

FINAL REPORT

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, THREE CORNERS SOLAR PROJECT, CLINTON, UNITY TOWNSHIP, AND BENTON, KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE

MAY 2022



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PROJECT, CLINTON, UNITY TOWNSHIP, AND BENTON,
KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE**

MHPC REVIEW NUMBER: 0326-19

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MAY 2022

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ABSTRACT

SEARCH, Inc (SEARCH), under subcontract to Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. and on behalf of Longroad Energy, Inc. (Longroad), conducted Phase I archaeological survey for the Three Corners Solar Project (Project) in the Towns of Clinton and Benton, and in Unity Township, Kennebec County, Maine. The Project is subject to permitting by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Because the Project will impact jurisdictional waters, a federal permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required. Therefore, Project impacts will be subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Permits from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection will also be required under the Site Location of Development and Natural Resources Protection Acts. All three statutes require that consideration is given to significant cultural resources; however, the standards for what resources must be considered and findings of effects vary between each framework. It is assumed here that compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will also fulfill obligations to consider impacts on historic resources under the Site Location of Development and/or Natural Resources Protection Acts.

Desktop review and pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area identified 15 areas for subsurface testing. In total 176 shovel tests were excavated, and 13 postcontact archaeological sites were documented: five domestic sites, four agricultural outbuildings, two quarries, and two surface scatters. Six of the sites were found along Dickey Road, a historic feature that has been extant since the mid-nineteenth century. The road and these six sites represent the potential Dickey Road Archaeological Historic District (HD) which may preserve data significant to understanding early- to mid-nineteenth century rural agricultural lifeways.

Of the 13 identified sites, seven (ME 441-003, ME 441-004, ME 038-003, ME 097-006, ME 441-005, ME 441-006, and ME 441-007) are recommended not individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing and are not associated with the potential HD, three (ME 097-005, ME 097-007, and ME 097-008) are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing individually but are associated with the potential HD, and three (ME 097-003, ME 097-004, and ME 097-009) are recommended for avoidance or NRHP evaluation and are associated with the potential HD. Sites (ME 097-005, ME 097-007, and ME 097-008) are not associated with subsurface deposits and therefore, would not contribute archaeological data significant to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. Three sites (ME 097-003, ME 097-004, and ME 097-009) may be eligible for NRHP listing individually and could also contribute archaeological data significant to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD.

Longroad will avoid impacts to Sites ME 097-003, ME 097-004, and ME 097-009 by establishing the recommended fenced buffer at each resource. Fencing will be maintained around these resources while the project is operational. An archaeological monitor with stop work authority will be also present when construction occurs within 25 m (82 ft) of these sites. Longroad will clear trees and vegetation within these buffers through hand felling and reach-in techniques. If a site or sites cannot be avoided by the Project, SEARCH recommends Phase II evaluation of the site(s), and of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD, to include development of a historic context in consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

A draft report was submitted on February 7, 2022 and MHPC concurred with its recommendations in a letter dated February 16, 2022. This final report has been updated to reflect these comments, survey coverage for an area added to the Project in December 2021, and state site numbers for all resources.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

amsl	above mean sea level
APE	area of potential effects
bs	below surface
ca.	circa
HD	historic district
LOD	limits of disturbance
Longroad	Longroad Energy, Inc.
MEDEP	Maine Department of Environmental Protection
MHPC	Maine Historic Preservation Commission
NETR	Nationwide Environmental Title Research
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Three Corners Solar Project
s.d.	standard deviation
SEARCH	SEARCH, Inc.
ST	shovel test
TA	test area
TPQ	terminus post quem
TR	Transect
UID	unidentified
USDA-NRCS	US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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1 INTRODUCTION

SEARCH, Inc. (SEARCH), under subcontract to Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. and on behalf of Longroad Energy, Inc. (Longroad), conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Three Corners Solar Project (Project). The Project is in the Towns of Clinton and Benton, and in Unity Township, Kennebec County, Maine (**Figure 1-1** and **Figure 1-2**), and will be subject to permitting by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP). Because the Project will impact jurisdictional waters, a federal permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required. Therefore, Project impacts will be subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). MEDEP permits will also be required under the Site Location of Development and Natural Resources Protection Acts. All three statutes require that consideration is given to impacts on significant cultural resources; however, the standards for what resources must be considered and findings of Project effects vary between each framework. It is assumed here that compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA would also fulfill Longroad's obligations to consider impacts on historic resources under the Site Location of Development and/or Natural Resources Protection Acts.

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) has issued guidance for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA under review number 0326-19. This report addresses MHPC's request for precontact and postcontact archaeological survey; a report of architectural survey has been submitted under separate cover.

1.1 STUDY AREA AND LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

The Project includes a 450.7 ha (1,113.8 ac) study area for archaeological survey (see **Figure 1-1** and **Figure 1-2**). The study area is composed of the solar array areas and additional construction workspace, the footprint of a new Project substation, a 46 m (150 ft) corridor centered on underground transmission lines, a 30 to 50 m (98 to 164 ft) wide corridor centered on the overhead transmission line south of new substation, and a 46 m (150 ft) corridor centered on each access road. Power from each solar array will be delivered by both underground and overhead transmission lines to a new substation constructed just north of Unity Road; the substation APE is a 100 by 100 m (328 by 328 ft) square. South of the substation the Project will install an overhead transmission line that will interconnect the Project to the grid at the existing Albion Road substation. This substation will not require modification for Project interconnection. South of Unity Road the Project will utilize several existing unimproved or marginally improved roads for Project access. North of Unity Road Project access will be along or adjacent to the underground transmission line routing.

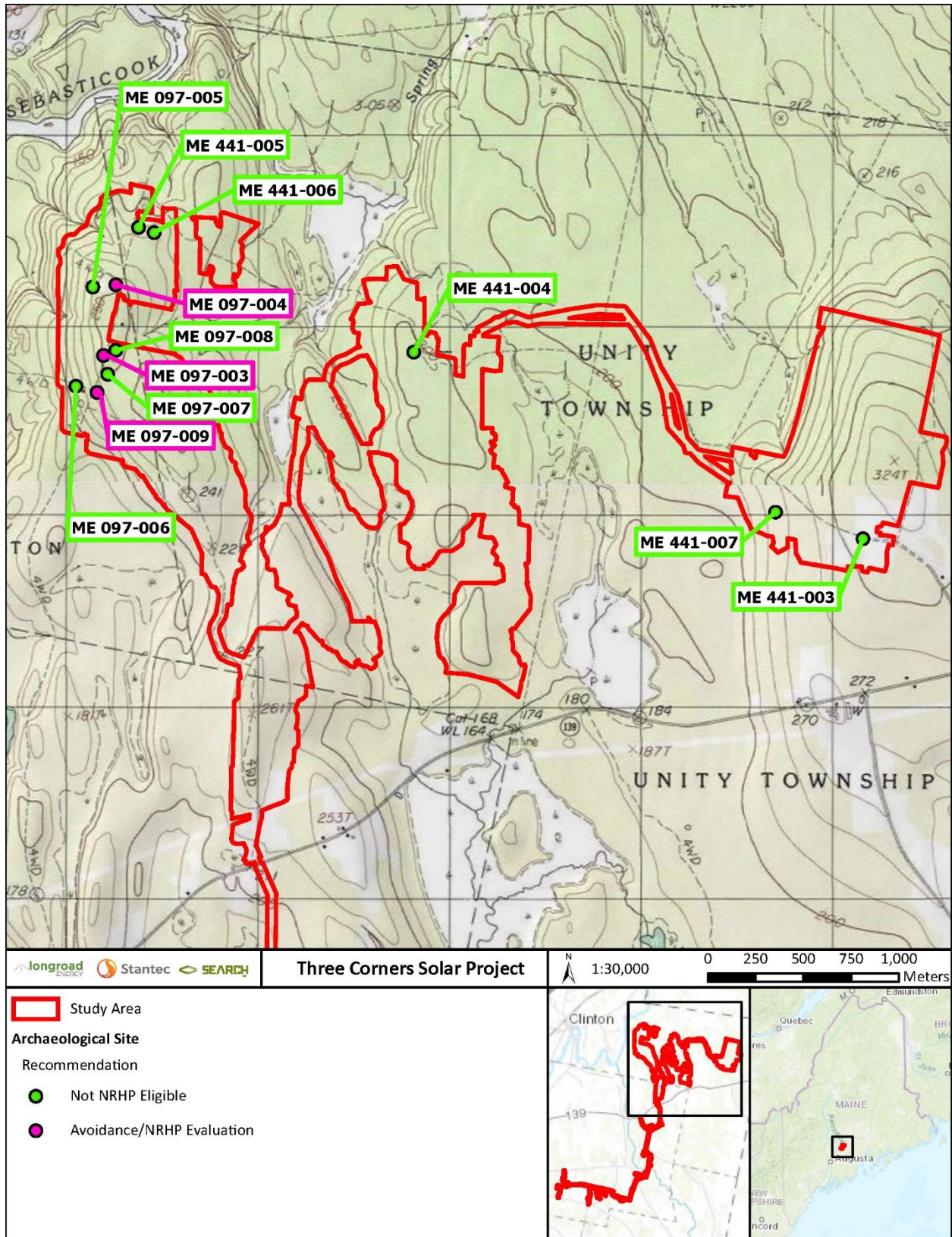


Figure 1-1. Northern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area.

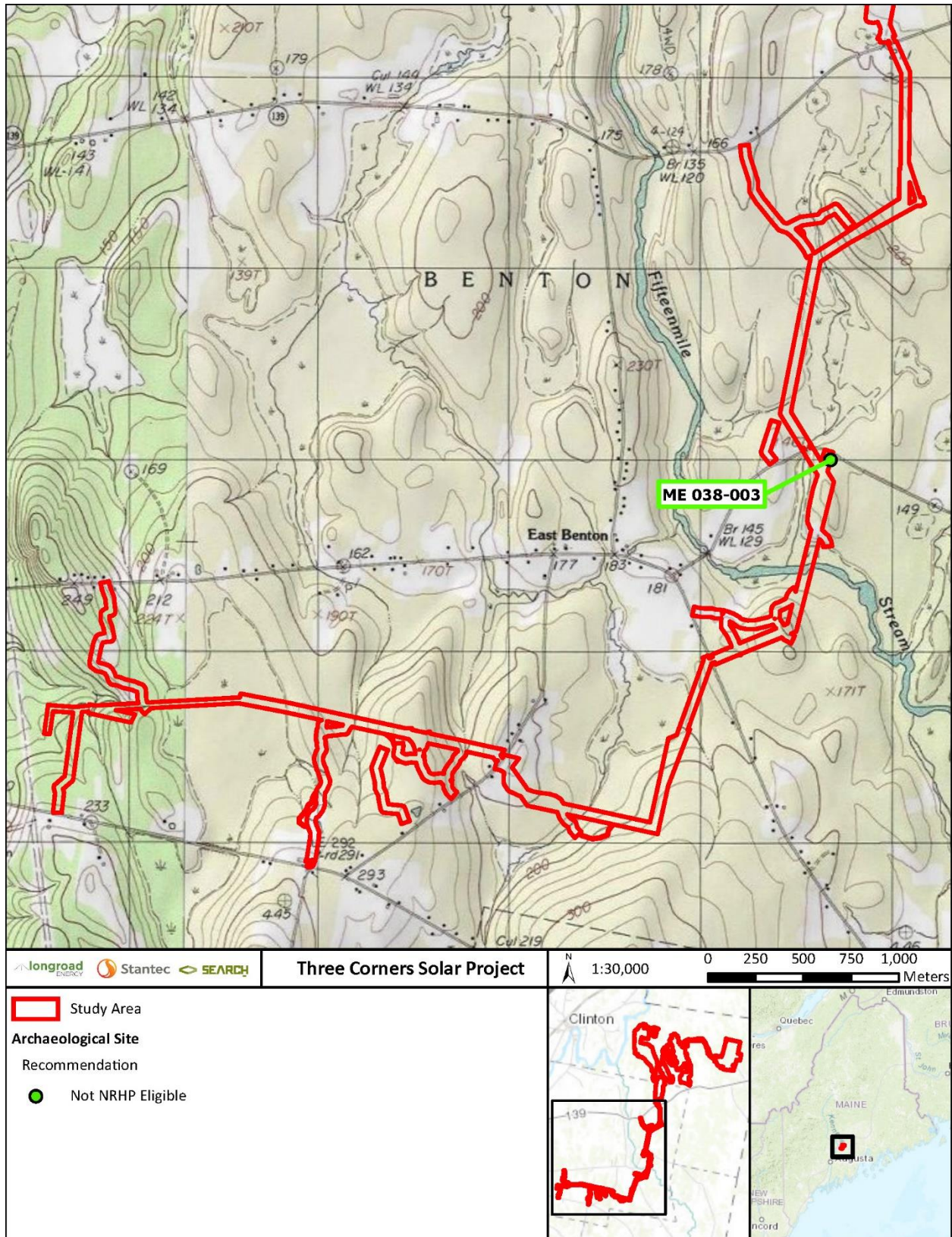


Figure 1-2. Southern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

MHPC guidance under review number 0326-19 (**Appendix A**) indicated the potential for postcontact archaeological sites in the study area based on the presence of structures on mid-nineteenth century maps of Kennebec County (e.g., Southwick and Chace 1856). MHPC also noted that, although no previous archaeological surveys were conducted in the study area or in the immediately surrounding area, dozens of sites are known along the Sebasticook River. Further, the area north of Waterville Road, was identified by MHPC as potentially characterized by surficial glacial outwash (well-drained) deposits. As a result, MHPC recommended archaeological survey for precontact resources within 100 m (328 ft) of river, stream, and bog margins.

SEARCH conducted background research and pedestrian reconnaissance in a portion of the Project in July and August 2020. Subsequently, Longroad altered the Project design, removing some areas from the Project and adding others. In October, November, and December 2021 SEARCH conducted background research and pedestrian reconnaissance in the newly added portions of the Project, and subsurface testing in the remainder of the Project.

A draft report was submitted on February 7, 2022 and MHPC concurred with its recommendations in a letter dated February 16, 2022 (**Appendix A**). This final report has been updated to reflect these comments, survey coverage for an area added to the Project in December 2021, and state site numbers for all resources.

1.3 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Desktop review and pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area identified 15 areas for subsurface testing. In total 176 shovel tests were excavated, and 13 postcontact archaeological sites were documented. They are interpreted as domestic sites (5), agricultural outbuildings (4), quarries (2), and surface scatters (2). Six of the sites were found along Dickey Road, a historic feature that has been extant since the mid-nineteenth century. The road and these six sites represent the potential Dickey Road Archaeological Historic District (HD) which may preserve data significant to understanding early- to mid-nineteenth century rural agricultural lifeways.

Of the 13 identified sites, seven (ME 441-003, ME 441-004, ME 038-003, ME 097-006, ME 441-005, ME 441-006, and ME 441-007) are recommended not individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing and are not associated with the potential HD, three (ME 097-005, ME 097-007, and ME 097-008) are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing individually but are associated with the potential HD, and three (ME 097-003, ME 097-004, and ME 097-009) are recommended for avoidance or NRHP evaluation and are associated with the potential HD. Sites (ME 097-005, ME 097-007, and ME 097-008) are not associated with subsurface deposits and therefore, would not contribute archaeological data significant to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. Three sites (Sites ME 097-003, ME 097-004, and ME 097-009) may be eligible for NRHP listing individually and could also contribute archaeological data significant to the

potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. Test Area (TA) 15 was added to the Project in December 2021 and will be surveyed in spring 2022, when ground conditions permit subsurface testing.

Longroad will avoid impacts to Site ME 097-003, Site ME 097-004, and Site ME 097-009 by establishing the recommended fenced buffer at each resource. Permanent fencing will be maintained around these resources while the project is operational. In addition, an archaeological monitor with stop work authority will be present when construction occurs within 25 m (82 ft) of these sites. Longroad will clear trees and vegetation within these buffers through hand felling and reach-in techniques. If a site or sites cannot be avoided by the Project, SEARCH recommends Phase II evaluation of the site(s) and of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. NRHP evaluation of the potential HD will include development of a historic context in consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

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2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

SEARCH conducted a desktop review to understand the environment and setting of the Project. The desktop review included an examination of the study area's physiography, surficial geology and soils, and a review of historic map and aerial photograph. The northwestern-most portion of the study area is approximately 350 m (1,150 ft) east of the Sebasticook River. The majority of the study area is on the divide between Fifteenmile Stream, which crosses the southern portion of the study area south of Unity Road where overhead transmission line installation is anticipated, and Spring Brook, which drains part of the northern portion of the study area. Twentyfive Mile Stream is east of the Project, and also drains a small portion of the study area.

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The study area is within the Central Maine Embayment Level IV ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2009). The Central Maine Embayment is marked by a diverse topography of rolling plains, with hills and some high hills. It is also marked by numerous lakes and ponds; streams that have low to moderate grades and mainstem rivers that have gravel, cobble, boulder, and bedrock substrates. Elevations range from 6 to 376 m (20 to 1,235 ft), while local relief is on the order of 61 to 183 m (200 to 600 ft). Natural vegetation is predominantly transitional white pine-mixed hardwood forest ecosystems. Current land use is mixed deciduous forest and pastureland, with some minor cropland; and urban and rural residential with a dense road network.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

A review of the local bedrock and surficial geology indicates the Project is underlain by the Vassalboro Formation, and Ordovician/Silurian deposited sedimentary stone that has metamorphosed into nearly horizontal mudstones (Caldwell 1998:54–55). Surficially, the Project is predominately Presumpscot Formation consisting of glaciomarine silt, clay and sand overlying glacial till and thin drift with common bedrock outcrops. Wetlands within the study area are Holocene in origin, forming in poorly drained areas that are likely underlain by Presumpscot deposits (Smith 1986; Weddle 2015).

2.3 SOILS

Soils are predominantly composed of the Lyman-Tunbridge complex and Woodridge soils including very stone fine sandy loam and fine sandy loam; together these make up nearly 75% of the study area (**Table 2-1**). Lyman soils are shallow and somewhat excessively drained, and Tunbridge soils are moderately deep and well-drained. Both Lyman and Tunbridge soils are derived from loamy supraglacial till and form on glaciated uplands. Woodbridge soils are moderately

Table 2-1. Summary of Soils within the Study Area.

Soil Classification	Drainage	Geographic Association	Parent Material	Acres	Percent of Study Area
Biddeford mucky peat	Very poorly drained	Marine terraces on plains, river valleys on plains	Organic material over glaciolacustrine deposits	4.0	0.4%
Lyman-Abram-Rock outcrop complex	Excessively drained	Hills on till plains, ridges on till plains	Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss; loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite; loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist	1.5	0.1%
Lyman-Tunbridge complex	Somewhat excessively drained	Hills on till plains, ridges on till plains	Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss; loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite; loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist	411.2	41.30%
Monarda silt loam	Poorly drained	Ground moraines on till plains	Dense glacial till	188.9	19%
Paxton-Charlton fine sandy loams	Well drained	Till plains, drumlins, uplands	Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist; coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist	9.2	1.00%
Paxton-Charlton very stony fine sandy loams	Well drained	Till plains, drumlins, uplands	Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist; coarse-loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist	2.7	0.30%
Ridgebury fine sandy loam	Poorly drained	In depressions on uplands	Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist	0.1	<0.1%
Rifle mucky peat	Very poorly drained	Swamps	Organic material	3.6	0.4%
Scantic silt loam	Poorly drained	Marine terraces on plains, river valleys on plains	Glaciolacustrine deposits	12.5	1.3%
Woodbridge fine sandy loam	Moderately well drained	Till plains, uplands	Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist	39.4	4.0%
Woodbridge very stony fine sandy loam	Moderately well drained	Till plains, uplands	Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist	322.8	32.4%
Total				995.8	100.0%

well-drained soils on lodgment till that formed on hills, drumlins, till plains, and ground moraines. Mornada mucky peat is also relatively widespread within the study area, and is a very poorly drained soil on ground moraines on till plains, formed in dense glacial till. The remaining soil types cover only 6.4% of the study area.

2.4 HISTORIC MAP REVIEW

The Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County was georeferenced to determine if and where nineteenth-century roads and house sites may be in the study area (**Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2**). Additionally, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Historic Topo Maps basemap available through ArcGIS Online provided access to georeferenced versions of the Burnham 15-minute quadrangle (1926) and the Waterville 15-minute quadrangle (1892), both of which were also examined to identify roads and house sites. Historic roads generally follow the modern routes of Unity Road, which approximately bisects the Project; Palmer Road, which extends northward from Unity Road east of the Project before intersecting the northeastern portion of the Project; Bog Road, which crosses Fifteenmile Stream before traversing the southern portion of the Project; East Benton Road, which stretches east–west generally north of the southern portion of the Project before bending southwards to cross the Project; and Richards Road, which continues southward from East Benton Road and also traverses the southern portion of the Project. Additionally, Albion Road, though it does not cross the Project, is the terminus of two access roads that will be used during the Project, while access roads also originate from East Benton Road, Richards Road, and Unity Road. Finally, Dickey Road is currently an unmaintained road trace, but appears on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map. Named structures appear on each of these roads on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map, including four that are in or within 50 m (164 ft) of the Project.



Figure 2-1. Northern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County.



Figure 2-2. Southern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County.

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3 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The significance of a historic property is evaluated in part with regard to its cultural contexts, which include “those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning [and ultimately its significance] within history or prehistory is made” according to the NHPA, as amended. The temporal and cultural contexts for precontact sites in Maine are based primarily on differences in material culture, land-use patterns, and subsistence strategies. Historic sites and properties are organized in relation to themes (e.g., industrial, agrarian, or commercial centers), geographic areas, and/or chronological periods, producing a framework for assessment of the property significance. This section provides a general overview of Maine’s cultural history, presented chronologically.

3.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The earliest occupation in New England followed glacial retreat some 12,000 years ago and is referred to as the Paleoindian period (11,000–9,500 uncalibrated years BP; Bradley et al. 2008). The initial colonization of the region is associated with the Younger Dryas Chronozone, the final glacial period of the Late Pleistocene (Bradley et al. 2008; Spiess et al. 1998). Paleoindian period sites are characterized by a distinctive fluted point form and a highly curated stone tool assemblage. The archaeological record suggests a highly mobile people with a settlement system based on small social groups that exploited seasonally available food resources. Caribou was likely the most significant seasonal resource. Three phases of the Paleoindian period were identified based on changes in the fluted point forms and are referred to as the Early Paleoindian (approximately 11,000 to 10,400 BP), Middle Paleoindian (approximately 10,300 to 10,100 BP), and the Late Paleoindian (approximately 10,100 to 9500 BP; Bradley et al. 2008).

Paleoindian people were nomadic, following herds of large game animals and occupying places intermittently for short durations. Lifeways included living in small, highly nomadic bands that traveled from one resource area to the next, hunting game and gathering wild plants. In Maine, caribou hunting was likely a primary activity of these groups. Archaeological understanding of Paleoindian people’s material culture is currently limited to a few types of stone tools. These tools are best and most frequently represented by projectiles with their characteristic fluting, but trianguloid scrapers, scraper/gravers, side scrapers, and bipolar scaled pieces are also found in association. Nevertheless, the recovery of a wide array of Paleoindian period material culture has not occurred. In Maine, it appears that Paleoindian people preferred to camp/live away from the river valleys on well-drained soils near wetlands.

Paleoindian period settlement is generally evident on the former shores of now-drained glacial lakes, marked by terraces well above current river channels. Research indicates that an additional parameter for Paleoindian period site location is access to wetlands and kettle ponds (both former and extant). The latter formed as ice blocks left by glacial retreat melted to form water-filled depressions (Deevey and Flint 1957). It remains unclear whether the apparent regularity of this association is from Paleoindian settlement patterns or the product of site preservation; however,

the occurrence of Paleoindian period sites in association with wetland features suggests a preference for locations with access to such environments with a diverse resource base. Upland sites, in contrast, appear explicitly related to lithic procurement.

As the Laurentide ice sheet retreated and the area warmed, the environment began to shift from a dry tundra-like setting to a forested pine-based landscape, which is more similar to what is seen today. As conditions changed, so did the peoples occupying the region as they adapted to the local environment. Late Paleoindian period sites are characterized by nonfluted, well-made projectile point forms that are collaterally flaked. Large side scrapers may also characterize this period.

3.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic period covers an approximately 7,000-year span between the demise of the Pleistocene megafauna that underpinned the Paleoindian period's economy across much of North America and the widespread adoption of ceramic technology that marks the onset of the Woodland period. The Archaic period correlates to the onset of the Hypsithermal Climate Optimum (circa [ca.] 9000 BP) that follows the Younger Dryas Chronozone (in geologic terms, this also marked the end of the Pleistocene epoch and the beginning of the Holocene epoch). The Holocene is characterized by a general warming of global temperatures with mean annual temperatures higher than present day (Deevey and Flint 1957:182). As climate ameliorated through the Late Pleistocene and the onset of the Hypsithermal Interval, the regional population increased, especially during the later Middle and Late Archaic periods.

As the Archaic period progressed, groups rapidly filled the landscape, developing distinct regional traditions that reflect a greater understanding of and adaptation to local and regional environments. The Archaic period is characterized by hunter-gatherer economies in varying levels of sociocultural complexity, with a focus on large mammals such as caribou, moose, and deer, as well as a greater reliance on fishing and, where available, shellfish. The period is subdivided into the Early, Middle, Late, and sometimes Terminal Archaic periods based on associated changes and adaptations to the environment and projectile point styles.

The Early Archaic (10,000–8000 BP) is characterized by the climatic shift of the early Holocene, which brought an increase in seasonality, extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna, and migration of cold-loving flora and fauna (like caribou) north into Canada. As the climate stabilized during this period, resources likely became more predictable, allowing an increase in the exploitation of varied resource areas. This more generalized subsistence practice is evidenced by the shift from the highly formal and curated nature of the Paleoindian tool kit to more expedient tool forms produced on lower-quality materials (Anderson 2001; Forrest 1999). Although poorly represented in New England, the Early Archaic is identified by the presence of bifurcate-based projectile points. The poor representation may be the result of poor preservation, erosion, destruction, burial, or marine inundation of sites (Funk 1997; Jones 1998). Notwithstanding significant changes in point morphology, the more generalized subsistence practices of the Early Archaic reflect adaptation to a stabilizing environment rather than a new population.

During the Middle Archaic period (8000–5000 BP), precipitation levels and seasonality increased in relation to the preceding and succeeding climatic periods. This period also brought a slowing of sea level rise (also known as the slowstand), suggesting minimal melting of remnant ice sheets during this time (Sandweiss et al. 1999:499; Stoltman et al. 1978:714). The Middle Archaic period occupation of the northeast is better represented archaeologically than the preceding periods, with indications of specialized seasonal activities within different resource areas (Jones 1999; McBride 1984). During the Middle Archaic, locally sourced quartz was often supplemented by higher-quality lithic raw materials from farther afield, indicating growing regionalism. Quarry sites are tied to locations where lithic resources are at or near the surface rather than environmental features that would attract a settlement based on food resources (e.g., wetlands). Also in the Middle Archaic tool kit, beyond points such as Neville and Stark, are ground stone implements such as grooved axes, gouges, atlatl weights, and possibly ulus. Marine resources have also become more widely utilized during this period with netsinkers and plummets recovered from sites. Regionally, an increase in ceremonial mounds and burials are also characteristic of the Middle Archaic (Dincauze 1968; Robinson 1996). The increasing size, number, and setting of Middle Archaic sites suggest a greater population density in this period than in the preceding Early Archaic.

The Late Archaic (5000–3000 BP) continued to increase population, site density, and greater lithic raw material diversity, including the use of steatite for bowl-making. Population growth also meant that the range of individual bands was increasingly circumscribed. Although Late Archaic sites occurred in an ever-broader range of geographic settings, most large Middle Archaic site locations continue occupancy during the Late Archaic period. Riverine environments supported fishing making lake terraces and river/stream confluences attractive settlement locations. Additionally, the Late Archaic is marked by three broad technological traditions: the Laurentian (ca. 5500–4200 BP), the Small-Stemmed (ca. 4700–3700 BP), and the Susquehanna (ca. 3800–4200 BP). The Laurentian Tradition is marked by larger, broad-bladed and side-notched tools, including Otter Creek, Vosburg, and Brewerton forms (Ritchie 1969). The Small-Stemmed Tradition is marked by a variety of small triangular or stemmed points made of locally available raw material, particularly quartz, and is a tradition that is pervasive across New England. The Susquehanna Tradition is often referred to as the Transitional or Terminal Archaic period and is characterized by broad-bladed forms, including the Susquehanna Broad, Snook Kill/Atlantic, and Orient Fishtail projectile points (Ritchie 1969). The relationship between these traditions has been difficult to pinpoint, as sites often contain artifacts from multiple traditions, suggesting that technological boundaries during the Late Archaic were blurred and/or transitory in nature.

The Late Archaic period is one of increasing complexity, reflected both in more diverse settlement patterns, population increase, and greater site density. It also reflects the zenith of maritime-adapted traditions in Maine. In general, the environment was stable, which allowed increased localization of cultural trends and traditions that had begun to develop during the earlier stages of the Archaic period. Interior sites are represented by the Vergennes phase. In contrast, coastal sites are likely related to the Moorehead tradition, which represents the local culmination of the maritime adaptations first seen during the earlier parts of the Archaic. However, by the end of the Late Archaic, the highly specialized Moorehead phase was replaced by a more terrestrial adaptation identified by large, well-made points of the Susquehanna tradition. Marine resources

decrease dramatically in Susquehanna contexts, whereas deer remains increase concomitantly. Interior sites are clustered in areas with access to anadromous fish runs. Fish weirs were also an important component of the subsistence base. Additionally, Susquehanna groups to the south and west of coastal Maine regularly exploited seasonally available nuts. Remains of butternuts, hickory nuts, walnuts, and acorns are all commonly found in contexts associated with the Susquehanna tradition.

3.3 WOODLAND/CERAMIC PERIOD

Across the Eastern Woodlands, a region that extends from the Great Lakes and Mid-Atlantic up through New England and into New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland (Canada), the Woodland/Ceramic period is traditionally marked by the adoption of ceramic technology, small-scale horticultural activities, and the establishment of sedentary life, including palisaded and unpalisaded villages, as well as increased sociocultural complexity and ceremonialism. It is also within this timeframe that Algonquian languages make their appearance in New England, possibly a sign of immigration from the Upper Great Lakes area (Fiedel 1991). A nuanced view of the Woodland period recognizes that not all aspects of Woodland lifeways occurred simultaneously, or, in some cases and geographic areas, even at all. Maine has little to no evidence of horticulture during the Woodland period and the timing of the advent of permanent villages is also problematic. Instead, the Woodland period is most clearly marked in Maine by changing ceramic technologies, the appearance of exotic raw materials, particularly lithic types from far afield, and other goods that could only be acquired through long-distance contact and trade. This evidence has led to the Woodland period typically referred to as the Ceramic period in Maine archaeological literature. As with the preceding Archaic period, the Woodland period is divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late. In general, the period saw increasing population densities and concomitant increases in site size and density, along with more intensifying exploitation of faunal resources such as moose, possibly accompanied by climatic cooling (Bradstreet and Davis 1975; Sanger 1979; Spiess and Wilson 1987).

The Early Woodland (3000–2000 BP) brought the introduction of Vinette I pottery (Ritchie 1969), characterized by its crude build from either slabs or coiling and by cord- or textile-wrapped paddling on both the interior and exterior surfaces. Although Vinette I ceramics are highly diagnostic of the period, they may be absent from Early Woodland sites. Also diagnostic of the period are Meadowood and Rossville bifaces. Social organization in New York, for example, where the period is well documented and understood, is marked by medium-sized groups of 30 to 50 people; increased ceremonialism around death and burial, including the use of charnel houses (i.e., mortuary structures); and naturally occurring mounds derived from glacial deposition for interment. Adena-like burial mound clusters have been identified at various locations in New England (Ritchie 1969).

During the Middle Woodland Period (2000–1000 BP), site density increased across the Northeast, including New England. Although this may signal increasing population density, it may also indicate that the continued adoption and refinement of ceramic technology make Middle Woodland sites

more identifiable than those of the Early Woodland. Vinette 1 was replaced around 0 AD or a little earlier with a thinner-walled, more finely made ware that is significantly harder than Vinette's paste (Petersen and Sanger 1991). Tempering was also altered to fine sand and decreased over the coarser, more abundant Vinette 1 temper. Decoration on these finer wares consisted of rocker-stamping, initially as pseudo-scallop shell-stamping and later as dentate-stamping. Projectile points marking Middle Woodland occupation include both Jacks Reef corner-notched and Jacks Reef pentagonal, as well as Green-Fox Creek points.

Site and, presumably, population density continuously increased through the Late Woodland Period (1000–450 BP). However, Late Woodland research has focused more on the timing and impact of horticultural technology on northern New England Native American populations. Although evidence of horticulture is present in Woodland contexts elsewhere in New England, it is controversial in the archaeological record of Maine and may instead be associated with later Contact period cultures. In terms of material culture, after about 150 AD, ware types gradually became coarser and thicker, dentate-stamping became predominant, and rim forms were elaborated. Around AD 750, dentate-stamping was replaced by cord-marking. During this time period, cord-marked wares were constructed using wrapped sticks or the edge of a wrapped paddle (Bourque 1993; Petersen and Sanger 1991). Coil breaks were frequent, Unlike other post-Vinette 1 wares; therefore, Native American groups started using shell for tempering. Finally, in the century or so prior to European contact, Native American groups in Maine were building vessels that were more spheroidal in shape versus the earlier conical-based pots. These often had cylindrical collars featuring complex geometric-incised fields. Similarly, Native American groups elsewhere in New England made collared vessels during the ethnohistoric period. However, there is no ethnohistoric indication of their use on the coast of Maine (Bourque 2001).

3.4 CONTACT PERIOD

The earliest documented contact between Europeans and the original coastal inhabitants of Maine occurred in 1498 when John Cabot traveled the coast (Cumming et al. 1972). Regardless of geographic location, the Contact period is associated with cultural interaction and exchange; in coastal Maine trade between Native Americans and the newly arrived Europeans was under way by the last quarter of the sixteenth century (Bourque 2001). The first effort at European settlement in the coastal Maine area occurred at the beginning of the seventeenth century. By the 1630s, Several trading posts were established along the Maine coast (Innis 1930).

The early encounters with Europeans deeply impacted the Native American population in this region (Bailey 1969). Epidemics brought on by European diseases, to which native people had no immunity, devastated local groups. These hit as early as 1610 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where direct contact with fur traders was early and extensive. By 1619, disease depopulated large areas of the coast (Maine Historical Society 2010; Spiess and Spiess 1987). A smallpox epidemic began at the Plymouth Colony (Massachusetts) in 1633 and spread to coastal Maine the following year (Bradford [1952] 1991).

Native American groups survived these epidemics; the archaeological record for the Contact period provides evidence of their resiliency to European contact and their participation (Spiess and Spiess 1987). European goods were highly sought after, and Native American groups willingly participated in the trade of projectile points, beads, tinkling cones made from brass or copper, and glass trade beads and axes. Evidence of gun and liquor trading is also in the archaeological record. At the same time, the political structure and relationships of Native American groups during the precontact period were deeply affected by the European diseases that decimated the population. An element of protectionism in European/Native American interaction was evident during this early period as Native American groups attempted to realign themselves politically into new relationships with other Native American groups and the European interlopers. Europeans began taking advantage of these relationships by pitting Native American groups against one another; however, by the second half of the seventeenth century, these locally warring groups were united against Iroquois raiders from the west (Bradford [1952] 1991; Bourque 2001).

3.5 POSTCONTACT PERIOD

The study area is adjacent to the Sebasticook River, a main tributary of the Kennebec River. Samuel de Champlain explored the New England coast for France in 1604 and mapped the Gulf of Maine. During his expedition, Champlain explored rivers and bays, including the Kennebec River. In the early seventeenth century, the English and the French were engaged in the fur trade with Native Americans along the coast; both empires claimed the territory that would become Maine. As a result of ongoing warfare between the English, French, and Native Americans, forts and garrisons were constructed along Maine's coast during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including Fort St. George at the mouth of the Kennebec River (Hornsby et al. 2015). In 1607, the Plymouth Company attempted to establish a permanent English settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec River. A group of 100 colonists led by George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert built a fort (Fort St. George) and several buildings, but by the winter of 1607, half of the colonists returned to England. The colony at Sagadahoc failed after a year (Beckenstein 2004).

The proprietors of the Kennebec patent claimed most of the Kennebec valley in the mid-eighteenth century. Settlements to the north and west commenced after the British defeated the French in the Seven Years' War (1754–1763). In exchange for military service during the war, land grants in this area were given out by the Massachusetts government. Large land grants were often subject to competing claims throughout this period of early settlement in Maine (Hornsby et al. 2015).

Logging was historically an important industry for communities on the Kennebec River, and in 1820 Kennebec County had 87 sawmills (Hornsby et al. 2015). The nineteenth century brought intense logging along all of Maine's rivers, and by the end of the century, concern over the negative consequences of industrialization and diminishing natural resources had increased (Judd 2007:9). The Kennebec River had the second largest log drives in Maine, and by the 1830s, several logging companies were operating on the river (Wilson 2001:53). Log drives on the Kennebec River ended in the 1970s (Begin 2012).

Steamboats operated on the Kennebec beginning in the mid-nineteenth century (Bennett and Nickerson 2007; Wilson 2001:57). Dams and sluices were constructed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to control the water power of the region's rivers and lakes. Dam companies, such as the Dead River Dam Company (1843) and Moosehead Dam Company (1834) constructed dams on the Kennebec to maintain steady water flow during log drives and provide water power for various mills (Merrill 1888:949; Wilson 2001:61). As the logging industry in Maine waned, towns switched to recreation and tourism to supplement their economies.

Fishing and shipbuilding were historically important industries for communities on the Kennebec River. English fishermen were seasonal visitors to coastal Maine with fishing fleets prior to establishing permanent settlements. The New England fishing industry developed in coastal towns in the mid-seventeenth century, making fish a staple of the New England economy. Along with fishing, shipping and shipbuilding developed as integral parts of Maine's (and New England's) economy. Maine timber was used to build ships in coastal Maine shipyards, driving the timber industry inland from the coast. The Kennebec was also an important travel route into Maine's interior before and after the arrival of railroads.

3.5.1 Kennebec County and Unity Township, Benton, and Clinton

Kennebec County was established in 1799 out of part of Lincoln County. The county was part of the Kennebec patent, which claimed the Kennebec River from Merrymeeting Bay (Kingsbury and Deyo 1892:79). Unity Township (known historically as Unity Plantation) is an unorganized territory; administrative offices of Unity Township (post office, railroad accommodations) were in the Town of Unity, which is in the adjoining Waldo County. The first settlement of Unity Township was about 1807. A school was in the eastern part of the township and had an average attendance of 18 students in 1892. It is also where church services were held between 1852 and about 1872, at which time services in the township were discontinued. Based on historic maps, the only school located in Unity Township was along Waterville Road south of the eastern portion of the study area. The Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County indicates only 12 residences in the township in addition to the schoolhouse (Kingsbury and Deyo 1892:1216-1217).

The Town of Benton was created from part of Clinton in 1842; however, the area was part of the Plymouth patent and was settled as early as 1775, when hunting and fishing were the primary economic activities. Until 1836 when a dam was constructed at Augusta, herring and shad runs on the Kennebec and Sebec were prodigious. Still, the subsistence economy was rapidly replaced by an agricultural economy, and by the mid-nineteenth century the Sebec River in Benton supported saw mills, grist mills, carding mills and dye mills as well as a tannery, many of which were ultimately supplanted by competition from nearby towns. The only indication of industry in the eastern part of Benton is a saw mill on Fifteenmile Brook south of Unity Road. Thomas J. Hinds built a mill in this area around 1830, and later sold to Stewart Hunt who added a shingle machine to the mill in 1835. Unity Road was laid out in 1810 and was a mail route in the early nineteenth century, a stage route by mid-century, and continued to serve these purposes until the Penobscot and Kennebec (now Maine Central) Rail Road reached Bangor in 1855 (Bangor Public Library 2015). Dickey Road, which extends north from Unity Road to the Clinton town line

and intersects the northwestern part of the study area, was laid out in 1852 (Kingsbury and Deyo 1892:1218–1231).

The Town of Clinton was incorporated in 1795; however, most of the population at that time was in what is now part of the Town of Benton. Clinton proper, now the town center of Clinton, was already settled at the time of incorporation, but began drawing in population as agriculture became the economic mainstay of the area and hydropower exploitation began on the adjacent Sebasticook River. Only a small portion of the study area, along Dickey Road, falls within the Town of Clinton, however, and it is separated from most of the town by the Sebasticook. Even today one cannot get from the study area in Clinton to the main part of Clinton west of the Sebasticook by road without passing through an adjacent town. In the nineteenth century, the shortest way to the Clinton town center on the Sebasticook would have been by traveling northward on Dickey Road to the westernmost part of the Town of Burnham, then crossing the Sebasticook on the Burnham-Clinton Road by a wooden bridge initially built in 1812 and replaced in 1891 by an iron bridge built jointly by the Towns of Clinton and Burnham. No bridge is present at this location today. Dickey Road as well as the Burnham-Clinton Road to the Sebasticook were unimproved in 1926 based on historic USGS topographic maps. These are no longer maintained and are labeled as 4WD roads on modern topographic maps (Kingsbury and Deyo 1892:1241–1256)

4 METHODS

This section describes the methods employed to identify archaeological and historic resources within the study area.

4.1 DESKTOP REVIEW

The desktop review identified areas of archaeological sensitivity in the study area. SEARCH walked these areas to identify testing locations. Areas of archaeological sensitivity for precontact habitation and use were defined using the following criteria, following Pontbriand (2020):

- areas within 50 m (164 ft) of mapped watercourses
- areas with slopes between 5 and 15 degrees
- areas with a southerly to southeasterly aspect
- areas characterized by moderately well-drained soils, somewhat excessively drained soils, or water/rock outcrop.

Additionally, elevated, well-drained landforms overlooking or adjacent to navigable (by canoe) waterways are also archaeologically sensitive for precontact habitation and use. In contrast, Paleoindian sites are typically found on well-drained sandy soils, often formed from glacial outwash or from glacial outwash formed into dunes, that are within 100 m (328 ft) of and overlooking small water bodies such as first and second order streams, kettle hole ponds, or marshes (Speiss 2020).

Finally, possible post-glacial stream terrace formations, as identified through examination of 0.6 m (2.0 ft) contours, were also targeted for pedestrian reconnaissance.

For historic sites, SEARCH examined nineteenth-century maps and historic USGS topographic maps and used the following criteria to guide pedestrian reconnaissance:

- areas within 100 m (328 ft) of mapped roads
- areas within 100 m (328 ft) of mapped structures.

4.2 PEDESTRIAN RECONNAISSANCE

SEARCH conducted pedestrian reconnaissance (Phase 0) survey in August and September 2020, and October, November, and December 2021, and in March 2022, and targeted sensitive areas as defined above. Pedestrian reconnaissance was typically conducted by a team of two SEARCH archaeologists, who visited locations identified as archaeologically sensitive by the desktop review and assessed conditions to determine if subsurface investigation was warranted.

4.3 SUBSURFACE SURVEY

Subsurface survey was conducted in October and November 2021, and conformed to accepted practices in Maine. It consisted of 50 × 50 cm (20 × 20 in) ST excavations to facilitate identification of soil stratification and subsurface features if present. Transects (TRs) were employed in areas of precontact sensitivity while in some instances a modified cruciform excavation plan was employed in areas of postcontact sensitivity, which generally corresponded to the presence of a cellar hole or other evidence of historic activity. When TRs were employed, STs were maintained at 10 m (33 ft) intervals. When a modified cruciform was employed, SEARCH oriented the cruciform to the same axis as the historic feature tested, and typically initiated the first ST 2.5 to 3.0 m (8.2 to 9.8 ft) from the edge of the historic feature along each axis of the cruciform. Subsequent STs along each axis were at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from the approximate center of the historic feature. Soils from all STs were screened through 1/4 in (6.4 mm) hardware cloth to enhance artifact recovery, and STs were backfilled on completion and recordation.

ST locations were captured through Global Positioning System (GPS) technology using mobile devices with external antennae and Global Navigation Satellite System GPS receivers capable of sub-meter accuracy. During field recording, SEARCH used ESRI's Collector for ArcGIS on mobile devices that were synchronized daily with ArcGIS Online. SEARCH recorded general locational information, particularly related to disturbance and subsurface conditions; stratigraphic information regarding soil horizons, including Munsell soil colors, texture, and other information useful for assessing soil conditions; and artifact content, when present. A record of excavations was maintained through geotagged photographs of representative STs, and sketch maps were made of identified structural foundations.

4.4 LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Artifacts recovered during the subsurface survey were retained for laboratory analysis and were packaged in the field by level or soil horizon; each provenience received a unique field specimen (FS) number assigned in the field that was used to track artifacts throughout the analysis process. At the conclusion of fieldwork, artifacts were transported to the SEARCH laboratory for processing and analysis. No precontact artifacts were recovered during the survey. SEARCH laboratory staff complied with standard practices in the discipline. Items were washed, dried, and analyzed using appropriate reference materials. The artifacts will be returned to the landowner or curated at an approved state repository. A complete catalog is provided in **Appendix C**.

SEARCH uses architecture, clothing, furniture, kitchen, personal, arms, tobacco, and activities artifact categories as a framework to rebuild site function and temporal placement from the analysis of historic artifacts. These categories follow South's (1977) grouping system based on the assumed artifact function. Examples of the activities category include artifacts representing leisure time, such as marbles, fishhooks, gaming pieces, and children's tea sets, as well as work-related artifacts such as axes, harness parts, horseshoes, and plow parts. Architecture covers a broad range of structural items such as brick, mortar, nails, and window glass, to name a few. Clothing artifacts

consist of various fasteners and apparel-related items. Furniture artifacts traditionally include hardware, and kitchen artifacts involve food preparation and eating. The personal category includes items used primarily by and for an individual. Artifacts in the arms category include all types of weapons and ammunition. Tobacco artifacts recovered by the present project include kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments.

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5 RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY

Desktop review and pedestrian reconnaissance of the Three Corners study area identified 15 areas where archaeological testing was warranted due to precontact and/or postcontact sensitivity (**Figure 5-1** and **Figure 5-2**). These TAs are summarized in **Table 5-1**. They include nine TAs identified as sensitive for postcontact archaeological material, five TAs identified as sensitive for precontact archaeological material, and one TA identified as sensitive for both precontact and postcontact archaeological material. The TAs ranged from 0.1 ha to 4.6 ha (0.2 to 11.4 ac) in area, with a total area of 15.3 ha (37.8 ac) and a mean area of 1.1 ha (2.7 ac). A total of 176 STs were excavated in the 14 TAs, with a mean of 12.6 STs per TA. **Appendix B** contains a complete ST log. **Appendix C** provides a map of each TA, with survey results. Twenty-one STs were positive for cultural material; **Appendix D** provides an inventory of the recovered artifacts.

SEARCH identified 13 archaeological resources in the Three Corners study area, including four in TA-01, two each in TA-02 and TA-10, one each in TA-03, TA-04, and TA-06, and two sites that were in areas not defined as a TA (see **Table 5-1**). Each site is described below, by TA, as are tested locations within TAs that did not yield cultural material. Site forms for each site are provided in **Appendix E**. Nine sites were initially identified based on stone foundations; sketch maps of these foundations are provided in **Appendix F**.

Table 5-1. Summary of Results by Test Area.

TA	Area (ha)	STs	Positive STs	Period	Basis for Sensitivity	Results
TA-01	4.6	49	10	Postcontact	Possible historic foundations	Sites ME 097-003, ME 097-007, ME 097-008 and ME 097-009
TA-02	3.6	34	4	Precontact & Postcontact	Elevated ridgeline; possible historic foundation	Sites ME 097-004 and ME 097-005
TA-03	0.4	6	0	Postcontact	Historic surface scatter	Site ME 441-004
TA-04	3.7	33	2	Precontact & Postcontact	Landform overlooking wetlands; possible historic foundation	Site ME 441-003
TA-05	0.3	6	0	Postcontact	Map documented structure	Negative
TA-06	0.3	11	5	Postcontact	Possible historic foundation	Site ME 038-003
TA-07	0.2	6	0	Precontact	Terrace adjacent to wetland	Negative
TA-08	0.2	5	0	Postcontact	Possible well adjacent to study area	Negative
TA-09	0.5	5	0	Postcontact	Possible historic foundation	Negative
TA-10	1.0	10	0	Postcontact	Possible historic foundation, quarry	Sites ME 441-005 and ME 441-006
TA-11	0.2	3	0	Precontact	Elevated ridgeline	Negative
TA-12	0.2	3	0	Precontact	Terrace adjacent to wetland	Negative
TA-13	0.1	2	0	Precontact	Terrace near wetland	Negative
TA-14	0.1	3	0	Precontact	Terrace overlooking wetland	Negative
TA-15	2.4	20*	N/A	Precontact	Elevated landform overlooking wetland	Negative
N/A	N/A	0	0	Postcontact	Identified during walkover; 20 th century surface scatters	Sites ME 441-007 and ME 097-006

*Pedestrian inspection in March 2022 revealed that terrain in TA-15 is forested wetland, wetland, or slope, and no testing was conducted.

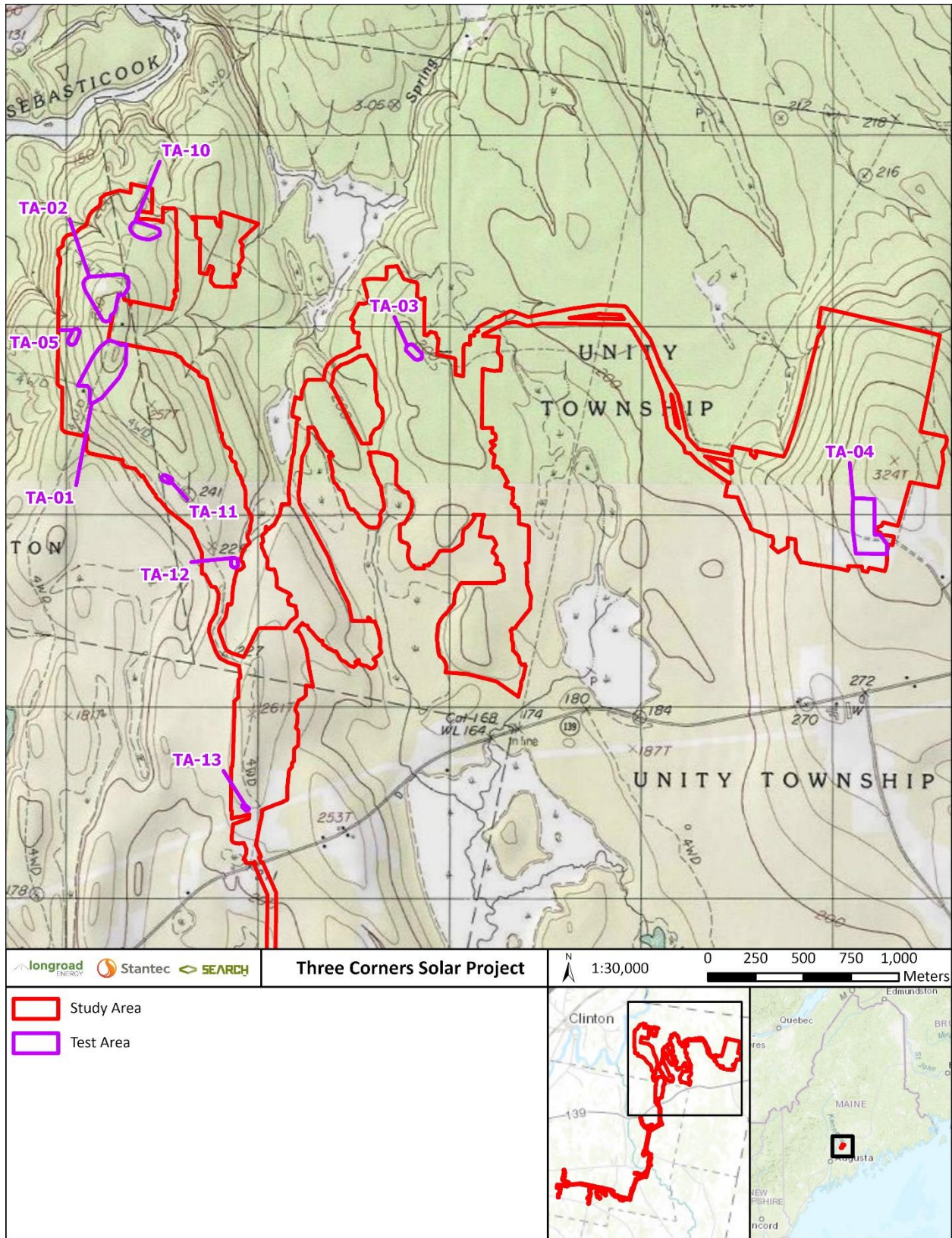


Figure 5-1. Test areas in the northern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area.

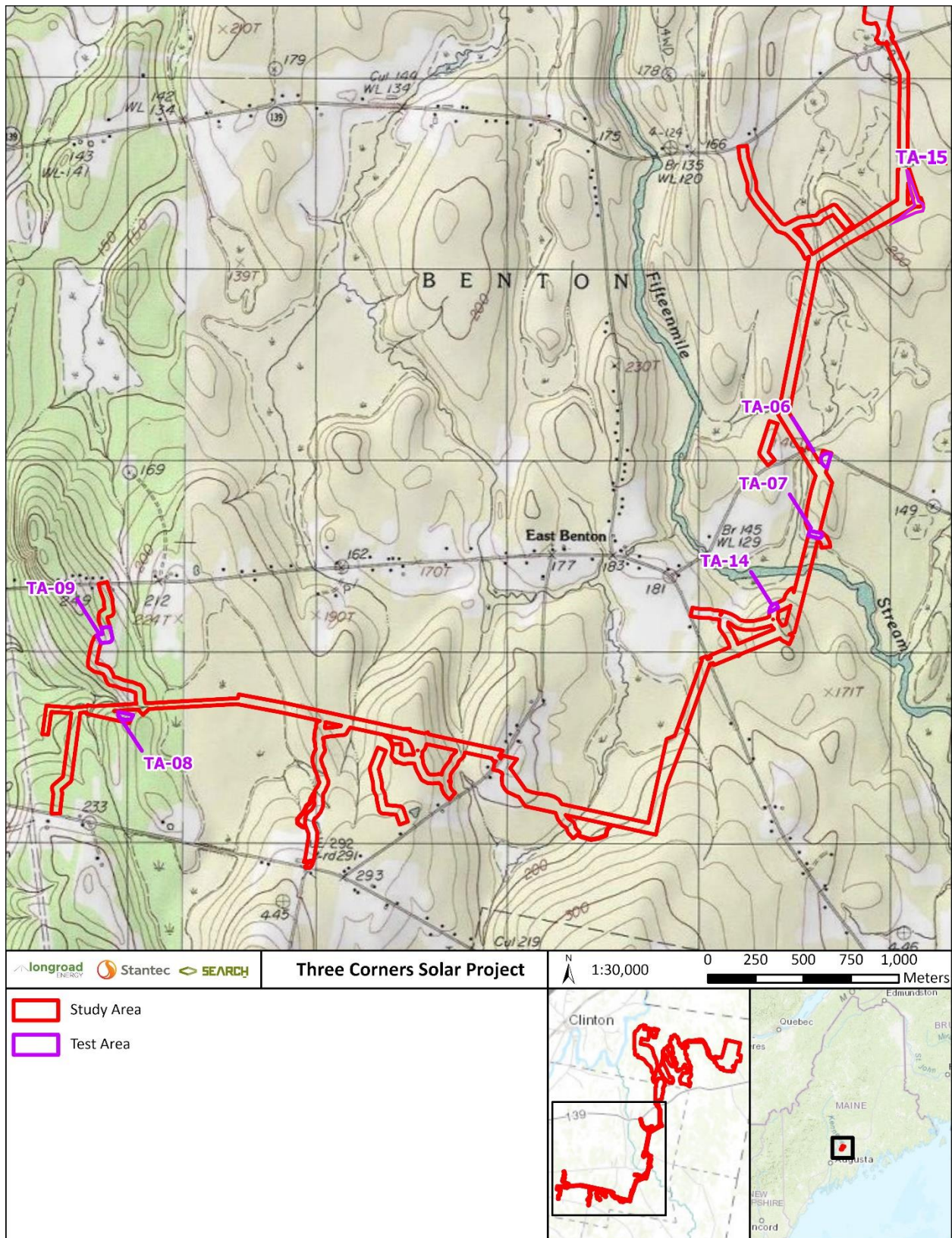


Figure 5-2. Test areas in the southern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area.

5.1 TA-01

TA-01 is in the northwestern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on possible historic foundations and/or map documented structures associated with Dickey Road (see **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 5-1**). TA-01 was identified as sensitive for postcontact archaeological material. Dickey Road was laid out in 1852, and appears on the Southwick and Chace (1856) Map of Kennebec County and on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map. A total of 49 STs were excavated in TA-01 during the Phase I survey, including 10 positive for cultural material. Four sites were identified, Sites ME 097-003, ME 097-007, ME 097-008, and ME 097-009, all of which are postcontact sites; one tested location within TA-01, TR-6, did not yield any cultural material (see **Figure 1-1**).

5.1.1 Site ME 097-003

Site ME 097-003 is a historic site on the eastern boundary of Town of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4942055 E463232 (**Figure 5-3**). The site covers an area of approximately 476.0 m² (5,123.6 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 76 m (249 ft) above mean sea level (amsl). The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is 0.6 km (0.4 mi) from the site's western boundary. Dickey Road is 18.8 m (61.7 ft) east of Site ME 097-003. Approximately 13.3 m (43.6 ft) northeast of the site boundary is a stone wall 19.2 m (63.0 ft), and a mature sugar maple tree that may be coexisting with the site occupation nearby. The site is characterized by birch and pine forest and leaf litter that covers the site.

A review of the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) Web Soil Survey identified one soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Lyman-Tunbridge complex, 0% to 8% slopes, rocky. The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Tunbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till.

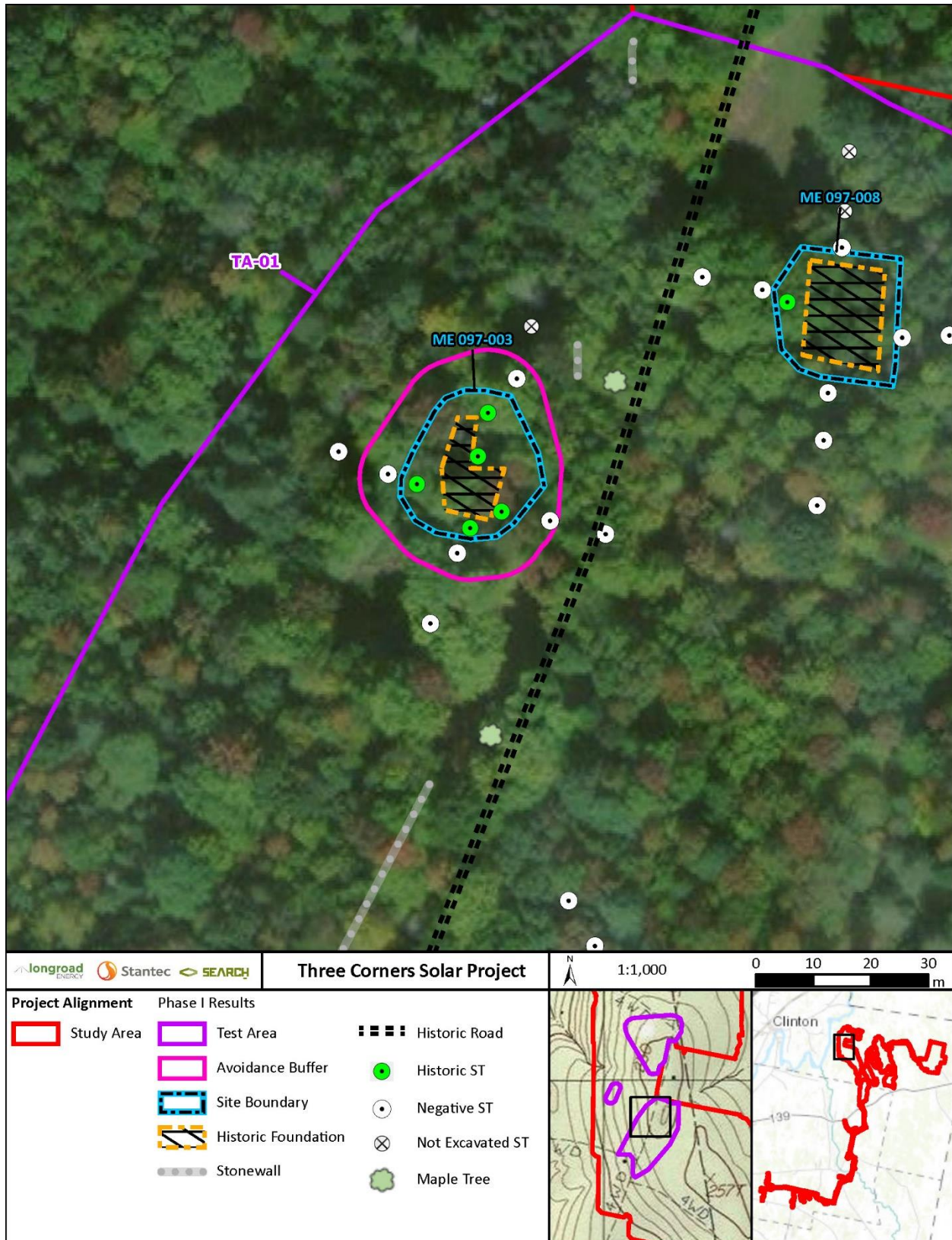


Figure 5-3. Plan of Site ME 097-003.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 097-003 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone foundation during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed a cellar hole measuring approximately 9.0 × 9.0 m (29.5 × 29.5 ft) (**Figure 5-4**, **Figure 5-5**, and **Appendix F**). The foundation has a break on the northern edge that may be the remnants of a chimney or doorway based on the presence of brick fragments in the area, but that may also be a bulkhead entrance, and a second concentration of brick along the southern wall. A length of possible foundation extends approximately 10.0 m (32.8 ft) northward from the northwestern corner of the cellar hole that may be a yard feature or may be related to an addition to the main structure (**Figure 5-6**). No other yard features or evidence of additions was identified.



Figure 5-4. View from southeast corner of Site ME 097-003 cellar hole, facing northwest.



Figure 5-5. View from center of Site ME 097-003 cellar hole, facing west.



Figure 5-6. View south along possible yard feature at Site ME 097-003.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated 13 STs at Site ME 097-003, four adjacent to the structure and the remainder at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from the approximate center of the structure. Five STs were positive for cultural material and, along with the cellar hole and possible yard feature, delineate the site boundary. Each radial closest to the cellar hole was positive, with one additional positive recorded 10 m (33 ft) north of the cellar hole possibly adding additional support to the hypothesis that this was a functioning yard area. Adding further support, combined the two STs north of the cellar hole produced 408 artifacts, or 90.1% of the subsurface assemblage. The ST east of the cellar hole and closest to Dickey Road produced an additional 37 artifacts. The STs west and south of the cellar hole produced just two and six artifacts, respectively.

A typical soil sequence of a positive ST consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam Ap horizon to approximately 14 to 20 cm (6 to 8 in) below surface (bs) and a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam BC horizon to a depth of 30 cm (12 in) bs. Observed stratigraphy was consistent with a truncated Tunbridge series pedon. STs were typically terminated due to bedrock. The mean ST depth was 30.3 cm (11.9 in) (standard deviation [s.d.] = 10.9). **Figure 5-7** shows the stratigraphy encountered in TA1-F1-2.5N, which was positive for cultural material.

Artifacts were typically recovered from Ap horizon contexts (94.3%), with the remainder recovered from the BC horizon. The mean artifact density for positive STs was 90.6 (s.d. = 104.4), with a range from 2 to 206.



Figure 5-7. TA1-F1-2.5N east wall profile, facing east.

Artifact Assemblage

Subsurface survey at Site ME 097-003 yielded a total of 453 artifacts (**Table 5-2**). Architecture group items are the most frequently occurring artifacts (n = 165), including primarily nails and nail fragments (n = 91) followed by window glass fragments (n = 56). The nail assemblage is dominated by cut nails, which are typical of the nineteenth century, but some wire nails are also present suggesting twentieth century activity. The frequency of nails also suggests a frame structure rather than a brick structure—this is supported by the low incidence of brick in the assemblage (n = 11)—whereas the window glass frequency indicated glazed windows. Architectural slate (n = 2), much of which might have been salvaged, may be roofing material. Two unidentified (UID) screws are also in the assemblage, as are one UID metal corner brace, one gudgeon hinge, and one door lock; these may add further insight into the structure that once stood at Site ME 097-003.

Kitchen group items (n = 152) are also frequent in the Site ME 097-003 assemblage. Kitchen ceramics (n = 65) include primarily UID refined earthenware (n = 38), followed by brown (albany-like) stoneware (n = 9), also various redwares are present (n = 5); these ceramics are in agreement with a predominantly nineteenth-century occupation. Whitewares (n = 6), porcelain (n = 4), and Ironstone (n = 1) complete the kitchen ceramics assemblage.

The kitchen glass assemblage (n = 71) is dominated by clear glass items (n = 34), including three pieces of probable tableware (two molded, one painted), and four molded glass fragments. The remainder of the clear glass assemblage is not embellished (n = 25) or is melted (n = 2). Aqua glass (n = 13) is the next most common, followed by amethyst glass (n = 11). The aqua glass assemblage includes two pieces that are embossed and one bottle finish completed with a fine lipping tool; the latter provides a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) of 1856 for the site. The amethyst glass assemblage includes one piece of tableware—a glass bowl with a molded diamond pattern. Amethyst glass was common from the closing decades of the nineteenth century until the United States entry into World War I, and its presence suggests a late nineteenth century occupation that extended into the early twentieth century. The remainder of the kitchen glass assemblage includes one fragment of cobalt blue glass (typically associated with medicinal practices), seven soda green fragments (one embossed), one milk glass fragment (probable tableware—molded; painted light blue on exterior), one amber glass fragment (possibly modern), and three pieces of melted glass. Kitchen glass, particularly bottle glass, typically makes its way rapidly into the archaeological record after initial use, and is often a more accurate representation of site occupancy than many other artifact classes. The kitchen glass from Site K-1 suggests a mid- to late-nineteenth century occupation extending into the early twentieth century, but not beyond. This is in line with other lines of evidence (map analysis and ceramics) regarding the Site ME 097-003 occupation. The remainder of the kitchen group consists of animal bone, including two large mammal bone fragments (burnt), 11 UID animal bone fragments (mixed mammal), and three UID animal bone fragment (UID class).

The miscellaneous group (n = 118) is also well represented in the Site ME 097-003 assemblage; however, most of the miscellaneous group is made up of melted glass (n = 63) and glass measuring less than ½ in, which may be more appropriately classed in the kitchen or architecture group.

Table 5-2. Site ME 097-003 Artifact Inventory.

Functional Group	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)	Count (%)	Weight (%)
Architecture	Brick, red	11	149.9	36.4%	50.7%
	Window glass	55	53.5		
	Window glass, melted	1	2.9		
	Nail, cut	35	149.3		
	Nail, cut; fragment	35	98.9		
	Hinge, gudgeon	1	49.2		
	Nail, wire	9	21.8		
	Nail, wire; fragment	6	18.3		
	Nail, square; cut or wrought	3	14.0		
	Nail fragment, UID	2	2.8		
	Nail, UID	1	5.2		
	UID metal brace	1	16.6		
	Screw, UID	2	70.9		
	Door lock, iron/steel	1	106.1		
	Architectural slate	2	0.5		
Clothing	Button, ceramic prosser	2	1.1	0.9%	0.2%
	Button, porcelain	1	1.2		
	Button, UID metal	1	0.8		
Kitchen	Porcelain	4	73.3	33.6%	35.6%
	Porcelain, molded	1	0.9		
	Stoneware, brown (albany-like) slipped	9	101.1		
	Ironstone	1	10.0		
	Whiteware	5	21.6		
	Refined earthenware, UID	37	88.5		
	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	3.1		
	Redware, lead glazed	1	2.4		
	Redware, Jackfield	4	3.5		
	Whiteware, brown underglaze stippled transfer print	1	1.1		
	Refined earthenware, UID; molded	1	2.1		
	Animal bone	16	14.1		
	Bottle glass, embossed letters on panel bottle	1	6.0		
	Bottle glass	47	54.2		
	Bottle base	2	22.1		
	Bottle glass, embossed	6	12.9		
	Bottle finish, fine lipping tool	1	57.1		
	Tableware, glass bowl, molded	2	28.6		
	Bottle glass, melted	8	15.7		
Probable tableware	4	15.8			

Table 5-2. Site ME 097-003 Artifact Inventory.

Functional Group	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)	Count (%)	Weight (%)
Miscellaneous	UID glass, melted	63	116.8	26.0%	11.9%
	Miscellaneous glass < ½ in	1	0.5		
	UID aluminum	1	4.5		
	UID metal object	1	4.8		
	UID iron/steel	50	52.4		
	UID plastic	2	0.1		
Arms	Shotgun shell	1	3.8	0.4%	0.3%
	Rimfire cartridge	1	0.5		
Tobacco	Kaolin pipe stem	2	4.9	0.4%	0.3%
Activities	Glass syringe	1	0.2	2.2%	1.0%
	Saw	1	4.3		
	Non-electrical wire	7	7.6		
	Iron ring	1	2.7		
Total		453	1,499.9	100.0%	100.0%

Likewise, 50 pieces of UID iron/steel are in the assemblage that may also represent other functional groups. The remainder of the miscellaneous group includes two pieces of UID plastic, one piece of UID aluminum, and one UID metal object.

The remainder of the Site ME 097-003 assemblage includes clothing group items (two ceramic Prosser buttons, one opaque black porcelain button and one UID four-hole metal button); arms group artifacts (1.22 caliber rimfire casing and one 12 g shotgun shell base), tobacco group artifacts both likely mid-nineteenth century in origin (a kaolin pipe stem fragment stamped “Glasgow” and a second kaolin pipe stem fragment stamped “White”), and activities group items including six pieces of non-electrical wire, one iron ring, one saw fragment, and one clear glass syringe. The 0.22 caliber rimfire casing provides a site TPQ of 1866; however, given the rural setting of Site ME 097-003, it could equally likely have been deposited post-occupation and is considered less reliable than the bottle glass TPQ.

In addition to the subsurface artifacts discussed above, the cellar hole at Site ME 097-003 shows evidence of post-occupation dumping. Visible on the surface of the interior is a can and bottle dump marked by crimped-top 3-piece cans and various kinds of bottle glass. The dump pile also has barrel bands or metal strapping, the blade from a bow saw, galvanized containers, and rubber (likely tire) fragments—components that likely represent mid-twentieth century activity. As the material post-dates the site occupation, it was not sampled.

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 097-003 is a domestic site containing a dry-laid fieldstone cellar hole measuring 9.0 × 9.0 m (29.5 × 29.5 ft) with an adjoining yard feature or possible addition to the north. Artifact density is significantly higher in the area to the north of the cellar hole, with moderate density east of the

cellar hole where the site faces Dickey Road. Density was low south of the cellar hole, and lowest west of the cellar hole. These data suggest an active “side” yard area (or addition) north of the house with additional activity in a “front” yard, facing the nearby road, some activity in the southern side yard, and limited activity at the rear of the house. Recovered artifacts are consistent with an occupation spanning the mid- to late-nineteenth century and extending into the early twentieth century, but no artifacts strongly suggest a post–World War I occupation at the site. Historic map analysis supports this interpretation. Although several structures are mapped in the general location of Site ME 097-003 on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County, no structure is indicated at the Site ME 097-003 location on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map. The Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County is not accurate enough to identify if Site ME 097-003 is indicated. The most likely candidate is C. York, who lived on the west side of Dickey Road just north of the Clinton/Benton border. A second candidate is F. Bagley, but this residence is depicted significantly further north. The remaining structures on Dickey Road in Clinton are east of the road, whereas Site ME 097-003 is west of the road.

Site ME 097-003 contains relatively dense artifact deposits north of the cellar hole, suggesting this was an active side yard that may contain artifact patterning. Additional work may allow inference about the kinds of activities performed and provide insight into the lifeways of an agricultural family in rural Maine during the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Although no cultural features other than the cellar hole were encountered during Phase I survey, the density of artifacts north of the cellar hole suggests that intact features may be present, even though most artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon. Based on these factors, Site ME 097-003 has the potential to contain significant archaeological data. Additionally, Site ME 097-003 may be part of a potential archaeological HD associated with early to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along Dickey Road (potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD).

Management Recommendation

Site ME 097-003 has the potential to contribute data significant to the understanding of postcontact euromerican history both individually and as part of the potential HD. Longroad will implement the following measures to prevent an adverse impact to Site ME 097-003:

- The avoidance buffer developed based on subsurface testing and detailed site mapping will be fenced and protected during Project construction and operation.
- Tree and vegetative clearing within the avoidance and site area will be conducted through hand felling and reach-in techniques only.
- An archaeological monitor with stop work authority will be present when construction occurs within 25 m (82 ft) of the site, to be inclusive of tree and vegetative clearing.

NRHP evaluation of the resource individually and as part of the HD is recommended if it cannot be avoided by the Project. NRHP evaluation should include both subsurface testing and documentary research related to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD.

5.1.2 Site ME 097-007

Site ME 097-007 is a historic site near the eastern border of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4941957 E463254 (see **Figure 1-1**, **Figure 5-8**, and **Appendix F**). The site covers an area of approximately 413.2 m² (4,447.2 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 76 m (250 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the west. Dickey Road is immediately to the west. The surrounding terrain is primarily composed of birch and pine forest and the ground surface was heavily disturbed by the ongoing extensive logging in the immediate vicinity of the site. Leaf litter covers the entirety of the site.

A review of the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey identified one soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Lyman-Tunbridge complex, 0% to 8% slopes, rocky. The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Turnbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 097-007 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone structure observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the structure is on the surface and does not enclose a cellar hole. It is characterized by a constructed stone containment wall on the northern, western, and eastern sides of the structure (**Figure 5-9** and **Figure 5-10**). The structure measures 9.7 m (31.8 ft) along the north wall by approximately 7.2 m (23.6 ft) along the east and west walls. The maximum wall height occurs along the north wall and is approximately 100 cm (39 in). The central area of the structure has a high concentration of small- to medium-sized rocks. The structure may be an aboveground ramp that possibly provided access to a barn or other agricultural outbuilding; however, no evidence of an associated building was identified.



Figure 5-8. Plan of Site ME 097-007.



Figure 5-9. Northeast portion of Site ME 097-007 structure east wall, facing west.



Figure 5-10. Southeast portion of Site ME 097-007 structure east wall, facing south.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated 12 STs at ME 097-007, four adjacent to the structure and the remainder at 10 m intervals from the center of the structure. All 12 STs were negative for cultural material and no artifacts were recorded or observed on the surface. The site is delineated by the historic structure.

A typical ST soil sequence consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) or brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon to approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) bs overlying a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam BC horizon to approximately 40.0 cm (15.7 in) bs. STs were terminated due to degrading bedrock, rock impasse, or sterile soils. Observed stratigraphy was consistent with a truncated Tunbridge series pedon. The mean ST depth was 37.6 cm (14.8 in) (s.d. = 11.1). **Figure 5-11** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST MP14-20N.



Figure 5-11. ST MP14-20N east profile, facing east.

Artifact Assemblage

No artifacts were recovered from surface or subsurface contexts at Site ME 097-007.

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 097-007 consists of a probable aboveground ramp that may have provided access to a barn or other agricultural outbuilding; however, no evidence of an associated building was identified. None of the 12 STs excavated in the vicinity of Site ME 097-007 contained cultural material, and no additional structural remains were identified on the surface. The site is approximately 80 m (262 ft) south-southeast of Site ME 097-003, and approximately 80 m (262 ft) north-northeast of Site ME 097-009. Both Site ME 097-003 and Site ME 097-009 are domestic sites, and Site ME 097-007 may be related to either one.

Site ME 097-007 did not yield artifacts, and its function as a ramp is conjectural. Additional work at the site is Unlikely to yield information significant to the history of this part of Maine. Given its probable relationship to Site ME 097-003 and/or Site ME 097-009, it may be part of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD; however, the lack of cultural material limits the potential of additional fieldwork to yield significant information.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 097-007 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and it is recommended not individually eligible for NRHP-listing. The site is considered part of the potential HD; however, the lack of subsurface material and detailed documentation of its surface features (**Appendix F**) have exhausted its potential to contribute significant archaeological data to the HD through further field investigations. Historical and documentary research related to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD should include Site ME 097-007 if the district is evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Neither additional field survey nor avoidance measures for Site ME 097-007 are recommended.

5.1.3 Site ME 097-008

Site ME 097-008 is a historic site on the eastern boundary of Clinton, Maine in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4942082 E463296 (see **Figure 1-1**, **Figure 5-12**, and **Appendix F**). The site covers an area of approximately 436.4 m² (4,696.9 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 79 m (259 ft) amsl. The nearest body of water is the Sebasticook River, approximately 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the west. Site ME 097-008 is approximately 20.0 m (65.6 ft) east of Dickey Road and approximately 46.4 m (152.1 ft) northeast of Site ME 097-003. Vegetation at Site ME 097-008 consists of a mixed hardwoods (white oak, maple) along with spruce and pine. Forsythia bush and trees line the remnants of a foundation that marks the center of the site. The ground surface was disturbed by extensive ongoing logging in the site's immediate vicinity.

Approximately 5.0 m (16.4 ft) north of ME 097-008, SEARCH identified significant disturbance associated with logging activity. This area is currently utilized as a logging staging area and lay-down yard (**Figure 5-13** and **Figure 5-14**). Heavy machinery and vehicles were present daily during investigations. Another logging road is east of Site ME 097-008 and extends north to south adjacent to the structure footers.

A review of the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey identified one soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Lyman-Tunbridge complex, 0% to 8% slopes, rocky. The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Turnbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 097-008 was initially identified by a foundation observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the foundation is characterized by a series of quarried granite blocks and other stones used as footers (**Figure 5-15** and **Figure 5-16**). The footers are arranged in four rows north to south, with interior footers displaced due to tree growth. The layout suggests a structure of 15.0 m (49.2 ft) north to south by 13.0 m (42.7 ft) east to west, likely a barn or other outbuilding. A rock and dirt berm and possible steps are on the south side of the foundation (**Figure 5-17**).

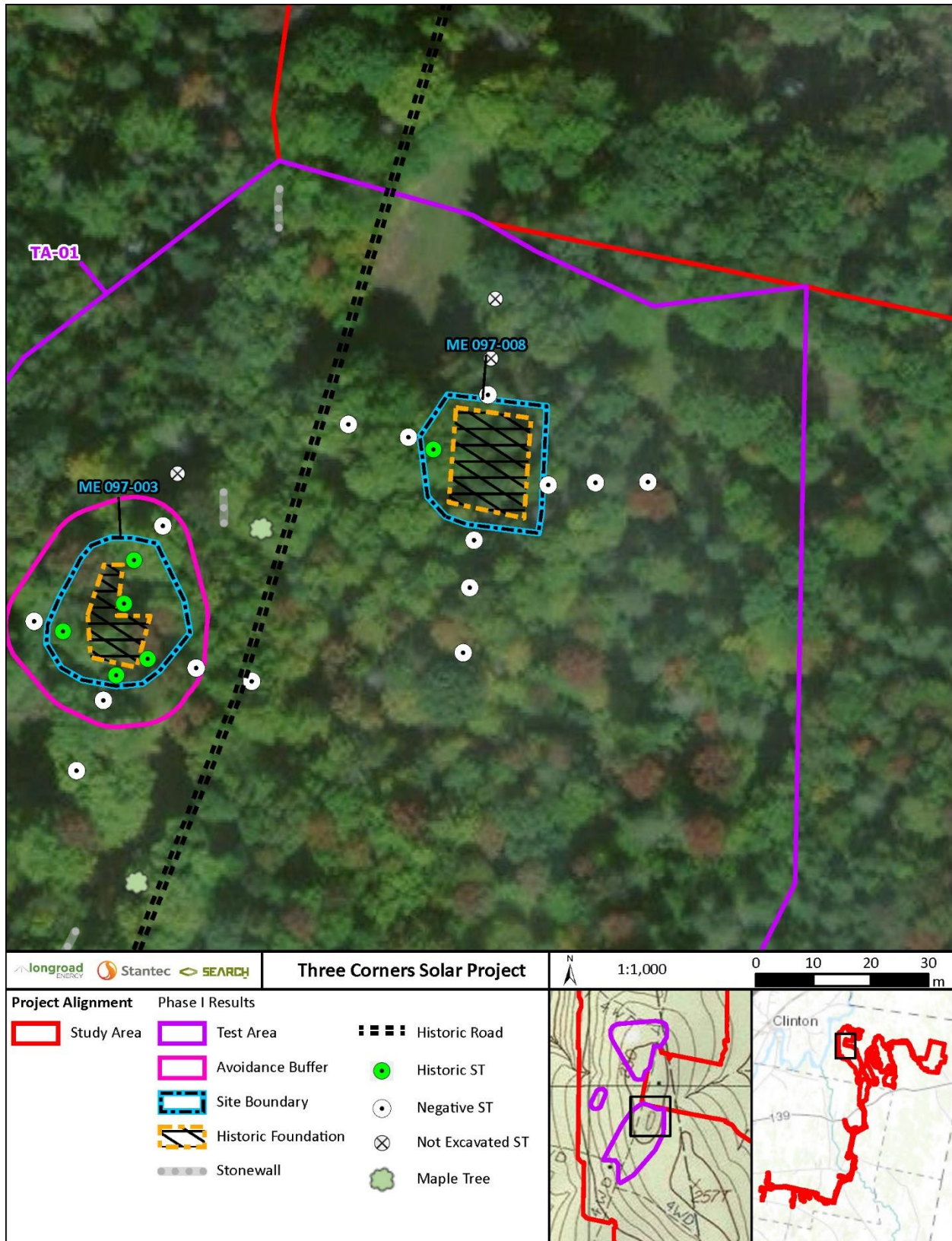


Figure 5-12. Plan of Site ME 097-008.



Figure 5-13. Active logging north of Site ME 097-008, facing north.



Figure 5-14. Active logging near Site ME 097-008, facing northwest.



Figure 5-15. Southeast corner of footer at Site ME 097-008, facing west.



Figure 5-16. Slab footer at Site ME 097-008, facing west.



Figure 5-17. Overview of front entrance to structure at the southern extent of Site ME 097-008, facing north.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated 10 STs at Site ME 097-008, four adjacent to the structure and the remainder at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from the approximate center of the structure. Two STs north of the structure were not excavated due to disturbance from logging staging and a laydown yard in this area. One ST was positive for cultural material, and defines the boundary of the site along with the remains of the structure. STs were typically terminated due to bedrock. The positive ST (MP15-3W) consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam Ap matrix to approximately 26 cm (10 in) bs; the Ap rapidly transitioned with depth to a degrading shale bedrock of flat cobbles with 40% inclusions that increased until termination at bedrock. Observed stratigraphy is consistent with an eroded surface. The mean ST depth was 25.0 cm (9.8 in) (s.d. = 9.7). **Figure 5-18** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST MP-15-3W.

All artifacts were recovered from the upper 10.0 cm (3.9 in) of the soil pedon, within the Ap horizon.



Figure 5-18. ST MP15-3W west profile, facing west.

Artifact Assemblage

Subsurface survey at Site ME 097-008 yielded a total of five artifacts (**Table 5-3**). All belong to the architecture group. The wire nail suggests an occupation that continued into the twentieth century.

Table 5-3. Site ME 097-008 Artifact Inventory.

Group	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)	Count (%)	Weight (%)
Architecture	Nail, cut	3	21.4	100.0%	100.0%
	Nail, wire	1	6.0		
	Screw, UID	1	1.5		
Total		5	28.9	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 097-008 contains the foundation of a barn or other outbuilding, marked by footers of quarried granite. A site assemblage of five artifacts from one positive shovel tests is exclusively architectural group items, further supporting the interpretation of Site ME 097-008 as the site of a

barn or outbuilding. Though limited in number, the artifacts suggest a mid- to late-nineteenth-century occupation extending into the early twentieth century, similar to Several other sites identified herein along Dickey Road. The site is approximately 46.4 m (152.1 ft) northeast of Site ME 097-003, and the two may be related.

Site ME 097-008 contained a barn or outbuilding, but few artifacts are present. Additional archaeological work at Site ME 097-008 is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine. Given its probable relationship to Site ME 097-003, it may be part of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD; however, the paucity of cultural material limits the potential of additional fieldwork to yield significant information.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 097-008 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and it is recommended not individually eligible for NRHP-listing. The site is considered part of the potential HD; however, the paucity of subsurface material and detailed documentation of its surface features (**Appendix F**) have exhausted its potential to contribute significant archaeological data to the HD through further field investigations. Historical and documentary research related to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD should include Site ME 097-008 if the district is evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Neither additional field survey nor avoidance measures for Site ME 097-008 are recommended.

5.1.4 Site ME 097-009

Site ME 097-009 is a historic site on the eastern boundary of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4941862 E463199 (see **Figure 1-1**, **Figure 5-19**, and **Appendix F**). The site covers an area of 353.5 m² (3,805.0 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 71 m (233 ft). The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is 0.7 km (0.4 mi) from the site's western boundary. Dickey Road abuts the northwestern site boundary. ME 097-009 is also 28.8 m (94.3 ft) northeast of a historic well. A remnant historic rock wall is adjacent to Dickey Road. The well is west of the remnant rock wall. Association between the well and Site ME 097-009 could not be determined.

Site ME 097-009 is on a relatively flat landform that shows significant recent and prior signs of surface disturbance due to logging activity, especially to the north, east, and south. Timber-slash and felled trees are present. The vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods with birch and pine. Disturbance to the resource from slumping, logging, and tree growth displacement is along the south and east walls of the cellar hole. Leaf litter covers the entire site.

A review of the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey identified one soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Lyman-Tunbridge complex, 0% to 8% slopes, rocky. The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Turnbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till.

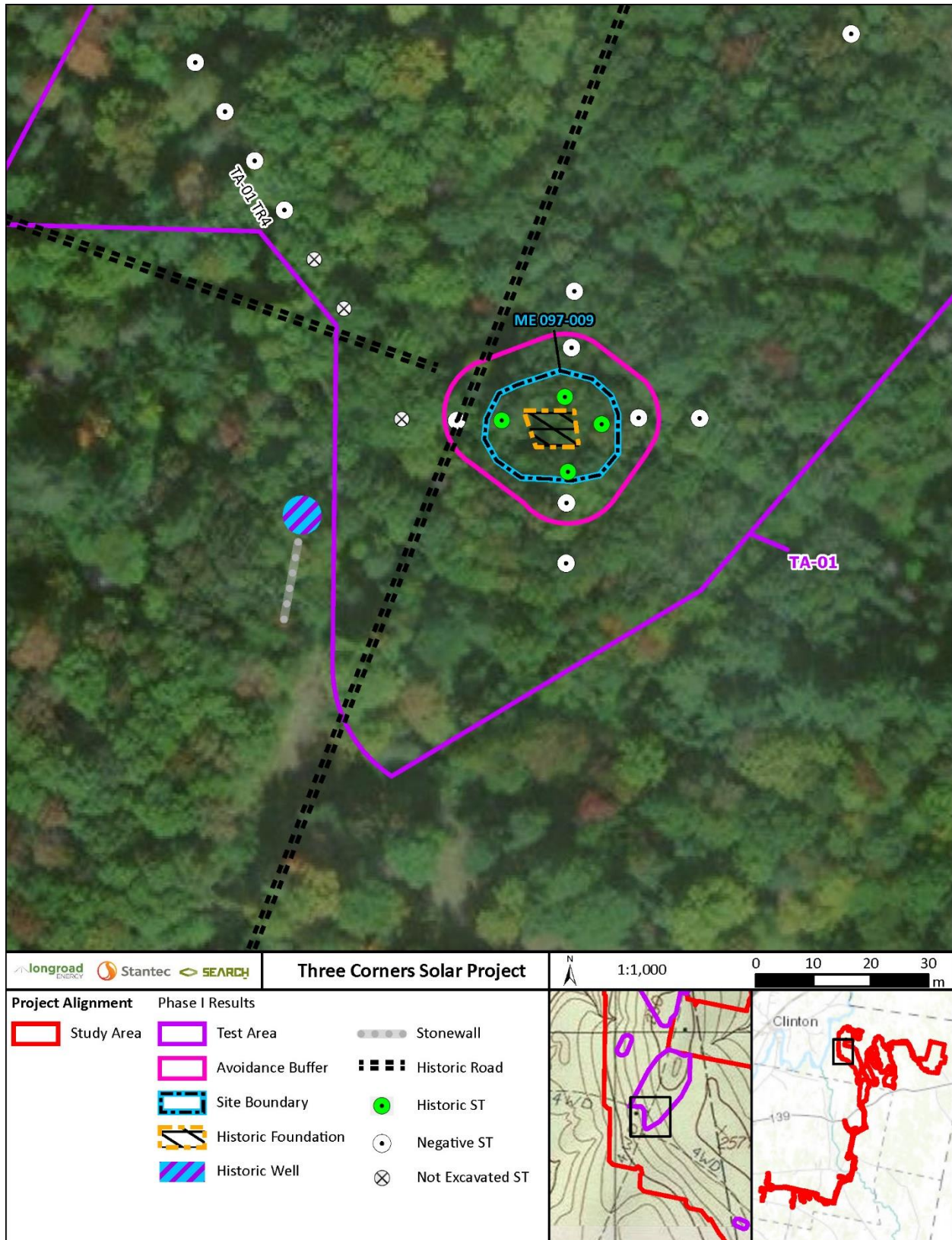


Figure 5-19. Plan of Site ME 097-009.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 097-009 was initially identified from the historic foundation of a structure during pedestrian reconnaissance (**Figure 5-20**, **Figure 5-21**, and **Figure 5-22**). Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the foundation is a somewhat intact cellar hole measuring approximately 9.0 m (29.5 ft) east to west by 7.0 m (23.0 ft) north to south. The cellar hole is surrounded by a slight earthen berm less than 1.0 m (3.3 ft) high. Internally, the cellar hole is partially filled in with logging, tree fall debris, and some scattered stone. The foundation walls are dry-laid and consist of fieldstones and quarried material. The stones vary in size from boulders to cobbles.



Figure 5-20. Overview of cellar hole at Site ME 097-009 from southeast corner, facing northwest.



Figure 5-21. Interior of structure at Site ME 097-009, facing north.



Figure 5-22. Interior of structure at Site ME 097-009, facing south.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated 11 STs at Site ME 097-009, four adjacent to the structure and the remainder at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from the approximate center of the structure. One ST west of the structure were not excavated due to disturbance from logging. Four STs were positive for cultural material and define the extent of the site boundary along with the remnants of the historic structure. All positive STs were adjacent to the cellar hole. Soils consist of primarily two stratigraphic layers, a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam Ap horizon overlying a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam BC horizon. STs were typically terminated on underlying degrading bedrock or bedrock. Observed stratigraphy was consistent with a truncated Tunbridge series pedon. The mean ST depth of negative and positive STs was 33.5 cm (13.2 in) bs (s.d. = 6.7). **Figure 5-23** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST SW9-3E.

Artifacts were recovered from Ap horizon contexts. The mean artifact density for positive STs was 8.8 (s.d. = 7.6), with a range from 3 to 20.



Figure 5-23. ST SW9-3E west profile, facing west.

Artifact Assemblage

Thirty-five artifacts were recovered during subsurface investigations at Site ME 097-009 (Table 5-4); the overall low density of artifacts from the site may indicate an occupation of relatively short duration, or may be a result of post-occupation disturbance related to logging activity, which was extensive in the site area during the survey. Most Site ME 097-009 artifacts (n = 22) are kitchen group items, including two pearlware sherds that are likely heirloom artifacts given that Dickey Road was not in place during their period of manufacture. More common are various refined earthenwares (n = 12) followed by redwares (n = 4), whiteware (n = 2) and salt glazed stoneware (n = 1). Overall, the ceramic collection suggests an occupation that did not extend into the twentieth century. Likewise, the presence of only one piece of bottle glass in the assemblage also suggests a relatively earlier date of occupation when compared to other, nearby sites recorded herein along Dickey Road.

The remainder of the Site ME 097-009 artifact assemblage is window glass (n = 13), classified in the architecture group.

Table 5-4. Site ME 097-009 Artifact Inventory.

Group	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)	Count (%)	Weight (%)
Architecture	Window glass	9	7.9	37.1%	10.4%
	Window glass, melted	4	1.6		
Kitchen	Stoneware, UID light gray/brown salt glazed	1	5.7	62.9%	89.6%
	Pearlware	1	2.2		
	Whiteware	2	0.8		
	Refined earthenware, UID	7	2.8		
	Pearlware, annularware	1	0.6		
	Redware, plain clear glazed	3	52.6		
	Redware	1	1.5		
	Polychrome painted, late; refined earthenware	1	0.5		
	Refined earthenware, UID (flowing colors underglaze stippled tr. Pr.)	4	6.5		
	Bottle glass, melted	1	8.5		
Total		35	91.2	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 097-009 is a domestic site containing a fairly intact dry-laid cellar hole constructed of fieldstone and quarried material. The cellar hole measures approximately 9.0 × 7.0 m (29.5 × 23.0 ft), and is surrounded by a slight earthen berm less than 1.0 m (3.3 ft) high. It is partially filled in with logging, tree fall debris, and some scattered stone. A historic well was identified 28.8 m (94.3 ft) to the southwest. Artifacts at Site ME 097-009 were only recovered from STs adjacent to the cellar hole; areas further from the cellar hole had extensive disturbance from logging, which may

account for the absence of material farther from the cellar hole. Alternatively, Site ME 097-009 was occupied less intensively or for a shorter period. Significantly more artifacts were recovered from the ST north of the cellar hole, suggesting this area had more activity than elsewhere on the site. The artifacts suggest a mid- to late-nineteenth-century occupation. Unlike at many other sites recorded herein, no artifactual evidence supports that the Site ME 097-009 occupation extended into the twentieth century. However, a structure is indicated at the Site ME 097-009 location on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map. Several other structures are mapped in the general location of Site ME 097-009 on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County; however, the map is not accurate enough to identify if Site ME 097-009 is indicated. The most likely candidate is J. Richardson, who lived on the east side of Dickey Road north of the Clinton/Benton border. There is also an unlabeled structure further to the north on the east side of Dickey Road.

Site ME 097-009 contains moderate density artifact deposits north of the cellar hole, suggesting this was an active yard that may contain artifact patterning. Additional work may allow inference about the kinds of activities performed and provide insight into the lifeways of an agricultural family in rural Maine during the mid- to late-nineteenth-century. Although no cultural features other than the cellar hole itself were encountered during Phase I survey, the density of artifacts north of the cellar hole suggests that intact features may be present, even though artifacts were recovered exclusively from the Ap horizon. Based on these factors, SEARCH believes that further investigation of Site ME 097-009 could contribute information significant to the understanding of early to mid-nineteenth-century agricultural lifeways both individually and as part of the potential Dickey Road HD.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 097-009 has the potential to contribute data significant to the understanding of postcontact euromerican history both individually and as part of the potential HD. Longroad will implement the following measures to prevent an adverse impact to Site ME 097-009:

- The avoidance buffer developed based on subsurface testing and detailed site mapping will be fenced and protected during Project construction and operation.
- Tree and vegetative clearing within the avoidance and site area will be conducted through hand felling and reach-in techniques only.
- An archaeological monitor with stop work authority will be present when construction occurs within 25 m (82 ft) of the site, to be inclusive of tree and vegetative clearing.

NRHP evaluation of the resource individually and as part of the HD is recommended if it cannot be avoided by the Project. NRHP evaluation should include both subsurface testing and documentary research related to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD.

5.1.5 TA-01 TR-4

TA-1 TR-4 consists of six STs placed to test the location of a possible structure foundation associated with a mature sugar maple tree identified during pedestrian reconnaissance (). STs were numbered from south to north. ST-1 and ST-2 were not excavated due to extensive surface disturbance. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-01 TR-4 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy or silty loam A horizon to approximately 15.0 cm (5.9 in) bs. STs were terminated due to rock impasse. The mean ST depth was 19.0 cm (7.5 in) with a range from 8.0 to 35 cm (3.1 to 13.8 in) and a standard deviation of 11.5 cm (4.5 in). Field documentation of TA-01 TR-4 did not include photographs of ST profiles.

No artifacts were recovered from STs along TA-01 TR-4, and additional surface inspection documented that the possible structure foundation is likely a cluster of fieldstone at the margin of a former agricultural field.

5.2 TA-02

TA-02 is north of TA-01 in the northwestern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on possible historic foundations and/or map-documented structures associated with Dickey Road and an elevated ridgeline overlooking the Sebasticook River valley (**Figure 2-1** and **Figure 5-1**). TA-02 was identified as sensitive for both precontact and postcontact archaeological material. Dickey Road was laid out in 1852, and appears on the Southwick and Chace (1856) Map of Kennebec County and on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map. A total of 34 STs were excavated in TA-02 during Phase I survey, including four that were positive for cultural material. Two postcontact sites were identified, Site ME 097-004 and Site ME 097-005; two tested locations within TA-02 (TR-1 and TR-2) did not yield any cultural material.

5.2.1 Site ME 097-004

Site ME 097-004 is a historic site on the eastern boundary of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4942425 E463297 (see **Figure 1-1** and **Figure 5-24**). The site covers an area of approximately 635.9 m² (6,844.8 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 75 m (246 ft). The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is about 0.6 km (0.4 mi) west of the site. Dickey Road is 16.5 m (54.1 ft) to the east and an unnamed road is about 19.0 m (62.3 ft) to the north of the site. Approximately 22.3 m (73.2 ft) southeast of the site is a stone wall. A small apple orchard is about 63.2 m (207.2 ft) west of the site, and Site ME 097-005 is approximately 98.6 m (323.5 ft) west of the site. The site is characterized by scrub and tall grasses interspersed with mixed hardwoods toward the western edge of Dickey Road. Cherry trees and maple trees are also located toward the roadway.

A review of the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey identified one soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Lyman-Tunbridge complex, 0% to 8% slopes, rocky.

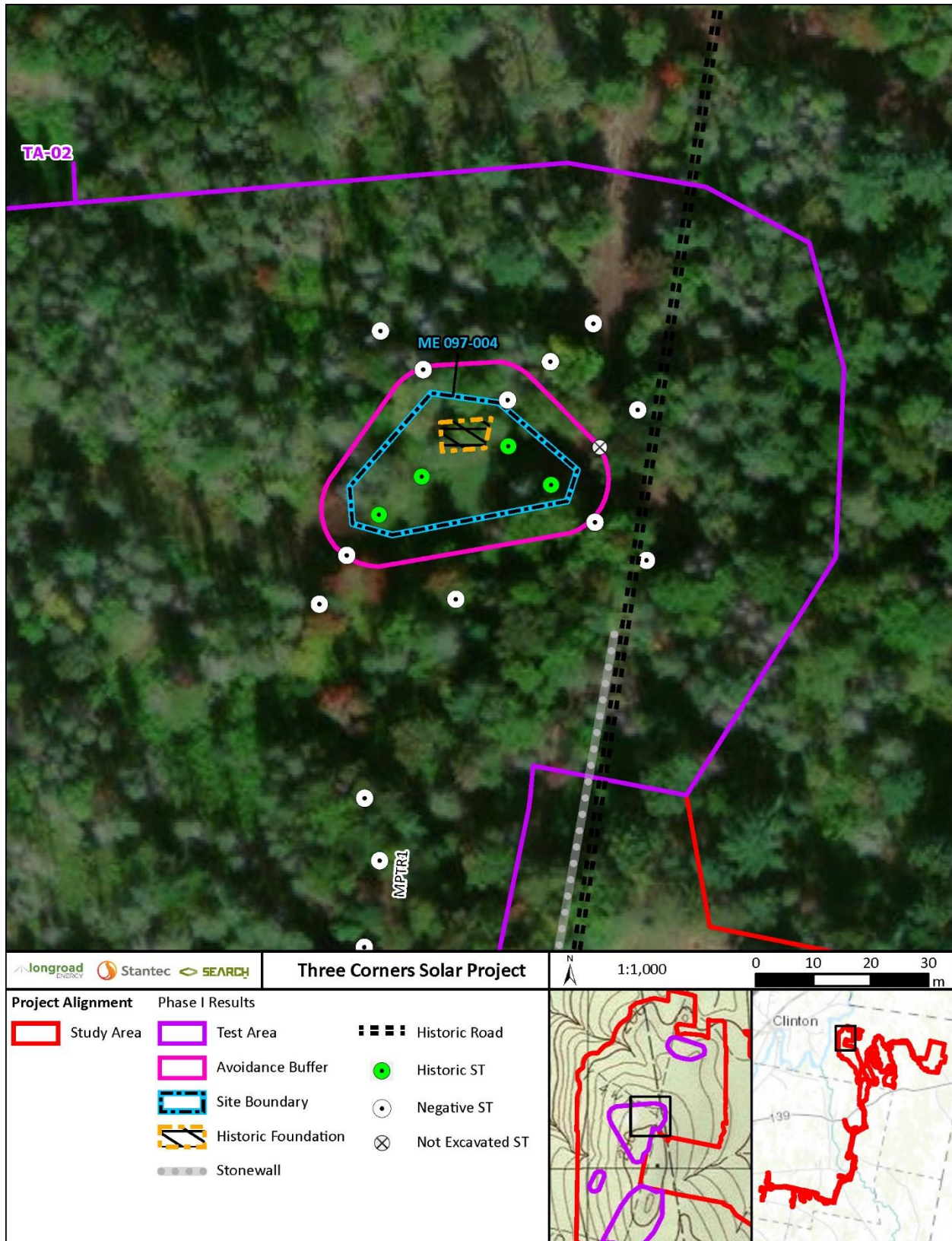


Figure 5-24. Plan of Site ME 097-004.

The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Turnbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 097-004 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone foundation/cellar hole during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed a cellar hole measuring approximately 6.0 m (19.7 ft) north–south by 5.5 m (18.0 ft) east–west (**Figure 5-25**). The southern and western walls of the foundation were disturbed and somewhat difficult to trace, whereas the northern and eastern walls were largely intact. Displaced foundation stones were identified west and northwest of the original structure during the survey (**Figure 5-26**).



Figure 5-25. North wall of the Site ME 097-004 foundation, facing north.



Figure 5-26. View from northeast corner of Site ME 097-004 foundation, facing west.

Subsurface Survey

SEARCH excavated 15 STs radially at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from the Site ME 097-004 foundation center. One ST east of the structure was not excavated due to disturbance from the gravel road and exposed bedrock. Four of the 15 STs were positive for cultural material. The four positive STs are southeast and southwest of the foundation and delineate the southern extent of the site. A typical soil sequence of an ST consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon to approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) bs and a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) sand BC horizon to a depth of 33 cm (13.0 in) bs. Observed stratigraphy was consistent with a truncated Tunbridge series pedon. STs were typically terminated due to rock impasse or sterile soils. The mean depth was 32.9 cm (s.d. = 11.7). **Figure 5-27** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST TTA2-TR4-2. ST TTA2-TR4-2 was unusual because artifacts were recovered to 50 cm (20 in) bs. This ST was closest to the southwest corner of the cellar hole, and a fill horizon was identified from the surface to 42 cm (17 in) bs within this ST; however, given the artifact density the horizon may represent a discrete feature.

Artifacts were typically recovered from Ap horizon contexts (57.0%), with the remainder recovered from the B horizon. The mean artifact density for positive STs was 25.3 (s.d. = 41.3), with a range from 3 to 87.



Figure 5-27. ST TTA2-TR4-2 south profile, facing south.

Artifact Assemblage

Subsurface investigations at Site ME 097-004 yielded 101 artifacts. The assemblage is dominated by kitchen group items ($n = 57$), including predominantly refined earthenwares ($n = 31$) followed by ironstone ($n = 12$). Small amounts of whiteware ($n = 7$) and pearlware ($n = 1$) are also present, as is one sherd of redware. The kitchen group is completed by three fragments of large mammal bone (likely *Bos taurus*) and two pieces of bottle glass, one aqua and one olive green. The ceramic assemblage is consistent with a mid- to late-nineteenth-century occupation. The ironstone may indicate a somewhat more recent terminal occupation, but the low incidence of bottle glass suggests otherwise.

The architecture group accounts for 42.6% of the Site ME 097-004 assemblage. The most common artifact type in the architecture group assemblage is cut nails and nail fragments ($n = 16$). No wire nails are present, another indication that this site may have been abandoned prior to the twentieth century. The remainder of the architecture group assemblage includes architectural slate ($n = 9$), brick fragments ($n = 8$), window glass ($n = 6$), and UID architectural ceramic ($n = 4$).

The Site ME 097-004 assemblage is completed by one piece of non-electrical wire.

Table 5-5. Site ME 097-004 Artifact Inventory.

Group	Artifact Type	Count	Weight	Count (%)	Weight (%)
Architecture	Brick, red	8	335.3	42.6%	68.3%
	UID architectural ceramic	4	5.4		
	Window glass	6	4.2		
	Nail, cut	12	41.0		
	Nail, cut; fragment	4	10.7		
	Architectural slate	9	75.6		
Kitchen	Ironstone	12	90.1	56.4%	31.1%
	Pearlware	1	0.4		
	Whiteware	3	3.2		
	Refined earthenware, UID	29	19.2		
	Redware, lead glazed	1	6.7		
	Refined earthenware, transfer printed, green	2	2.3		
	Whiteware, blue underglaze stippled transfer print	4	10.7		
	Animal bone	3	80.1		
	Bottle glass	2	2.2		
Activities	Non-electrical wire	1	4.6	1.0%	0.7%
Total		101	691.8	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 097-004 is a domestic site containing a dry-laid fieldstone cellar hole measuring 6.0 × 5.5 m (19.7 × 18.0 ft). Artifacts were recovered from STs southeast and southwest of the cellar hole, suggesting that active yard areas are present, but not from STs northeast or northwest of the cellar hole. Most artifacts came from the ST closest to the southwest corner of the cellar hole. A fill horizon was identified from the surface to 42 cm (17 in) bs within this ST; however, given the artifact density the horizon may represent a discrete feature. Recovered artifacts are consistent with an occupation spanning the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and possibly extending into the early twentieth century. Historic map analysis agrees with this interpretation. The Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County shows the F. Bagley house at the approximate Site ME 097-004 location, but no structure is indicated at this location on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map.

Site ME 097-004 contains artifact deposits southwest and southeast of the cellar hole, suggesting active yard areas that may contain artifact patterning. Additionally, one ST was marked by a very high artifact density, suggesting a feature. Additional work may allow inference about the kinds of activities performed and provide significant information about the lifeways of an agricultural family in rural Maine during the mid- to late- nineteenth century both as an individual resource and as part of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 097-004 has the potential to contribute data significant to the understanding of postcontact euromerican history both individually and as part of the potential HD. Longroad will implement the following measures to prevent an adverse impact to Site ME 097-004:

- The avoidance buffer developed based on subsurface testing and detailed site mapping will be fenced and protected during Project construction and operation.
- Tree and vegetative clearing within the avoidance and site area will be conducted through hand felling and reach-in techniques only.
- An archaeological monitor with stop work authority will be present when construction occurs within 25 m (82 ft) of the site, to be inclusive of tree and vegetative clearing.

NRHP evaluation of the resource individually and as part of the HD is recommended if it cannot be avoided by the Project. NRHP evaluation should include both subsurface testing and documentary research related to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD.

5.2.2 Site ME 097-005

Site ME 097-005 is a historic site on the eastern boundary of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4942414 E463178 (**Figure 5-28**). The site covers an area of 524 m² (5,640 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 73 m (240 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is about 0.4 km (0.2 mi) west of the site. A small apple orchard is 35.8 m (117.5 ft) east of Site ME 097-005, Site ME 097-004 is approximately 98.6 m (323.5 ft) east of Site ME 097-005, and the mapped location of Dickey Road is about 154.5 m (507.0 ft) east of Site ME 097-005. The site is characterized by dense understory and birch and pine forest with slash and felled trees within the site boundary.

A review of the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey identified one soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Lyman-Tunbridge complex, 0% to 8% slopes, rocky. The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Turnbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 097-005 was initially identified by a foundation during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed a shallow cellar hole measuring approximately 7.5 × 5.5 m (24.6 × 18.0 ft), formed by quarried granite slabs (**Figure 5-29** and **Figure 5-30**). The eastern wall is not perpendicular or parallel to the remaining walls, and is likely disturbed. A mature maple tree is 10.1 m (33.2 ft) southeast of the foundation (**Figure 5-31**), and small brick scatters occur 7.0 m (22.9 ft) south and 14.2 m (46.6 ft) east of the foundation (**Figure 5-32**).

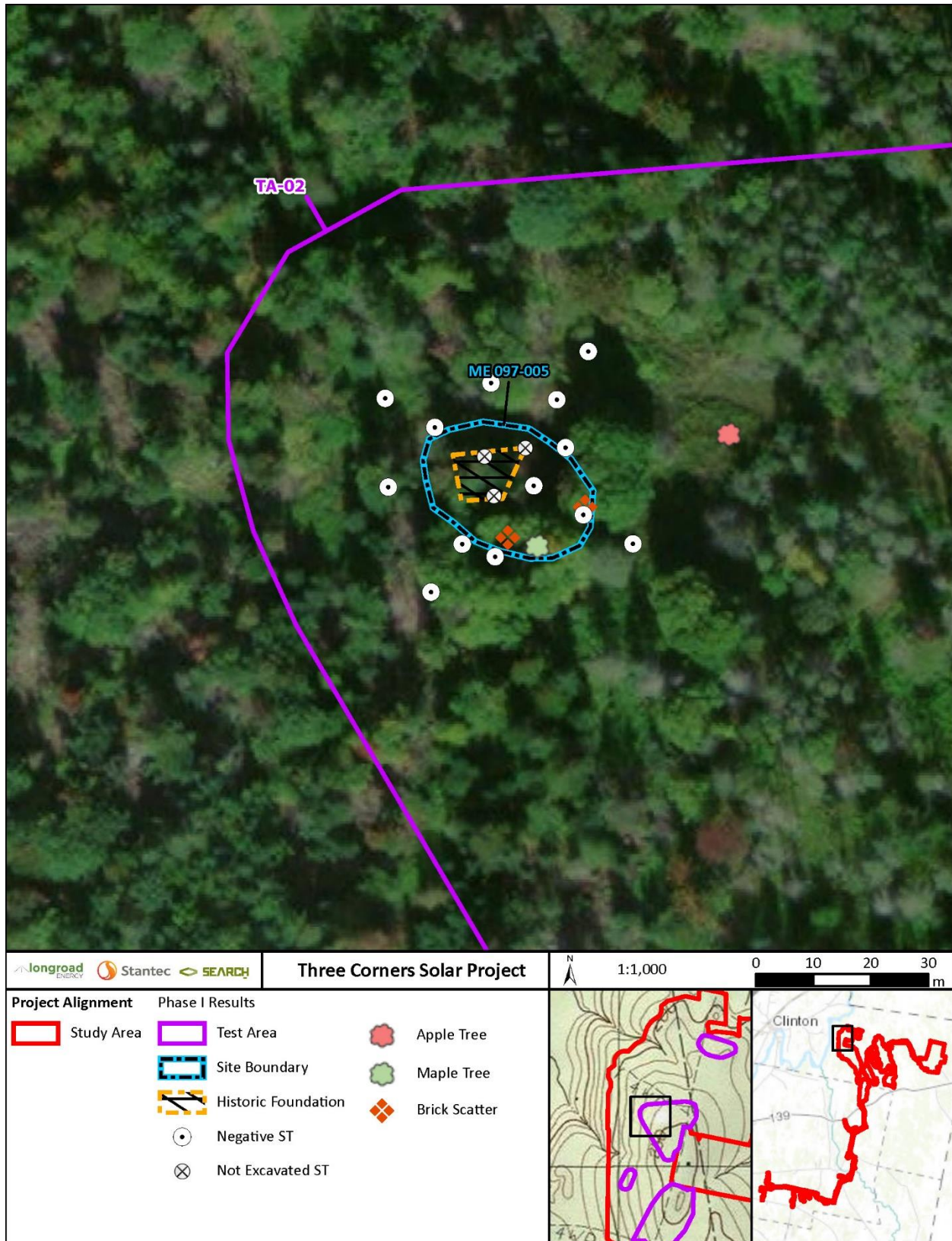


Figure 5-28. Plan of Site ME 097-005.



Figure 5-29. Foundation at Site ME 097-005, facing south.



Figure 5-30. Southeast corner of foundation at Site ME 097-005, facing northwest.



Figure 5-31. Mature maple tree at Site ME 097-005, facing south.



Figure 5-32. Brick scatter east of foundation at Site ME 097-005, facing north.

Subsurface Survey

SEARCH excavated nine STs radially at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from the cellar hole center point. Three STs were not excavated because they fell within the cellar hole or within a disturbed area on the northeast margin of the site. Four judgmental STs were excavated between the original nine STs to expand coverage of the site. All 13 STs were negative for cultural material. The site is delineated by the cellar hole and the two nearby brick scatters.

ST soil sequences varied in the vicinity of the site; however, the predominant sequence consisted of a dark-reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) silty loam horizon to approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) bs over a red (2.5YR 4/6) silty loam horizon to 35.0 cm (13.8 in) bs. These horizons suggest a truncated Tunbridge series soil is present. SEARCH identified shale gravel over cobbles in Stratum II of two STs in the southern and eastern vicinity of the site. Termination was typically due to rock impasse or sterile soils. The mean ST depth was 25.7 cm (10.1 in) bs (s.d. = 5.5). **Figure 5-33** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST TR-2-6.



Figure 5-33. ST TR-2-6 north profile, facing north.

Artifact Assemblage

No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts. Two brick scatters were observed on the surface, but were not collected.

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 097-005 consists of a foundation measuring approximately 7.5 m (24.6 ft) by 5.5 m (18.0 ft) and two nearby brick scatters. The foundation is formed from quarried granite slabs. Aside from the brick observed on the surface, no artifacts were recovered from Site ME 097-005. However, the site is likely related to Site ME 097-004, which is approximately 98.6 m (323.5 ft) to the east, beyond a small grove of apple trees that is between the two sites. The absence of domestic artifacts at Site ME 097-005 suggests it is an outbuilding, but a more specific function was not determined. The two brick scatters did not contain any bricks that were in situ, and likely represent discard rather than activity areas.

Site ME 097-005 did not yield artifacts, and although it likely functioned as an outbuilding, a more specific function could not be assigned. Although Site ME 097-005 may be related to Site ME 097-004 and part of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD, the lack of cultural material limits the potential of additional fieldwork to yield significant information. SEARCH concludes that work at the site is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 097-005 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and it is recommended not individually eligible for NRHP-listing. The site is considered part of the potential HD; however, the lack of subsurface material and detailed documentation of its surface features (**Appendix F**) have exhausted its potential to contribute significant archaeological data to the HD through further field investigations. Historical and documentary research related to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD should include Site ME 097-005 if the district is evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Neither additional field survey nor avoidance measures for Site ME 097-005 are recommended.

5.2.3 MPTR-1

TA-02 MPTR-1 consists of three STs placed to test an elevated ridge that overlooks the Sebec River valley. STs were numbered from north to south. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-02 MPTR-1 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam to approximately 15.0 cm (5.9 in) bs over a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam to approximately 35.0 cm (13.8 in). Underneath was a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy clay loam to a depth of 45.0 cm (17.7 in). STs were terminated due to rock impasse or sterile soils. Approximately 10%–35% angular gravel and cobble were encountered throughout. The mean ST depth was 40.0 cm (15.7 in) with a range from 33.0 to 45.0 cm (13.0 to 17.7 in) and a standard deviation of 6.2 cm (2.4 in). **Figure 5-34** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST MPTR1-1.



Figure 5-34. ST MPTR1-1 north profile, facing north.

5.2.4 MPTR-2

TA-02 MPTR-2 consists of three STs placed to test the location of an elevated ridge that overlooks the Sebasticook River valley. STs were numbered from north to south. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-02 MPTR-2 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loamy sand to approximately 18.0 cm (7.1 in) bs over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam to approximately 34.0 cm (13.4 in) bs. STs were terminated due to bedrock or rock impasse. The mean ST depth was 36.3 cm (14.3 in) with a range from 30.0 to 45.0 cm (11.8 to 17.7 in) and a standard deviation of 7.8 cm (3.1 in). **Figure 5-35** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST MPTR2-2.



Figure 5-35. ST MPTR2-2 east profile, facing east.

5.3 TA-03

TA-03 is in the north central part of the Three Corners study area, and was identified for testing on the basis of a surface scatter (see **Figure 5-1**). TA-03 was identified as sensitive for postcontact archaeological material. A total of six STs were excavated in TA-03 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. One site was identified, Site ME 441-004, which is a postcontact site(see **Figure 1-1**).

5.3.1 Site ME 441-004

Site ME 441-004 is a historic site in north-central Unity Township, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4942073 E464856 (**Figure 5-36**). The site covers an area of 7.0 m² (75.3 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 62 m (203 ft) amsl. The nearest water is the Sebasticook River, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) to the west. A jeep trail is indicated adjacent to the northeast on the Burnham 7.5-minute quadrangle, while aerial photographs indicate this road trace was in place as early as 1956 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2021). Vegetation at the site is mixed hardwoods with a moderate understory.



Figure 5-36. Plan of Site ME 441-004.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 441-004 was initially identified by a small surface scatter of historic artifacts during pedestrian reconnaissance. The scatter measures approximately 3.0 m (9.8 ft) in diameter. Further inspection during subsurface survey did not identify any additional site components.

Subsurface Survey

A single transect, TA3-TR1 consisting of six STs spaced at 10 m (33 ft) intervals, was excavated across the surface scatter identified during pedestrian reconnaissance. STs were numbered from southeast to northwest. None were positive for cultural material.

A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA3-TR1 consisted of a brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam Ap horizon to approximately 10.0 cm (3.9 in) bs over a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand Bs horizon to approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) bs. Stratum III generally consists of grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sand BC horizon to approximately 35.0 cm (13.8 in) bs. Stratigraphy encountered was consistent with a truncated Lyman series profile. STs were terminated due to sterile soils or rock impasse. The mean ST depth was 36.0 cm (14.2 in) with a range from 30.0 to 46.0 cm (11.8 to 18.1 in) and a standard deviation of 6.1 cm (2.4 in). **Figure 5-37** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST TA3-TR1-5.



Figure 5-37. ST TA3-TR1-5 north profile, facing north.

Artifact Assemblage

No subsurface artifacts were encountered at Site ME 441-004. The site is defined by the surface scatter, which included crimped-top 3-piece cans, galvanized tin containers, tin enamel containers, and cast iron stove parts. These suggest a mid-twentieth century deposit. A representative sample is provided in **Figure 5-38**, **Figure 5-39**, and **Figure 5-40**). The total artifact count was Estimated at less than 25. Surface artifacts were not collected due to their relatively recent origin and the absence of subsurface cultural contexts.

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 441-004 is a small surface scatter of historic artifacts adjacent to a jeep trail road trace that existed as early as 1956. It likely reflects a single dumping episode. The artifacts indicated that the dumping episode occurred in the mid-twentieth century. No subsurface artifacts were recovered.

Additional work at the site is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 441-004 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior’s criteria of significance, and SEARCH recommends a determination of not eligible for NRHP listing. As an ineligible resource, Site ME 441-004 does not require avoidance.



Figure 5-38. Crimped-top 3-piece can at Site ME 441-004.



Figure 5-39. Cast iron stove part at Site ME 441-004.



Figure 5-40. Galvanized metal bucket at Site ME 441-004.

5.4 TA-04

TA-04 is in the northeastern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a possible historic foundation as well as associated landforms overlooking wetland areas (see **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 5-1**). TA-04 was identified as sensitive for both precontact and postcontact archaeological material, and is at the end of modern Palmer Road, which appears on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic quadrangle. A total of 33 STs were excavated in TA-04 during Phase I survey, two of which were positive for cultural material. One site was identified, Site ME 441-003, which is a postcontact site (see **Figure 1-1**); two tested locations within TA-04 (TR1 and TR2) did not yield any cultural material.

5.4.1 Site ME 441-003

Site ME 441-003 is a historic site in Unity Township in the eastern portion of Kennebec County, Maine at UTM Zone 19 N4941097 E467206 (**Figure 5-41**). The site covers an area of approximately 1,440.8 m² (15,509.3 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 94 m (309 ft) amsl. Palmer Road borders the southern edge of a ruined structure foundation in the central portion of the site. About 1.4 km (0.9 mi) northwest of the site is Spring Brook and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) east is Twentyfive Mile Stream. The site is characterized by a heavily modified landscape with crop pasture. The terrain is generally flat.

A review of the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey identified one soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3% to 8% slopes. The Woodbridge series consists of moderately well drained loamy soils formed in lodgment till.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 441-003 was initially identified by a heavily disturbed fieldstone foundation during pedestrian reconnaissance (**Figure 5-42**). The foundation is on the north side of Palmer Road between several agricultural fields, and there is a small solar panel nearby as well. Palmer Road is used by timbering operations as well as farm equipment, and heavy machinery operation in the site vicinity has likely impacted the site, including the foundation. Further inspection during subsurface survey suggested that the disturbed foundation may be the remnants of a cellar hole that has been infilled with debris (**Figure 5-43**). Estimated dimensions on the possible cellar hole are 14.6 m (47.9 ft) east–west by 10.4 m (34.2 ft) north–south. A stone-lined well was identified approximately 26.6 m (87.2 ft) south-southwest of the possible cellar hole. The well was about 1.5 m in diameter with modern debris scattered around the surface. Evidence of mechanical disturbance was observed in association with the well.

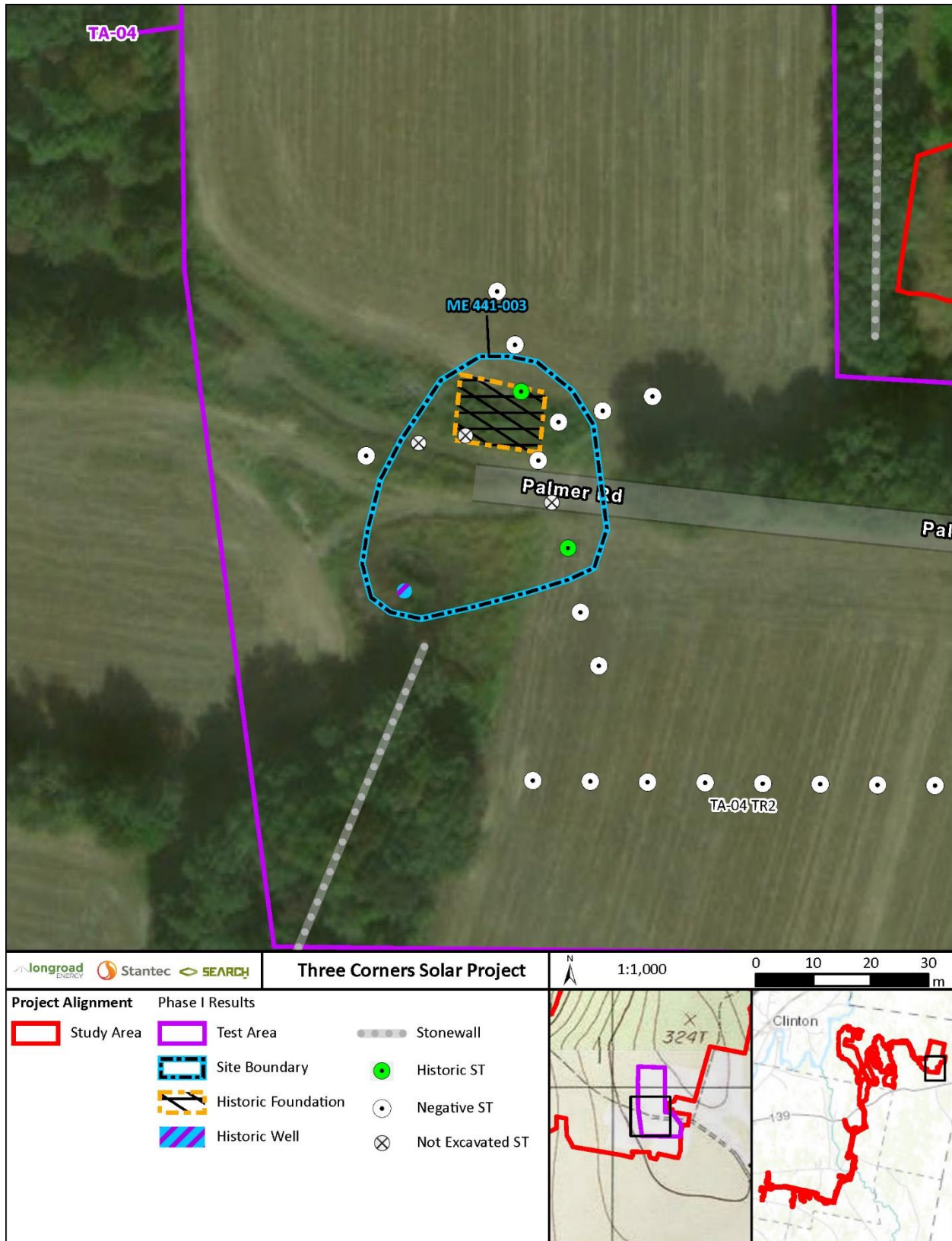


Figure 5-41. Plan of Site ME 441-003.



Figure 5-42. Remnant foundation at Site ME 441-003, looking north.



Figure 5-43. Debris in possible cellar hole remnant at Site ME 441-003 with nearby solar panel, looking north.

Subsurface Survey

SEARCH excavated 11 STs radially at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from approximate center of the possible cellar hole. Three additional STs were not excavated due to modern trench disturbance or the compacted dirt surface of Palmer Road. Two of the 11 excavated STs were positive for cultural material; one ST was placed along the northern boundary of the ruined foundation and another ST was placed 17.4 m (57.0 ft) south of the southern boundary of the ruined foundation in an agricultural field. ST TA4-F4-20S, one of the two positive STs, represents a typical soil sequence that consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand Ap horizon to 19 cm (7.5 in) bs, a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand B horizon with 25% subrounded cobble to 40 cm (15.7 in) bs, and gray brown (2.5YR 5/2) sand C horizon with 15% subangular gravel that was terminated at 51.0 cm (20.0 in) bs due to sterile soils. The mean ST depth was 43.8 cm (17.2 in) (s.d. = 11.7). **Figure 5-44** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST F4-20S.

Artifacts were typically recovered from Ap horizon contexts (89.5%), with the remainder recovered from the B horizon. SEARCH recovered eight artifacts from TA4-F4-2.5N and 11 artifacts from TA4-F4-20S.



Figure 5-44. ST TA4-F4-20S north profile, facing north.

Artifact Assemblage

Subsurface investigations at Site ME 441-003 yielded 19 artifacts (**Table 5-6**). The assemblage is mostly architecture group items, including five pieces of window glass, three brick fragments and one each cut nail fragment and UID architectural ceramic. The kitchen group at Site ME 441-003 consists of four bottle fragments, all of which are clear. Among the bottle fragments is a machine-made bottle finish, not manufactured prior to 1905 and indicating that this site is somewhat later

than the other domestic sites reported herein. Two redware sherds and one stoneware sherd make up the remainder of the kitchen group. Clothing group items (one iron/steel belt buckle) and miscellaneous group items (one UID metal object) complete the Site ME 441-003 assemblage.

Table 5-6. Site ME 441-003 Artifact Inventory.

Group	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)	Count (%)	Weight (%)
Architecture	Brick, red	3	35.9	52.6%	29.0%
	UID architectural ceramic	1	1.5		
	Window glass	5	5.8		
	Nail, cut; fragment	1	2.3		
Clothing	Buckle, belt; iron/steel	1	11.2	5.3%	7.2%
Kitchen	Stoneware, brown (Albany-like) slipped	1	55.0	36.8%	40.0%
	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	1.0		
	Redware	1	1.2		
	Bottle glass	2	3.5		
	Bottle base	1	1.0		
	Bottle finish, machine-made	1	1.0		
Miscellaneous	UID metal object	1	37.3	5.3%	23.8%
Total		19	156.8	100.0%	100.0%

Whiteware was observed in the roadway during the pedestrian reconnaissance; however, it was not collected at the time and could not be relocated when the site was revisited for subsurface survey.

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 441-003 is a poorly preserved domestic site consisting of a disturbed fieldstone foundation and possible cellar hole. Palmer Road crosses through the site, and is an active logging road and agricultural access road. Its continued use has impacted preservation of the foundation and the area of the site south of the foundation. An associated well is approximately 26.6 m (87.2 ft) south-southwest of the foundation. The intervening area is marked by agricultural access roads. North of the site is an active agricultural field. Artifact density at the site is low, and was likely adversely effected by heavy equipment operation related to agricultural activities and logging. Modern development—a small solar array—has also occurred on the north margin of the site. Artifacts suggest that the site was occupied as late as the early twentieth century, and a structure is indicated at the site location on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute quadrangle, lending weight to an early twentieth-century occupation. The site location continued to be indicated on USGS topographic maps until 1983 (NETR 2021). The site location is not shown on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County, indicating the site was not occupied in the mid-nineteenth century. Artifacts from the site support this interpretation.

Site ME 441-003 is a poorly preserved example of a predominantly twentieth-century domestic site. Additional work at the site is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 441-003 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and SEARCH recommends a determination of not eligible for NRHP listing. As an ineligible resource, Site ME 441-003 does not require avoidance.

5.4.2 TR-1

TA-04 TR-1 consists of 11 STs placed to test north of Site ME 441-003. STs were numbered from south to north. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-04 TR-1 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam to approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) bs over a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand to approximately 45.0 cm (17.7 in) bs. STs were terminated due to rock impasse or sterile soils. Approximately 5% to 65% round and subrounded gravel as well as 20% to 60% subrounded and subangular cobble was present in the STs. The mean ST depth was 43.7 cm (17.2 in) with a range from 34.0 to 53.0 cm (13.4 to 20.9 in) and a standard deviation of 6.2 cm (2.4 in). **Figure 5-45** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST TA4-TR1-3.



Figure 5-45. ST TA4-TR1-3 north profile, facing north.

5.4.3 TR-2

TA-04 TR-2 consists of 11 STs placed to test south of Site ME 441-003 near a mapped historic structure. STs were numbered from east to west. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-04 TR-2 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam to approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) bs over a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand to 45.0 cm (17.7 in) bs. STs were terminated due to sterile soils. The mean ST depth was 45.8 cm (18.0 in) with a range from 35.0 to 62.0 cm (13.8 to 24.4 in) and a standard deviation of 8.7 cm (3.4 in). Field documentation did not include photographs of ST profiles.

5.5 TA-05

TA-05 is west of TA-01 in the northwestern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a map documented structure (see **Figure 1-2** and **Figure 5-1**). TA-05 was identified as sensitive for postcontact archaeological material. A total of six STs were excavated in TA-05 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Phase I survey did not identify any archaeological materials in TA-05.

5.5.1 TR-3

TA-05 TR-3 consists of six STs placed to test the location of a possible structure documented on mid-nineteenth-century maps of Kennebec County (Southwick and Chace 1856). STs were numbered from south to north. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-05 TR-3 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam to approximately 17.0 cm (6.7 in) bs over a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) to approximately 30.0 cm (11.8 in) bs. STs were terminated due to sterile soils. The mean ST depth was 31.5 cm (12.4 in) with a range from 18.0 to 38.0 cm (7.1 to 15.0 in) and a standard deviation of 7.4 cm (2.9 in). **Figure 5-46** shows the stratigraphy encountered at ST TA1-TR3-5.



Figure 5-46. ST TA1-TR3-5 south profile, facing south.

5.6 TA-06

TA-06 is in the south central part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a possible historic foundation (see **Figure 2-2** and **Figure 5-2**). TA-06 was identified as sensitive for postcontact archaeological material, and is adjacent to modern Bog Road, which appears on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic quadrangle. In total, 11 STs were excavated in TA-06 during Phase I survey, five of which were positive for cultural material. One postcontact site, Site ME 038-003, was identified (see **Figure 1-2**).

5.6.1 Site ME 038-003

Site ME 038-003 is a historic site in Benton, Maine, in the eastern portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4937215 E463719 (**Figure 5-47**). The site covers an area of approximately 614.2 m² (6,611.1 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 49 m (160 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Fifteenmile Stream, is 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the south. Immediately north of Site ME 038-003 is Bog Road. The site is characterized by birch and pine forest with pine saplings in the southwestern portion of the site. Felled trees are in the southern and northern areas of the site and leaf litter is present throughout. Disturbance associated with timber activities is present at the site; however, recent timber activities in this area are not evident. Modern debris is present in the northwestern portion of the site.

A review of the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey identified two soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Lyman-Tunbridge complex, 0% to 8% slopes, rocky and Scantic silt loam, 0% to 3% slopes. The Lyman-Tunbridge complex makes up 85.9% of the site and Scantic silt loam makes up 14.1% of the site. The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Turnbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Scantic series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils on coastal lowlands and river valleys that formed in glaciomarine or glaciolacustrine deposits.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 038-003 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone foundation during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed a cellar hole measuring approximately 6.0 × 6.0 m (19.7 × 19.7 ft); the northern and eastern walls are more intact than the southern and western walls (**Figure 5-48** and **Figure 5-49**). The eastern portion of the cellar hole extends outside the study area, as does the eastern boundary of the site; the eastern boundary of the site as reported here is Estimated. Post-occupational debris is present in the cellar hole (**Figure 5-50**), as is a brick scatter that may be coeval with the site occupation. A road trace is on the western side of the site that may have provided access, whereas ground to the east and north of the cellar hole slopes downward fairly sharp, likely precluding active use of these areas except perhaps for dumping.

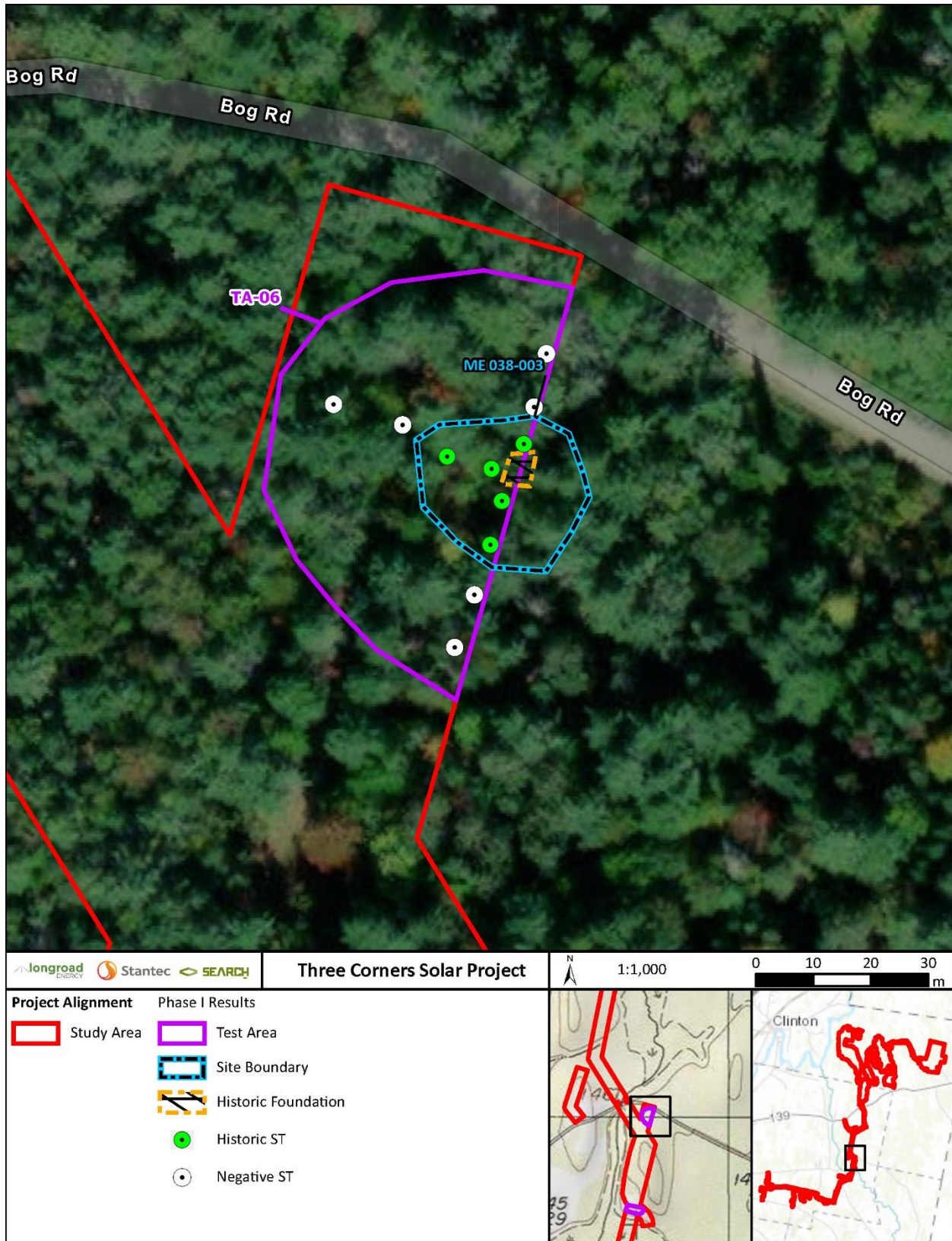


Figure 5-47. Plan of Site ME 038-003.



Figure 5-48. Northeast corner of cellar hole at Site ME 038-003, looking northeast.



Figure 5-49. North wall of cellar hole at Site ME 038-003, looking north.



Figure 5-50. Post-occupational debris in cellar hole at Site ME 038-003, looking south.

Subsurface Survey

SEARCH excavated 11 STs radially from the historic structure; three STs were placed adjacent to the structure and the remainder were placed at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from the approximate center of the structure. The area east of the cellar hole is outside the study area and was not investigated. Five STs were positive for cultural material and, along with the cellar hole, delineate the site boundary. Artifacts were most common south of the cellar hole. The ST closest to the cellar hole in this part of the site yielded 76.9% of the total site assemblage, whereas the ST 10 m (33 ft) south of the cellar hole center yielded an additional 6.8% of the site assemblage. Together these two STs account for 83.8% of the site assemblage, suggesting that this yard area was in active use by the site occupants. An additional 12.0% of artifacts was recovered from the ST closest to the north wall of the cellar hole, and the two positive STs west of the cellar hole account for only 4.3% of the site assemblage.

A typical ST encountered a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon to a depth of approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) bs over a grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sand BC horizon or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand to an approximate depth of 40.0 cm (15.7 in) bs. STs were typically terminated due to rock impasse or sterile soils. The mean ST depth of STs was 37.7 cm (14.8 in) bs (s.d. = 14.7). **Figure 5-51** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST TA6-F6-2.5N.

Artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon contexts. The mean artifact density for the five positive STs was 23.4 (s.d. = 37.5), with a range from 1 to 90.



Figure 5-51. ST TA6-F6-2.5N south wall profile, facing south.

Artifact Assemblage

Subsurface investigations at Site ME 038-003 yielded 117 artifacts, nearly two-thirds of which are from the kitchen group. Whiteware (n = 21) is the most common artifact class in the kitchen group, and includes eight pieces of decal-decorated whiteware not manufactured prior to 1870. Whiteware is followed in frequency by UID refined earthenware (n = 15) and transfer printed porcelain (n = 10). Ironstone (n = 2) and redware (n = 1) complete the kitchen ceramic assemblage. Glass in the assemblage includes 24 pieces of bottle glass, most of which is amber including three bottle base fragments with Owen's scars, not manufactured prior to 1905. The remainder of the kitchen glass assemblage is clear (n = 4; including one piece of probable tableware) and milk glass (n = 2; both probable tableware). The milk glass has a date range of 1870 to 1950.

The architecture group from Site ME 038-003 includes 13 wire nails or nail fragments, suggesting an early twentieth-century occupation. Also present are nine pieces of window glass, eight cut nails or fragments, and three brick fragments.

The Site ME 038-003 assemblage is completed by artifacts in the clothing group, the miscellaneous group, and the activities group. The clothing group has one brass eyelet/rivet/grommet. The miscellaneous group consists of three cast iron fragments, two pieces of graphite, two UID metal objects, and one UID iron/steel. The two UID metal objects include one large metal spike with a hole drilled through, possibly for handle attachment, rectangular in profile, possible file; and one rectangular but rounded on one edge, hole drilled through the rounded edge. The UID iron/steel artifact is a probable metal tool (chisel, file, or drill bit), broken and rusted. The activities group consists of one triangular file and one small square-headed bolt.

Table 5-7. Site ME 038-003 Artifact Inventory.

Group	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)	Count (%)	Weight (%)
Architecture	Brick, red	3	154.1	28.2%	27.6%
	Window glass	9	15.0		
	Nail, cut	4	22.0		
	Nail, cut; fragment	4	15.2		
	Nail, wire	12	53.2		
	Nail, wire; fragment	1	1.2		
Clothing	Eyelet/rivet/grommet, brass	1	0.3	0.9%	0.0%
Kitchen	Ironstone	2	20.2	62.4%	29.2%
	Whiteware	4	31.9		
	Refined earthenware, UID	15	24.1		
	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	4.5		
	Whiteware, handpainted	4	13.1		
	Porcelain, transfer printed	10	12.4		
	Whiteware, miscellaneous colors u/g stippled tr. Pr.	5	15.1		
	Whiteware, Decal	8	22.6		
	Bottle glass	17	53.8		
	Curved glass, probable tableware	1	5.3		
	Bottle base, Owen's scar	3	51.3		
	Probable tableware	3	21.0		
Miscellaneous	Graphite, UID	2	1.5	6.8%	39.6%
	UID metal object	2	174.8		
	UID iron/steel	1	22.1		
	Cast iron, UID	3	175.1		
Activities	File	1	28.7	1.7%	3.5%
	Bolt	1	4.5		
Total		117	942.8	100.0%	100.0%

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 038-003 is a domestic site consisting of a dry-laid fieldstone foundation enclosing a cellar hole measuring approximately 6.0 × 6.0 m (19.7 × 19.7 ft), with relatively intact northern and eastern walls. The site is further defined by five positive STs yielding 117 artifacts. The overall artifact density is low, but the area to the south of the cellar hole displayed higher density, suggesting an active yard area. Three bottle base fragments with Owen's scars provide a site TPQ of 1905. The site is near the map-documented location of a structure indicated on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map and on USGS maps made in 1940 and 1947. However, it is not indicated on 1959 USGS mapping, suggesting a primarily early twentieth century occupation (NETR 2021). Bog Road was not extant in the mid-nineteenth century, and no structure is depicted at the Estimated Site ME 038-003 location by Southwick and Chace (1856). Bog Road in its approximately modern configuration, is, however, indicated by Colby and Stuart (1887), suggesting

Site ME 038-003 could have been occupied as early as the late nineteenth century. Notably absent from the Site ME 038-003 assemblage is amethyst glass, which was commonly available prior to, but not after World War I. Its absence from the ME 038-003 assemblage indicates a post-World War I occupation.

Site ME 038-003 within the study area contains moderately dense artifact deposits south of the cellar hole, suggesting this was an active yard area that may contain artifact patterning; however, the primary site occupation is from the early twentieth century. Additional work at the site within the study area is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends the portion of Site ME 038-003 within the study area not eligible for NRHP listing. The remainder of the site was not examined because it is not in the study area.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 038-003 within the study area does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and SEARCH recommends a determination of not eligible for NRHP listing for the portion of the site within the study area. As an ineligible resource, Site ME 038-003 does not require avoidance by the Project. The current Project LOD avoids impact to Site ME 038-003.

5.7 TA-07

TA-07 is in the southwestern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a terrace associated with Fifteenmile Stream (see **Figure 2-2** and **Figure 5-2**). TA-07 was identified sensitive for precontact archaeological material. A total of six STs were excavated in TA-07 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Phase I survey did not identify archaeological material or features in TA-07.

5.7.1 TR-1

TA-07 TR-1 consists of six STs that were placed to conduct limited testing of an area identified sensitive for precontact archaeological material. During pedestrian reconnaissance, soils in the vicinity of TR-1 appeared less disturbed with lower instances of stony or gravelly inclusions when compared to other portions of the study area. STs were numbered from east to west. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-07 TR-1 consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam to approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) bs over a grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay to approximately 40.0 cm (15.7 in) bs. SEARCH staff noted compacted soils and evidence of glacial outwash in three STs. STs were generally terminated due to sterile soils. The mean ST depth was 41.8 cm (16.5 in) with a range from 32.0 to 51.0 cm (12.6 to 20.0 in) and a standard deviation of 7.3 cm (2.9 in). **Figure 5-52** shows the stratigraphy encountered at ST TA7-TR1-5.



Figure 5-52. ST TA7-TR1-5 east wall profile, facing east.

5.8 TA-08

TA-08 is in the southwestern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a possible well just outside the study area boundary (see **Figure 5-2**). TA-08 was identified sensitive for postcontact archaeological material. In total, five STs were excavated in TA-08 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Phase I survey did not identify any archaeological materials in TA-08.

5.8.1 TR-1

TA-08 TR-1 consists of six STs placed to test the location of possible remnants of a historic structure and possible well associated with a mature sugar maple tree identified during pedestrian reconnaissance. STs were numbered from east to west. ST-4 was not excavated due to the presence of a wide ephemeral drainage. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-08 TR-1 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam to approximately 17.0 cm (6.7 in) bs over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand or yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay to 38.0 cm (15.0 in) bs. STs were generally terminated due to sterile soils or large roots. The mean ST depth was 38.4 cm (15.1 in) with a range from 31.0 to 56.0 cm (12.2 to 22.0 in) and a standard deviation of 10.6 cm (4.2 in). **Figure 5-53** shows the stratigraphy encountered at ST TA8-TR1-3.



Figure 5-53. ST TA8-TR1-3 west wall profile, facing west.

5.9 TA-09

TA-09 is in the southwestern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a possible historic foundation (see **Figure 5-2**). TA-09 was identified sensitive for postcontact archaeological material. A total of five STs were excavated in TA-09 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Phase I survey did not identify archaeological materials or features in TA-09.

5.9.1 TR-1

TA-09 TR-1 consists of six STs placed to test the location of a possible historic foundation identified during pedestrian reconnaissance. STs were numbered from south to north. ST-3 was not excavated due to the presence of a modern circular stone and fill feature, which represents the possible historic foundation on which the TA was defined (**Figure 5-54** and **Figure 5-55**). The feature is approximately 7 m (23 ft) in diameter, and is formed by small boulders pushed into a roughly circular formation, which was then infilled. A modern light pole is in the northern part of the feature, and a flat stone lintel marks an entrance to the southeast.

A representative ST soil sequence encountered in TA-09 TR-1 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand to approximately 25.0 cm (9.8 in) bs over a grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sand to approximately 45.0 cm (17.7 in) bs. About 30% to 65% round and subrounded gravel was present in the STs. STs were generally terminated due to sterile or disturbed soils. Disturbed soils are associated with STs placed in an agricultural field that underwent mechanical grading. The mean ST depth was 29.0 cm (11.4 in) with a range from 26.0 to 36.0 cm (10.2 to 14.2 in) and a standard deviation of 5.9 cm (2.3 in). **Figure 5-56** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST TA9-TR1-5.



Figure 5-54. Modern circular stone and fill feature in TA-09, looking northeast.



Figure 5-55. Modern circular stone and fill feature in TA-09, looking southeast.



Figure 5-56. ST TA9-TR1-5 north wall profile, facing north.

5.10 TA-10

TA-10 is north of TA-02 in the northwestern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a possible historic foundation and a possible quarry associated with Dickey Road (see **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 5-1**). TA-10 was identified sensitive for postcontact archaeological material. Dickey Road was laid out in 1852, and appears on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County and on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map. In total, 10 STs were excavated in TA-10 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Two sites were identified, Sites ME 441-005 and ME 441-006, both of which are postcontact sites (see **Figure 1-1**); one tested location within TA-10 (TR-4) did not yield any cultural material.

5.10.1 Site ME 441-005

Site ME 441-005 is a historic site in Unity Township east of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4942725 E 463416 (**Figure 5-57**). The site covers an area of approximately 1,084.7 m² (11,675.7 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 64 m (210 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the north. Spring Brook is 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to the northeast and Dickey Road is immediately to the west. The surrounding terrain is a low-lying area with significant surface disturbance due to recent timber harvesting. The site is characterized by birch and pine forest with slash and felled trees to the north and south. Leaf litter covers the entire site.

A review of the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey identified one soil type within the site boundary (USDA-NRCS 2021): Lyman-Tunbridge complex, 0% to 8% slopes, rocky. The Lyman series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till. The Turnbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 441-005 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone structure observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the structure is on the surface and does not enclose a cellar hole. It features an intact southern wall that is approximately 1.2 m (4.1 ft) high and 7.0 m (23 ft) long (**Figure 5-58** and **Figure 5-59**). The remaining three walls are indistinct, either through damage or because they were not built to the height of the southern wall or with the same amount of care (**Figure 5-60**). The interior of the structure is filled to the top of the surrounding walls, possibly forming a ramp (**Figure 5-61**). The entire structure measures approximately 7.0 × 5.0 m (23.0 × 16.4 ft). Estimated 30.0 m (98.4 ft) west of ME 441-005 is a short section of stone wall extending north-south for a distance of approximately 6.0 m (19.7 ft), and also remnants of stone wall 13.7 m (44.9 ft) northeast of ME 441-005 continuing intermittently west-southwest for a distance of 84.5 m (277.2 ft). Site ME 441-006, a quarry, is approximately 67.0 m (219.8 ft) to the east southeast.

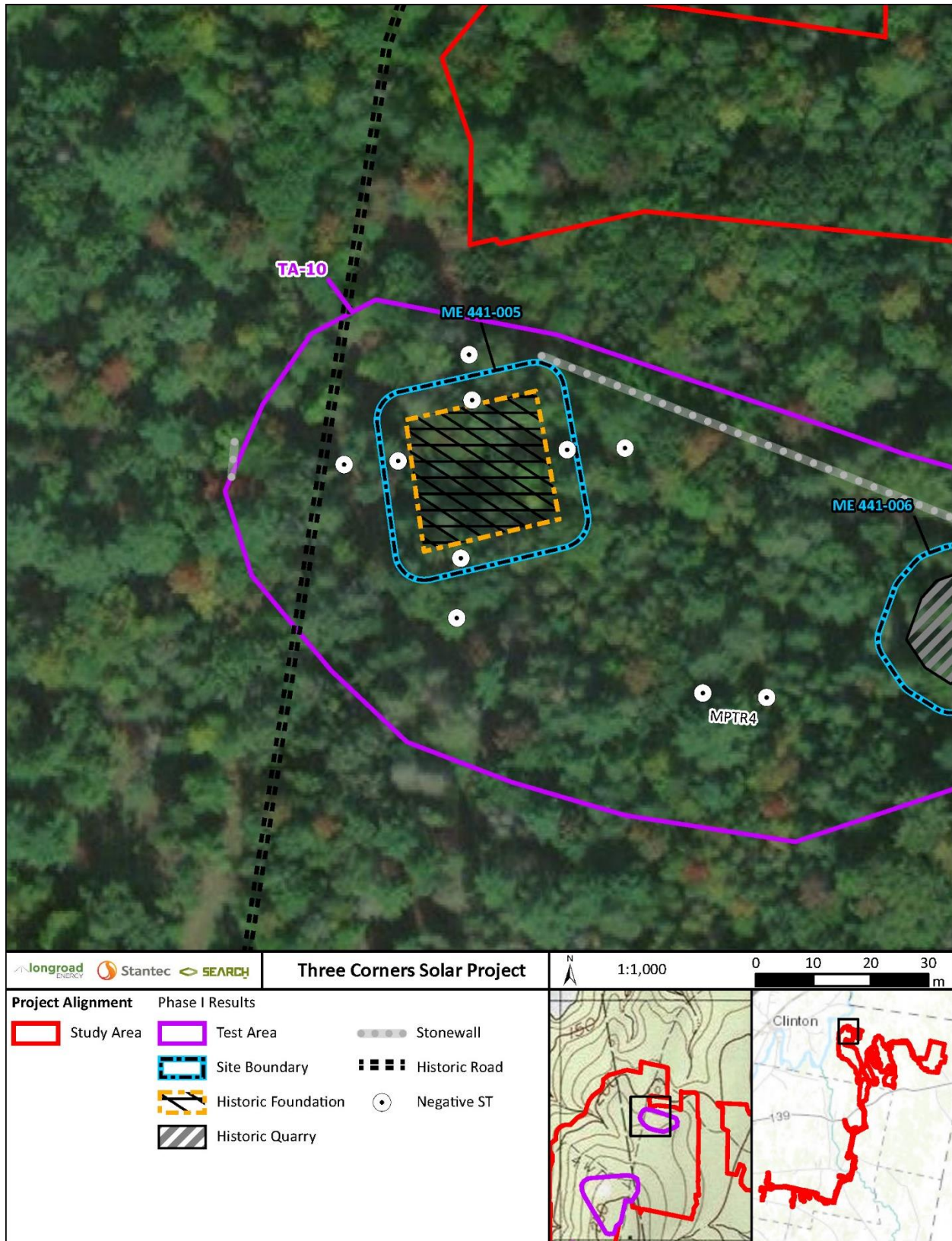


Figure 5-57. Plan of Site ME 441-005.



Figure 5-58. Intact southern wall of structure at Site ME 441-005, facing northeast.



Figure 5-59. East half of intact south wall of structure at Site ME 441-005, facing north.



Figure 5-60. North wall of structure at Site ME 441-005 from northeast corner, facing west.



Figure 5-61. Interior of structure at Site ME 441-005 showing fill, facing south.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated eight STs radially from the ME 441-005 structure. All eight STs were negative for cultural material. A typical ST encountered a dark brown (10YR 3/3) or brown (10YR 4/3) sand/silt loam Ap horizon to approximately 20 cmbs, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) or strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt/sand loam Bs horizon to approximately 35 cmbs, and a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam BC horizon to approximately 45 cmbs. Observed stratigraphy was consistent with a truncated Tunbridge series pedon. STs were typically terminated due to bedrock. The mean ST depth was 34.2 cm (s.d. = 15.3). **Figure 5-62** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST MP1-10S.



Figure 5-62. North wall profile of ST MP1-10S.

Artifact Assemblage

No artifacts were recovered from surface or subsurface contexts at Site ME 441-005.

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 441-005 consists of a dry-laid fieldstone structure constructed on the ground surface with one intact wall on the southern side. Walls on the remaining three sides are either destroyed or were not constructed to the same height or with the same care as the southern wall. The structure is infilled, and measures approximately 17.0 × 12.2 m (55.7 × 40.0 ft). There is no evidence of a cellar hole that would suggest a domestic structure, or an attached foundation that would suggest an agricultural structure. No artifacts were found in association with the MP 1 structure, indicating it had intermittent non-intensive use. However, a residential structure is depicted nearby on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic quadrangle, and remains indicated on maps until 1959 (NETR 2021). Site ME 441-005 may be associated with the indicated structure. Southwick and Chace (1856) shows no structure at this location.

The function of the ME 441-005 structure is unknown. Conjecturally, it is a ramp for loading cargo onto wagons, perhaps related to the nearby quarry, to the logging industry, or to a nearby residence depicted on early twentieth-century maps. Additional work at the site may shed light on this interpretation, but even if found to be accurate, the significance of such structure and its ability to provide information important to historical understanding of the area is minimal. The absence of associated cultural material that could allow a better understanding of the site's temporal context means that the site has little interpretive value.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 441-005 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and SEARCH recommends a determination of not eligible for NRHP listing. As an ineligible resource, Site ME 441-005 does not require avoidance.

5.10.2 Site ME 441-006

Site SW 1 is a historic site in Unity Township east of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4942698 E463497 (**Figure 5-63**). The site covers an Estimated area of 521.9 m² (5,619.1 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 67 m (220 ft) amsl. The nearest water source is the Sebasticook River, which is approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) from the site's western boundary. Dickey Road is about 120.0 m (393.7 ft) to the west. The landform occupied by Site SW1 is a raised outcrop of predominantly shale. The surrounding terrain is a low-lying area with significant surface disturbance due to recent timber harvesting. Much of the landform was covered with a combination of mixed hardwood (white oak, cedar, maple), birch, pine, and spruce trees.

Phase I Survey Results

Site SW 1 was initially identified by a water-filled quarry observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the quarry is generally rectangular with the long axis aligned north to south measuring approximately 15.0 m (49.2 ft), and a width of approximately 8.0 m (26.2 ft) at the widest at the northern end of the quarry (**Figure 5-64**, **Figure 5-65**, **Figure 5-66**). The depth of the quarry was not determined. The southern and western portions of the quarry appear deeper and more intensely quarried (**Figure 5-67**).

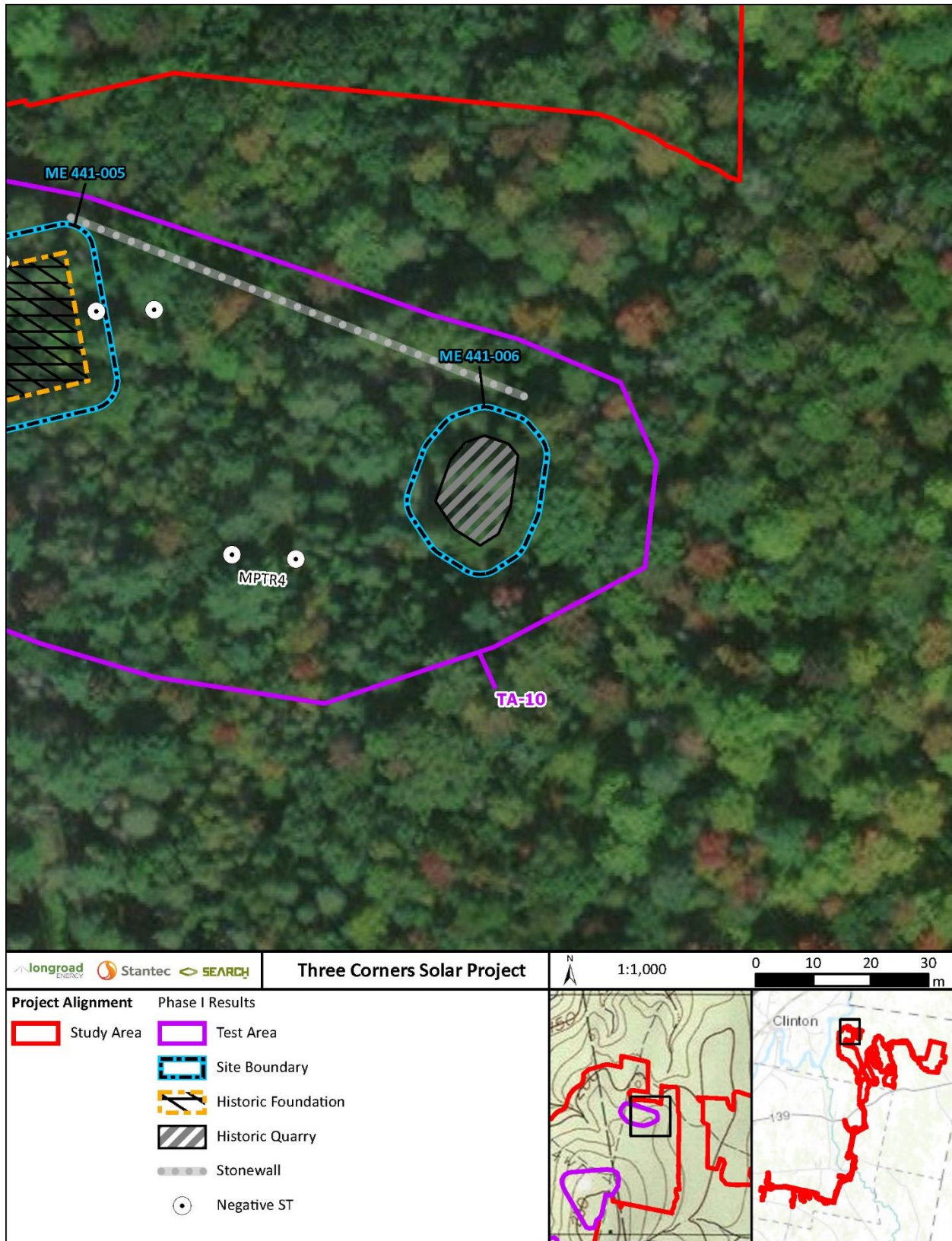


Figure 5-63. Plan of Site ME 441-006.



Figure 5-64. Site ME 441-006, facing north.



Figure 5-65. Site ME 441-006, facing west.



Figure 5-66. Site ME 441-006, facing south.



Figure 5-67. Close up of Site ME 441-006, facing south.

Subsurface Investigations

Site ME 441-006 is in a forested area with exposed granite bedrock and minimal soil cover. No subsurface excavation was conducted at ME 441-006, and no surface material was identified during pedestrian survey undertaken to identify locations where the subsurface investigation was practicable.

Artifact Assemblage

No artifacts were recovered from surface or subsurface contexts at Site ME 441-006.

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 441-006 is a quarry measuring approximately 15.0 × 8.0 m (49.2 × 26.2 ft) and possibly associated with Site ME 441-005, which is about 67 m (220 ft) to the west-northwest. Neither site yielded artifacts, and the temporal context of Site ME 441-006 is unknown. However, it is on historic Dickey Road, which was laid out in 1852 and provides some temporal context.

Additional work at Site ME 441-006 is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends the site not eligible for NRHP listing.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 441-006 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and SEARCH recommends a determination of not eligible for NRHP listing for the site. As an ineligible resource, Site ME 441-006 does not require avoidance by the Project.

5.10.3 TR-4

TA-10 TR-4 consists of two STs placed to test flat terrain between ME 441-006 and ME 441-005. STs were numbered from west to east. ST-1 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam to approximately 15.0 cm (5.9 in) bs over a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy loam to about 32.0 cm (12.6 in) bs. ST-2 consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam to approximately 18.0 cm (7.1 in) bs over dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam to about 38.0 cm (15.0 in) bs. STs were terminated due to bedrock. Field documentation of TA-10 TR-4 did not include photographs of ST profiles.

5.11 TA-11

TA-11 is in the northwestern part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on an elevated ridgeline (see **Figure 5-1**). TA-11 was identified sensitive for precontact archaeological material. In total, three STs were excavated in TA-11 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Phase I survey did not identify any archaeological materials in TA-11.

5.11.1 MPTR-3

TA-11 MPTR-3 consists of three STs placed to test the location of an elevated ridgeline. STs were numbered from west to east. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-11 MPTR-3 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam to approximately 18.0 cm (7.1 in) bs over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam to about 30.0 cm (11.8 in) bs. Stratum III was typically a reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) sandy loam that was excavated to approximately 40.0 cm (15.7 in) bs. STs were terminated due to sterile soils or rock impasse. The mean ST depth was 38.0 cm (15.0 in) with a range from 35.0 to 40.0 cm (13.8 to 15.7 in) and a standard deviation of 2.9 cm (1.1 in). Field documentation of MPTR-3 did not include photographs of ST profiles.

5.12 TA-12

TA-12 is in the north-central part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a terrace adjacent to a wetland area (see **Figure 5-1**). TA-12 was identified sensitive for precontact archaeological material. In total, three STs were excavated in TA-12 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Phase I survey did not identify any archaeological materials in TA-12.

5.12.1 MPTR-5

TA-12 MPTR-5 consists of three STs placed to test the location of terrace associated with a wetland area identified during pedestrian reconnaissance. STs were numbered from south to north. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-12 MPTR-5 consisted of similar strata, aside from Stratum I. Stratum I coloration differed across all STs. Stratum I at ST MPTR5-01 consisted of a light grey (10YR 7/1) sandy loam to 15.0 cm (5.9 in) bs, Stratum I at ST MPTR5-02 consisted of a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam to 14.0 cm (5.5 in) bs, and Stratum I at MPTR5-03 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam to 18.0 cm (7.0 in) bs. Stratum II consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand to about 30.0 cm (11.8 in) bs and Stratum III consisted of a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand to approximately 50.0 cm (19.6 in) bs. STs were terminated due to sterile soils. An Estimated 15% to 25% flat and subrounded gravel was found throughout. The mean ST depth was 50.0 cm (19.6 in) with a range from 40.0 to 60.0 cm (15.7 to 23.6 in) and a standard deviation of 10.0 cm (3.9 in). **Figure 5-68** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST MPTR5-01.



Figure 5-68. ST MPTR-5-01 east wall profile, facing east.

5.13 TA-13

TA-13 is in the central part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a terrace near a wetland area (see **Figure 5-1**). TA-13 was identified as sensitive for precontact archaeological material. A total of 2 STs were excavated in TA-13 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Phase I survey did not identify any archaeological materials in TA-13.

5.13.1 MPTR-6

TA-13 MPTR-6 consists of two STs placed to test the location of a terrace associated with a wetland area identified during pedestrian reconnaissance. STs were numbered from north to south. ST MPTR6-01 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam to 15.0 cm (5.9 in) bs. ST MPTR6-02 consisted of a brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam to 12.0 cm (4.7 in) bs over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand to 21.0 cm (8.3 in) bs. STs were terminated due to bedrock. An Estimated 25% to 40% flat gravel was encountered in the STs. Field documentation of MPTR-6 did not include photographs of ST profiles.

5.14 TA-14

TA-14 is in the south-central part of the Three Corners study area, and was defined based on a terrace overlooking a wetland area (see **Figure 5-2**). TA-14 was identified sensitive for precontact archaeological material. In total, three STs were excavated in TA-14 during Phase I survey, none of which were positive for cultural material. Phase I survey did not identify any archaeological materials in TA-14.

5.14.1 MPTR-7

TA-14 MPTR-7 consists of three STs placed to test the location of a terrace associated with a wetland area identified during pedestrian reconnaissance. STs were numbered from west to east. A typical ST soil sequence encountered in TA-14 MPTR-7 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam to approximately 15.0 cm (5.9 in) bs over a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam to about 35.0 cm (13.8 in) bs. STs were terminated due to rock impasse or bedrock. The mean ST depth was 35.6 cm (14.0 in) with a range from 35.0 to 37.0 cm (13.8 to 14.6 in) and a standard deviation of 1.2 cm (0.5 in). **Figure 5-69** shows the stratigraphy encountered in ST MPTR7-02.



Figure 5-69. ST MPTR7-02 east wall profile, facing east.

5.15 TA-15

TA-15 was subject to desktop review in December 2021 and identified as potentially sensitive for precontact archaeological resources based on elevated, level topography overlooking a wetland to the north and northeast. A single transect of up to 20 STPs was initially proposed to test this landform. However, pedestrian reconnaissance in March 2022 revealed that TA-15 is forested wetland, wetland, or slope leading to wetland rather than a testable landform (**Figure 5-70**), and no subsurface testing was conducted.



Figure 5-70. Sloping ground in TA-15, facing southeast.

5.16 OTHER AREAS

During pedestrian reconnaissance, SEARCH identified a quarry site in the northeastern part of the Three Corners study area. Due to the presence of bedrock in the surrounding area, no shovel testing was conducted. The quarry site was designated Site ME 441-007, and is described below.

5.16.1 Site ME 441-007

ME 441-007 is a historic site Unity Township in the eastern portion of Kennebec County, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4941236 E466749 (**Figure 5-71**). The site covers an area of approximately 230.4 m² (2,480.0 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 72.2 m (236.9 ft) amsl. The nearest water source is Spring Brook, which is 1.2 km (0.7 mi) to the north. Additionally, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to the east is Twentyfive mile stream. The site is approximately 120.0 m (393.7 ft) southeast of historic Palmer Road, which is currently a private road used as an active logging road due to ongoing timber harvesting. The landform occupied by the site has a gentle slope that stretches north to south, with Palmer Road being the most elevated terrain to the north, and terminates at wetlands to the south, southeast, and southwest from Site ME 441-007. The ground is heavily disturbed due to recent logging activity. The ground surface is undulating with intermittent wetland conditions, and strewn boulders. The area was previously forested with mixed hardwoods, cedar, pine and spruce intermixed. Presently, the area around the site is covered with felled trees, timber slash, and other debris from the recent logging activity.



Figure 5-71. Plan of ME 441-007.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 441-007 was initially identified by a quarry that measures approximately 15.9 × 5.8 m (52.1 × 19.2 ft). Pin and feather markings were noted on the granite outcrop supporting site ME 441-007, along with wedge and drill holes. These markings primarily occur along the western, southern, and northern portions of the quarry (**Figure 5-72** through **Figure 5-76**). Visual inspection of the quarry suggests that the granite was harvested in a bench-like manner, especially along the northern portion. Pin and feather marks/drill holes are generally between 15.0 to 18.0 cm (5.9 to 7.1 in) apart. Wedge and pry bars would then be used to dislodge a large slab. This is evident along the northern part of the quarry (see **Figure 5-75**), where a large granite slab was removed from the quarry. The slab is approximately 250.0 × 80.0 × 40.0 cm (98.4 × 31.5 × 15.7 in) in size. These granite slabs could be used for a variety of construction applications including foundation supports, lintels or in bridge construction. The size of this granite slab would indicate a heavier industrial use; while the small size of the quarry would indicate local utilization of the material removed.



Figure 5-72. View of quarry at Site ME 441-007, facing north.



Figure 5-73. View of quarry at Site ME 441-007, facing north.



Figure 5-74. View of quarry at Site ME 441-007 with markings, facing east.



Figure 5-75. Cut stone from quarry at Site ME 441-007, facing southwest.



Figure 5-76. View of quarry at Site ME 441-007, facing west.

Subsurface Investigations

Site ME 441-007 is in a forested area with exposed granite bedrock and minimal soil cover. No subsurface excavation was conducted at ME 441-007, and no surface material was identified during pedestrian survey undertaken to identify locations where subsurface investigation was practicable.

Artifact Assemblage

No artifacts were recovered from surface or subsurface contexts at Site ME 441-007.

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 441-007 is a quarry measuring approximately 15.9 × 5.8 m (52.1 × 19.2 ft). No artifacts were found in association with the quarry, and the temporal context of Site ME 441-007 is unknown. Quarrying at Site ME 441-007 yielded large granite slabs suited for heavy industrial use; however, the small quarry size suggests local utilization.

Additional work at Site ME 441-007 is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 441-007 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and SEARCH recommends that it is not eligible for NRHP listing; no management plan for the site is necessary.

5.16.2 Site ME 097-006

Site ME 097-006 is a historic site near the eastern border of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4941895 E463089 (**Figure 5-77**). The site covers an area of 28.1 m² (302.5 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 64 m (210 ft) amsl. The nearest water is the Sebasticook River, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the northwest. A jeep trail leading to the river from Dickey Road is indicated adjacent to the site on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute quadrangle, and remains in place until at least 1983, at which time a structure is indicated at the Dickey Road/jeep trail intersection. Site ME 097-009 is 101.3 m (332.2 ft) to the east, and the associated well is 76.6 m (251.2 ft) to the southeast. Vegetation at the site is mixed hardwoods with a moderate understory.

Phase I Survey Results

Site ME 097-006 was initially identified by a small surface scatter of historic artifacts during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the scatter is of limited extent, measuring approximately 6.0 m (19.7 ft) in diameter (**Figure 5-78**). No additional site components were identified.

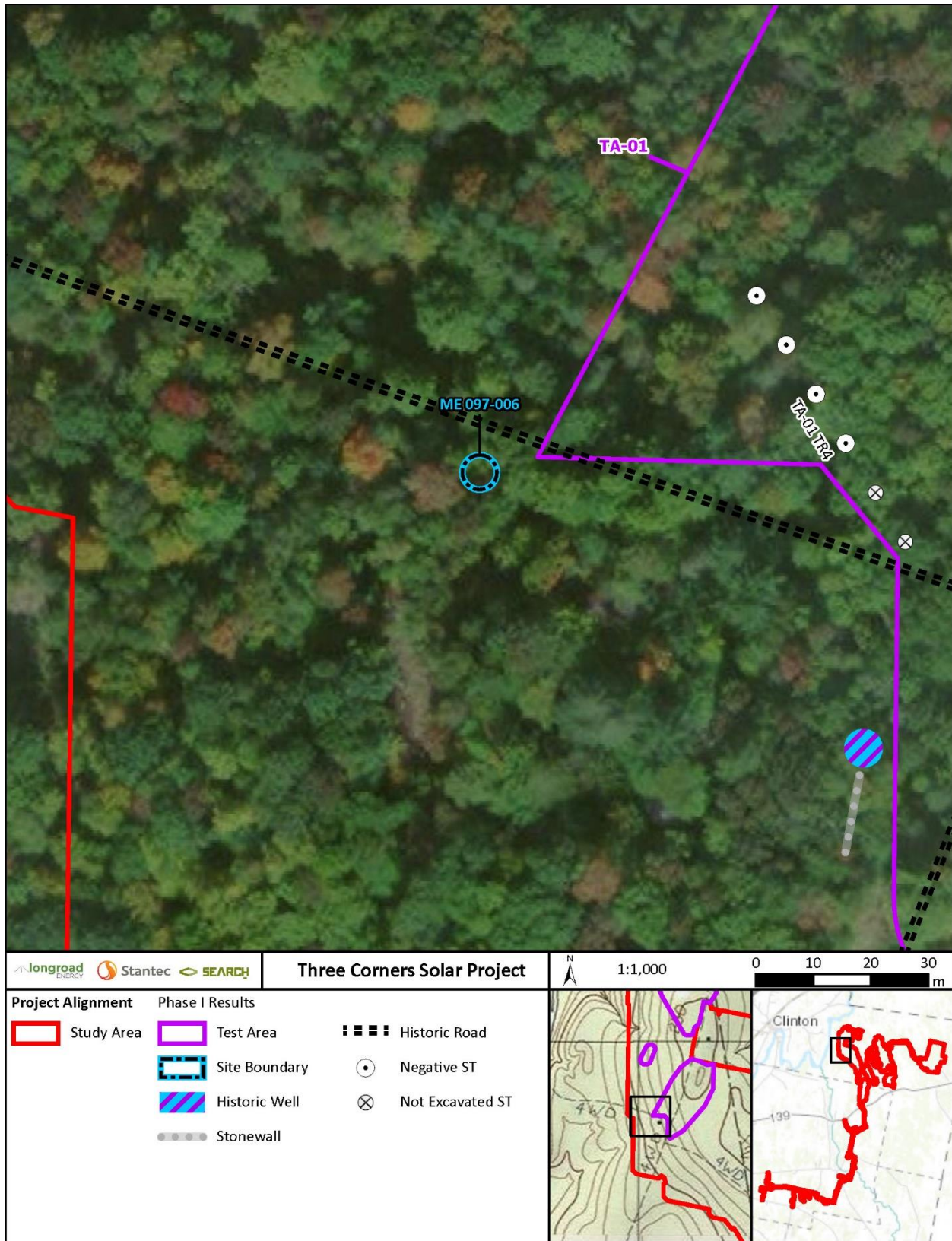


Figure 5-77. Plan of Site ME 097-006.



Figure 5-78. Overview of surface scatter at Site ME 097-006.

Subsurface Investigations

Due to the relatively recent nature and limited variety of the surface scatter at Site ME 097-006, no subsurface investigation was conducted at the site.

Artifact Assemblage

The artifacts observed at Site ME 097-006 are almost exclusively crimped-top 3-piece cans that were opened with a church key. Approximately 50 cans and other artifacts are present. Cans vary little size, and it is likely that the majority had the same contents. Crimped-top 3-piece cans became widely available in 1904 (Merritt 2014). One “hole-in-cap” or “hole-in-top” can is present; these date from the 1840s to the 1920s (hole-in-cap) and from the mid-1880s to the 1960s (hole-in-top); the latter typically held condensed milk (Merritt 2014).

Interpretation and Significance

Site ME 097-006 is a small surface scatter of historic artifacts adjacent to a jeep trail road trace was in place as early as 1926. It likely reflects a single dumping episode. The artifacts are mostly crimped-top 3-piece cans opened with a church key. The absence of pull tab cans indicates a pre-1960s deposit. No subsurface testing was conducted at the site.

Because Site ME 097-006 represents a single episode of deposition and has limited artifact variety, additional work at the site is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine.

Management Recommendation

Site ME 097-006 does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's criteria of significance, and SEARCH recommends a determination of not eligible for NRHP listing for the site. As an ineligible resource, Site ME 097-006 does not require avoidance.

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6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

SEARCH conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Project in the Towns of Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, in Kennebec County, Maine. The Project will be subject to permitting by the USACE and the MEDEP. Because the Project will impact jurisdictional waters, a federal permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required. Therefore, Project impacts will be subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA. Permits from the MEDEP will also be required under the Site Location of Development and Natural Resources Protection Acts. All three statutes require that consideration is given to impacts on significant cultural resources. It is assumed here that compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA would also fulfill Longroad's obligations to consider impacts to historic resources under the Site Location of Development and/or Natural Resources Protection Acts. The MHPC issued guidance for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA under review number 0326-19. This report addresses MHPC's request for precontact and postcontact archaeological survey; a report of architectural survey will be submitted under separate cover. The study area for archaeological survey consisted of 450.7 ha (1113.8 ac), within which the Project's LOD will be located.

6.1 SUMMARY OF PHASE I SURVEY

The Phase I survey consisted of a desktop review to understand the environment and the Project setting. The desktop review combined multiple datasets, including cartographic sources, historic aerial photographs, soils, and hydrography to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity and inform pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area. Surficial geology was also examined, and the locations of previously recorded archaeological sites were taken into account. A team of two SEARCH archaeologists then conducted pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area. Desktop review and pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area identified 15 areas where archaeological testing was warranted due to precontact and/or postcontact sensitivity. They include eight TAs identified sensitive for postcontact archaeological material, six TAs identified sensitive for precontact archaeological material, and one TA identified sensitive for both precontact and postcontact archaeological material. In total, 176 STs were excavated in 14 TAs, 21 of which were positive for cultural material. TA 15 was added to the Project in December 2021 and ground conditions did not permit subsurface survey. TA 15 will be surveyed with up to 20 STPs in the Spring of 2022 and results will be submitted as an addendum to this report. Phase I survey in 2021 identified 13 archaeological resources. These are summarized in **Table 6-1** and include five domestic sites, four sites interpreted as agricultural outbuildings, two quarries, and two twentieth-century surface scatters.

6.1.1 Potential Dickey Road Archaeological Historic District

Six of the sites identified in the study area were found along historic Dickey Road and are either domestic (Sites ME 097-003, ME 097-004, and ME 097-009) or probable agricultural outbuildings (Sites ME 097-005, ME 097-007, and ME 097-008). Dickey Road was laid out in 1852 (Kingsbury and Deyo 1892), and by 1926 was no longer a through road (NETR 2021). The domestic sites identified

along the road within the survey area date primarily from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and the agricultural outbuildings are likely related, though they did not produce artifacts. Given their geographic proximity, temporal overlap, location along Dickey Road, and their agricultural underpinnings, SEARCH concludes that they may meet the definition of an HD: “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development” (National Park Service 1997:5). A map showing the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD is provided as **Figure 6-1**.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

NRHP, management, and recommendations for further study of the 13 archaeological resources are summarized in **Table 6-1**, above. Of the 13 identified sites, seven (ME 441-003, ME 441-004, ME 038-003, ME 097-006, ME 441-005, ME 441-006, and ME 441-007) are recommended not individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing and are not associated with the potential HD, three (ME 097-005, ME 097-007, and ME 097-008) are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing individually but are associated with the potential HD, and three (ME 097-003, ME 097-004, and ME 097-009) are recommended for avoidance or NRHP evaluation and are associated with the potential HD. Sites (ME 097-005, ME 097-007, and ME 097-008) are not associated with subsurface deposits and therefore, would not contribute archaeological data significant to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. Three sites (Sites ME 097-003, ME 097-004, and ME 097-009) may be eligible for NRHP listing individually and could also contribute archaeological data significant to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD.

Longroad will avoid impacts to Site ME 097-003, Site ME 097-004, and Site ME 097-009 by establishing the recommended fenced buffer at each resource. Permanent fencing will be maintained around these resources while the project is operational. In addition, an archaeological monitor with stop work authority will be present when construction occurs within 25 m (82 ft) of these sites. Longroad will clear trees and vegetation within these buffers through hand felling and reach-in techniques. If a site or sites cannot be avoided by the Project, SEARCH recommends Phase II evaluation of the site(s) and of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. NRHP evaluation of the potential HD will include development of a historic context in consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

A draft report was submitted on February 7, 2022 and MHPC concurred with its recommendations in a letter dated February 16, 2022 (**Appendix A**). This final report has been updated to reflect these comments.

Table 6-1. Summary of Identified Resources.

Site No.	TA	Notes	NRHP Recommendation	District	HD Contributing Element	Avoid	Treatment Recommendation
ME 097-003	TA-01	Domestic site with subsurface deposits.	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Phase II fieldwork; historic and documentary research
ME 097-004	TA-02	Domestic site with subsurface deposits.	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Phase II fieldwork; historic and documentary research
ME 097-005	TA-02	Likely farm outbuilding.	Not eligible	Yes	No	No	Historic and documentary research
ME 441-003	TA-04	Includes foundation, well and positive STPs	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
ME 441-004	TA-03	20th century surface scatter	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
ME 038-003	TA-06	Domestic site with subsurface artifacts; extends outside study area	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
ME 097-006	N/A	20th century can dump	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
ME 441-005	N/A	Outbuilding/ramp; no subsurface artifacts.	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
ME 097-007	TA-01	Outbuilding or ramp; part of possible Dicky Road HD; no subsurface artifacts.	Not eligible	Yes	No	No	Historic and documentary research
ME 097-008	TA-01	Probable outbuilding	Not eligible	Yes	No	No	Historic and documentary research
ME 441-006	TA-10	Quarry; no subsurface deposits identified.	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
ME 441-007	N/A	Quarry; shallow soils, exposed ledge and cut stone.	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
ME 097-009	TA-01	Domestic site with subsurface deposits.	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Phase II fieldwork; historic and documentary research

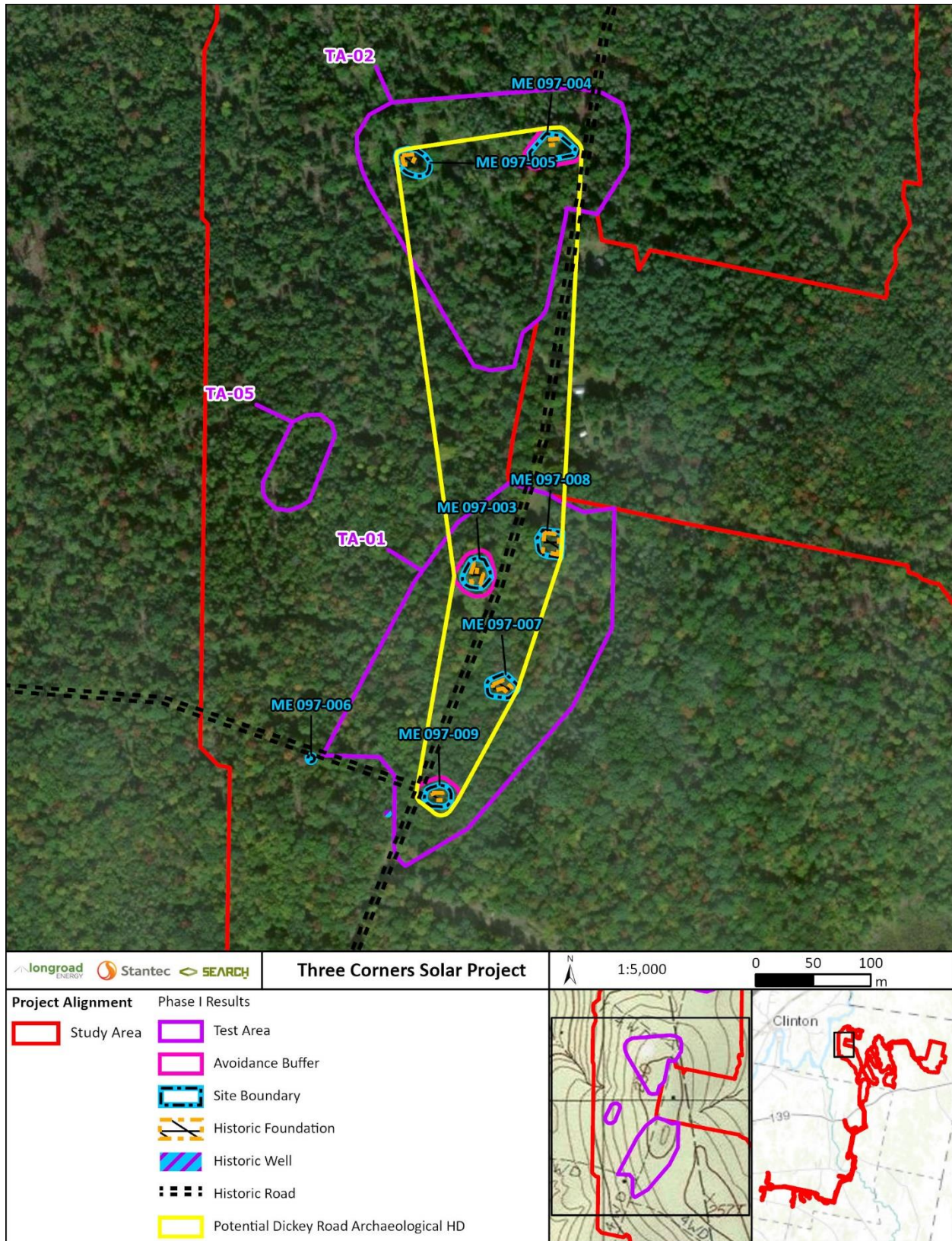


Figure 6-1. Plan of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD.

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APPENDIX A
CORRESPONDENCE

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JANET T. MILLS
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55 CAPITOL STREET
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AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

March 26, 2019

Mr. Steve Knapp
Kleinschmidt
PO Box 650
Pittsfield, ME 04967Project: MHPC #0326-19 Long Road Energy; Three Corners Solar Project
Proposed 85-125 MW Solar Project
Town: Unity Twp, ME

Dear Mr. Knapp:

In response to your recent request, I have reviewed the information received March 12, 2019 to initiate consultation on the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

An architectural survey is recommended to identify and record information on all resources within the area of potential effect (APE) that are at least 50 years old. Survey must be completed according to our "Revised Above Ground Cultural Resource Survey Manual Project Review Specific." All surveys must be submitted electronically via our on-line CARMA database. See our website for more information: http://www.maine.gov/mhpc/architectural_survey/survey-guidelines.html.

A list of historic preservation consultants who are qualified to conduct architectural survey and have been trained in the use of the CARMA database may be found at the following page of our website: http://www.maine.gov/mhpc/project_review/consultants/carma_trained_consultants.shtml

With regards to archaeological resources, a Phase I archaeological survey for potentially significant historic and prehistoric archaeological sites is recommended for the project area. There are many potential historic archaeological sites in the Area of Interest as shown by named structures on the enclosed 1861 map copy. No prehistoric archaeological survey has been done in the Area of Interest, but there are dozens of sites along the Sebasticook River where archaeological survey has been done. At a minimum, prehistoric archaeological survey is recommended within 100 yards of any river, stream or bog margin.

A list of qualified prehistoric archaeologists has been can be found on our website: http://www.maine.gov/mhpc/project_review/consultants/prehistoric_archaeology.shtml.

If you have any questions regarding archaeology, please contact Dr. Arthur Spiess of this office at Arthur.Spiess@maine.gov.

Please contact Megan M. Rideout of our staff at 287-2992 or megan.m.rideout@maine.gov if you have any questions regarding above ground resources.

Sincerely,

Kirk F. Mohney
State Historic Preservation Officer



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

February 16, 2022

Mr. Jacob Freedman
SEARCH
247 Sullivan St
Suite C
Claremont, NH 03743

Project: MHPC #0326-19 Longroad Energy; Three Corners Solar Project
Proposed Solar Project
Location: Unity Twp, ME

Dear Mr. Freedman:

I have reviewed the information received February 7, 2022 to continue consultation on the above referenced project. We are reviewing this project pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Thank you for providing the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report. The survey was very well conducted and reported. We agree with the determination of potential NR eligibility for three sites (F-1, F-2 and SW-9). We also agree with the recommended procedures for site avoidance, and that if any of the sites cannot be avoided, then a Phase II archaeological survey be conducted.

Please do not hesitate to contact Megan M. Rideout of our office at megan.m.rideout@maine.gov or 207-287-2992, if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Kirk F. Mohney
State Historic Preservation Officer

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APPENDIX B

SHOVEL TEST LOG

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Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-2	Negative	1	0-12	2.5YR 3/4	SiLo	Sterile	20% subangular gravel		4942405	463169	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-2	Negative	2	22-19	10YR 4/6	SiLo	Sterile	20% subangular gravel		4942405	463169	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-2	Negative	3	19-40	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4942405	463169	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-1	Negative	1	0-18	2.5YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4942397	463163	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-1	Negative	2	18-34	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	35% subangular gravel		4942397	463163	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-17	2.5YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942415	463181	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-3	Negative	2	17-24	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4942415	463181	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-16	2.5YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular cobble		4942410	463190	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-2	Negative	2	16-38	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	30% subangular cobble		4942410	463190	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942405	463199	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-1	Negative	2	18-34	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular cobble		4942405	463199	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-5	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4942430	463185	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-5	Negative	2	18-40	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4942430	463185	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-6	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4942438	463191	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-6	Negative	2	18-40	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	15% subangular cobble		4942438	463191	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	35% subrounded gravel		4942425	463164	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-5	Negative	2	19-32	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Sterile	50% subrounded gravel		4942425	463164	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-13	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	20% subangular gravel		4942430	463156	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-6	Negative	2	13-25	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Sterile	30% subangular cobble		4942430	463156	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-6	Negative	3	25-40	2.5Y 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	25% subangular cobble		4942430	463156	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-1	Historic	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% subangular cobble		4942418	463284	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-1	Historic	2	18-30	2.5Y 5/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% cobble	Inclusions increase with depth	4942418	463284	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-1	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% subangular gravel		4942417	463321	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-3	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4942413	463174	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR1-4	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4942420	463173	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	TA2-TR2-4	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4942422	463180	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-2	Precontact	1	0-21	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% subangular gravel		4942423	463314	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-2	Historic	2	21-33	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	50% subangular gravel		4942423	463314	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-2	Historic	1	0-42	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	15% angular cobble	Historic fill horizon with mixed cobbles and boulders	4942425	463291	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-2	Historic	2	42-62	10YR 6/1	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% angular cobble		4942425	463291	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-3	Historic	1	0-17	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942430	463306	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-3	Historic	2	17-33	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	55% subangular gravel		4942430	463306	10/11/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-6	Negative	1	0-9	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% subangular gravel		4942451	463321	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-6	Negative	2	9-24	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	65% angular gravel		4942451	463321	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-6	Negative	1	0-11	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942450	463284	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-6	Negative	2	11-31	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular cobble		4942450	463284	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-6	Negative	3	31-41	10YR 5/2	Si	Sterile	35% angular gravel	Till	4942450	463284	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-5	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% angular gravel		4942445	463313	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-5	Negative	2	14-33	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	65% angular gravel	Glacial till	4942445	463313	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-4	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942438	463306	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR4-4	Negative	2	22-25	2.5Y 5/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel	Glacial till	4942438	463306	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-5	Negative	1	0-27	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942443	463291	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TA2-TR3-5	Negative	2	27-48	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	25% angular cobble		4942443	463291	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR4-1-20SW	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942403	463273	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR4-1-20SW	Negative	2	16-35	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	55% angular cobble	Interlochen cobbles	4942403	463273	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR3-1 10M SE	Negative	1	0-10	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942410	463330	10/12/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR3-1 10M SE	Negative	2	10-30	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Sterile	25% angular gravel		4942410	463330	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR3-1 10M SE	Negative	3	30-37	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular cobble		4942410	463330	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR4-1-10SW	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% angular gravel		4942411	463278	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR4-1-10SW	Negative	2	18-24	7.5YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% angular gravel	Shale impasse	4942411	463278	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR3-2 20M NE	Negative	1	0-20	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Disturbed	30% angular cobble	Disturbed push berm	4942436	463329	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR3-2 10M NE	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Middle of gravel road with exposed bedrock	4942430	463322	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR4-1-20SE	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942403	463297	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-004	TR4-1-20SE	Negative	2	17-34	7.5YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% angular cobble	Broken shale gravel over cobbles	4942403	463297	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	F3-J4S	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	10% subangular gravel		4942403	463175	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	F3-J4S	Negative	2	19-35	7.5YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel	Shale gravel over cobbles	4942403	463175	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	F3-J2N	Negative	1	0-31	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	35% angular cobble	Mixed till	4942433	463174	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	F3-J3W	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/4	LoSa	Sterile	50% subrounded cobble		4942415	463156	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	F3-J3W	Negative	2	21-45	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	50% subangular cobble		4942415	463156	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	F3-J1E	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% subangular gravel		4942422	463187	10/12/2021
TA-02/ME 097-005	F3-J1E	Negative	2	26-31	7.5YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% angular gravel	Shale gravel over cobbles	4942421	463187	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-1	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% round cobble		4942130	463066	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-1	Negative	2	21-38	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Sterile	5% round gravel	Glacial till	4942130	463066	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-6	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/3	ClLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942175	463088	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-6	Negative	2	17-30	2.5Y 4/3	ClLo	Sterile	30% angular gravel	Within heavily disturbed skid steer path	4942175	463088	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-2	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% round gravel		4942139	463070	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-2	Negative	2	17-34	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	5% round gravel		4942139	463070	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-3	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	25% round cobble		4942148	463074	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-3	Negative	2	26-38	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Sterile	10% round cobble		4942148	463074	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-5	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/4	ClLo	Sterile	25% angular gravel		4942166	463083	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-5	Negative	2	21-31	2.5Y 4/4	ClLo	Sterile	30% angular gravel		4942166	463083	10/12/2021
TA-05	TA1-TR3-4	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	75% round cobble		4942157	463079	10/12/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-20E	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	25% angular gravel	Inclusions increasing with depth to shale bedrock	4942045	463256	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-20N	Negative	1	0-23	2.5Y 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	25% angular cobble		4942072	463240	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-20N	Negative	2	23-33	10YR 5/4	SiLo	Sterile	30% angular cobble		4942072	463240	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-10E	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Bedrock	10% angular gravel		4942047	463246	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-10E	Negative	2	14-8	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Bedrock	25% angular gravel	Inclusions increasing with depth to bedrock	4942047	463246	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-2.5E	Historic	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	5% subangular gravel		4942049	463237	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-2.5E	Historic	2	18-33	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% angular gravel	Inclusions increasing with depth to rock impasse	4942049	463237	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-10N	Historic	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4942066	463235	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-10N	Historic	2	18-40	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% angular cobble		4942066	463235	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-10N	Historic	3	40-50	10YR 5/3	SiCl	Rock impasse	40% flat cobble		4942066	463235	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-20N	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% angular gravel	Inclusions increasing with depth	4942029	463225	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-10N	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% angular gravel		4942041	463230	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-10N	Negative	2	19-35	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% angular gravel	Inclusions increasing with depth to rock impasse	4942041	463230	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-2.5N	Historic	1	0-27	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% angular gravel		4942058	463233	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-2.5N	Historic	2	27-45	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble		4942058	463233	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-2.5N	Historic	1	0-20	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4942046	463232	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-2.5N	Historic	2	20-27	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	55% angular gravel		4942046	463232	10/13/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-20W	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	25% angular cobble		4942059	463209	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-20W	Negative	2	23-33	2.5Y 5/4	LoSa	Rock impasse	40% subangular cobble		4942059	463209	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-W10	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	LoSa	Rock impasse	5% angular gravel		4942055	463218	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-W10	Negative	2	16-26	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% angular gravel		4942055	463218	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-W10	Negative	3	26-35	7.5YR 5/8	LoSa	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel		4942055	463218	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-3W	Historic	1	0-14	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4942053	463223	10/13/2021
TA-01/ME 097-003	TA1-F1-3W	Historic	2	14-20	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel		4942053	463223	10/13/2021
TA-01	TA1-TR4-3	Negative	1	0-29	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% angular gravel		4941901	463152	10/13/2021
TA-01	TA1-TR4-3	Negative	2	29-35	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	55% angular gravel		4941901	463152	10/13/2021
TA-01	TA1-TR4-4	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	20% angular cobble	Bedrock	4941909	463147	10/13/2021
TA-01	TA1-TR4-5	Negative	1	0-8	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Bedrock	25% flat cobble	Heavy slate with loam over bedrock	4941918	463142	10/13/2021
TA-01	TA1-TR4-6	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	60% angular gravel		4941927	463136	10/13/2021
TA-01	TA1-TR4-1	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Beneath timber and slash, cannot access ground surface	4941884	463162	10/13/2021
TA-01	TA1-TR4-2	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4941892	463157	10/13/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-26	2.5Y 4/2	SiLo	Sterile	None		4936828	463671	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-1	Negative	2	26-50	5Y 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	None		4936825	463671	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-28	2.5Y 4/2	SiLo	Sterile	None		4936828	463662	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-2	Negative	2	28-38	5YR 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	2% flat gravel		4936828	463662	10/14/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-20N	Negative	1	0-15	2.5Y 5/2	SiLo	Large roots	None	Extremely large pine and spruce roots	4937237	463733	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SiClLo	Sterile	None		4936835	463633	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-5	Negative	2	19-38	2.5Y 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	None	Glacial outwash	4936835	463633	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-5	Negative	3	38-51	2.5Y 4/2	SiCl	Sterile	None	Glacial outwash. Very compact	4936835	463633	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-4	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SiClLo	Sterile	None		4936833	463642	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-4	Negative	2	19-40	2.5Y 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	None	Glacial outwash. Compaction increasing with depth	4936833	463642	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 4/3	SiClLo	Sterile	None		4936830	463652	10/14/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-3	Negative	2	22-40	2.5YR 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	None	Glacial outwash. Compaction increasing with depth	4936830	463652	10/14/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-20W	Negative	1	0-11	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Large roots	5% angular gravel		4937227	463701	10/14/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-20W	Negative	2	11-19	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Large roots	10% angular gravel		4937227	463701	10/14/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-10W	Historic	1	0-29	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	5% angular gravel		4937221	463709	10/14/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-10W	Historic	2	29-63	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% angular gravel		4937221	463709	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-2.5E	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	2% angular gravel		4941111	467219	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-2.5E	Negative	2	20-35	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	10% angular gravel		4941111	467219	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-2.5E	Negative	3	35-65	2.5Y 4/4	Si	Sterile	35% angular cobble		4941111	467219	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20E	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4941115	467235	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20E	Negative	2	22-35	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	None		4941115	467235	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20E	Negative	3	35-48	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	None		4941115	467235	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-10W	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4941113	467226	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-10W	Negative	2	22-33	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	None		4941113	467226	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20S	Historic	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4941089	467220	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20S	Historic	2	19-40	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	25% subrounded cobble	Gravel over cobbles	4941089	467220	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20S	Historic	3	40-51	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941089	467220	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-2.5S	Negative	1	0-12	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% subrounded gravel		4941104	467215	10/14/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-10S	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Not excavated due to compacted dirt road surface.	4941097	467217	10/14/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-2.5W	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Not excavated due to mechanical trench disturbance	4941108	467202	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20N	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941133	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20N	Negative	2	26-43	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941133	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-10N	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Sterile	15% subangular cobble		4941124	467211	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-10N	Negative	2	16-46	2.5Y 5/2	SiLo	Sterile	30% subangular cobble		4941124	467211	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-2.5N	Historic	1	0-15	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941116	467212	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-2.5N	Historic	2	15-30	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941116	467212	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-40S	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941068	467226	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-40S	Negative	2	20-37	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941068	467226	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-40S	Negative	3	37-50	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	5% subangular gravel		4941068	467226	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-30S	Negative	1	0-9	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941077	467223	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-30S	Negative	2	9-47	2.5Y 5/4	SiLo	Sterile	30% subrounded cobble	Till	4941077	467223	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20W	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4941105	467185	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-20W	Negative	2	17-25	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	35% subangular gravel		4941105	467185	10/15/2021
TA-04/ME 441-003	TA4-F4-10W	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Not excavated due to compacted road surface.	4941107	467194	10/15/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-2.5W	Historic	1	0-13	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Rock impasse	None		4937219	463717	10/14/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-2.5W	Historic	2	13-30	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	60% subangular cobble		4937219	463717	10/14/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subrounded cobble		4941186	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-1	Negative	2	19-45	7.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	40% subrounded cobble		4941186	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941196	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-2	Negative	2	22-31	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	45% subangular gravel		4941196	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-2	Negative	3	31-47	2.5YR 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941196	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4941206	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-3	Negative	2	19-35	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	35% subangular gravel	Inclusions increasing with depth to rock impasse	4941206	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-4	Negative	1	0-25	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	5% round gravel		4941216	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-4	Negative	2	25-43	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	65% round gravel	Inclusions increasing with depth to rock impasse	4941216	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	25% subrounded gravel		4941226	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-5	Negative	2	18-24	10YR 5/6	SaLo	Sterile	30% subrounded cobble		4941226	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-5	Negative	3	24-45	2.5Y 4/4	Sa	Sterile	45% subrounded cobble		4941226	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-29	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941236	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-6	Negative	2	29-39	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4941236	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-6	Negative	3	39-45	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	35% subangular gravel		4941236	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-7	Negative	1	0-31	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	15% subrounded gravel		4941246	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-7	Negative	2	31-53	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	25% subangular cobble	Gravel inclusions increasing with depth	4941246	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-8	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941256	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-8	Negative	2	22-37	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% cobble		4941256	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-8	Negative	3	37-50	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941256	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-9	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4941266	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-9	Negative	2	21-36	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	60% round cobble	Inclusions increasing with depth to rock impasse	4941266	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-10	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% round gravel		4941276	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-10	Negative	2	21-34	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	65% round gravel		4941276	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-11	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	20% subrounded cobble		4941286	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR1-11	Negative	2	23-48	10YR 5/6	SaLo	Sterile	50% subrounded cobble		4941286	467208	10/15/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-04	TA4-TR2-11	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% subrounded gravel		4941048	467214	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-11	Negative	2	16-56	2.5Y 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	35% subrounded cobble		4941048	467214	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-10	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% subrounded gravel		4941048	467224	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-10	Negative	2	16-37	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	35% round gravel		4941048	467224	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-9	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% subrounded cobble		4941048	467234	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-9	Negative	2	18-35	10YR 4/6	Sa	Rock impasse	35% subrounded cobble		4941048	467234	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-8	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941048	467244	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-8	Negative	2	16-50	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% round gravel		4941048	467244	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-7	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% round gravel		4941048	467254	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-7	Negative	2	19-46	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	30% round gravel		4941048	467254	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-7	Negative	3	46-62	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941048	467254	10/15/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-6	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	5% round gravel		4941048	467264	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-6	Negative	2	26-43	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	25% round gravel		4941048	467264	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-6	Negative	3	43-53	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941048	467264	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-5	Negative	1	0-31	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467274	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-5	Negative	2	31-45	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941047	467274	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-4	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467284	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-4	Negative	2	26-29	7.5YR 4/6	SaLo	Sterile	25% round gravel		4941047	467284	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-4	Negative	3	29-40	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467284	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-3	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941047	467294	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-3	Negative	2	19-36	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467294	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-2	Negative	1	0-29	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467304	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-2	Negative	2	29-45	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941047	467304	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-1	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941047	467314	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-1	Negative	2	22-35	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	25% round gravel		4941047	467314	10/16/2021
TA-04	TA4-TR2-1	Negative	3	35-45	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467314	10/16/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-13	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	5% round gravel		4942089	464837	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-6	Negative	2	13-16	10YR 6/1	SaLo	Sterile	5% subrounded gravel		4942089	464837	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-6	Negative	3	16-35	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% subangular gravel		4942089	464837	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-6	Negative	4	35-46	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4942089	464837	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-38	2.5Y 5/2	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% subangular gravel	Heavily disturbed/ mottled soils: 10YR 3/3 and 7.5YR 4/6	4942082	464844	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-4	Negative	1	0-6	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Sterile	5% subangular gravel		4942076	464852	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-4	Negative	2	6-26	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% angular gravel		4942076	464852	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-4	Negative	3	26-38	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% angular gravel		4942076	464852	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-8	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Rock impasse	5% angular gravel		4942069	464859	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-3	Negative	2	8-16	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel		4942069	464859	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-3	Negative	3	16-30	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Rock impasse	55% angular gravel		4942069	464859	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-8	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Sterile	5% subangular gravel		4942062	464867	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-2	Negative	2	8-16	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% subangular gravel		4942062	464867	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-2	Negative	3	16-34	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4942062	464867	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-10	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Rock impasse	5% angular gravel		4942056	464874	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-1	Negative	2	10-21	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	45% angular gravel		4942056	464874	10/17/2021
TA-03/ME 441-004	TA3-TR1-1	Negative	3	21-30	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Rock impasse	15% subangular gravel		4942056	464874	10/17/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-4	Negative	1	0-14	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Sterile	30% subrounded gravel		4936316	459933	10/18/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-4	Negative	2	14-26	2.5Y 5/4	SiLo	Sterile	40% subrounded cobble		4936316	459933	10/18/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-36	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Disturbed	65% round gravel		4936336	459935	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Sterile	20% subrounded cobble		2289491	483398	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-1	Negative	2	17-38	10YR 5/6	SiCl	Sterile	35% subrounded cobble	Very heavy roots and water intrusion	2289491	483398	10/18/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-08	TA8-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-23	2.5Y 3/3	SiLo	Sterile	15% subrounded gravel		2289436	483401	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-5	Negative	2	23-28	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	15% subrounded cobble		2289436	483401	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-5	Negative	3	28-38	2.5Y 4/4	SiCl	Sterile	20% cobble		2289436	483401	10/18/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-23	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Disturbed	65% round gravel	Heavily disturbed/ mottled soils. Iron oxide nodules present	4936326	459934	10/18/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-3	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4936306	459932	10/18/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 3/6	LoSa	Disturbed	30% round gravel	Heavily disturbed from mechanical grading	4936296	459931	10/18/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-2	Negative	2	14-26	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Disturbed	65% round gravel	Disturbed. Iron oxide present. Glacial till	4936296	459931	10/18/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-25	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	65% round gravel		4936286	459931	10/18/2021
TA-09	TA9-TR1-1	Negative	2	25-35	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	45% round gravel	Glacial till. Iron oxide present	4936286	459931	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-31	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Large roots	45% round gravel	Root and rock impasse	2289478	483399	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-11	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		2289464	483400	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-3	Negative	2	11-37	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	None		2289464	483400	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-3	Negative	3	37-56	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	None	Fine sand. Glacial tills	2289464	483400	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-4	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		2289450	483401	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-9	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Large roots	5% round gravel		2289422	483402	10/18/2021
TA-08	TA8-TR1-6	Negative	2	9-29	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Large roots	15% round gravel	Root/rock impasse	2289422	483402	10/18/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SiClLo	Sterile	None		4936838	463623	10/18/2021
TA-07	TA7-TR1-6	Negative	2	22-32	2.5Y 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	None		4936838	463623	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-30W	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	None		4937231	463689	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-30W	Negative	2	19-31	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Rock impasse	10% round gravel		4937231	463689	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-10S	Historic	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4937206	463717	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-10S	Historic	2	18-29	10YR 5/6	LoSa	Sterile	25% round gravel	Large cobbles present	4937206	463717	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-10S	Historic	3	29-40	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4937206	463717	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F5-20S	Negative	1	0-39	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4937197	463714	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F5-20S	Negative	2	39-57	5Y 6/1	SiCl	Sterile	None	Color is 5GY 6/1. Hydric soil	4937197	463714	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-30S	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4937188	463710	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-30S	Negative	2	19-41	2.5Y 5/2	LoSa	Sterile	None		4937188	463710	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-2.5S	Historic	1	0-30	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4937214	463719	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-2.5S	Historic	2	30-50	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	35% subangular gravel	Rounded cobbles also present	4937214	463719	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-10N	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Large roots	10% round gravel		4937230	463724	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-10N	Negative	2	19-36	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Large roots	25% subangular gravel	Root impasse	4937230	463724	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-2.5N	Historic	1	0-15	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4937224	463722	10/18/2021
TA-06/ME 038-003	TA6-F6-2.5N	Historic	2	15-33	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel		4937224	463722	10/18/2021
TA-02	MPTR1-01	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942369	463281	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR1-01	Negative	2	15-35	7.5YR 4/6	SaLo	Sterile	30% angular gravel		4942369	463281	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR1-01	Negative	3	35-45	2.5Y 5/4	SaClLo	Sterile	30% angular gravel	Some cobbles	4942369	463281	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR1-02	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% angular gravel		4942358	463284	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR1-02	Negative	2	18-33	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% angular cobble	Rock increasing with depth	4942358	463284	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR1-03	Negative	1	0-10	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Bedrock	10% angular gravel		4942343	463281	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR1-03	Negative	2	10-30	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Bedrock	20% angular gravel		4942343	463281	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR1-03	Negative	3	30-42	2.5Y 5/4	SaClLo	Bedrock	25% angular gravel	With oxy stains	4942343	463281	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR2-01	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Bedrock	15% angular gravel		4942291	463242	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR2-01	Negative	2	15-35	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Bedrock	30% angular gravel		4942291	463242	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR2-01	Negative	3	35-45	2.5Y 5/4	SaClLo	Bedrock	40% flat cobble	Rock content increases with depth	4942291	463242	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR2-02	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% angular cobble		4942282	463242	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR2-02	Negative	2	18-30	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% angular cobble		4942282	463242	11/2/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-02	MPTR2-03	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	LoSa	Rock impasse	20% angular gravel		4942268	463241	11/2/2021
TA-02	MPTR2-03	Negative	2	18-34	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble		4942268	463241	11/2/2021
TA-11	MPTR3-01	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	10% angular gravel		4941412	463554	11/3/2021
TA-11	MPTR3-01	Negative	2	16-35	2.5Y 5/4	SaClLo	Rock impasse	25% flat boulder	Profile appears truncated. Goes from A To C with a very thin lens of B on the west wall	4941412	463554	11/3/2021
TA-11	MPTR3-02	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% angular gravel		4941409	463565	11/3/2021
TA-11	MPTR3-02	Negative	2	18-32	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4941409	463565	11/3/2021
TA-11	MPTR3-02	Negative	3	32-40	2.5Y 5/4	SaClLo	Sterile	25% angular gravel		4941409	463565	11/3/2021
TA-11	MPTR3-03	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% angular gravel		4941404	463577	11/3/2021
TA-11	MPTR3-03	Negative	2	18-28	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4941404	463577	11/3/2021
TA-11	MPTR3-03	Negative	3	28-40	2.5YR 5/4	SaLo	Sterile	None		4941404	463577	11/3/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-10S	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Bedrock	15% angular gravel		4942711	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-10S	Negative	2	22-45	7.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Bedrock	25% angular gravel		4942711	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-10S	Negative	3	45-60	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Bedrock	40% angular cobble		4942711	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20S	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4942700	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20S	Negative	2	18-36	10YR 4/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% angular gravel		4942700	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20S	Negative	3	36-45	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% flat cobble		4942700	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20N	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Large roots	10% angular gravel		4942746	463414	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20N	Negative	2	20-30	10YR 4/4	SiLo	Large roots	25% angular cobble	Large root and cobble impasse	4942746	463414	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-10N	Negative	1	0-13	10YR 4/4	SiLo	Bedrock	20% angular gravel	Solid bedrock. No A horizon	4942738	463414	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20W	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/4	SiCl	Bedrock	25% angular gravel		4942727	463396	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20W	Negative	2	19-30	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Bedrock	50% angular gravel	Degrading bedrock shale	4942727	463396	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-10W	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/3	SaLo	-	20% angular gravel		4942728	463401	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-10W	Negative	2	15-33	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Bedrock	35% angular gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942728	463401	11/4/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20E	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Bedrock	15% angular gravel		4942724	463441	11/5/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20E	Negative	2	20-35	7.5YR 4/6	SaLo	Bedrock	25% angular gravel		4942724	463441	11/5/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-20E	Negative	3	35-45	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Bedrock	40% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942724	463441	11/5/2021
TA-10/ME 441-005	MP1-10E	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	20% angular gravel	No B horizon	4942726	463431	11/5/2021
TA-10	MPTR4-01	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 4/4	SaLo	-	15% flat gravel		4942687	463454	11/5/2021
TA-10	MPTR4-01	Negative	2	15-32	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Bedrock	40% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock. Redox in 2	4942687	463454	11/5/2021
TA-10	MPTR4-02	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Bedrock	25% flat gravel		4942686	463465	11/5/2021
TA-10	MPTR4-02	Negative	2	18-38	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Bedrock	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock and redox	4942686	463465	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-01	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 7/1	SaLo	Sterile	None	Mottled with 10YR 2/2 (Ae horizon)	4940959	463918	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-01	Negative	2	15-40	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	15% subrounded gravel		4940959	463918	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-01	Negative	3	40-60	2.5Y 5/4	Sa	Sterile	20% subrounded gravel		4940959	463918	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-02	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 2/2	SaLo	Sterile	None	Mottled with 10YR 7/1 (Ae)	4940969	463918	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-02	Negative	2	14-30	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	10% subrounded gravel		4940969	463918	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-02	Negative	3	30-40	2.5Y 5/4	Sa	Sterile	25% subrounded gravel		4940969	463918	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-03	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	5% flat gravel		4940981	463917	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-03	Negative	2	18-38	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	15% flat gravel		4940981	463917	11/5/2021
TA-12	MPTR5-03	Negative	3	38-50	2.5Y 5/4	Sa	Sterile	25% flat gravel	Decaying bedrock	4940981	463917	11/5/2021
TA-13	MPTR6-01	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	25% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4939695	463971	11/5/2021
TA-13	MPTR6-02	Negative	1	0-12	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Bedrock	20% flat gravel		4939688	463980	11/5/2021
TA-13	MPTR6-02	Negative	2	12-21	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Bedrock	40% flat gravel		4939688	463980	11/5/2021
TA-14	MPTR7-01	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	15% angular gravel		4936440	463418	11/6/2021
TA-13	MPTR6-01	Negative	2	15-35	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Bedrock	25% angular gravel		4936440	463418	11/6/2021
TA-14	MPTR7-02	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4936445	463429	11/6/2021
TA-13	MPTR6-02	Negative	2	17-35	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% angular gravel	Interlocking cobble	4936445	463429	11/6/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-14	MPTR7-03	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4936450	463438	11/6/2021
TA-13	MPTR6-03	Negative	2	15-37	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% subrounded cobble	Interlocking cobble	4936450	463438	11/6/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-10W	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942087	463283	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-20W	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock unable to continue excavation	4942090	463272	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-20S	Negative	1	0-33	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942050	463292	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-10S	Negative	1	0-24	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% flat gravel		4942061	463293	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-10S	Negative	2	24-38	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942061	463293	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-2E	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat gravel		4942079	463324	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-2E	Negative	2	23-39	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942079	463324	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-10E	Negative	1	0-24	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942079	463315	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-20W	Negative	1	0-32	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Large roots	20% flat gravel		4941961	463229	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10W	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat gravel		4941961	463239	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10W	Negative	2	23-40	10YR 5/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% flat gravel		4941961	463239	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-20S	Negative	1	0-25	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% flat gravel		4941932	463251	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-20S	Negative	2	25-48	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	30% flat gravel		4941932	463251	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-20S	Negative	3	48-60	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Sterile	40% flat gravel		4941932	463251	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10S	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% flat gravel		4941943	463252	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10S	Negative	2	18-34	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4941943	463252	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10E	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Bedrock	20% flat gravel		4941954	463277	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10E	Negative	2	17-35	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Bedrock	35% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4941954	463277	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-20E	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble	Gravels of degrading bedrock	4941954	463289	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-20N	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% flat gravel		4941976	463255	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-20N	Negative	2	20-37	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	30% flat gravel		4941976	463255	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-20N	Negative	3	37-48	10YR 6/2	SaLo	Sterile	40% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4941976	463255	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10N	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	30% flat gravel		4941981	463249	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10N	Negative	2	22-37	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	40% flat gravel		4941981	463249	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-10N	Negative	3	37-47	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Sterile	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4941981	463249	11/21/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-20S	Negative	1	0-28	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Water	35% subangular cobble	Degrading slate bedrock throughout	4941836	463201	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-10S	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SiClLo	Rock impasse	28% subangular cobble	Degrading slate bedrock	4941849	463201	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-10S	Negative	2	26-42	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% cobble	Degrading slate bedrock	4941850	463201	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-20E	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	26% subangular cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941863	463223	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-20E	Negative	2	26-35	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% subangular cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941865	463224	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-10E	Negative	1	0-28	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	37% subangular cobble	Degrading slate bedrock	4941862	463212	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-10E	Negative	2	28-35	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% subangular cobble	Degrading slate bedrock	4941862	463212	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-10N	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat cobble		4941875	463200	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-10N	Negative	2	26-35	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% flat cobble	Degrading shale bedrock present	4941878	463199	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-20N	Negative	1	0-25	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% flat cobble		4941882	463197	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-20N	Negative	2	25-37	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	54% flat cobble		4941882	463196	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-10W	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	65% flat rock	Degrading bedrock	4941862	463194	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-20W	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Logging road present	4941863	463174	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-3W	Historic	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble		4941864	463190	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-3W	Historic	2	26-39	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% flat cobble	Degrading shale bedrock	4941864	463190	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-3S	Historic	1	0-20	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941855	463201	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-3S	Historic	2	20-30	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat cobble	Degrading shale bedrock	4941855	463201	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-3E	Historic	1	0-23	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat cobble		4941863	463208	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-3E	Historic	2	23-30	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% flat cobble		4941863	463208	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-3N	Historic	1	0-28	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941871	463196	11/23/2021
TA-01/ME 097-009	SW9-3N	Historic	2	28-39	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat cobble	Degrading shale bedrock	4941871	463196	11/23/2021

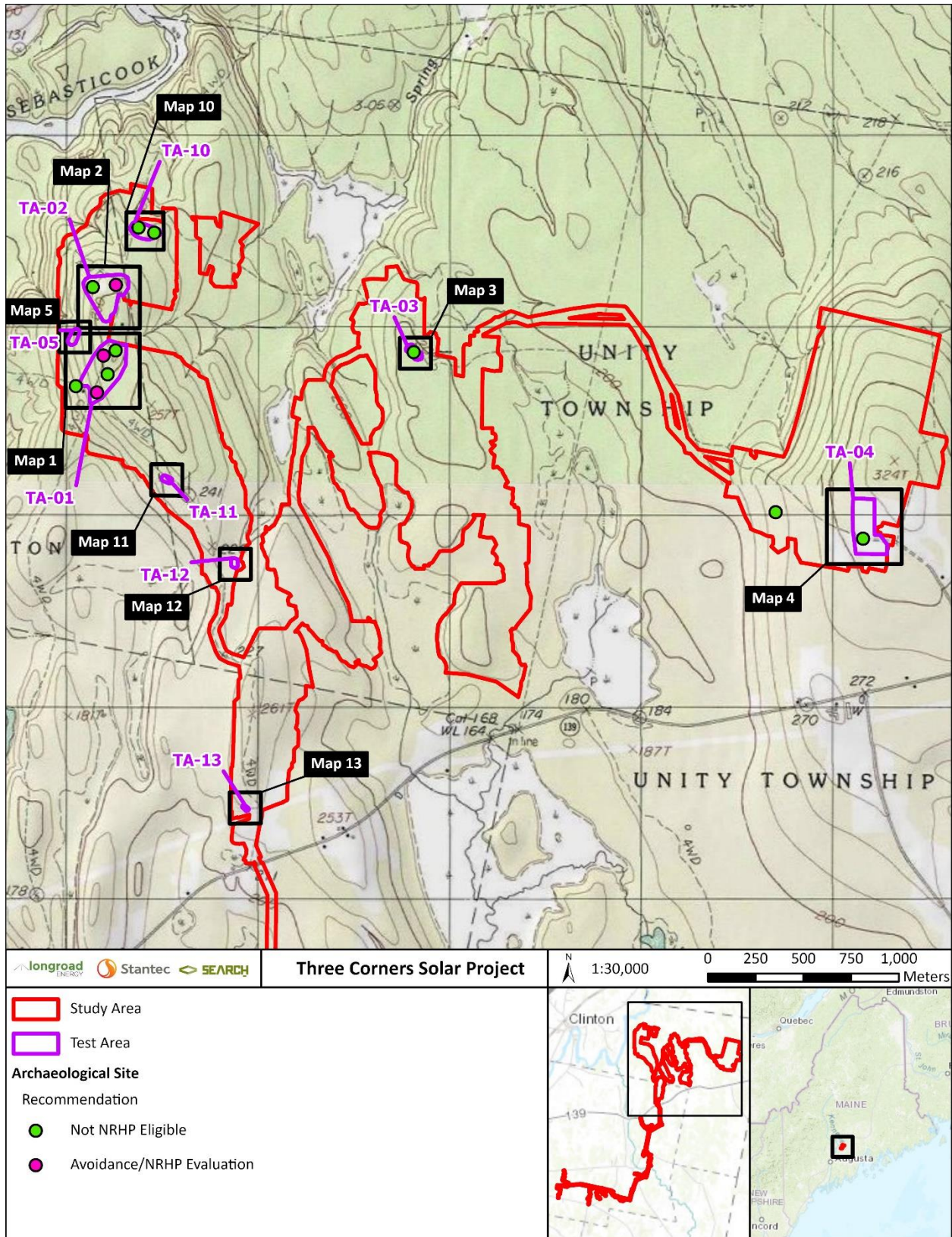
Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-3W	Historic	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	40% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4942085	463287	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-3S	Negative	1	0-11	10YR 3/3	rock	Bedrock	70% flat rock		4942069	463292	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-3E	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	35% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4942079	463307	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-3E	Negative	2	14-26	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Bedrock	60% flat rock		4942079	463307	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-3N	Negative	1	0-13	10YR 3/3	rock	Bedrock	65% flat rock		4942095	463297	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-10N	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Disturbance due to logging activities	4942101	463297	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-008	MP15-20N	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Unexcavated due to logging disturbance; logging laydown/staging area	4942111	463298	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-3W	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble		4941960	463244	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-3W	Negative	2	26-38	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941960	463244	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-3S	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941945	463252	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-3S	Negative	2	18-36	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941945	463252	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-3E	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	33% flat cobble		4941955	463267	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-3E	Negative	2	21-33	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941955	463267	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-3N	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	30% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941963	463253	11/24/2021
TA-01/ME 097-007	MP14-3N	Negative	2	22-34	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Bedrock	55% flat rock		4941963	463253	11/24/2021

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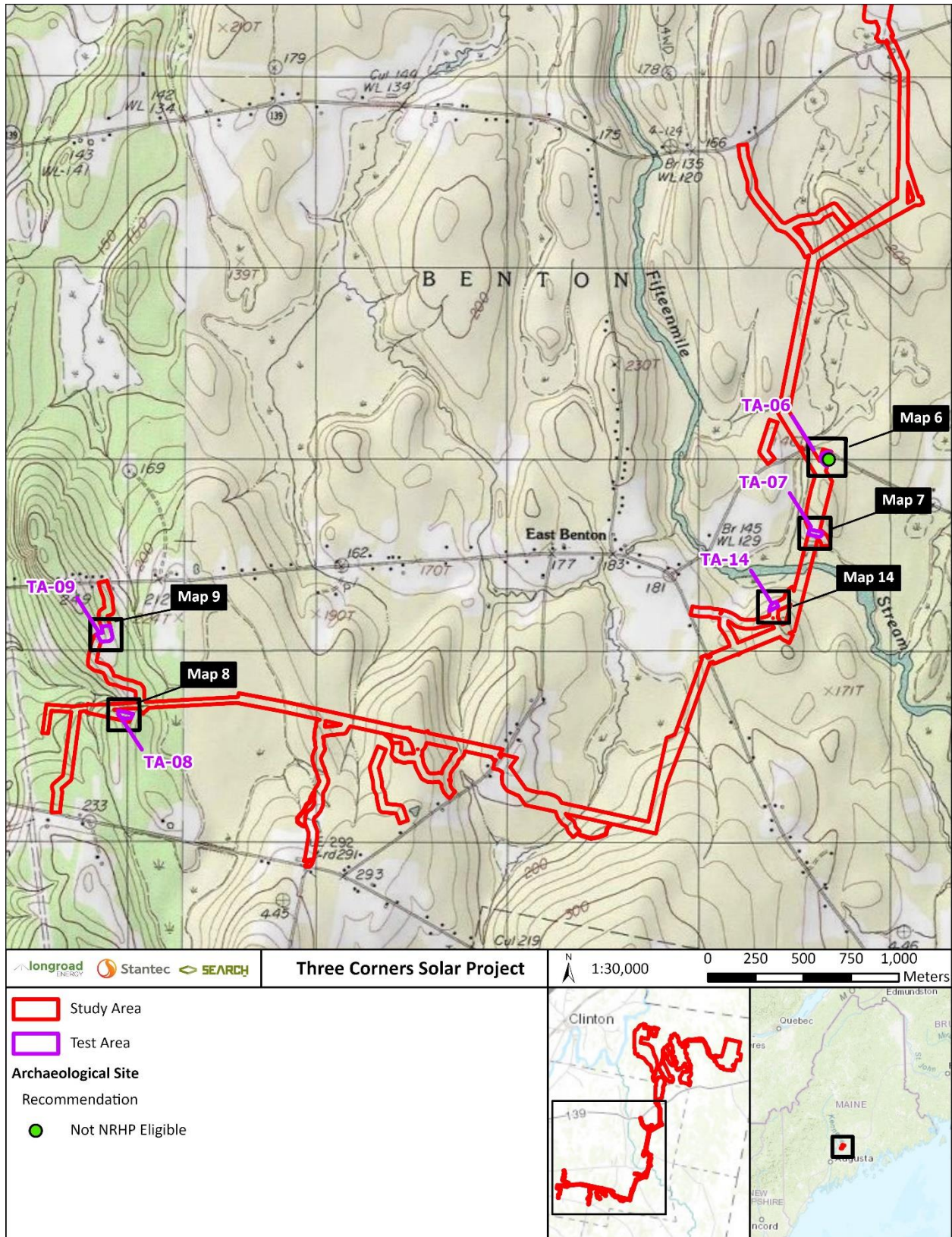
APPENDIX C

TEST AREA MAPS

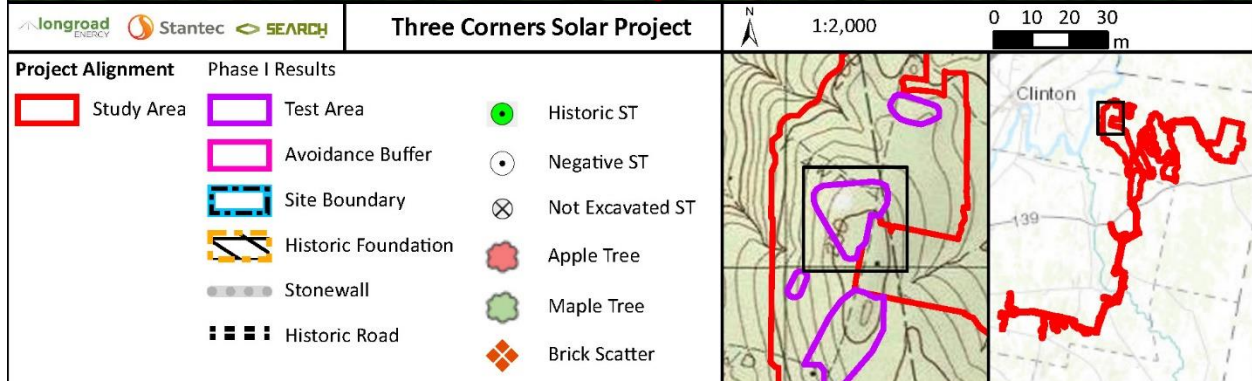
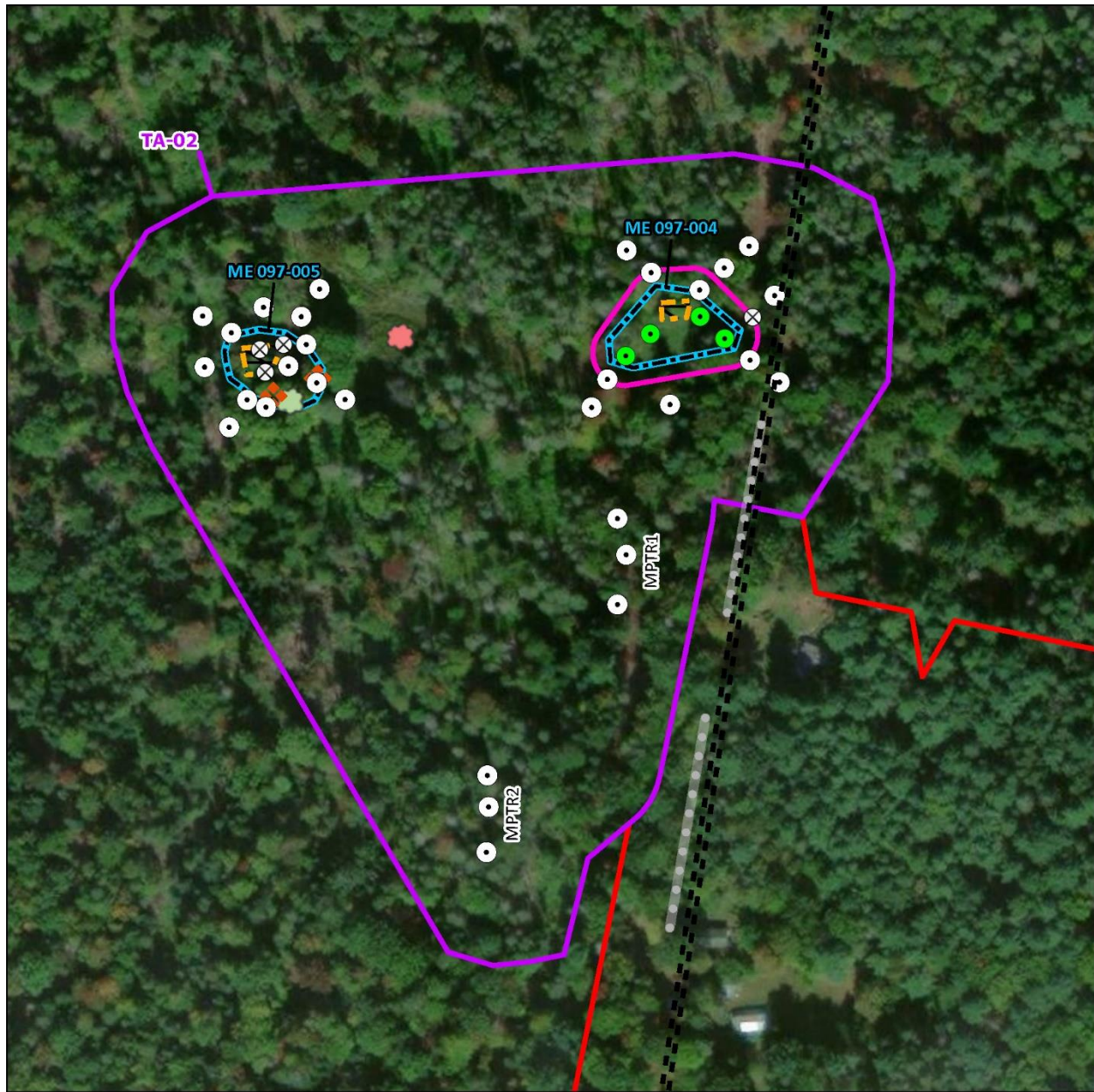
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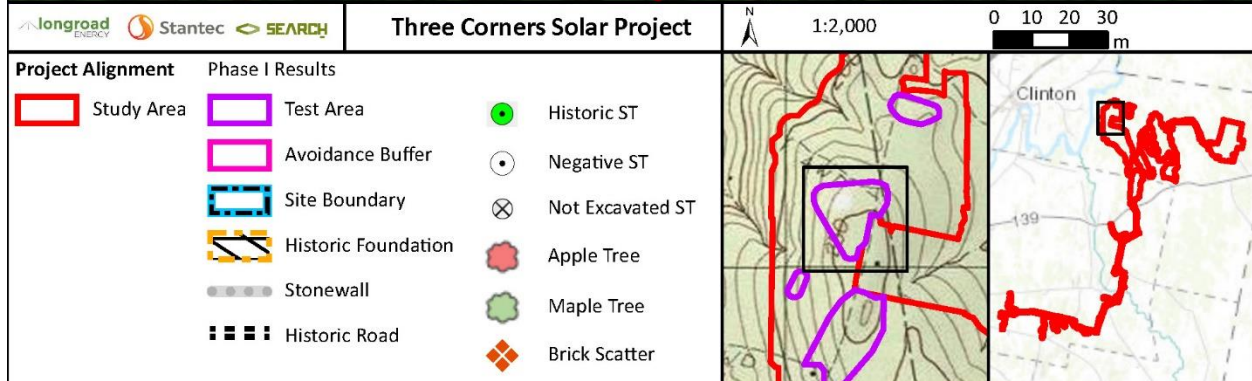
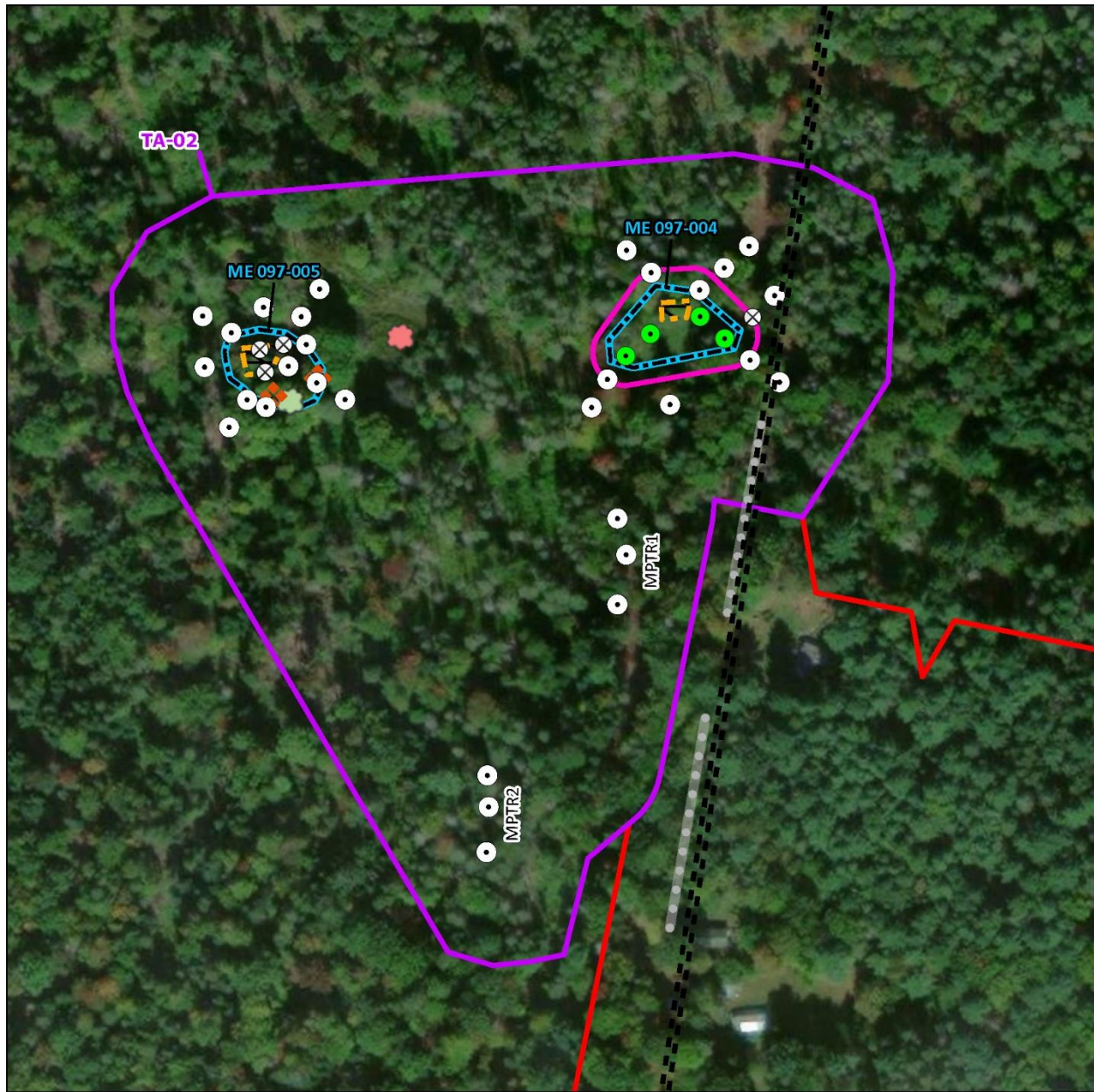
TA map key, map 1 of 2



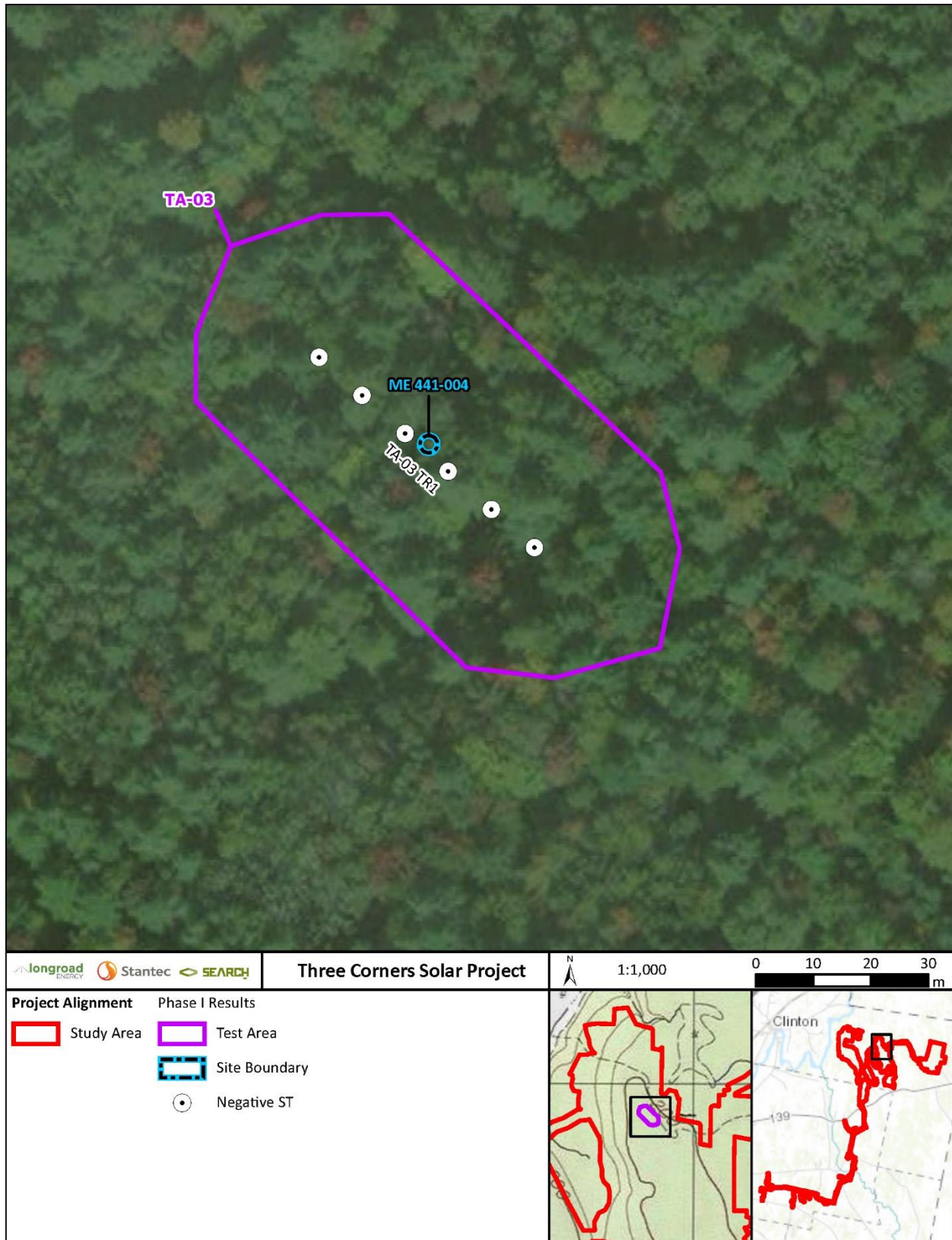
TA map key, map 2 of 2.



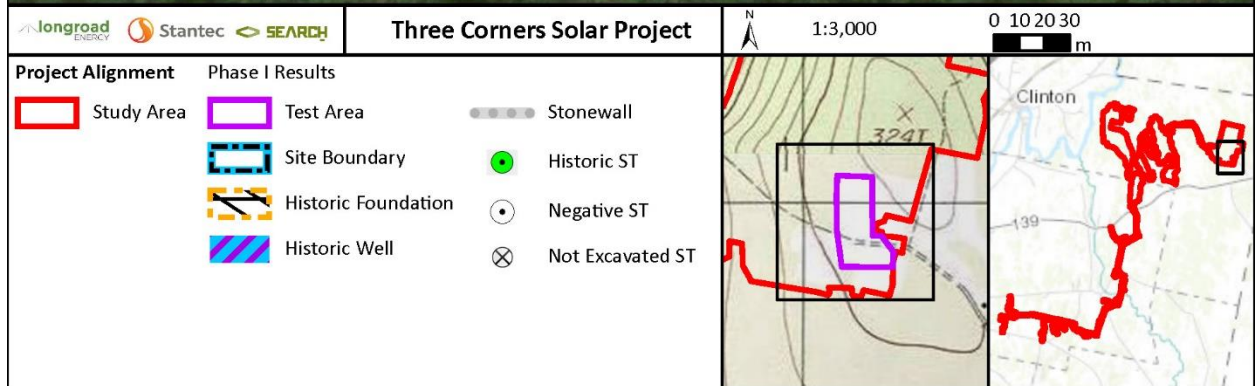
Test Area 01, with results.



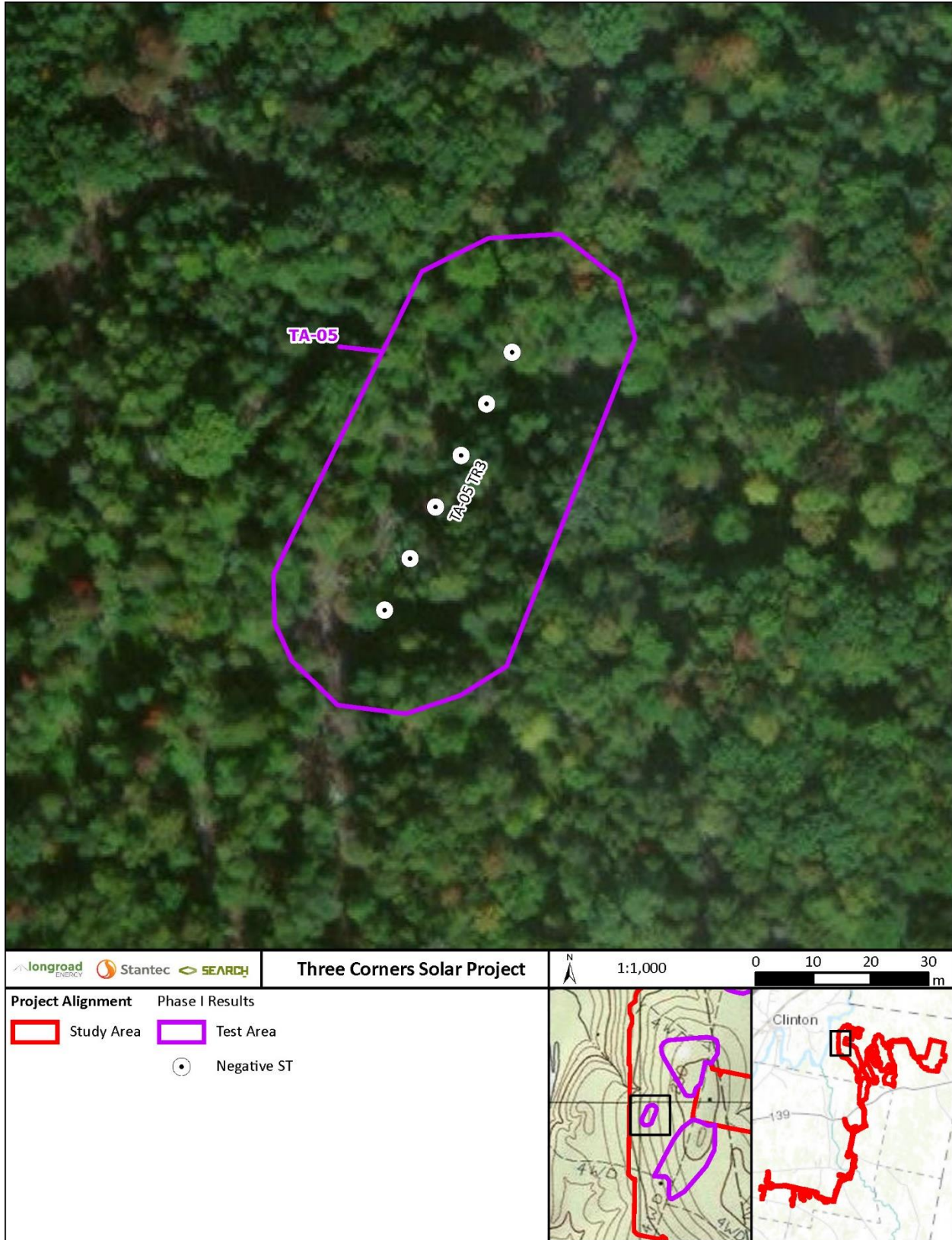
Test Area 02, with results.



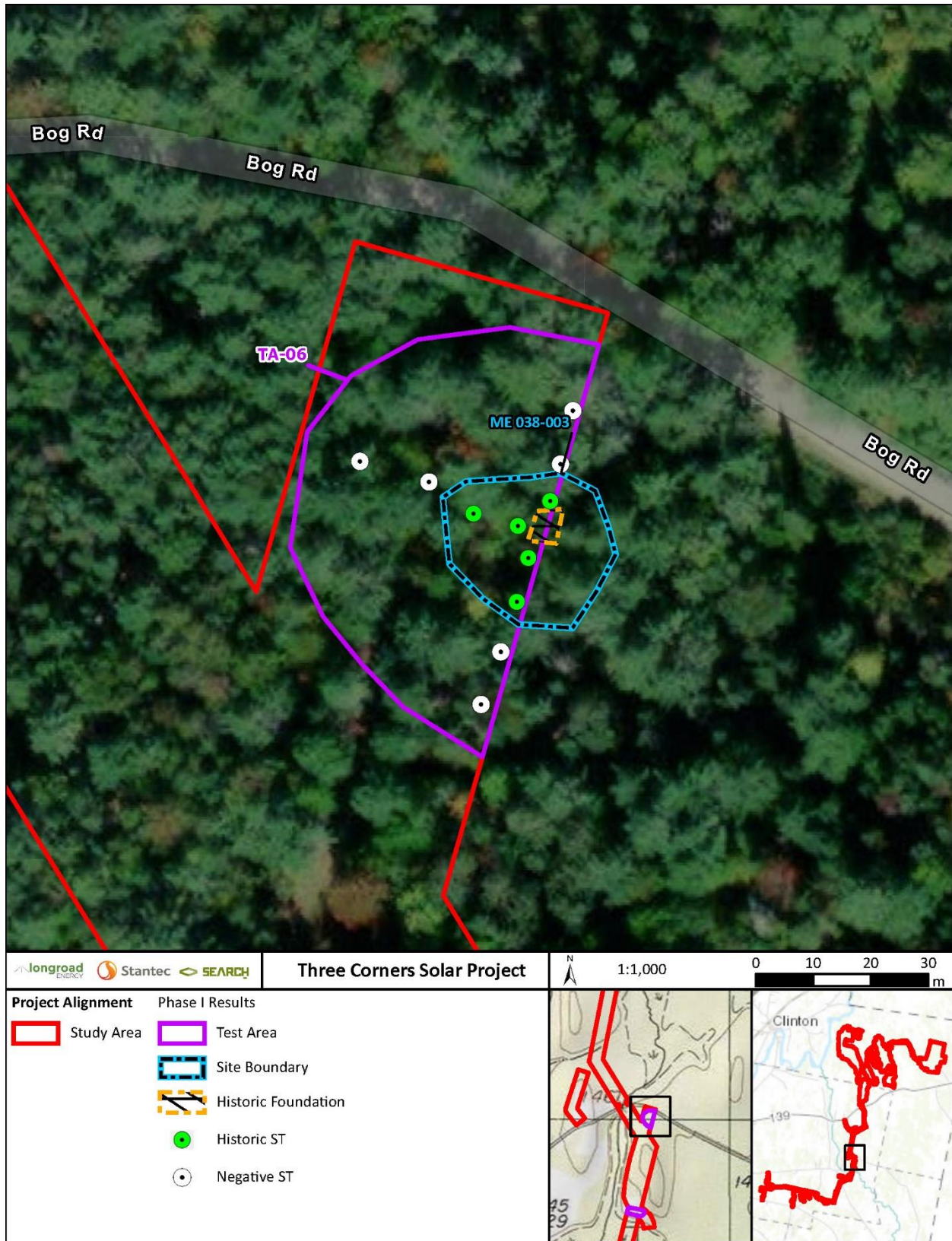
Test Area 03, with results.



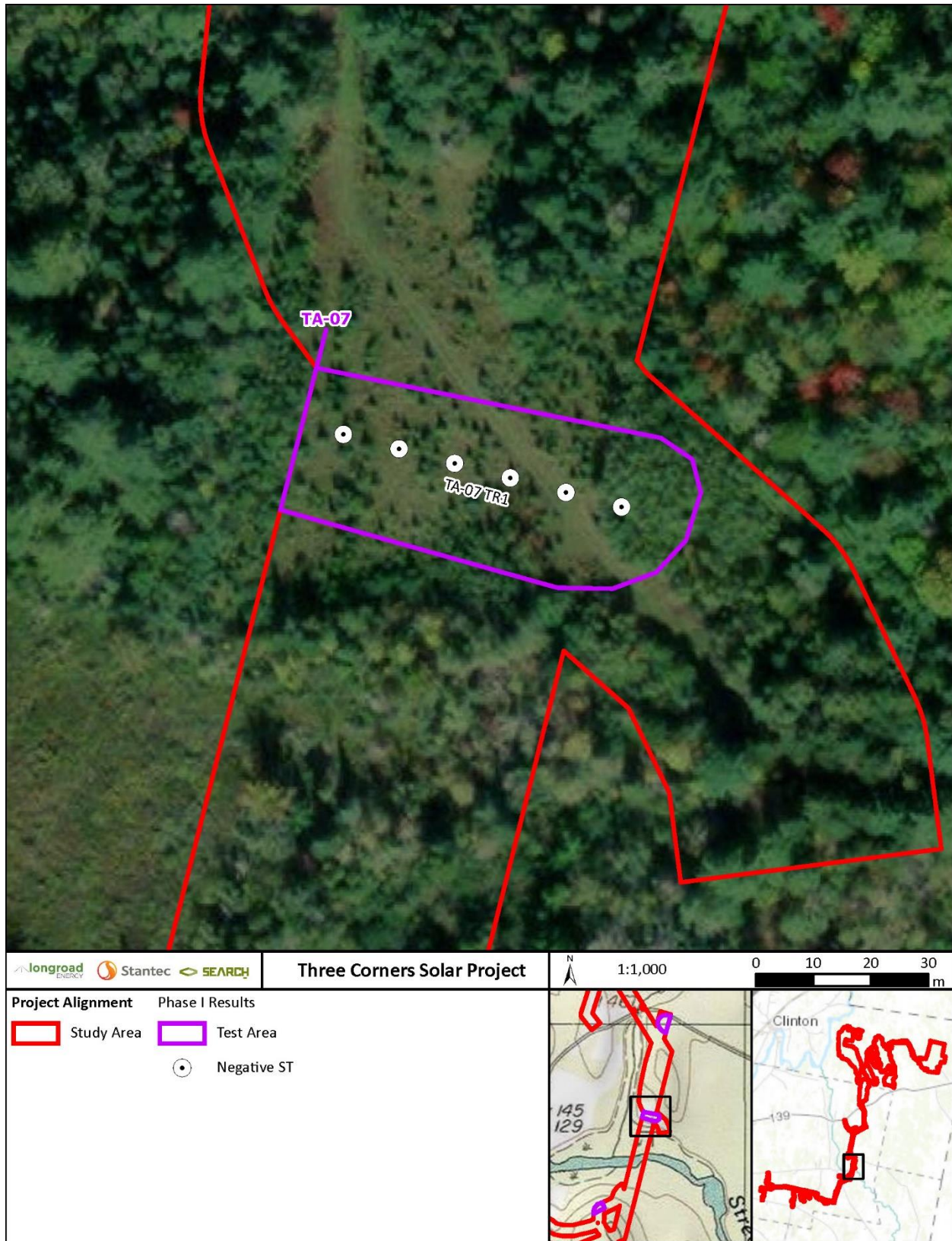
Test Area 04, with results.



Test Area 05, with results.



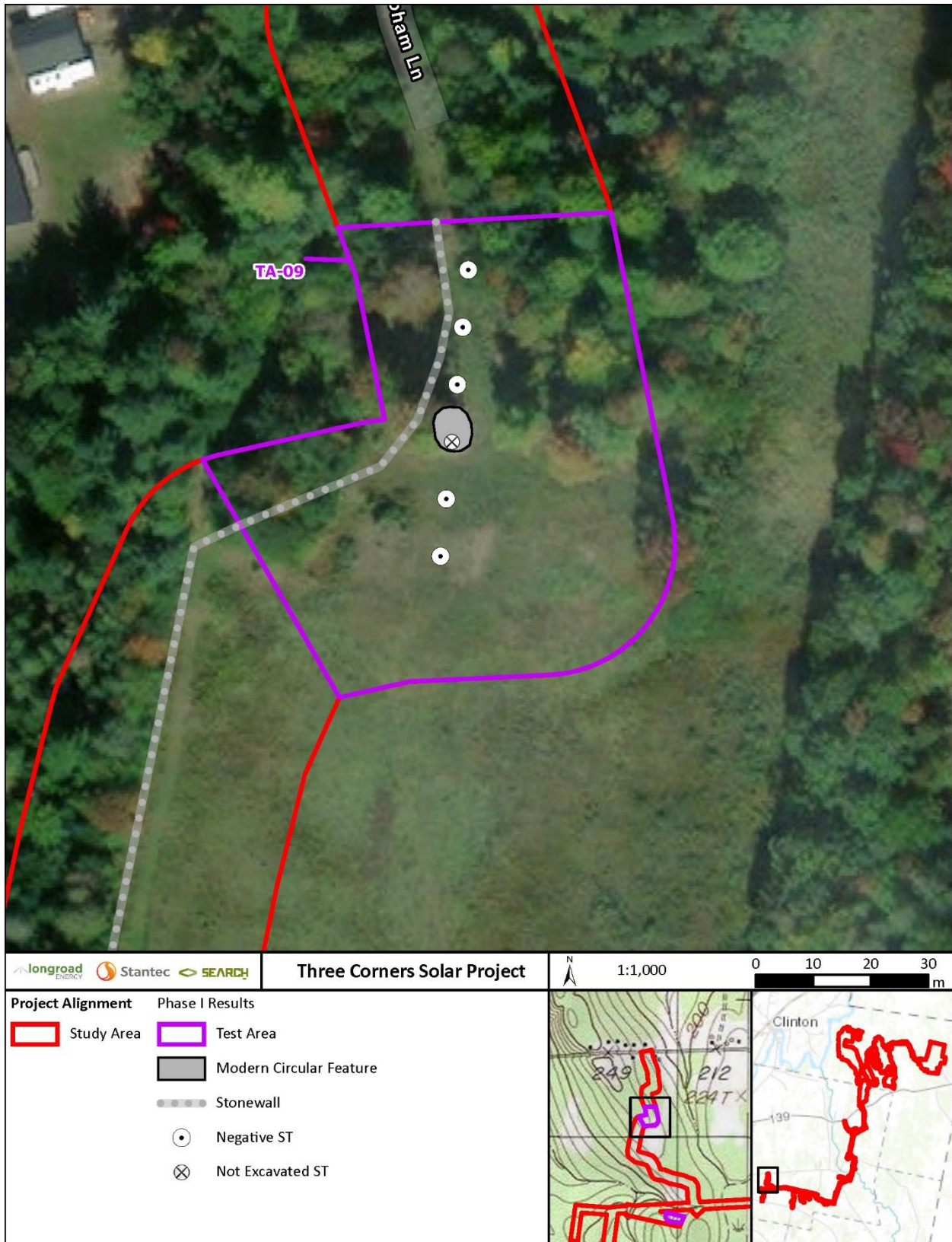
Test Area 06, with results.



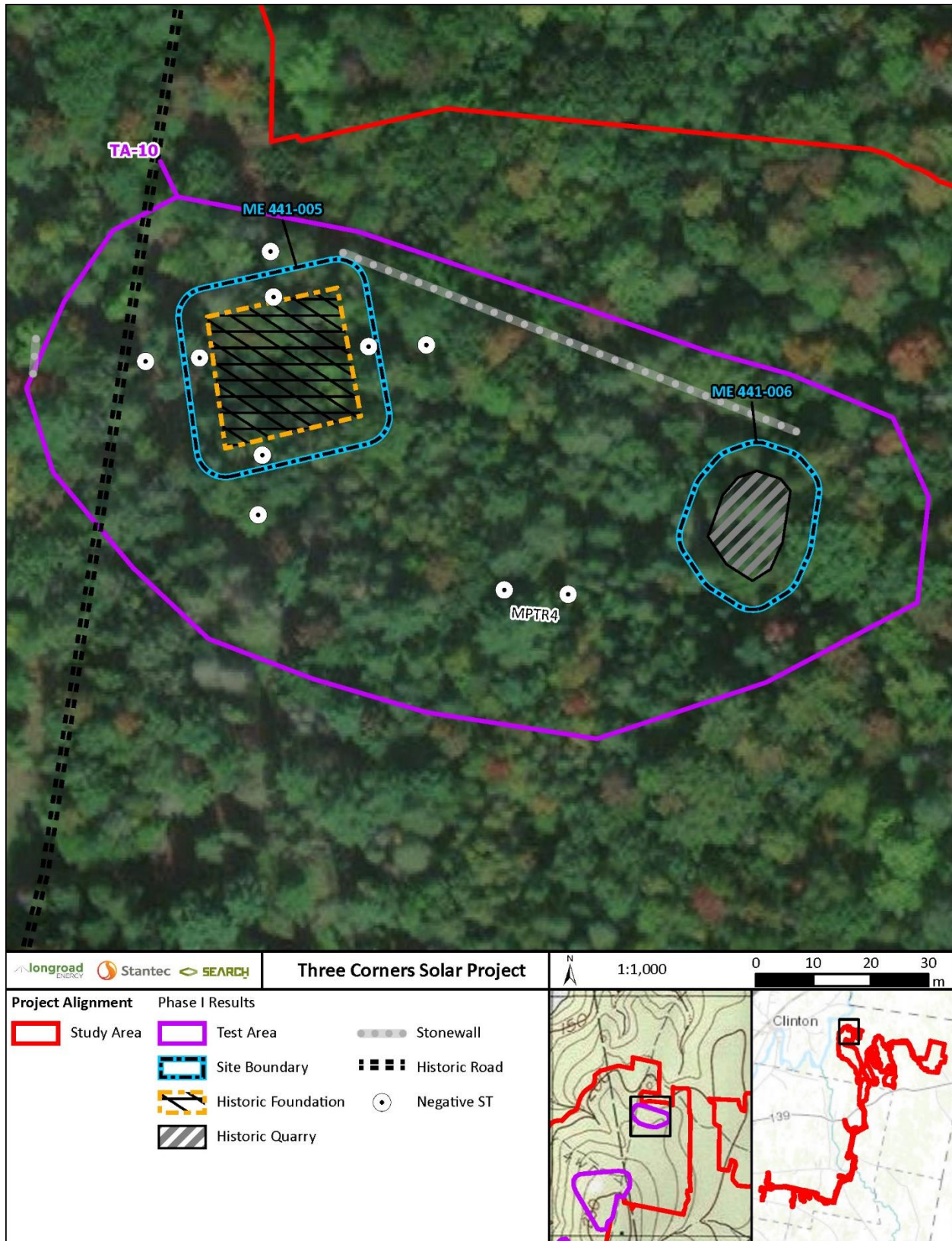
Test Area 07, with results.



Test Area 08, with results.



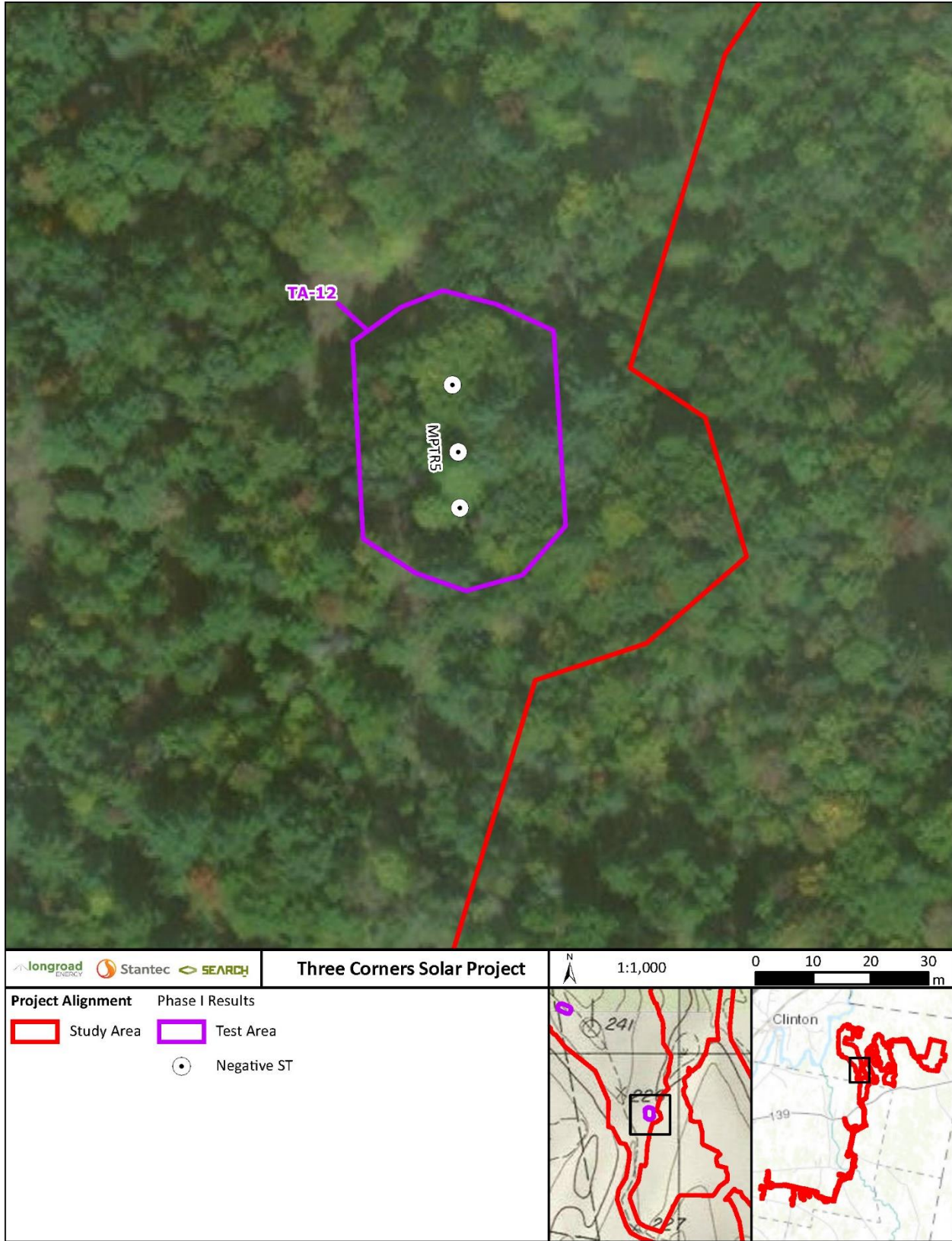
Test Area 09, with results.



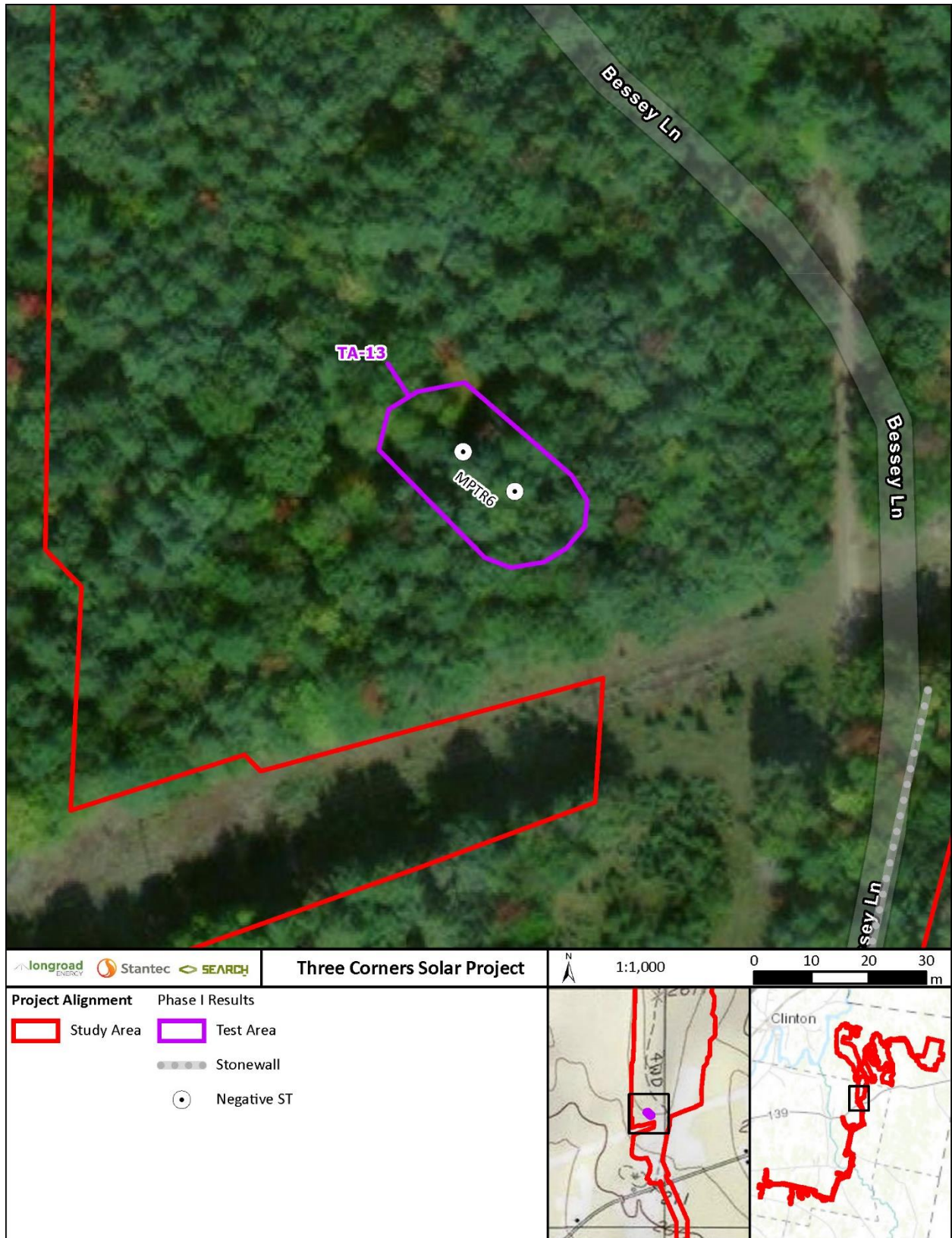
Test Area 10, with results.



Test Area 11, with results.



Test Area 12, with results.



Test Area 13, with results.



Test Area 14, with results.

APPENDIX D
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

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Site No.	Cat. No.	ST	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Atrifact	Count	Weight (g)
ME 038-003	22.01	TA6-F6-10W	I	10-20	Brick, Red	1	147.05
ME 038-003	27.01	TA6-F6-2.5W	I	0-10	File	1	28.71
ME 038-003	27.02	TA6-F6-2.5W	I	0-10	Bottle glass	2	2.07
ME 038-003	27.03	TA6-F6-2.5W	I	0-10	Nail, wire	1	2.70
ME 038-003	28.01	TA6-F6-10S	I	0-10	Whiteware	1	27.98
ME 038-003	28.02	TA6-F6-10S	I	0-10	Nail, wire	1	6.27
ME 038-003	28.03	TA6-F6-10S	I	0-10	Uid iron/steel	1	22.08
ME 038-003	28.04	TA6-F6-10S	I	0-10	Uid metal object	1	157.46
ME 038-003	29.01	TA6-F6-10S	I	10-18	Nail, wire	2	7.84
ME 038-003	29.02	TA6-F6-10S	I	10-18	Nail, cut	1	4.69
ME 038-003	29.03	TA6-F6-10S	I	10-18	Bolt	1	4.48
ME 038-003	30.01	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Eyelet/rivet/grommet, brass	1	0.30
ME 038-003	30.02	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Cast iron, uid	2	149.36
ME 038-003	30.03	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Probable tableware	1	1.55
ME 038-003	30.04	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Brick, Red	1	1.88
ME 038-003	30.05	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Window glass	6	9.90
ME 038-003	30.06	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Probable tableware	1	17.30
ME 038-003	30.07	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Curved glass, probable tableware	1	5.34
ME 038-003	30.08	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Porcelain, transfer printed	5	3.72
ME 038-003	30.09	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Whiteware, Decal	1	6.42
ME 038-003	30.10	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Ironstone	1	10.71
ME 038-003	30.11	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Ironstone	1	9.49
ME 038-003	30.12	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Whiteware	1	1.53
ME 038-003	30.13	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	1	2.37
ME 038-003	30.14	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Nail, cut	1	6.60
ME 038-003	30.15	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Nail, cut; fragment	2	8.12
ME 038-003	30.16	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Nail, wire	1	10.40
ME 038-003	30.17	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	0-10	Nail, wire; fragment	1	1.15
ME 038-003	31.01	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Window glass	3	5.06
ME 038-003	31.02	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Probable tableware	1	2.16
ME 038-003	31.03	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Porcelain, transfer printed	4	4.71
ME 038-003	31.04	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Whiteware, handpainted	1	3.93
ME 038-003	31.05	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Brick, Red	1	5.21
ME 038-003	31.06	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Nail, cut; fragment	1	4.05
ME 038-003	31.07	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Nail, wire	4	13.53
ME 038-003	31.08	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Cast iron, uid	1	25.72
ME 038-003	31.09	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Bottle glass	10	30.39
ME 038-003	31.10	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Bottle base, Owen's scar	2	27.54
ME 038-003	31.11	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	1	14.66
ME 038-003	31.12	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	1	2.79
ME 038-003	31.13	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	7	2.97

Site No.	Cat. No.	ST	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Atrifact	Count	Weight (g)
ME 038-003	32.01	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Bottle glass	5	21.30
ME 038-003	32.02	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Bottle base, Owen's scar	1	23.73
ME 038-003	32.03	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Whiteware, miscellaneous colors u/g stippled tr. Pr.	5	15.08
ME 038-003	32.04	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Porcelain, transfer printed	1	3.94
ME 038-003	32.05	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	4.53
ME 038-003	32.06	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Whiteware, handpainted	3	9.13
ME 038-003	32.07	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Nail, cut	2	10.69
ME 038-003	32.08	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Nail, wire	3	12.48
ME 038-003	32.09	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Nail, cut; fragment	1	2.99
ME 038-003	32.10	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Uid metal object	1	17.35
ME 038-003	32.11	TA6-F6-2.5S	I	20-30	Graphite, uid	2	1.48
ME 038-003	33.01	TA6-F6-2.5N	I	0-10	Whiteware, Decal	5	11.20
ME 038-003	33.02	TA6-F6-2.5N	I	0-10	Whiteware, Decal	2	4.97
ME 038-003	33.03	TA6-F6-2.5N	I	0-10	Whiteware	2	2.39
ME 038-003	33.04	TA6-F6-2.5N	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	5	1.35
ME 097-003	10.01	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Window glass	21	15.05
ME 097-003	10.02	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Bottle glass	21	7.88
ME 097-003	10.03	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Bottle glass, embossed	3	2.20
ME 097-003	10.04	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Bottle glass, Embossed letters on panel bottle	1	5.97
ME 097-003	10.05	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Bottle glass	4	4.86
ME 097-003	10.06	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Bottle base	1	17.18
ME 097-003	10.07	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Tableware, Glass bowl, molded	2	28.63
ME 097-003	10.08	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Bottle glass	4	10.83
ME 097-003	10.09	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Bottle glass, embossed	1	2.80
ME 097-003	10.10	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Probable tableware	1	5.91
ME 097-003	10.11	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Probable tableware	1	1.45
ME 097-003	10.12	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Bottle finish, fine lipping tool	1	57.07
ME 097-003	10.13	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Nail, cut	13	39.77
ME 097-003	10.14	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Nail, cut; fragment	9	22.66
ME 097-003	10.15	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Screw, uid	1	55.59
ME 097-003	10.16	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Porcelain	3	67.65
ME 097-003	10.17	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Porcelain	1	5.66
ME 097-003	10.18	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	6	21.96
ME 097-003	10.19	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	10	5.67
ME 097-003	10.20	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	3	30.95
ME 097-003	10.21	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	2	2.41
ME 097-003	10.22	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Stoneware, Brown (albany-like) slipped	6	23.58
ME 097-003	10.23	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Redware, Jackfield	4	3.49
ME 097-003	10.24	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Brick, Red	3	14.48

Site No.	Cat. No.	ST	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Atrifact	Count	Weight (g)
ME 097-003	10.25	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Kaolin pipe stem	2	4.85
ME 097-003	10.26	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Shotgun shell	1	3.79
ME 097-003	10.27	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Rimfire cartridge	1	0.49
ME 097-003	10.28	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Uid aluminum	1	4.52
ME 097-003	10.29	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Uid iron/steel	3	2.22
ME 097-003	10.30	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Iron Ring	1	2.65
ME 097-003	10.31	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Hinge, gudgeon	1	49.21
ME 097-003	10.32	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Non-electrical wire	1	1.74
ME 097-003	10.33	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Animal bone	11	10.29
ME 097-003	10.34	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Uid glass, melted	2	16.25
ME 097-003	10.35	TA1-F1-10N	I	0-10	Uid glass, melted	3	4.08
ME 097-003	11.01	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Window glass	9	8.53
ME 097-003	11.02	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Bottle glass	3	3.29
ME 097-003	11.03	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Bottle glass	1	3.03
ME 097-003	11.04	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Bottle glass, embossed	1	4.56
ME 097-003	11.05	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Bottle glass	2	1.63
ME 097-003	11.06	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Bottle glass	2	2.66
ME 097-003	11.07	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Probable tableware	1	4.81
ME 097-003	11.08	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Uid iron/steel	2	31.81
ME 097-003	11.09	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Nail, wire	2	4.99
ME 097-003	11.10	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Nail, cut	2	5.96
ME 097-003	11.11	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Nail, cut; fragment	2	8.43
ME 097-003	11.12	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Screw, uid	1	15.35
ME 097-003	11.13	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Whiteware, brown underglaze stippled trans. Pr.	1	1.12
ME 097-003	11.14	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	4	1.00
ME 097-003	11.15	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Stoneware, Brown (albany-like) slipped	1	2.71
ME 097-003	11.16	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	1	2.53
ME 097-003	11.17	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Animal bone	2	2.64
ME 097-003	11.18	TA1-F1-10N	I	10-20	Animal bone	2	0.36
ME 097-003	12.01	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Refined earthenware, uid	3	3.62
ME 097-003	12.02	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Whiteware	1	0.95
ME 097-003	12.03	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Refined earthenware, uid; molded	1	2.06
ME 097-003	12.04	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Stoneware, Brown (albany-like) slipped	1	3.17
ME 097-003	12.05	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Porcelain, molded	1	0.94
ME 097-003	12.06	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Bottle glass	2	7.84
ME 097-003	12.07	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Probable tableware	1	3.58
ME 097-003	12.08	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Window glass	2	1.15
ME 097-003	12.09	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Nail, cut; fragment	2	5.73
ME 097-003	12.10	TA1-F1-10N	II	20-30	Saw	1	4.33

Site No.	Cat. No.	ST	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Atrifact	Count	Weight (g)
ME 097-003	13.01	TA1-F1-10N	II	30-40	Refined earthenware, uid	2	0.88
ME 097-003	13.02	TA1-F1-10N	II	30-40	Bottle glass	1	1.78
ME 097-003	14.01	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Nail, cut	5	14.33
ME 097-003	14.02	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Nail, cut; fragment	9	22.20
ME 097-003	14.03	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Nail, wire	1	1.93
ME 097-003	14.04	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Nail, wire; fragment	2	3.81
ME 097-003	14.05	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Window glass	3	2.73
ME 097-003	14.06	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Bottle glass	4	6.58
ME 097-003	14.07	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Bottle glass	1	0.81
ME 097-003	14.08	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Glass syringe	1	0.15
ME 097-003	14.09	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Button, porcelain	1	1.23
ME 097-003	14.10	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Redware, lead glazed	1	2.39
ME 097-003	14.11	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Brick, Red	2	0.98
ME 097-003	14.12	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	1	0.63
ME 097-003	14.13	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Non-electrical wire	1	2.47
ME 097-003	14.14	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Uid iron/steel	1	0.46
ME 097-003	14.15	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	0-10	Uid metal brace	1	16.63
ME 097-003	15.01	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	10-18	Nail, wire	1	4.93
ME 097-003	15.02	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	10-18	Nail, cut; fragment	1	3.83
ME 097-003	15.03	TA1-F1-2.5E	I	10-18	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	3.10
ME 097-003	16.01	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Nail, cut	14	84.33
ME 097-003	16.02	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Nail, cut; fragment	12	36.08
ME 097-003	16.03	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Nail, wire	3	7.76
ME 097-003	16.04	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Nail, wire; fragment	4	14.45
ME 097-003	16.05	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Nail, uid	1	5.18
ME 097-003	16.06	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Stoneware, Brown (albany-like) slipped	1	71.64
ME 097-003	16.07	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Button, Ceramic Prosser	1	0.74
ME 097-003	16.08	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Button, uid metal	1	0.80
ME 097-003	16.09	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Door lock, iron/steel	1	106.07
ME 097-003	16.10	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Uid glass, melted	58	96.49
ME 097-003	16.11	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Ironstone	1	9.95
ME 097-003	16.12	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Whiteware	2	19.42
ME 097-003	16.13	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	2	16.71
ME 097-003	16.14	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Window glass	19	24.21
ME 097-003	16.15	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Bottle glass	1	2.68
ME 097-003	16.16	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Whiteware	2	1.24
ME 097-003	16.17	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Bottle glass, Melted	3	8.33
ME 097-003	16.18	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Bottle glass, embossed	1	3.30
ME 097-003	16.19	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Animal bone	1	0.84
ME 097-003	16.20	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Uid iron/steel	44	17.90
ME 097-003	16.21	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Uid plastic	2	0.13

Site No.	Cat. No.	ST	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Atrifact	Count	Weight (g)
ME 097-003	16.22	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Uid metal object	1	4.75
ME 097-003	16.23	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Nail fragment, UID	2	2.80
ME 097-003	16.24	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	0-10	Architectural slate	2	0.51
ME 097-003	17.01	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Non-electrical wire	5	3.38
ME 097-003	17.02	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Nail, square; cut or wrought	3	13.98
ME 097-003	17.03	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Nail, wire	2	2.14
ME 097-003	17.04	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Bottle glass, Melted	2	1.42
ME 097-003	17.05	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Window glass, melted	1	2.91
ME 097-003	17.06	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Window glass	1	1.78
ME 097-003	17.07	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	1	1.61
ME 097-003	17.08	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	1	0.05
ME 097-003	17.09	TA1-F1-2.5N	I	10-20	Button, Ceramic Prosser	1	0.38
ME 097-003	18.01	TA1-F1-2.5N	II	20-30	Bottle glass, Melted	3	5.98
ME 097-003	18.02	TA1-F1-2.5N	II	20-30	Bottle glass	1	0.35
ME 097-003	18.03	TA1-F1-2.5N	II	20-30	Miscellaneous Glass <1/2"	1	0.46
ME 097-003	18.04	TA1-F1-2.5N	II	20-30	Refined earthenware, uid	1	0.47
ME 097-003	19.01	TA1-F1-2.5S	I	0-10	Brick, Red	5	38.85
ME 097-003	20.01	TA1-F1-2.5S	I	10-20	Nail, cut	1	4.91
ME 097-003	21.01	TA1-F1-3W	II	14-20	Brick, Red	1	95.57
ME 097-003	21.02	TA1-F1-3W	II	14-20	Bottle base	1	4.94
ME 097-004	1.01	TTA2-TR4-1	I	0-10	Whiteware, blue underglaze stippled transfer print	1	1.69
ME 097-004	1.02	TTA2-TR4-1	I	0-10	Window glass	1	1.32
ME 097-004	2.01	TTA2-TR3-2	I	10-20	Nail, cut	2	11.85
ME 097-004	2.02	TTA2-TR3-2	I	10-20	Brick, Red	1	0.69
ME 097-004	3.01	TTA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Brick, Red	1	228.65
ME 097-004	3.02	TTA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Nail, cut	5	8.78
ME 097-004	3.03	TTA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Nail, cut; fragment	3	6.19
ME 097-004	3.04	TTA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	12	8.08
ME 097-004	3.05	TTA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Pearlware	1	0.35
ME 097-004	3.06	TTA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, transfer printed, green	2	2.28
ME 097-004	3.07	TTA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Window glass	1	0.19
ME 097-004	4.01	TTA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Ironstone	7	77.53
ME 097-004	4.02	TTA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	5	5.99
ME 097-004	4.03	TTA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Uid Architectural Ceramic	4	5.42
ME 097-004	4.04	TTA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Architectural slate	2	23.89
ME 097-004	4.05	TTA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Brick, Red	1	14.56
ME 097-004	4.06	TTA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Bottle glass	1	1.37
ME 097-004	4.07	TTA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Nail, cut	3	13.52
ME 097-004	5.01	TTA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Ironstone	1	9.49
ME 097-004	5.02	TTA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Ironstone	3	1.07

Site No.	Cat. No.	ST	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Atrifact	Count	Weight (g)
ME 097-004	5.03	TTA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Refined earthenware, uid	6	2.65
ME 097-004	5.04	TTA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Nail, cut	2	6.88
ME 097-004	5.05	TTA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Non-electrical wire	1	4.60
ME 097-004	5.06	TTA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Architectural slate	5	40.41
ME 097-004	5.07	TTA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Redware, lead glazed	1	6.69
ME 097-004	5.08	TTA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Window glass	2	1.31
ME 097-004	6.01	TTA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Brick, Red	2	40.29
ME 097-004	6.02	TTA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Architectural slate	1	2.42
ME 097-004	6.03	TTA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Animal bone	3	80.06
ME 097-004	6.04	TTA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Whiteware	1	0.93
ME 097-004	6.05	TTA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Whiteware	2	2.31
ME 097-004	6.06	TTA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Refined earthenware, uid	5	2.35
ME 097-004	7.01	TTA2-TR4-2	II	40-50	Brick, Red	1	29.58
ME 097-004	7.02	TTA2-TR4-2	II	40-50	Architectural slate	1	8.89
ME 097-004	7.03	TTA2-TR4-2	II	40-50	Refined earthenware, uid	1	0.17
ME 097-004	7.04	TTA2-TR4-2	II	40-50	Ironstone	1	1.99
ME 097-004	8.01	TTA2-TR3-3	I	10-20	Nail, cut; fragment	1	4.49
ME 097-004	8.02	TTA2-TR3-3	I	10-20	Brick, Red	1	5.09
ME 097-004	8.03	TTA2-TR3-3	I	10-20	Bottle glass	1	0.86
ME 097-004	8.04	TTA2-TR3-3	I	10-20	Window glass	2	1.39
ME 097-004	9.01	TTA2-TR3-3	II	20-30	Whiteware, blue underglaze stippled transfer print	3	9.04
ME 097-004	9.02	TTA2-TR3-3	II	20-30	Brick, Red	1	16.45
ME 097-008	40.01	MP15-3W	I	0-10	Nail, cut	3	21.44
ME 097-008	40.02	MP15-3W	I	0-10	Nail, wire	1	5.95
ME 097-008	40.03	MP15-3W	I	0-10	Screw, uid	1	1.47
ME 097-009	34.01	SNW9-3W	I	10-20	Window glass	1	1.39
ME 097-009	34.02	SNW9-3W	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid; flowing colors underglaze stippled tr. Pr.	1	1.94
ME 097-009	34.03	SNW9-3W	I	10-20	Bottle glass, Melted	1	8.48
ME 097-009	34.04	SNW9-3W	I	10-20	Polychrome painted, late; refined earthenware	1	0.47
ME 097-009	34.05	SNW9-3W	I	10-20	Pearlware	1	2.19
ME 097-009	34.06	SNW9-3W	I	10-20	Pearlware, Annularware	1	0.61
ME 097-009	35.01	SNW9-3S	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid; flowing colors underglaze stippled tr. Pr.	1	0.95
ME 097-009	35.02	SNW9-3S	I	10-20	Whiteware	1	0.47
ME 097-009	35.03	SNW9-3S	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	1	0.12
ME 097-009	36.01	SNW9-3E	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid; flowing colors underglaze stippled tr. Pr.	1	1.48
ME 097-009	36.02	SNW9-3E	I	0-10	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	1.11
ME 097-009	36.03	SNW9-3E	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	1	0.66
ME 097-009	37.01	SNW9-3E	I	10-20	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	2.37

Site No.	Cat. No.	ST	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Atrifact	Count	Weight (g)
ME 097-009	37.02	SNW9-3E	I	10-20	Redware	1	1.53
ME 097-009	37.03	SNW9-3E	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid; flowing colors underglaze stippled tr. Pr.	1	2.14
ME 097-009	38.01	SNW9-3N	I	0-10	Window glass	3	1.88
ME 097-009	38.02	SNW9-3N	I	0-10	Whiteware	1	0.32
ME 097-009	38.03	SNW9-3N	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	1	0.46
ME 097-009	38.04	SNW9-3N	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, uid	1	0.22
ME 097-009	39.01	SNW9-3N	I	10-20	Window glass	5	4.63
ME 097-009	39.02	SNW9-3N	I	10-20	Window glass, melted	4	1.55
ME 097-009	39.03	SNW9-3N	I	10-20	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	49.14
ME 097-009	39.04	SNW9-3N	I	10-20	Stoneware, uid light gray/brown salt glazed	1	5.68
ME 097-009	39.05	SNW9-3N	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, uid	3	1.38
ME 441-003	23.01	TA4-F4-20S	I	0-10	Window glass	2	2.89
ME 441-003	23.02	TA4-F4-20S	I	0-10	Bottle finish, machine made	1	1.02
ME 441-003	23.03	TA4-F4-20S	I	0-10	Bottle base	1	1.04
ME 441-003	23.04	TA4-F4-20S	I	0-10	Bottle glass	1	2.06
ME 441-003	23.05	TA4-F4-20S	I	0-10	Redware, plain clear glazed	1	0.96
ME 441-003	23.06	TA4-F4-20S	I	0-10	Redware	1	1.22
ME 441-003	23.07	TA4-F4-20S	I	0-10	Uid Architectural Ceramic	1	1.53
ME 441-003	23.08	TA4-F4-20S	I	0-10	Brick, Red	1	3.61
ME 441-003	24.01	TA4-F4-20S	II	30-40	Uid metal object	1	37.29
ME 441-003	24.02	TA4-F4-20S	II	30-40	Brick, Red	1	12.98
ME 441-003	25.01	TA4-F4-2.5N	I	0-10	Window glass	2	2.38
ME 441-003	25.02	TA4-F4-2.5N	I	0-10	Bottle glass	1	1.47
ME 441-003	26.01	TA4-F4-2.5N	I	10-15	Stoneware, Brown (albany-like) slipped	1	54.99
ME 441-003	26.02	TA4-F4-2.5N	I	10-15	Brick, Red	1	19.29
ME 441-003	26.03	TA4-F4-2.5N	I	10-15	Nail, cut; fragment	1	2.29
ME 441-003	26.04	TA4-F4-2.5N	I	10-15	Buckle, belt; iron/steel	1	11.23
ME 441-003	26.05	TA4-F4-2.5N	I	10-15	Window glass	1	0.57

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APPENDIX E

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 038-003	SITE NAME F-6 Cellar	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE domestic
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: Based on artifacts and topo map depiction			
STREET OR HIGHWAY 20 m south of Bog Road, 0.8 km northeast of where B		CITY OR TOWN Benton	COUNTY Kennebec
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 463719 N: 4937215	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Albion	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION .5 km north of Fifteenmile Stream, birch and pine forest		OWNER Longroad Energy Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc. 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: ineligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/17/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 038-003 is a historic site in Benton, Maine, in the eastern portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of approximately 614.2 m² (6,611.1 ft²) within the study area, and has a mean elevation of 49 m (160 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Fifteenmile Stream, is 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the south. Immediately north of Site ME 038-003 is Bog Road. The site is characterized by birch and pine forest with pine saplings in the southwestern portion of the site. Felled trees are located in the southern and northern areas of the site and leaf litter is present throughout. Disturbance associated with timber activities is present at the site; however, there is no evidence of recent timber activities in this area. Modern debris is present in the northwestern portion of the site. Site ME 038-003 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone foundation during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed a cellar hole measuring approximately 6.0 x 6.0 m (19.7 x 19.7 ft); the northern and eastern walls are more intact than the southern and western walls. The eastern portion of the cellar hole extends outside the study area, as does the eastern boundary of the site; the eastern boundary of the site as reported here is estimated. Post-occupational debris is present in the cellar hole, as is a brick scatter that may be coeval with the site occupation. There is a road trace on the western side of the site that may have provided access, while ground to the east and north of the cellar hole slopes downward fairly sharply, likely precluding active use of these areas except perhaps for dumping.

Site ME 038-003 is a domestic site consisting of a dry-laid fieldstone foundation enclosing a cellar hole measuring approximately 6.0 x 6.0 m (19.7 x 19.7 ft), with relatively intact northern and eastern walls. The site is further defined by five positive STs yielding 117 artifacts. The overall artifact density is low, but the area to the south of the cellar hole displayed higher density, suggesting an active yard area. Three bottle base fragments with Owen's scars provide a site TPQ of 1905, and the site is near the map documented location of a structure indicated on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute topographic map as well as on USGS maps made in 1940 and 1947; however, it is not indicated in 1959, suggesting a primarily early twentieth century occupation. Bog Road was not extant in the mid-nineteenth century, and no structure is indicated at the approximate Site ME 038-003 location by Chace (1856). Bog Road in its approximately modern configuration is, however, indicated by Colby (1887), suggesting Site ME 038-003 could

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have been occupied as early as the late nineteenth century. Notably absent from the Site ME 038-003 assemblage, however, is amethyst glass, which was commonly available prior to World War I, but not after World War I. Its absence from the ME 038-003 assemblage indicates a post-World War I occupation. Site ME 038-003 within the study area contains moderately dense artifact deposits south of the cellar hole, suggesting this was an active yard area that may contain artifact patterning; however, the primary site occupation is from the early twentieth century. Additionally, the site is deflated, with all of the assemblage recovered from the Ap horizon. Additional work at the site within the study area is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that the portion of Site ME 038-003 within the study area is not eligible for NRHP listing. The remainder of the site was not examined, but will not be impacted by the Project.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 097-003	SITE NAME F-1 Cellar	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE domestic
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: ca. 1852-early 20th century from artifacts and historic map.			
STREET OR HIGHWAY Near eastern boundary of Clinton, 18.8 meters west o		CITY OR TOWN Clinton	COUNTY Kennebec
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 463232 N: 4942055	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Burnham	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION .6 km east of the Sebasticook River.		OWNER Longroad Energy Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: possibly eligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/7/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

The site covers an area of approximately 476.0 m² (5,123.6 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 76 m (249 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is 0.6 km (0.4 mi) from the site's western boundary. Historic Dickey Road is 18.8 m (61.7 ft) east of Site ME 097-003. Approximately 13.3 m (43.6 ft) northeast of the site boundary is a stone wall 19.2 m (63.0 ft), and a mature sugar maple tree that may be contemporaneous with the site occupation is nearby. The site is characterized by birch and pine forest and leaf litter that covers the site. Site ME 097-003 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone foundation during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed a cellar hole measuring approximately 9.0 m (29.5 ft) by 9.0 m (29.5 ft). There is a break in the foundation on the northern edge that may be the remnants of a chimney or doorway based on the presence of brick fragments in the area, but that may also be a bulkhead entrance. A length of possible foundation extends approximately 10.0 m (32.8 ft) northward from the northwestern corner of the cellar hole that may be a yard feature or may be related to an addition to the main structure. No other yard features or evidence of additions was identified.

Site ME 097-003 is a domestic site containing a dry-laid fieldstone cellar hole measuring 9.0 m (29.5 ft) by 9.0 m (29.5 ft) with an adjoining yard feature or possible addition to the north. A total of 453 artifacts was recovered from five positive shovel tests. Artifact density is significantly higher in the area to the north of the cellar hole, with moderate density east of the cellar hole where the site faces Dickey Road. Density was low south of the cellar hole, and lowest west of the cellar hole. These data suggest an active side yard area (or addition) north of the house with additional activity in a front yard, facing the nearby road, some activity in the southern side yard, and limited activity at the rear of the house. Recovered artifacts are consistent with an occupation spanning the mid- to late-nineteenth century and extending into the early twentieth century, but no artifacts strongly suggest a post World War I occupation at the site. Historic map analysis supports this interpretation. Although several structures are mapped in the general location of Site ME 097-003 on the Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County, there is no structure indicated at the Site ME 097-003 location on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute topographic map. The Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County is not accurate enough to identify if Site ME 097-003 is indicated. The most likely candidate is C. York, who lived on the west side of Dickey Road just north

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of the Clinton/Benton border. A second candidate is F. Bagley, but this residence is indicated significantly further north. The remaining structures on Dickey Road in Clinton are east of the road, whereas Site ME 097-003 is west of the road.

Site ME 097-003 contains relatively dense artifact deposits north of the cellar hole, suggesting this was an active side yard which may contain artifact patterning. Additional work may allow inference about the kinds of activities performed and provide insight into the lifeways of an agricultural family in rural Maine during the mid- to -late nineteenth century. Additionally, although no cultural features other than the cellar hole itself were encountered during Phase I survey, the density of artifacts north of the cellar hole suggests that intact features may be present, even though most artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon. Based on these factors, SEARCH recommends that Site ME 097-003 may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, Site ME 097-003 may be part of a potential archaeological historic district associated with early- to mid nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along historic Dickey Road.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 097-004	SITE NAME F-2 F. Bagley Cellar	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE farmstead
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: ca. 1852-early 20th century based on artifacts and historic maps.			
STREET OR HIGHWAY Near the eastern boundary of Clinton, 16 meters west		CITY OR TOWN Clinton	COUNTY Kennebec
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 463297 N: 4942425	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Burnham	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION .6 km east of Sebasticook River. Area of scrub with mixed hardwoods and tall grass.		OWNER Longroad Energy Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc. 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: possibly eligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/7/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 097-004 covers an area of approximately 635.9 m² (6,844.8 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 75 m (246 ft). The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is roughly 0.6 km (0.4 mi) west of the site. Dickey Road is 16.5 m (54.1 ft) to the east and an unnamed road is roughly 19.0 m (62.3 ft) to the north of the site. Roughly 22.3 m (73.2 ft) southeast of the site is a stone wall. A small apple orchard is approximately 63.2 m (207.2 ft) west of the site, and Site ME 097-005 is approximately 98.6 m (323.5 ft) west of the site. Site ME 097-004 is characterized by scrub and tall grasses interspersed with mixed hardwoods toward the western edge of Dickey Road. Historic cherry trees and maple trees are also located toward the roadway. Site ME 097-004 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone foundation/cellar hole during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed a cellar hole measuring approximately 6.0 m (19.7 ft) by 5.5 m (18.0 ft). The southern and western walls of the foundation were disturbed and somewhat difficult to trace, while the northern and eastern walls were largely intact. Displaced foundation stones were identified west and northwest of the original structure during survey.

Site ME 097-004 is a domestic site containing a dry-laid fieldstone cellar hole measuring 6.0 m (19.7 ft) by 5.5 m (18.0 ft). Four positive STs resulted in the recovery of 101 artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from STs southeast and southwest of the cellar hole, suggesting that active yard areas are present, but not from STs northeast or northwest of the cellar hole. Most of the artifacts came from the ST closest to the southwest corner of the cellar hole. A fill horizon was identified from the surface to 42 cm (17 in) bs within this ST; however, given the artifact density the horizon may represent a discrete feature. Recovered artifacts are consistent with an occupation spanning the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and possibly extending into the early twentieth century. Historic map analysis agrees with this interpretation. The Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County shows the F. Bagley house at the approximate Site ME 097-004 location, but there is no structure indicated this location on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute topographic map.

Site ME 097-004 contains artifact deposits southwest and southeast of the cellar hole, suggesting active yard areas that may contain

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artifact patterning. Additionally, one ST was marked by a very high artifact density, suggesting a feature is present. Additional work may allow inference about the kinds of activities performed and provide insight into the lifeways of an agricultural family in rural Maine during the mid- to -late nineteenth century. Based on these factors, SEARCH recommends that Site ME 097-004 may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, Site ME 097-004 may be part of a potential archaeological historic district associated with early- to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along historic Dickey Road.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	F-3 F. Bagley Outbuilding	ETHNICITY	American	SITE TYPE	farmstead
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE					
Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st					
Date Statement: ca. 1852-early 20th century based on historic maps.					
STREET OR HIGHWAY		CITY OR TOWN		COUNTY	
Near eastern boundary of Clinton, 155 meters west of		Clinton		Kennebec	
POSITION		Z19 E:		USGS 7.5' Quadrangle	
(as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)		463178		Burnham	
		N:		ACREAGE	
		4942414		less than one	
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION				OWNER	
.4 km east of Sebasticook River. In area of birch and pine.				Longroad Energy, Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021					
<input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)					
RECORDED BY		INSTITUTION		DATE ENTERED	
Clement, Christopher		SEARCH Inc.		3/7/2022	
NR STATUS: possibly eligible		DATE NR STATUS: 3/7/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT	
REFERENCES					

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 097-005 is a historic site on the eastern boundary of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of 524 m² (5,640 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 73 m (240 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is roughly 0.4 km (0.2 mi) west the site. A small apple orchard is 35.8 m (117.5 ft) east of Site ME 097-005, Site ME 097-004 is approximately 98.6 m (323.5 ft) east of Site ME 097-005, and the mapped location of Dickey Road is approximately 154.5 m (507.0 ft) east of Site ME 097-005. The site is characterized by dense understory and birch and pine forest with slash and felled trees within the site boundary.

Site ME 097-005 was initially identified by a foundation during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed a shallow cellar hole measuring approximately 7.5 m (24.6 ft) by 5.5 m (18.0 ft), formed by quarried granite slabs. The eastern wall is not at a right angle to the remaining walls, and is likely disturbed. A mature maple tree is 10.1 m (33.2 ft) south of the foundation, and small brick scatters occur 7.0 m (22.9 ft) south and 14.2 m (46.6 ft) east of the foundation. Site ME 097-005 consists of a foundation measuring approximately 7.5 m (24.6 ft) by 5.5 m (18.0 ft) and two nearby brick scatters. The foundation is formed from quarried granite slabs. Aside from the brick observed on the surface, no artifacts were recovered from Site ME 097-005; however, the site is likely related to Site ME 097-004, which is approximately 98.6 m (323.5 ft) to the east, beyond a small grove of apple trees that is between the two sites. The absence of domestic artifacts at Site ME 097-005 suggests it is an outbuilding, but a more specific function was not determined. The two brick scatters did not contain any bricks that were in situ, and likely represent discard rather than activity areas. Site ME 097-005 did not yield any artifacts, and while it likely functioned as an outbuilding a more specific function could not be assigned. Additional work at the site is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that Site ME 097-005 is not eligible for NRHP listing; however, given its probable relationship to ME 097-004, it may be a non-contributing element of a potential archaeological historic district associated with early- to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along historic Dickey Road.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 097-006	SITE NAME F-7 Artifact Scatter	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE artifact scatter
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: Based on artifacts and depiction on 1926 topo.			
STREET OR HIGHWAY Near eastern boundary of Clinton, 30 m west of Dicke		CITY OR TOWN Clinton	COUNTY Kennebec
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 463089 N: 4941895	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Burnham	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION .5 km southeast of the Sebasticook River		OWNER Longroad Energy, Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc. 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: ineligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/16/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 097-006 is a historic site near the eastern border of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County at UTM Zone 19 N4941895 E463089 (Figure 5.74). The site covers an area of 28.1 m² (302.5 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 64 m (210 ft) amsl. The nearest water is the Sebasticook River, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the northwest. A jeep trail leading to the river from Dickey Road is indicated adjacent to the site on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute quadrangle, and remains in place until at least 1983, at which time a structure is indicated at the Dickey Road/jeep trail intersection. Site ME 097-009 is 101.3 (332.2 ft) to the east, and the associated well is 76.6 m (251.2 ft) to the southeast. Vegetation at the site is mixed hardwoods with a moderate understory. Site ME 097-006 was initially identified by a small surface scatter of historic artifacts during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the scatter is of limited extent, measuring approximately 6.0 m (19.7 ft) in diameter. No additional site components were identified. Due to the relatively recent nature and limited variety of the surface scatter at Site ME 097-006, no subsurface investigation was conducted at the site. The artifacts observed at Site ME 097-006 are almost exclusively crimped top 3 piece cans that were opened with a church key. Approximately 50 are present. There is little variety in size, and it is likely that the majority had the same contents. Crimped-top 3 piece cans became widely available beginning in 1904. One "hole-in-cap" or "hole-in-top" can is present; these date from the 1840s to the 1920s (hole-in-cap) and from the mid-1880s to the 1960s (hole-in-top); the latter typically held condensed milk. Site ME 097-006 is a small surface scatter of historic artifacts adjacent to a jeep trail road trace was in place as early as 1926. It likely reflects a single dumping episode. The artifacts are mostly crimped-top 3 piece cans opened with a church key. The absence of pull tab cans indicates a pre-1960s deposit. Because Site ME 097-006 represents a single episode of deposition and has limited artifact variety, additional work at the site is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that Site ME 097-006 is not eligible for NRHP listing.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	ME 097-007	SITE NAME	MP-14 Foundation		ETHNICITY	American	SITE TYPE	stone foundation	
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE									
Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st									
Date Statement: Associated with general occupation period of the area.									
STREET OR HIGHWAY				CITY OR TOWN		COUNTY			
Near the eastern boundary of Clinton, 15 m west of D				Clinton		Kennebec			
POSITION		<input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos)		Z19 E:		N:		USGS 7.5' Quadrangle	ACREAGE
(as measured)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)		Z19 E: 463254		N: 4941957		Burnham	less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION						OWNER			
.6 km east of Sebasticook River, birch and pine forest						Longroad Energy, Inc.			
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021									
<input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)									
RECORDED BY			INSTITUTION			DATE ENTERED			
Clement, Christopher			SEARCH Inc.			3/7/2022			
NR STATUS: ineligible				DATE NR STATUS: 3/16/2022			<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT		
REFERENCES									

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 097-007 is a historic site near the eastern border of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of approximately 413.2 m² (4,447.2 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 76 m (250 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the west. Dickey Road is immediately to the west. The surrounding terrain is primarily composed of birch and pine forest and the ground surface has been heavily disturbed by the ongoing extensive logging in the immediate vicinity of the site. Leaf litter covers the entirety of the site. Site ME 097-007 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone structure observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the structure is on the surface and does not enclose a cellar hole. It is characterized by a constructed stone containment wall on the northern, western, and eastern boundaries. The structure measures 9.7 m (31.8 ft) along the north wall by approximately 7.2 m (23.6 ft) along the east and west walls. The maximum wall height occurs along the north wall and is approximately 80 cm (31 in). The central area of the structure has a high concentration of small to medium sized rocks. The structure may be an above ground ramp that may have provided access to a barn or other agricultural outbuilding; however, no evidence of an associated building was identified.

None of the 12 shovel tests excavated in the vicinity of Site ME 097-007 contained cultural material, and no additional structural remains were identified on the surface. The site is approximately 80 m (262 ft) south southeast of Site ME 097-003, and also approximately 80 m (262 ft) north northeast of Site ME 097-009; both Site ME 097-003 and Site ME 097-009 are domestic sites, and Site ME 097-007 may be related to either one. Site ME 097-007 did not yield any artifacts, and its function as a ramp is conjectural. Additional work at the site is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that Site ME 097-007 is not eligible for NRHP listing; however, given its probable relationship to Site ME 097-003 and/or Site ME 097-009, it may be a non-contributing element of a potential archaeological historic district associated with early- to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along historic Dickey Road.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 097-008	SITE NAME MP-15 Barn Foundation	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE barn foundation
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: ca. 1852-early 20th century.			
STREET OR HIGHWAY Near eastern boundary of Clinton, 205 m east of Dick		CITY OR TOWN Clinton	COUNTY Kennebec
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 463296 N: 4942082	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Burnham	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION .6 km east of the Sebasticook River, mixed hardwood and pine forest		OWNER Longroad Energy, Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: ineligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/16/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 097-008 is a historic site on the eastern boundary of Clinton, Maine in the east-central portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of approximately 436.4 m² (4,696.9 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 79 m (259 ft) amsl. The nearest body of water is the Sebasticook River, approximately 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the west. Site ME 097-008 is approximately 20.0 m (65.6 ft) east of Dickey Road and approximately 46.4 m (152.1 ft) northeast of Site ME 097-003. Vegetation at Site ME 097-008 consists of a mixed hardwoods (white oak, maple) along with spruce and pine. Forsythia bush and trees line the remnants of a foundation that marks the center of the site. The ground surface has been disturbed by ongoing extensive logging in the immediate vicinity of the site. Site ME 097-008 was initially identified by a foundation observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the foundation is characterized by a series of quarried granite blocks and other stones used as footers. The footers are arranged in four rows north to south, with interior footers displaced due to tree growth, and they suggest a structure size of 15.0 m (49.2 ft) north to south by 13.0 m (42.7 ft) east to west, likely a barn or other outbuilding. A rock and dirt berm and possible steps are on the south side of the foundation.

A site assemblage of five artifacts from one positive shovel tests is exclusively Architectural group items, further supporting the interpretation of Site ME 097-008 as the site of a barn or outbuilding. Though limited in number, the artifacts suggest a mid- to late nineteenth century occupation extending into the early twentieth century. Site ME 097-008 contained a barn or outbuilding, but few artifacts are present. Additional archaeological work at Site ME 097-008 is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that Site ME 097-008 is not eligible for NRHP listing; however, given its probable relationship to Site ME 097-003, it may be a non-contributing element of a potential archaeological historic district associated with early- to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along historic Dickey Road.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	ETHNICITY	SITE TYPE
ME 097-009	SW-9 Cellar	American	domestic
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE			
Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st			
Date Statement: Based on artifacts, mid to later 19th century.			
STREET OR HIGHWAY		CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Near the eastern boundary of Clinton, intersected by		Clinton	Kennebec
POSITION	<input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos)	Z19 E:	N:
(as measured)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 463199	N: 941862
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle			ACREAGE
			less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION			OWNER
.7 km east of the Sebasticook River. Mixed hardwood and softwood forest.			Longroad Energy Inc.
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021			
<input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED	
Clement, Christopher	SEARCH Inc.	3/7/2022	
NR STATUS: possibly eligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/16/2022	<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT	
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 097-009 is a historic site on the eastern boundary of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of 353.5 m² (3,805.0 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 71 m (233 ft). The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is 0.7 km (0.4 mi) from the site's western boundary. Historic Dickey Road abuts the northwestern site boundary. ME 097-009 also lies 28.8 m (94.3 ft) northeast of a historic well. A remnant historic rock wall is adjacent to Dickey Road. The well is west of the remnant rock wall. Association between the well and Site ME 097-009 could not be determined. The landform where Site ME 097-009 is located is relatively flat and shows significant recent and prior signs of surface disturbance due to logging activity, especially to the north, east, and south. Timber-slash and felled trees are present. The vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods with birch and pine present. Disturbance to the resource from slumping, logging, and tree growth displacement are present along the south and east walls of the cellar hole. Leaf litter covers the entirety of the site. Site ME 097-009 was initially identified from the historic foundation of a structure during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the foundation is a fairly intact cellar hole measuring approximately 9.0 m (29.5 ft) east to west by 7.0 m (23.0 ft) north to south. The cellar hole is surrounded by a slight earthen berm less than 1.0 m (3.3 ft) high. Internally, the cellar hole is partially filled in with logging, tree fall debris, and some scattered stone. The foundation walls are dry-laid and consist of fieldstones and quarried material. The stones vary in size from boulders to cobbles. Thirty-five artifacts were recovered from four shovel tests during subsurface investigations at Site ME 097-009; the overall low density of artifacts from the site may indicate an occupation of relatively short duration, or may be a result of post occupation disturbance related to logging activity, which was extensive in the site area at the time of survey.

Site ME 097-009 is a domestic site containing a fairly intact dry-laid cellar hole constructed of fieldstone and quarried material. Artifacts at Site ME 097-009 were only recovered from STs adjacent to the cellar hole; areas further from the cellar hole have seen extensive disturbance from logging, which may account for the absence of material further from the cellar hole;

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alternatively, Site ME 097-009 was occupied less intensively or for a shorter period. Significantly more artifacts were recovered from the ST north of the cellar hole, suggesting this area saw more activity than elsewhere on the site. The artifacts suggest a mid- to late-nineteenth century occupation. However, a structure is indicated at the Site ME 097-009 location on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute topographic map. There are also several structures mapped in the general location of Site ME 097-009 on the Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County; however, the map is not accurate enough to identify if Site ME 097-009 is indicated. The most likely candidate is J. Richardson, who lived on the east side of Dickey Road north of the Clinton/Benton border. There is also an unlabeled structure further to the north on the east side of Dickey Road. Site ME 097-009 contains moderate density artifact deposits north of the cellar hole, suggesting this was an active yard which may contain artifact patterning. Additional work may allow inference about the kinds of activities performed and provide insight into the lifeways of an agricultural family in rural Maine during the mid- to -late nineteenth century. Additionally, although no cultural features other than the cellar hole itself were encountered during Phase I survey, the density of artifacts north of the cellar hole suggests that intact features may be present, even though artifacts were recovered exclusively from the Ap horizon. Based on these factors, SEARCH recommends that Site ME 097-009 may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, Site ME 097-009 may be part of a historic district associated with early- to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along Dickey Road.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 441-003	SITE NAME F-4 Cellar	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE domestic
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: 20th century from map and artifacts.			
STREET OR HIGHWAY At the end of a maintained portion of Palmer Road, 0.		CITY OR TOWN Unity	COUNTY Waldo
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 467206 N: 4941097	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Albion	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION 1.4 km southeast of Spring Brook and 2.4 km west of Twentyfive Mile Stream.		OWNER Longroad Energy, Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: ineligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/7/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 441-003 is a historic site in Unity Township in the eastern portion of Kennebec County, Maine. The site covers an area of approximately 1,440.8 m² (15,509.3 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 94 m (309 ft) amsl. Palmer Road borders the southern edge of a ruined structure foundation in the central portion of the site. Roughly 1.4 km (0.9 mi) northwest of the site is Spring Brook and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) east is Twentyfive Mile Stream. The site is characterized by a heavily modified landscape with crop pasture. The terrain is generally flat. Site ME 441-003 was initially identified by a heavily disturbed fieldstone foundation during pedestrian reconnaissance. The foundation is adjacent to Palmer Road, used for timbering operations, and between several agricultural fields, and there is a small solar panel nearby as well; farm equipment and heavy machinery operation in this area has likely impacted the site, including the foundation. Further inspection during subsurface survey suggested that the disturbed foundation may be the remnants of a cellar hole that has been infilled with debris; the estimated dimensions on the possible cellar hole are 14.6 m (47.9 ft) east-west by 10.4 m (34.2 ft) north-south. A stone-lined well was identified roughly 26.6 m (87.2 ft) south southwest of the possible cellar hole. The well was roughly 1.5 m in diameter with modern debris scattered around the surface. There was clear evidence of mechanical disturbance observed in association. Two positive STs yielded a total of 19 artifacts.

Site ME 441-003 is a poorly preserved domestic site consisting of a disturbed fieldstone foundation and possible cellar hole. Palmer Road runs through the site, and is an active logging road and agricultural access road. Its continued use has impacted preservation of the foundation and the area of the site south of the foundation. An associated well is approximately 26.6 m (87.2 ft) south southwest of the foundation; the intervening area is marked by agricultural access roads. Immediately north of the site is an active agricultural field. Artifact density at the site is low, and has likely been adversely effected by heavy equipment operation related to agricultural activities and logging. Modern development a small solar array has also occurred on the north margin of the site. Artifacts suggest the site was occupied as late as the early twentieth century, and a structure is indicated at the site location on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute quadrangle lending weight to an early twentieth century occupation. The site location continues to be indicated on USGS topographic maps until 1983. The site location is not indicated on the Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County, indicating

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the site was not occupied in the mid-nineteenth century. Artifacts from the site support this as well. Site ME 441-003 is a poorly preserved example of a predominantly twentieth century domestic site. Additional work at the site is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that Site ME 441-003 is not eligible for NRHP listing.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 441-004	SITE NAME F-5 Artifact Scatter	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE artifact scatter
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: Based on artifacts.			
STREET OR HIGHWAY Site is 3.4 km northwest of the intersection of Unity R		CITY OR TOWN Unity	COUNTY Waldo
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 464856 N: 4942073	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Burnham	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION 2.2 km east of the Sebasticook River, area of mixed hardwoods and moderate understory.		OWNER Longroad Energy, Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: ineligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/7/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 441-004 is a historic site in north-central Unity Township, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of 7.0 m² (75.3 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 62 m (203 ft) amsl. The nearest water is the Sebasticook River, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) to the west. A jeep trail is indicated adjacent to the northeast on the 1982 Burnham 7.5 minute quadrangle, while aerial photographs indicate this road trace was in place as early as 1956. Vegetation at the site is mixed hardwoods with a moderate understory. Site ME 441-004 was initially identified by a small surface scatter of historic artifacts during pedestrian reconnaissance. The scatter was of limited size, measuring approximately 3.0 m (9.8 ft) in diameter. No subsurface artifacts were encountered at Site ME 441-004. The site is defined by the surface scatter, which included crimped-top 3 piece cans, galvanized tin containers, tin enamel containers, and cast iron stove parts. These suggest a mid-twentieth century deposit. The total artifact count was estimated at less than 25. Surface artifacts were not collected due to their relatively recent origin and the absence of subsurface cultural contexts. Site ME 441-004 is a small surface scatter of historic artifacts adjacent to a jeep trail road trace was in place as early as 1956. It likely reflects a single dumping episode. The artifacts indicated that the dumping episode occurred in the mid-twentieth century. No subsurface artifacts were recovered. Additional work at the site is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that Site ME 441-004 is not eligible for NRHP listing.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 441-005	SITE NAME MP-1 Foundation	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE stone foundation
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: Possibly associated with nearby structure on 1926 and later topo maps.			
STREET OR HIGHWAY Near western boundary of Unity Township, 30 m east		CITY OR TOWN Unity	COUNTY Waldo
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 463416 N: 4942725	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Burnham	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION .8 km east of Sebasticook River, .8 km southwest of Spring Brook, low-lying birch and pine forest		OWNER Longroad Energy, Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc. 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: ineligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/16/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 441-005 is a historic site in Unity Township east of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of approximately 1,084.7 m² (11,675.7 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 64 m (210 ft) amsl. The nearest water source, Sebasticook River, is 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to the west and is also 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to the north due to a bend of the river near the site area. Spring Brook is 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to the northeast and historic Dickey Road is immediately to the west. The surrounding terrain is a low-lying area that has seen significant surface disturbance due to recent timber harvesting. The site is characterized by birch and pine forest with slash and felled trees to the north and south of the site. Leaf litter covers the entirety of the site. Site ME 441-005 was initially identified by a dry-laid fieldstone structure observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the structure is on the surface and does not enclose a cellar hole. It features an intact southern wall that is approximately 1.25 m (4.10 ft) high and approximately 17.0 m (55.7 ft) long. The remaining three walls are indistinct, either through damage or because they were not built to the height of the southern wall or with the same amount of care. The interior of the structure is filled to the top of the surrounding walls, possibly forming a ramp. The entire structure measures approximately 17.0 m (55.7 ft) by 12.2 m (40.0 ft). Roughly 30.0 m (98.4 ft) west of MP-1 is a short section of stone wall running north-south for a distance of approximately 6.0 m (19.7 ft), and there are also remnants of stone wall 13.7 m (44.9 ft) northeast of ME 441-005 running intermittently west southwest for a distance of 84.5 m (277.2 ft). Site ME 441-006, a quarry, is approximately 67 m (220 ft) to the east southeast.

Site ME 441-005 consists of a dry-laid fieldstone structure constructed on the ground surface with one intact wall on the southern side. Walls on the remaining three sides are either destroyed or were not constructed to the same height or with the same care as the southern wall. There is no evidence of a cellar hole that would suggest a domestic structure, or an attached foundation that would suggest an agricultural structure. Additionally, no artifacts were found in association, indicating the ME 441-005 structure saw intermittent non-intensive use. However, a residential structure is indicated nearby on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute topographic

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quadrangle, and remains indicated on maps until 1959; Site ME 441-005 may be associated. No structure is indicated at this location by Chace (1856). The function of the ME 441-005 structure is unknown. Conjecturally, it is a ramp for loading cargo onto wagons, perhaps related to the nearby quarry, to the logging industry, or to a nearby residence depicted on early twentieth century maps. Additional work at the site may shed light on this interpretation, but even if found to be accurate, the significance of such a structure and its ability to provide information important to historical understanding of the area is minimal. Additionally, the absence of associated cultural material that could allow for a better understanding of the site's temporal context means that the site has little interpretive value. SEARCH recommends that Site ME 441-005 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER ME 441-006	SITE NAME SW-1 Quarry	ETHNICITY American	SITE TYPE quarry, shale
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st Date Statement: Associated with early occupation beginning ca. 1852			
STREET OR HIGHWAY Near the western boundary of Unity Township, 120 m		CITY OR TOWN Unity	COUNTY Waldo
POSITION (as measured) <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 463497 N: 4942698	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Burnham	ACREAGE less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION .83 km east of the Sebasticook River on elevated outcrop of shale		OWNER Longroad Energy, Inc.	
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY Clement, Christopher	INSTITUTION SEARCH Inc.		DATE ENTERED 3/7/2022
NR STATUS: ineligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/16/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 441-006 is a historic site in Unity Township east of Clinton, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of approximately 521.9 m² (5,619.1 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 67 m (220 ft) amsl. The nearest water source is the Sebasticook river, which is approximately 0.83 km (0.52 mi) from the site's western boundary. Historic Dickey Road is approximately 120.0 m (393.7 ft) to the west. The landform occupied by Site ME 441-006 is a raised outcrop of predominantly shale. The surrounding terrain is a low-lying area that has seen significant surface disturbance due to recent timber harvesting. Much of the landform was covered with a combination of mixed hardwood (white oak, cedar, maple) along with birch, pine, and spruce trees. Site ME 441-006 was initially identified by a water-filled quarry observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. Further inspection during subsurface survey revealed that the quarry is generally rectangular with the long axis aligned north to south measuring approximately 15.0 m (49.2 ft), and a width of approximately 8.0 m (26.2 ft) at the widest at the northern end of the quarry. The depth of the quarry was not determined. The southern and western portions of the quarry appear deeper, however, and more intensely quarried. The site is in a forested area with exposed granite bedrock and minimal soil cover. No subsurface excavation was conducted at ME 441-006, and no surface material was identified during pedestrian survey undertaken to identify locations where subsurface investigation was practicable. Site ME 441-006 may be associated with Site ME 441-005, which is approximately 67 m (220 ft) to the west northwest. Neither site yielded artifacts, and the temporal context of Site ME 441-006 is unknown; however, it is on historic Dickey Road, which was laid out in 1852 and provides some temporal context. Additional work at Site ME 441-006 is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that the site is not eligible for NRHP listing.

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	ETHNICITY	SITE TYPE
ME 441-007	SW-7 Quarry	American	quarry, granite
PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE			
Centuries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th <input type="checkbox"/> 17th <input type="checkbox"/> 18th <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th <input type="checkbox"/> 20th <input type="checkbox"/> 21st			
Date Statement: Based on general settlement period of area, ca. 1852			
STREET OR HIGHWAY		CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
.6 km north, northwest of Palmer Road		Unity	Waldo
POSITION	<input type="checkbox"/> NAD 1927 (USGS Topos)	Z19 E:	N:
(as measured)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	Z19 E: 466749	N: 4941236
		USGS 7.5' Quadrangle	ACREAGE
		Albion	less than one
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION			OWNER
1.2 km south of Spring Brook, 2.7 km west of Twentyfive Mile Stream			Longroad Energy, Inc.
SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in the field by Christopher Clement, SEARCH Inc., 2021			
<input type="checkbox"/> Inferred from reference (literature or informant)			
RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION		DATE ENTERED
Clement, Christopher	SEARCH Inc.		3/7/2022
NR STATUS: ineligible	DATE NR STATUS: 3/16/2022		<input type="checkbox"/> EASEMENT
REFERENCES			

Clement, Christopher, Kate Pontbriand, Maddeline Voas, Jacob Freedman, Michelle Pope, Stephen Whitten, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. MHPC #326-19, SEARCH #E20131., SEARCH Inc., Claremont, NH., 2022.

REMARKS

Site ME 441-007 is a historic site Unity Township in the eastern portion of Kennebec County, Maine, in the east-central portion of Kennebec County. The site covers an area of approximately 230.4 m² (2,480.0 ft²) and has a mean elevation of 72.2 m (236.9 ft) amsl. The nearest water source is Spring Brook, which is 1.2 km (0.7 mi) to the north. Additionally, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to the east is Twentyfive mile stream. The site is approximately 120.0 m (393.7 ft) southeast of historic Palmer Road, which is currently a private road used as an active logging road due to ongoing timber harvesting. The landform occupied by the site has a gentle slope that runs north to south, with Palmer Road being the most elevated terrain to the north, and terminates at wetlands to the south, southeast, and southwest of Site ME 441-007. The current conditions of the ground surface are heavily disturbed due to recent logging activity. The ground surface is undulating with intermittent wetland conditions, and strewn boulders present. The area was previously forested with mixed hardwoods, cedar, pine and spruce intermixed. Presently, the area around the site is covered in felled trees, timber slash, and other debris from the recent logging activity.

Site ME 441-007 was initially identified by a quarry that measures approximately 15.9 m (52.1 ft) by 5.8 m (19.2 ft). Pin and feather markings were noted on the granite outcrop supporting site ME 441-007, along with wedge and drill holes. These markings primarily occur along the western, southern, and northern portions of the quarry. Visual inspection of the quarry suggests that the granite was harvested in a bench-like manner, especially along the northern portion. Pin and feather marks/drill holes are generally between 15.0 to 18.0 cm (5.9 to 7.1 in) apart. Wedge and pry bars would then be used to dislodge a large slab. This is evident along the northern part of the quarry, where a large granite slab was removed from the quarry. The slab is approximately 250.0 x 80.0 x 40.0 cm (98.4 x 31.5 x 15.7 in) in size. These granite slabs could be used for a variety of construction applications including foundation supports, lintels or in bridge construction. The size of this granite slab would indicate a heavier industrial use; while the small size of the quarry would indicate local utilization of the material removed. The site is in a forested area with exposed granite bedrock and minimal soil cover. No subsurface excavation was conducted at ME 441-007, and no surface material was identified during pedestrian survey undertaken to identify locations where subsurface investigation was practicable.

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Site ME 441-007 is a quarry measuring approximately 15.9 m (52.1 ft) by 5.8 m (19.2 ft). No artifacts were found in association, and the temporal context of Site ME 441-007 is unknown. Quarrying at Site ME 441-007 yielded large granite slabs suited for heavy industrial use; however, the small size of the quarry suggests local utilization. Additional work at Site ME 441-007 is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that the site is not eligible for NRHP listing.

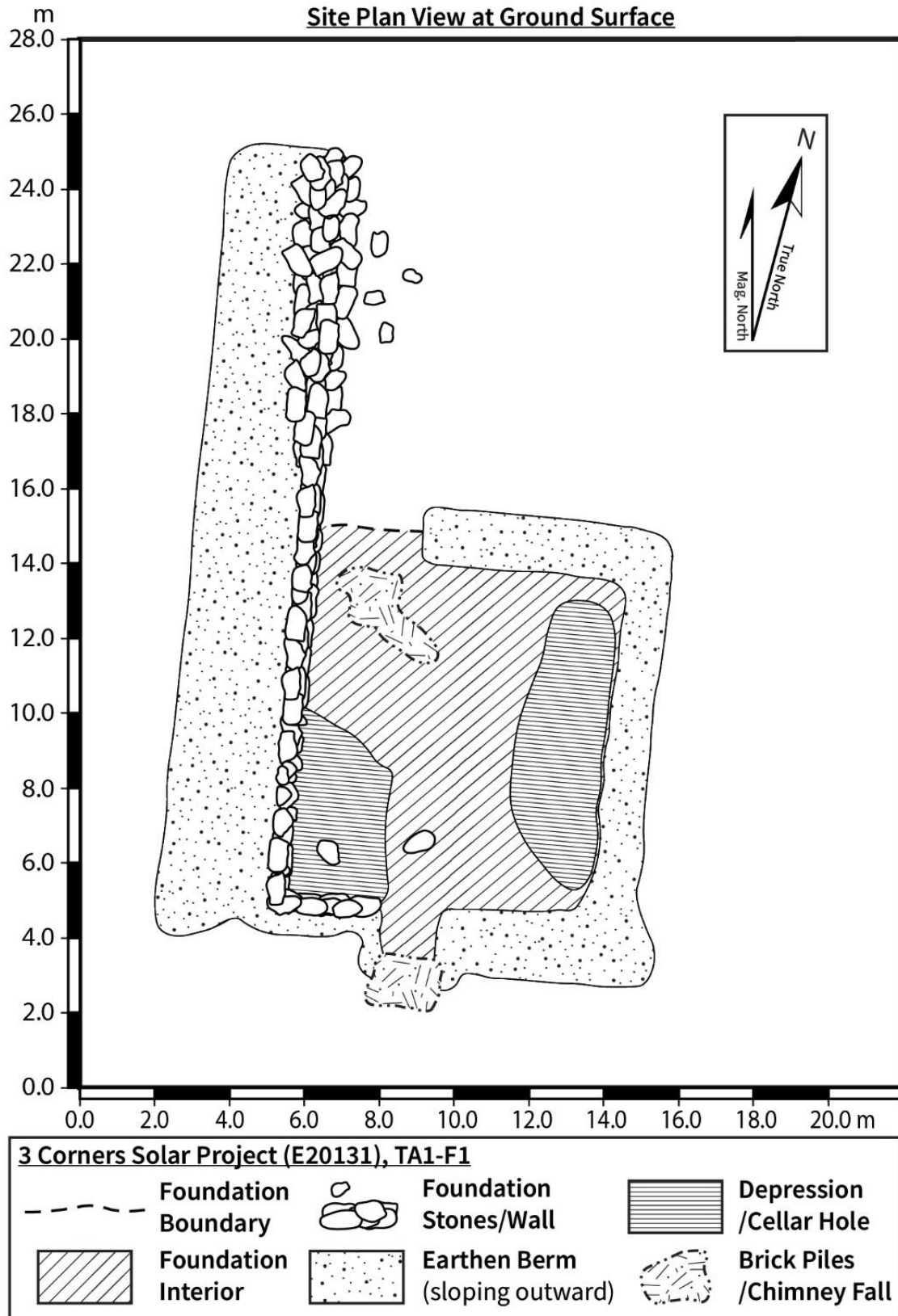
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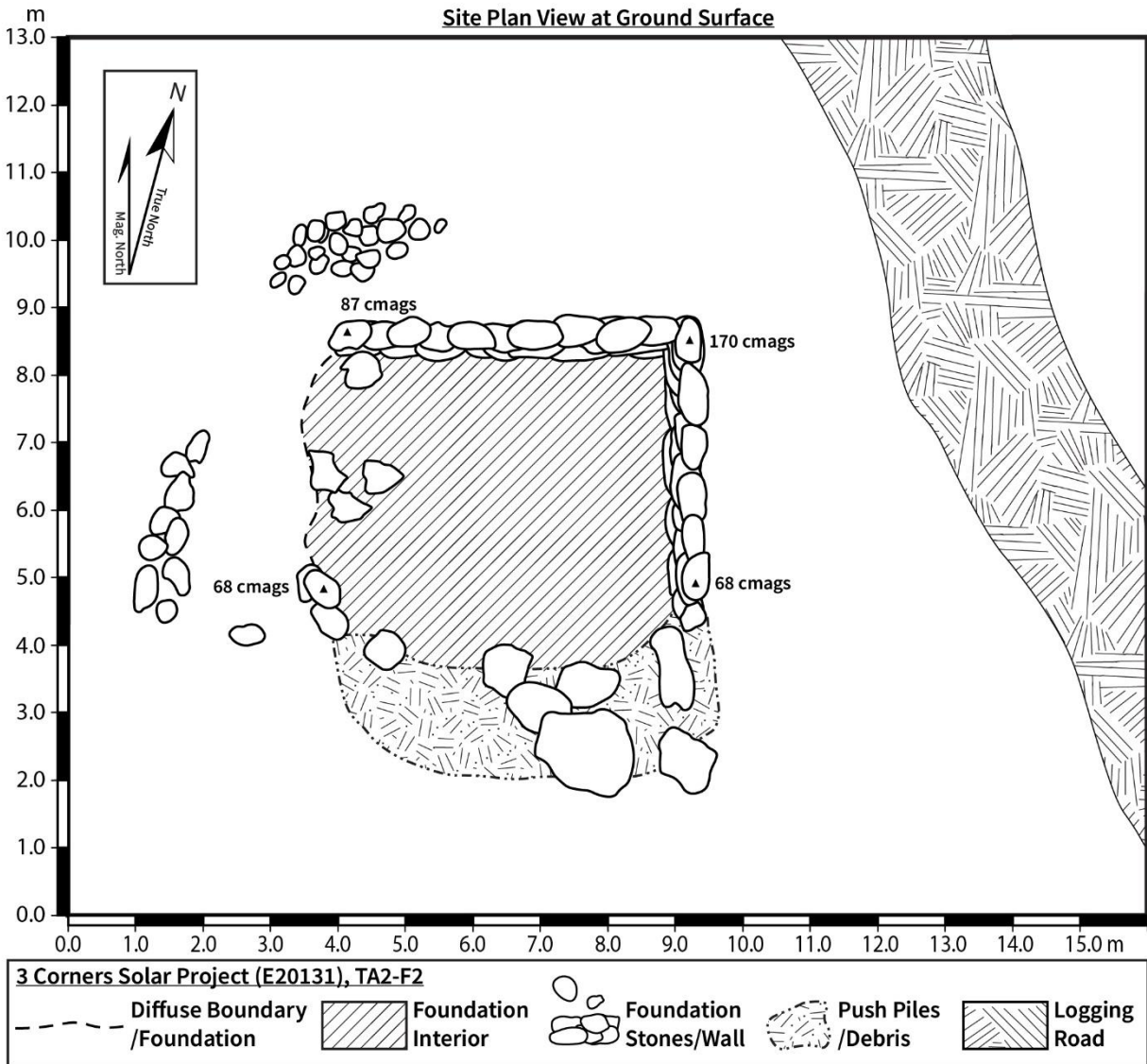
APPENDIX F

FOUNDATION SKETCH MAPS

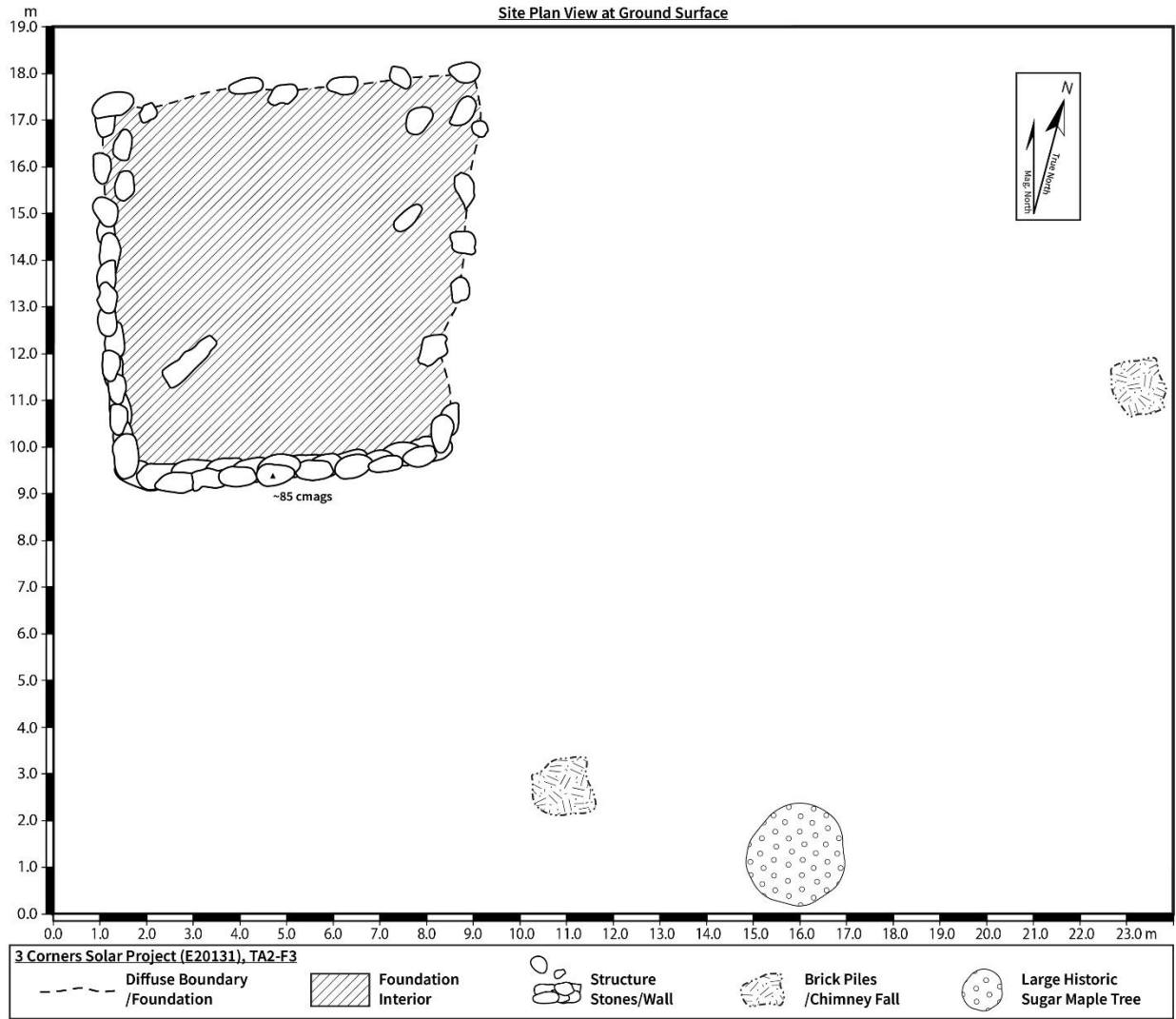
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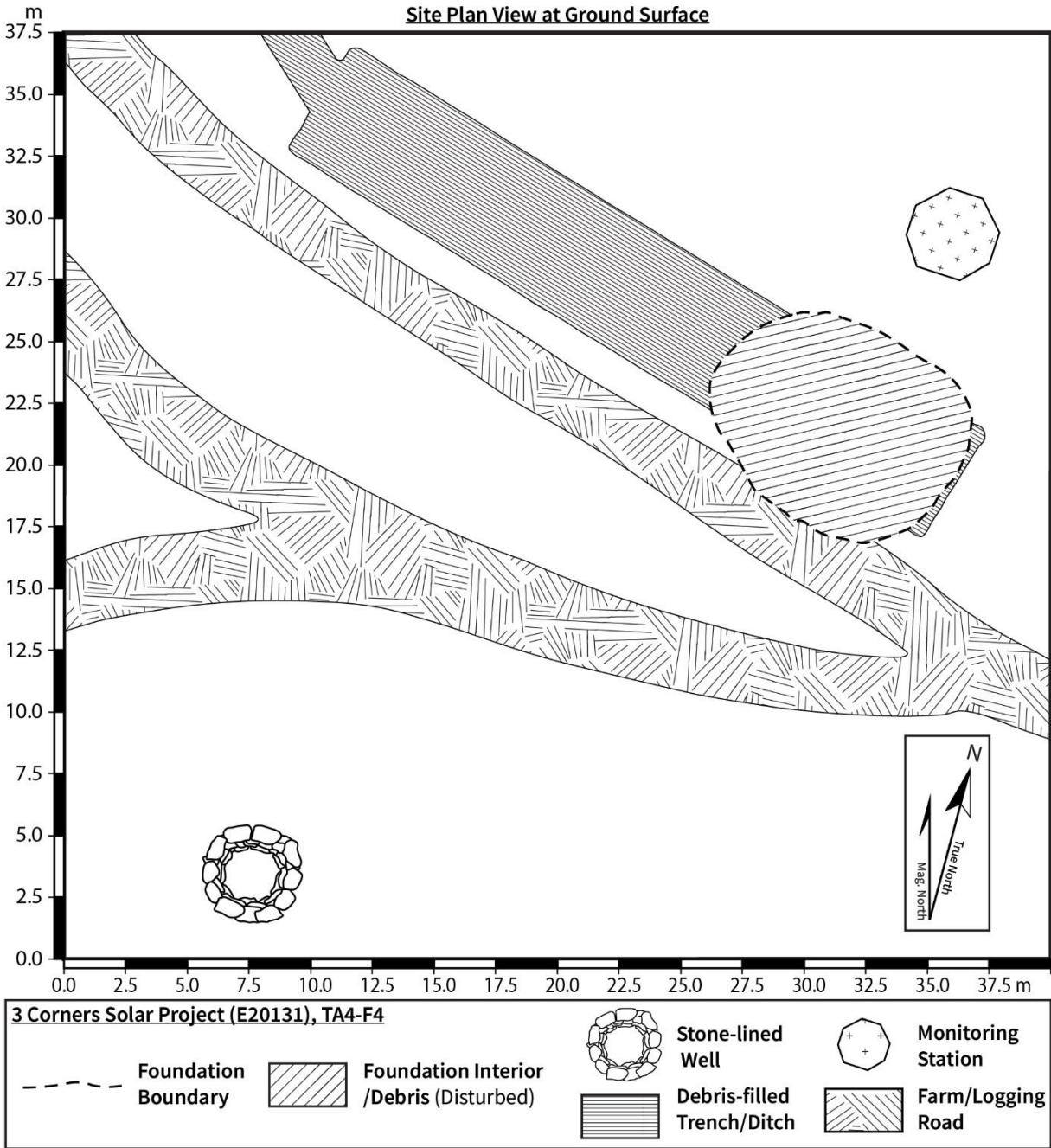
Plan of foundation at Site ME 097-003.



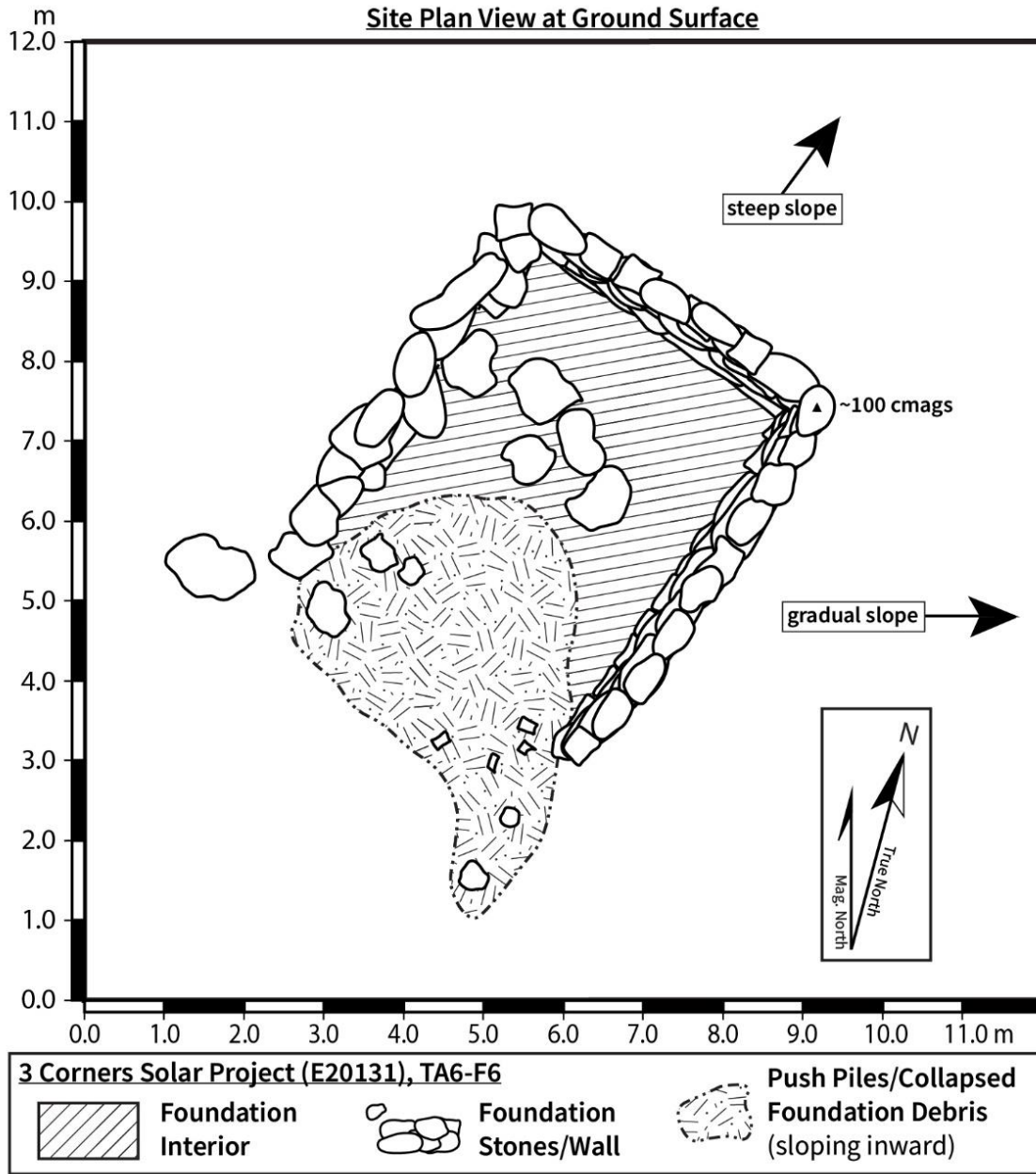
Plan of foundation at Site ME 097-004.



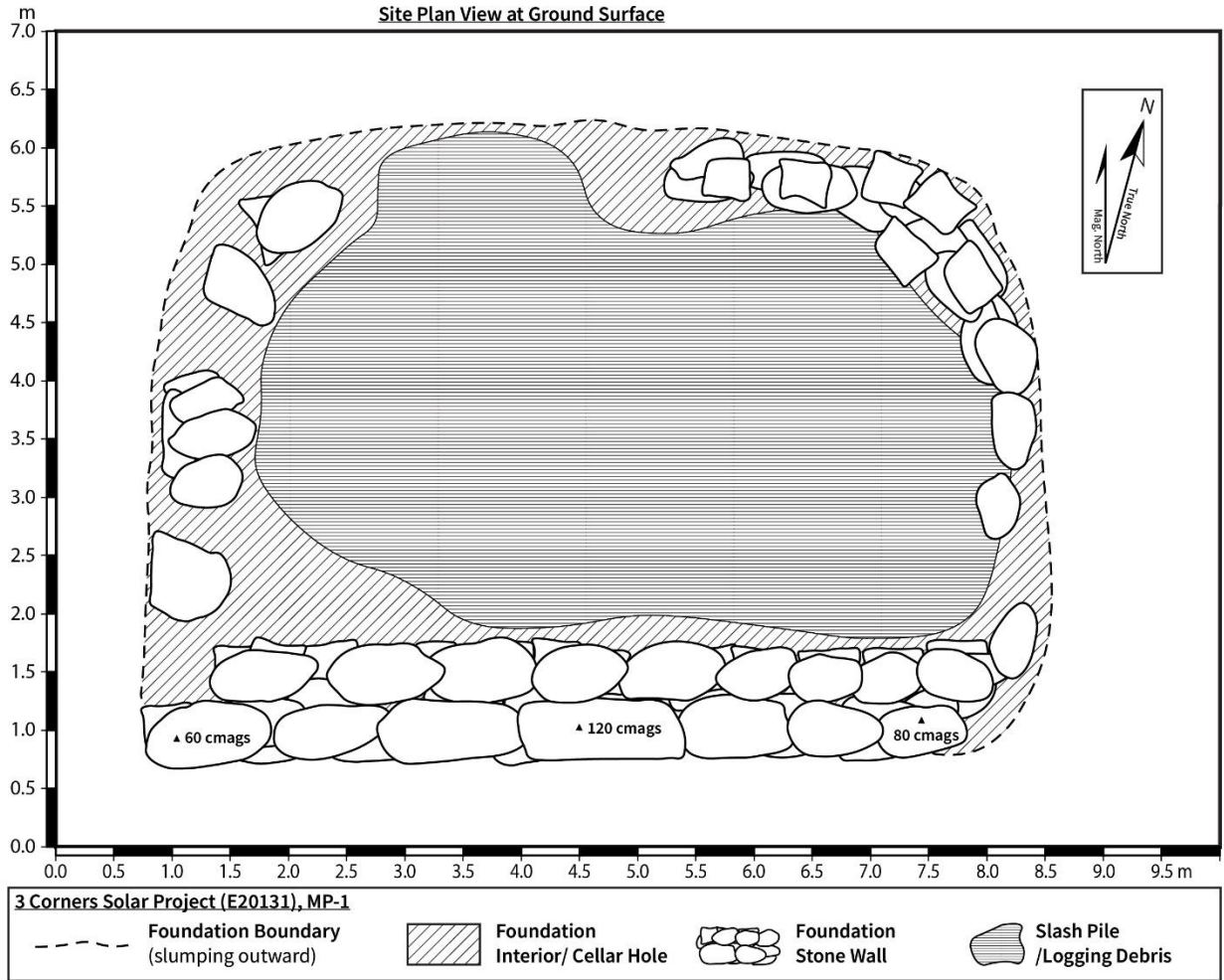
Plan of foundation at Site ME 097-005.



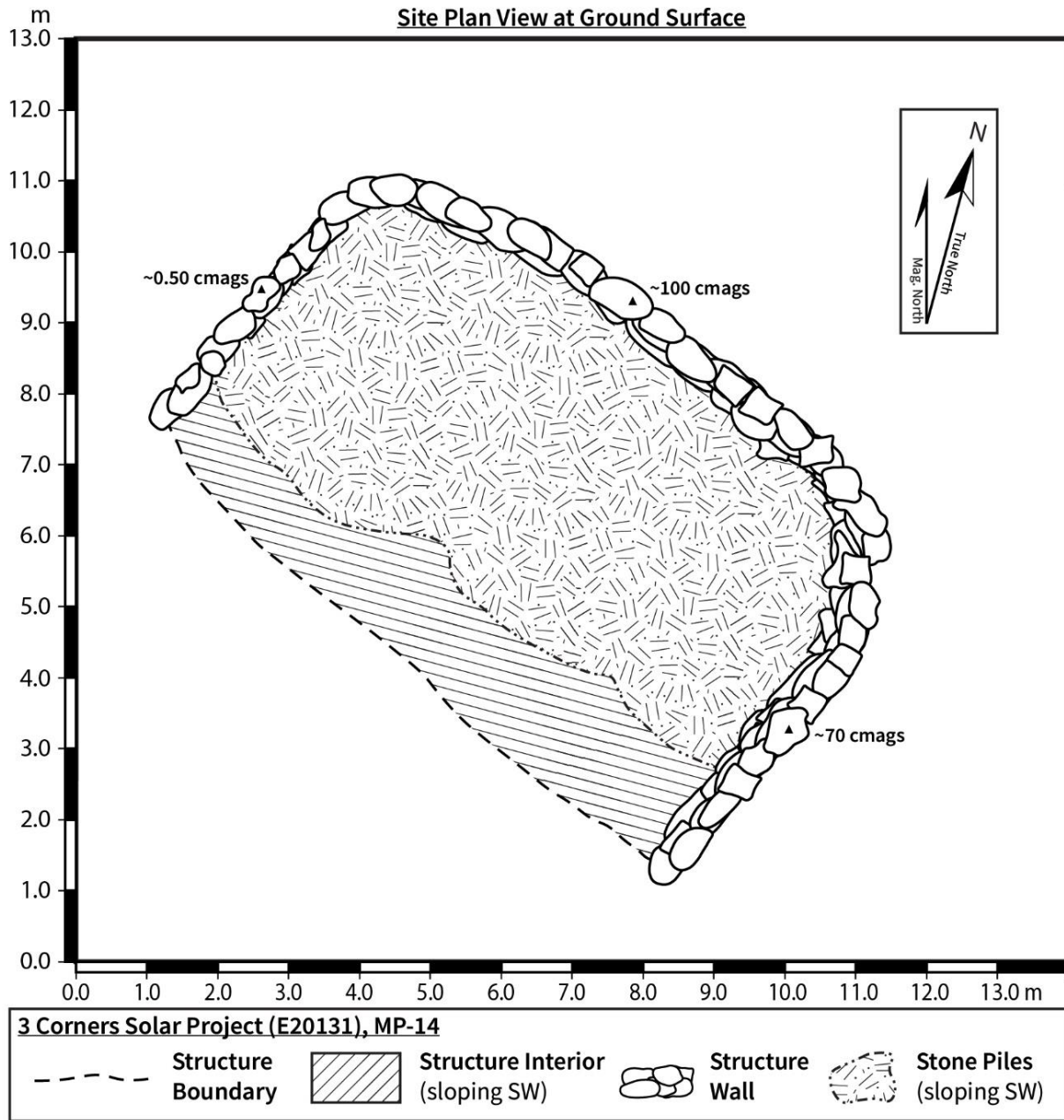
Plan of foundation and well at Site ME 441-003.



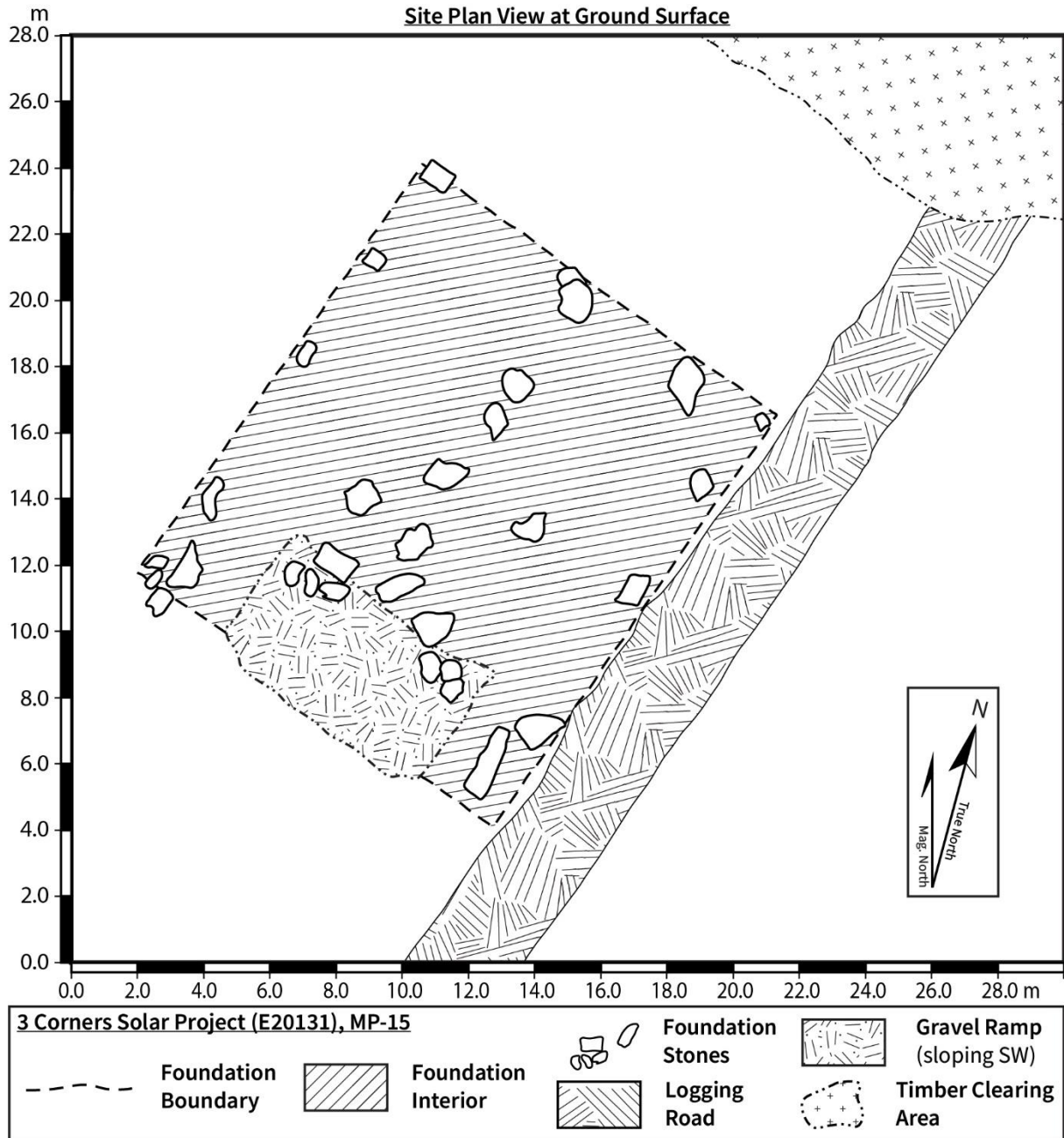
Plan of foundation at Site ME 038-003.



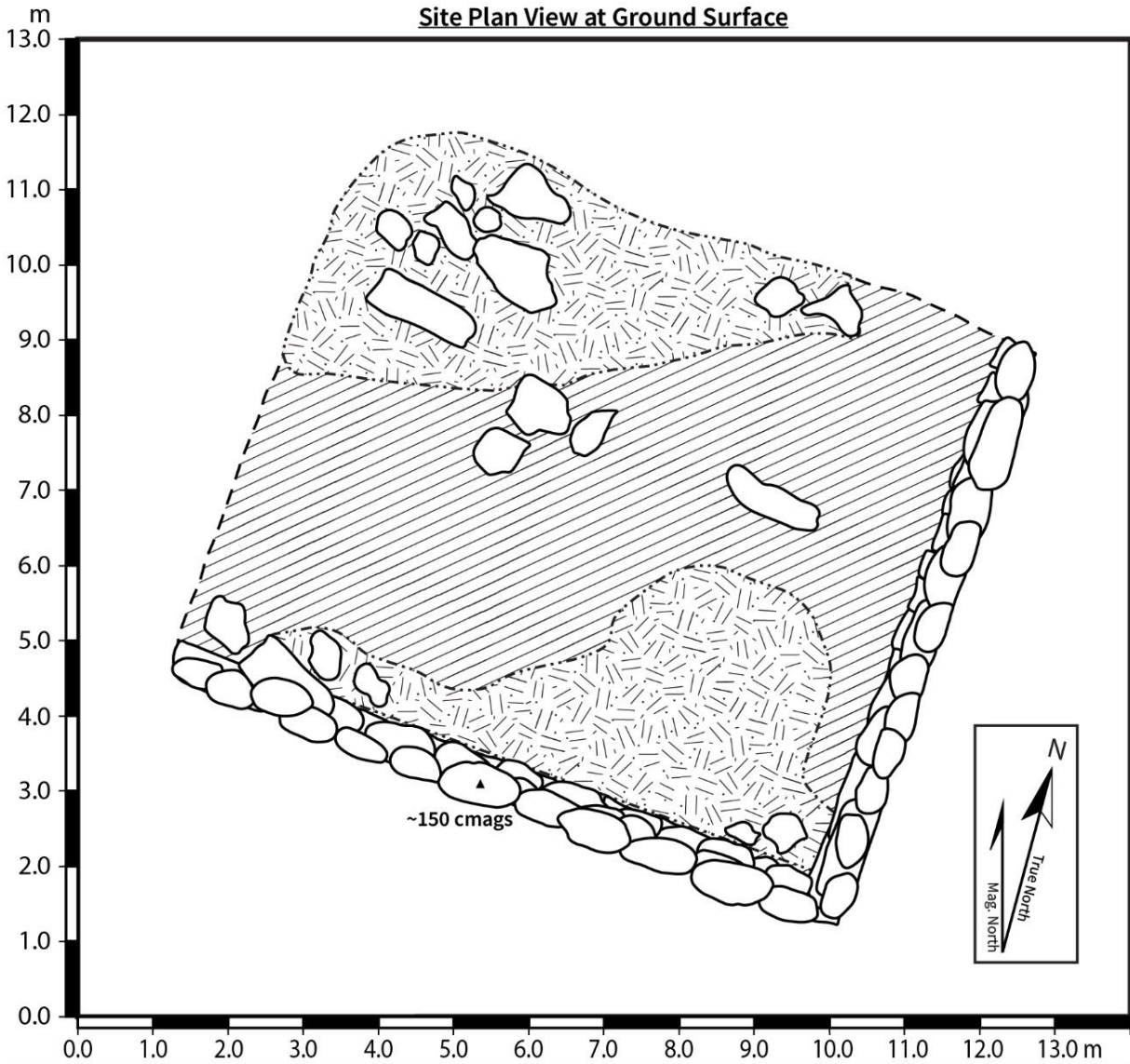
Plan of foundation at Site ME 441-005



Plan of foundation at Site ME 097-007.



Plan of foundation at Site ME 097-008.



3 Corners Solar Project (E20131), SNW-9

Diffuse Boundary / Foundation	Foundation Interior	Foundation Stones/Wall	Piles of Displaced Foundation Stones
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Plan of foundation at Site ME 097-009.

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