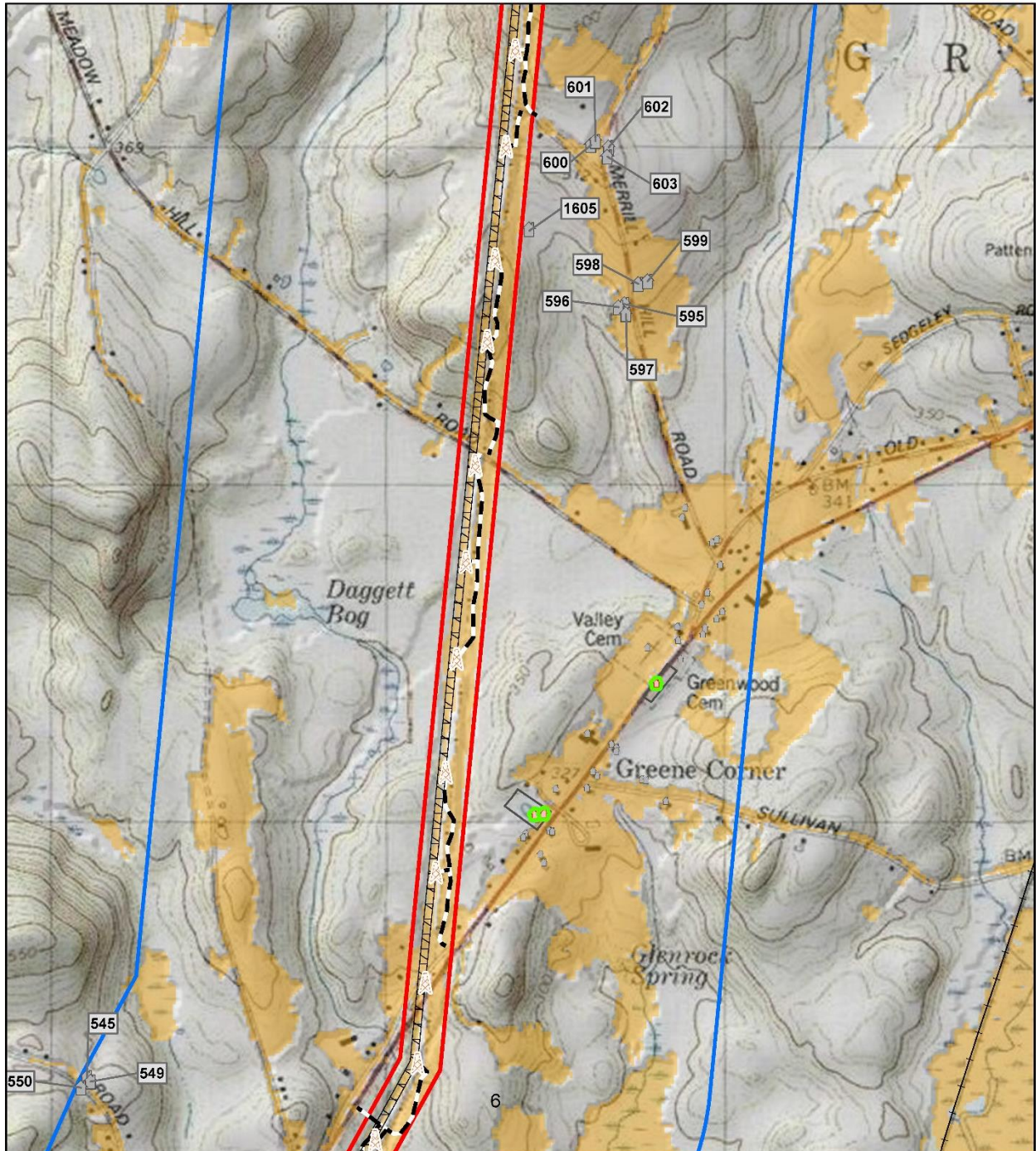


<p>New England Clean Energy Connect</p> <p>Map 3 of 7 Above Ground Historic Resources within the NECEC Survey Area</p> <p>7.5' USGS Topographic Map: Farmington Quadrangle</p> <p>Segment 3: Wyman Hydro to Larrabee Road Somerset County</p>		<p>NAD 1983 UTM 19N</p> <p>1:15,840</p> <p>200 100 0 200 400 Meters</p>	<p>NRHP Status / Recommendations</p> <p> Eligible / No Adverse Effect</p> <p> Not Eligible</p> <p> Viewshed Impact (Existing and Proposed)</p>	<p>Structure Height</p> <p> 100'</p>	
<p>Legend</p> <p> Direct APE</p> <p> Indirect APE/Survey Boundaries</p> <p> Access Roads</p> <p> Clearing Limits</p>					
<p>CENTRAL MAINE POWER </p>					

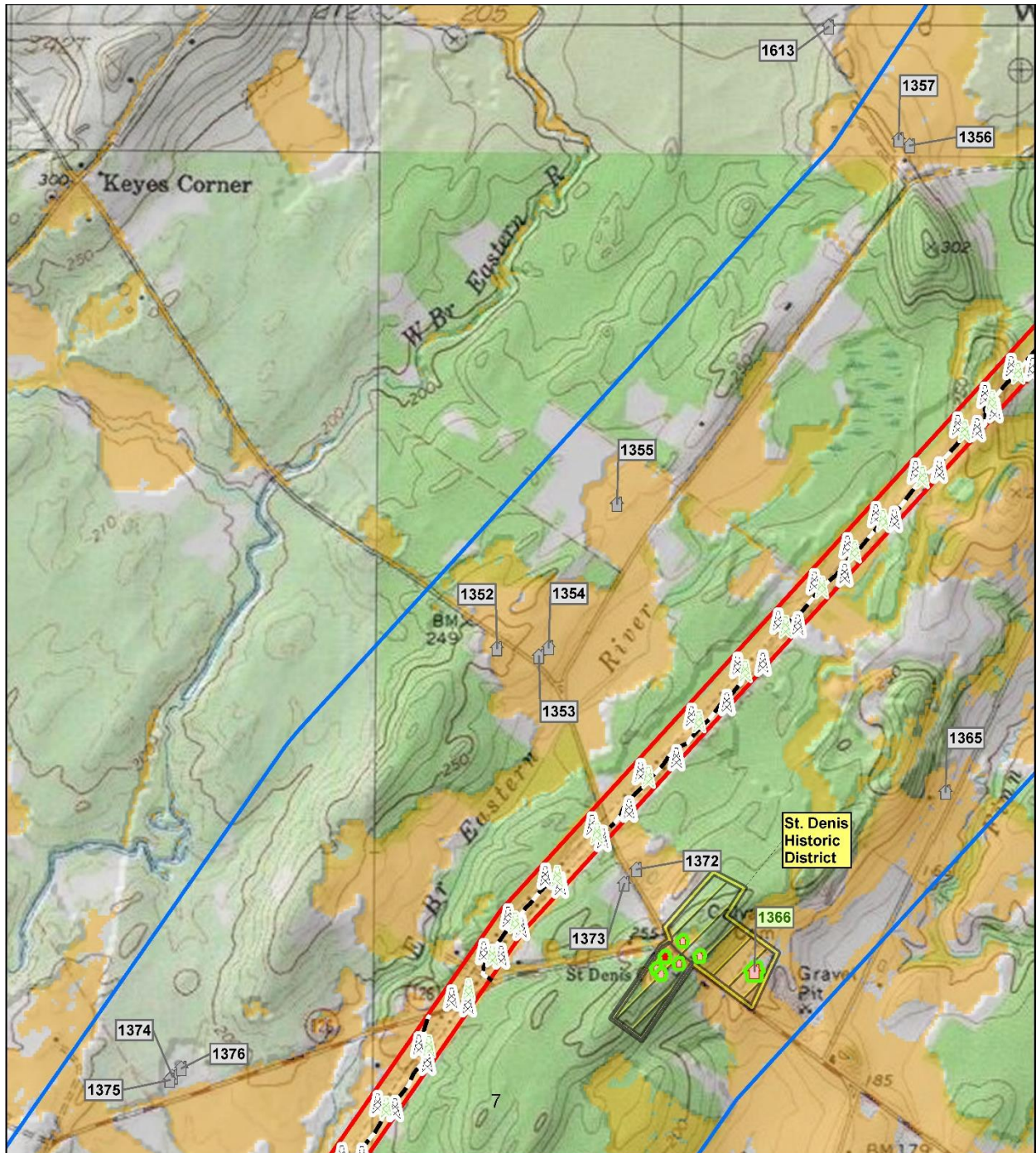


<p>New England Clean Energy Connect</p> <p>Map 4 of 7 Above Ground Historic Resources within the NECEC Survey Area</p> <p>7.5' USGS Topographic Map: Wilton Quadrangle</p> <p>Segment 3: Wyman Hydro to Larrabee Road Franklin and Somerset County</p>		<p>NAD 1983 UTM 19N</p> <p>1:15,840</p> <p>200 100 0 200 400 Meters</p>	<p>NRHP Status / Recommendations</p> <p> Eligible / No Adverse Effect</p> <p> Not Eligible</p> <p> Viewshed Impact (Existing and Proposed)</p>	<p>Structure Height</p> <p> 100'</p>	
<p>Legend</p> <p> Direct APE</p> <p> Indirect APE/Survey Boundaries</p> <p> Access Roads</p> <p> Clearing Limits</p>					
<p> CENTRAL MAINE POWER</p> <p> SEARCH</p> <p> BURNS MEDONNELL</p>					





<p>New England Clean Energy Connect</p> <p>Map 6 of 7</p> <p>Above Ground Historic Resources within the NECEC Survey Area</p> <p>7.5' USGS Topographic Map: Lake Auburn East Quadrangle</p> <p>Segment 3: Wyman Hydro to Larrabee Road Androscoggin County</p>		<p>NAD 1983 UTM 19N</p> <p>1:15,840</p> <p>200 100 0 200 400 Meters</p>	<p>NRHP Status / Recommendations</p> <p>Not Eligible</p> <p>Viewshed Impact (Existing and Proposed)</p>	<p>Structure Height</p> <p>100'</p>	
<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct APE Indirect APE/Survey Boundaries Railroad Access Roads Clearing Limits Parcel Boundaries (Listed / Eligible) 					
<p>CENTRAL MAINE POWER</p> <p>SEARCH</p> <p>BURNS & MCDONNELL</p>					



<p>New England Clean Energy Connect</p> <p>Map 7 of 7</p> <p>Above Ground Historic Resources within the NECEC Survey Area</p> <p>7.5' USGS Topographic Map: North Whitefield Quadrangle</p> <p>Segment 5: Maine Yankee to Coopers Mills Androscoggin County</p>		<p>NAD 1983 UTM 19N</p> <p>1:15,840</p> <p>200 100 0 200 400 Meters</p>	
<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct APE Indirect APE/Survey Boundaries Historic District Access Roads Parcel Boundaries (Listed / Eligible) 		<p>NRHP Status / Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible / No Adverse Effect Not Eligible Viewshed Impact (Existing and Proposed) 	
<p>Structure Height</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Structure 85' 		<p>Inset Map</p> <p>Windsor</p> <p>Whitefield</p> <p>7</p>	
<p>CENTRAL MAINE POWER SEARCH BURNS MEDONNELL</p>			

APPENDIX B: TABLES

Table 1. Addendum Survey Matrix

Appendix Map Reference	Survey Map Number	Form ID	NRHP ID	MHPC ID	Name	Town	County	Address	NRHP Rec. Individual	Associated Historic District	NRHP Rec. District	CRITERIA	INTEGRITY	Notes	Potential Project Impacts	Finding of Effects on Individual	Finding of Effects on District	NORTH NAD 83 UTM 19N Meters	EAST NAD 83 UTM 19N Meters	NRHP Report Counts
Addendum Map 1	1611	95355	N/A	N/A	N/A	Anson	Somerset	132 Main St, RTE 43	Not Eligible	No	Not Eligible	N/A: Not architecturally significant; low likelihood for historical significance	Retains most aspects of integrity	mid 19th century barn; based on this reconnaissance survey, SEARCH recommends this resource as not eligible for NRHP listing.	Indirect	N/A	N/A			
Addendum Map 1	1612	95365	N/A	N/A	N/A	Anson	Somerset	120 Main St, RTE 43	Not Eligible	No	Not Eligible	N/A: This resource lacks architectural and historical significance	This resource retains modest integrity	late 19th century vernacular residence; based on this reconnaissance survey, SEARCH recommends this resource as not eligible for NRHP listing.	Indirect	N/A	N/A			
Addendum Map 2	1606	95344	N/A	N/A	Shady Maple Deer Farm	Starks	Somerset	892 Mayhew Rd	Not Eligible	No	Not Eligible	N/A: Lacks sufficient historical and architectural significance	Retains most aspects of integrity	Shady Maple Deer Farm, early to mid 20th century residence on 133 acres; based on this reconnaissance survey, the farmstead lacks overall significance. SEARCH recommends this resource as not eligible for NRHP listing.	Indirect	N/A	N/A			
Addendum Map 3	1609	95361	N/A	N/A	Farmington Fairgrounds - Grandstand	Farmington	Franklin	292 High Street	Eligible	No	Not Eligible	A: Community Development, Social History, and Entertainment/Recreation; C: Design/Construction	Retains modest integrity	Resource is part of Farmington Fairgrounds c. 1840; based on this reconnaissance survey, SEARCH recommends this resource as eligible for NRHP listing.	Indirect	No Adverse Effect	N/A			Eligible
Addendum Map 3	1610	95362	N/A	N/A	Farmington Fairgrounds - Mixed Use Building	Farmington	Franklin	292 High Street	Eligible	No	Not Eligible	A: Community Development, Social History, and Entertainment/Recreation; C: Design/Construction	Retains modest integrity	Resource is part of Farmington Fairgrounds c. 1840; based on this reconnaissance survey, SEARCH recommends this resource as eligible for NRHP listing.	Indirect	No Adverse Effect	N/A			Eligible
Addendum Map 4	1608	95348	N/A	N/A	N/A	Farmington	Franklin	140 Hammond Rd	Not Eligible	No	Not Eligible	N/A: This resource lacks architectural and historical significance	This resource retains modest integrity	Late 19th to early 20th connected farm; based on this reconnaissance survey, SEARCH recommends this resource as not eligible for NRHP listing.	Indirect	N/A	N/A			
Addendum Map 5	1607	95343	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jay	Franklin	259 Franklin Rd/Route 133	Not Eligible	No	Not Eligible	N/A: Lacks sufficient historical and architectural significance; Better examples of historic farmsteads in the area.	Does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship.	mid-to-late 19th century farm on 25 acres of pastureland; based on this reconnaissance survey, SEARCH recommends this resource as not eligible for NRHP listing.	Direct	N/A	N/A			
Addendum Map 6	1605	95314	N/A	N/A	Bubier Family Farm	Greene	Androscoggin	104 Merrill Hill Road	Not Eligible	No	Not Eligible	N/A: Lacks sufficient historical and architectural significance	Retains modest integrity	Based on this reconnaissance survey, SEARCH recommends this resource as not eligible for NRHP listing.	Direct	N/A	N/A			
Addendum Map 7	1613	95404	N/A	N/A	Windswept Acres	Whitefield	Lincoln	242 Devine Rd	Not Eligible	No	Not Eligible	N/A: This resource lacks architectural and historical significance	This resource retains modest integrity	mid 19th century vernacular farmstead; based on this reconnaissance survey, SEARCH recommends this resource as not eligible for NRHP listing.	Indirect	N/A	N/A			

DRAFT

**MITIGATION PLAN FOR NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY
CONNECT PROJECT**

CONTINUING PROJECT MHPC #1148-17

PREPARED FOR



**83 EDISON DRIVE
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04336**

PREPARED BY



**CONSULTATION INITIATED: AUGUST 2017
IDENTIFICATION RESULTS SUBMITTED: AUGUST 2018
REVISED IDENTIFICATION RESULTS SUBMITTED: OCTOBER 2018
MITIGATION PLAN SUBMITTED: DECEMBER 2018**

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SURVEYORS:

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MAUREEN BOWMAN, MS, PAMELA KENDRICK, MS, NICK LINVILLE, MA, TRICIA PEONE, PHD,
AND ANGELIQUE THERIOT, MA**

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**CONSULTATION INITIATED: AUGUST 2017
IDENTIFICATION RESULTS SUBMITTED: AUGUST 2018
REVISED IDENTIFICATION RESULTS SUBMITTED: OCTOBER 2018
MITIGATION PLAN SUBMITTED: DECEMBER 2018**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	ii
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Mitigation Plan Summary.....	1
1.2 Project Overview	1
1.3 Findings	2
2.0 Historic Properties Overview	3
2.1 Farmstead located at 23 Horseback Road, Anson, Appendix Map Number 14	3
2.2 E. Gray Farm, 1294 Anson Road/Route 43, Starks, Appendix Map Number 15a	4
2.3 Farmstead at 602 Bailey Hill Road, Farmington, Appendix Map Number 20	6
2.4 Turmel Road Barn, Livermore Falls, Appendix Map Number 26c.....	8
3.0 Mitigation Measures.....	9
4.0 Reference Maps	10

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Farmhouse (ID-1125) at 23 Horseback Road, Anson.....	3
Figure 2. Connected barn (ID-1126) at 23 Horseback Road	4
Figure 3. Farmhouse (ID-1022) at E. Gray Farm, 1294 Anson Road, Starks	5
Figure 4. Outbuildings at E. Gray Farm, 1294 Anson Road, Starks	6
Figure 5. Residence (ID-974) at 602 Bailey Hill Road, Farmington	7
Figure 6. Barn (ID-795) at 40 Turmel Road, Livermore Falls.....	8

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE	Area of Potential Effects
CL	centerline
DOE	Department of Energy
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
km	kilometer
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LUPC	Maine Land Use Planning Commission
mi	mile
MDEP	Maine Department of Environmental Protection
MHPC	Maine Historic Preservation Commission
MPUC	Maine Public Utilities Commission
NECEC	New England Clean Energy Connect
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ROW	right-of-way
SEARCH	Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 MITIGATION PLAN SUMMARY

This document presents information regarding the recommended historic properties, those listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), that have the potential to be adversely affected by Central Maine Power's New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC) project (Project). The document includes a project overview, a summary of the findings of Eligibility and Effect, summaries of each of the four historic properties where the potential for an adverse effect was found, and recommendations for mitigating these adverse effects.

Federal review is undertaken by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE; lead agency) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE; lead agency). Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the proposed mitigation options, once implemented in a signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), would fulfill the agencies' responsibilities for Section 106 compliance. State review is undertaken by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP), the Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC), and the Maine Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC). Because CMP will implement the mitigation plan contained herein, CMP has demonstrated that the proposed development will not have an adverse effect on the preservation of historic sites either on or near the development site under MDEP Rules 06-096, Chapter 375, Section 11.

1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

In April and May 2018, SEARCH conducted a reconnaissance survey to identify above ground historic resources within the indirect and direct APEs of the NECEC Project. The Project will deliver renewable energy from Hydro-Quebec to the New England Control Area.

The proposed Project is 322.4 kilometers (km) (200.4 miles [mi]) long, crosses portions of seven counties, 24 municipalities, and 15 unorganized territories within the State of Maine, and is composed of new and rebuilt transmission lines and their associated substations. The Project extends from the Canadian border to the Surowiec Substation in Pownal and from the Coopers Mills Substation in Windsor to the Maine Yankee Substation in Wiscasset. The indirect APE for the Project was determined by Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) to consist of a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) buffer on either side of the Project centerline (CL). The direct APE was determined by MHPC to consist of the entire right-of-way (ROW) width or facility footprint where ground-disturbing activities could take place.

1.3 FINDINGS

SEARCH conducted an architectural survey to identify above ground resources 50 years or older within the APE, defined as a 0.5-mile buffer along the project centerline. A summary of the survey, titled “Above Ground Historic Resources Identification Survey, NRHP Evaluation, and Finding of Effects Report,” included recommendations of eligibility and effects and was submitted by SEARCH to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) in August 2018. A revised survey report was submitted to MHPC in October 2018 and an Addendum that included nine additional properties was submitted in December 2018. Based on the findings of the survey and recommendations, four properties were identified as potentially being adversely affected by the proposed development. All four properties are rural farmsteads or agricultural outbuildings within the Project APE that would incur visual effects from the project. Under MDEP Rules 06-096, Chapter 375, Section 11, MDEP will consider all relevant evidence in its determination of whether a proposed development will have an adverse effect on the preservation of historic sites. Presented below are proposed measures to mitigate the visual adverse effects on these four properties. Implementation of these measures, as determined in consultation with MHPC, will ensure that the proposed development will not adversely affect preservation of any historic site, satisfying requirements under the Site Location of Development Law and MDEP Rules 06-096, Chapter 375, Section 11.

2.0 HISTORIC PROPERTIES OVERVIEW

2.1 FARMSTEAD LOCATED AT 23 HORSEBACK ROAD, ANSON, APPENDIX MAP NUMBER 14

The farmstead (ID-1603) located at 23 Horseback Road in Anson, constructed ca. 1890 to 1900, includes a residence (ID-1125), a connected barn (ID-1126), and a detached barn (ID-1127). It is situated on the northern outskirts of Anson, approximately 0.5 miles west of the Kennebec River. The residential building sits on a small hill surrounded by pastureland and woods to the west and east and woods to the north and overlooks a small pond that is by Horseback Road. The farmhouse and barns are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A: Agriculture and Farming, and Criterion C: Architecture as an intact local example of a connected late nineteenth century farmstead with Greek Revival architectural detail. The proposed period of significance is c. 1890-1968.



Figure 1. Farmhouse (ID-1125) at 23 Horseback Road, Anson



Figure 2. Connected barn (ID-1126) at 23 Horseback Road

The structures are within the indirect APE and have mature trees and plantings which partially obstruct the view of the direct APE located approximately 300 feet to the east. The entire eastern property boundary is adjacent to the Project with about 650 feet of the corridor clearly visible from the pastureland. Although there is an existing transmission line in the direct APE, the Project proposes a new transmission line with 100-foot tall structures, substantially larger than the existing 45-foot structures and the tree line, changing the current rural landscape and setting.

2.2 E. GRAY FARM, 1294 ANSON ROAD/ROUTE 43, STARKS, APPENDIX MAP NUMBER 15A

The E. Gray Farm (ID-1028), located at 1294 Anson Road/RTE 43 in Starks, is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A for Agriculture/Farming and settlement, and C Architecture. Positioned on the west side of Starks Road, the farmstead consists of 12 separate structures, including a primary residence (ID-1022), garage (ID-1033), dairy barn and two milk houses (ID-1023, ID-1024 and 1029), shed (ID-1027), original house (ID-1025), stable (ID-1026), barn (ID-1030), hay barn (ID-1032), chicken house (ID-1031), and modern chicken coop. The primary residential structure is closest to Anson Road, and the remaining agricultural structures are located to the west and north, with the exception of the garage which is located on the east side of Starks Road. The main residence is a vernacular residence with a Cape Cod plan, and

includes additions to the south and west façades, creating an overall L-shaped plan. *The People and Places of Starks* (Hilton 1995) notes that the house was built in 1886, but that the smaller portion attached at its south elevation perhaps dates as early as 1811 (when the land was deeded to George and Joshua Gray). The book states that the main barn dates to 1880 and the dairy barn dates to 1961. The property primarily operated as a dairy, and the milk houses were likely added in the 1930s.

The E. Gray Farm is a locally important example of an intact farmstead that retains its historic agricultural landscape setting and function to represent the mid-to-late nineteenth century agricultural development in Somerset County. The farmstead retains high integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association and overall retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance for agriculture under Criterion A and architecture under Criterion C. The proposed period of significance is c. 1811-1968.



Figure 3. Farmhouse (ID-1022) at E. Gray Farm, 1294 Anson Road, Starks



Figure 4. Outbuildings at E. Gray Farm, 1294 Anson Road, Starks

The cluster of buildings that comprise the farmstead (ID-1028) is approximately 210 feet from the project area. There are clear views between the project area and the resource. The Project will have a visual effect on the resource as the parcel borders the existing utility corridor. The proposed improvements to the corridor include clearing a 75-foot wide path within the existing right of way for a new transmission line with proposed 100-foot tall transmission structures adjacent to the existing 45-foot structures in this area, which will have a significant visual effect on the resource.

2.3 FARMSTEAD AT 602 BAILEY HILL ROAD, FARMINGTON, APPENDIX MAP NUMBER 20

The farmstead at 602 Bailey Hill Road in Farmington has a one-and-a-half story vernacular residence (ID-974), constructed in 1857, with two side ells and an irregular plan. The main portion of the home has a moderate pitch front gable roof with a fullwidth porch. The porch roof is supported by turned wood columns with decorative brackets, reminiscent of the Queen Anne style, that rest on a wood porch deck with latticework obscuring the material of the piers. Directly north of the farmhouse is the two-story detached mixed-use barn (ID-975), constructed with a

New England plan. The farmstead is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture/Farming and the Settlement and development of the area; Criterion B: Person for association with Oliver Bailey, an early settler and prominent resident in the Farmington area; and Criterion C: Architecture as it is an example of mid-nineteenth century farm in the Farmington area. The proposed period of significance is c. 1820-1968.



Figure 5. Residence (ID-974) at 602 Bailey Hill Road, Farmington

The Bailey Hill Road farmstead is comprised of a farmhouse (ID-974) and detached barn (ID-975), and is located immediately south and adjacent to the direct APE, which runs northeast to southwest across the parcel. While the Bailey Hill Road farm's integrity of feeling and association will not be compromised by the Project, the visual setting will be impacted. The existing transmission line behind the house and barn has been present since the 1950s and is approximately 200 feet northwest. The existing transmission structures are roughly as tall as the existing mature trees surrounding the farmstead and although close, are not overly prominent due to the existing trees. The Project calls for a new utility line installed on 100-foot transmission structures adjacent on the northerly side of the existing line, significantly altering the primarily rural setting.

2.4 TURMEL ROAD BARN, LIVERMORE FALLS, APPENDIX MAP NUMBER 26C

The barn at 40 Turmel Road (ID-795) is in Livermore Falls and was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the MHPC in November 2009 (MCHP #249-0033a) under Criteria A: Agriculture/Farming; and C: Architecture. Constructed in the vernacular tradition, the New England dairy barn is a typical example of mid- to late-nineteenth century agricultural construction that contributes to the setting, feeling, and association of mid- to late-nineteenth century New England agricultural development.



Figure 6. Barn (ID-795) at 40 Turmel Road, Livermore Falls

While the barn itself is within the indirect APE and faces away from the Project, it is 80 feet west of the direct APE and approximately 130 feet from one of the existing transmission lines. There are no trees or topography that shield the structure from the visual impacts of the existing transmission line or the proposed Project. Although there are existing transmission lines present, they are the same scale as the surrounding trees and not visually intrusive. The Project calls for the addition of a new line with new 100-foot tall structures and the height difference will affect the setting, feeling, and association of the barn due to the difference in scale to the surroundings.

3.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

In lieu of documenting each of these four properties, a historical interpretive brochure or booklet would be designed, summarizing the agricultural and/or early settlement of each of the three counties. Interpretive materials would be developed in coordination with the Androscoggin Historical Society, the Franklin Historical Society, and either the Somerset Economic Development Corporation or local historical societies in Somerset County (e.g. Anson Historical Society). Formal documentation (typically to National Park Service standards) of adversely affected properties is often appropriate when a historic property will be demolished or significantly altered due to an undertaking or proposed development. However, in this instance the potential adverse effects are indirect and visual, affecting the rural setting at each property. A historical interpretive plan, consisting of one or more brochures, would provide a greater benefit to the public and promote education, heritage tourism, and greater awareness and appreciation of the respective agricultural histories of these three counties.

The finished product would be quad-fold brochure(s) or multi-page booklet(s), depending on availability and quantity of content, suitable for distribution at county and local historical societies or area sites of historical interest. Content would be developed in coordination with the organizations identified above and may include: history of the early settlement and development of the county, agricultural history and building types, and photographs of prominent buildings relevant to the agricultural or general history in each county. While the interpretive materials may or may not include information or photographs of these four specific properties, the materials would contribute to overall public education and appreciation of the agricultural history in these counties and benefit the missions of historical organizations in these communities.

Draft deliverables would be reviewed by MHPC and the historical societies involved. Format of the final deliverable will be decided in consultation with MHPC and other parties, but may be an electronic-only deliverable (in “production-ready” and “internet-ready” formats) or as printed copies of a predetermined amount to be distributed to involved parties.

4.0 REFERENCE MAPS

