8.0 HISTORIC SITES

8.1 MHPC AND TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The Applicant received an information request response from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) on March 26, 2019, regarding any known prehistoric archaeological sites, historic sites, or architectural resources within the proposed Project area (Exhibit 8-1). Based on recommendations by the MHPC, Phase I architectural and archaeological surveys were conducted for the Project area in 2021 and 2022.

In 2018 and 2021, consultation was initiated with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) for each of the federally recognized Maine tribes (Penobscot, Maliseet, Passamaquoddy, and Mi'kmaq) to confirm absence or presence of known or likely cultural or archaeological sites within the Project area. Responses have been received from the THPOs of all tribes confirming that there are no known cultural or archaeological sites within the Project area. Tribal correspondence is included as Exhibit 8-2.

8.2 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

In August 2020, SEARCH conducted background research and reconnaissance surveys to support the preparation of Phase I archaeological and architectural surveys for the Project. Phase I architectural and archaeological field surveys for the Project were completed between October 2021 and January 2022. One historic architectural resource, a segment of the Maine Central Railroad in Clinton located approximately 2.3 miles northeast of the Project, was identified as a historic resource eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Minimal Project visibility at this resource is anticipated due to the relatively flat surrounding topography and existing forested landcover (see Section 6.0, Exhibit 6-1). As such, no adverse effect to this resource is anticipated as a result of the Project. Three post-contact archaeological areas were identified that may qualify for historic resource protection. The sites consist of mid-19th century homesteads and associated activities. The Project will avoid impacts to these resources through hand or reach-in clearing of vegetation within these resources, presence of an archaeological monitor with stop work authority present when construction occurs within 82 ft (25 meters) of these sites, and permanent fencing around these resources while the Project is operational. The Historical Architectural Survey Report (Exhibit 8-3) and Phase I Archaeological Survey Report (Exhibit 8-4) have each been provided to the MHPC for review.

Exhibit 8-1

MHPC Correspondence

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

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

March 26, 2019

Mr. Steve Knapp
Kleinschmidt
PO Box 650
Pittsfield, ME 04967

Project: 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

Kirk F. Mohney
State Historic Preservation Officer

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

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

Archaeological Survey Guidelines

Updated: June 10, 2002

This document is provided as background information to agencies, corporations, professional consultants or individuals needing contract archaeological services (also known as Cultural Resources Management archaeology) in Maine. These guidelines are based on state rules (94-089 Chapter 812).

Project Types

The vast majority of contract archaeology survey work falls into one of three categories.

Phase I surveys are designed to determine whether or not archaeological sites exist on a particular piece of land. Such work involves checking records of previous archaeology in the area, walking over the landscape to inspect land forms and look for surface exposures of soil and possible archaeological material, and the excavation of shovel test pits in areas of high probability.

Phase II surveys are designed to focus on one or more sites that are already known to exist, find site limits by digging test pits, and determine site content and preservation. Information from Phase II survey work is used by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) to determine site significance (eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places). Phase III archaeological work, often called data recovery, is careful excavation of a significant archaeological site to recover the artifacts and information it contains in advance of construction or other disturbance.

Archaeological sites are further divided into two broad categories of culture, prehistoric (or Native American), and historic (or European-American). Different archaeological specialists are usually needed for prehistoric or historic sites because the nature of content and preservation and site locations are quite different.

Scope of Work

In responding to a project submission, the MHPC may issue a letter specifying which type of archaeological survey is needed (prehistoric, historic or both) and at what level (Phase I, II, or III). Often the response letter contains further information, such as the suspected presence of an historic site of a certain age, or a statement that only a portion of the project parcel in question is sensitive for prehistoric sites and only that portion needs archaeological survey.

Once the project applicant has one or more scopes of work (proposals) from appropriate archaeologists (see below), the applicant should submit their preferred proposal (without attached financial information or bid total) to the MHPC for approval. MHPC will not comment upon cost, but will comment on the appropriateness of the scale and scope of the work. An approval from MHPC of the scope of work is the applicant's guarantee that, if the field and laboratory work are done according to the scope, and appropriately described in writing, the results will be accepted by MHPC.

The final written report on the project must also be submitted to MHPC for review and comment.

PHONE: (207) 287-2132

FAX: (207) 287-2335

Finding an Archaeologist

At the time that MHPC issues a letter requiring archaeological survey work, MHPC will also supply one (or more) lists of archaeologists (Levels 1 and/or 2, historic or prehistoric) appropriate to the type of work (Phase I, II, III, historic or prehistoric). Archaeologists on the Level 2 Approved Lists can do projects of any level, including Phase I archaeological survey projects. Level 1 archaeologists are restricted to doing Phase I surveys, and certain planning projects for municipal governments.

MHPC maintains lists of archaeologists interested in working in different geographic areas of Maine, and those who are qualified in different types of work. The archaeologists themselves indicate their availability (except for short-term absence) to MHPC on a periodic basis, so archaeologists on the list can be expected to respond to inquiries. The applicant should solicit proposals or bids for work from archaeologists whose names appear on the list supplied by MHPC.

These archaeologists' names are taken from lists of archaeologists approved for work in Maine by MHPC under a set of rules establishing minimal qualifications, such as previous supervisory experience in northern New England, and an appropriate graduate degree. However, the inclusion of an archaeologist on one of these lists should not be interpreted as an endorsement by the MHPC beyond these limited qualification criteria. Moreover, the MHPC cannot recommend the services of an individual archaeologist.

Project Final Report

Whatever the archaeological survey result, a final report on the project should be submitted by the applicant to the MHPC. The MHPC will review the report, and issue further guidance or issue a "clearance" letter for the project.

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

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

Prehistoric Archaeologists Approved List: Review and Compliance Consulting/Contracting (Active)

LEVEL 2 (Phase I, II, III, data recovery, all phases of survey)

LEVEL 2

Dr Richard Will (207-667-4055)
TRC/Northeast Cultural Resources
71 Oak St
Ellsworth ME 04605
FAX: 207-667-0485
rwill@trcsolutions.com

Karen Mack (207-667-4055)
TRC/Northeast Cultural Resources
71 Oak St
Ellsworth ME 04605
FAX: 207-667-0485
kemack@trcsolutions.com

Dr Stuart Eldridge (207-869-1261)
Power Engineers, Inc.
303 US Rte 1
Freeport ME 04032
Stuart.Eldridge@powereng.com

Mr. Jacob A. Freedman
SEARCH, INC
P.O. Box 1080
Portsmouth, NH 03802
603-319-6939
www.searchinc.com
Jacob@searchinc.com

Robert N Bartone (207-860-4032)
Northeast Archaeology Research Center
382 Fairbanks Rd
Farmington ME 04938
bartone@nearchaeology.com

Dr Victoria Bunker (603-776-4306)
PO Box 16
New Durham NH 03809-0016
vbi@worldpath.net

Dr Nathan Hamilton (207-780-5324)
Dept of Geography & Anthropology
University of Southern Maine
Gorham ME 04038
casco@usm.maine.edu

David Putnam (207-762-6078)
47 Hilltop Rd
Chapman ME 04757
putnamd@umpi.edu

Dr. Robert Goodby (603-563-8123)
Monadnock Archaeological Consulting
144 Greenwood Road
Dublin, NH 03444
rgoodby@monadarch.com
www.monadarch.com

Dr. Dianna Doucette
Public Archaeology Laboratory
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860
ddoucette@palinc.com

Dr William R Belcher
US Army CILHI
310 Worchester Ave Bldg 45
Hickam AFB HI 96853-5530
wbelcher@msn.com

Dr. Daniel F. Cassedy, AECOM
791 Corporate Center Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-854-6207
Daniel.cassedy@aecom.com

Dr. Gemma-Jayne Hudgell
Northeast Archaeology Research Center
382 Fairbanks Road
Farmington, Maine 04938
207-850-4032
hudgell@nearchaeology.com

Gabriel Hrynick
UNB, Anthropology
PO Box 4400
Fredericton, NB Canada E3B 5A3
506-458-7405
Gabriel.hrynick@unb.ca

Dr. Chris Clement
SEARCH, Inc.
2 Dayton Drive
Hanover, NH 03755
803-360-0035
Chris.clement@searchinc.com

Dr. Arthur Spiess, Ex officio
Me Historic Preservation Commission
55 Capitol Street
65 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
207-287-2789
arthur.spiess@maine.gov
(Not available for contract work)

LEVEL 1 (Phase I and reconnaissance survey only)
LEVEL 1

Dr. Christopher Donta (413-256-0202)
SWCA Environmental Consultants
15 Research Drive
Amherst, MA 01002
Christopher.donta@swca.com

James A Clark (207-930-0543)
PO 815
Belfast, Maine 04915
clark.ja@gmail.com

Ora Elquist
Public Archaeology Laboratory
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860
401-728-8780
oelquist@palinc.com

Ms. Sarah Haugh (207-879-9496 x238)
Tetra Tech
451 Presumpscot St
Portland ME 04103
sarah.haugh@tetratech.com

Mark Penney (518-432-9545)
The Louis Berger Group Inc.
20 Corporate Woods Blvd.
Albany, NY 12211-2370
mpenney@louisberger.com

Mr. Jacob Tumelaire
Independent Archaeological Consulting
801 Islington St. Suite 31
Portsmouth, NH 03801
jtumelaire@iac-llc.net

Mary Lynne Rainey
RGA Cultural Resource Consultants
1376 Kingstown Road
Wakefield, RI 02789
marylynne.rainey@verizon.net

Inactive, Retired, No longer doing fieldwork, no longer at address given

Mr Brian Valimont (603-560-8720)
New England Archaeology Co LLC
128R Main St.
Plaistow, NH 03865
Newarch1@comcast.net

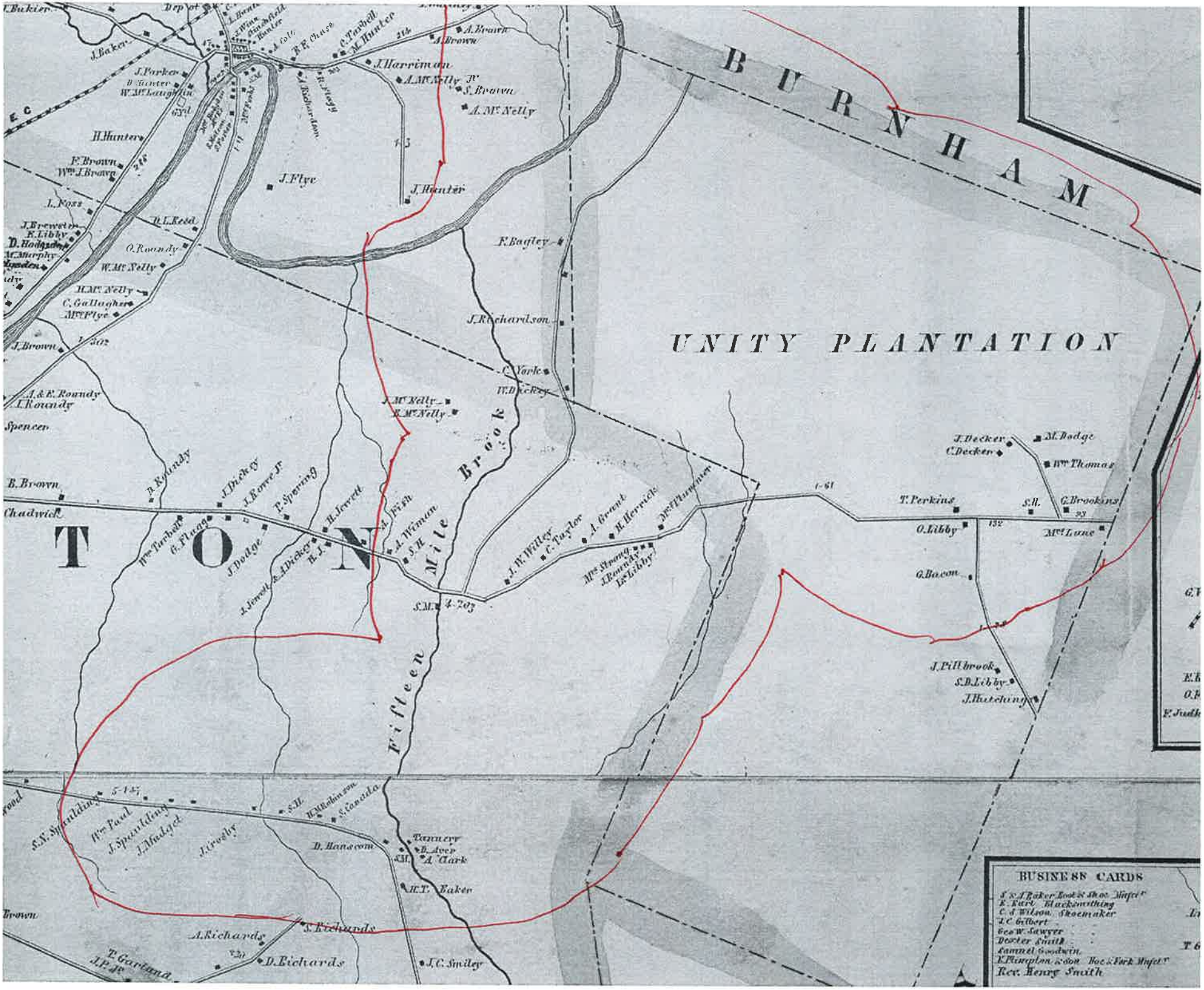
Ms Edna Feighner (603-228-8091)
5 Thomas Street, Apt 3.
Concord NH 03301
Edna.Feighner@dcr.nh.gov

Dr Bruce J Bourque (207-287-3909)
Maine State Museum
83 State House Station
Augusta ME 04333-0083
bbourque@abacus.bates.edu

Edward Moore
TRC/Northeast Cultural Resources
71 Oak St
Ellsworth ME 04605
FAX: 207-667-0485

Geraldine Baldwin (914-271-0897)
4 Dickson Ln
Bedford Corners NY 10549
GeraldineBaldwin@aol.com

Dr Ellen Cowie (207-860-4032)
Northeast Archaeology Research Center
382 Fairbanks Rd
Farmington ME 04938
cowie@nearchaeology.com


BURNHAM
UNITY PLANTATION
Fifteen Mile Brook
BUSINESS CARDS
S. & J. Baker Boot & Shoe Manufr
E. Earl Blacksmithing
C. J. Wilson Shoemaker
J. C. Gilbert
Geo. W. Sawyer
Dexter Smith
Samuel Goodwin
E. Plimpton & Son Hoe & Fork Manufr
Rev. Henry Smith

1361

Exhibit 8-2

Maine Tribal Correspondence

PENOBSCOT NATION
CULTURAL & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
12 WABANAKI WAY, INDIAN ISLAND, ME 04468

CHRIS SOCKALEXIS – TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
E-MAIL: chris.sockalexis@penobscotnation.org

NAME	Steve Knapp
ADDRESS	Kleinschmidt Associates 141 Main Street PO Box 650 Pittsfield, ME 04967
OWNER'S NAME	Longroad Energy
TELEPHONE	(207) 487-3328
EMAIL	steve.knapp@kleinschmidtgroup.com
PROJECT NAME	Three-Corners Solar Project – Solar Array & Transmission Line
PROJECT SITE	Unity Township-Benton, ME
DATE OF REQUEST	November 20, 2018
DATE REVIEWED	December 7, 2018

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above referenced project. This project appears to have no impact on a structure or site of historic, architectural or archaeological significance to the Penobscot Nation as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

If Native American cultural materials are encountered during the course of the project, please contact my office at (207) 817-7471. Thank you for consulting with the Penobscot Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office with this project.

Chris Sockalexis, THPO
Penobscot Nation

From: Sue Young
To: Steve Knapp
Subject: Three Corners Solar Project
Date: Wednesday, November 21, 2018 9:32:09 AM
Attachments: image001.jpg

Mr. Knapp,

We do not have an immediate concern with your project or project site, and do not currently have the resources to fully investigate same. Should any human remains, archaelogical properties or other items of historical importance be unearthed while working on this project, we recommend that you stop your project and report your findings to the appropriate authorities including the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.

Please submit all future requests/permit applications to my attention via fax or email to the number or email address below. Thank you.

<><><><><><><><><><><>

Susan Young

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Natural Resources Director
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
88 Bell Road
Littleton, ME 04730
207-532-4273 ext. 202
fax 207-532-6883

ogs1@maliseets.com
www.maliseets.com

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Mi'kmaq Nation (Formerly known as the Aroostook Band of Micmac)
Kendyl Reis
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
7 Northern Road
Presque Isle, ME 04769
Phone: (207)764-1972 ext. 161
Fax: (207)764-7667
Email: kreis@micmac-nsn.gov

Three Corners Solar LLC Project

Unity Township, Benton, and Clinton, Maine
January 5th, 2022

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above-referenced project for compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), or other, requirements.

Based on the project description, we do not have knowledge of any specific sites or cultural features that exist at the proposed project location. However, this geographic area does constitute traditional areas that were historically utilized by members of the Mi'kmaq Nation and the other Wabanaki Tribes. Therefore, we respectfully request that if during the course of excavation/construction activities, human remains, artifacts, or any other evidence of Native American presence is discovered, that site activities in the vicinity of the discovery immediately cease, pending notification to us.

In addition, if this project results in wetland disturbances requiring mitigation, we are requesting that you utilize the black ash (Fraginus nigra) as the principal wetland species for wetland restoration activities. The black ash tree has special significance in the culture of the northeastern Tribes and is used extensively for weaving baskets and other Native American crafts. The black ash tree also provides valuable food and habitat for migratory waterfowl and other wildlife. Unfortunately, however, this species has been selected against by foresters and landowners who favor other tree species. As a result of this, and other environmental factors, the black ash tree is in serious decline in Maine. The Mi'kmaq Nation has completed several black ash wetland restoration projects and have a dependable source for highly-quality seedlings, and the experience and expertise to assist you with black ash wetland restoration projects.

On the subject of human remains, artifacts, or any other evidence of Native American presence is discovered. The human remains will be reburied with the appropriate respect for the remains that is required at a distinctive and respectable site. The artifacts and other evidence of Native American discovery will be documented with appropriate detail. The items will be analyzed for the precise period of the items' distinctive period and will be documented by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Mi'kmaq Nation.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Kendyl Reis
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Passamaquoddy Tribe
PO Box 159 Princeton, Me. 04668
207-214-4051

January 14, 2022

Stantec
30 Park Drive
Topsham ME 04086-1737

Re: Unity, Benton & Clinton _ three corner Solar Project

Dear Eben;

The Passamaquoddy THPO has reviewed the following applications regarding the historic properties and significant religious and cultural properties in accordance with NHPA, NEPA, AIRFA, NAGPRA, ARPA, Executive Order 13007 Indian Sacred Sites, Executive Order 13175 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, and Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice.

The Projects listed above will not have any impact on cultural and historical concerns of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, but if any archeological material is found please contact this office.

Sincerely;

Donald Soctomah
Soctomah@gmail.com
THPO
Passamaquoddy Tribe

Exhibit 8-3

Historic Architectural Survey Report

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FOR THE THREE CORNERS SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT, CLINTON, UNITY TOWNSHIP, AND BENTON, KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE

JANUARY 2022

SEARCH

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FOR THE THREE CORNERS SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT, CLINTON, UNITY TOWNSHIP, AND BENTON, KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE

SEARCH PROJECT NUMBER: E20131
MHPC PROJECT NUMBER: 0326-19

PREPARED FOR:
KRISTA REINHART CLARK
2211 CONGRESS STREET, SUITE 380
PORTLAND, ME 04102-1955

PREPARED BY:
SEARCH
247 SULLIVAN STREET, SUITE C
CLAREMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03743

REPORT/CARMA PREPARATION:
LIZ BLACKWELL, MHP, AND ANNA DOWNING, MA

JANUARY 2022

WWW.SEARCHINC.COM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SEARCH Inc. (SEARCH) conducted an architectural history identification, evaluation, and finding of effects survey under contract to Stantec Consulting Services Inc. on behalf of Longroad Energy, Inc. for the Three Corners Solar Project (Project) located in the Towns of Clinton and Benton, and Unity Township, in 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. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection 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 National Historic Preservation Act would also fulfill Longroad Energy Inc.'s obligations to consider impacts to historic resources under the Site Location of Development and/or Natural Resources Protection Acts.

This report includes identification and evaluation of aboveground historic resources that the Project may affect. The Project has the potential to physically, visually, or audibly impact historic properties. An area of potential effects (APE) was delineated to include areas from which the Project may affect historic properties. Project components include solar array areas, underground and overhead transmission lines, access roads, and a new substation. The Project has two distinct areas. The solar arrays, underground transmission lines, and new substation are north of Unity Road, and overhead transmission lines and access roads are south of Unity Road. SEARCH utilized a viewshed analysis to determine the APE associated with the Project components north of Unity Road. SEARCH identified an APE for Project components south of Unity Road by establishing a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) buffer from the centerline of the proposed overhead transmission line. Since the area includes heavy vegetation, SEARCH reviewed the areas for visual obstructions and refined the APE within the buffer to reflect areas with potential visibility of the Project components. SEARCH utilized a noise analysis to determine the extent of sound that Project components may emit, and these areas were included in the APE.

SEARCH reviewed the APE for the presence of aboveground historic resources dating to 1976 or earlier (45 years old or older). SEARCH identified a total of 63 historic resources that are 45 years old or older. Twelve of these were previously recorded, with four found no longer extant and one underage. None of the previously recorded resources are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Upon survey and evaluation, SEARCH recommends 51 of the newly recorded aboveground resources not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. One resource, a segment of the Maine Central Railroad (**ID0062**), was not accessible during fieldwork and is assumed eligible for purposes of this review. Upon effects evaluation, SEARCH determined that Project will have no adverse effect to the Maine Central Railroad (**ID0062**).

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APE	area of potential effects
CARMA	Cultural Architectural Resource Management Archive
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
ca.	circa
db	decibel
db(A)	decibel filtered by “A” network
GIS	Geographic Information System
MEC	Maine Central Railroad
MDEP	Maine Department of Environmental Protection
MHPC	Maine Historic Preservation Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Three Corners Solar Project
ROW	right-of-way
SEARCH	SEARCH, Inc.

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1. RESEARCH DESIGN AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

1.1. BASIS

SEARCH, Inc. (SEARCH) conducted an architectural history identification, evaluation, and finding of effects survey under contract to Stantec Consulting Services Inc. on behalf of Longroad Energy, Inc. for the Three Corners Solar Project (Project), located in Towns of Clinton and Benton, and Unity Township, in Kennebec County, Maine. The Project will be subject to permitting by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP). 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). Permits from the MDEP 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 Energy, Inc.'s obligations to consider impacts on historic resources under the Site Location of Development and/or Natural Resources Protection Acts.

1.2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project's main components include a solar array area connected to a newly constructed power substation via an underground transmission line north of Unity Road (**Figure 1**). In addition, the Project includes an overhead transmission line connecting the new power substation to an existing power substation at Albion Road. This existing substation will not require significant modification for the interconnect and is not considered part of the Project. The Project also includes access roads. 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 the underground transmission line routing. Required equipment for the Project components may generate noise. Noise-generating equipment includes 39 HEM FS3430M inverters, one 34.5/115 kilovolt transformer, and one 100 kilowatt standby generator. The inverters will be placed among the solar arrays, and the transformer and standby generator will be placed at the new substation.

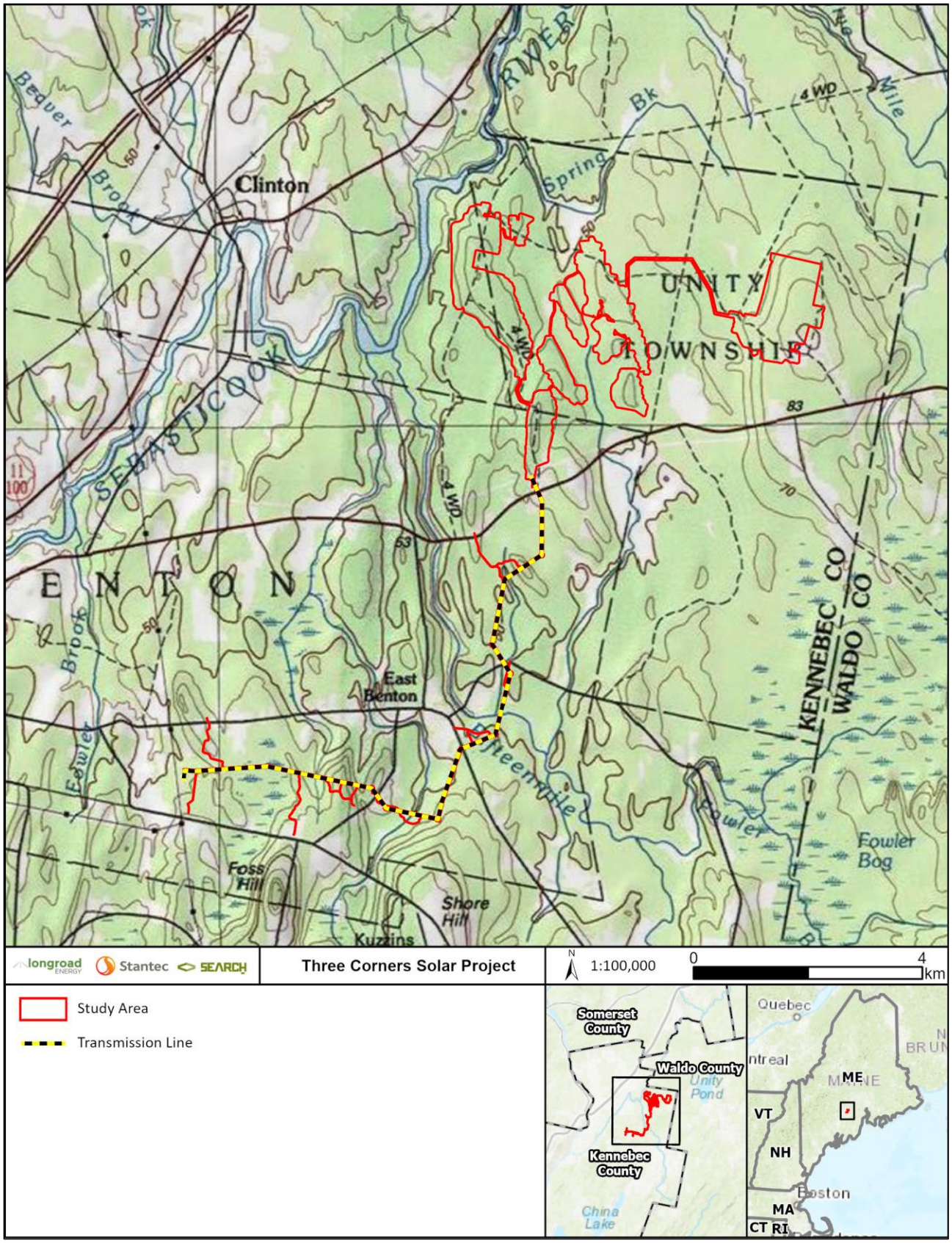

Figure 1. Project development areas.

1.3. ANTICIPATED AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the area of potential effects (APE) for a project is determined by the lead federal agency and is defined as:

> the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] § 800.16[d]).

The Project's APE has not been determined, but SEARCH anticipates that it will be composed of the Project's permanent physical, visual, and audible impact areas. Each type of impact has the potential to affect historic properties. Impact areas would result from the transmission line, substation, and solar array areas. No potentially adverse permanent atmospheric elements will be introduced as part of the Project, but direct temporary atmospheric and audible elements during Project construction might be present. Indirect effects may include increased activity and traffic in the Project's operation and maintenance area.

The Project's anticipated APE includes all areas within the viewshed of the proposed infrastructure, and those within a range of 45 decibels (db) in the "A" network (dB[A]). SEARCH utilized a viewshed analysis to delineate an anticipated APE associated with the solar arrays. The viewshed model utilized digital terrain modeling to determine areas from which the solar arrays may be visible. SEARCH delineated an APE associated with the proposed transmission line by first delineating at 0.8 km (0.5 mi) buffer from the proposed centerline. The area is dense with vegetation, and SEARCH further reviewed the area within the buffer to identify areas with actual visibility potential. The APE was further refined based upon this review.

A noise analysis was conducted for the Project. The analysis was based upon the MDEP's noise control standards. Chapter 375.10.C(2) of the Site Location of Development Law Regulations establishes sound limits for daytime and nighttime. Sound should be limited to 55 db(A) between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm, and 45 db(A) between 7:00 pm and 7:00 am. SEARCH utilized the 45–55 db(A) range to determine the APE limits of audible effects. SEARCH determined that areas with noise potential exceeding the MDEP limits should be included within the APE, but those below that range need not be examined. The inverters and standby generator would not exceed 45 db(A) outside the Project's combined parcels. The transformer would generate greater than 45 db(A); however, Project plans include a sound barrier to meet the 45 db(A) limit. As a result, the Project will not emit noise exceeding 45 db(A) beyond its combined parcels. The APE includes Project parcels. The anticipated APE is depicted in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**. Throughout the remainder of this document, the anticipated APE is referred to as the APE.

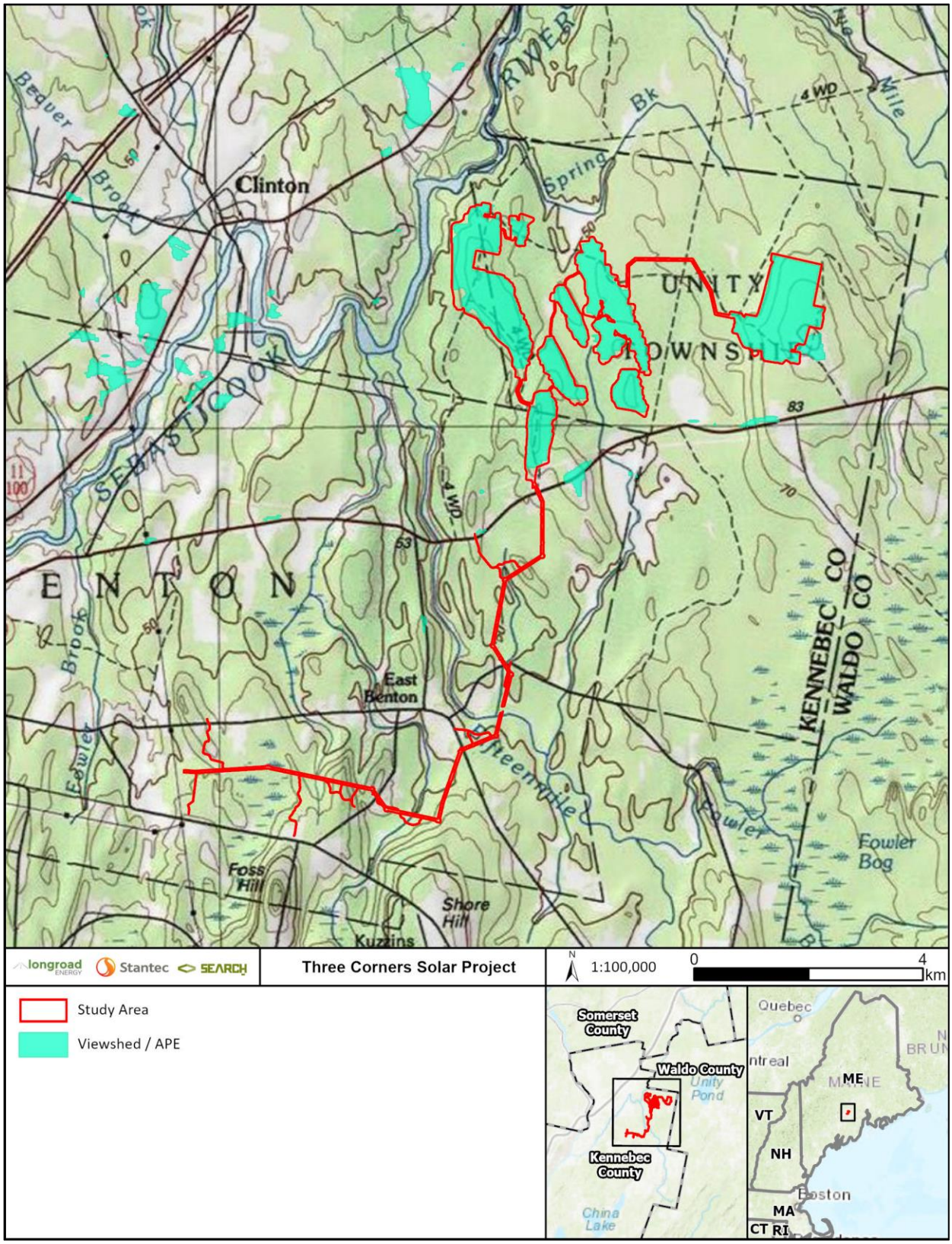

Figure 2. Project APE associated with the solar arrays.

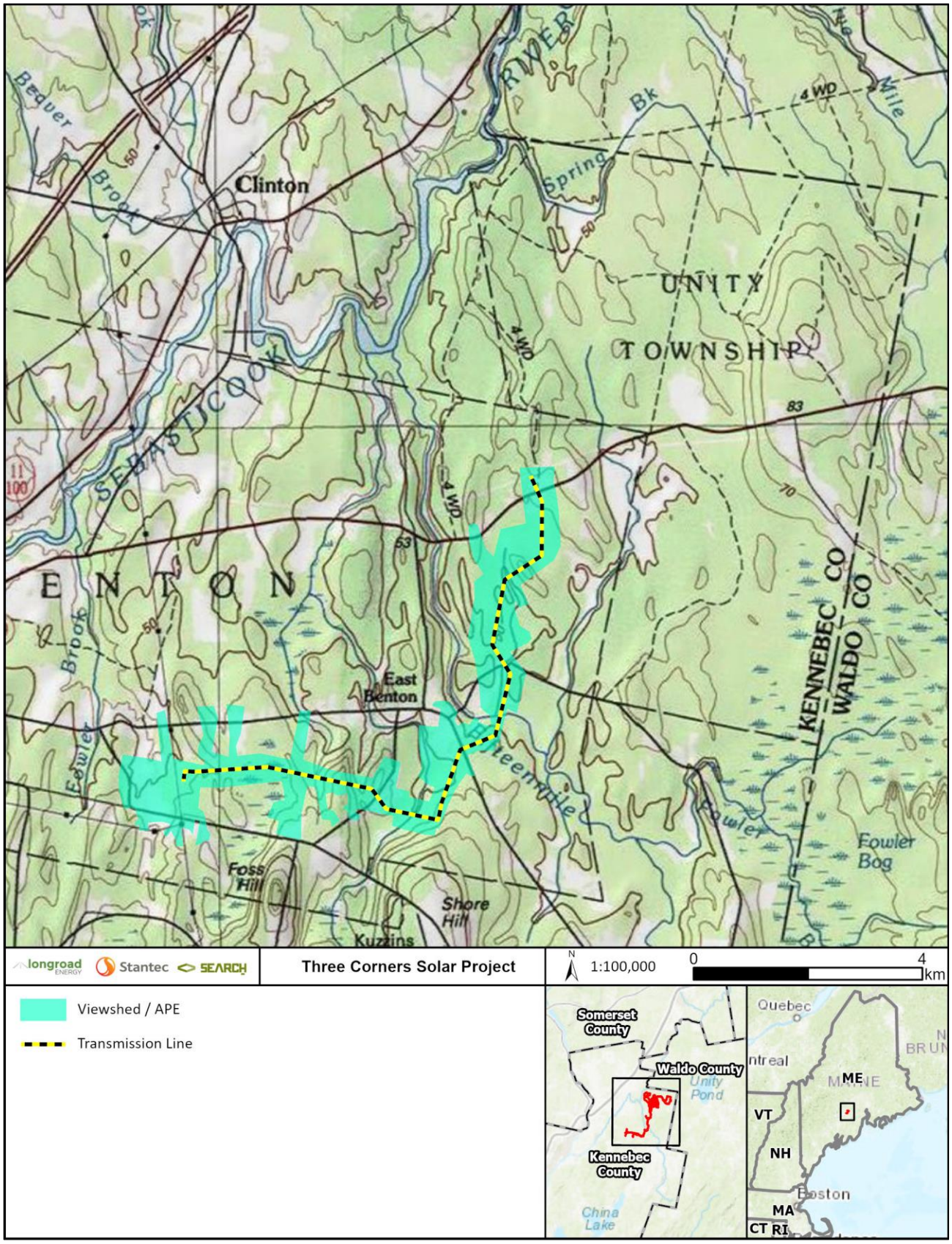

Figure 3. Project APE associated with the overhead transmission line.

1.4. SURVEY BOUNDARIES

The survey boundary is composed of the anticipated APE as described in the previous section (see **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**).

1.5. METHODOLOGY

SEARCH architectural historians Anna Downing (MA) and Elizabeth Blackwell (MHP), who exceed the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History* (36 CFR 800 2 (a)(1)), conducted background research and an inventory for architectural resources. The requisite scope of work for the survey was developed in response to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission's (MHPC's) March 26, 2019, letter requesting an architectural survey to identify and record information on all resources within the APE that are at least 50 years old. Methods used to conduct the survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations conform to MHPC guidelines as described below.

Background research consisted of a review of previously conducted studies in the area. A review of MHPC's Cultural and Architectural Resource Management Archive (CARMA) was conducted to identify the location of previously recorded resources. Due to Covid-19 restrictions, an in-person site file search was not conducted. However, MHPC National Register and Survey Coordinator Michael Goebel-Bain conducted a file search on behalf of SEARCH. The file search did not locate any additional files beyond those available through CARMA. Online sources include historic aerial images from National Environmental Title Research, Maine Memory Network, DigitalMaine, and property assessment data available through Town of Benton, Maine ArcGIS mapping system.

A field survey was conducted in accordance with MHPC's guidelines in the *Above Ground Cultural Resources Survey Manual* (MHPC 2013). The survey included documentation of extant buildings and structures 45 years of age or older. Photographs, taken during site visits and included in the CARMA survey forms, will follow MHPC photograph and form policies. Resources mapping included generating an overview map of the APE on a United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map. The maps required for the report were developed using a geographic information system (GIS) to manage and display resource data.

The field survey identified a total of 63 historic resources that are 45 years old or older. Twelve of these were previously recorded, with four found no longer extant and one underage. Updated CARMA forms were created for the previously recorded resources where changes occurred between the initial and present surveys. Of the remaining 51 resources, 50 were evaluated for NRHP eligibility using the NRHP criteria of evaluation. The final resource, a segment of the Maine Central Railroad (MEC), was not accessible during the survey and was assumed eligible for purposes of this review. The NRHP criteria of evaluation are described in the following paragraph:

- Criterion A—Resources are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B—Resources are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C—Resources embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D—Resources yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR §60.4).

To be eligible for the NRHP, a resource must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Evaluations consider the individual components as well as the assemblage as an integrated whole or larger district.

All NRHP-eligible properties identified during the survey are subject to an effects assessment pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. For historic properties, the criteria of adverse effect (as outlined in 36 CFR §800.5) are applied to Project activities that have the potential to affect historic properties. SEARCH assessed potential Project effects include direct or indirect alterations to the historic characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Effect types on historic properties caused by a Project may include:

- The introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
- Changes to the character of the property's use or physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Demolition or alteration of a property, specifically the demolition or extensive alteration of all or part of the resource.
- Isolation/alteration of surrounding environment, specifically the temporary or permanent restrictions of access to a historic resource or a change in the setting of the property.

This survey report summarizes the results of the identification and evaluation of historic resources and presents a Project finding of effects.

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2. SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1. ACRES

The Project APE covers a total of 2,343 ac (948 ha).

2.2. SETTING

The Project's setting, east of Clinton, is rural and includes low hills and forests. The panel arrays are planned for an undeveloped forested area east of the Sebasticook River. Due to heavy vegetation, the APE is mostly limited to the immediate areas surrounding the physical infrastructure. The terrain allows some select viewing positions from lower elevations along the river with open views across the river in the direction of the panels. The transmission line traverses a lightly developed area to the south. This area includes residential buildings and small farms along area roads including East Benton Road, Albion Road, Richards Road, Hanscom Road and Unity Road. Buildings and structures are located on the immediate roadsides, with either dense vegetation or open fields beyond.

2.3. NUMBER OF RESOURCES RECORDED

In total, 63 aboveground historic resources were identified during the survey (**Table 1**). These include 12 previously and 51 newly identified resources. The survey matrix, included in **Appendix C**, provides additional details for these resources, their NRHP status, NRHP recommendations, criteria for listing, integrity, and potential Project impacts. The sections below discuss recommendations for NRHP eligibility and finding of effects (where applicable) for all recorded resources.

Table 1. Summary of Aboveground Historic Resources with Project APE.

Survey Map ID	Historic/Common Name	Approximate Location/ Address	Town	County	MHPC ID	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP Contributing Status as Part of a District	Finding of Effect
ID0001	50 Richards Road Residence	187 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0002	50 Richards Road Garage	578 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0003	82 Richards Road Residence	556 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0004	82 Richards Road Barn 1	556 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0005	82 Richards Road Barn 2	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0006	121 Richards Road	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0007	136 Richards Road	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0008	153 Richards Road Residence	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0009	153 Richards Road Barn	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0010	187 Richards Road Residence	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0011	187 Richards Road Garage	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0012	578 East Benton Road	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0013	556 East Benton Road Residence	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0014	556 East Benton Road Barn	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0015	240 East Benton Road Farmstead	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0016	240 East Benton Road Residence	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0017	240 East Benton Road Barn	195 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0018	240 East Benton Road Outbuilding 1	178 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0019	240 East Benton Road Outbuilding 2	112 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0020	240 East Benton Road Smokehouse	375 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0021	240 East Benton Road Equipment Barn	330 Gogan Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0022	226 East Benton Road Farmstead	330 Gogan Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0023	226 East Benton Road Residence	196 Pleasant Street	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0024	226 East Benton Road Barn 1	196 Pleasant Street	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0025	226 East Benton Road Outbuilding 1	674 Bangor Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0026	226 East Benton Road Barn 2	774 Main Street	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0027	195 East Benton Road	774 Main Street	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A

Table 1. Summary of Aboveground Historic Resources with Project APE.

Survey Map ID	Historic/Common Name	Approximate Location/ Address	Town	County	MHPC ID	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP Contributing Status as Part of a District	Finding of Effect
ID0028	178 East Benton Road	774 Main Street	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0029	112 East Benton Road	125 Holt Street	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0030	375 Albion Road	1584 ME 100	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0031	330 Gogan Road Residence	1584 ME 100	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0032	330 Gogan Road Barn	1112 Unity Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0033	196 Pleasant Street Residence	1112 Unity Road	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0034	196 Pleasant Street Garage	1010 Unity Road	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0035	674 Bangor Road Barn	187 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0036	774 Main Street Residence	578 East Benton Road	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0037	774 Main Street Barn 1	556 East Benton Road	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0038	774 Main Street Barn 2	556 East Benton Road	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0039	125 Holt Street	240 East Benton Road	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0040	1584 ME 100 Residence	240 East Benton Road	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0041	1584 ME 100 Garage	240 East Benton Road	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0042	1112 Unity Road Residence	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0043	1112 Unity Road Garage	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0044	1010 Unity Road	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0045	680 Albion Road Farmstead	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0046	680 Albion Road Residence	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0047	680 Albion Road Barn 1	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0048	680 Albion Road Barn 2	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0049	680 Albion Road Barn 3	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0050	Farmstead	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	101813	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0051	438 Albion Road	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	101816	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0052	438 Albion Road	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	101817	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0053	438 Albion Road	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	101818	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0054	438 Albion Road	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	101819	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0055	505 Albion Road	505 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	78446	Not eligible	N/A	N/A

Table 1. Summary of Aboveground Historic Resources with Project APE.

Survey Map ID	Historic/Common Name	Approximate Location/ Address	Town	County	MHPC ID	Individual NRHP Eligibility	NRHP Contributing Status as Part of a District	Finding of Effect
ID0056	505 Albion Road	505 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	101480	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0057	505 Albion Road	505 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	78471	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0058	527 Albion Road	527 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	101487	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0059	19 Patterson Road	19 Patterson Road	Benton	Kennebec	101484	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0060	19 Patterson Road	19 Patterson Road	Benton	Kennebec	101486	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0061	19 Patterson Road	19 Patterson Road	Benton	Kennebec	101485	Not eligible	N/A	N/A
ID0062	Maine Central Railroad	44.673339, -69.452264 to 44.668523, -69.458834	Clinton	Kennebec	N/A	Eligible	N/A	No adverse effect
ID0063	Unnamed Road	44.613511, -69.436103 (intersection with Unity Road) to 44.683031, -69.422244 (intersection with Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad)	Burnham and Unity Township	Kennebec	N/A	Not eligible	N/A	N/A

2.4. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PROPERTIES

In total, 12 previously recorded resources are located within the APE. MHPC found all not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. During fieldwork, SEARCH noted that four previously recorded structures are no longer extant and one was found underage. SEARCH created new survey forms for the five resources that were determined either no longer extant or underage so that MHPC has accurate, up-to-date information for these locations. The seven extant, previously recorded resources were visited during fieldwork and determined unchanged from their previous documentation. As such, SEARCH did not create new survey forms for these resources. SEARCH concurs with all the previous determinations of eligibility for these resources, and this report includes evaluations for each in the National Register of Historic Places Eligibility section to follow. One resource, the Brown Cemetery (101488), identified during background research was found misplotted in the CARMA GIS mapping system. The cemetery appears within the Project APE, but was found outside the APE and, therefore, was not recorded for the Project. SEARCH recommends MHPC to review and revise the plotting for this resource. Throughout this report, historic resources are first identified by their MHPC Map ID Number assigned for this Project, but previously recorded resources also display their existing MHPC Survey ID Number.

2.5. TYPES OF PROPERTIES

Surveyed resources are primarily single-family residential (n = 15), residential garages (n = 5), agricultural (n = 36), and two linear resources in Towns of Benton, Burnham, Clinton, and Unity Township. Four previously recorded resources were no longer extant, and one was identified underage (n = 5). A brief description of these property types is included within this section.

2.5.1. Single Family Residential Resources

The survey included 15 single-family houses with no agricultural support buildings onsite. Five of these single-family houses have attached or detached garages that do not serve an agricultural purpose. These houses have construction dates ranging from ca. 1900–1970. Six residences that date to ca.1900 are examples of Vernacular forms. One dates to ca. 1930 and is an example of a Vernacular form with stylistic elements of 19th/20th Century Revival style. These are examples of largely Vernacular residences with some decorative elements that originate from several revival styles, not a single-specific style. The remaining seven buildings date to ca. 1943–1970 and include Vernacular, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and mobile home building forms.

2.5.2. Agricultural Resources

The survey included 36 agricultural resources. For this Project's purposes, an agricultural resource is defined as a farmstead, a house on a property with at least one agricultural building, or an agricultural building on a property with either a house or at least one other agricultural building. Agricultural resource types include four farmsteads, 10 residential buildings, and 22

barn/outbuilding/carriage house/smokehouse/equipment barn type buildings. Construction dates range from 1830 to 1970, and design elements include Vernacular forms.

2.5.3. Linear Resources

The survey included two newly recorded linear resources, a segment of the MEC (ID0062) and an unnamed road (ID0063). Linear resources included in this Project are transportation structures, meant to convey people or goods. Other examples of linear resources could include ditches, canals, transmission lines, walls, or fencelines. Linear resources intended for transportation are often built at or near ground level and may include additional structures for water crossings (bridges, culverts, etc.). These linear resources are long and narrow structures and have varying surface materials depending on function and use. SEARCH identified a short segment of the MEC (ID0062). The resource is not accessible within the Project area, and the entire resource extends far beyond the Project boundaries. SEARCH identified the entire length of the unnamed road (ID0062) because the road is approximately 5-miles long and is entirely within the municipalities of Burnham and Unity Township. The road was only partially accessible due to weather and land ownership. The two recorded linear resources date between 1850 and 1926.

2.6. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY

Locations and NRHP eligibility recommendations for the 63 surveyed resources are presented in aerial maps in **Appendix B** (**Figure B-1–Figure B-10**) and as part of the survey matrix (**Appendix C**). The NRHP evaluation discussion accompanies each individual resource; resources are presented sequentially by their assigned MHPC survey map number. Of the surveyed resources, 61 are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and one is assumed eligible for purposes of this Project because the resource was not fully accessible for survey.

2.6.1. Individual Resources

50 Richards Road (ID0001/ID0002)

The residence at 50 Richards Road (**ID0001**) is a newly recorded circa (ca.) 1958 vernacular, single-family residence. The one-story, central-hall-plan, framed-construction residence is set on a concrete foundation. The gable side roof is clad in standing seam metal. The exterior material consists of vinyl siding. The southeastern façade contains an engaged, full-width porch. The porch has decorative spindle trim and decorative wood railing. There is an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) wood ramp that leads from the paved driveway to the south of the dwelling to the porch. The fenestration consists of a door, obscured by a metal storm door, in the center of the southeastern façade as well as one-over-one double-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows. South of the residence is a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay garage (**ID0002**). The two garage doors are metal and each contain a window frieze. Centered on the upper level between the two garage doors is a large, open wood framed window covered with two shutters. The opening is flanked by two one-over-one, single-hung sash, aluminum-framed windows. The gable front roof is clad in

asphalt shingles. The exterior materials consist of vinyl siding. Southeast of the garage is a large, paved driveway.

50 Richards Road (**ID0001/ID0002**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with an accompanying garage. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 50 Richards Road (**ID0001/ID0002**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

82 Richards Road (ID0003/ID0004/ID0005)

The residence at 82 Richards Road (**ID0003**) is a newly recorded ca. 1830 vernacular, single-family residence. The two-story, irregular plan, framed-constructed residence is set on a concrete foundation. The saltbox roof is clad in standing seam metal. The exterior material consists of a variety of sidings, including asbestos, clapboard, and wood shingles. The main entryway, a door with six upper lights obscured by a metal storm door, is south of center on the southeastern façade. The residence contains one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows. Centered within the residence is a single-brick interior chimney. North of the residence is a gabled addition that leads to an attached barn (**ID0004**). The ca. 1890, gable side, English barn is topped with a standing seam roof. The exterior is clad in asbestos. The southeastern façade contains a single, sliding barn door made of the vertical wood plank. Southeast of the residence with an attached barn, across Richards Road, is a ca. 1920 barn (**ID0005**). The detached, New England barn is topped with a gable front rood clad in standing seam metal. South of the barn is a shed roof addition. The barn is clad in asbestos, whereas the addition is clad in asphalt shingles. The northwestern façade contains a sliding barn door constructed of vertical wood planks. The addition includes a large, wood-framed opening that is covered by a plywood sheet.

82 Richards Road (**ID0003/ID0004/ID0005**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with two barns. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further

information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 82 Richards Road (**ID0003/ID0004/ID0005**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

121 Richards Road (ID0006)

The residence at 121 Richards Road (**ID0006**) is a newly recorded ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family residence. The two-story, upright and wing, framed-construction building is set on a foundation that is obscured by overgrown vegetation. The cross-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Centered within the residence, near the gable cross-section, is an interior, brick chimney. The exterior is clad in asphalt shingles. The windows consist of one-over-one single hung sash, vinyl-framed windows arranged individually throughout the building, and a picture window flanked by two fixed windows on the southwestern facade. The main entrance is north of center on the northwestern façade. The door is set back within a framed portico entryway and is not visible from the public right-of-way (ROW). A secondary entrance is on the southwestern façade, also within a portico, that consists of a solid wood door. South of the residence is a newly constructed secondary residence.

121 Richards Road (**ID0006**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 121 Richards Road (**ID0006**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

136 Richards Road (ID0007)

The residence at 136 Richards Road (**ID0007**) is a newly recorded ca. 1970 vernacular, single-family residence. The one-story mobile home residence is set on a foundation consisting of wood piers. Both the flat roof and exterior are clad in metal. The windows consist of metal-framed jalousie and one-over-one single-hung sash, metal-framed windows arranged individually. The main entryway, centered on the southeastern façade, is a metal door with a metal framed jalousie upper light. Southeast of the residence is a half-circle, gravel driveway.

136 Richards Road (**ID0007**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and

style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 136 Richards Road (**ID0007**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

153 Richards Road (ID0008/ID0009)

The residence at 153 Richards Road (**ID0008**) is a newly recorded ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family residence. The two-story, central-hall, framed-construction building is set on a foundation that is obscured by overgrown vegetation. The gable front roof is clad in standing seam metal. The exterior is clad in clapboard. A centered, interior brick chimney sits within the residence. An eastern, two-story rear addition is barely visible due to overgrown vegetation. The fenestration consists of two-over-one double-hung sash, wood-framed windows arranged individually throughout. Presumably, the main entryway is in the center of the northwestern façade, but most of the façade is obscured from the public ROW. Southeast of the residence is a two-story, attached barn (ID0009). The ca. 1900 New England style barn contains a gable front roof topped with standing seam metal. The exterior is clad in clapboard. The northwestern façade contains a large double, sliding barn door constructed of clapboard. There are two, two-over-two wood-framed windows above the barn door. The residence and barn appear abandoned due to the overall poor condition of the buildings, and the overgrown, unkept parcel.

153 Richards Road (**ID0008/ID0009**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with an accompanying barn. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 153 Richards Road (**ID0008/ID0009**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

187 Richards Road (ID0010/ID0011)

The residence at 187 Richards Road (**ID0010**) is a newly recorded ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family residence. The two-story, irregular-plan, framed-construction building is heavily obscured by overgrown vegetation. As such, the foundation, windows, and main entryway are not visible from the public ROW. The gable side roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The visible exterior material consists of clapboard siding and wood. The resident shares a parcel with a ca. 1975 Ranch style residence. North of the residence, across Richards Road, is a ca. 1950 one-story garage (**ID0011**). The shed roof is topped with standing seam metal. The exterior is clad in vertical wood planks.

Four openings are on the southeastern façade, but windows or doors are not visible. The foundation is obscured by overgrown vegetation.

187 Richards Road (**ID0010**/**ID0011**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with an accompanying garage. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 187 Richards Road (**ID0010**/**ID0011**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

578 East Benton Road (ID0012)

The residence at 578 East Benton Road (**ID0012**) is a newly recorded ca. 1956 Minimal Traditional, single-family residence. The one-and-a-half-story, cape-plan, framed-constructed building is set on a concrete foundation. The gable side roof is clad in standing seam metal with the exterior clad in vinyl siding. Centered within the residence is an interior, brick chimney. The fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows arranged in pairs, as well as a vinyl-framed picture window flanked by two, one-over-one single-hung sash windows. Fixed shutters flank the windows. The main entryway, situated in the center of the southern façade, consists of a wood door with one upper light and three lower panels, covered by a metal storm door. A northern, rear gable side addition is clad in the same materials as the original residence. Southeast of the residence is a paved driveway.

578 East Benton Road (**ID0012**) is an example of a Minimal Traditional, single-family residence. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This Minimal Traditional style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 578 East Benton Road (**ID0012**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

556 East Benton Road (ID0013/ID0014)

The residence at 556 East Benton Road (**ID0013**) is a newly recorded ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family residence. The two-story, side-hall, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The gable side roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. Centered within the residence is an interior, brick chimney. The fenestration consists of vinyl-framed, sliding windows and one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows. The western façade contains a partial width, attached porch. The main entryway, situated north of center on the western façade, is not visible from the public ROW. East of the residence is a gable side addition that connects the residence to the barn. The addition contains a new entryway on the southern façade within a full-width, engaged porch. The entryway is obscured by a metal storm door. East of the addition is a two-story, vernacular-style barn (**ID0014**). The connected, New-England-style barn is set on a concrete foundation and is clad in the same materials as the residence. The barn was heavily modified and now contains a metal garage door on the first floor of the southern façade, and a sliding glass door that leads to a second-story balcony. A shed roof addition is to the east with another garage door entryway. An exterior, brick chimney is situated on the northern façade. Additionally, a cupola-like addition is along the roof ridge.

556 East Benton Road (**ID0013/ID0014**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with an accompanying barn. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 556 East Benton Road (**ID0013/ID0014**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

240 East Benton Road (ID0015/ID0016/ID0017/ID0018/ID0019/ID0021)

The farmstead at 240 East Benton Road (**ID0015**) is a newly recorded resource on a 124-acre parcel situated on the north side of East Benton Road. The farmstead was constructed between 1890 and 1970. The residence is on the farm. The newest addition to the farmstead is the ca. 1970 Ranch style, single-family residence (**ID0016**). The one-story, rectangular-plan, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The gable side roof is clad in standing seam metal. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. An interior, brick chimney is on the northern side of the residence. The main entryway, located in the center of the southern façade, is obscured by a metal storm door. The remaining fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows arranged individually, as well as a fixed picture window flanked by one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows. An ADA ramp leads from the gravel driveway south of the residence to the main entryway. West of the residence is a large, detached New-England-

style barn (**ID0017**). The ca. 1890 one-and-a-half-story, vernacular-style barn is set on a concrete foundation. The front gable roof is topped with standing seam metal, and the exterior is clad in clapboard and asphalt shingles. West of the barn is an attached, shed roof addition clad in the same material as the original block. Attached to the east of the barn is Outbuilding 1 (**ID0018**). The one-story ca. 1960 outbuilding is set on a concrete foundation. The structure joins with the barn on its western end. The gable side roof is topped with standing seam metal, and the exterior is clad in asphalt shingles. The windows are six-light fixed framed windows. The main entryway, a vinyl replacement door covered by a metal storm door, is situated east of center on the southern façade. North of Outbuilding 1 is Outbuilding 2 (**ID0019**). The ca. 1960 one-story, vernacular outbuilding is set on a concrete foundation. The building topped with a shed roof clad in standing seam metal. The exterior is clad in vertical wood planks. An apparent shed roof addition is to the north of the outbuilding, clad in the same material as the original block. Continuing east is a one-story, vernacular-style smokehouse (**ID0020**). The ca. 1960 building is set on a foundation obscured by vegetation. The gable front roof is clad in standing seam metal and the exterior is clad in vertical wood plank. Southeast of the smokehouse is an equipment barn (**ID0021**). The ca. 1960 barn is set on earth. The structure has a shed roof clad in standing seam metal and the exterior consists of vertical wood planks. The southeastern façade is open and split in two by wood studs.

240 East Benton Road (**ID0015/ID0016/ID0017/ID0018/ID0019/ID0021**) is an example of farmstead with all vernacular-style structures. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the farmstead is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style farmstead represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The buildings are not significant under Criterion C because they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the farmstead is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 240 East Benton Road (**ID0015/ID0016/ID0017/ID0018/ID0019/ID0021**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

226 East Benton Road (ID0022/ID0023/ID0024/ID0025/ID0026)

The farmstead at 226 East Benton Road (**ID0022**) is a newly recorded resource that was constructed between 1940 and 2018. Four historic buildings and one modern mobile home are on the 25 ac farmstead. The farmstead includes a ca. 1940 vernacular single-family residence (**ID0023**). The two-story, central-hall-plan, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The gable side roof is clad in standing seam metal. The exterior is covered with asbestos shingles. The residence has two brick chimneys. One chimney is interior (centered) and the second is an exterior chimney. The southern façade contains a full-width, attached, enclosed porch. The hipped porch roof is clad with standing seam metal, and the exterior consists of vertical wood planks. The fenestration consists of single-hung sash, two-over-two wood-framed

windows and one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows arranged individually throughout. The main entryway is obscured by the enclosed porch; however, a vinyl door is on the eastern section of the porch. North of the residence is a ca. 1940 connected, English-style barn (**ID0024**). The barn is set on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is topped with a standing seam metal roof, and the exterior siding consists of asbestos shingles. The eastern façade contains a single vertical wood plank barn door and a single wood door north of the center. South of the barn door is a wood door with nine upper lights and two lower panels covered by a metal storm door. This entryway is under a gabled portico. The fenestration consists of two-over-two single-hung sash, wood-framed windows and a single vinyl-framed, sliding window. North of the barn is a ca. 2018 mobile home. Northeast of the barn is Outbuilding 1, a ca. 1940 vernacular building (**ID0025**). The building is barely visible from the public ROW. From what can be discerned, the building is topped with a gable front roof clad in standing seam metal, and the exterior is clad in vertical wood planks. South of Outbuilding 1 is Outbuilding 2, another ca. 1940 vernacular building (**ID0026**). The one-story building is set on earth. The gable side roof is topped with standing seam metal and the exterior is vertical wood planks. No fenestration is visible from the public ROW.

226 East Benton Road (**ID0022/ID0023/ID0024/ID0025/ID0026**) is an example of farmstead with all vernacular-style structures. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the farmstead is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style farmstead represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The buildings are not significant under Criterion C because they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the farmstead is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 226 East Benton Road (**ID0022/ID0023/ID0024/ID0025/ID0026**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

195 East Benton Road (ID0027)

The building at 195 East Benton Road is a newly recorded ca. 1890, vernacular with 19th/20th century Revival style elements, single-family residence (**ID0027**). The two-story, side- hall, framed-construction building is set on concrete foundation. The gambrel roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the exterior material consists of wood shingles. Toward the south of the building is an interior, brick chimney. The fenestration includes one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl windows. Centered on the uppermost level of the north façade is a fixed diamond-shaped, vinyl window. The main entryway, located east of the center on the norther façade, is an apparent wood door with one upper light obscured by a metal storm door. South of the original block is a two-story addition that is barely visible from the public ROW. A dirt driveway is to the east and north of the residence. The parcel is lined with mature trees.

195 East Benton Road (**ID0027**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with 19th/20th century Revival elements. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 195 East Benton Road (**ID0027**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

178 East Benton Street (ID0028)

The building at 178 East Benton Street is a newly recorded, ca. 1970 Ranch, single-family residence (**ID0028**). The one-story, rectangular-plan, framed-construction building is set on concrete foundation. The side gable roof is clad in standing seam metal, and the exterior materials consist of vinyl replacement siding. The northern façade appears to have an exterior, brick chimney. The main entryway, in the center of the southern façade, is a wood door with six panels obscured by a metal storm door. West of the entryway are two one-over-one, single-hung sash, vinyl windows arranged individually and flanked by fixed shutters. A pair of the same windows sit west of the entryway. A gravel driveway is to the east of the residence that leads to a ca. 1980 garage that is not visible from the public ROW.

178 East Benton Road (**ID0028**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 178 East Benton Road (**ID0028**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

112 East Benton Street (ID0029)

The building at 112 East Benton Street is a newly recorded, ca. 1943 vernacular, single-family residence (**ID0029**). The two-story, irregular-plan, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The gable side roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. An interior, concrete block chimney is situated on the western façade. The fenestration is minimal and consists of one-over-one double- and single-hung sash, vinyl windows

and a single fixed-picture window flanked by two vinyl-framed casement windows. Two entryways are on the eastern façade, one south of center on the historic block and the other north of center on the one-and-a-half-story addition. Both doors consist of wood doors with nine upper lights and two lower panels. East of the residence is a ca. 1988 two-car garage and a gravel driveway. The parcel is clear with a few mature trees adjacent to the residence.

112 East Benton Road (**ID0029**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 112 East Benton Road (**ID0029**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

375 Albion Road (ID0030)

The building at 375 Albion Road (**ID0030**) is a newly recorded, ca. 1971 vernacular, single-family residence. The two-story, central-hall-plan, framed-construction building is set on concrete foundation. The side gable roof is topped with asphalt shingles. The lower level is clad in brick, and the upper level is clad in vinyl. The southern façade contains an exterior brick chimney. The main entryway, in the center of the eastern façade, is obscured from the public ROW by mature vegetation and a metal storm door. The visible fenestration includes one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl windows, arranged individually and in pairs, flanked by fixed shutters. Additionally, a fixed picture window is flanked by two one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows on the upper level. South of the residence is a ca. 1980 one story garage. A half-circle, paved driveway is to the east of the residence.

375 Albion Road (**ID0030**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 375 Albion Road (**ID0030**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

330 Gogan Road (ID0031/ID0032)

330 Gogan Road (**ID0031/ID0032**) consists of a residence and attached barn. The residence is a ca. 1880, vernacular, single-family house (**ID0031**). The two-story, irregular-plan, framed construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Th exterior is covered with vinyl siding. The southwestern façade contains an exterior, brick chimney. The main entryway, situated in the center of the southeastern façade, is a wood door with nine upper lights and two lower panels covered by a metal storm door. The entryway is found within a small, two-story porch with simply wood railings and staircase. The northeastern façade contains a gable side addition with a large, enclosed, attached porch. The fenestration is made up of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows arranged individually. The porch contains four-over-one single-hung sash, wood-framed windows arranged in a tightly fitted line. North of the residence is a ca. 1900 connected, New-England-style barn (**ID0032**). The one-story stud construction barn is set on a concrete foundation. The gable front roof is topped with asphalt shingles and the exterior is composed of vinyl siding.

330 Gogan Road (**ID0031/ID0032**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with a connected barn. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 330 Gogan Road (**ID0031/ID0032**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

196 Pleasant Street (ID0033/ID0034)

196 Pleasant Street (**ID0033/ID0034**) consists of a newly recorded residence and connected garage. The residence is a ca. 1930 vernacular, single-family house with 19th/20th century Revival elements (**ID0033**). The two-story, irregular-plan, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation with lattice skirting. The gable front roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in asbestos. A side ell is to the south. The main entryway, situated north of center on the western façade, consists of a wood door with one upper light and two lower panels. The remaining fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl replacement windows arranged individually throughout, including lining the bay window on the western façade. Additionally, a fixed, vinyl framed picture window is flanked by two one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows. Attached to the western façade of the side ell is an enclosed porch with a secondary entryway on the southern façade. Continuing east of the residence is an attached, gable side garage (**ID0034**). Two metal garage doors are on the southern façade. A

secondary entry into the garage is on the eastern façade that consists of a wood door with eight upper lights. South of the garage and residence is a gravel driveway.

196 Pleasant Street (**ID0033/ID0034**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with a connected garage. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 196 Pleasant Street (**ID0033/ID0034**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

674 Bangor Road (ID0035)

674 Bangor Road (**ID0035**) is a newly recorded ca. 1942 vernacular barn associated with a contemporary mobile home. The one-and-a-half-story detached, New-England-style barn was converted into a two-car garage. The gable front roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the exterior consists of clapboard siding. The eastern façade contains two metal garage doors and a hay window covered by vertical wood boards on the upper level. A single one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed window, and a vinyl door with nine upper lights and two lower panels are on the southern façade. No extant residential or agricultural buildings are contemporary with the barn.

674 Bangor Road (**ID0035**) is an example of a vernacular barn. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style barn represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 674 Bangor Road (**ID0035**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

774 Main Street (ID0036/ID0037/ID0038)

The newly recorded resource at 774 Main Street (**ID0036/ID0037/ID0038**) consists of a residence and two attached barns. The residence is a ca. 1880 vernacular, single-family house with 19th/20th century revival elements (**ID0036**). The two-story, side-hall-plan, framed-construction building is

set on a concrete foundation. Standing seam metal covers the steeply pitched hipped roof. An interior brick chimney extends from the western section of the roof. The exterior is clad in clapboard. A bay window north of center on the eastern façade has windows obscured by plastic during the survey. The main entryway is south of the center below a portico with decorative brackets. The entryway consists of a wood door with three lower panels and a boarded over upper light. The remaining fenestration consists of two-over-one single-hung sash, wood-framed windows covered by new, metal-framed screens. Each window is flanked by fixed shutters. Above the upper level is a large frieze, and the corners are embellished with pilaster corner boards. North of the residence is Barn 1, a ca. 1880 gable side, connected, English-style barn (**ID0037**). The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the exterior is clad in clapboard. A sliding barn door and a single door are on the eastern façade. Three intersecting gables are on the eastern façade, each with two-over-two single-hung sash, wood-framed windows. An interior brick chimney is south of the center along the roof ridge. Continuing north is Barn 2, a large ca. 1880 connected, New-England-style barn (**ID0038**). The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and two metal vents are along the roof ridge. The exterior material is clapboard siding. The eastern façade contains a large, sliding barn door and two, two-over-two single-hung sash, wood-framed windows. Additionally, three rows of fixed, wood-framed windows are on the eastern façade: one above the barn door, the others flanking the door. The northern façade contains a row of wood-framed openings, presumably used as livestock windows on the lower level.

774 Main Street (**ID0036/ID0037/ID0038)** is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with 19th/20th century Revival elements, and two connected barns. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 774 Main Street (**ID0036/ID0037/ID0038)** not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

125 Holt Street (ID0039)

125 Holt Street is a newly recorded, ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family residence (**ID0039**). The one-story, irregular, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The gable front roof was covered in a vinyl material at time of survey. A single interior, brick chimney is centered within the residence. The exterior is clad in wood shingles. The fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl windows. The main entryway, located in the center of the western façade, is covered by plywood. To the north and south of the original block are two shed roof additions, clad in the same materials as the original residence.

125 Holt Street (**ID0039**) is an example of a vernacular residence. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 125 Holt Street (**ID0039**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

1584 ME 100 (ID0040/ID0041)

1584 ME 100 consists of a residence and attached garage. The house is a ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family residence (**ID0040**). The two-story, central-hall, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The steeply pitched, hip roof is clad in standing seam metal. Towards the northern façade an interior, brick chimney is visible. Vinyl siding clads the exterior walls. The fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows arranged individually throughout. The main entryway, in the center of the southern façade, consists of a wood door with six panels covered by a metal storm door. The residence overall lacks ornamentation, aside from faux stone skirting around the foundation. East of the residence is an attached ca. 1970 garage (**ID0041**). The one-story, rectangular, framed-construction garage sits on a concrete foundation. The gable side roof is topped with asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in T1-11 siding with a faux stone water table. Two metal garage doors with two lights each are on the southern façade. West of these doors is a single, metal door with six panels. Continuing west on the southern façade are two fixed, vinyl-framed windows. South of the garage is a short paved driveway.

1584 ME 100 (**ID0040/ID0041**) is an example of a vernacular residence with an accompanying garage. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 1584 ME 100 (**ID0040/ID0041**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

1112 Unity Road (ID0042/ID0043)

1112 Unity Road (**ID0042/ID0043**) is composed of a residence and garage. The residence is a ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family house (**ID0042**). The one-story, cape-plan, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The cross-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles The exterior is clad in vertical wood planks and wood shingles. The fenestration is composed of several window types, including one-over-one single hung sash, vinyl-framed; six-over-six single-hung sash, vinyl-framed; and a fixed picture window flanked by two-over-two single-hung sash, wood-framed. The main entryway, in the center of the southern façade, is a wood door obscured by a metal storm door. The western façade contains a concrete-block, exterior chimney. A shed roof addition is to the north of the residence that is clad in vertical wood planks and contains a single vinyl door. West of the residence is a ca. 1950 detached garage (**ID0043**). The one-story, rectangular, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. Both the gable front roof and exterior walls are clad in standing seam metal. The southeastern façade contains a metal garage door, and a single window opening on the gable end. A shed roof, lean-to addition to the northeast, acts as a covered storage area. A concrete-block chimney is to the north of the building.

1112 Unity Road (**ID0042/ID0043**) is an example of a vernacular residence with an accompanying garage. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 1112 Unity Road (**ID0042/ID0043**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

1010 Unity Road (ID0044)

1010 Unity Road (**ID0044**) is a ca. 1970 vernacular, single-family residence. The one-story, mobile home, framed-construction building is set on concrete piers. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in metal. South of the original block is a shed roof addition. The exterior of this addition is clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration on the resource include one-over-one and six-over-six single-hung sash, metal-framed windows, and a jalousie windows. The main entryway is not visible from the public ROW due to this addition. The eastern façade contains a metal-framed storm door obscure a door of unknown material. A gravel driveway is to the east of the residence.

1010 Unity Road (**ID0044**) is an example of a vernacular, mobile home residence. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background

research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends 1010 Unity Road (**ID0044**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

680 Albion Road (ID0045/ID0046/ID0047/ID0048/ID0049)

680 Albion Road is a newly recorded, ca. 1900–1990 farmstead (**ID0045/ID0046/ID0047/ID0048/ID0049**). The residence associated with the farmstead is a ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family residence (**ID0046**). The two-story, side-hall-plan, framed-construction building is set on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is clad in standing seam metal. The exterior material consists of clapboard siding. Centered within the residence is a brick, interior chimney. The fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows flanked by fixed shutters. Additionally, two picture windows, vinyl-framed, are flanked by two one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows on the southern façade. The door, west of center on the southern façade, is a wood door with six panels covered by a metal-framed, large single light storm door. A small, gabled portico is above the main entryway. West of the residence is Barn 1 (**ID0047**). The connected, English-style barn is a ca. 1900 single-story, side-gabled structure. The roof is clad in standing seam metal, and the exterior material consists of clapboard siding. The southern façade contains two large barns doors and a single, wood door with six upper lights. West of Barn 1 is Barn 2 (**ID0048**). Barn 2, like Barn 1 is a gable side, connected, single-story, English-style barn clad in the same material as Barn 1. Continuing west is Barn 3, a ca. 1900, connected, single-story, New England barn (**ID0049**). The gable side roof is covered in standing seam metal, and the exterior siding material is clapboard. The southern façade contains a double barn door with a covered hay window centered above. East of the residence is a ca. 1990 garage and a ca. 1990 shed.

680 Albion Road (**ID0045/ID0046/ID0047/ID0048/ID0049)** is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence, and three connected barns. Background research did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. This vernacular-style residence represents a common building type and style found nationwide. The building is not significant under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of

significance, SEARCH recommends 680 Albion Road (**ID0045/ID0046/ID0047/ID0048/ID0049**) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

438 Albion Road (ID0050/101813, ID0051/101816, ID0052/101817, ID0053/101818, ID0054/101819)

438 Albion Road is a previously recorded farmstead (**ID0050/101813, ID0051/101816, ID0052/101817, ID0053/101818, ID0054/101819**) (TRC 2008). The farmstead was recorded in July 2008 by TRC. No changes were made since the initial recording. The residence is a ca. 1830, vernacular, single-family house with Federal-style elements. The one-story, cape, timber-frame-construction building is set on a granite foundation. The gable side roof is clad in standing seam metal. Centered along the roof ridge is a brick interior chimney. Clapboard clads the exterior. Windows consist of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows arranged individually throughout the residence. The main entryway, in the center of the southern façade, consists of a wood door with six panels covered by a metal framed storm door. The door is flanked by two, four-light sidelights. Above the door is a decorative transom. Continuing east of the main residence is a side gable addition with a carport clad in the same material as the historic residence. West of the residence are three outbuildings: a barn (**ID0052/101817)** and two carriage houses (**ID0053/101818** and **ID0054/101819**). The barn is a two-story, detached, New-England-style hay barn set on a concrete foundation. The ca. 1920 gable front roof is clad in standing seam metal. The exterior is clad in vertical wood sheathing. Both ca. 1900 carriage houses are of similar form and materials. The one-story, detached, single pen structures are topped with a gable front roof. The roofs and exteriors are clad in asphalt shingles. Each carriage house contains a large, double barn door on the eastern façade. The northernmost carriage house contains a six-light, wood-framed window next to the door, and the southernmost carriage house has a three-light, wood-framed window on the gable end. The property has not changed since the previous survey.

438 Albion Road (**ID0050/101813, ID0051/101816, ID0052/101817, ID0053/101818, ID0054/101819**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with a barn and two carriage houses. MPHC determined the resource not eligible for NRHP in July 2020. SEARCH agrees with this determination and finds that no changes have occurred that may change this determination.

505 Albion Road (ID0055/78446, ID0056/101480, ID0057/78471)

505 Albion Road **(ID0055/78446, ID0056/101480, ID0057/78471)** consists of a previously recorded residence, garage, and barn (TRC 2008). The structures were recorded in July 2008 by TRC. Based on aerial imagery, the resources were destroyed sometime between 2011 and 2012 (NETROnline 2013). The resources are no longer extant.

527 Albion Road (ID0058/101487)

527 Albion Road (**ID0058/101487**) is a previously recorded ca. 1900 vernacular, single-family residence (TRC 2008). The one-and-a-half-story, side-hall, balloon-frame building is set on a

concrete foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the gable front and wing roof. Vinyl siding clads the exterior walls. The fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl windows arranged individually and flanked by fixed shutters. The main entryway, in the center of the northern façade, consists of a wood door with four panels. East of the main entryway is a secondary entrance made of a wood door with six panels covered by a metal storm door. North of the residence is a semicircle paved driveway.

527 Albion Road (**ID0058/101487**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with a barn and two carriage houses. MPHC determined the resource not eligible for NRHP in July 2020. SEARCH agrees with this determination and finds that no changes have occurred that may change this determination.

19 Patterson Road (ID0059/101484, ID0060/101486, ID0061/101485)

19 Patterson Road (**ID0059/101484, ID0060/101486, ID0061/101485**) is a previously recorded single-family residence, garage, and barn (TRC 2008). The residence is a ca. 1920, vernacular, single-family house. The one-and-a-half-story, central-hall-plan, balloon-framed house is set on a concrete foundation (**ID0059/101484**). The gable side roof is topped with standing seam metal. The exterior walls are clad in wood shingles. North of the residence is a side ell addition clad in the same material as the original block. An interior, brick chimney is situated toward the western façade. The eastern façade contains a full-width, attached porch. The main entryway, centered within the porch, is a wood door with nine upper lights. The fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung sash, vinyl-framed windows arranged individually throughout the residence, and a set of four casement, vinyl-framed windows on the eastern façade. South of the residence is a ca. 1995 garage (**ID0060/101486**). During the initial recording, the surveyor in 2008 estimated the construction date of this garage as ca. 1950 (TRC 2008). However, a review of aerial imagery revealed the structure was constructed post-1997 (NETROnline 1997). The surveyor also recorded a ca. 1920 barn southeast of the residence (**ID0061/101485**). According to aerial imagery, the barn was destroyed sometime between the 2008 survey and 2011, and is no longer extant (NETROnline 2011).

19 Patterson Road (**ID0059/101484, ID0060/101486, ID0061/101485**) is an example of a vernacular, single-family residence with a barn and garage. MPHC determined the resource not eligible for NRHP in July 2020. SEARCH agrees with this determination and finds that no changes have occurred that may change this determination. Additionally, the barn (**ID0061/101485**) is no longer extant, and the garage (**ID0060/101486**) was found underage.

Unidentified Road (ID0063)

ID0063 is a newly recorded road east of Clinton and within Burham and Unity Township. The road appears on a 1926 USGS topographic map labeled “Trail” and connects modern-day Unity Road with the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad (originally the Belfast Branch of the MEC) across a heavily wooded area (USGS 1926; Guenzler 2015). SEARCH identified the length of the road as it is depicted on the 1926 USGS topographic map. The road’s southern terminus is at 44.613511, -69.436103, its intersection with Unity Road, and its northern terminus is 44.683031, -69.422244,

its intersection with the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad. The road is approximately 5 miles long. Though it was obscured by snow during fieldwork, analysis of modern aerial imagery suggests a dirt and gravel surface. The road is publicly accessible from Unity Road at the municipal boundary separating Benton and Unity Plantation. As of 2022, the road corridor is overgrown and nearly indiscernible from Unity Road, but as recently as 2007, the road corridor is clearly visible in Google Streetview imagery. The portion of the road surface visible in the 2007 imagery is gravel, and vegetation covers much of the surface.

Research revealed little information about the road's history. The road construction date is unclear. It does not appear on an 1856 map of Kennebec County, but is depicted on the 1926 USGS topographical map (Chace 1856; USGS 1926). The road connects Unity Road and the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, which began area operations under the MEC in 1870. The road was likely constructed either around the time the rail line was built or later. The road's purpose is similarly unclear. The logging industry was active in the area around the time the road was likely built, and it may be related to logging activity. However, it is unknown why the road would have terminated at the rail line—as logs were typically transported by water and not rail. Early reported freight on the railroad was grain, fish oil, leather, coal, processed lumber, and fertilizer (Guenzler 2015). The area now contains scattered cabins and ruins of former cabins; however, none of these appear in the immediate vicinity of ID0063, thus it is unlikely that the road was constructed to provide access to private residences. The road is clearly visible in a 1956 aerial image, and at that time, the road appears extended and continues a short distance south of Unity Road and a short distance north of the railroad; these extensions are not included as part of the recorded resource (NETROnline 1956).

Due to its placement in a heavily wooded area with little evidence of residential settlement, the unnamed road (**ID0063**) in Burnham and Unity Township is likely associated with the logging industry, although the research could not confirm its use nor who constructed it. Though it may be associated with logging, background research did not determine this association significant under Criterion A. Background research did not reveal associations with persons significant to local, state, or national history, and the residence is not significant under Criterion B. Background research did not determine an architect or a builder. As a two-track, dirt and gravel road, the road does not appear to represent an important linear resource property type, and does not include significant design or engineering features. As a result, the road does not possess significance under Criterion C. Finally, the road is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Due to lack of significance, SEARCH recommends the unnamed road (**ID0063**) in Burnham and Unity Township not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

2.6.2. Individual Resources Recommended Eligible for NRHP

Maine Central Railroad (ID0062)

A portion of the MEC (**ID0062**) was found via aerial imagery within the viewshed APE of the Project. The section found within the survey area, between 44.673339, -69.452264 and

44.668523, -69.458834, was inaccessible due to lack of intersecting cross-streets, lack of public access, and a mature tree line along the railroad. As a result, SEARCH created a CARMA form for the resource, but without field photography was unable to complete a full NRHP evaluation. Background information and observations from aerial imagery are included herein. From aerial imagery, the railroad consists of a single line on a gravel railbed. The railroad is still in use and as such, appears to have undergone regular maintenance that will not affect the eligibility of the resource.

The MEC was chartered in 1856 (Peters 1978). It was officially created in 1862 after the merger of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad and the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad. The section surveyed during the Project was constructed ca. 1860. The MEC continued to expand by absorbing more than 20 lines through leasing, purchasing, and gaining majority stock of existing and newly constructed railroads. MEC stretched from the Canadian border in Vanceboro down to Portland. Sections also ventured into New Hampshire, connecting with the Canadian border in Beecher Falls. The railroad became instrumental in transporting various products of Maine industry, notably paper goods and logs, throughout the state (Peters 1978).

In the late nineteenth century, MEC expanded its capitalist ventures into Maine tourism. As such, the company began to build and invest in resorts, ferries, coastal steamers, and bus lines and, eventually, partnered with airlines (Peters 1978). By 1917, it expanded over 1,358 miles across Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. It was the longest railroad in New England. That same year, the MEC was nationalized under the United States Railroad Administration. During this time, the federal government made major improvements to existing lines to aid in war efforts from 1917 to 1920, when the organization was disbanded and the absorbed railroads were returned to their original owners (Peters 1978). After receiving, MEC was again privatized, the company began to heavily invest in passenger rail lines by purchasing modern coaches and deluxe dining cars. The railroad began to grow and reached 1,500 miles of track, an over 1.6 million freight train miles, and 78 operating locomotives that moved nearly 1.4 million passengers in 1929 (Derdak 1997). Additionally, high speed round trips were set up between Bangor, Maine and Boston, Massachusetts. Due to the popularity and prevalence of the automobile, MEC began to lose money on the venture and eventually sold parts of the line. In 1950, heavily in debt and devastated by storms, MEC ceased railroad operations. The company turned their sites to a bus line, which was later sold to Greyhound Bus Company in 1954 (Derdak 1997).

The company began rail operations again, abandoning the damaged lines. MEC continued operating passenger lines, despite the nearly 65% decline from 1949 to 1958. That same year, MEC terminated its passenger service. The company continued to operate throughout the 1960s to 1984, when it was purchased by Guilford Transportation Company (Derdak 1997).

Another segment of the MEC (**ID0062**) was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by MHPC in February of 2019 under Criterion A for Transportation and Industry, and Criterion C, for Engineering related to bridges and other engineered features. This segment of the railroad appears to possess the same significance under Criterion A for both Industry and Transportation. Due to lack of access, for the purpose of this review SEARCH assumes the railroad retains integrity

and is able to convey its significance under Criterion A. SEARCH did not observe any engineered features via aerial map review, and it does not appear that Criterion C is applicable to this section of the railroad. For purposes of this review, the MEC segment (**ID0062**) is assumed eligible under Criterion A for Transportation and Industry.

3. REFERENCES CITED

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1926 "Maine, Burham Quadrangle." Topographical map. Department of the Interior.

4. FINDING OF EFFECTS

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

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

One historic property is within the Project APE. The MEC (**ID0062**) is within the viewshed of the proposed Project. Given the nature and scope of the Project, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Project will have no adverse effect to this historic property.

4.1. DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS

4.1.1. No Adverse Effect

Maine Central Railroad (ID0062)

The APE includes a segment of the MEC (**ID0062**). This segment of the rail line was not publicly accessible during field survey, and was not photographed. SEARCH created a CARMA form for the segment to establish a record for the resource, but due to lack of access existing information is not sufficient to assess significance and integrity. As a result, SEARCH is treating the resource as eligible for purposes of this review. Some other evaluated segments of the MEC were found to possess NRHP level significance under Criterion A for Industry and Transportation, and Criterion C for Engineering where bridges or other engineered features are present. This segment is assumed to possess significance under Criterion A for Transportation and Industry, but not under Criterion C because no engineered features are present.

The segment is approximately 3.7 km (2.3 mi) north of the solar panel arrays, and the viewshed analysis indicates that the panels may be visible from the rail line. In this area, the segment bisects open fields (east and west of the rail line), which may have some visibility of the panels. The rail line is bordered by consistent and mature vegetation that shields it from the open fields. Despite the viewshed analysis indicating visibility from the rail line, the mature vegetation surrounding the line is expected to block views from the linear resource toward the solar panel arrays. Within the area of potential visibility, one break appears in the trees to allow vehicles to cross over the tracks to access fields to the east. It is possible Project will be visible from this brief break in vegetation. The Project will not physically alter the resource, and will have no effect on its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and location. The appearance of solar panels in the distance has the potential to affect integrity of setting and feeling, as it would introduce a modern element into the current agricultural surrounding.

Under Criterion A, rail line's significance for Transportation and Industry are best supported by its aspects of location, association, and setting. Location and association include the alignment of the railroad, which will not be affected. As previously stated, the setting may experience a minor impact as a result of introducing a modern industrial element into the agricultural setting. At 3.7 km (2.3 mi) distance from the Project, and nearly entirely surrounded by mature vegetation, visibility of the Project is expected to be negligible. The minor visibility of the Project will not appreciably alter the setting of the railroad, and SEARCH recommends the Project will have no adverse effect to this MEC segment (**ID0062**).

APPENDIX A

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE

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

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

March 26, 2019

Mr. Steve Knapp
Kleinschmidt
PO Box 650
Pittsfield, ME 04967

Project: 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

Kirk F. Mohney
State Historic Preservation Officer

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APPENDIX B

SURVEYED RESOURCES

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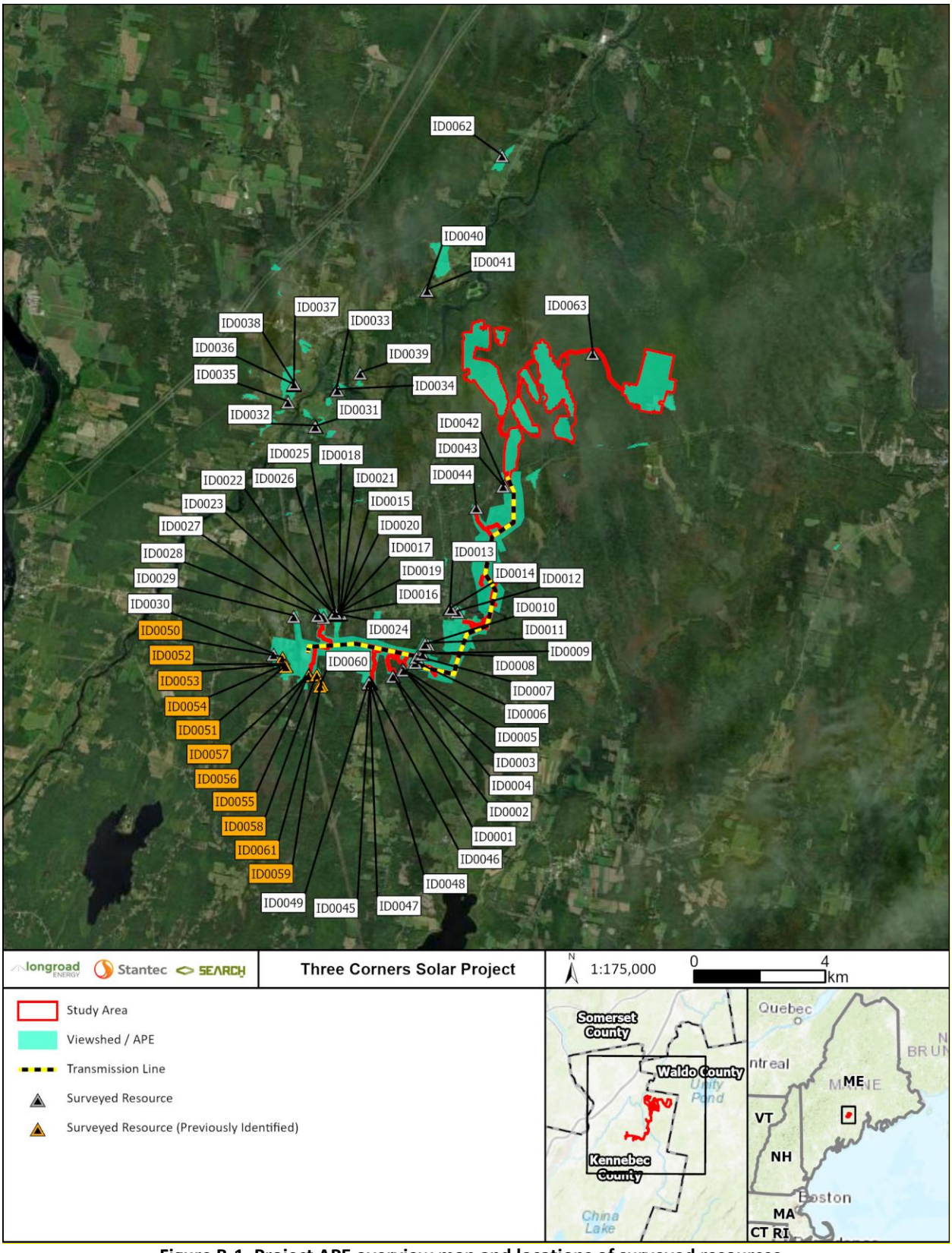

Figure B-1. Project APE overview map and locations of surveyed resources.-

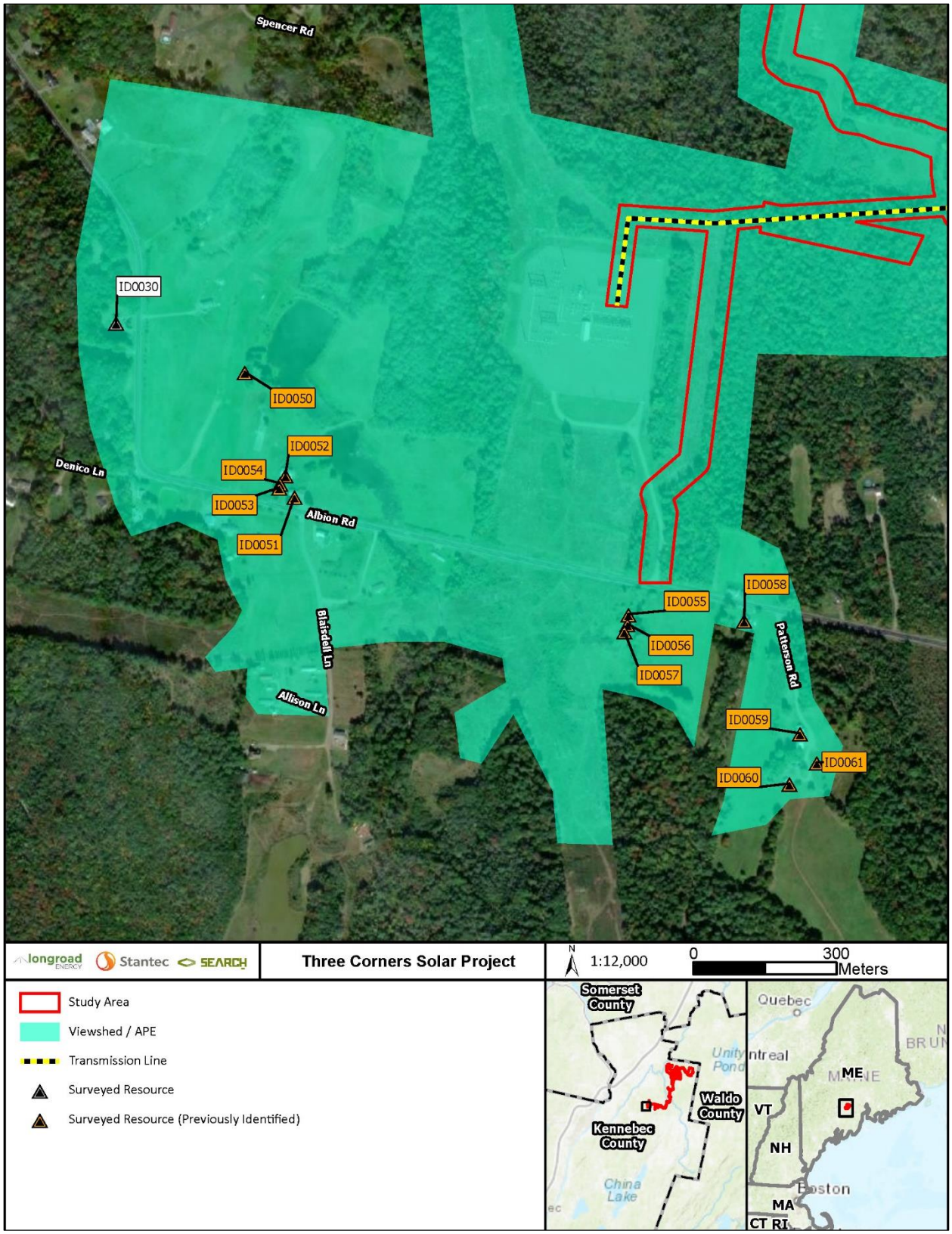

Figure B-2. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 1 of 10.

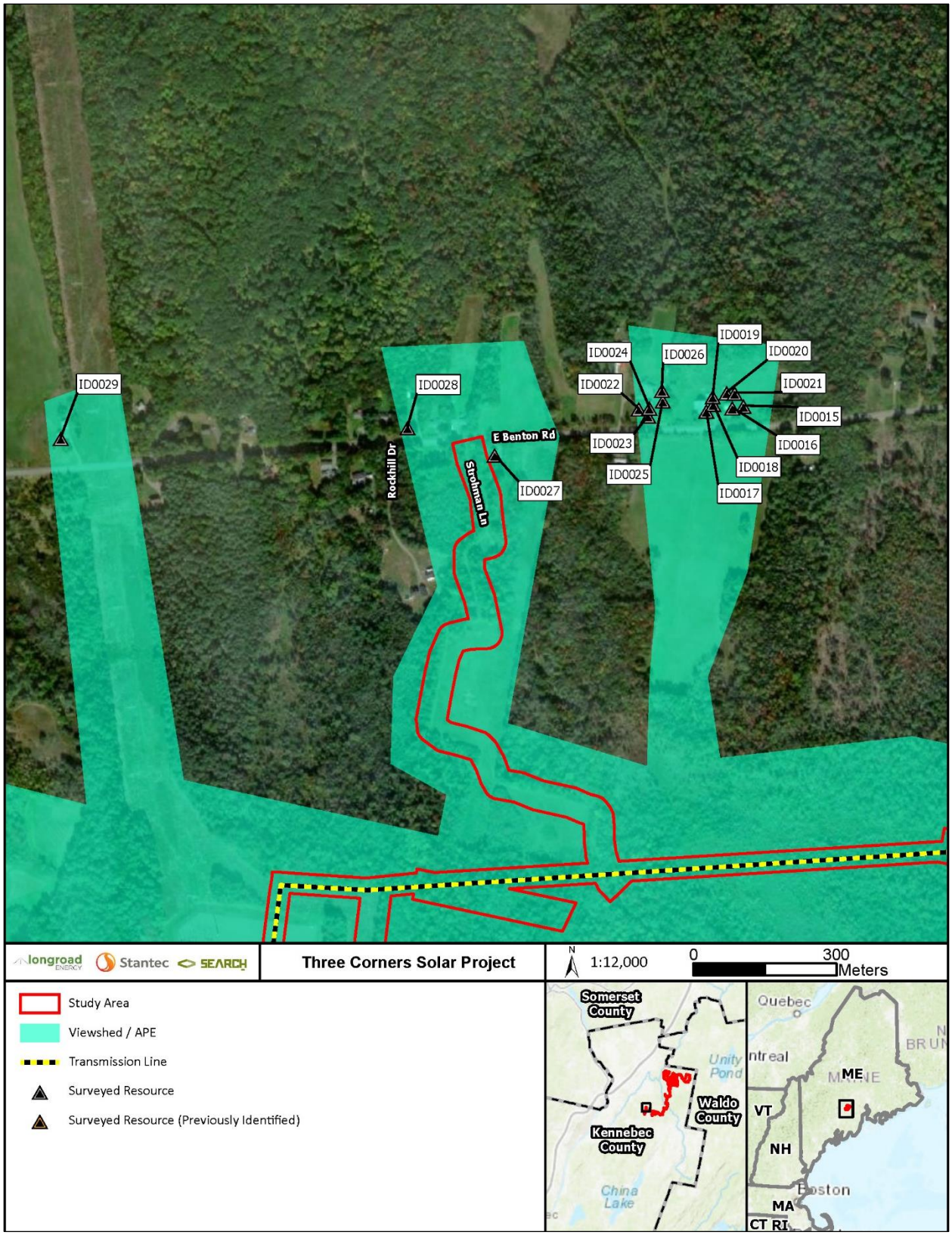

Figure B-3. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 2 of 10.

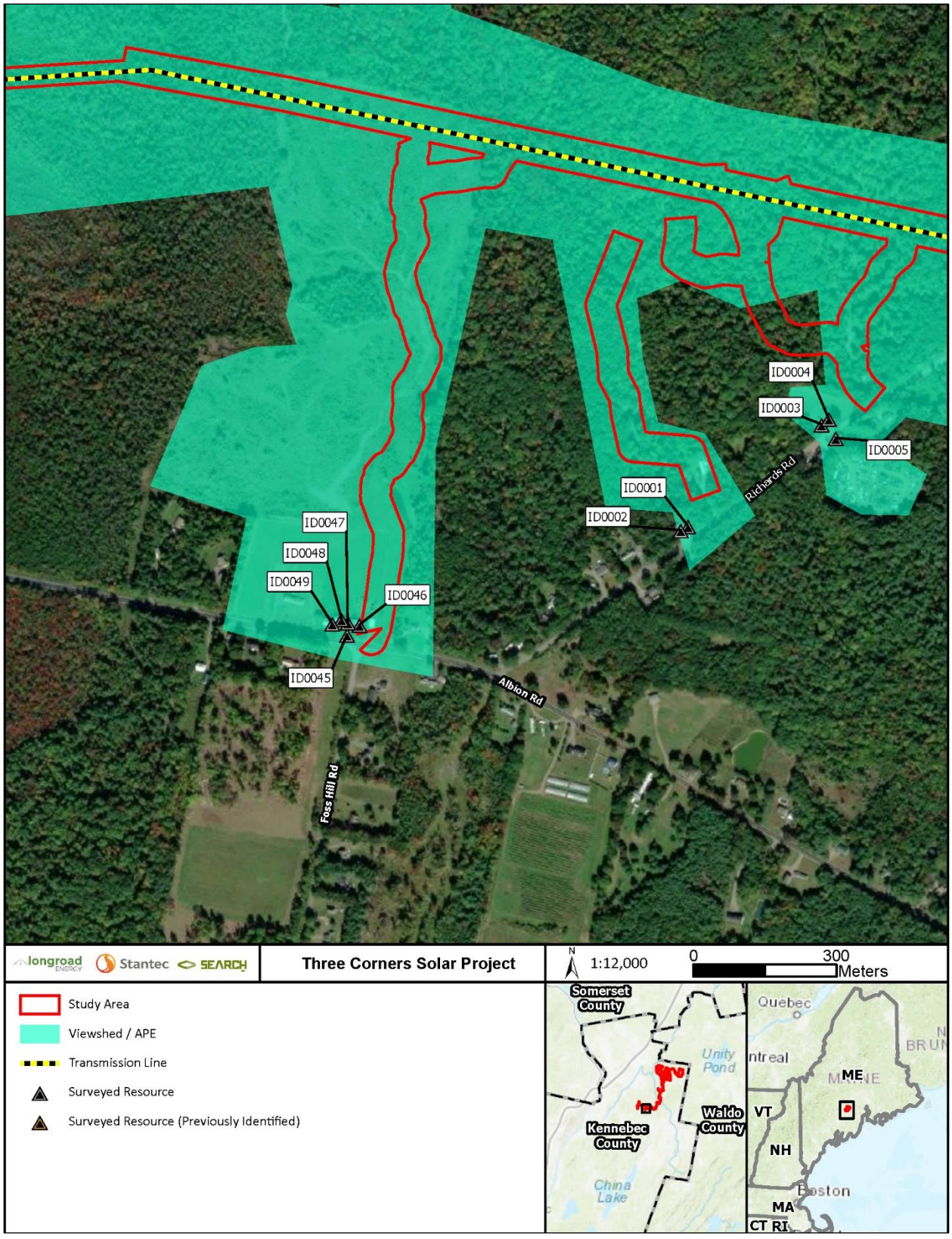

Figure B-4. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 3 of 10.

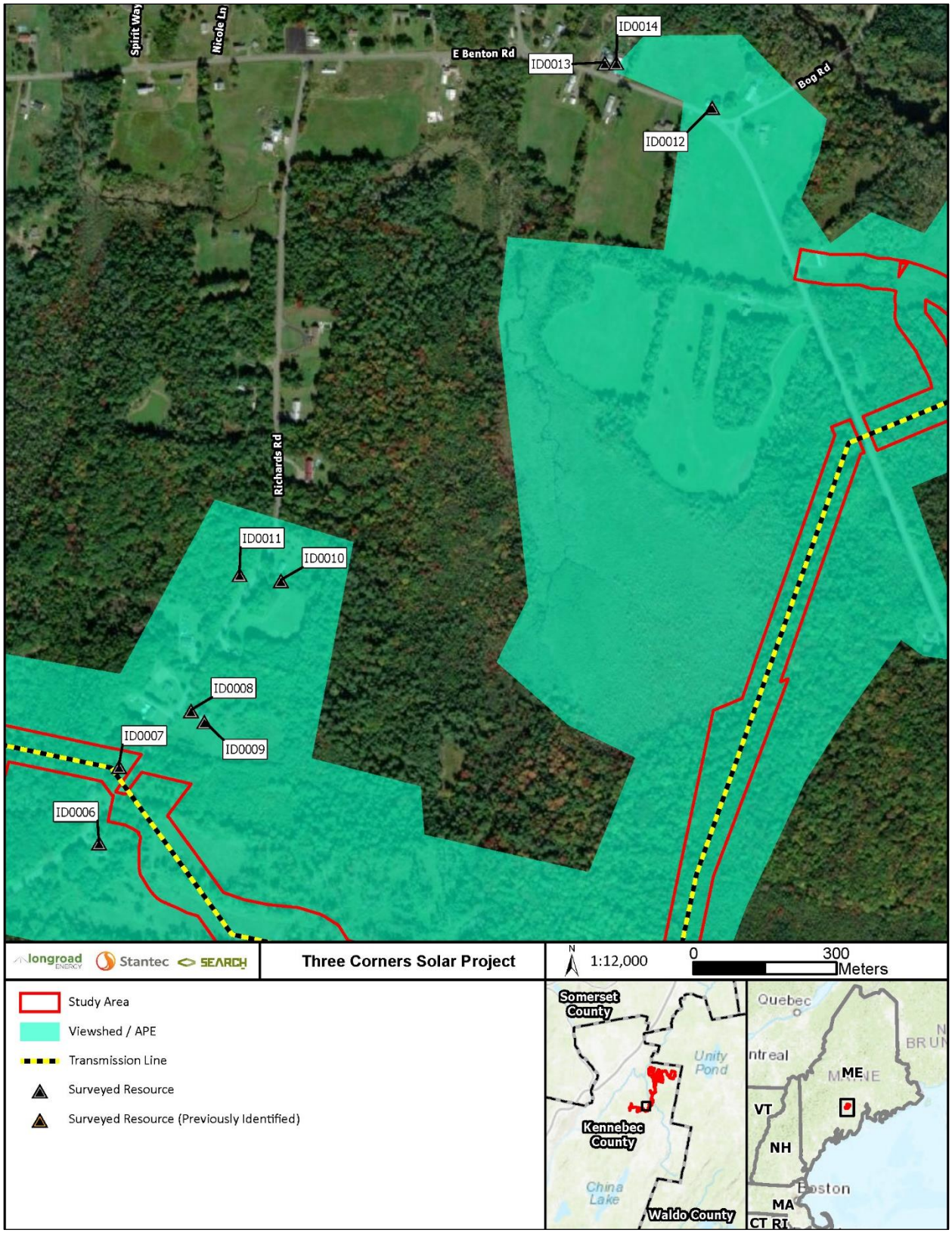

Figure B-5. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 4 of 10.

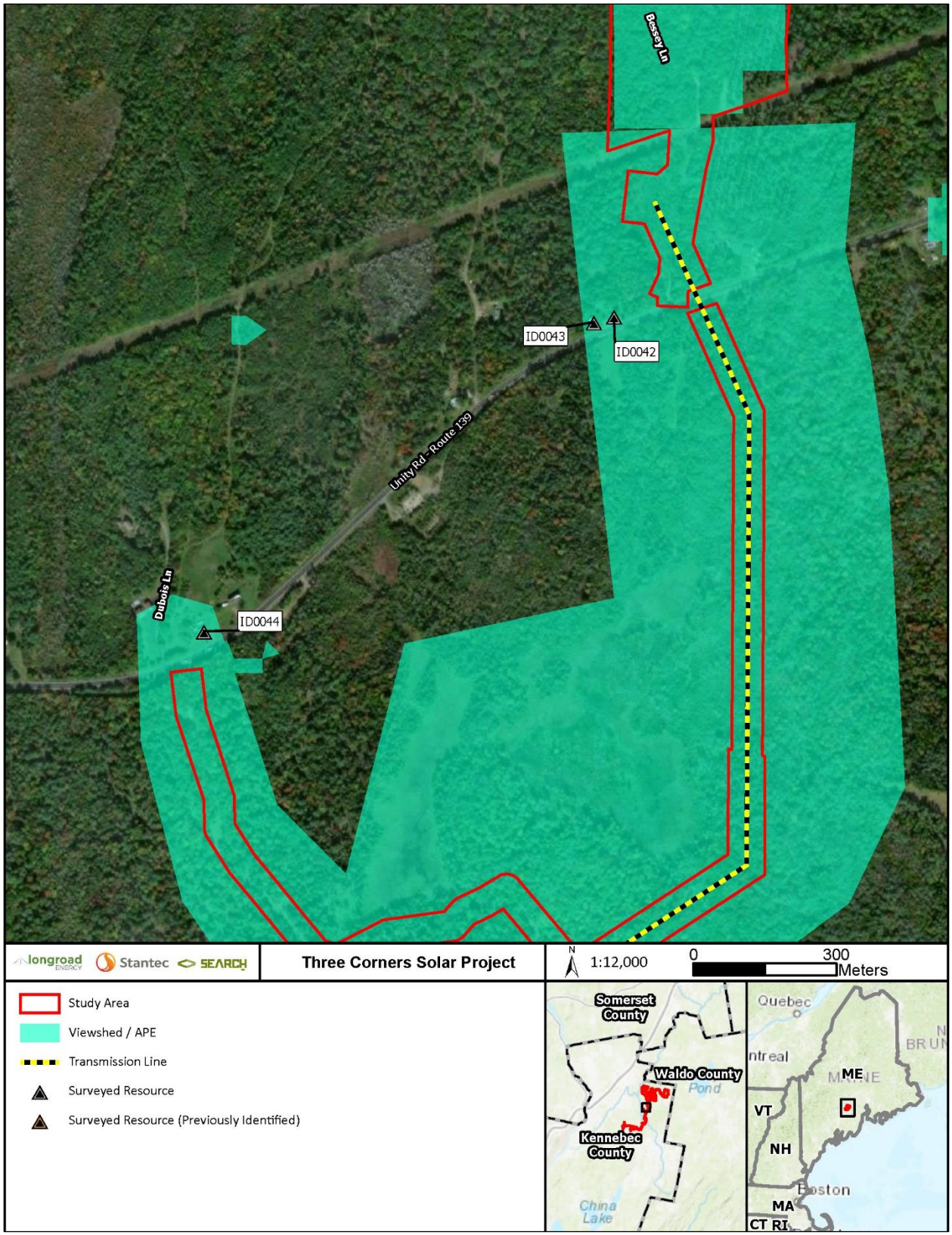

Figure B-6. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 5 of 10.

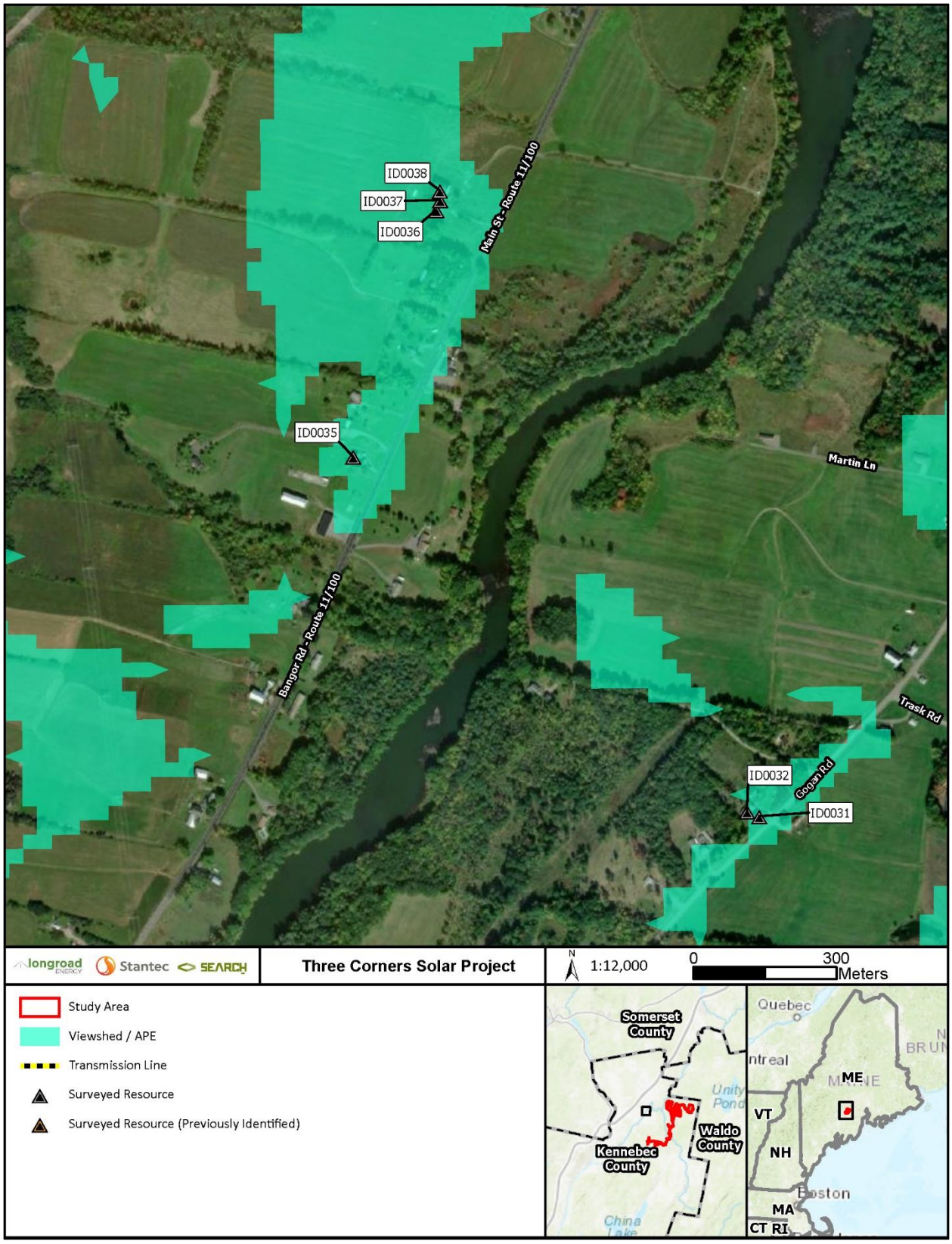

Figure B-7. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 6 of 10.

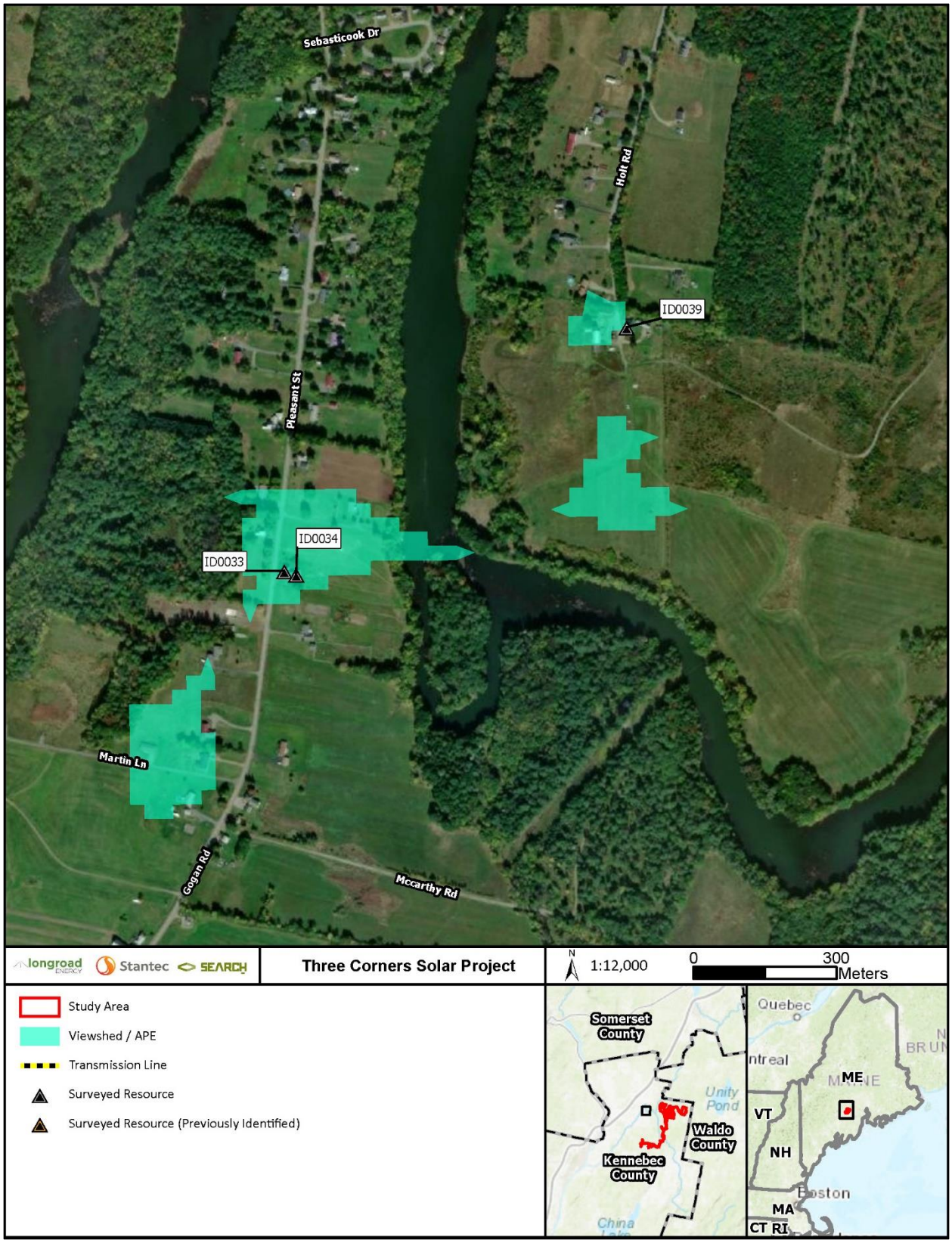

Figure B-8. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 7 of 10.

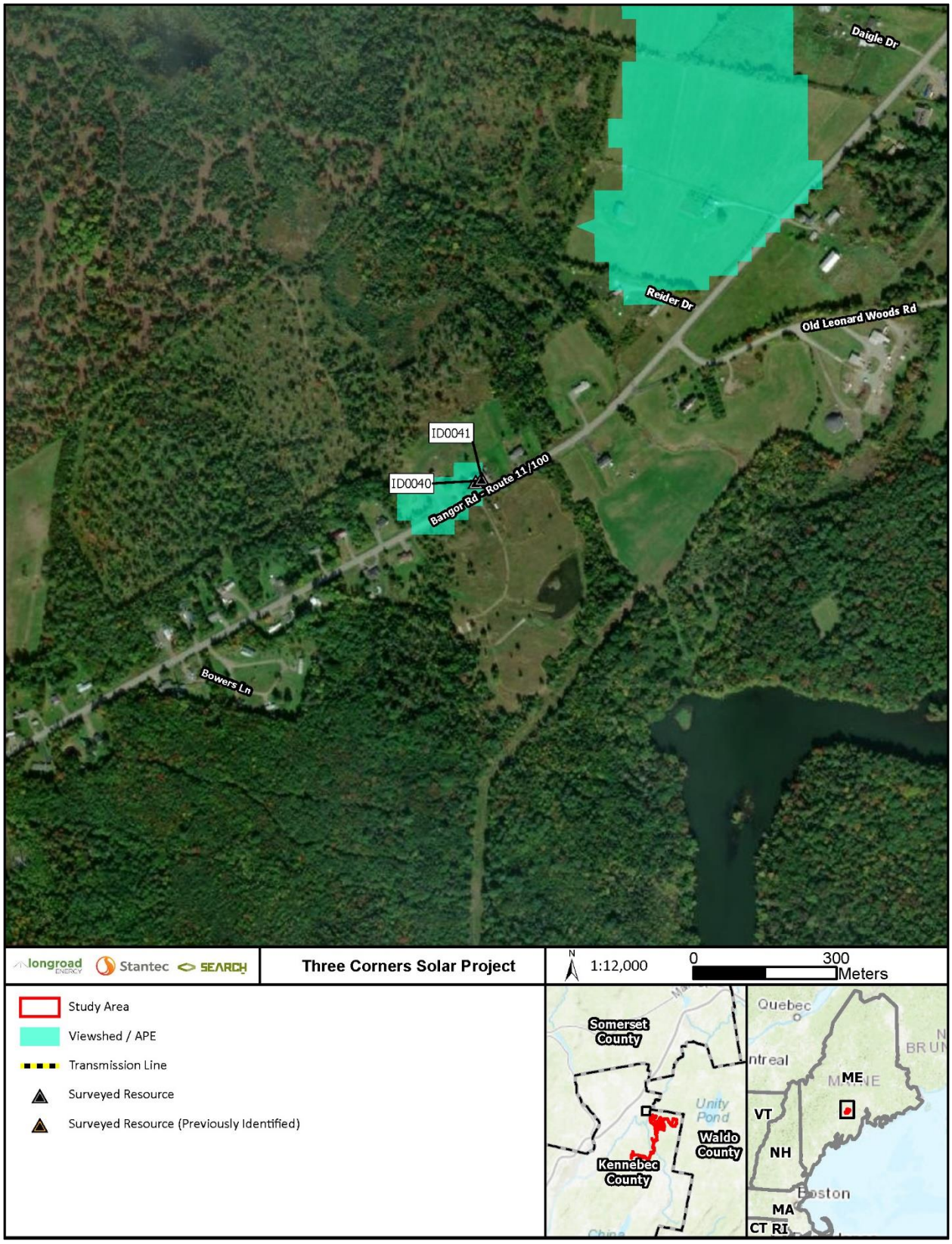

Figure B-9. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 8 of 10.

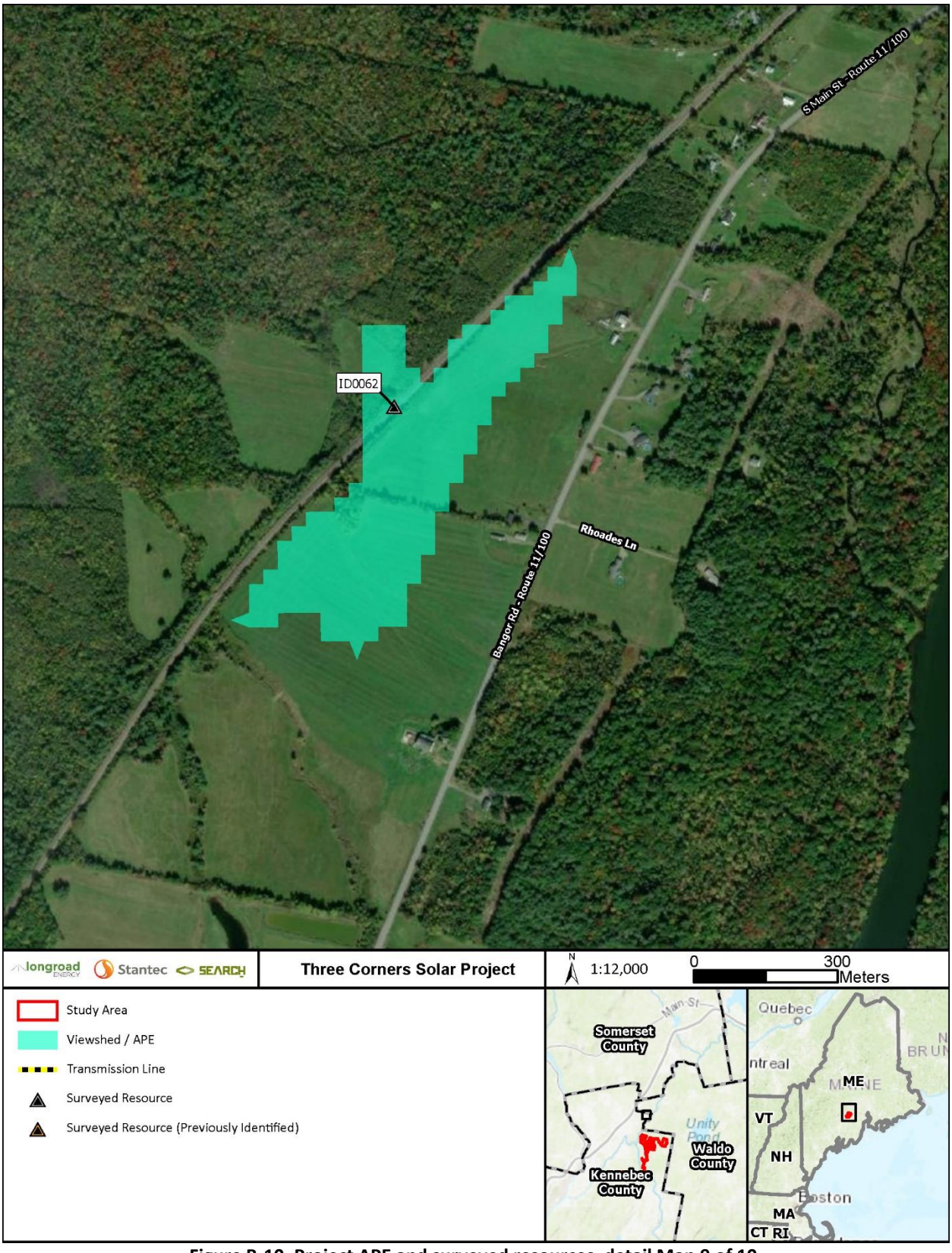

Figure B-10. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 9 of 10.

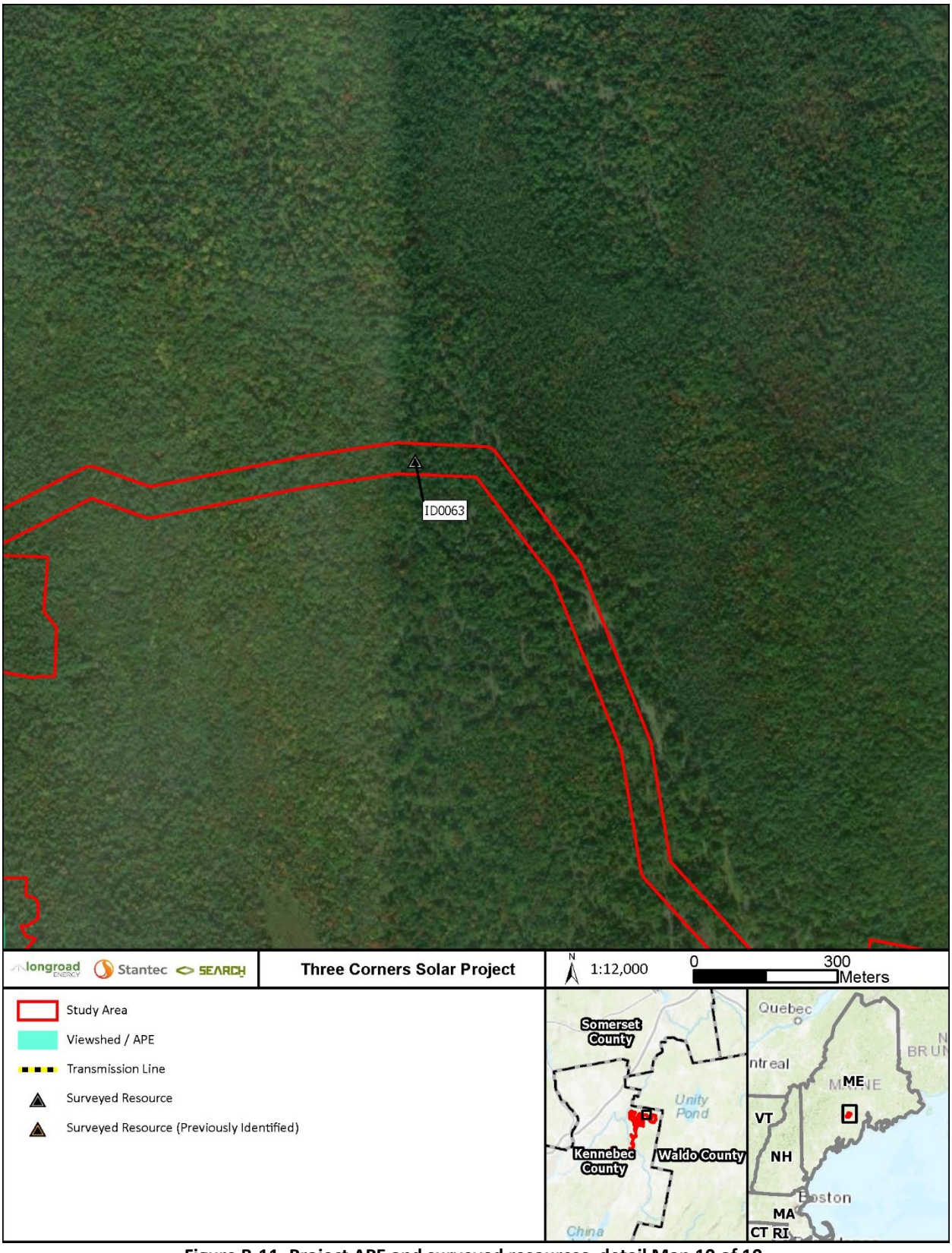

Figure B-11. Project APE and surveyed resources, detail Map 10 of 10.

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APPENDIX C

ADDENDUM SURVEY MATRIX

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Survey Map ID	MHPC ID	Historic/Common Name	Address	Town	County	Construction Date	Style/Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Associated Rec. District	NRHP Eligibility as Part of a District	Criteria	Integrity	Finding of Effect	Photo File Names
ID0001		50 Richards Road Residence	50 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1958	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0001_a_facing NW
ID0002		50 Richards Road Garage	50 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1958	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0002_a_facing NW
ID0003		82 Richards Road Residence	82 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1830	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0003_a_facing NE
ID0004		82 Richards Road Barn 1	82 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1890	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location.	N/A	ID0004_a_facing NE
ID0005		82 Richards Road Barn 2	82 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1920	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding and doors	N/A	ID0005_a_facing NE
ID0006		121 Richards Road	121 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0006_a_facing NE ID0006_b_facing E
ID0007		136 Richards Road	136 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1970	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks in material integrity due to replacement windows and the overall poor condition of the exterior materials.	N/A	ID0007_a_facing NW
ID0008		153 Richards Road Residence	153 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks in material integrity due to the poor condition of the exterior materials. Additionally, the resource no longer retains integrity of association as it appears abandoned and no longer operates as a farmstead.	N/A	ID0008_a_facing SE
ID0009		153 Richards Road Barn	153 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks in material integrity due to the poor condition of the exterior materials. Additionally, the resource no longer retains integrity of association as it appears abandoned and no longer operates as a farmstead.	N/A	ID0009_a_facing E
ID0010		187 Richards Road Residence	187 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks in material integrity due to the poor condition of the exterior materials. Additionally, the resource no longer retains integrity of association as it appears abandoned and no longer operates as a farmstead or single-family residence.	N/A	ID0010_a_facing SE ID0010_b_facing SE
ID0011		187 Richards Road Garage	187 Richards Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1950	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks in material integrity due to the poor condition of the exterior materials. The resource also lacks integrity of feeling and association as it appears abandoned and is no longer functioning as a garage.	N/A	ID0011_a_facing W
ID0012		578 East Benton Road	578 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1956	Minimal Traditional	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0012_a_facing NW ID0012_b_facing N
ID0013		556 East Benton Road Residence	556 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0013_a_facing N ID0013_b_facing N
ID0014		556 East Benton Road Barn	556 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0014_a_facing NE

Survey Map ID	MHPC ID	Historic/Common Name	Address	Town	County	Construction Date	Style/Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Associated Rec. District	NRHP Eligibility as Part of a District	Criteria	Integrity	Finding of Effect	Photo File Names
ID0015		240 East Benton Road Farmstead	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	1890–1970	Farmstead	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The farmstead retains integrity of feeling, association, location, design, and setting. Due to changes in the exterior material of the main residence, as well as the overall poor condition of the exterior materials of the outbuildings, the resource lacks in integrity of material and workmanship.	N/A	ID0015_a_facing NW
ID0016		240 East Benton Road Residence	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1970	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0016_a_facing NE ID0016_b_facing NW
ID0017		240 East Benton Road Barn	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1890	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the exterior materials.	N/A	ID0017_a_facing N ID0017_b_facing NE ID0017_c_facing NW
ID0018		240 East Benton Road Outbuilding 1	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1960	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the exterior materials.	N/A	ID0018_a_facing NW
ID0019		240 East Benton Road Outbuilding 2	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1960	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the exterior materials.	N/A	ID0019_a_facing NW
ID0020		240 East Benton Road Smokehouse	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1960	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the exterior materials.	N/A	ID0020_a_facing N
ID0021		240 East Benton Road Equipment Barn	240 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1960	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the exterior materials.	N/A	ID0021_a_facing NW
ID0022		226 East Benton Road Farmstead	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1940–2018	Farmstead	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0022_a_facing N
ID0023		226 East Benton Road Residence	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1940	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0023_a_facing NW ID0023_b_facing NE
ID0024		226 East Benton Road Barn 1	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1940	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0024_a_facing N
ID0025		226 East Benton Road Outbuilding 1	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1940	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location.	N/A	ID0025_a_facing N
ID0026		226 East Benton Road Barn 2	226 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1940	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location.	N/A	ID0026_a_facing N
ID0027		195 East Benton Road	195 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1890	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0027_a_facing S ID0027_b_facing SW
ID0028		178 East Benton Road	178 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1970	Ranch	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0028_a_facing N
ID0029		112 East Benton Road	112 East Benton Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1943	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0029_a_facing NW ID0029_b_facing N

Survey Map ID	MHPC ID	Historic/Common Name	Address	Town	County	Construction Date	Style/Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Associated Rec. District	NRHP Eligibility as Part of a District	Criteria	Integrity	Finding of Effect	Photo File Names
ID0030		375 Albion Road	375 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1971	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0030_a_facing W
ID0031		330 Gogan Road Residence	330 Gogan Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1880	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of, workmanship, feeling, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors. The residence also lacks integrity of design due to the several northern additions. Additionally, the resource lacks integrity of association as there are several no longer extant outbuildings.	N/A	ID0031_a_facing NW ID0031_b_facing NW ID0031_c_facing N
ID0032		330 Gogan Road Barn	330 Gogan Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, and feeling. However, due to its current poor condition, the resource lacks in integrity of material, design, and workmanship. Additionally, due to several associated outbuilding being no longer extant, the resource lacks in integrity of association.	N/A	ID0032_a_facing NW ID0032_b_facing N
ID0033		196 Pleasant Street Residence	196 Pleasant Street	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1930	Vernacular with 19th/20th century Revival elements	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0033_a_facing E ID0033_b_facing NE ID0033_c_facing SE
ID0034		196 Pleasant Street Garage	196 Pleasant Street	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1930	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding and doors.	N/A	ID0034_a_facing NE
ID0035		674 Bangor Road Barn	674 Bangor Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1942	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting and location. However, the building no longer retains integrity of feeling or association as the farmstead once associated with the barn is no longer extant. Additionally, the barn lacks integrity of material due to the overall poor condition of the exterior materials. The resource does retain integrity of design and workmanship.	N/A	ID0035_a_facing W ID0035_b_facing N
ID0036		774 Main Street Residence	774 Main Street	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1880	Vernacular with 19th/20th century Revival elements	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement windows and doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the siding.	N/A	ID0036_a_facing W ID0036_b_facing NW ID0036_c_facing SW
ID0037		774 Main Street Barn 1	774 Main Street	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1880	Vernacular with 19th/20th century Revival elements	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement windows and doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the siding.	N/A	ID0037_a_facing W
ID0038		774 Main Street Barn 2	774 Main Street	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1880	Vernacular with 19th/20th century Revival elements	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement windows and doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the siding.	N/A	ID0038_a_facing SW
ID0039		125 Holt Street	125 Holt Street	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement windows and doors, as well as the overall poor condition of the siding.	N/A	ID0039_a_facing W ID0039_b_facing NW
ID0040		1584 ME 100 Residence	1584 ME 100	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource lacks material integrity due to the replacement siding, windows, and doors.	N/A	ID0040_a_facing NW ID0040_b_facing NW ID0040_c_facing N
ID0041		1584 ME 100 Garage	1584 ME 100	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1970	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location.	N/A	ID0041_a_facing NW ID0042_a_facing N

Survey Map ID	MHPC ID	Historic/Common Name	Address	Town	County	Construction Date	Style/Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Associated Rec. District	NRHP Eligibility as Part of a District	Criteria	Integrity	Finding of Effect	Photo File Names
ID0042		1112 Unity Road Residence	1112 Unity Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. However, the resource no longer retains material integrity due to the changes in the fenestration material, as well as the overall poor condition of the exterior material.	N/A	ID0043_a_facing NW
ID0043		1112 Unity Road Garage	1112 Unity Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1950	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location	N/A	ID0043_a_NW
ID0044		1010 Unity Road	1010 Unity Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1970	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, and material. However, due to the large living space addition on the southern façade, the resource lacks in integrity of design and workmanship.	N/A	ID0044_a_facing W ID0044_b_facing NW
ID0045		680 Albion Road Farmstead	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, and workmanship. However, the resource lacks material integrity due replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0045_a_facing NE
ID0046		680 Albion Road Residence	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, and workmanship. However, the resource lacks material integrity due replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0046_a_facing NE
ID0047		680 Albion Road Barn 1	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, and workmanship. However, the resource lacks material integrity due replacement doors.	N/A	ID0047_a_facing NE
ID0048		680 Albion Road Barn 2	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, and workmanship. However, the resource lacks material integrity due replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0048_a_facing NE
ID0049		680 Albion Road Barn 3	680 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship.	N/A	ID0049_a_facing N
ID0050	101813	Farmstead	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	No date	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, and workmanship. However, the resource lacks material integrity due replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0050_a_facing NE
ID0051	101816	438 Albion Road	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1920	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, and workmanship. However, the resource lacks material integrity due replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0051_a_facing NE
ID0052	101817	438 Albion Road	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1830	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship.	N/A	ID0052_a_facing N
ID0053	101818	438 Albion Road	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1920	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship.	N/A	ID0053_a_facing N
ID0054	101819	438 Albion Road	438 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship.	N/A	ID0054_a_facing N
ID0055	78446	505 Albion Road	505 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No longer extant.	N/A	N/A
ID0056	101480	505 Albion Road	505 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No longer extant.	N/A	N/A
ID0057	78471	505 Albion Road	505 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No longer extant.	N/A	N/A
ID0058	101487	527 Albion Road	527 Albion Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1900	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, and workmanship. However, the resource lacks material integrity due replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0059_a_facing S
ID0059	101484	19 Patterson Road	19 Patterson Road	Benton	Kennebec	ca. 1920	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	N/A	The resource retains integrity of setting, location, feeling, design, and workmanship. However, the resource lacks material integrity due replacement windows and doors.	N/A	ID0060_a_facing NW
ID0060	101486	19 Patterson Road, Garage	19 Patterson Road	Benton	Kennebec	1995	Vernacular	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	N/A	N/A. Less than 45 years old.	N/A	ID0061_a_facing SW
ID0061	101485	19 Patterson Road, Barn	19 Patterson Road	Benton	Kennebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No longer extant.	N/A	N/A

Survey Map ID	MHPC ID	Historic/Common Name	Address	Town	County	Construction Date	Style/Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility	Associated Rec. District	NRHP Eligibility as Part of a District	Criteria	Integrity	Finding of Effect	Photo File Names
ID0062	N/A	Maine Central Railroad	44.673339, -69.452264 to 44.668523, -69.458834	Clinton	Kennebec	ca. 1860	Vernacular	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	A	Inaccessible, cannot determine integrity.	No Adverse Effect	N/A
ID0063	N/A	Unnamed Road	44.613511, -69.436103 (intersection with Unity Road) to 44.683031, -69.422244 (intersection with Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad)	Burnham and Unity Township	Kennebec	ca. 1926	No Style	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	N/A	The resource retains integrity of location and setting. Its material, design, and workmanship were obscured during survey, by analysis of aerial and streetview imagery suggests its original width and materials remain intact. The resource lacks integrity of feeling and association since it is overgrown with vegetation and no longer actively used as a road.	N/A	ID0063_a_facing N ID0063_b_facing S

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Exhibit 8-4

Phase I Archaeological Survey Report

REPORT

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

JANUARY 2022

Stantec

longroad ENERGY

SEARCH

REPORT

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

MHPC REVIEW NUMBER: 0326-19

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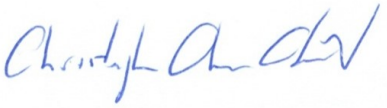

CHRISTOPHER CLEMENT
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

JANUARY 2022

SEARCH PROJECT NUMBER: E20131

WWW.SEARCHINC.COM

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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. 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. One area was added to the Project in December 2021 and will be surveyed in spring 2022, when ground conditions permit subsurface testing.

Of the 13 identified sites, seven (F-4, F-5, F-6, F-7, MP-1, SW-1, and SW-7) are recommended not individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing and are not associated with the potential HD, three (F-3, MP-14, and MP-15) are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing individually but are associated with the potential HD, and three (F-1, F-2, and SW-9) are recommended for avoidance or NRHP evaluation and are associated with the potential HD. Sites (F-3, MP-14, and MP-15) are not associated with subsurface deposits and therefore, would not contribute archaeological data significant to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. Three sites (Sites F-1, F-2, and SW-9) 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 F-1, Site F-2, and Site SW-9 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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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 will be 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.

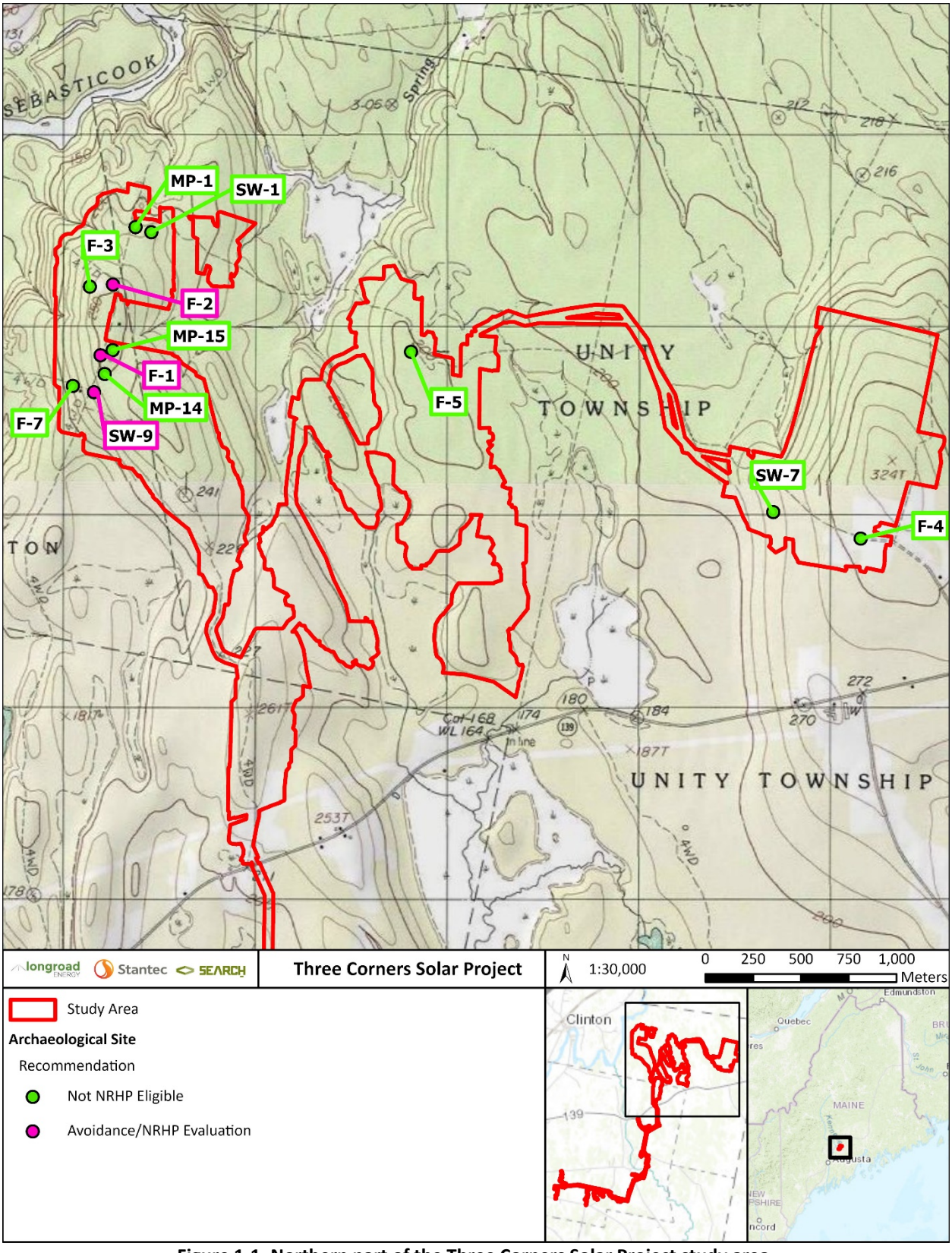

Figure 1-1. Northern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area.

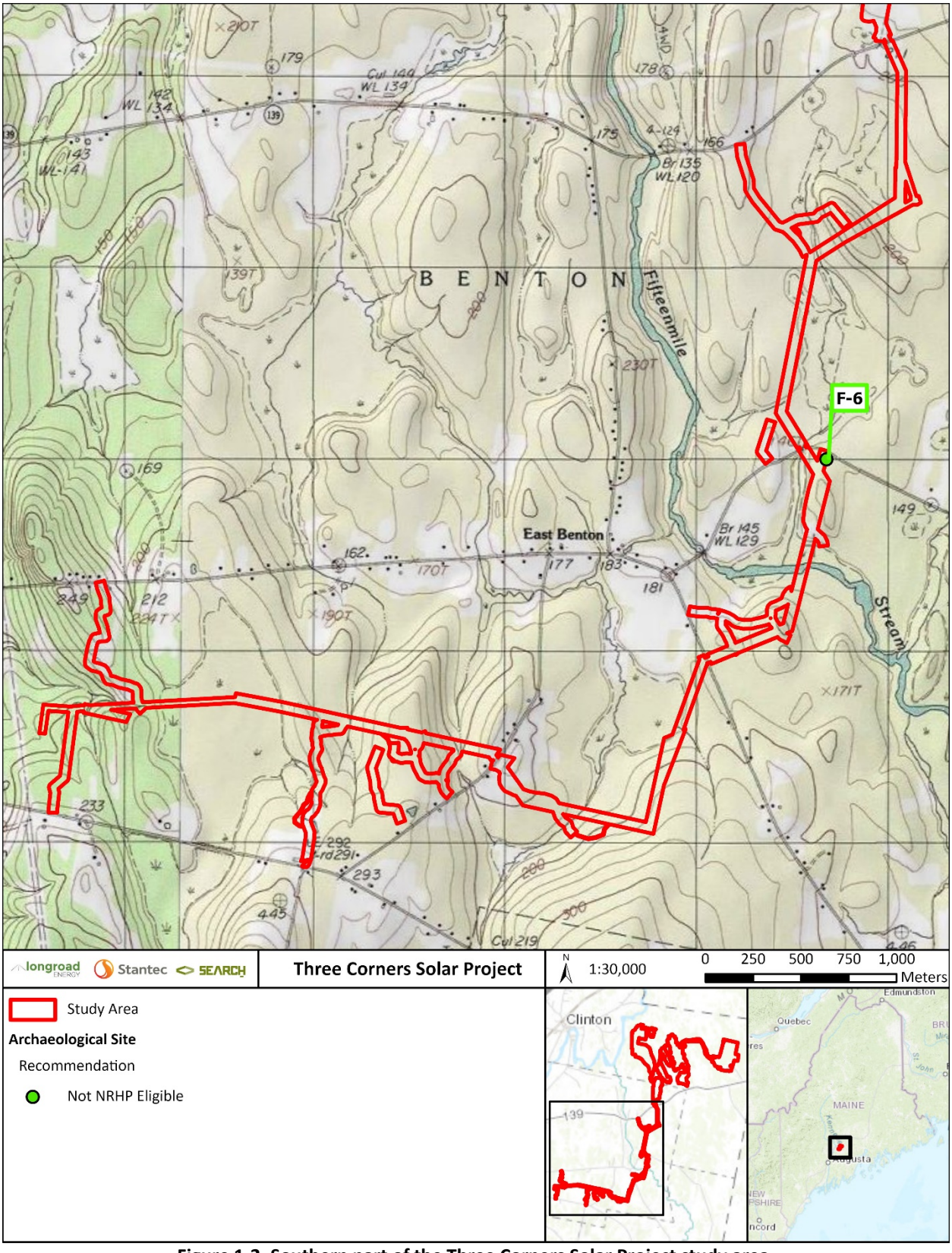

Figure 1-2. Southern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area.

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.

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 (F-4, F-5, F-6, F-7, MP-1, SW-1, and SW-7) are recommended not individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing and are not associated with the potential HD, three (F-3, MP-14, and MP-15) are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing individually but are associated with the potential HD, and three (F-1, F-2, and SW-9) are recommended for avoidance or NRHP evaluation and are associated with the potential HD. Sites (F-3, MP-14, and MP-15) are not associated with subsurface deposits and therefore, would not contribute archaeological data significant to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. Three sites (Sites F-1, F-2, and SW-9) 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 F-1, Site F-2, and Site SW-9 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 un-palisaded 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 Sebasticook were prodigious. Still, the subsistence economy was rapidly replaced by an agricultural economy, and by the mid-nineteenth century the Sebasticook 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 targeted sensitive areas as defined above. Pedestrian reconnaissance was 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 a 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.

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 D**. Nine sites were initially identified based on stone foundations; sketch maps of these foundations are provided in **Appendix E**.

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 F-1, MP-14, MP-15 and SW-9
TA-02	3.6	34	4	Precontact & Postcontact	Elevated ridgeline; possible historic foundation	Sites F-2 and F-3
TA-03	0.4	6	0	Postcontact	Historic surface scatter	Site F-5
TA-04	3.7	33	2	Precontact & Postcontact	Landform overlooking wetlands; possible historic foundation	Site F-4
TA-05	0.3	6	0	Postcontact	Map documented structure	Negative
TA-06	0.3	11	5	Postcontact	Possible historic foundation	Site F-6
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 MP-1 and SW-1
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	To Be Surveyed
N/A	N/A	0	0	Postcontact	Identified during walkover; 20th century surface scatters	Sites SW-7 and F-7

*To be excavated when ground conditions allow in Spring 2022.

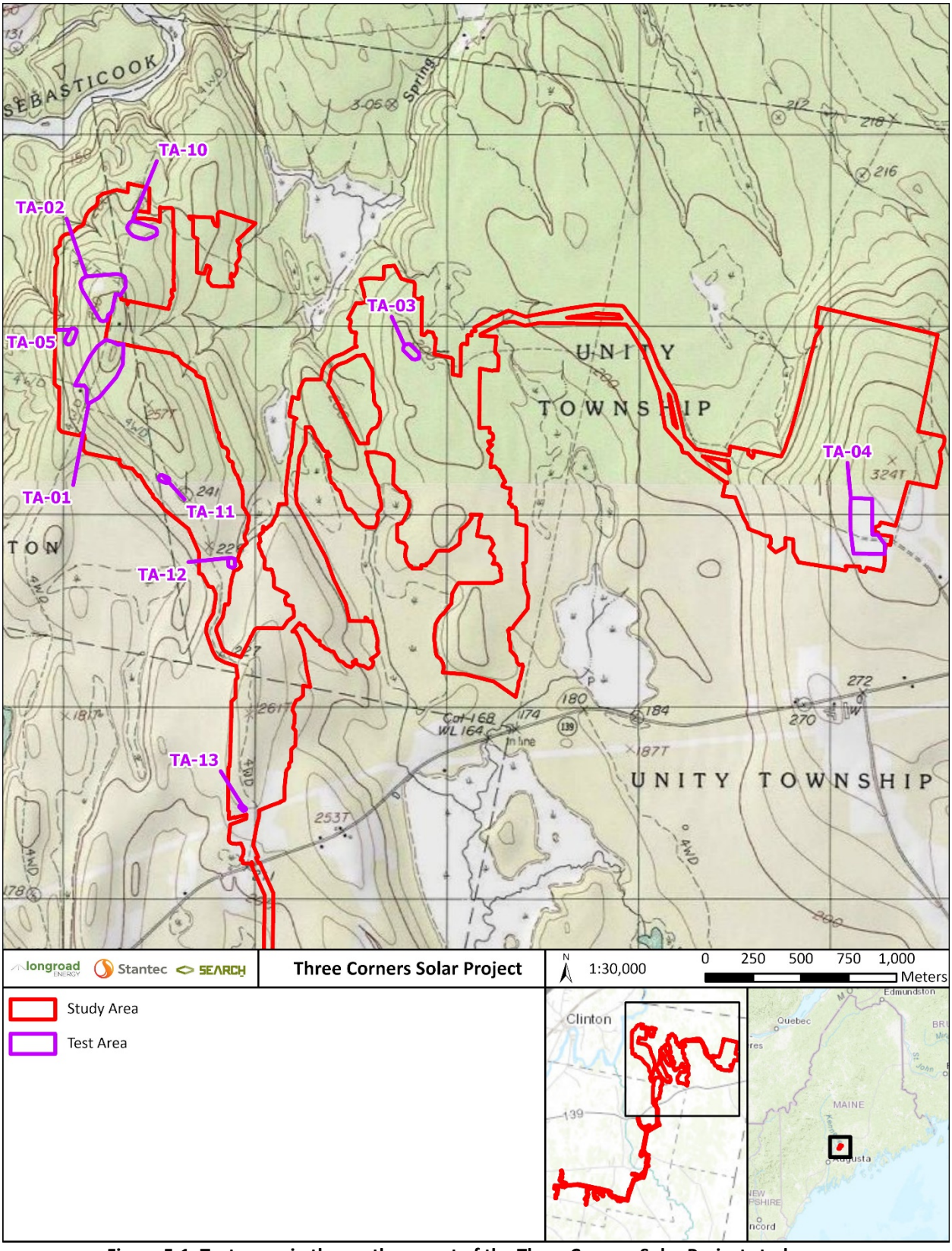

Figure 5-1. Test areas in the northern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area.

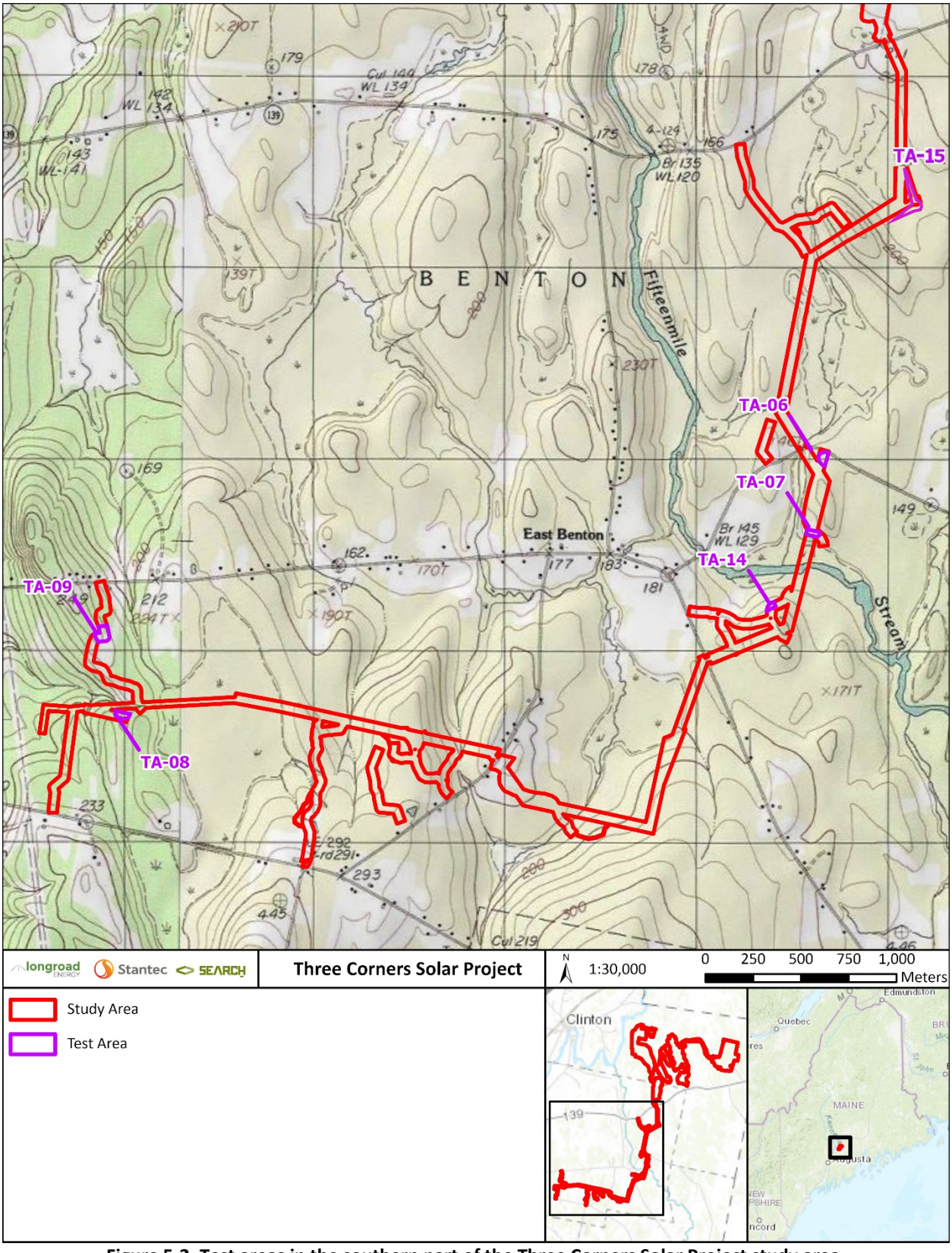

Figure 5-2. Test areas in the southern part of the Three Corners Solar Project study area.

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 F-1, MP-14, MP-15, and SW-9, 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 F-1

Site F-1 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 m^2 (5,123.6 ft^2) 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 F-1. 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 Turnbridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy supraglacial till.

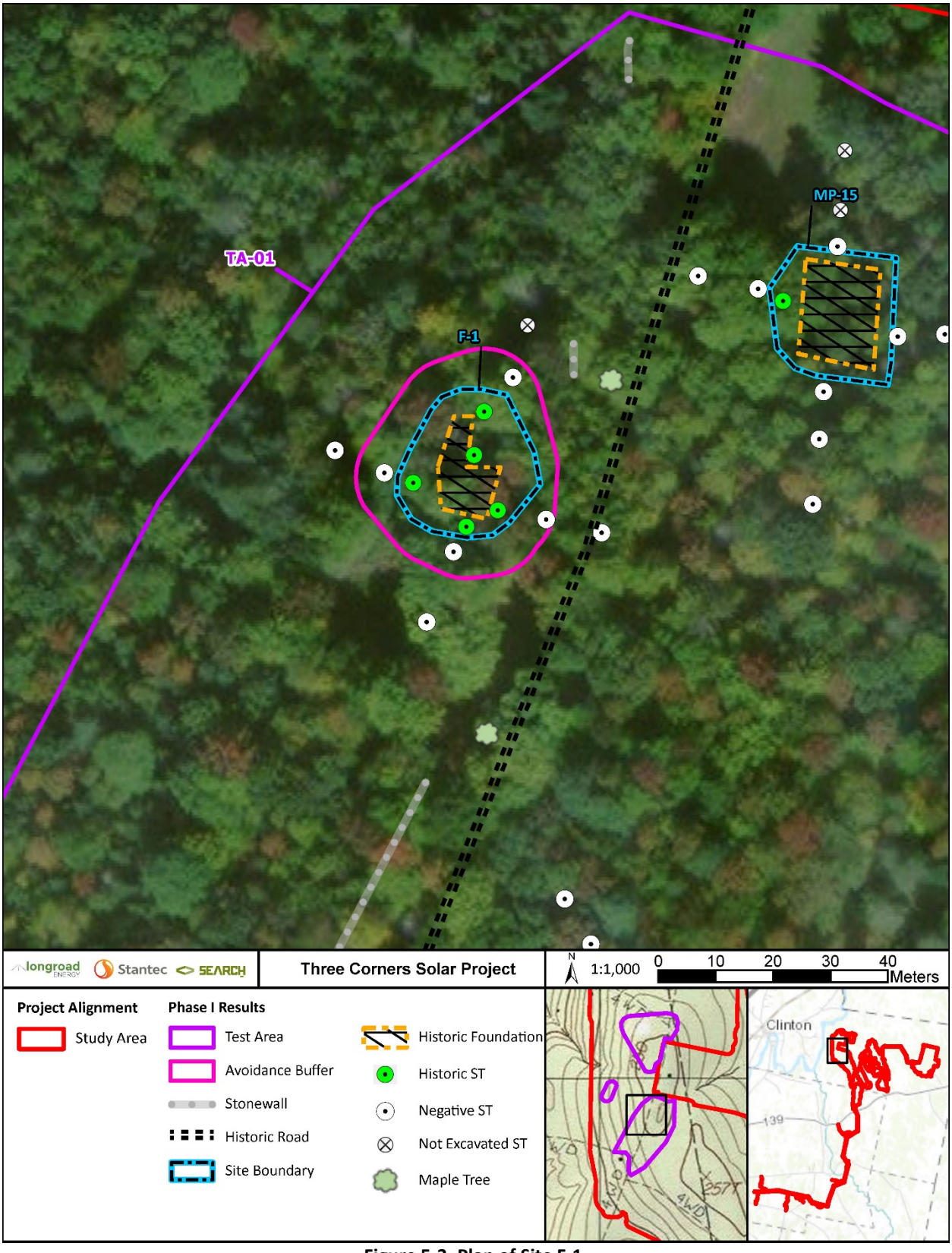

Figure 5-3. Plan of Site F-1.

Phase I Survey Results

Site F-1 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-1**). 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 F-1 cellar hole, facing northwest.

Figure 5-5. View from center of Site F-1 cellar hole, facing west.

Figure 5-6. View south along possible yard feature at Site F-1.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated 13 STs at Site F-1, 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 F-1 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 F-1.

Kitchen group items (n = 152) are also frequent in the Site F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1, 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 F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1 on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County, no structure is indicated at the Site F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1 is west of the road.

Site F-1 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 F-1 has the potential to contain significant archaeological data. Additionally, Site F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1:

- 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 MP-14

Site MP-14 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-7**). The site covers an area of approximately 413.2 m^2 (4,447.2 ft^2) 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 MP-14 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.

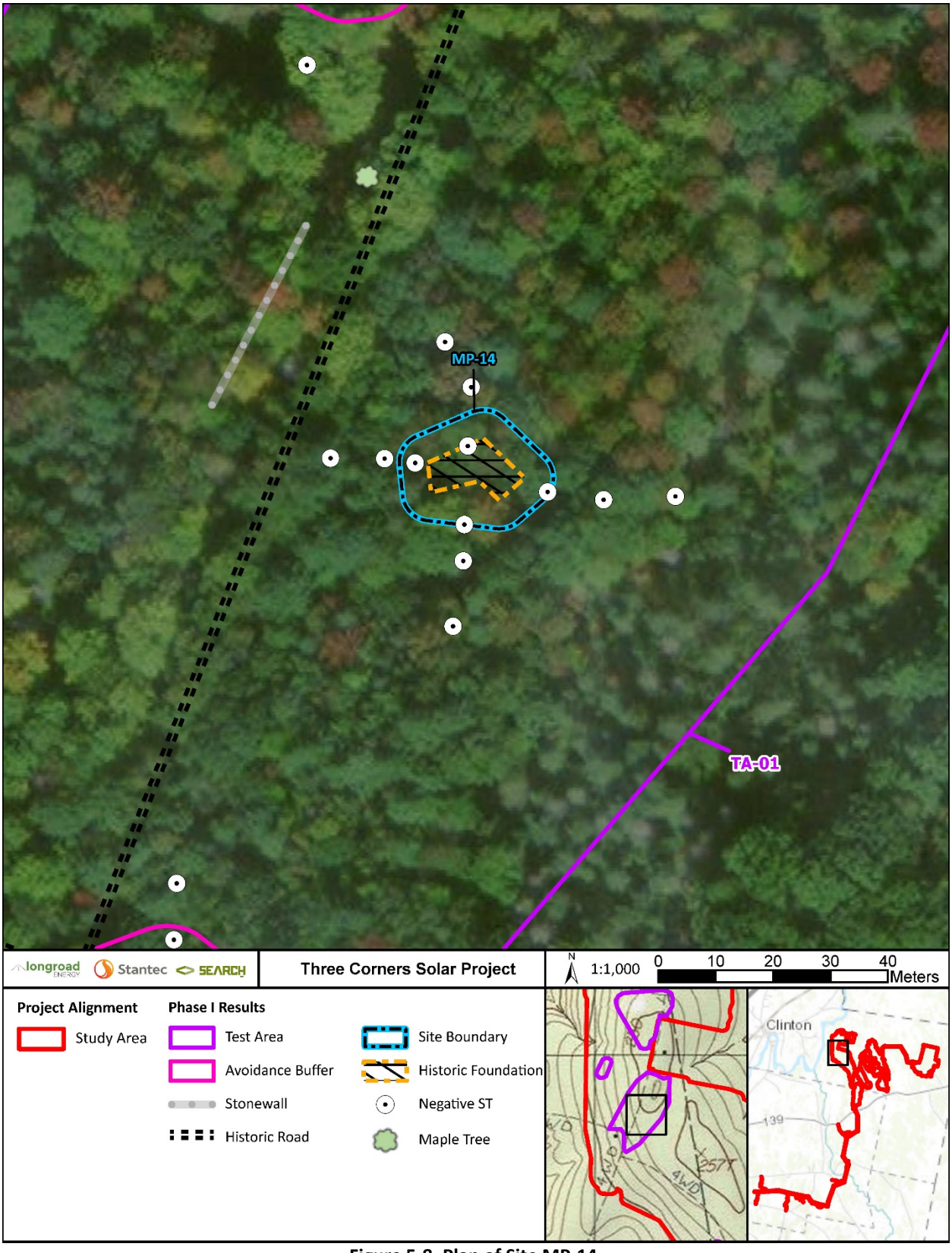

Figure 5-8. Plan of Site MP-14.

Figure 5-9. Northeast portion of Site MP-14 structure east wall, facing west.

Figure 5-10. Southeast portion of Site MP-14 structure east wall, facing south.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated 12 STs at MP-14, 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 MP-14-20N.

Figure 5-11. ST MP-14-20N east profile, facing east.

Artifact Assemblage

No artifacts were recovered from surface or subsurface contexts at Site MP-14.

Interpretation and Significance

Site MP-14 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 MP-14 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 F-1, and approximately 80 m (262 ft) north-northeast of Site SW-9. Both Site F-1 and Site SW-9 are domestic sites, and Site MP-14 may be related to either one.

Site MP-14 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 F-1 and/or Site SW-9, 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 MP-14 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-7**) 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 MP-14 if the district is evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Neither additional field survey nor avoidance measures for Site MP-14 are recommended.

5.1.3 Site MP-15

Site MP-15 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-8**). The site covers an area of approximately 436.4 m^2 (4,696.9 ft^2) 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 MP-15 is approximately 20.0 m (65.6 ft) east of Dickey Road and approximately 46.4 m (152.1 ft) northeast of Site F-1. Vegetation at Site MP-15 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 MP-15, 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 MP-15 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 MP-15 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**).

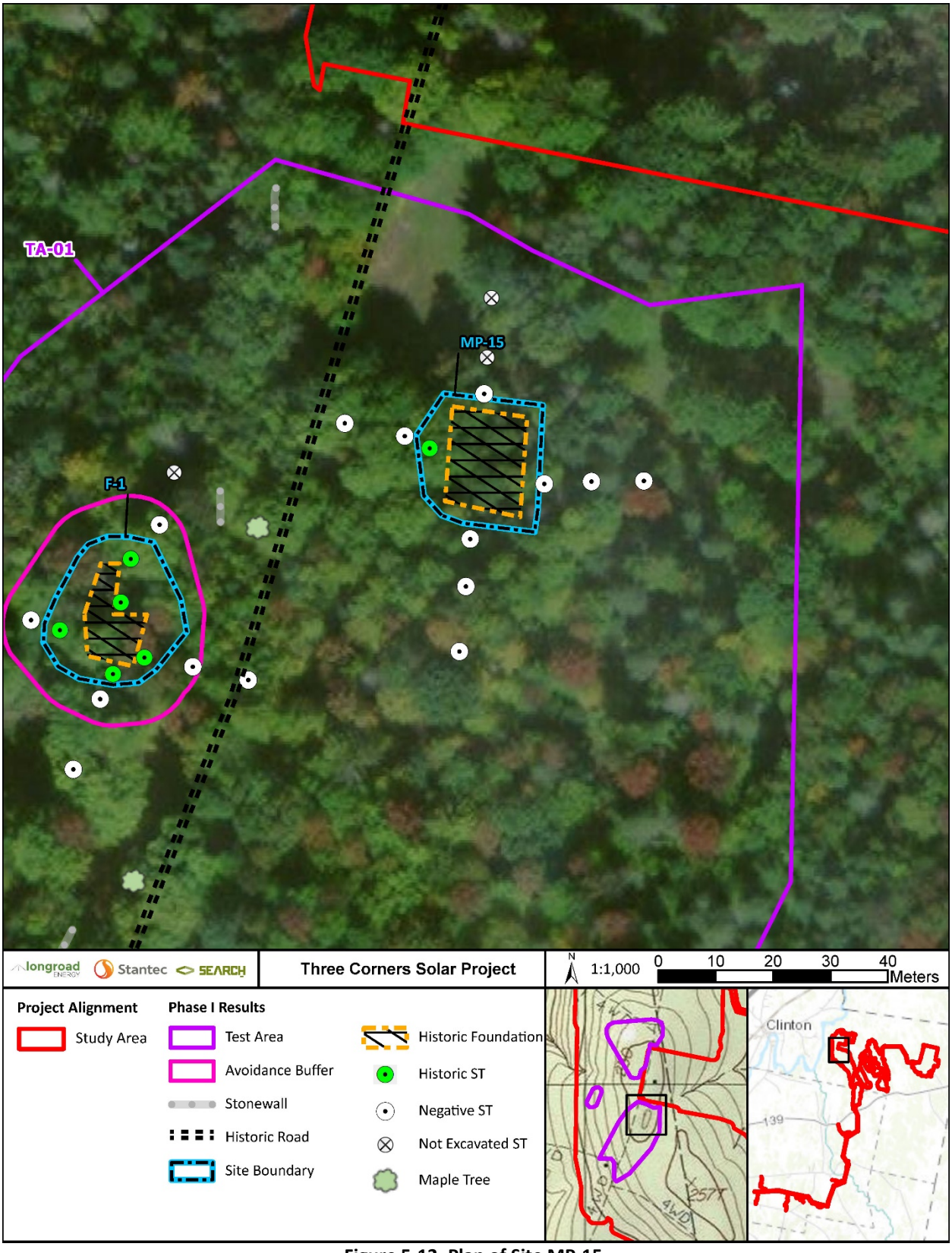

Figure 5-12. Plan of Site MP-15.

Figure 5-13. Active logging north of Site MP-15, facing north.

Figure 5-14. Active logging near Site MP-15, facing northwest.

Figure 5-15. Southeast corner of footer at Site MP-15, facing west.

Figure 5-16. Slab footer at Site MP-15, facing west.

Figure 5-17. Overview of front entrance to structure at the southern extent of Site MP-15, facing north.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated 10 STs at Site MP-15, 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 (MP-15-3W) 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 MP15-3W.

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

Figure 5-18. MP-15-3W west profile, facing west.

Artifact Assemblage

Subsurface survey at Site MP-15 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 MP-15 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 MP-15 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 MP-15 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 F-1, and the two may be related.

Site MP-15 contained a barn or outbuilding, but few artifacts are present. Additional archaeological work at Site MP-15 is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine. Given its probable relationship to Site F-1, 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 MP-15 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-8**) 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 MP-15 if the district is evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Neither additional field survey nor avoidance measures for Site MP-15 are recommended.

5.1.4 Site SW-9

Site SW-9 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-9**). The site covers an area of 353.5 m^2 (3,805.0 ft^2) 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. SW-9 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 SW-9 could not be determined.

Site SW-9 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.

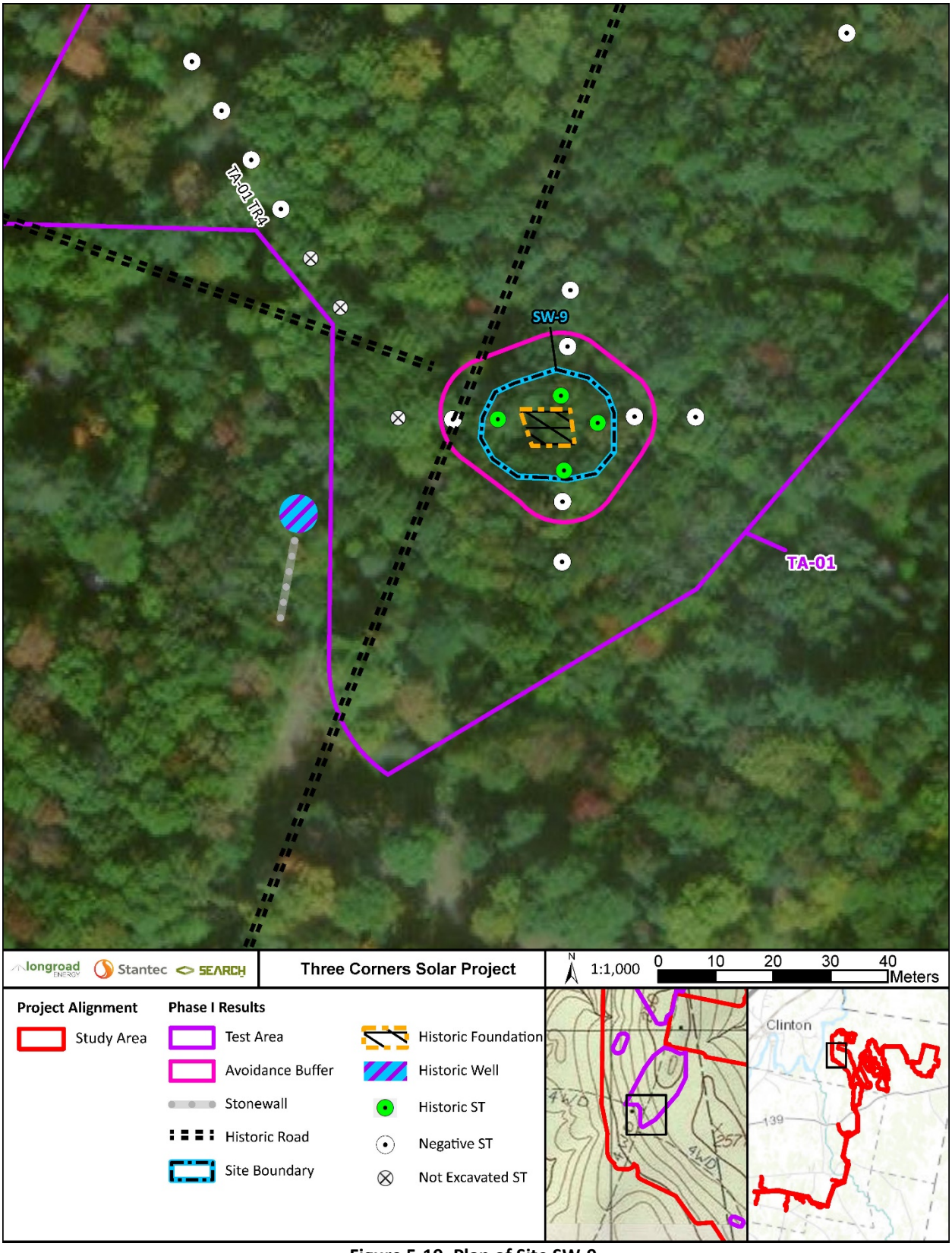

Figure 5-19. Plan of Site SW-9.

Phase I Survey Results

Site SW-9 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 SW-9 from southeast corner, facing northwest.

Figure 5-21. Interior of structure at Site SW-9, facing north.

Figure 5-22. Interior of structure at Site SW-9, facing south.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated 11 STs at Site SW-9, 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 SW-9 (**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 SW-9 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 SW-9 artifact assemblage is window glass (n = 13), classified in the architecture group.

Table 5-4. Site SW-9 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 SW-9 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 SW-9 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 SW-9 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 that 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 SW-9 occupation extended into the twentieth century. However, a structure is indicated at the Site SW-9 location on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map. Several other structures are mapped in the general location of Site SW-9 on the Southwick and Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County; however, the map is not accurate enough to identify if Site SW-9 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 SW-9 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 SW-9 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 SW-9 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 SW-9:

- 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 F-2 and Site F-3; two tested locations within TA-02 (TR-1 and TR-2) did not yield any cultural material.

5.2.1 Site F-2

Site F-2 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 m^2 (6,844.8 ft^2) 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 F-3 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.

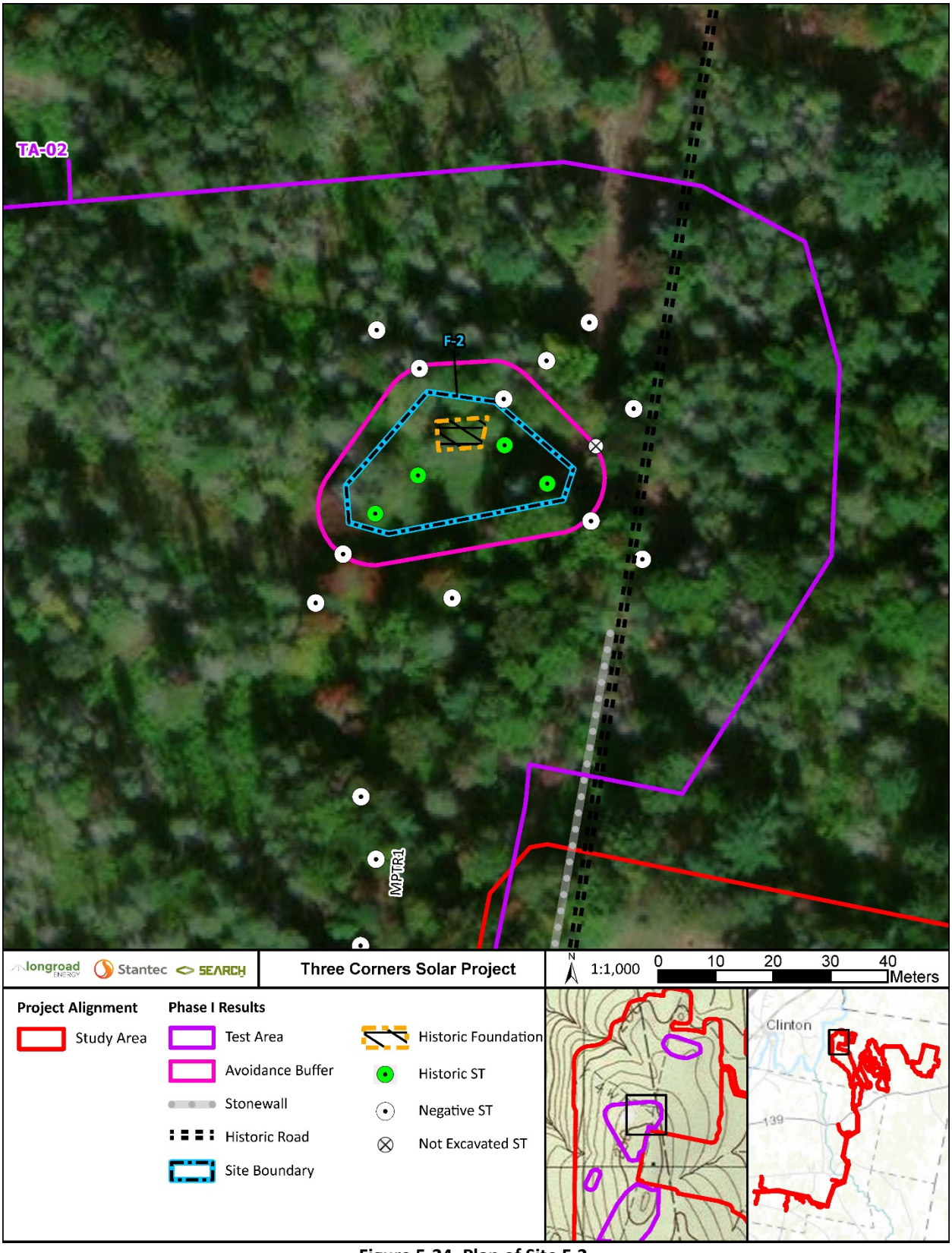

Figure 5-24. Plan of Site F-2.

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 F-2 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 (Error! Reference source not found.). 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 (Error! Reference source not found.).

Figure 5-25. North wall of the Site F-2 foundation, facing north.

Figure 5-26. View from northeast corner of Site F-2 foundation, facing west.

Subsurface Survey

SEARCH excavated 15 STs radially at 10 m (33 ft) intervals from the Site F-2 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 TA2-TR4-2. ST TA2-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. TA2-TR4-2 south profile, facing south.

Artifact Assemblage

Subsurface investigations at Site F-2 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 F-2 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 F-2 assemblage is completed by one piece of non-electrical wire.

Table 5-5. Site F-2 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 F-2 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 F-2 location, but no structure is indicated at this location on the 1926 Burnham 15-minute topographic map.

Site F-2 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 F-2 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 F-2:

- 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 F-3

Site F-3 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 m^2 (5,640 ft^2) 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 F-3, Site F-2 is approximately 98.6 m (323.5 ft) east of Site F-3, and the mapped location of Dickey Road is about 154.5 m (507.0 ft) east of Site F-3. 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 F-3 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**).

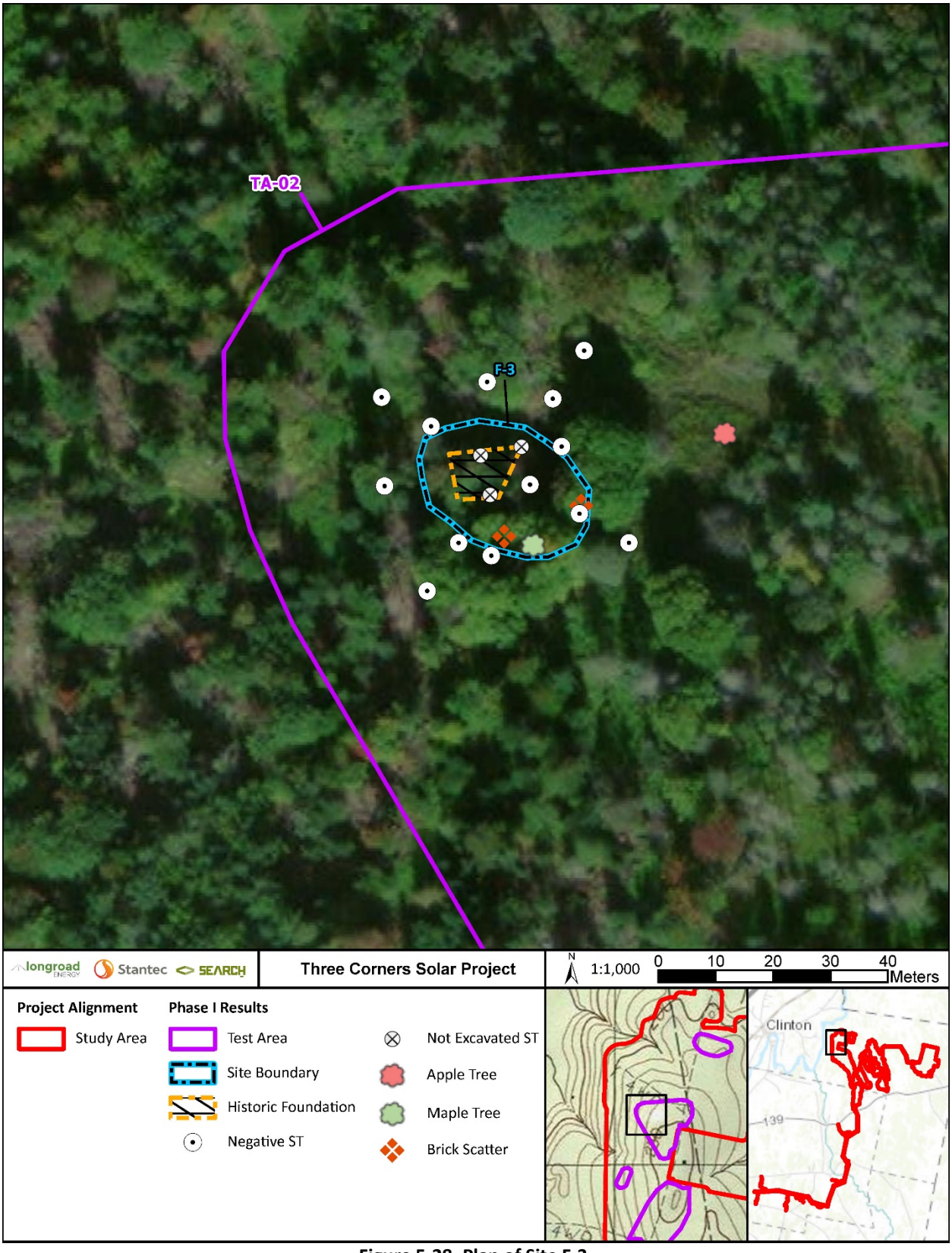

Figure 5-28. Plan of Site F-3.

Figure 5-29. Foundation at Site F-3, facing south.

Figure 5-30. Southeast corner of foundation at Site F-3, facing northwest.

Figure 5-31. Mature maple tree at Site F-3, facing south.

Figure 5-32. Brick scatter east of foundation at Site F-3, 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 F-3 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 F-3. However, the site is likely related to Site F-2, 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 F-3 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 F-3 did not yield artifacts, and although it likely functioned as an outbuilding, a more specific function could not be assigned. Although Site F-3 may be related to Site F-2 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 F-3 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-3**) 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 F-3 if the district is evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Neither additional field survey nor avoidance measures for Site F-3 are recommended.

5.2.3 MPTR-1

TA-02 MPTR-1 consists of three STs placed to test 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-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 F-5, which is a postcontact site(see **Figure 1-1**).

5.3.1 Site F-5

Site F-5 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 m^2 (75.3 ft^2) 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.

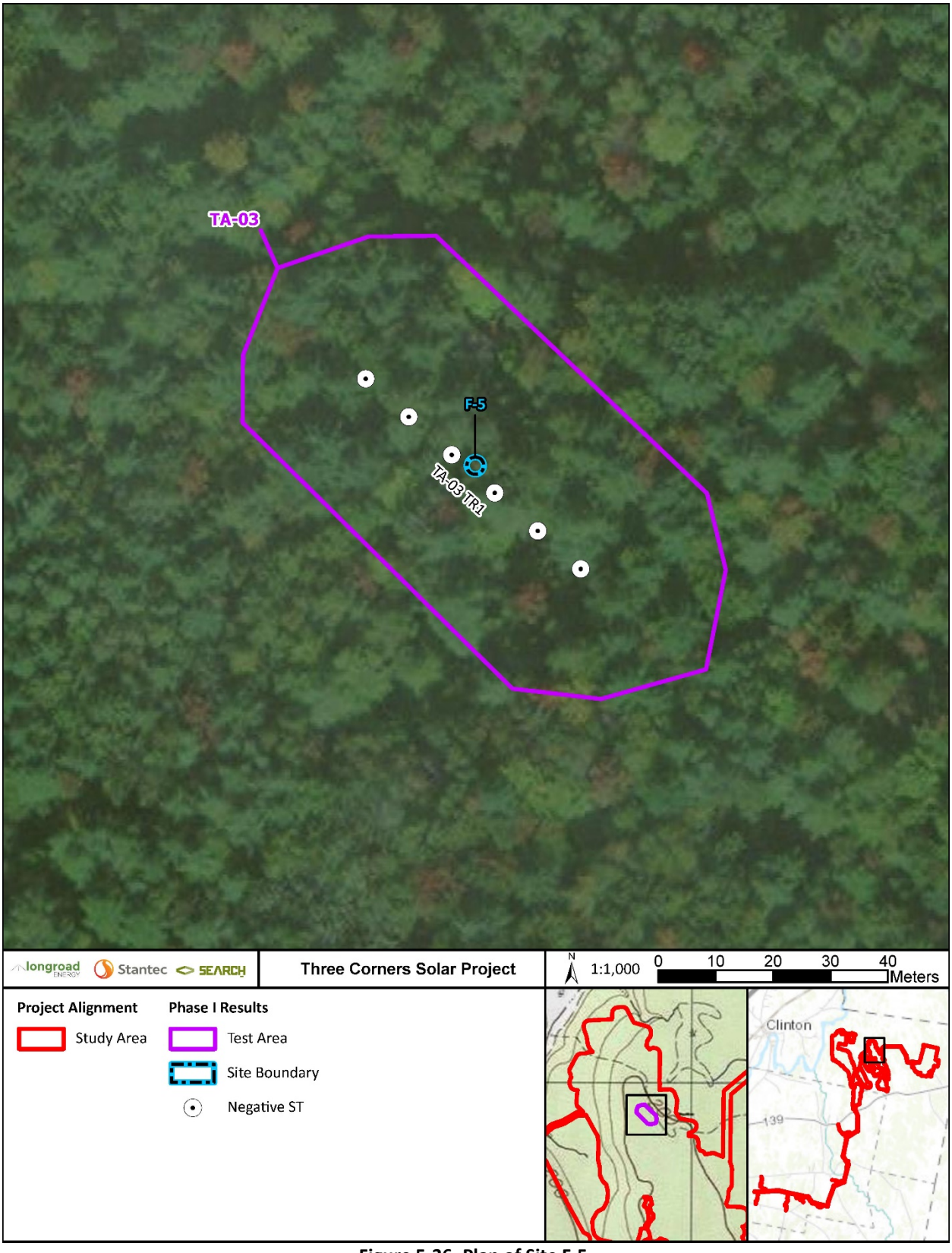

Figure 5-36. Plan of Site F-5.

Phase I Survey Results

Site F-5 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. TA3-TR1-5 north profile, facing north.

Artifact Assemblage

No subsurface artifacts were encountered at Site F-5. 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 F-5 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 F-5 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 F-5 does not require avoidance.

Figure 5-38. Crimped-top 3-piece can at Site F-5.

Figure 5-39. Cast iron stove part at Site F-5.

Figure 5-40. Galvanized metal bucket at Site F-5.

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 F-4, 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 F-4

Site F-4 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 m^2 (15,509.3 ft^2) 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 F-4 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.

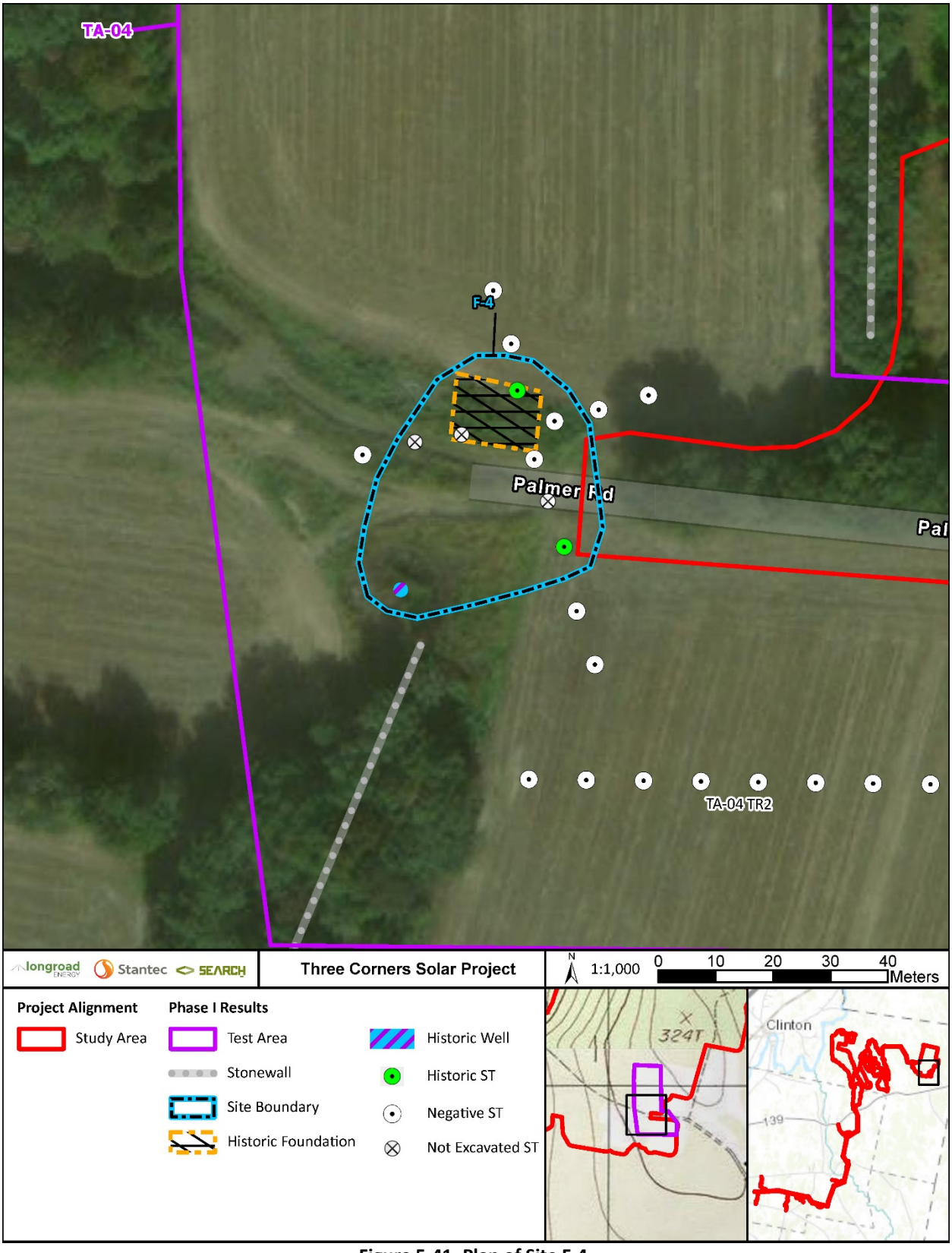

Figure 5-41. Plan of Site F-4.

Figure 5-42. Remnant foundation at Site F-4, looking north.

Figure 5-43. Debris in possible cellar hole remnant at Site F-4 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 F-4 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 F-4 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 reminder of the kitchen group. Clothing group items (one iron/steel belt buckle) and miscellaneous group items (one UID metal object) complete the Site F-4 assemblage.

Table 5-6. Site F-4 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 F-4 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 F-4 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 F-4 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 F-4 does not require avoidance.

5.4.2 TR-1

TA-04 TR-1 consists of 11 STs placed to test north of Site F-4. 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 F-4 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 F-6, was identified (see **Figure 1-2**).

5.6.1 Site F-6

Site F-6 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 m^2 (6,611.1 ft^2) 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 F-6 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 F-6 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.

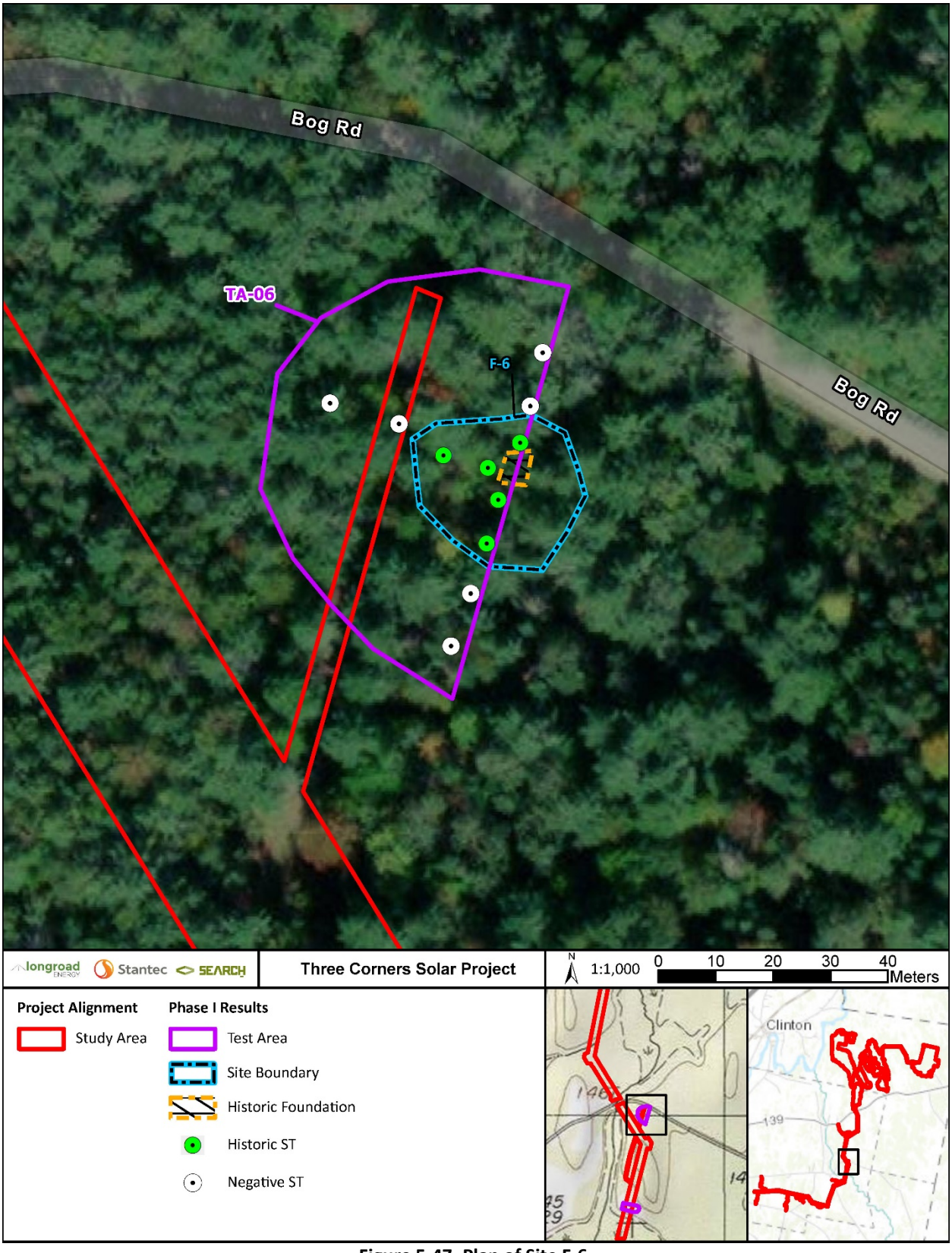

Figure 5-47. Plan of Site F-6.

Figure 5-48. Northeast corner of cellar hole at Site F-6, looking northeast.

Figure 5-49. North wall of cellar hole at Site F-6, looking north.

Figure 5-50. Post-occupational debris in cellar hole at Site F-6, 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 closes 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. TA6-F6-2.5N south wall profile, facing south.

Artifact Assemblage

Subsurface investigations at Site F-6 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 F-6 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 F-6 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 F-6 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 F-6 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 F-6 location by Southwick and Chace (1856). Bog Road in its approximately modern configuration is, however, indicated by Colby and Stuart (1887), suggesting Site F-6 could have been occupied as

early as the late nineteenth century. Notably absent from the Site F-6 assemblage is amethyst glass, which was commonly available prior to, but not after World War I. Its absence from the F-6 assemblage indicates a post–World War I occupation.

Site F-6 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 F-6 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 F-6 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 F-6 does not require avoidance by the Project. The current Project LOD avoids impact to Site F-6.

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 TA7-TR1-5.

Figure 5-52. 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 TA8-TR1-3.

Figure 5-53. 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 at 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. 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 MP-1 and SW-1, 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 MP-1

Site MP-1 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 m^2 (11,675.7 ft^2) 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 MP-1 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 MP-1 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 MP-1 continuing intermittently west-southwest for a distance of 84.5 m (277.2 ft). Site SW-1, a quarry, is approximately 67.0 m (219.8 ft) to the east southeast.

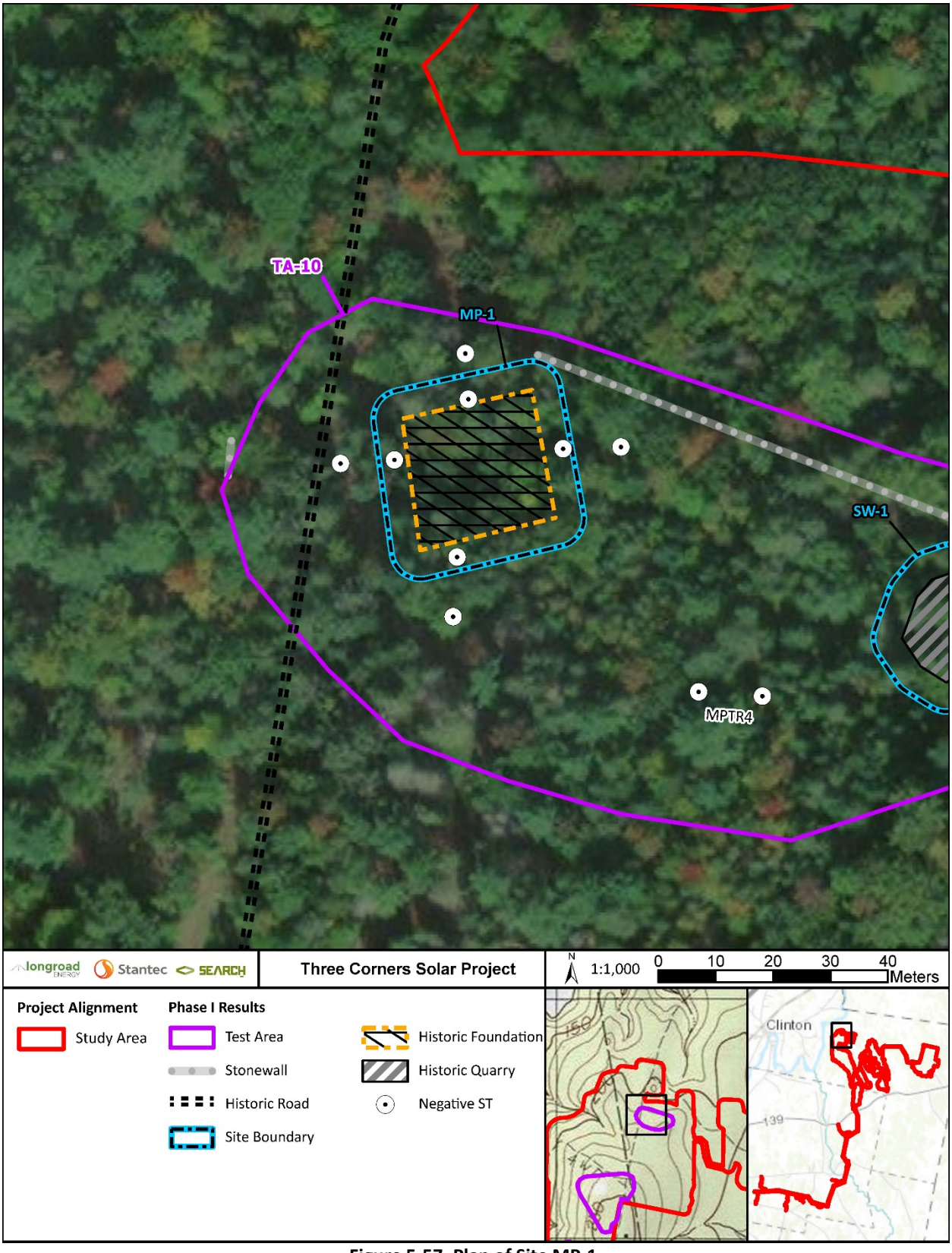

Figure 5-57. Plan of Site MP-1.

Figure 5-58. Intact southern wall of structure at Site MP-1, facing northeast.

Figure 5-59. East half of intact south wall of structure at Site MP-1, facing north.

Figure 5-60. North wall of structure at Site MP-1 from northeast corner, facing west.

Figure 5-61. Interior of structure at Site MP-1 showing fill, facing south.

Subsurface Investigations

SEARCH excavated eight STs radially from the MP-1 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 MP-1-10S.

Figure 5-62. North wall profile of ST MP-1-10S.

Artifact Assemblage

No artifacts were recovered from surface or subsurface contexts at Site MP-1.

Interpretation and Significance

Site MP-1 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 MP-1 may be associated with the indicated structure. Southwick and Chace (1856) shows no structure at this location.

The function of the MP-1 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 MP-1 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 MP-1 does not require avoidance.

5.10.2 Site SW-1

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 m^2 (5,619.1 ft^2) 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**).

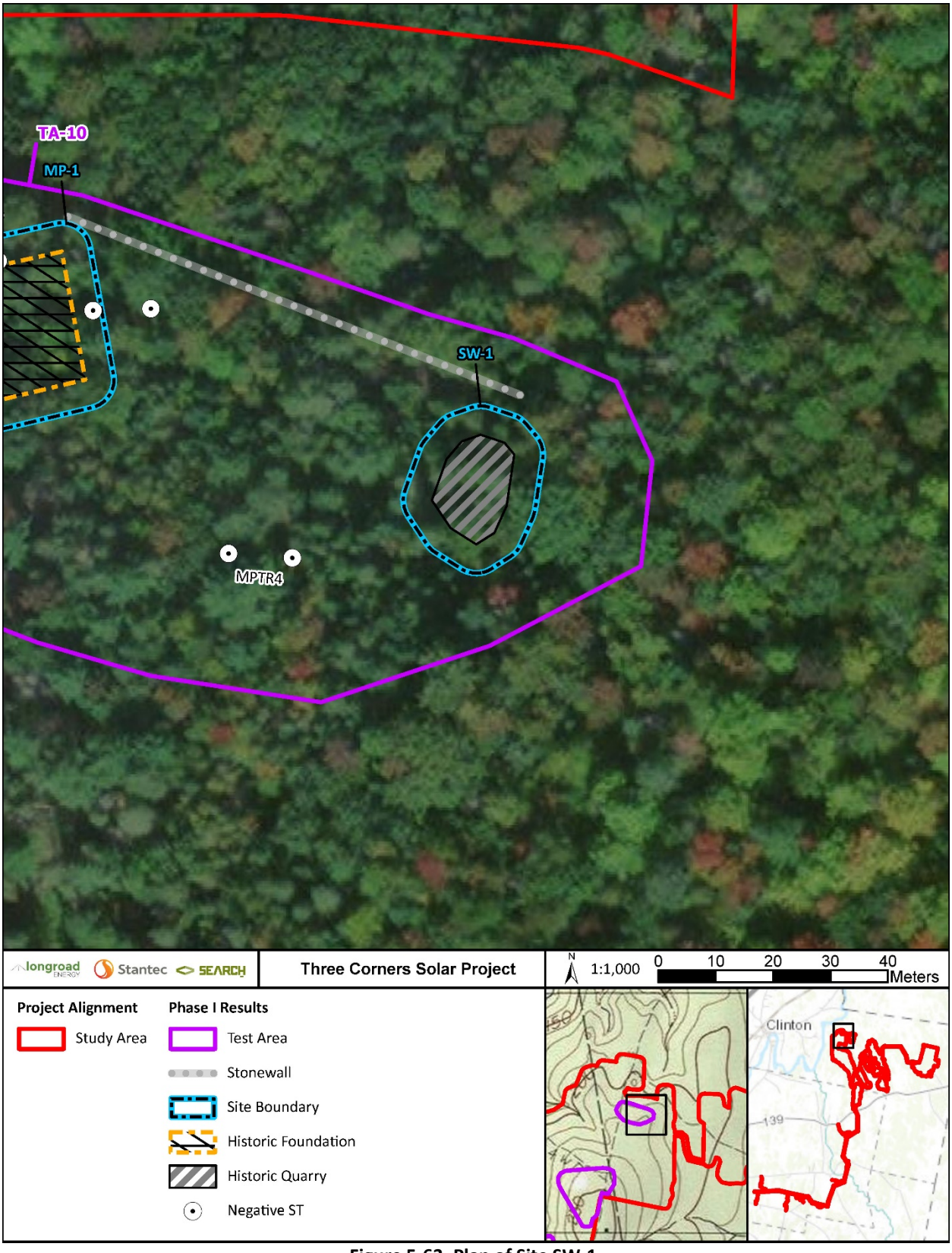

Figure 5-63. Plan of Site SW-1.

Figure 5-64. Site SW-1, facing north.

Figure 5-65. Site SW-1, facing west.

Figure 5-66. Site SW-1, facing south.

Figure 5-67. Close up of Site SW-1, facing south.

Subsurface Investigations

Site SW-1 is in a forested area with exposed granite bedrock and minimal soil cover. No subsurface excavation was conducted at SW-1, 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 SW-1.

Interpretation and Significance

Site SW-1 is a quarry measuring approximately 15.0 × 8.0 m (49.2 × 26.2 ft) and possibly associated with Site MP-1, which is about 67 m (220 ft) to the west-northwest. Neither site yielded artifacts, and the temporal context of Site SW-1 is unknown. However, it is on historic Dickey Road, which was laid out in 1852 and provides some temporal context.

Additional work at Site SW-1 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 SW-1 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 SW-1 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 SW-1 and MP-1. 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 was found sensitive for precontact archaeological resources based on elevated, level topography overlooking a wetlands to the north and northeast. A single transect of up to 20 STPs is proposed to test this landform. Ground conditions at the time of review prevented subsurface testing; however, this area will be subject to Phase I survey in the spring of 2022. An addendum to this report will be submitted to document the results of testing in 2022.

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 SW-7, and is described below.

5.16.1 Site SW-7

SW-7 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 5-70**). The site covers an area of approximately 230.4 m^2 (2,480.0 ft^2) 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 SW-7. 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 5-70. Plan of SW-7.

Phase I Survey Results

Site SW-7 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 SW-7, along with wedge and drill holes. These markings primarily occur along the western, southern, and northern portions of the quarry (**Figure 5-71** through **Figure 5-75**). 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 5-74**), 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 5-71. View of quarry at Site SW-7, facing north.

Figure 5-72. View of quarry at Site SW-7, facing north.

Figure 5-73. View of quarry at Site SW-7 with markings, facing east.

Figure 5-74. Cut stone from quarry at Site SW-7, facing southwest.

Figure 5-75. View of quarry at Site SW-7, facing west.

Subsurface Investigations

Site SW-7 is in a forested area with exposed granite bedrock and minimal soil cover. No subsurface excavation was conducted at SW-7, 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 SW-7.

Interpretation and Significance

Site SW-7 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 SW-7 is unknown. Quarrying at Site SW-7 yielded large granite slabs suited for heavy industrial use; however, the small quarry size suggests local utilization.

Additional work at Site SW-7 is Unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine.

Management Recommendation

Site SW-7 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 F-7

Site F-7 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 5-76**). The site covers an area of 28.1 m^2 (302.5 ft^2) 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 SW-9 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 F-7 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 5-77**). No additional site components were identified.

Figure 5-76. Plan of Site F-7.

Figure 5-77. Overview of surface scatter at Site F-7.

Subsurface Investigations

Due to the relatively recent nature and limited variety of the surface scatter at Site F-7, no subsurface investigation was conducted at the site.

Artifact Assemblage

The artifacts observed at Site F-7 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 F-7 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 F-7 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 F-7 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 F-7 does not require avoidance.

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 F-1, F-2, and SW-9) or probable agricultural outbuildings (Sites F-3, MP-14, and MP-15). 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 (F-4, F-5, F-6, F-7, MP-1, SW-1, and SW-7) are recommended not individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing and are not associated with the potential HD, three (F-3, MP-14, and MP-15) are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing individually but are associated with the potential HD, and three (F-1, F-2, and SW-9) are recommended for avoidance or NRHP evaluation and are associated with the potential HD. Sites (F-3, MP-14, and MP-15) are not associated with subsurface deposits and therefore, would not contribute archaeological data significant to the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD. Three sites (Sites F-1, F-2, and SW-9) 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 F-1, Site F-2, and Site SW-9 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.

Table 6-1. Summary of Identified Resources.

Site No.	TA	Notes	NRHP Recommendation	District	HD Contributing Element	Avoid	Treatment Recommendation
F-1	TA-01	Domestic site with subsurface deposits.	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Phase II fieldwork; historic and documentary research
F-2	TA-02	Domestic site with subsurface deposits.	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Phase II fieldwork; historic and documentary research
F-3	TA-02	Likely farm outbuilding.	Not eligible	Yes	No	No	Historic and documentary research
F-4	TA-04	Includes foundation, well and positive STPs	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
F-5	TA-03	20th century surface scatter	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
F-6	TA-06	Domestic site with subsurface artifacts; extends outside study area	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
F-7	N/A	20th century can dump	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
MP-1	N/A	Outbuilding/ramp; no subsurface artifacts.	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
MP-14	TA-01	Outbuilding or ramp; part of possible Dicky Road HD; no subsurface artifacts.	Not eligible	Yes	No	No	Historic and documentary research
MP-15	TA-01	Probable outbuilding	Not eligible	Yes	No	No	Historic and documentary research
SW-1	TA-10	Quarry; no subsurface deposits identified.	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
SW-7	N/A	Quarry; shallow soils, exposed ledge and cut stone.	Not eligible	No	N/A	No	No further work
SW-9	TA-01	Domestic site with subsurface deposits.	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Phase II fieldwork; historic and documentary research

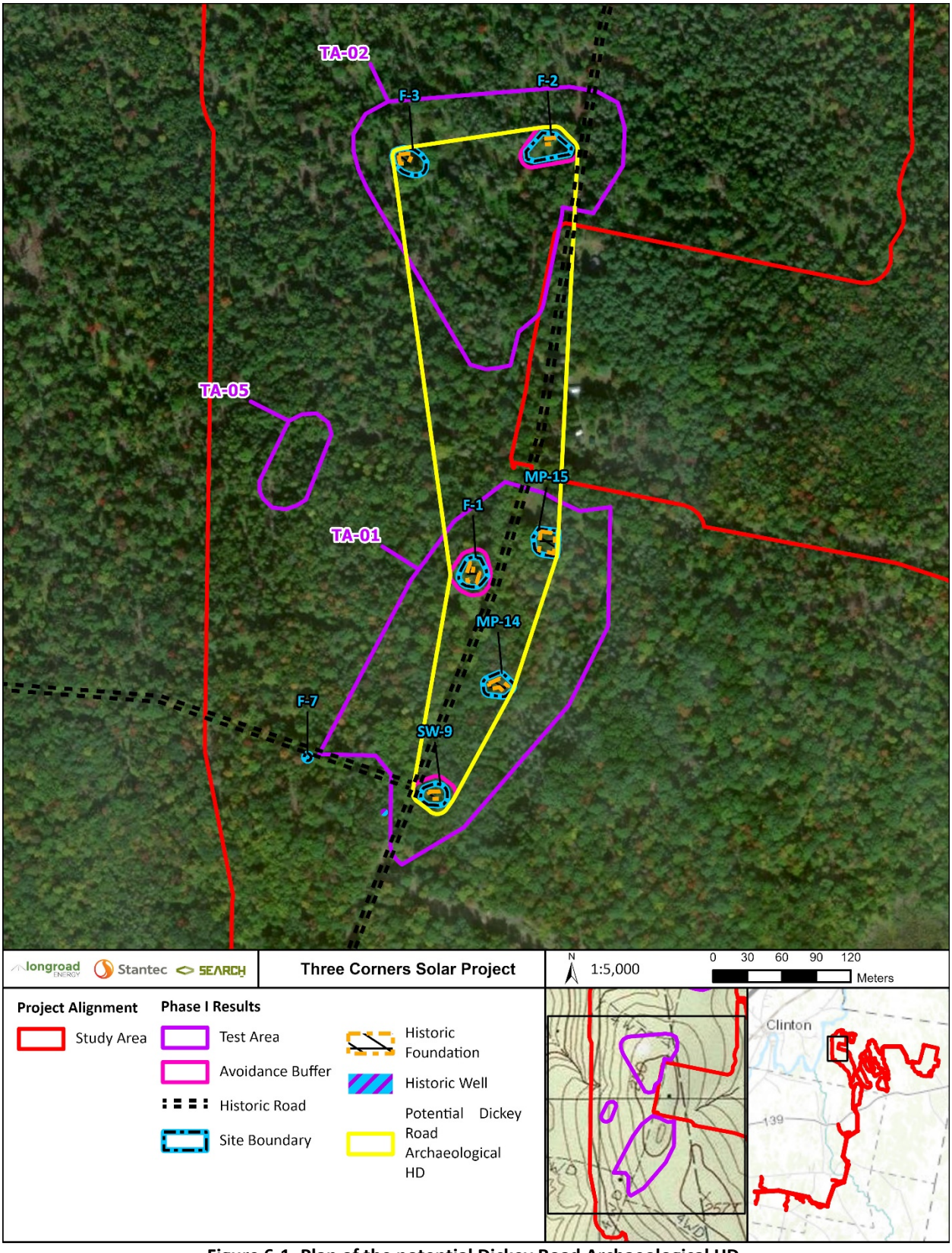

Figure 6-1. Plan of the potential Dickey Road Archaeological HD.

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APPENDIX A

CORRESPONDENCE

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

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

March 26, 2019

Mr. Steve Knapp
Kleinschmidt
PO Box 650
Pittsfield, ME 04967

Project: 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

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/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-2	Negative	1	0-12	2.5YR 3/4	SiLo	Sterile	20% subangular gravel		4942405	463169	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-2	Negative	2	22-19	10YR 4/6	SiLo	Sterile	20% subangular gravel		4942405	463169	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-2	Negative	3	19-40	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4942405	463169	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-1	Negative	1	0-18	2.5YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4942397	463163	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-1	Negative	2	18-34	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	35% subangular gravel		4942397	463163	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-17	2.5YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942415	463181	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-3	Negative	2	17-24	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4942415	463181	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-16	2.5YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular cobble		4942410	463190	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-2	Negative	2	16-38	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	30% subangular cobble		4942410	463190	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942405	463199	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-1	Negative	2	18-34	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular cobble		4942405	463199	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-5	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4942430	463185	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-5	Negative	2	18-40	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4942430	463185	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-6	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4942438	463191	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-6	Negative	2	18-40	2.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	15% subangular cobble		4942438	463191	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	35% subrounded gravel		4942425	463164	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-5	Negative	2	19-32	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Sterile	50% subrounded gravel		4942425	463164	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-13	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	20% subangular gravel		4942430	463156	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-6	Negative	2	13-25	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Sterile	30% subangular cobble		4942430	463156	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-6	Negative	3	25-40	2.5Y 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	25% subangular cobble		4942430	463156	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR4-1	Historic	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% subangular cobble		4942418	463284	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-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/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-1	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% subangular gravel		4942417	463321	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-3	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4942413	463174	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR1-4	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4942420	463173	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-3	E20131-TA2-TR2-4	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4942422	463180	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-2	Precontact	1	0-21	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% subangular gravel		4942423	463314	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-2	Historic	2	21-33	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	50% subangular gravel		4942423	463314	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-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/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	Historic	2	42-62	10YR 6/1	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% angular cobble		4942425	463291	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-3	Historic	1	0-17	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942430	463306	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-3	Historic	2	17-33	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	55% subangular gravel		4942430	463306	10/11/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR4-6	Negative	1	0-9	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% subangular gravel		4942451	463321	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR4-6	Negative	2	9-24	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	65% angular gravel		4942451	463321	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-6	Negative	1	0-11	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942450	463284	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-6	Negative	2	11-31	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular cobble		4942450	463284	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-6	Negative	3	31-41	10YR 5/2	Si	Sterile	35% angular gravel	Till	4942450	463284	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR4-5	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% angular gravel		4942445	463313	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-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/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR4-4	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942438	463306	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-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/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-5	Negative	1	0-27	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942443	463291	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	E20131-TA2-TR3-5	Negative	2	27-48	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	25% angular cobble		4942443	463291	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	TR4-1-20SW	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942403	463273	10/12/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-02/F-2	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/F-2	TR3-1 10M SE	Negative	1	0-10	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942410	463330	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	TR3-1 10M SE	Negative	2	10-30	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Sterile	25% angular gravel		4942410	463330	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	TR3-1 10M SE	Negative	3	30-37	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	20% angular cobble		4942410	463330	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	TR4-1-10SW	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% angular gravel		4942411	463278	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	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/F-2	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/F-2	TR3-2 10M NE	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Middle of gravel road with exposed bedrock	4942430	463322	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	TR4-1-20SE	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4942403	463297	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-2	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/F-3	F3-J4S	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	10% subangular gravel		4942403	463175	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-3	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/F-3	F3-J2N	Negative	1	0-31	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	35% angular cobble	Mixed till	4942433	463174	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-3	F3-J3W	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/4	LoSa	Sterile	50% subrounded cobble		4942415	463156	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-3	F3-J3W	Negative	2	21-45	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	50% subangular cobble		4942415	463156	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-3	F3-J1E	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% subangular gravel		4942422	463187	10/12/2021
TA-02/F-3	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	E20131-TA1-TR3-1	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% round cobble		4942130	463066	10/12/2021
TA-05	E20131-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	E20131-TA1-TR3-6	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/3	ClLo	Sterile	20% angular gravel		4942175	463088	10/12/2021
TA-05	E20131-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	E20131-TA1-TR3-2	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% round gravel		4942139	463070	10/12/2021
TA-05	E20131-TA1-TR3-2	Negative	2	17-34	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	5% round gravel		4942139	463070	10/12/2021
TA-05	E20131-TA1-TR3-3	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	25% round cobble		4942148	463074	10/12/2021
TA-05	E20131-TA1-TR3-3	Negative	2	26-38	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Sterile	10% round cobble		4942148	463074	10/12/2021
TA-05	E20131-TA1-TR3-5	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/4	ClLo	Sterile	25% angular gravel		4942166	463083	10/12/2021
TA-05	E20131-TA1-TR3-5	Negative	2	21-31	2.5Y 4/4	ClLo	Sterile	30% angular gravel		4942166	463083	10/12/2021
TA-05	E20131-TA1-TR3-4	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	75% round cobble		4942157	463079	10/12/2021
TA-01/F-1	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/F-1	TA1-F1-20N	Negative	1	0-23	2.5Y 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	25% angular cobble		4942072	463240	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-20N	Negative	2	23-33	10YR 5/4	SiLo	Sterile	30% angular cobble		4942072	463240	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-10E	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Bedrock	10% angular gravel		4942047	463246	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	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/F-1	TA1-F1-2.5E	Historic	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	5% subangular gravel		4942049	463237	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	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/F-1	TA1-F1-10N	Historic	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4942066	463235	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-10N	Historic	2	18-40	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% angular cobble		4942066	463235	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-10N	Historic	3	40-50	10YR 5/3	SiCl	Rock impasse	40% flat cobble		4942066	463235	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	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/F-1	TA1-F1-10N	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% angular gravel		4942041	463230	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	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/F-1	TA1-F1-2.5N	Historic	1	0-27	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% angular gravel		4942058	463233	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-2.5N	Historic	2	27-45	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble		4942058	463233	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-2.5N	Historic	1	0-20	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% 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/F-1	TA1-F1-2.5N	Historic	2	20-27	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	55% angular gravel		4942046	463232	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-20W	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	25% angular cobble		4942059	463209	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-20W	Negative	2	23-33	2.5Y 5/4	LoSa	Rock impasse	40% subangular cobble		4942059	463209	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-W10	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	LoSa	Rock impasse	5% angular gravel		4942055	463218	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-W10	Negative	2	16-26	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% angular gravel		4942055	463218	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-W10	Negative	3	26-35	7.5YR 5/8	LoSa	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel		4942055	463218	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-3W	Historic	1	0-14	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4942053	463223	10/13/2021
TA-01/F-1	TA1-F1-3W	Historic	2	14-20	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel		4942053	463223	10/13/2021
TA-01	E20131-TA1-TR4-3	Negative	1	0-29	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% angular gravel		4941901	463152	10/13/2021
TA-01	E20131-TA1-TR4-3	Negative	2	29-35	2.5Y 5/6	Sa	Rock impasse	55% angular gravel		4941901	463152	10/13/2021
TA-01	E20131-TA1-TR4-4	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	20% angular cobble	Bedrock	4941909	463147	10/13/2021
TA-01	E20131-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	E20131-TA1-TR4-6	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	60% angular gravel		4941927	463136	10/13/2021
TA-01	E20131-TA1-TR4-1	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Beneath timber and slash, cannot access ground surface	4941884	463162	10/13/2021
TA-01	E20131-TA1-TR4-2	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4941892	463157	10/13/2021
TA-07	E20131-TA7-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-26	2.5Y 4/2	SiLo	Sterile	None		4936828	463671	10/14/2021
TA-07	E20131-TA7-TR1-1	Negative	2	26-50	5Y 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	None		4936825	463671	10/14/2021
TA-07	E20131-TA7-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-28	2.5Y 4/2	SiLo	Sterile	None		4936828	463662	10/14/2021
TA-07	E20131-TA7-TR1-2	Negative	2	28-38	5YR 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	2% flat gravel		4936828	463662	10/14/2021
TA-06/F-6	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	E20131-TA7-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SiClLo	Sterile	None		4936835	463633	10/14/2021
TA-07	E20131-TA7-TR1-5	Negative	2	19-38	2.5Y 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	None	Glacial outwash	4936835	463633	10/14/2021
TA-07	E20131-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	E20131-TA7-TR1-4	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SiClLo	Sterile	None		4936833	463642	10/14/2021
TA-07	E20131-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	E20131-TA7-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 4/3	SiClLo	Sterile	None		4936830	463652	10/14/2021
TA-07	E20131-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/F-6	TA6-F6-20W	Negative	1	0-11	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Large roots	5% angular gravel		4937227	463701	10/14/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-20W	Negative	2	11-19	10YR 4/6	SaLo	Large roots	10% angular gravel		4937227	463701	10/14/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-10W	Historic	1	0-29	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	5% angular gravel		4937221	463709	10/14/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-10W	Historic	2	29-63	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% angular gravel		4937221	463709	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-2.5E	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	2% angular gravel		4941111	467219	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-2.5E	Negative	2	20-35	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	10% angular gravel		4941111	467219	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-2.5E	Negative	3	35-65	2.5Y 4/4	Si	Sterile	35% angular cobble		4941111	467219	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-20E	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4941115	467235	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-20E	Negative	2	22-35	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	None		4941115	467235	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-20E	Negative	3	35-48	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	None		4941115	467235	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-10W	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4941113	467226	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-10W	Negative	2	22-33	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	None		4941113	467226	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-20S	Historic	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4941089	467220	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	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/F-4	TA4-F4-20S	Historic	3	40-51	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941089	467220	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-2.5S	Negative	1	0-12	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% subrounded gravel		4941104	467215	10/14/2021
TA-04/F-4	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/F-4	TA4-F4-2.5W	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Not excavated due to mechanical trench disturbance	4941108	467202	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-20N	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941133	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-20N	Negative	2	26-43	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941133	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-10N	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Sterile	15% subangular cobble		4941124	467211	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-10N	Negative	2	16-46	2.5Y 5/2	SiLo	Sterile	30% subangular cobble		4941124	467211	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-2.5N	Historic	1	0-15	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941116	467212	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-2.5N	Historic	2	15-30	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941116	467212	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-40S	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941068	467226	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-40S	Negative	2	20-37	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941068	467226	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-40S	Negative	3	37-50	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	5% subangular gravel		4941068	467226	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-30S	Negative	1	0-9	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941077	467223	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-30S	Negative	2	9-47	2.5Y 5/4	SiLo	Sterile	30% subrounded cobble	Till	4941077	467223	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-20W	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4941105	467185	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-20W	Negative	2	17-25	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	35% subangular gravel		4941105	467185	10/15/2021
TA-04/F-4	TA4-F4-10W	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Not excavated due to compacted road surface.	4941107	467194	10/15/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-2.5W	Historic	1	0-13	10YR 4/3	SiLo	Rock impasse	None		4937219	463717	10/14/2021
TA-06/F-6	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	E20131-TA4-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% subrounded cobble		4941186	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-1	Negative	2	19-45	7.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Rock impasse	40% subrounded cobble		4941186	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941196	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-2	Negative	2	22-31	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	45% subangular gravel		4941196	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-2	Negative	3	31-47	2.5YR 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4941196	467209	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4941206	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-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	E20131-TA4-TR1-4	Negative	1	0-25	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	5% round gravel		4941216	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-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	E20131-TA4-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	25% subrounded gravel		4941226	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-5	Negative	2	18-24	10YR 5/6	SaLo	Sterile	30% subrounded cobble		4941226	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-5	Negative	3	24-45	2.5Y 4/4	Sa	Sterile	45% subrounded cobble		4941226	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-29	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% subangular gravel		4941236	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-6	Negative	2	29-39	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	25% subangular gravel		4941236	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-6	Negative	3	39-45	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	35% subangular gravel		4941236	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-7	Negative	1	0-31	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	15% subrounded gravel		4941246	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-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	E20131-TA4-TR1-8	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941256	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-8	Negative	2	22-37	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% cobble		4941256	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-8	Negative	3	37-50	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941256	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-9	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% subangular gravel		4941266	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-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	E20131-TA4-TR1-10	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% round gravel		4941276	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-10	Negative	2	21-34	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	65% round gravel		4941276	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-11	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	20% subrounded cobble		4941286	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR1-11	Negative	2	23-48	10YR 5/6	SaLo	Sterile	50% subrounded cobble		4941286	467208	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-11	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% subrounded gravel		4941048	467214	10/15/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-11	Negative	2	16-56	2.5Y 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	35% subrounded cobble		4941048	467214	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-10	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% subrounded gravel		4941048	467224	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-10	Negative	2	16-37	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	35% round gravel		4941048	467224	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-9	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% subrounded cobble		4941048	467234	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-9	Negative	2	18-35	10YR 4/6	Sa	Rock impasse	35% subrounded cobble		4941048	467234	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-8	Negative	1	0-16	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941048	467244	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-8	Negative	2	16-50	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% round gravel		4941048	467244	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-7	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% round gravel		4941048	467254	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-7	Negative	2	19-46	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	30% round gravel		4941048	467254	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-7	Negative	3	46-62	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941048	467254	10/15/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-6	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	5% round gravel		4941048	467264	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-6	Negative	2	26-43	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	25% round gravel		4941048	467264	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-6	Negative	3	43-53	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941048	467264	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-5	Negative	1	0-31	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467274	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-5	Negative	2	31-45	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941047	467274	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-4	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467284	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-4	Negative	2	26-29	7.5YR 4/6	SaLo	Sterile	25% round gravel		4941047	467284	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-4	Negative	3	29-40	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467284	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-3	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941047	467294	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-3	Negative	2	19-36	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467294	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-2	Negative	1	0-29	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467304	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-2	Negative	2	29-45	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941047	467304	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-1	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	15% round gravel		4941047	467314	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-1	Negative	2	22-35	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	25% round gravel		4941047	467314	10/16/2021
TA-04	E20131-TA4-TR2-1	Negative	3	35-45	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	10% round gravel		4941047	467314	10/16/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-13	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	5% round gravel		4942089	464837	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-6	Negative	2	13-16	10YR 6/1	SaLo	Sterile	5% subrounded gravel		4942089	464837	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-6	Negative	3	16-35	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% subangular gravel		4942089	464837	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-6	Negative	4	35-46	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4942089	464837	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-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/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-4	Negative	1	0-6	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Sterile	5% subangular gravel		4942076	464852	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-4	Negative	2	6-26	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% angular gravel		4942076	464852	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-4	Negative	3	26-38	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% angular gravel		4942076	464852	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-8	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Rock impasse	5% angular gravel		4942069	464859	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-3	Negative	2	8-16	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	35% angular gravel		4942069	464859	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-3	Negative	3	16-30	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Rock impasse	55% angular gravel		4942069	464859	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-2	Negative	1	0-8	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Sterile	5% subangular gravel		4942062	464867	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-2	Negative	2	8-16	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	35% subangular gravel		4942062	464867	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-2	Negative	3	16-34	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% subangular gravel		4942062	464867	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-10	10YR 3/2	SaLo	Rock impasse	5% angular gravel		4942056	464874	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-1	Negative	2	10-21	7.5YR 4/6	LoSa	Rock impasse	45% angular gravel		4942056	464874	10/17/2021
TA-03/F-5	E20131-TA3-TR1-1	Negative	3	21-30	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Rock impasse	15% subangular gravel		4942056	464874	10/17/2021
TA-09	E20131-TA9-TR1-4	Negative	1	0-14	2.5Y 4/4	SiLo	Sterile	30% subrounded gravel		4936316	459933	10/18/2021
TA-09	E20131-TA9-TR1-4	Negative	2	14-26	2.5Y 5/4	SiLo	Sterile	40% subrounded cobble		4936316	459933	10/18/2021
TA-09	E20131-TA9-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-36	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Disturbed	65% round gravel		4936336	459935	10/18/2021
TA-08	E20131-TA8-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 3/4	SiLo	Sterile	20% subrounded cobble		2289491	483398	10/18/2021
TA-08	E20131-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
TA-08	E20131-TA8-TR1-5	Negative	1	0-23	2.5Y 3/3	SiLo	Sterile	15% subrounded gravel		2289436	483401	10/18/2021

Test Area/Site	STP No.	Status	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Texture	Termination	Inclusions	Notes	UTM North	UTM East	Date
TA-08	E20131-TA8-TR1-5	Negative	2	23-28	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Sterile	15% subrounded cobble		2289436	483401	10/18/2021
TA-08	E20131-TA8-TR1-5	Negative	3	28-38	2.5Y 4/4	SiCl	Sterile	20% cobble		2289436	483401	10/18/2021
TA-09	E20131-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	E20131-TA9-TR1-3	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		4936306	459932	10/18/2021
TA-09	E20131-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	E20131-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	E20131-TA9-TR1-1	Negative	1	0-25	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	65% round gravel		4936286	459931	10/18/2021
TA-09	E20131-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	E20131-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	E20131-TA8-TR1-3	Negative	1	0-11	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		2289464	483400	10/18/2021
TA-08	E20131-TA8-TR1-3	Negative	2	11-37	10YR 4/6	LoSa	Sterile	None		2289464	483400	10/18/2021
TA-08	E20131-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	E20131-TA8-TR1-4	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A		2289450	483401	10/18/2021
TA-08	E20131-TA8-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-9	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Large roots	5% round gravel		2289422	483402	10/18/2021
TA-08	E20131-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	E20131-TA7-TR1-6	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SiClLo	Sterile	None		4936838	463623	10/18/2021
TA-07	E20131-TA7-TR1-6	Negative	2	22-32	2.5Y 5/2	SiCl	Sterile	None		4936838	463623	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-30W	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	None		4937231	463689	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-30W	Negative	2	19-31	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Rock impasse	10% round gravel		4937231	463689	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-10S	Historic	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	10% round gravel		4937206	463717	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	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/F-6	TA6-F6-10S	Historic	3	29-40	2.5Y 5/2	Sa	Sterile	15% round gravel		4937206	463717	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F5-20S	Negative	1	0-39	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4937197	463714	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	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/F-6	TA6-F6-30S	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	None		4937188	463710	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-30S	Negative	2	19-41	2.5Y 5/2	LoSa	Sterile	None		4937188	463710	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	TA6-F6-2.5S	Historic	1	0-30	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% subangular gravel		4937214	463719	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	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/F-6	TA6-F6-10N	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Large roots	10% round gravel		4937230	463724	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	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/F-6	TA6-F6-2.5N	Historic	1	0-15	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4937224	463722	10/18/2021
TA-06/F-6	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/MP-1	MP1-10S	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Bedrock	15% angular gravel		4942711	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-10S	Negative	2	22-45	7.5YR 4/6	SiLo	Bedrock	25% angular gravel		4942711	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-10S	Negative	3	45-60	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Bedrock	40% angular cobble		4942711	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-20S	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Rock impasse	15% angular gravel		4942700	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-20S	Negative	2	18-36	10YR 4/4	SiLo	Rock impasse	25% angular gravel		4942700	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-20S	Negative	3	36-45	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% flat cobble		4942700	463412	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-20N	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Large roots	10% angular gravel		4942746	463414	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	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/MP-1	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/MP-1	MP1-20W	Negative	1	0-19	10YR 3/4	SiCl	Bedrock	25% angular gravel		4942727	463396	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-20W	Negative	2	19-30	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Bedrock	50% angular gravel	Degrading bedrock shale	4942727	463396	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-10W	Negative	1	0-15	10YR 3/3	SaLo	-	20% angular gravel		4942728	463401	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-10W	Negative	2	15-33	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Bedrock	35% angular gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942728	463401	11/4/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-20E	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Bedrock	15% angular gravel		4942724	463441	11/5/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-20E	Negative	2	20-35	7.5YR 4/6	SaLo	Bedrock	25% angular gravel		4942724	463441	11/5/2021
TA-10/MP-1	MP1-20E	Negative	3	35-45	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Bedrock	40% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942724	463441	11/5/2021
TA-10/MP-1	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/MP-15	MP15-10W	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942087	463283	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-15	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/MP-15	MP15-20S	Negative	1	0-33	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942050	463292	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-10S	Negative	1	0-24	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% flat gravel		4942061	463293	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-10S	Negative	2	24-38	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942061	463293	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-2E	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat gravel		4942079	463324	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-2E	Negative	2	23-39	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942079	463324	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-10E	Negative	1	0-24	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4942079	463315	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-20W	Negative	1	0-32	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Large roots	20% flat gravel		4941961	463229	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10W	Negative	1	0-23	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat gravel		4941961	463239	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10W	Negative	2	23-40	10YR 5/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% flat gravel		4941961	463239	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-20S	Negative	1	0-25	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% flat gravel		4941932	463251	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-20S	Negative	2	25-48	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	30% flat gravel		4941932	463251	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-20S	Negative	3	48-60	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Sterile	40% flat gravel		4941932	463251	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10S	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	20% flat gravel		4941943	463252	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10S	Negative	2	18-34	10YR 3/4	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4941943	463252	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10E	Negative	1	0-17	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Bedrock	20% flat gravel		4941954	463277	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10E	Negative	2	17-35	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Bedrock	35% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4941954	463277	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	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/MP-14	MP14-20N	Negative	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	20% flat gravel		4941976	463255	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-20N	Negative	2	20-37	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	30% flat gravel		4941976	463255	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-20N	Negative	3	37-48	10YR 6/2	SaLo	Sterile	40% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4941976	463255	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10N	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 4/3	SaLo	Sterile	30% flat gravel		4941981	463249	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10N	Negative	2	22-37	10YR 4/4	SaLo	Sterile	40% flat gravel		4941981	463249	11/21/2021
TA-01/MP-14	MP14-10N	Negative	3	37-47	2.5Y 5/4	SaLo	Sterile	50% flat gravel	Degrading bedrock	4941981	463249	11/21/2021
TA-01/SW-9	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/SW-9	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/SW-9	SW9-10S	Negative	2	26-42	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	40% cobble	Degrading slate bedrock	4941850	463201	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	SW9-20E	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	26% subangular cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941863	463223	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	SW9-20E	Negative	2	26-35	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% subangular cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941865	463224	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	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/SW-9	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/SW-9	SW9-10N	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat cobble		4941875	463200	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	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/SW-9	SW9-20N	Negative	1	0-25	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% flat cobble		4941882	463197	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	SW9-20N	Negative	2	25-37	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	54% flat cobble		4941882	463196	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	SW9-10W	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	65% flat rock	Degrading bedrock	4941862	463194	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	SW9-20W	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Logging road present	4941863	463174	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	SW9-3W	Historic	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble		4941864	463190	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	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/SW-9	SW9-3S	Historic	1	0-20	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941855	463201	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	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/SW-9	SW9-3E	Historic	1	0-23	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	25% flat cobble		4941863	463208	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	SW9-3E	Historic	2	23-30	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	45% flat cobble		4941863	463208	11/23/2021
TA-01/SW-9	SW9-3N	Historic	1	0-28	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	30% flat cobble	Degrading 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/SW-9	SW9-3N	Historic	2	28-39	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat cobble	Degrading shale bedrock	4941871	463196	11/23/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-3W	Historic	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	40% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4942085	463287	11/24/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-3S	Negative	1	0-11	10YR 3/3	rock	Bedrock	70% flat rock		4942069	463292	11/24/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-3E	Negative	1	0-14	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	35% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4942079	463307	11/24/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-3E	Negative	2	14-26	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Bedrock	60% flat rock		4942079	463307	11/24/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-3N	Negative	1	0-13	10YR 3/3	rock	Bedrock	65% flat rock		4942095	463297	11/24/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-10N	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Disturbance due to logging activities	4942101	463297	11/24/2021
TA-01/MP-15	MP15-20N	Not excavated					Not excavated	N/A	Unexcavated due to logging disturbance; logging laydown/staging area	4942111	463298	11/24/2021
TA-0/-MP-14	MP14-3W	Negative	1	0-26	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble		4941960	463244	11/24/2021
TA-0/-MP-14	MP14-3W	Negative	2	26-38	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	55% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941960	463244	11/24/2021
TA-0/-MP-14	MP14-3S	Negative	1	0-18	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	35% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941945	463252	11/24/2021
TA-0/-MP-14	MP14-3S	Negative	2	18-36	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941945	463252	11/24/2021
TA-0/-MP-14	MP14-3E	Negative	1	0-21	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Rock impasse	33% flat cobble		4941955	463267	11/24/2021
TA-0/-MP-14	MP14-3E	Negative	2	21-33	10YR 6/6	SaLo	Rock impasse	50% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941955	463267	11/24/2021
TA-0/-MP-14	MP14-3N	Negative	1	0-22	10YR 3/3	SaLo	Bedrock	30% flat cobble	Degrading bedrock	4941963	463253	11/24/2021
TA-0/-MP-14	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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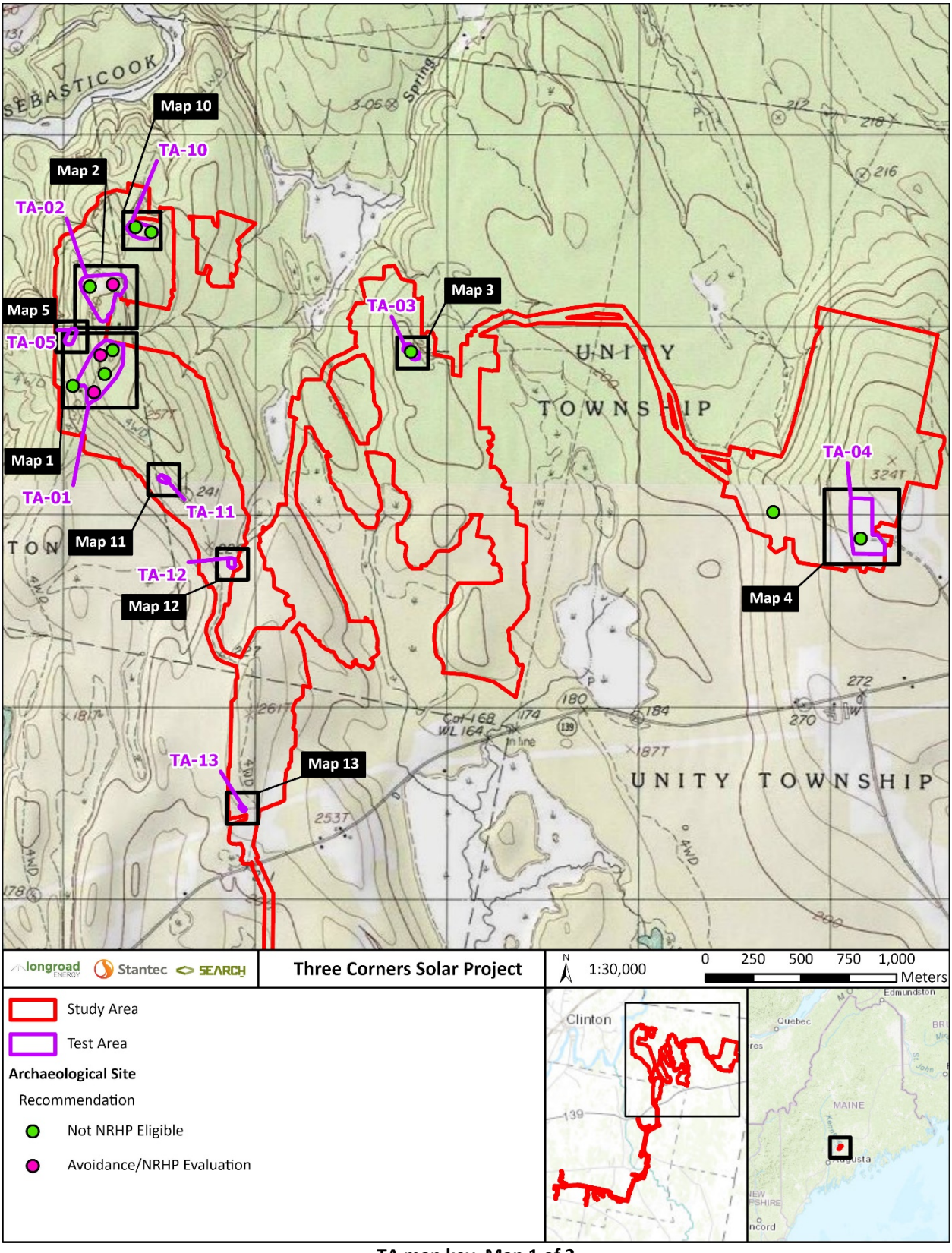
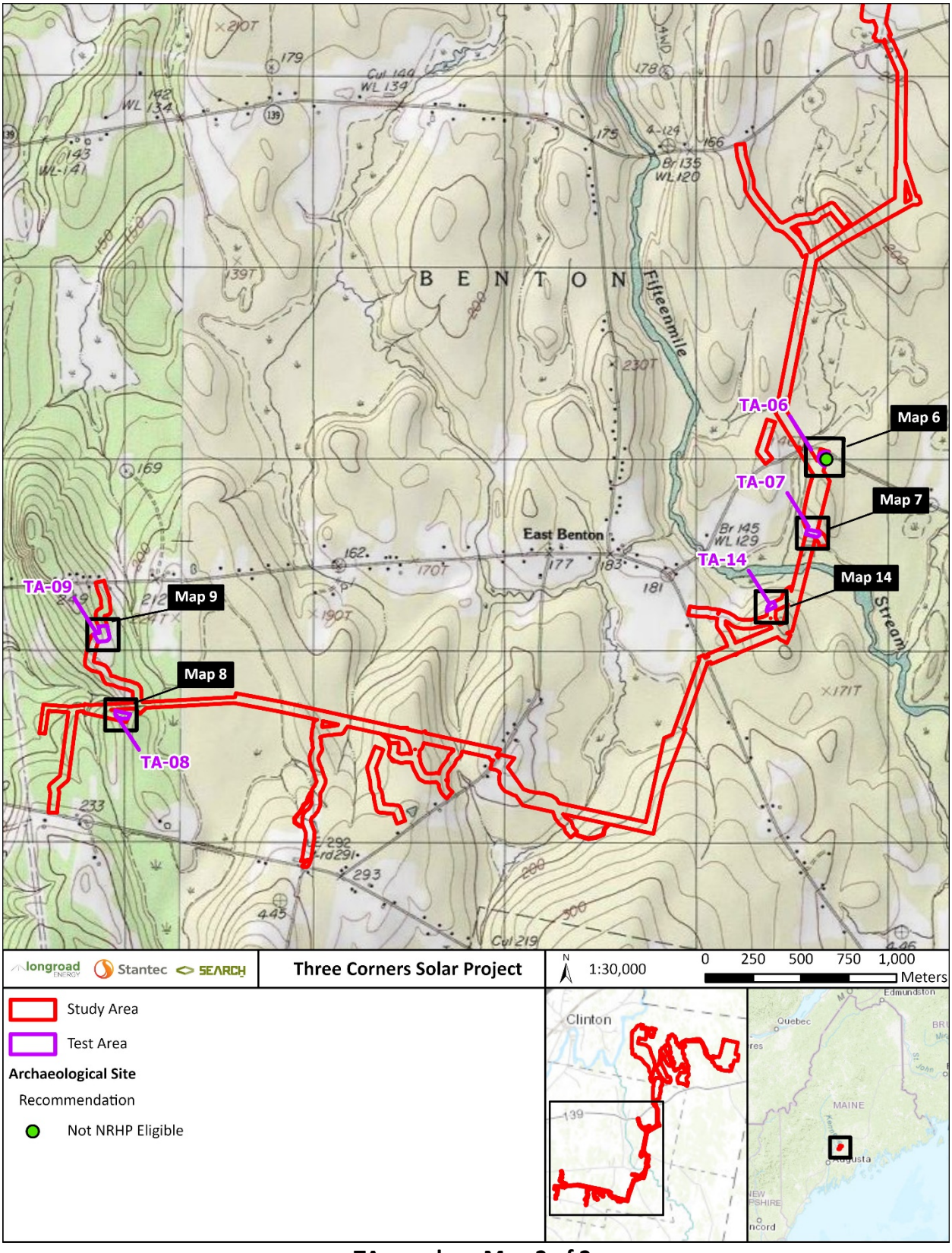
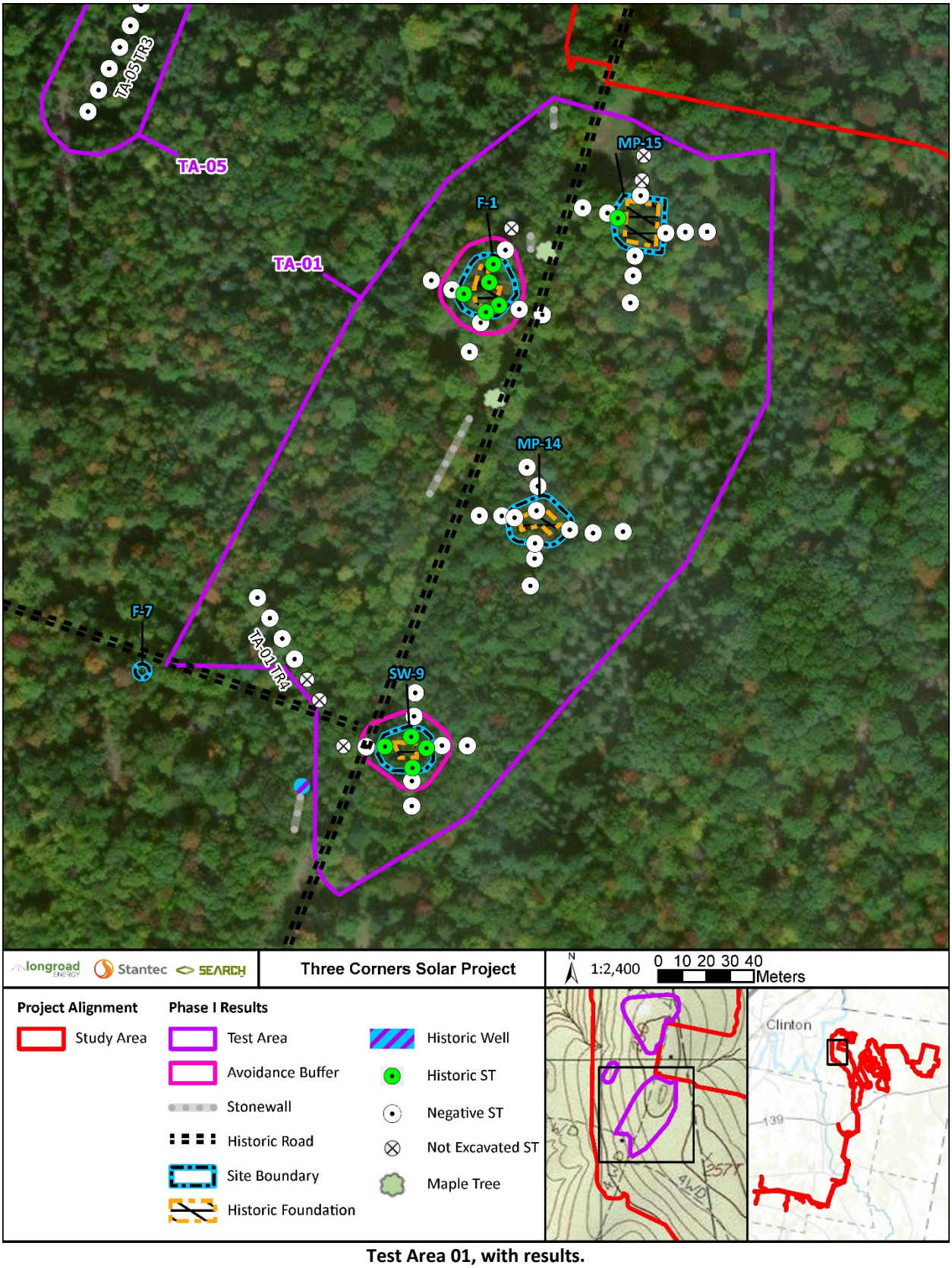


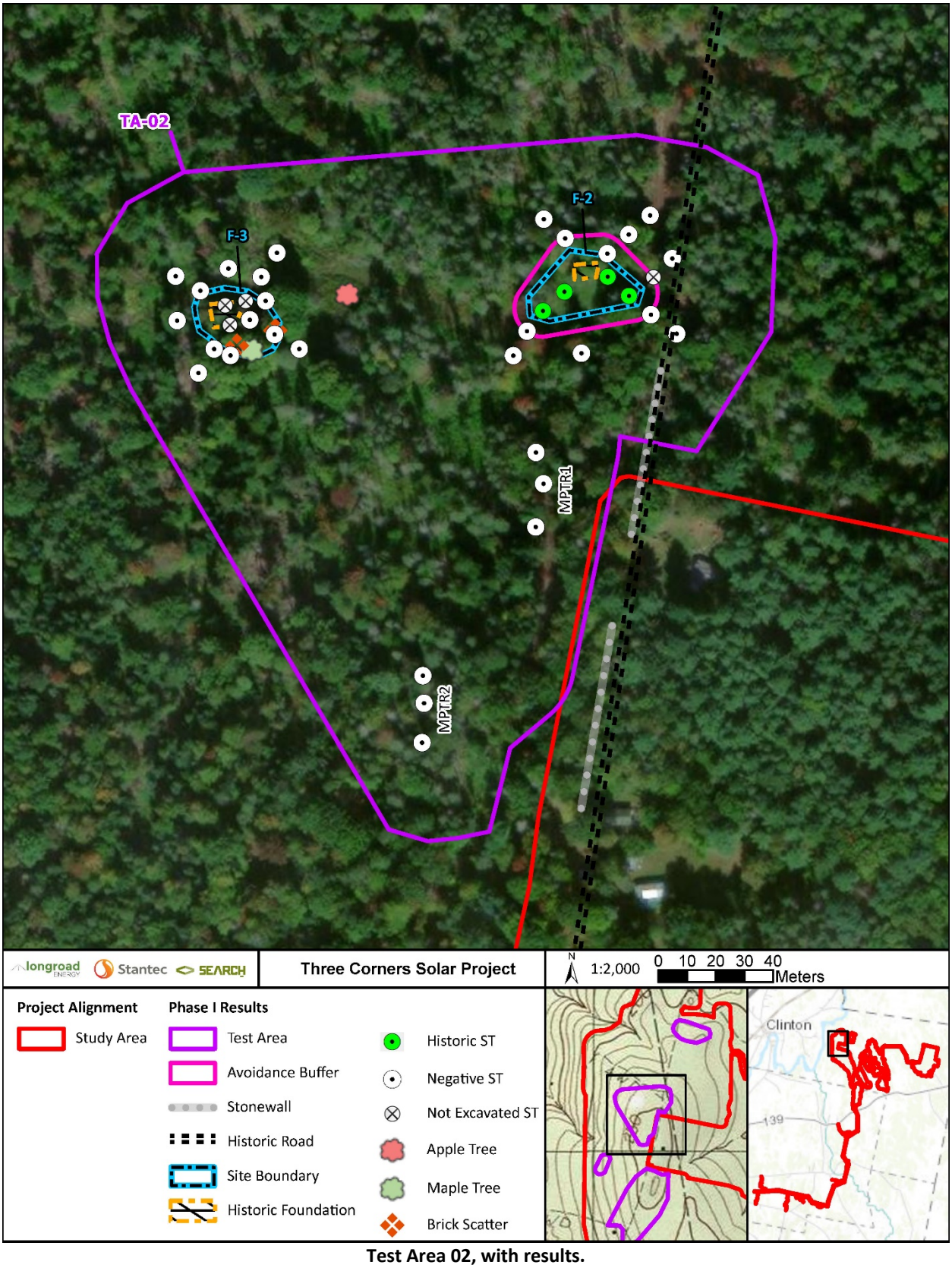
TA map key, Map 1 of 2



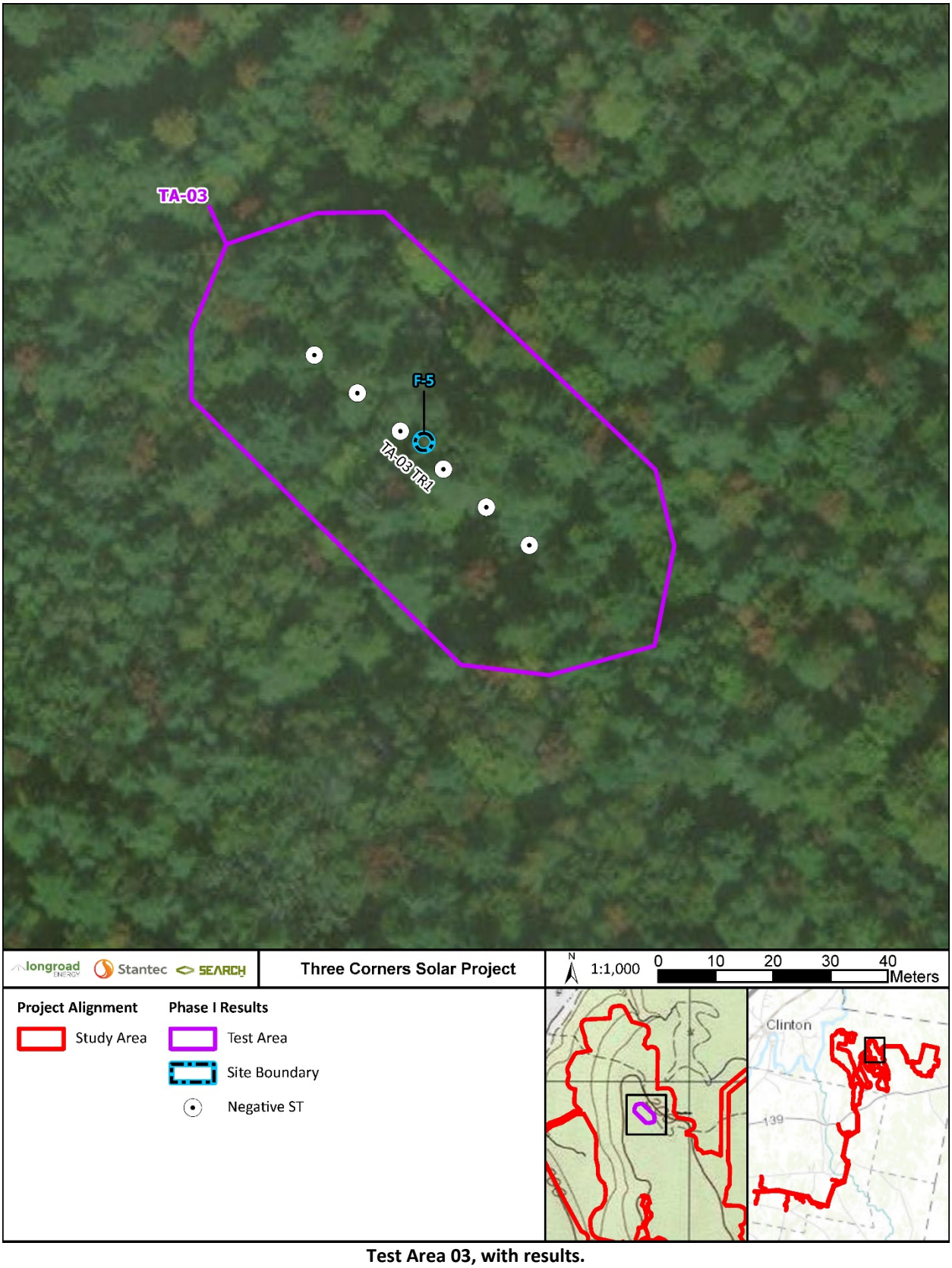
TA map key, Map 2 of 2.



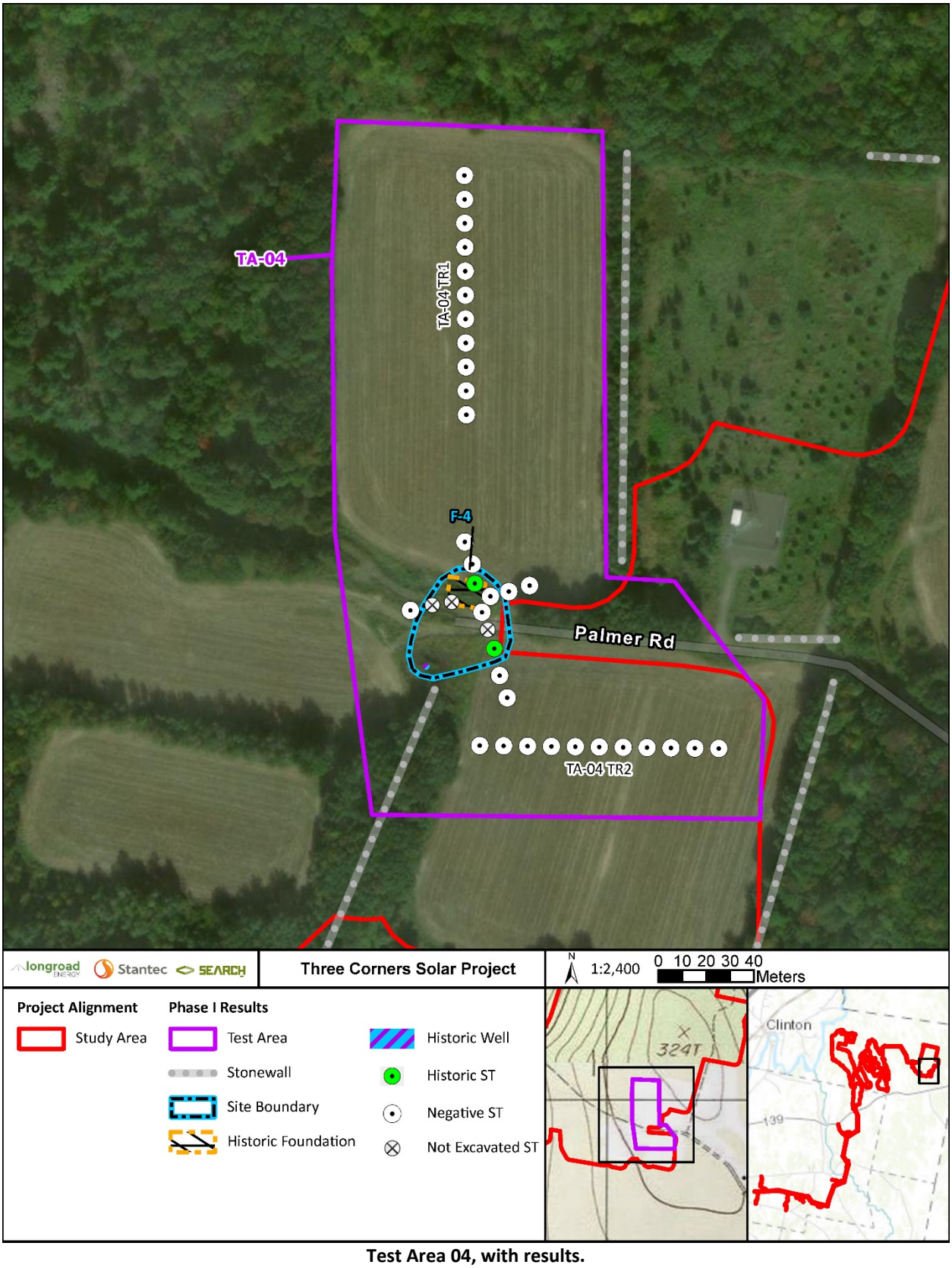
Test Area 01, with results.



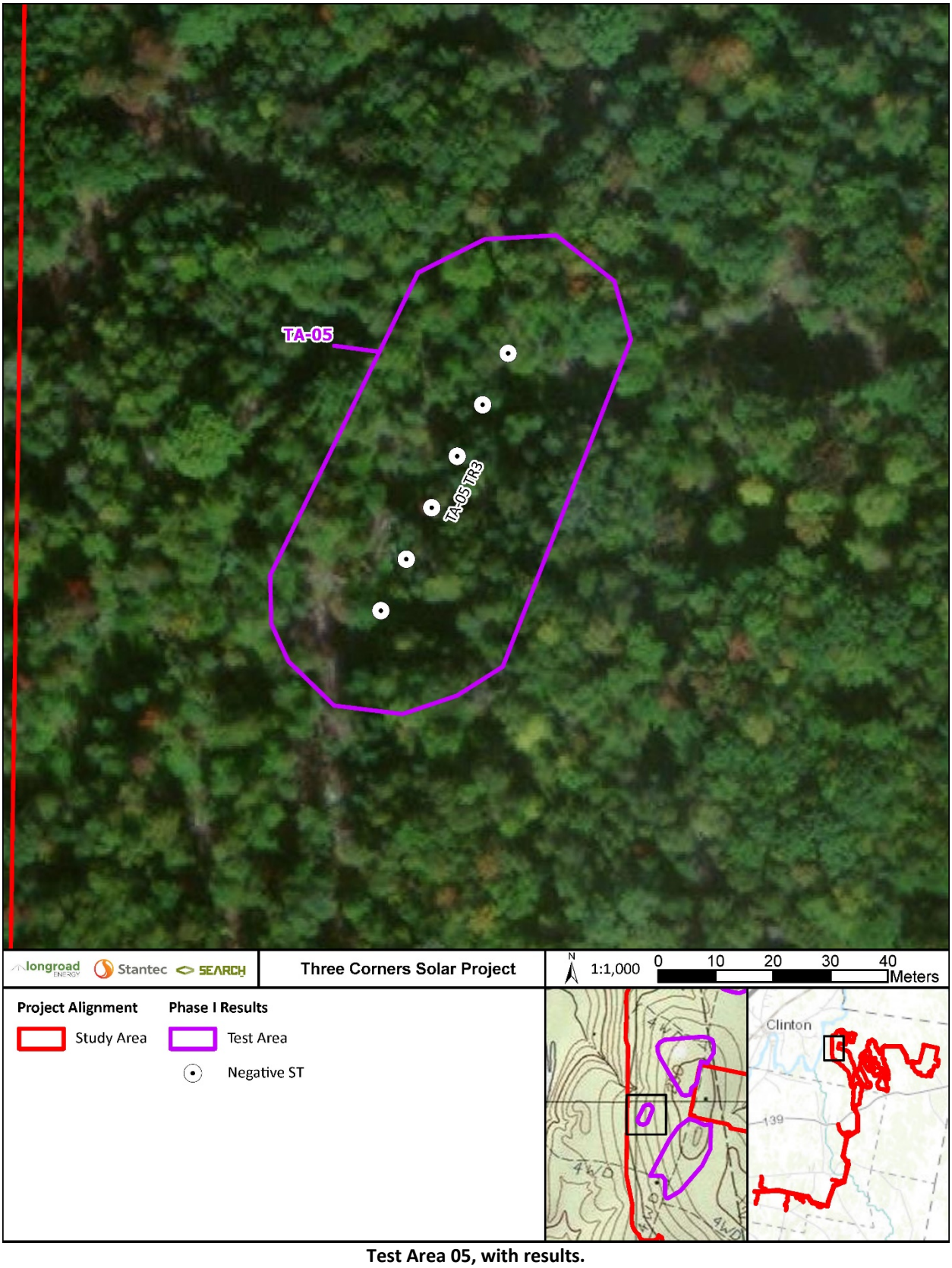
Test Area 02, with results.



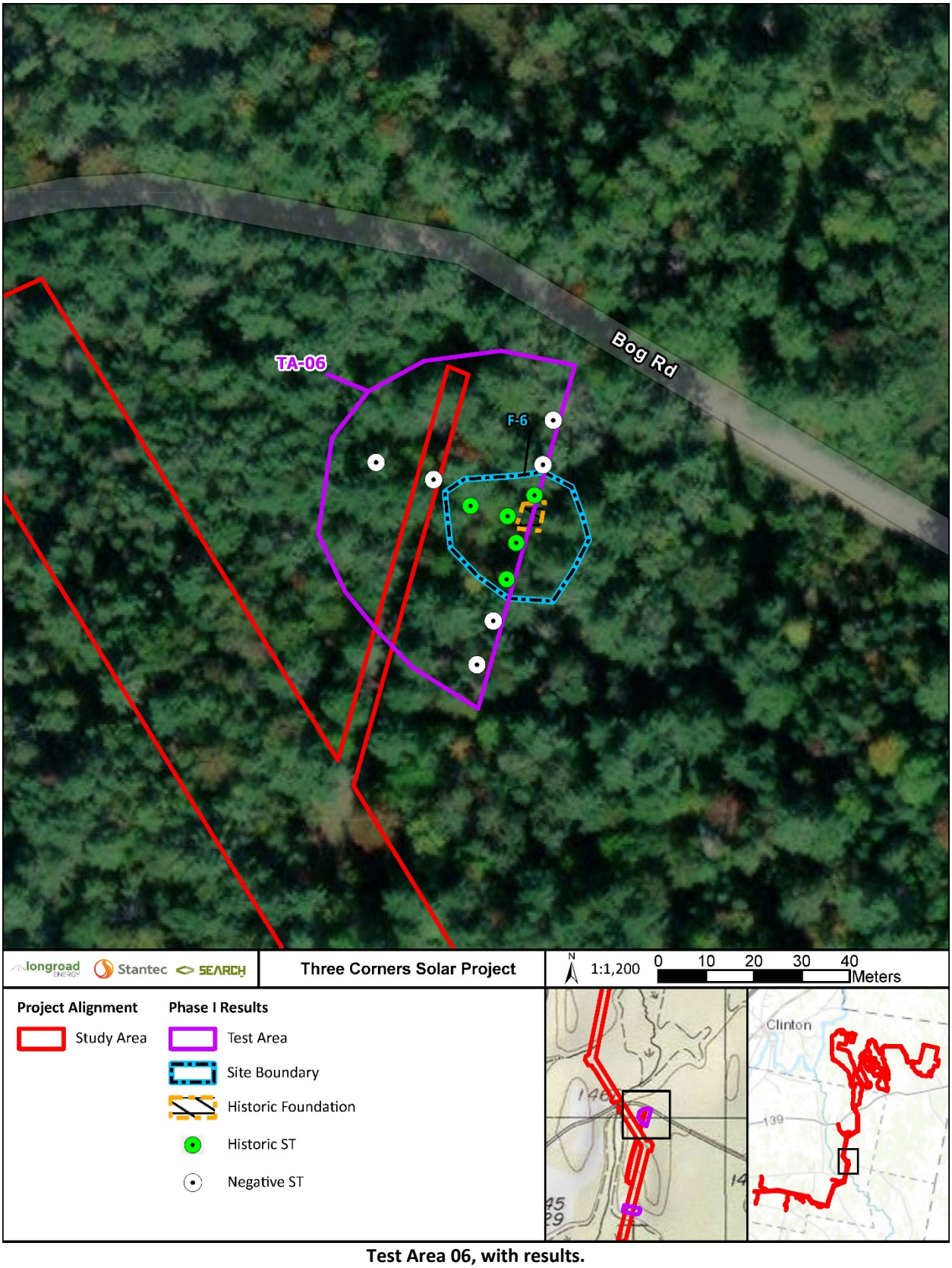
Test Area 03, with results.



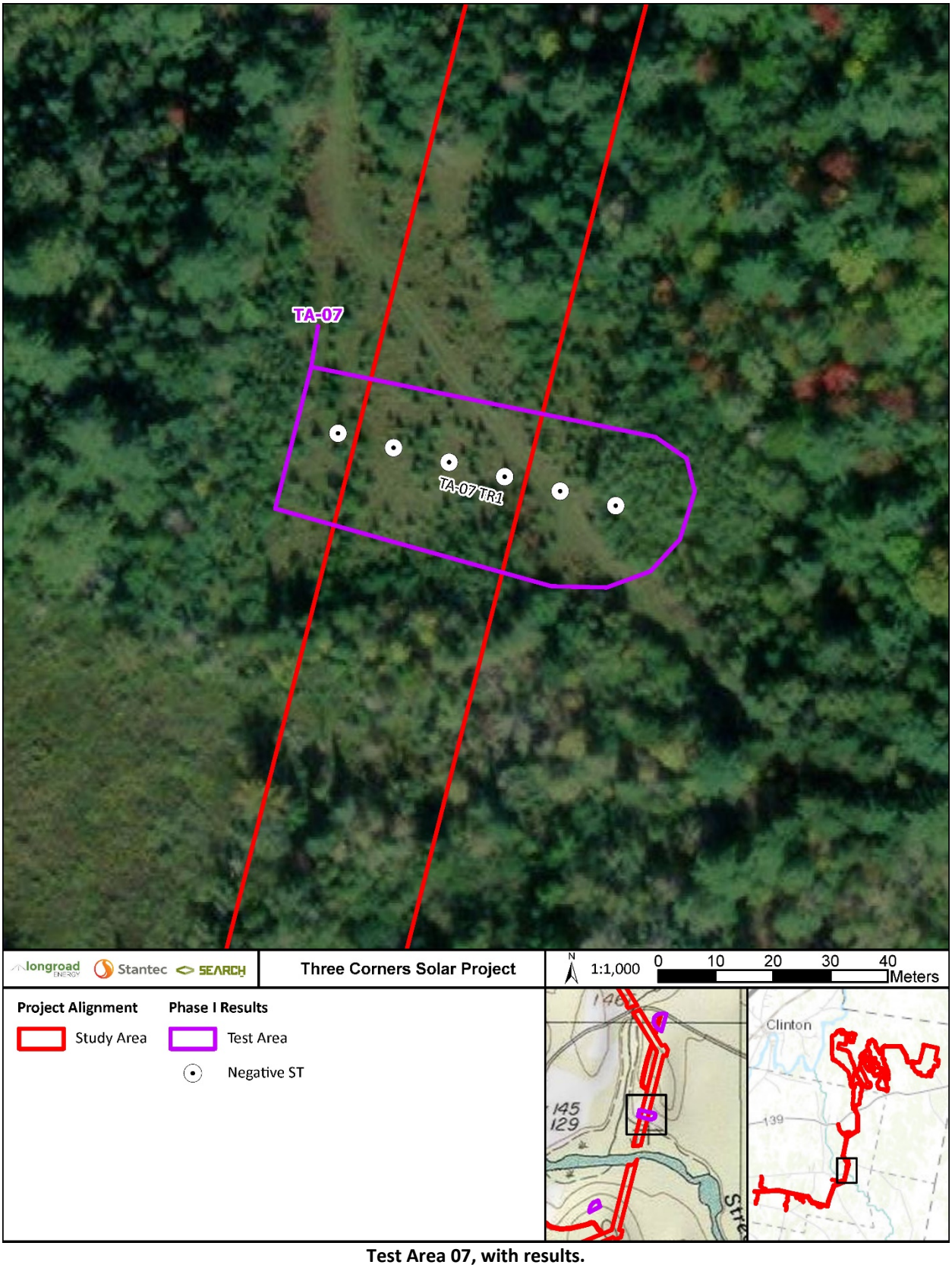
Test Area 04, with results.



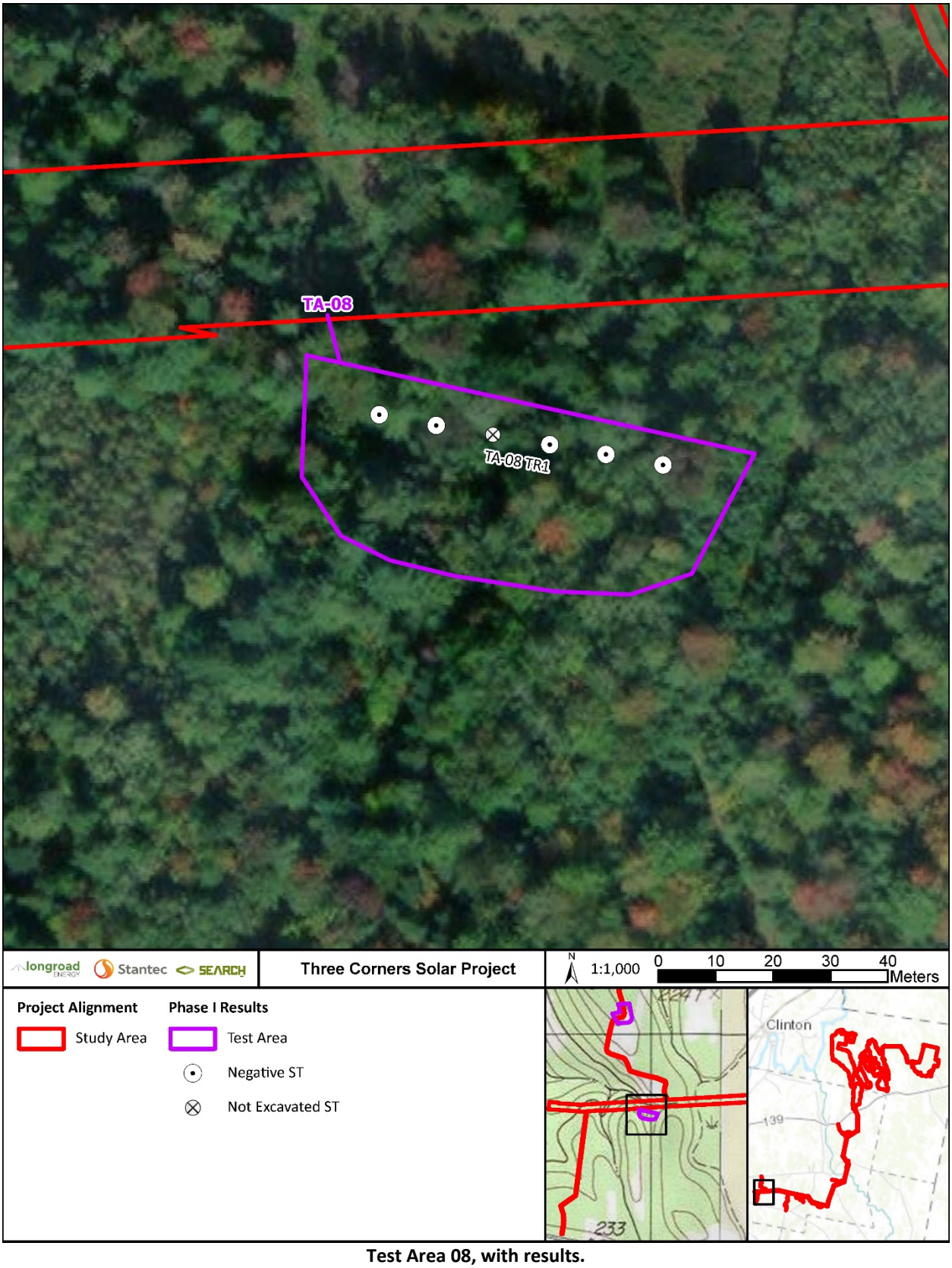
Test Area 05, with results.



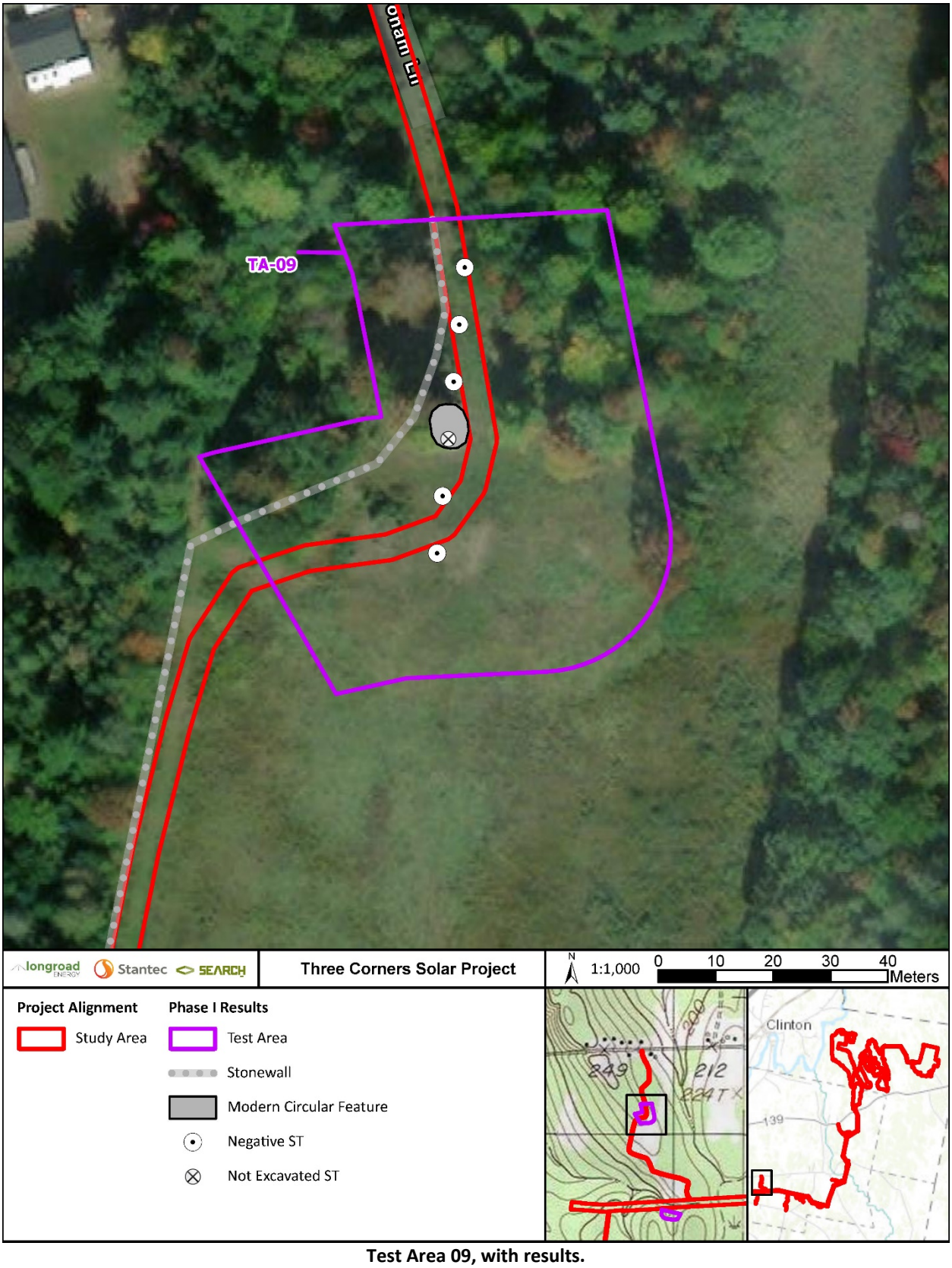
Test Area 06, with results.



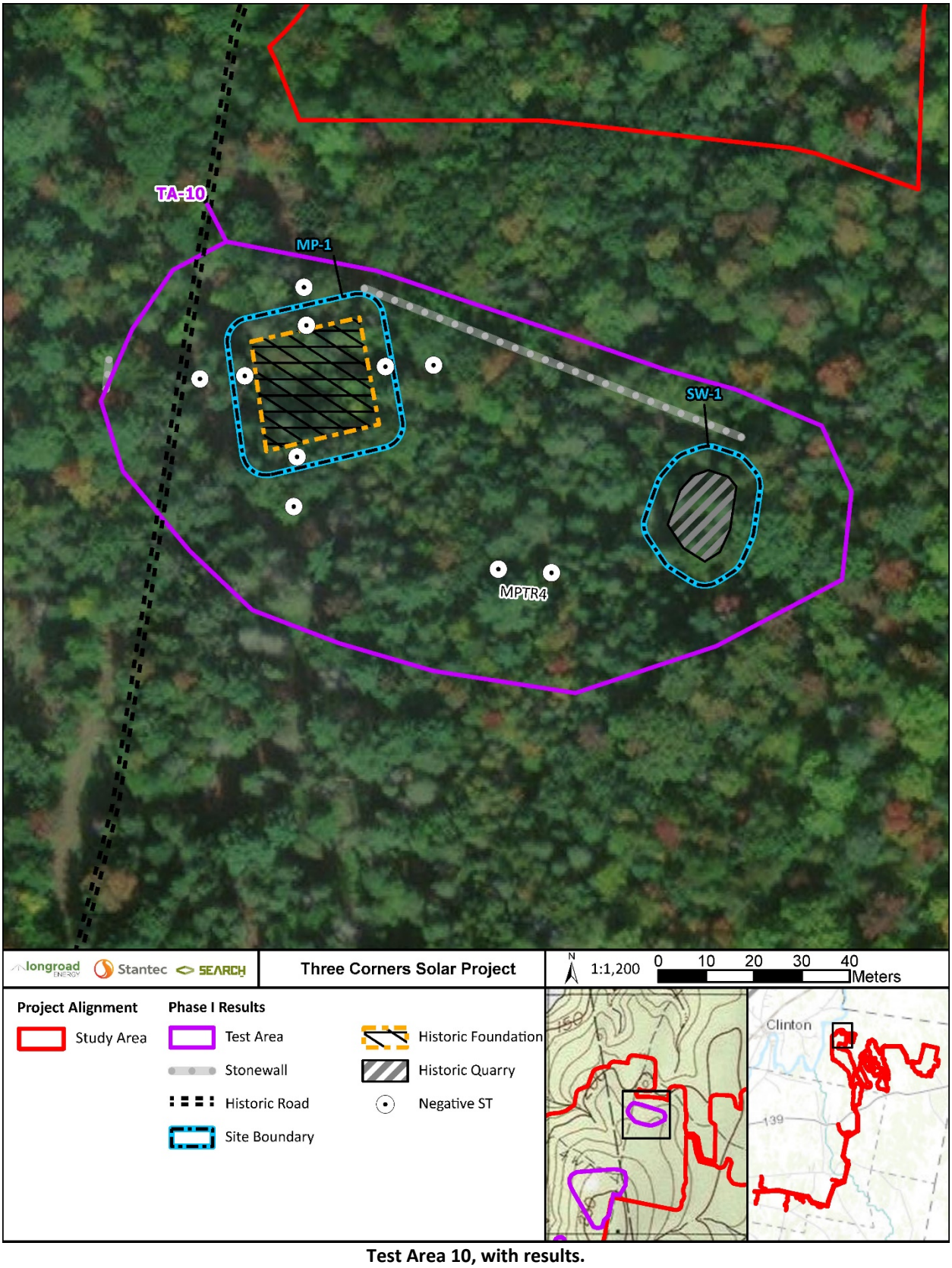
Test Area 07, with results.



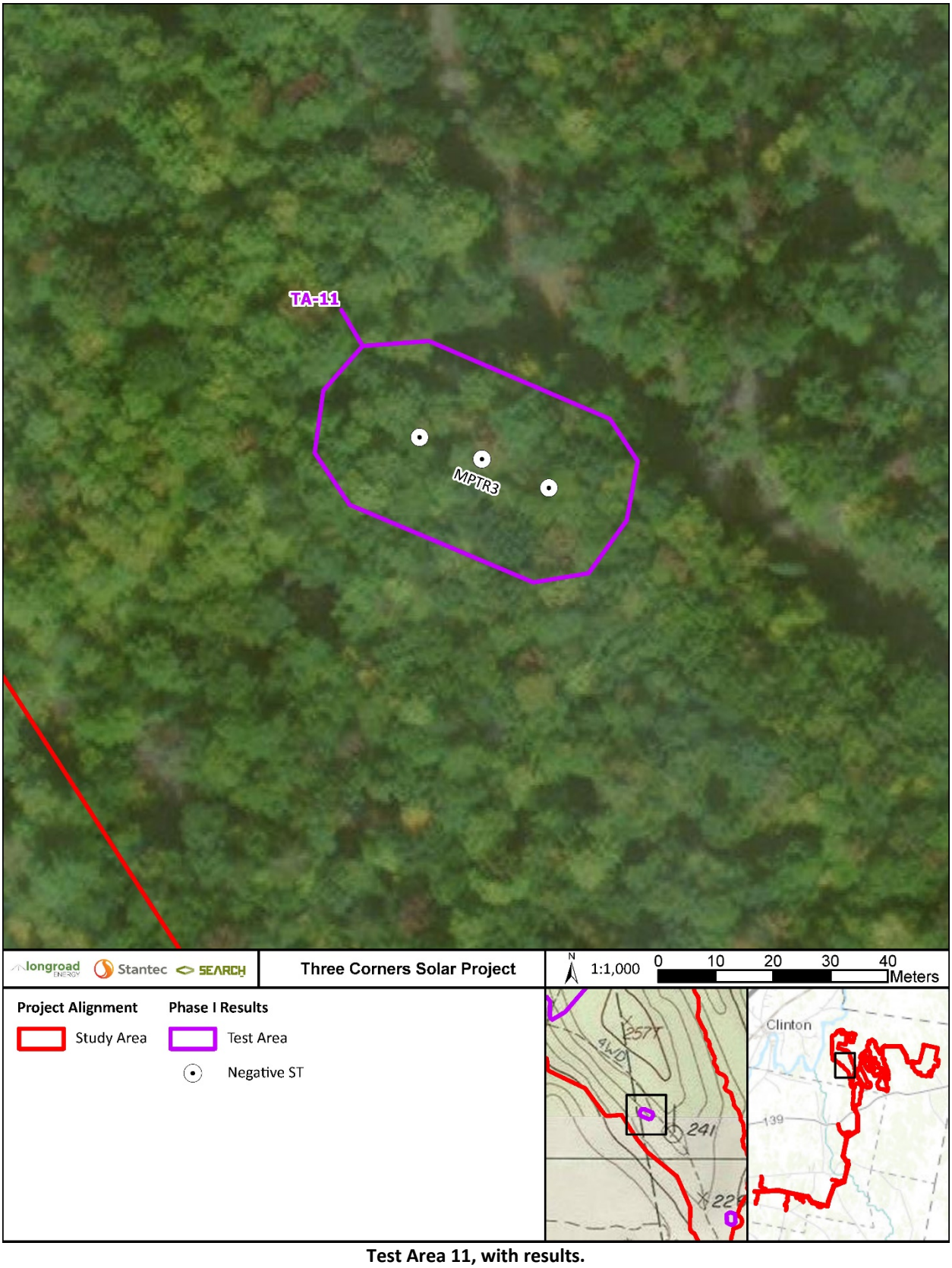
Test Area 08, with results.



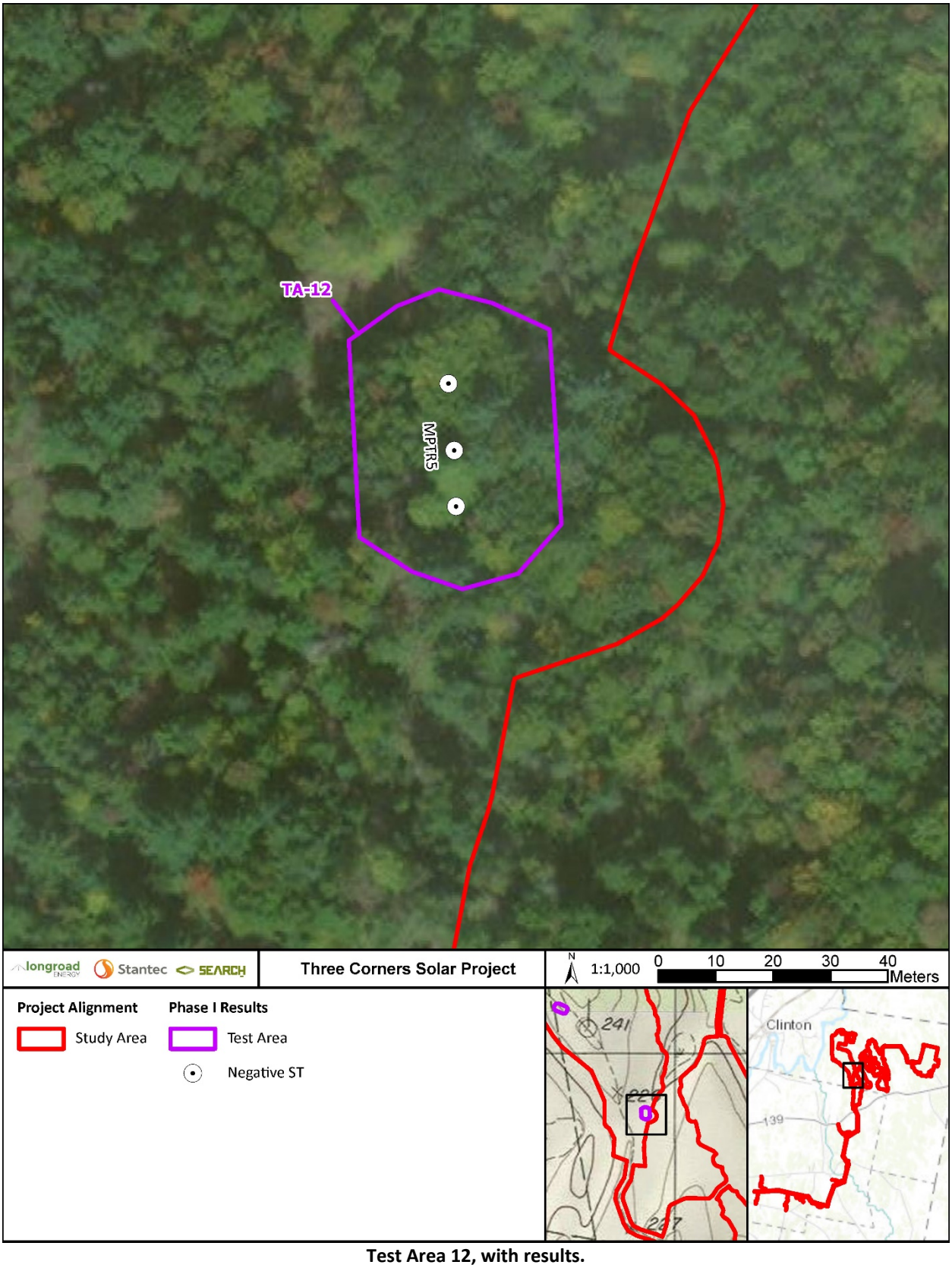
Test Area 09, with results.



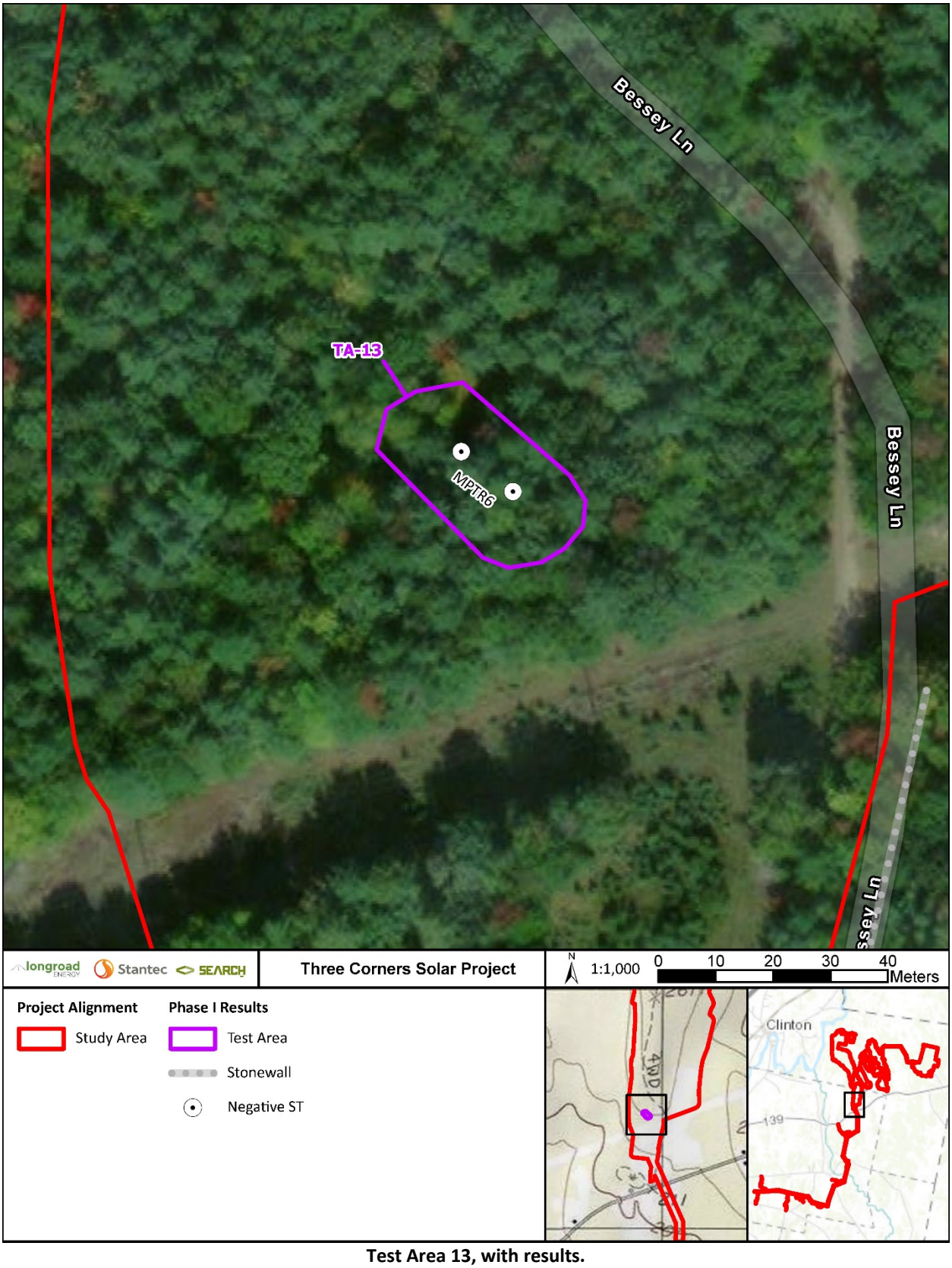
Test Area 10, with results.



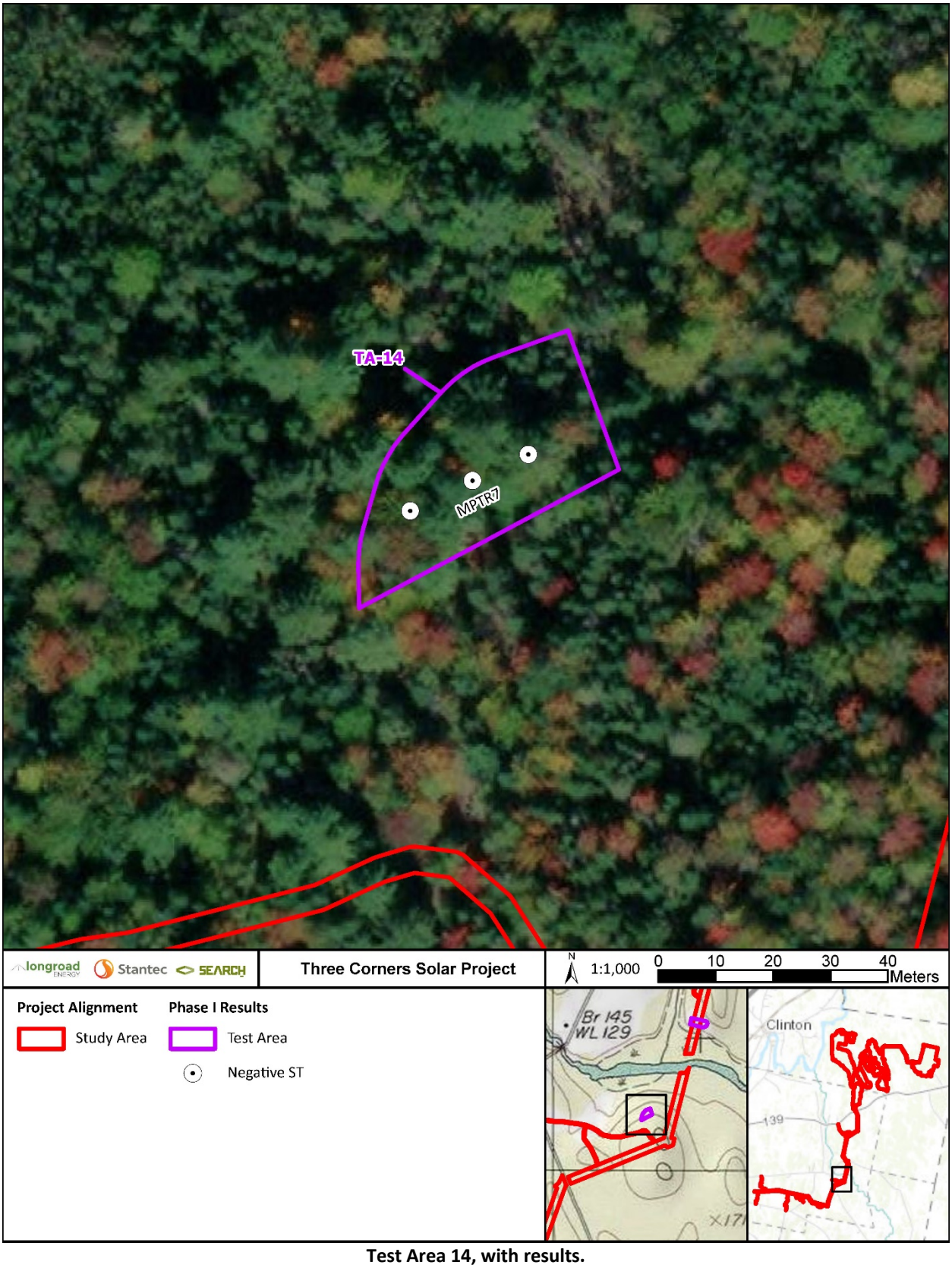
Test Area 11, with results.



Test Area 12, with results.



Test Area 13, with results.



Test Area 14, with results.

APPENDIX D

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

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Site	Cat. No	FS	LS	ST	Stratum	Depth	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
TA2-F2	1.01	1	1	E20131-TA2-TR4-1	I	0-10	Whiteware, blue underglaze stippled transfer print; flatware, rim	1	1.69
TA2-F2	1.02	1	1	E20131-TA2-TR4-1	I	0-10	Window glass	1	1.32
TA2-F2	2.01	2	2	E20131-TA2-TR3-2	I	10-20	Nail, cut	2	11.85
TA2-F2	2.02	2	2	E20131-TA2-TR3-2	I	10-20	Brick, red	1	0.69
TA2-F2	3.01	3	3	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Brick, red	1	228.65
TA2-F2	3.02	3	3	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Nail, cut	5	8.78
TA2-F2	3.03	3	3	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Nail, cut; fragment	3	6.19
TA2-F2	3.04	3	3	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, UID; unknown, body; three mend; burnt	12	8.08
TA2-F2	3.05	3	3	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Pearlware; unknown, base	1	0.35
TA2-F2	3.06	3	3	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Refined earthenware, transfer printed, green; flatware, body; mend; parallel lines with repeating clovers; much of glaze missing; probable pearlware	2	2.28
TA2-F2	3.07	3	3	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	0-10	Window glass	1	0.19
TA2-F2	4.01	4	4	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Ironstone; flatware, base; five mend; includes partial rim	7	77.53
TA2-F2	4.02	4	4	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Refined earthenware, UID; unknown, body; burnt	5	5.99
TA2-F2	4.03	4	4	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	UID Architectural Ceramic; probable concrete/mortar	4	5.42
TA2-F2	4.04	4	4	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Architectural slate	2	23.89
TA2-F2	4.05	4	4	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Brick, Red	1	14.56
TA2-F2	4.06	4	4	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Bottle glass; aqua	1	1.37

Site	Cat. No	FS	LS	ST	Stratum	Depth	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
TA2-F2	4.07	4	4	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	I	10-20	Nail, cut	3	13.52
TA2-F2	5.01	5	5	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Ironstone; flatware, rim	1	9.49
TA2-F2	5.02	5	5	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Ironstone; unknown, rim	3	1.07
TA2-F2	5.03	5	5	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Refined earthenware, UID; unknown, body; glaze fragments, and crumb sherds	6	2.65
TA2-F2	5.04	5	5	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Nail, cut	2	6.88
TA2-F2	5.05	5	5	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Non-electrical wire	1	4.60
TA2-F2	5.06	5	5	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Architectural slate	5	40.41
TA2-F2	5.07	5	5	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Redware, lead glazed; unknown, base	1	6.69
TA2-F2	5.08	5	5	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	20-30	Window glass; mend	2	1.31
TA2-F2	6.01	6	6	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Brick, Red	2	40.29
TA2-F2	6.02	6	6	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Architectural slate	1	2.42
TA2-F2	6.03	6	6	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Animal bone; large mammal; likely cow	3	80.06
TA2-F2	6.04	6	6	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Whiteware; flatware, rim; burnt; most of glaze has spalled away	1	0.93
TA2-F2	6.05	6	6	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Whiteware; unknown, body; mend; burnt; most of glaze has spalled away	2	2.31
TA2-F2	6.06	6	6	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	30-40	Refined earthenware, UID; unknown, body; glaze fragments with small amounts of attached paste; burnt	5	2.35
TA2-F2	7.01	7	7	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	40-50	Brick, red	1	29.58
TA2-F2	7.02	7	7	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	40-50	Architectural slate	1	8.89

Site	Cat. No	FS	LS	ST	Stratum	Depth	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
TA2-F2	7.03	7	7	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	40-50	Refined earthenware, UID; unknown, body; glaze fragment w/ small amount of attached paste	1	0.17
TA2-F2	7.04	7	7	E20131-TA2-TR4-2	II	40-50	Ironstone; flatware, body	1	1.99
TA2-F2	8.01	8	8	E20131-TA2-TR3-3	I	10-20	Nail, cut; fragment	1	4.49
TA2-F2	8.02	8	8	E20131-TA2-TR3-3	I	10-20	Brick, red	1	5.09
TA2-F2	8.03	8	8	E20131-TA2-TR3-3	I	10-20	Bottle glass; olive green	1	0.86
TA2-F2	8.04	8	8	E20131-TA2-TR3-3	I	10-20	Window glass	2	1.39
TA2-F2	9.01	9	9	E20131-TA2-TR3-3	II	20-30	Whiteware, blue underglaze stippled transfer print; hollowware, rim; mend; possible middle eastern motif	3	9.04
TA2-F2	9.02	9	9	E20131-TA2-TR3-3	II	20-30	Brick, red	1	16.45

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APPENDIX E

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

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MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME F-1	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Domestic

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☒ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: ca. 1852-early 20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Clinton	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)		USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4942055 E463232	Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION Site is near the eastern boundary of Clinton, 18.8 m west of historic Dickey Road and 3.2 km north of Unity Road.

OWNER:
Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site F-1 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 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 F-1. 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 F-1 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 F-1 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 F-1 on the Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County, there is no structure indicated at the Site F-1 location on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute topographic map. The Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County is not accurate enough to identify if Site F-1 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 indicated significantly further north. The remaining structures on Dickey Road in Clinton are east of the road, whereas Site F-1 is west of the road.

Site F-1 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 F-1 may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, Site F-1 may be part of a potential archaeological historic district associated with early- to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along historic Dickey Road.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME F-2	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Domestic

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☒ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: ca. 1852-early 20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Clinton	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)		USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4942425 E463297	Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	OWNER:
Site is near the eastern boundary of Clinton, 16 m west of historic Dickey Road and 3.5 km north of Unity Road.	Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site F-2 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 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 F-3 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. Historic cherry trees and maple trees are also located toward the roadway.

Site F-2 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 F-2 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 F-2 location, but there is no structure indicated this location on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute topographic map.

Site F-2 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 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 F-2 may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, Site F-2 may be part of a potential archaeological historic district associated with early- to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along historic Dickey Road.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME F-3	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Agricultural outbuilding

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE
Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☒ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st
Date statement: ca. 1852-early 20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Clinton	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)		USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4942414 E463178	Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION Site is near the eastern boundary of Clinton, 155 m west of historic Dickey Road and 3.5 km north of Unity Road.

OWNER:
Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site F-3 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 F-3, Site F-2 is approximately 98.6 m (323.5 ft) east of Site F-3, and the mapped location of Dickey Road is approximately 154.5 m (507.0 ft) east of Site F-3. The site is characterized by dense understory and birch and pine forest with slash and felled trees within the site boundary.

Site F-3 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 F-3 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 F-3; however, the site is likely related to Site F-2, 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 F-3 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 F-3 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 F-3 is not eligible for NRHP listing; however, given its probable relationship to F-2, 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.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants
Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME F-4	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Domestic

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☐ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: 20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Palmer Road	Unity Township	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)			USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4941097 E467206		Albion	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	OWNER:
Site is at the end of the maintained portion of Palmer Road, 0.9 km from its intersection with Unity Road.	Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site F-4 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 F-4 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 F-4 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 the site was not occupied in the mid-nineteenth century. Artifacts from the site support this as well.

Site F-4 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 F-4 is not eligible for NRHP listing.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME F-5	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Surface Scatter

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE
Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☐ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st
Date statement: Mid-20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
None	Unity Township	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)			USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4942073 E464856		Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION Site is 3.4 km northwest of the intersection of Unity Road and Palmer Road.

OWNER:
Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site F-5 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 F-5 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 F-5. 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 F-5 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 F-5 is not eligible for NRHP listing.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants
Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME F-6	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Domestic

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☐ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: Early 20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Bog Road	Benton	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)		USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4937215 E463719	Albion	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	OWNER:
Site is 20 m south of Bog Road, 0.8 km northeast of where Bog Road crosses Fifteenmile Strea.	Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site F-6 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 F-6 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 F-6 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 F-6 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" 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 F-6 location by Chace (1856). Bog Road in its approximately modern configuration is, however, indicated by Colby (1887), suggesting Site F-6 could have been occupied as early as the late nineteenth century. Notably absent from the Site F-6 assemblage, however, is amethyst glass, which was commonly available prior to World War I, but not after World War I. Its absence from the F-6 assemblage indicates a post-World War I occupation.

Site F-6 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 F-6 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.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME F-7	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Surface Scatter

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE
Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☐ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st
Date statement: Early 20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Clinton	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)			USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4941895 E463089		Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION Site is near the eastern boundary of Clinton, 30 m west of historic Dickey Road and 3.1 km north of Unity Road.

OWNER:
Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site F-7 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 SW-9 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 F-7 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 F-7, no subsurface investigation was conducted at the site. The artifacts observed at Site F-7 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 F-7 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 F-7 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 F-7 is not eligible for NRHP listing.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants
Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME MP-1	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Unknown

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☒ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☐ 19th ☐ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: No artifacts present, but likely mid-19th to early 20th c. based on map interpretation.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Unity Township	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)		USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4942725 E 463416	Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION Site is near the western boundary of Unity Township, 30 m east of historic Dickey Road and 3.9 km north of Unity Road.

OWNER:
Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site MP-1 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 MP-1 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 MP-1 running intermittently west southwest for a distance of 84.5 m (277.2 ft). Site SW-1, a quarry, is approximately 67 m (220 ft) to the east southeast.

Site MP-1 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 m (55.7 ft) by 12.2 m (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. Additionally, no artifacts were found in association, indicating the MP 1 structure saw intermittent non-intensive use. However, a residential structure is indicated nearby on the 1926 Burnham 15" topographic quadrangle, and remains indicated on maps until 1959; Site MP-1 may be associated. No structure is indicated at this location by Chace (1856).

The function of the MP-1 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 MP-1 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME MP-14	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Agricultural outbuilding

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☒ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: ca. 1852-early 20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Clinton	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)			USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4941957 E463254		Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	OWNER:
Site is near the eastern boundary of Clinton, 15.0 m west of historic Dickey Road and 3.1 km north of Unity Road.	Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site MP-14 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 m^2 (4,447.2 ft^2) 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 MP-14 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.

Site MP-14 consists of a probable above ground ramp that may have provided access to a barn or other agricultural outbuilding; however, no evidence of an associated building was identified. 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). None of the 12 shovel tests excavated in the vicinity of Site MP-14 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 F-1, and also approximately 80 m (262 ft) north northeast of Site SW-9; both Site F-1 and Site SW-9 are domestic sites, and Site MP-14 may be related to either one.

Site MP-14 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 MP-14 is not eligible for NRHP listing; however, given its probable relationship to Site F-1 and/or Site SW-9, 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.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME MP-15	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Agricultural outbuilding

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☒ 19th ☒ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: ca. 1852-early 20th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Clinton	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)		USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4942082 E463296	Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION Site is near the eastern boundary of Clinton, 205 m east of historic Dickey Road and 3.2 km north of Unity Road.

OWNER:
Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site MP-15 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 m^2 (4,696.9 ft^2) 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 MP-15 is approximately 20.0 m (65.6 ft) east of Dickey Road and approximately 46.4 m (152.1 ft) northeast of Site F-1. Vegetation at Site MP-15 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 MP-15 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.

Site MP-15 contains the foundation of a barn or other outbuilding measuring 15.0 m (49.2 ft) north to south by 13.0 m (42.7 ft) east to west, marked by footers of quarried granite. The footers are arranged in four rows north to south, with interior footers displaced due to tree growth. 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 MP-15 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 MP-15 contained a barn or outbuilding, but few artifacts are present. Additional archaeological work at Site MP-15 is unlikely to yield information important to the history of this part of Maine, and SEARCH recommends that Site MP-15 is not eligible for NRHP listing; however, given its probable relationship to Site F-1, 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.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME SW-1	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Quarry

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☒ 19th ☐ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: Mid-late 19th c.

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Unity Township	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)			USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4942698 E463497		Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	OWNER:
Site is near the western boundary of Unity Township, 120 m east of historic Dickey Road and 3.9 km north of Unity Road.	Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site SW 1 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 id approximately 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 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 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. 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 SW-1, and no surface material was identified during pedestrian survey undertaken to identify locations where subsurface investigation was practicable.

Site SW-1 may be associated with Site MP-1, which is approximately 67 m (220 ft) to the west northwest. Neither site yielded artifacts, and the temporal context of Site SW-1 is unknown; however, it is on historic Dickey Road, which was laid out in 1852 and provides some temporal context. Additional work at Site SW-1 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.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME SW-7	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Quarry

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☒ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☐ 19th ☐ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement:

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN Unity Township	COUNTY Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)	☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4941236 E466749	USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle Albion	ACREAGE Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION Site is 0.6 km north northwest of the end of maintained Palmer Road.	OWNER: Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS SW-7 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 from Site SW-7. 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 SW-7 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 SW-7, 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 (see Error! Reference source not found.), 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 SW-7, and no surface material was identified during pedestrian survey undertaken to identify locations where subsurface investigation was practicable.

Site SW-7 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 SW-7 is unknown. Quarrying at Site SW-7 yielded large granite slabs suited for heavy industrial use; however, the small size of the quarry suggests local utilization. Additional work at Site SW-7 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

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY Chris Clement	INSTITUTION SEARCH	DATE ENTERED

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME SW-9	ETHNICITY | TYPE American/Domestic

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Centuries ☐ Unknown ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th ☐ 17th ☐ 18th ☒ 19th ☐ 20th ☐ 21st

Date statement: ca. 1852-lat 19th c..

STREET OR HIGHWAY	CITY OR TOWN	COUNTY
Historic Dickey Road	Clinton	Kennebec

POSITION (as measured)		USGS 7.5 min Quadrangle	ACREAGE
☐ NAD 1927 (USGS Topos) ☐ NAD 1983 or WGS 1984 (GPS)	UTM Meters N4941862 E463199	Burnham	Less than 1

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION	OWNER:
Site is near the eastern boundary of Clinton, intersected by historic Dickey Road and 3.0 km north of Unity Road.	Longroad Energy, Inc.

SITE CONFIRMATION ☒ Identified in the field by Surface inspection and subsurface survey
☐ Inferred from reference (literature or informant)

SITE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS Site SW-9 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. SW-9 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 SW-9 could not be determined.

The landform where Site SW-9 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 SW-9 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 SW-9; 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 SW-9 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 m (29.5 ft) by 7.0 m (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 SW-9 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; alternatively, Site SW-9 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 that elsewhere on the site. The artifacts suggest a mid- to late-nineteenth century occupation. However, a structure is indicated at the Site SW-9 location on the 1926 Burnham 15 minute topographic map. There are also several structures mapped in the general location of Site SW-9 on the Chace (1856) map of Kennebec County; however, the map is not accurate enough to identify if Site SW-9 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 SW-9 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 SW-9 may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, Site SW-9 may be part of a historic district associated with early- to mid-nineteenth century agricultural lifeways along Dickey Road.

.BIBLIOGRAPHY References, reports, and informants

Clement et al. 2022 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Three Corners Solar Project, Clinton, Unity Township, and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

RECORDED BY	INSTITUTION	DATE ENTERED
Chris Clement	SEARCH	

APPENDIX F

FOUNDATION SKETCH MAPS

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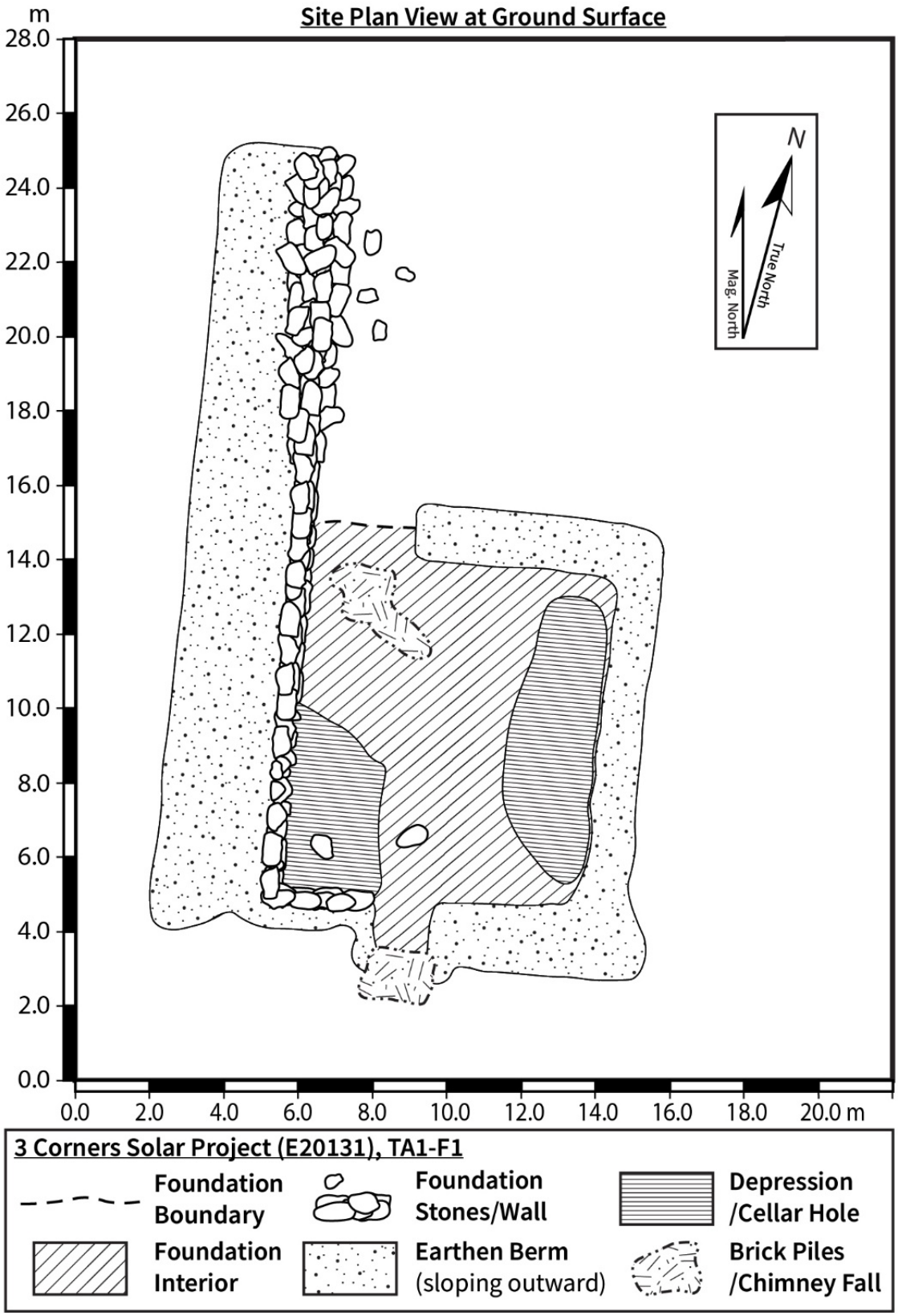
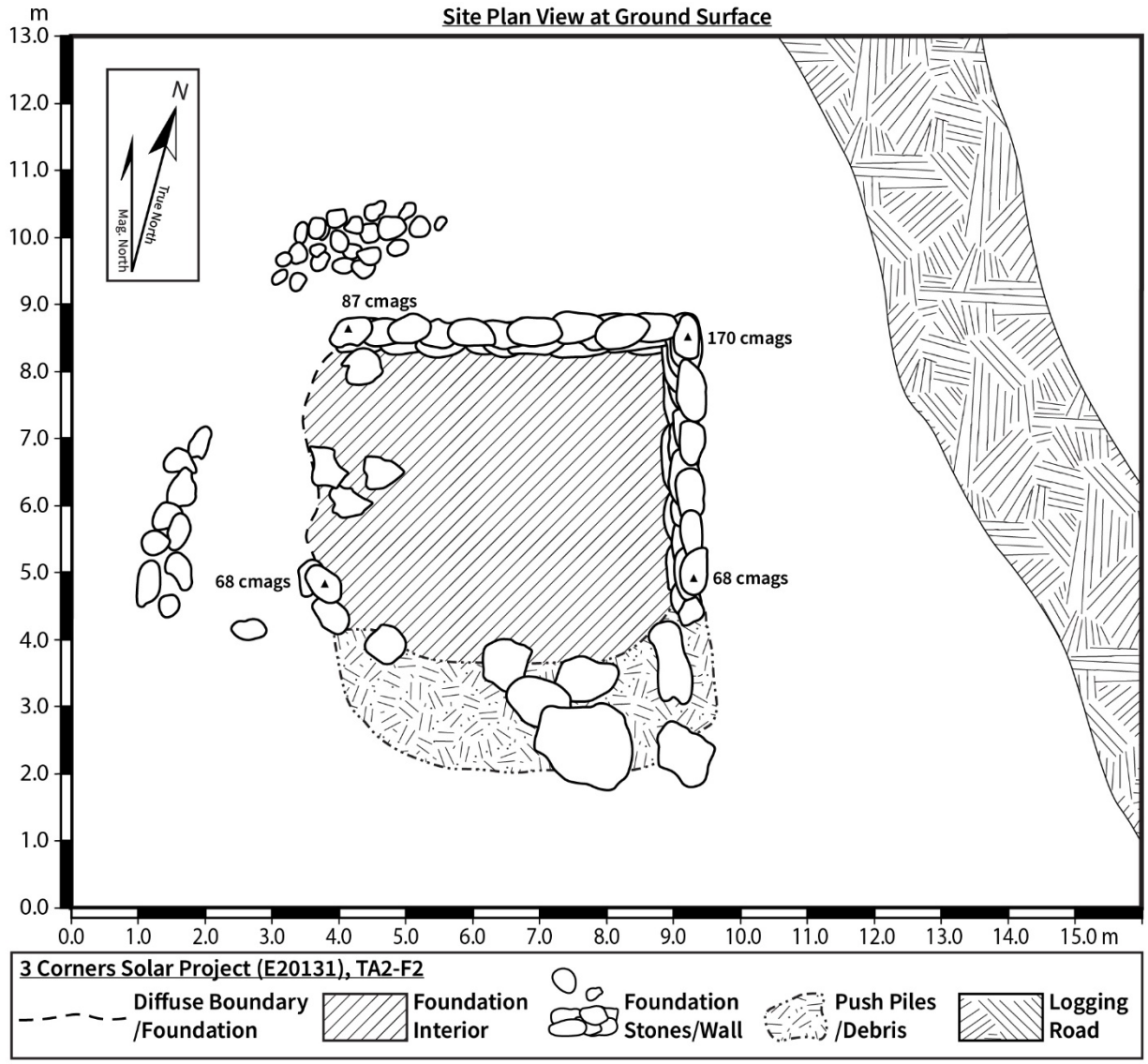
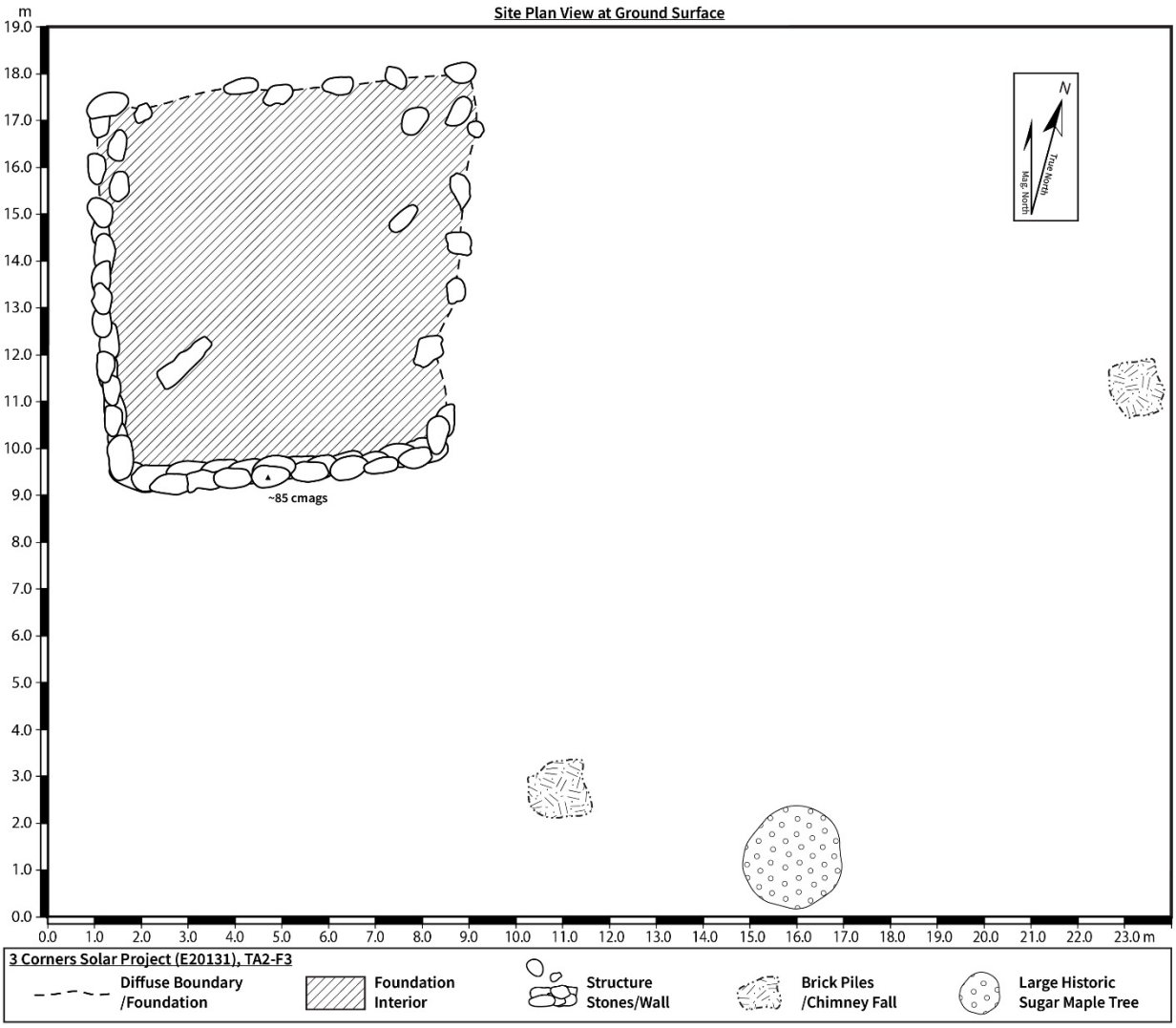


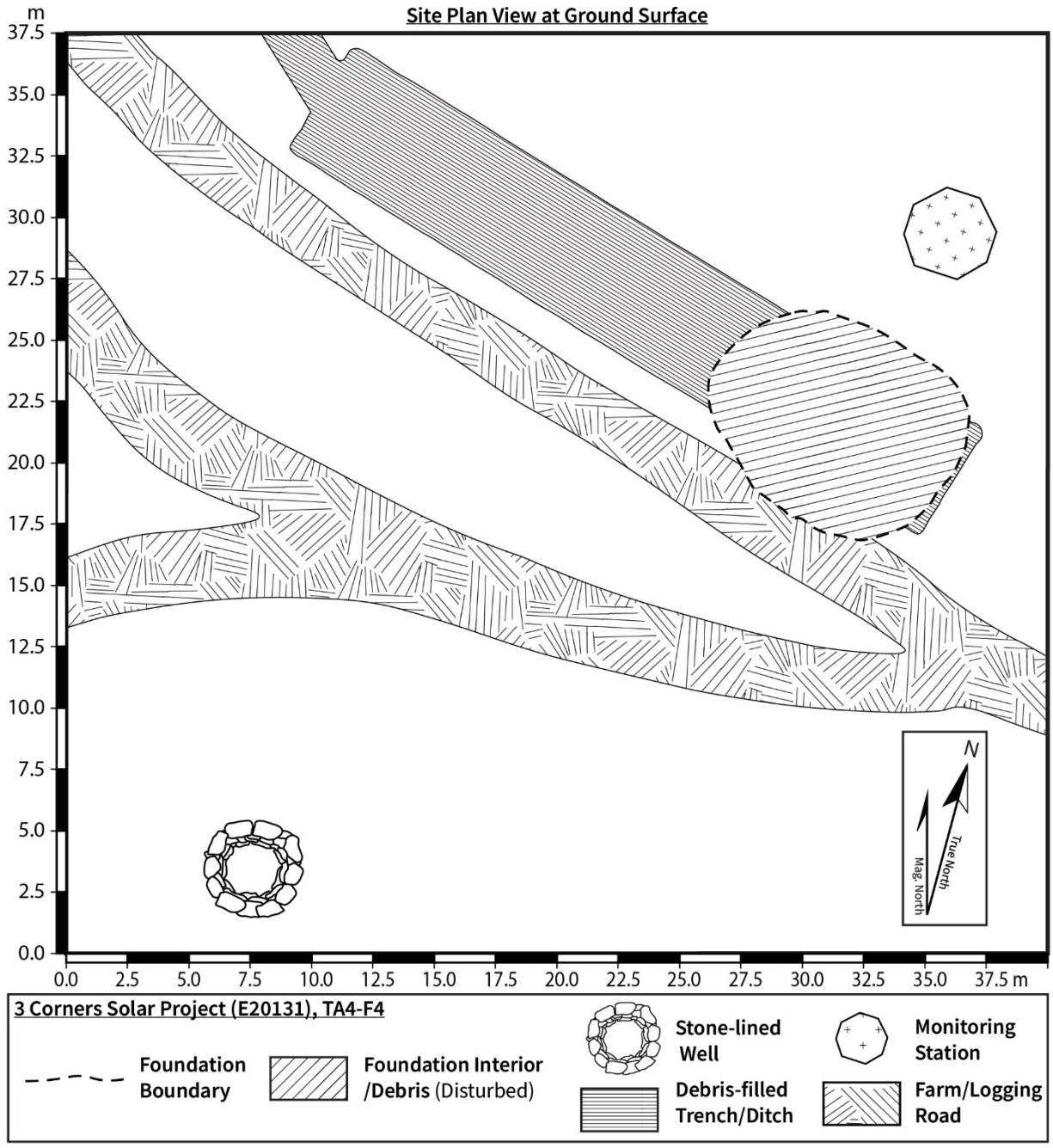
Plan of foundation at Site F-1.



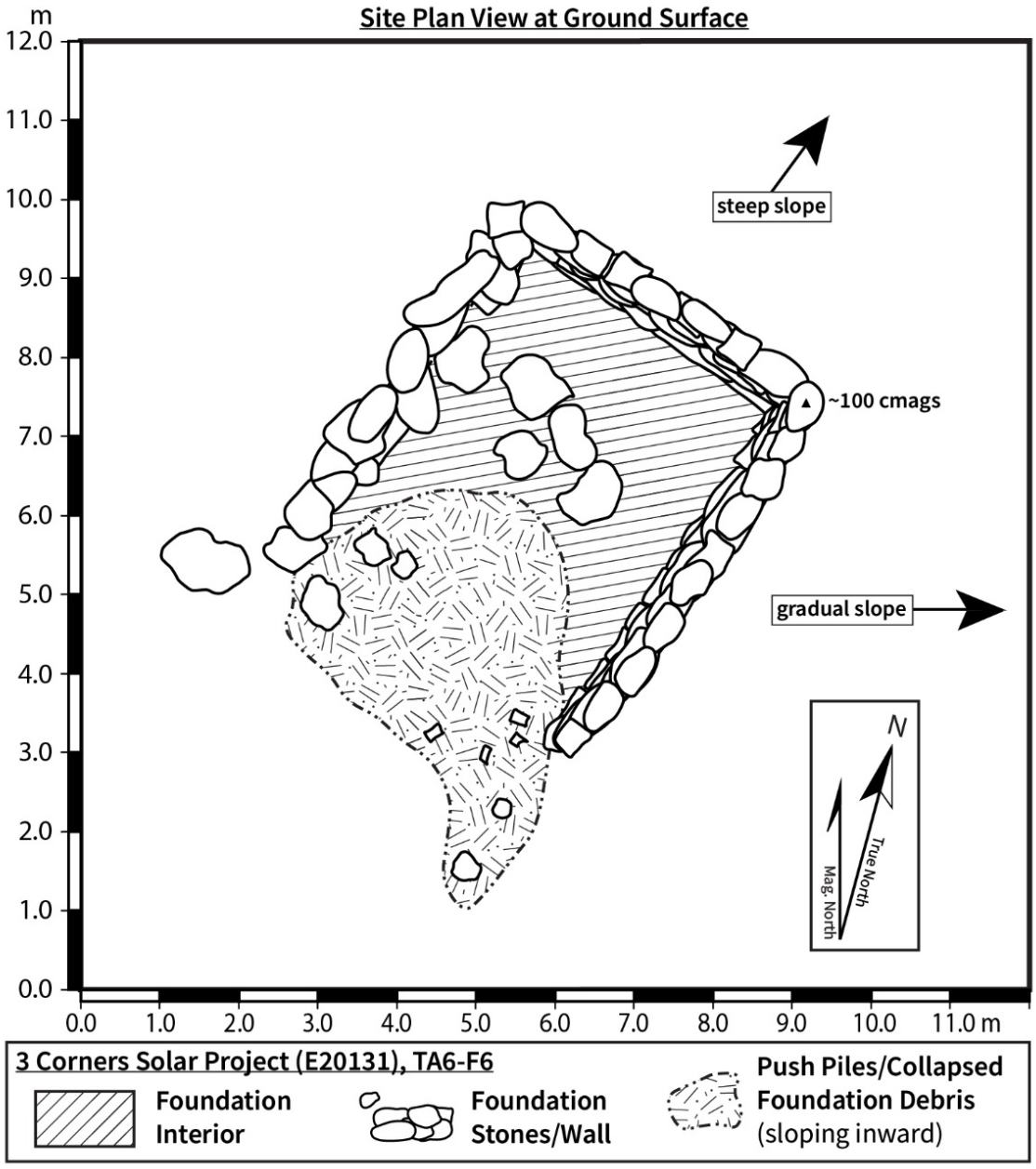
Plan of foundation at Site F-2.



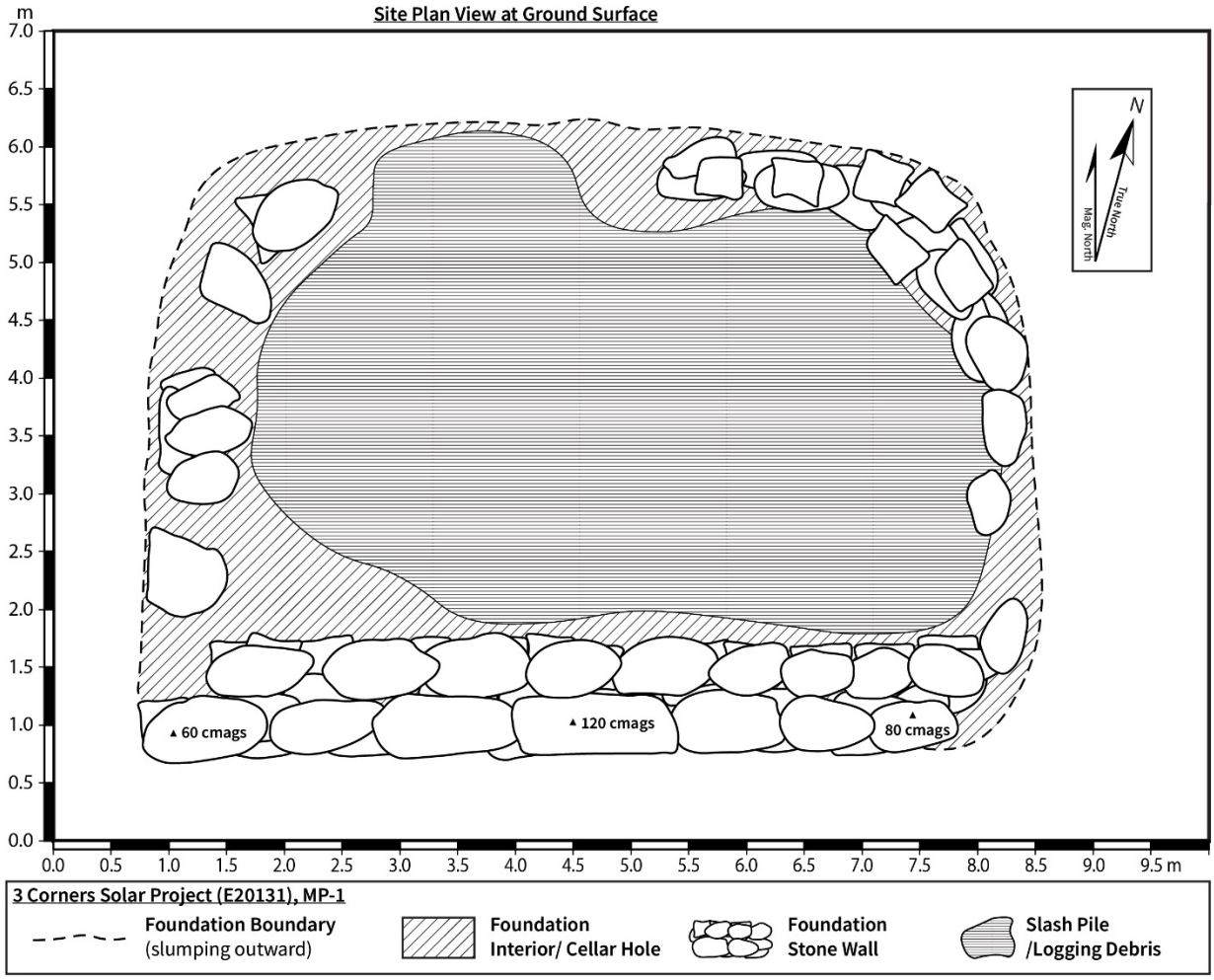
Plan of foundation at Site F-3.



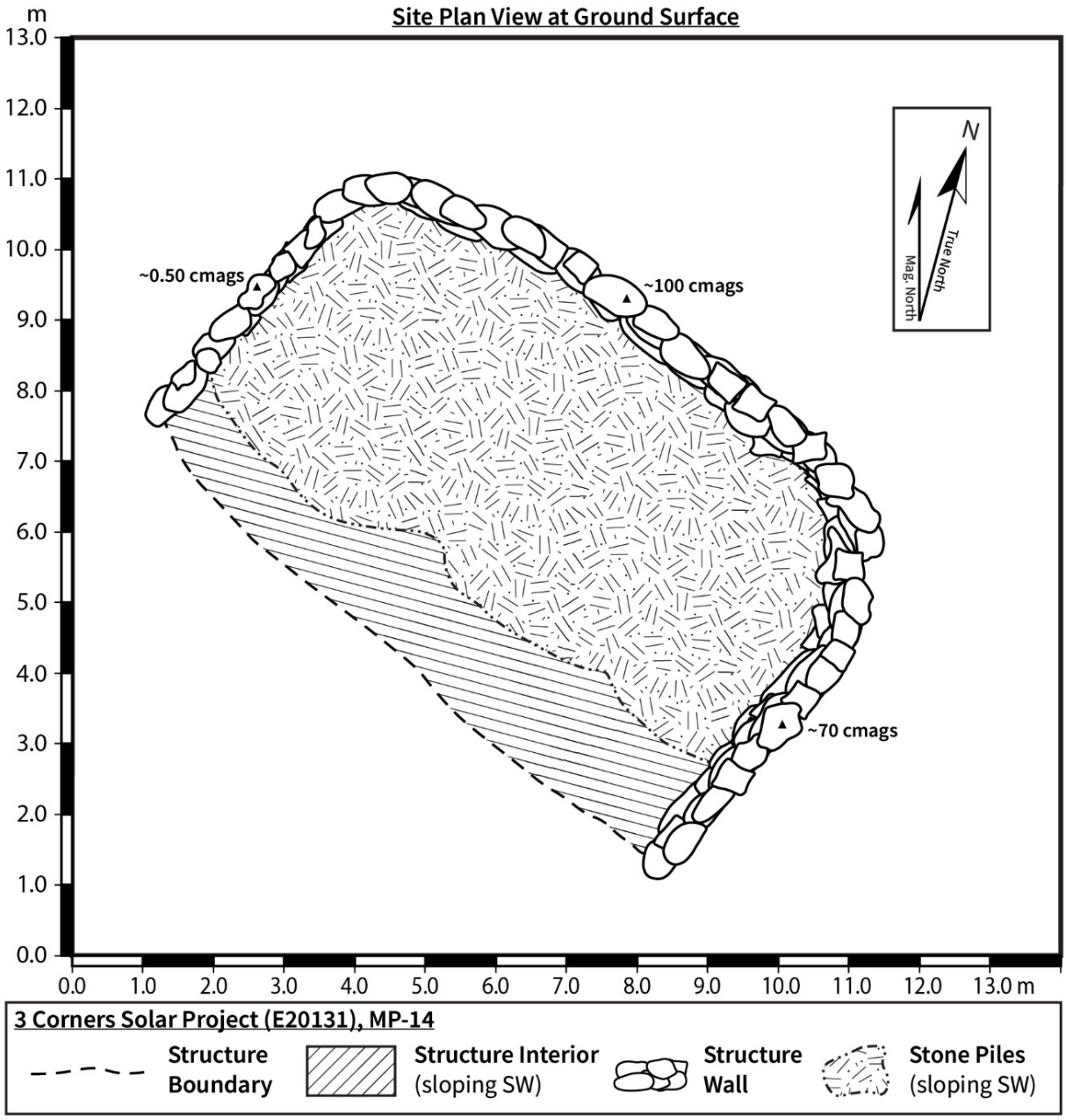
Plan of foundation and well at Site F-4.



Plan of foundation at Site F-6.



Plan of foundation at Site MP-1



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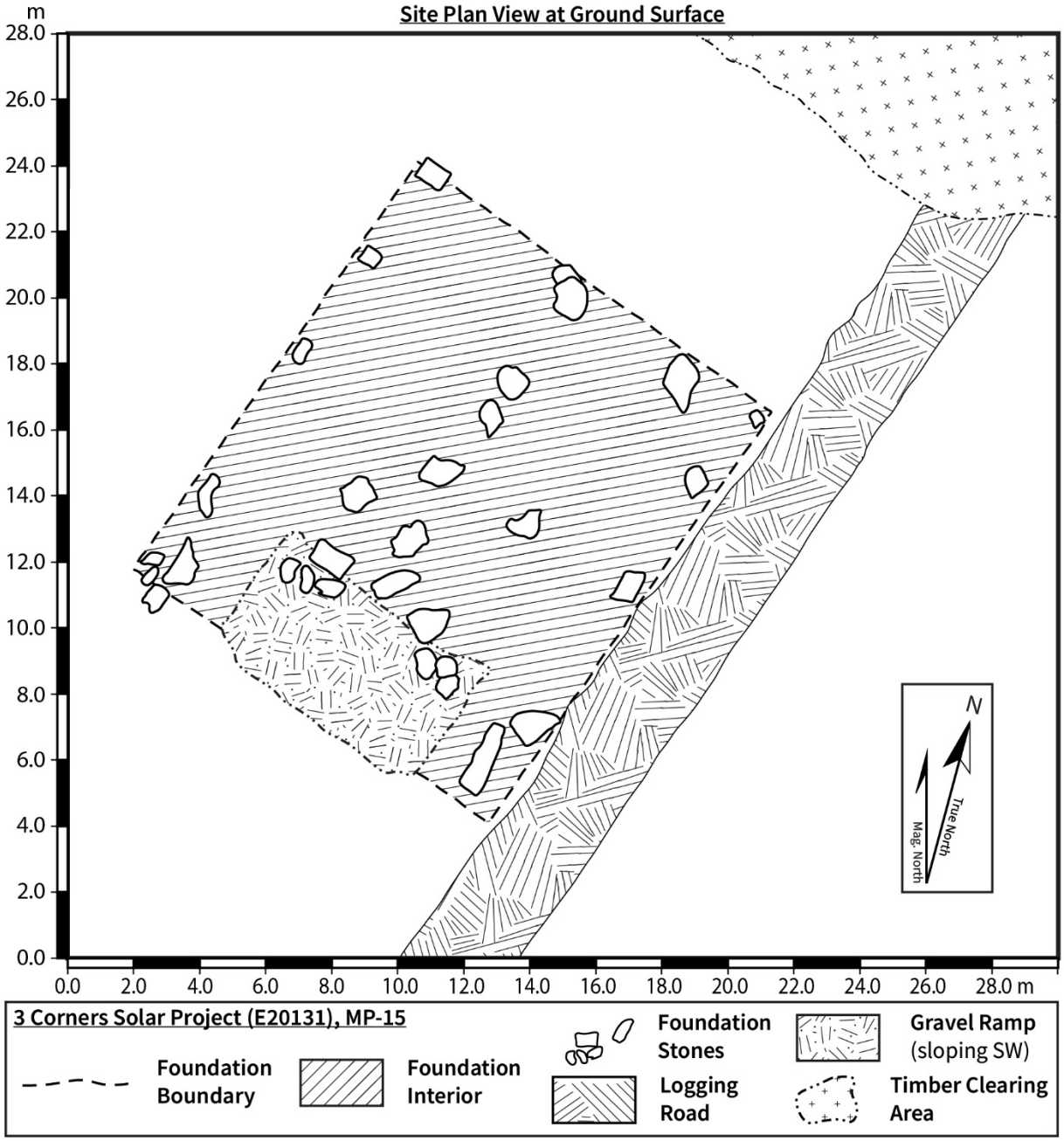
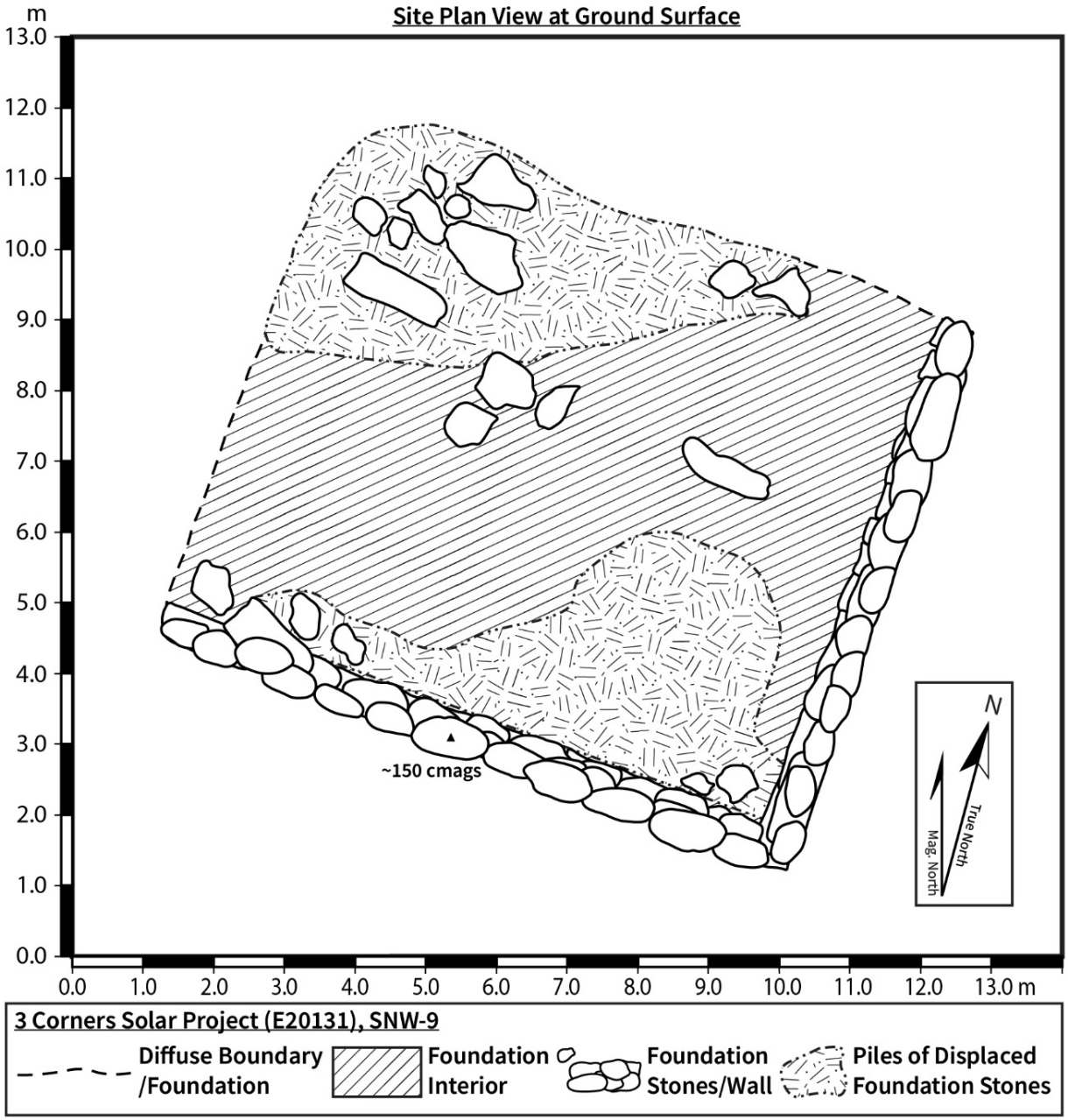


Plan of foundation at Site MP-15.



Plan of foundation at Site SW-9.

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