8.0 HISTORIC SITES

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Applicant conducted historic archaeological, Euro-American archaeological, and historic architecture investigations of the project area to determine potential impacts to historic resources. Reports of these investigations are included as Exhibits 8-1 through 8-3. These reports were provided to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) for review. After review, MHPC determined that the project will not have an effect on historic architectural resources as defined under Maine law, and has been provided the archaeological reports for review.

8.2 PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TRC Solutions (TRC) evaluated cartographic information as well as geological and ecological histories for the Project area to identify likely locations of prehistoric archaeological sites. Results of this effort concluded that the proposed project has low sensitivity for Pre-Contact period archaeological resources, and no additional Pre-contact period archaeological review was recommended. MHPC concurred with that conclusion (Exhibit 8-4).

8.3 EURO-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) used cartographic evidence from nineteenth- and twentieth-century maps to identify the location of dwellings, schools, mills, churches, and cemeteries. IAC archaeologists also reviewed secondary sources (e.g. histories, genealogies, and photographs) to provide a larger historical context for the project area. The sensitivity assessment included a site file search for known archaeological sites within the project area or sites that might serve as analogs for the project area. Using known site types and distributions, IAC developed settlement models to complete the desktop analysis of the potential location of Euro-American sites.

Following a review of primary and secondary resources, IAC archaeologists conducted a project area walk-over, focusing on six places where historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps showed standing structures in close proximity to the project area. While the buildings did not appear on maps until after 1900, the survey crew inspected the six locations to verify that the structures were not Euro-American resources that escaped the notice of nineteenth-century cartographers.

IAC archaeologists discovered that relatively recent timber and gravel operations have caused significant disturbance to several of the possible Post-Contact resource locations. In addition, extant structures at other potential sites exhibited fully modern construction styles and materials with no indication of earlier Euro-American activity.

IAC found no evidence of undisturbed Post-Contact cultural resources within the project area, and no further investigation for this project was recommended. MHPC concurred with that conclusion (Exhibit 8-4).

8.4 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY

Kleinfelder conducted a historic architectural reconnaissance survey to assess whether the project would affect National Historic Register listed properties within an eight-mile radius from the proposed wind turbine locations. Four National Register listed resources were identified within the Area of Potentail Effect: (1) Free Baptist Church, Great Pond; (2) Brick School, Aurora; (3) Eastbrook Baptist Church, Eastbrook; and (4) Eastbrook Town House, Eastbrook. Of these resources, the Eastbrook Baptist Church was identified in the nearby Bull Hill Wind Project historic reconnaissance survey undertaken in 2010 by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL). The 2012 PAL survey of the Hancock Wind Project, also located in this vicinity of Hancock County, did not include any of these National Historic Register listed properties.

Kleinfelder concluded there would be no adverse effect on National Historic Register listed properties. The MHPC concurred with that conclusion (Exhibit 8-4).

Exhibit 8-1

Pre-Contact Archaeological Report

Phase IA Archaeological Precontact Period Study of
The Weaver Wind Project
Aurora, Osborn, T22 MD, T16 MD, and Eastbrook, Hancock County, Maine

prepared for

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by

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December 3, 2014

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Introduction

TRC (Ellsworth, Maine) completed a Phase IA archaeological Precontact period study for Normandeau Associates for the proposed Weaver Wind Project (the Project), which is located in Hancock County Maine. Specifically, project components, including wind turbines, MET towers, electrical transmission lines, and access roads that are in an area covering approximately 44.5 km^2. The Project will be located in Aurora, Eastbrook, Osborn, T16 MD, and T22 MD (Figure 1). It is located directly north of the Hancock Wind Project and the Bull Hill Wind Project. The author conducted Phase 1A Precontact period archaeological assessments of both of these projects in the last four years (Will 2010, 2012)

The purpose of this report is to provide an archaeological Phase 1A assessment for Precontact period archaeological sensitivity within the Project's area of potential effect (APE), which includes, the location of turbine pads, existing roads electrical connections among the turbines, the transmission line corridor that will connect the turbine electrical generating array to the power grid and substations. The report begins with discussion of the geologic and vegetation history of the area as it provides a context for introducing the Precontact period archaeological description of the Hancock County region. It then describes how sensitivity was assessed and presents the results of desktop and fieldwork investigation.

Environmental Contexts

Background geologic and vegetation history of the area are offered here to provide a context for understanding the archaeological record of the region.

Bedrock Geology

Certain types of bedrock were particularly well suited for use by Native people for the manufacture of stone implements. In Maine, fine-grained, aphanitic rocks of meta-sedimentary and volcanic origin—cherts, felsite, and quartz predominantly—because of their flaking qualities--were used to make flaked stone tools, such as projectile points and scraping/processing tools. Another class of tools, manufactured through a combination of flaking, pecking, and grinding, were typically manufactured from other rock types, including basalt, slate, and phyllite.

Bedrock in the surrounding Project area is identified as Ellsworth schist (Pollock et al. 2008), which is described a dark green, light gray to green weathering quartz-feldspar-muscovite-chlorite schist. It contains numerous disrupted fine-grained quartz veins showing multiple deformation. Layers of greenstone 20.0 cm to 1.0 m in thickness, representing metamorphosed fine-grained mafic volcanic rocks,

are present throughout the formation (Pollock et al. 2008). There are also Devonian-age pelites in the area near the northern end of the project. They occur in 1.0 cm to 1.0 m thick beds interbedded with coarser-grained, sandy-silty beds several centimeters to several meters thick (Osberg et al. 1985).

Outcroppings of knappable stone that might have attracted quarrying activity by Precontact period people are not present within the Project area. None of the proposed turbine locations are on hills or ridges where bedrock is exposed. The local schist and pelite do not produce a conchoidal fracture when struck. Instead, these soft rocks break in an unpredictable fashion when impacted with a harder stone. However, it is worth noting that, given the extent of glacial mixing and movement of lithic materials across the state by ice during the last glaciation, rocks of all type—especially felsite--were likely available to Precontact period people in the Project area in the form of surficial and outwash/runoff deposits that contained cobbles and boulders with suitable fracture properties for making stone implements.

Surficial Geology

During the last glaciation, the Laurentian Ice Sheet (LIS) flowed south-southeast across the present coastline to reach a terminal position in the Gulf of Maine at Georges Bank some 18,000 to 20,000 years before present (Hughes et al. 1985). At that time, the area through which the Project runs was depressed under an enormous weight of glacial ice. As the ice retreated across the landscape, marine waters followed it into the interior of present-day Maine as far north as the town of Lincoln. Fine silt flowing from the ice margin settled as it met calmer marine waters, blanketing coarser glacial deposits in lower elevations and river valleys. These deposits were named the "Presumpscot Formation" by Bloom (1963), and their internal characteristics, fossil assemblages, and chronological relationships with other surficial materials have greatly enhanced understanding of the evolution of the present landscape. Deposits associated with this marine transgression are encountered throughout the lower elevations within the Project area. Till and glacial outwash is mapped at higher elevations. For example, Route 9 travels across the top of the Whaleback Esker—a well-known glacial ice contact feature—at the north end of the Project. In many locations in Hancock County, evidence for the marine transgression consists of deposits of a marine clay, gray-blue in color. This clay was probably a source of material for pottery making in the region prior to contact with Europeans. It was also mined in the historic period for brick manufacture.

Eventually, the landscape began to rebound; the rate of rebound exceeded the rate of inundation by sea level rise, so that the early Maine coastline extended beyond its present-day limits out onto the Continental Shelf. Proglacial sandy outwash moved out of the ice in meltwater streams, filling valleys

and forming deltas (Thompson 1982; Smith and Hunter 1989). The lower sea levels resulted in rivers quickly down-cutting through softer sediments. Kelley et al. (1992) show a rapid rise in sea level prior to 10,000 years before present. After that time, the rise slowed and since about 9,000 years before present, it has been rising at a slow and steady rate of approximately 1.5 to 2.0 mm per year. Since then, rivers have continued to incise their valleys, adding deposits of alluvial sediments along flood plains. The largest river to the west of the project area is the Union River. This river was also an important thoroughfare to Native Americans who lived in the area for at least 10,000 years (see below).

Vegetation

Since the retreat of the LIS and subsequent regression of marine waters, vegetation in the Project area has undergone a series of changes throughout the Holocene leading up to the present day. Many of the changes in vegetation are well documented by Davis and Jacobson (1985) and Jacobson and Davis (1988) and briefly summarized here.

The initial vegetation to colonize the landscape left bare by the LIS consisted of tundra and open woodland species of poplar, spruce, and paper birch. By 12,000 years before present, a closed spruce forest began to form over southern Maine and progressively moved northward. During the early Holocene (ca. 10,000-7,000 years before present), spruce declined dramatically and was replaced predominately by species of pine, as well as oak and birch. Between 8,000-5,000 years before present, pine declined considerably, birch and oak less so, and hemlock forests emerged and expanded. With the exception of a short period of decline in hemlock as well as the emergence of beech between 5,000-4,000 years before present forests remained relatively unchanged until about 1,500-1,000 years before present when spruce and fir show slight increases, perhaps related to a wide-spread cooling trend.

By the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century, many of these tree species were already beginning to show decline, particularly hemlock. By the end of the 19th century, vegetation had been significantly modified by human activity, which included logging, agriculture, and settlement activities to name but a few (see Wheeler et al. 2014). Logging is a major economic activity in the Project area today. Logging roads, which will also be used to access the Project, are abundant. Due to the extensive history of intensive logging in most parts of the Project area, the character of vegetation today likely does not reflect the forest resources that were available to Precontact period people.

Soils

Soil development in the Project area is the result of a long, continuous process involving the interaction of a variety of dynamic natural forces. The variability of these forces in the Project area is ultimately reflected in the variable types of soils observed. Factors influencing the development are inevitably related to climate, parent material, relief, organic activity, time, and disturbance. Some broad generalizations of soil characteristics observed in the Project area are directly related to parent materials and disturbance.

Better drained sediments such as sand, gravel, and some till, show typical northern forest soil sequences that display a surface organic mat, overlying albic (leached) and spodic (enriched with sesquioxides) horizons. These horizons are diagnostic of a soil type referred to as "spodosols." Spododols are the primary soil type in the Project area and exposures of them are common along roadways and thrown tree roots. The most common disturbances to soils observed in the Project area (and thus to archaeological materials contained in them) occur in the form of natural processes, such as wind throw of trees, and cultural activities related to logging. When combined, these natural processes and cultural activities commonly result in scoured and mixed surface soil horizons.

Regional and Local Precontact Period Cultural Context

This section provides a regional overview of the Precontact period cultural context as it has been established by professional archaeologist working in Maine for a century. This framework is introduced as backdrop for then describing the local archaeology of the Project area. Local archaeology from nearby Graham Lake is also introduced (Mack and Will 2014).

The archaeological record of Maine is long and complex dating back more than 11,000 years before present. Archaeologists have divided this record into three major periods known as the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Ceramic cultural periods. Further subdivisions within these periods area based on similarities in artifact forms and cultural adaptations over broad regions (Spiess 1990). It is important to note that these divisions are archaeological constructs and that their boundaries represent changes perceived as culturally significant by archaeologists in the region.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,500-9,500 years ago)

The earliest inhabitants in the region, and throughout North America, are referred to as, "Paleoindians." Paleoindian people are believed to be the first to migrate into North America and, in their pursuit of large game, rapidly colonized the continent (Martin 1973). The hallmark of the Paleoindian

tradition is the fluted spear point, which was presumably used to hunt large game species, some of which are now extinct. These spear points are lanceolate in shape and possess a long, groove-like scar caused by a flake struck from their base on both faces.

In Maine, the Paleoindian period dates from approximately 11,500 to 9,500 years ago when much of the landscape was still vegetated in tundra and/or woodlands. Paleoindian people living in the region are characterized as highly mobile hunters and gatherers reliant mainly on caribou that presumably were abundant in the environment of that time (Spiess, Wilson, and Bradley 1998). They crafted their tools out of very fine-grained, colorful rocks obtained from a limited number of sources in the region, and they camped in locations typically removed from present day water bodies (Spiess, Wilson and Bradley 1998). These locations were rarely occupied during later cultural periods and are often strategically located above some form of low-lying terrain that may have been suitable habitat for caribou and other game animals. Their campsites are typically indicative of short-term habitations by small groups of people, perhaps in some cases by even a single, extended family.

Less than 100 Paleoindian period sites have been discovered in Maine and a few are also reported from neighboring Maritime Provinces (e.g., MacDonald 1968). They consist of campsites that vary in size from less than 300 m^2 to more than 18,000 m^2. Some of the best reported Maine Paleoindian sites include the Michaud Site located in Auburn (Spiess and Wilson 1987), the Nicholas Site in Poland (Wilson, Will, and Cormier 1995), the Esker Site along the Kennebec River in Caratunk (Will, Moore, and Dorion 2001), the Vail and Adkins Sites located on the shores of Aziscohos Lake in extreme western Oxford County (Gramly 1982, 1988), and the Hedden Site, which is located on the Kennebunk Plains (Spiess and Mosher 1994; Spiess et al. 1995). Two additional, unpublished, Paleoindian sites from southern Maine are under study by Nathan Hamilton. Another unpublished location is site 84.5 which is located along the North Branch of the Dead River in the Flagstaff Lake project area. Also well known, but underreported is the Paleoindian site complex at the thoroughfare of Munsungun and Chase Lakes in Aroostook County. This area is underlain by Ordovician sedimentary rocks (Munsungun Formation cherts), which were highly prized by Paleoindian people for tool-making. Paleoindian period artifacts manufactured from these cherts are found in archaeological sites all over Maine and much of New England. Paleoindian artifacts, manufactured from Munsungun Formation chert, have been recovered from Graham Lake along the former Union River shoreline to the west of the Project area.

The end of the Paleoindian period and subsequent transition into the Early Archaic period is poorly understood. Archaeological evidence indicates that during the later Paleoindian period, fluted spear points were replaced by smaller, unfluted points. Other point styles also emerge in the region, most

notable of which are long, slender lanceolate points with a distinctive parallel flaking technology (Doyle et al. 1985; Cox and Petersen 1997; Will and Moore 2002; Moore 2011). These cultural changes coincide with the transformation of the environment from more open woodlands to closed forests. By the Early Archaic period, the archaeological record contains a dramatically different material culture than that recovered from sites dating to the preceding Paleoindian period. Late Paleoindian period artifacts have also been recovered from the former shoreline of the Union River, as well.

Archaic Period (ca. 9,500-3,000 years ago)

The Archaic period represents the longest cultural period in the region, spanning around 6,500 years. This time frame is indicative of persistent cultural adaptations, as inferred from artifact assemblages, which lasted over several millennia. Although Early and Middle Archaic people probably continued a nomadic hunter and gatherer lifestyle, their subsistence and settlement patterns were different from those of the Paleoindian people (Petersen 1991; Robinson, Petersen, and Robinson 1992; Will et al. 1996). This is suggested by the location of most Early and Middle Archaic sites along present-day water bodies, and the presence of food remains of aquatic species, particularly beaver, muskrat, and fish.

Archaeological assemblages dating to the Early and Middle Archaic periods in Maine are different from their predecessors, and somewhat unique to the Maine region, particularly with respect to the Early Archaic period. Initially believed to be very scarce (Sanger 1977), excavations into very deeply buried sites along Maine's major rivers has yielded much new and important evidence of Early and Middle Archaic people. Tools were typically produced from local stone, often collected in cobble form, and lack the finely crafted, chipped stone spear points that characterize the Paleoindian period. Rather, flakes and simply fashioned unifacial tools dominate the assemblages. In addition, a new technology using pecking and grinding techniques appears for the first time in the archaeological record (Robinson 1992). This new technology produced a suite of groundstone tools that became more varied and elaborate through time. Cultural resources management work related to relicensing of dams on the Saco, Kennebec, Androscoggin and Penobscot Rivers has revealed much evidence of what has been coined, "The Gulf of Maine Archaic Technological tradition" (e.g., Robinson 1992; Sanger 1996; Will et al. 1996).

By the Middle Archaic period, chipped stone spear points become increasingly more abundant and the first cemetery sites occur. Artifacts dating to this time period have also been discovered submerged in places, such as Blue Hill Bay (Crock et al. 1993) suggesting that sea level rise has submerged sites from this time and earlier. The cemetery sites reveal mortuary practices that included the

sprinkling of graves with red ocher, and the offering of grave goods, such as gouges, slate spear points, and stone rods (Willoughby 1898; Moorehead 1922; Robinson 1992; Will and Cole-Will 1996). Commonly referred to as the "Red Paint People," sites dating to their tradition have typically been found east of the Kennebec River with some sites displaying a strong focus on maritime resources. Late Archaic period artifacts are common from the Union River valley as well.

The close of the Late Archaic period is characterized by another archaeological tradition known as the Susquehanna tradition (Sanger 1979; Bourque 1995). It is widespread in Maine and New England. The people of the Susquehanna tradition appear to have been more focused on a terrestrial economy than a marine economy. They largely abandoned the use of red ocher in their graves, and often cremated their dead rather than buried them. Diagnostic tool forms include large, broad-bladed chipped stone spear points.

The relationships between the perceived Late Archaic cultural groups continue to be a source of debate among Maine archaeologists. At the root of the argument is whether the various archaeological assemblages of the Late Archaic reflect local, long-term cultural adaptations, or movement of people into the region with a different culture and way of life. Whatever the origins of the cultural changes observed, they again roughly coincide with increasing changes in the environment that provided more favorable habitat for deer populations and possibly other modern species.

Ceramic Period (ca. 3,000-450 years ago)

The introduction of pottery manufacture and use in Maine defines the onset of what Maine archaeologists call the Ceramic period (Bourque 1971; Sanger 1979; Will 2014). In other parts of the Northeast, this cultural period is referred to as the Woodland period. The differences between the two terms is mainly that hunting and gathering for food remained the primary means of subsistence throughout much of Maine and the Maritimes, while a reliance on horticulture and a tendency toward larger, more permanent settlement patterns developed in other regions during the same time period. Ceramics first appear in the archaeological record of Maine around 3,000 years ago and they persist until contact with Europeans when clay pots were replaced in favor of iron and copper kettles that were traded for beaver pelts and other animal furs.

Ceramic period sites are abundant in Maine, along both the coast (Hadlock 1939, 1941; Spiess 1991), especially south of Eastbrook in locations around Taunton Bay, and in the Maine interior (Bourque 1971; Sanger 1979). Along the coast, they are most visible in the form of shell middens, which have attracted the attention of professional and amateur archaeologists since the late 19th century. Shell midden

sites contain discarded shells of clams, oysters, mussels, and quahogs, bones of both terrestrial and marine animals, as well as broken pottery sherds and discarded stone and bone tools. Sites in the interior are most common along waterways, ponds, and lakes. Assemblages from the interior differ from coastal sites in that bone assemblages are poorly represented due to differences in preservation. Ceramic period sites and/or artifacts are common in Precontact period archaeological sites in Hancock County

The picture that emerges from Ceramic period sites is one showing long-standing cultural adaptation to the diversified use of local resources (Sanger 1988). In addition, the presence and nature of artifact forms, and certain types of stone recovered from Ceramic period sites indicate trade and communication with peoples far to the north, south, and west. By the end of the period, historical and archaeological evidence suggests horticulture was practiced in southern Maine. The Ceramic period ends with European contact around 450 years ago. At this time, most of the artifacts attributable to Precontact period inhabitants of Maine disappear from the archaeological record.

Precontact Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Assessment

Just as today, people in the Precontact period did not uniformly occupy the landscape; Maine state archaeological survey maps, which show site locations, affirm this conclusion. Some areas were more attractive than others to people deciding where to establish camps and villages. Some locations were used more often than others, because of the availability of important resources (e.g. plants, animals, and raw materials) or perhaps even through historical accident. And, some areas may simply not have been frequented and used at all. Against this reality is the likelihood that not all human behavior produces archaeologically visible traces. Additional problems affecting understanding of Precontact period landuse is the fact that even when an archaeological site is produced, it may not last long due to preservation biases created by local environmental conditions. Interpretation is further confounded, because sharp differences in how land is used and modified in the present compared with the Precontact past has resulted in the destruction of many archaeological site locations.

Mindful of these concerns, the design of Precontact period archaeological resource surveys to discover site locations in Maine is supported by more than 100 years of archaeological field investigations and several decades of testing predictive models to determine where sites may be expected to occur. All of these efforts demonstrate that proximity to water resources was a dominant variable used by Precontact period hunter/gatherers for selecting site locations (see, for example, Kellogg 1987, 1994; Spiess 1992, 1994; Will et al. 1995; Will et al. 1997; Will et al. 1999). This conclusion is likely not simply a sampling bias. For example, two archaeological cultural resource surveys conducted in eastern Maine (at least in

part) during the last 20 years support the conclusion. First, are results obtained from the Phase I survey of the Maritimes and Northeast natural gas pipeline by ARC, Inc. in 1997-1998 (Will et al. 1997; Will et al. 1999) and by TRC in 2005. Briefly, the sensitivity design for the survey focused on identifying the potential for areas within that Project's APE (a 200 foot or 62 m wide corridor) to contain Precontact archaeological sites. Predictions of where archaeological resources might be present, and where they were not likely to be present, were made based on a set of key environmental variables for which data could be readily obtained. These included:

High Sensitivity:

> fresh or saltwater resources within 150 meters (m); well-drained sandy soils; and level to moderately level topography (0 to 3 percent slope).

Moderate Sensitivity:

> fresh or saltwater resources within 150 to 500 m; well-drained to moderately well-drained, sandy to cobbly soils; moderately level topography (3 to 8 percent slope); minimal to moderate ground disturbance; and archaeological sites in vicinity of project area.

Low Sensitivity:

> no fresh or salt water for more than 500 m; poorly drained or inundated areas; steep topography (8 percent slope or greater); moderate to extensive ground disturbance; and no archaeological sites in vicinity of project area.

The model was tested with information collected from more than 480 km (300 miles) of the Maritime & Northeast pipeline corridor. On that project, more than 2,500 testholes were excavated in almost equal proportions among areas of high, medium, and low sensitivity. An important conclusion of this undertaking was that all Precontact period sites (with the exception of one Paleoindian period artifact) were found adjacent to water.

The second, another large archaeological survey using a similar sensitivity model was conducted in Penobscot and Washington Counties by the Maine State Museum under the direction of Dr. Stephen Cox in 1989 (Cox 1989). He surveyed a proposed Bangor Hydroelectric Company 345 kV transmission line route, and examined 87 sampling areas of varying archaeological sensitivity along the route from Orrington to the St. Croix River in Baileyville. A total of 996 testholes were excavated. Three, small, Precontact period archaeological sites were discovered, and all of them were located along a major river or stream.

Proximity to water is unquestionably a sensitive variable for predicting the locations of Precontact period hunter/gatherers who inhabited Maine. In fact, approximately 95% of all Precontact

period archaeological sites reported in Maine (out of a sample of more than 5,000 sites) have been discovered either along the seacoast or along the margins of interior rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands (Spiess 1994). Even in New York, archaeologist Robert Funk's research (1993) has similarly shown that Precontact period sites are generally located within 300 feet of water. However, not all water bodies and/or waterways are equal. In the abovementioned surveys, no Precontact period sites were found along small tributaries or streams. That does not mean that people never used such locations for resource acquisition, only that whatever human activity occurred left no traces. Here is a case in point. Survey for the Niagara Power Project (FERC no. 2216) (Will et al. 2006) involved excavation of hundreds of testholes along the banks of the Niagara River and small streams that feed into it. Numerous Precontact period archaeological sites were found along the river, a few at the mouths of creeks, but none up into the creeks. However, extensive interviews with elders from the nearby Tuscarora Indian Nation reported stories of fishing up the creeks as young adults; the creeks were places where fish spawned. Fish were hunted with spears (and shotguns) and then returned home for processing and consumption (Will 2005). Archaeologically, however, their activities were invisible to our survey and I suspect that is also the reason that we found no Precontact period evidence for fishing in the creeks as well.

Most of the Precontact period sites discovered in Maine near water are campsites or villages. They may also have been food extraction locations: places to fish, hunt waterfowl, or dig clams. However, the locations of ritual sites (e.g., cemeteries) or resource extraction sites (e.g., rock quarrying for tool making) are often not near water and are discovered more often by accident rather than by design. They constitute the 5% of sites in the Precontact period inventory of archaeological sites recorded in Maine. Although they represent only a small portion of known sites, they are as equally important as near-water sites for understanding the lifestyles of Precontact people. Unfortunately, we have few predictors for their locations.

Archaeological Sensitivity of the Project Area

Archaeological sensitivity (or the ability to offer educated judgments about where archaeological resources may have been located) of the Project area is derived from taking into consideration where archaeological sites have already been discovered in Hancock County (and Downeast Maine), where sites have not been discovered as a result of systematic survey, and knowledge about the environments present in the Project area.

What is known about the Project area is that soils are poor to moderately well drained, and that topography is very hilly in the area where turbines will be placed (see Figure 1). There are no local outcrops of

suitable rock for making chipped-stone tools. There are no Precontact period archaeological sites from the Project area on file with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (Rocky Pond USGS 7.5' [MHPC Map number 75c]). However, as reported above, numerous Precontact period sites are reported from the Union River valley to the west now inundated by Graham Lake (Mack and Will 2014).

The water bodies identified at road crossings are all in the area where turbines will be located (Table 1). With the exception of the East Branch of the Union River, which connects Spectacle Pond with Rocky Pond, the remaining water bodies are small brooks without defined margins and terraces.

Table 1. Water body crossings with the Project.

Name	**Comment**	**Township**
Leighton Brook	Logging road crossing; small tributary	Osborn
Roaring Brook	Logging road crossing; small tributary	T22 MD
Hopper Brook	Logging road crossing; small tributary	Osborn
Kingman Brook	Logging road crossing; small tributary	Osborn
East Branch Union River	Logging road crossing; river connecting Spectacle Pond with Rocky Pond	Osborn/T22 MD
Garden Eden Brook	Logging road crossing; small tributary	T16 MD

Conclusions

The location of this wind project, like the adjacent Bull Hill and Hancock wind projects is located in an area that has low Precontact period archaeological sensitivity for several reasons. First, other than the east Branch of the Union River that connects two ponds there are no other navigable waterways in the Project area. Any major improvements of the road in the vicinity of this river should receive archaeological review, and if necessary, field testing in advance of construction. Second, although felsite, in cobble form, can be found in the Project area, rocks useful for either chipped stone or ground-stone tool manufacture are absent from the Project area.

Last, all of the above analysis and conclusions are based on the present configuration of the Project. Reconfiguration of turbine locations does not require additional Precontact period evaluation, because the area is not archaeologically sensitive. Modifications of roads or construction of news roads might require additional evaluation if they cross or parallel larger (canoe navigable) waterways.

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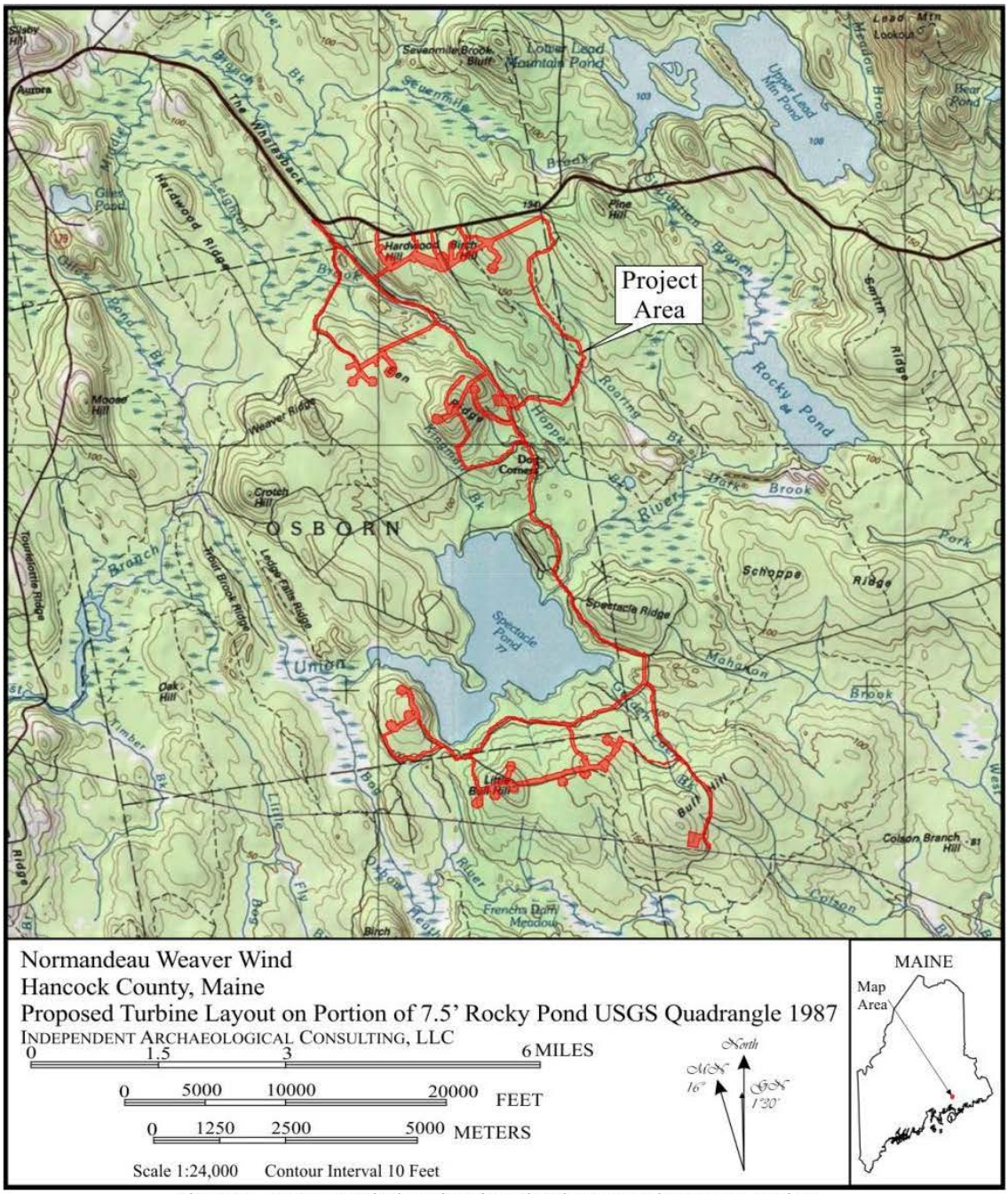

Figure 1. Weaver Wind Project location in Hancock County, Maine.

Exhibit 8-2

Euro-American Archaeological Report

PHASE 0 POST-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: WEAVER WIND PROJECT AURORA, OSBORN, T22 MD, T16 MD AND EASTBROOK (HANCOCK COUNTY), MAINE

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IAC Report No. 1171

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES AND PLATES

INTRODUCTION

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, completed a Phase 0 Archaeological Survey for the proposed Weaver Wind Project (WWP) that spans five towns in Hancock County, Maine (Figure 1). The Weaver Wind Project calls for the construction of 17 meteorological towers (MET towers), 23 wind turbines, nine collector lines, and construction laydown areas. Project plans also include the use, improvement or new construction of 20 access roads and 24 connector roads. IAC conducted the Phase 0 survey for Post-Contact (Euroamerican) cultural resources on behalf of Normandeau Associates of Falmouth, Maine, and the archaeological work is authorized under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR Part 800). Dr. Kathleen Wheeler served as Principal Investigator for the project, and Dr. Wheeler exceeds the qualifications set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, September 29, 1993) and 36 CFR Part 61. Dr. Wheeler is also a certified Level-2 Historical Archaeologist in Maine and is permitted to conduct all phases of archaeological survey.

Impacts associated with the WWP include land clearing followed by construction of the new wind turbines, MET towers, electrical transmission lines, substations and access roads (Figure 2). Eight turbines are proposed to be constructed in the Town of Eastbrook, with 15 turbines proposed for the Town of Osborn. Combined, the turbines will have an installed capacity of 75.9 megawatts (MW) of electricity. Approximately 7.2 km (4.5 miles) of existing 7.3-m (24-ft) access roads will be upgraded, while roughly 8.8 km (5.5 miles) of new roads will be constructed. The project will use the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building permitted as part of the Hancock Wind Project, and its use will not require a change to the design of the O&M building previously approved by the MDEP. The Weaver Wind Project will also use the existing substation at Bull Hill and will not involve the construction of any new substations. There will be several small construction laydown areas for the temporary storage of construction materials, with one large one along Spectacle Pond Road, associated with the O&M building.

The area of potential effect (APE) for the linear components of the project – access roads and transmission lines – ranges from 47-60 m (155-197 ft) in width. Proposed turbine and tower clusters occupy sections of the APE between 345 m (1,132 ft) and 550 m (1,805 ft) in width and of varying lengths. The northern substation site occupies an area of 98,545 m^2 (24 acres) while the southern substation footprint encompasses 74,570 m^2 (18.4 acres). In total, the Weaver Wind Project APE includes an area of 44.5 km^2 (17.2 mi^2).

The project area extends across five towns in Hancock County: Aurora, Eastbrook, Osborn, T16 MD and T22 MD. Nineteenth-century (Colby 1881) maps of the three named towns show a small number of widely dispersed Euroamerican farm- or homesteads, an occupational pattern that persists to the present day. Background research for T16 MD and T22 MD revealed no recorded occupants prior to 1900. Post-1900 maps of the five towns (USGS 1932, 1957 and 1987) depict a gradual increase in the number and density of structures, including six mapped buildings within the APE in Osborn that appear between 1932 and 1987. IAC developed a predictive model for regional Euroamerican settlement based on historic transportation routes, nearby natural resources, and the presence of documented archaeological sites.

On October 27, 2014, IAC Project Archaeologist Jacob Tumelaire and Archaeological Technician Samuel Blake conducted a walkover inspection of the six potential resource locations in Osborn. Archaeologists found no evidence for undisturbed Post-Contact cultural resources within or near the project area. IAC recommends no additional archaeological survey of the Weaver Wind Project APE.

Scope and Authority

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

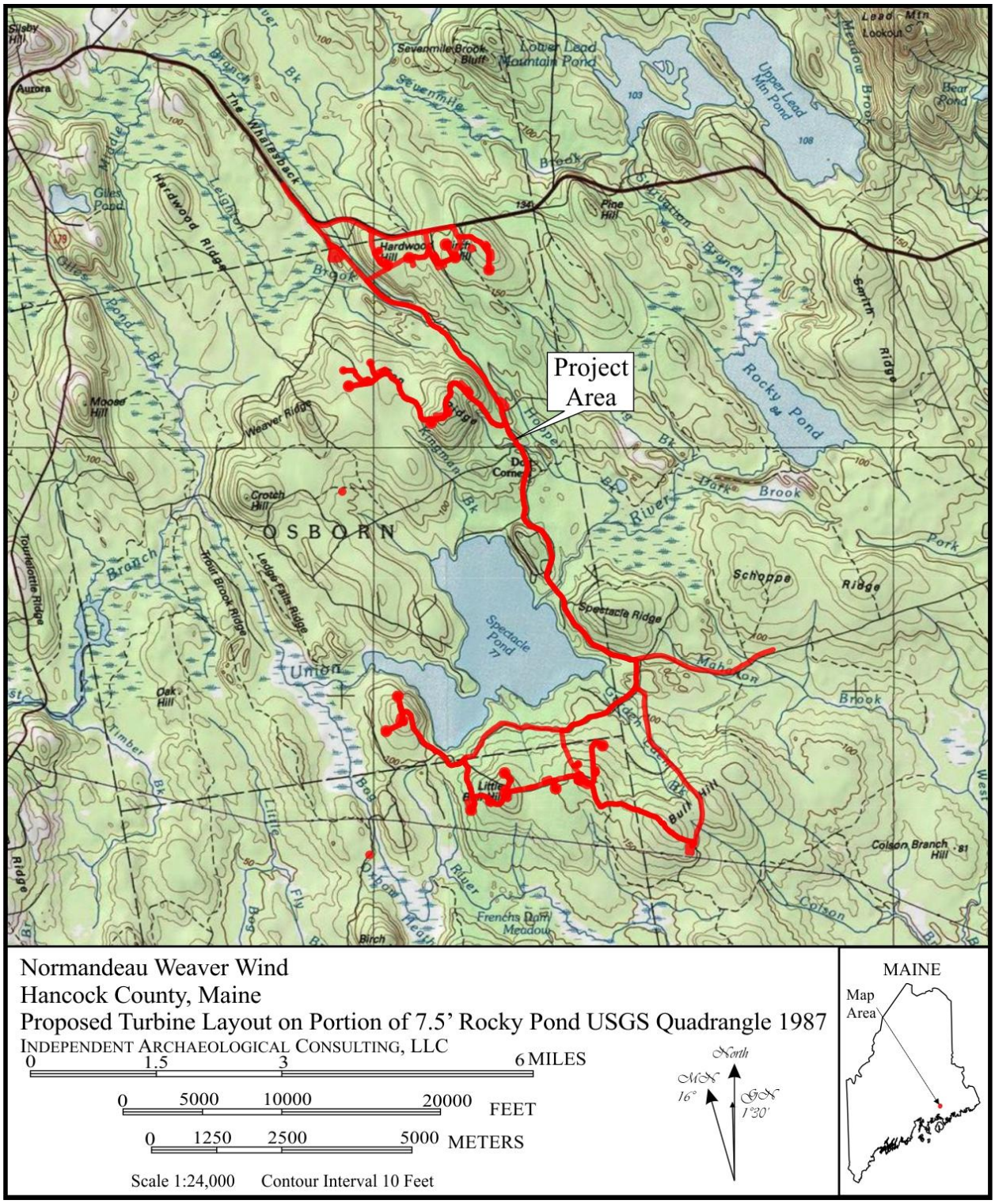

Figure 1. Location of Weaver Wind Project on USGS quadrangle.

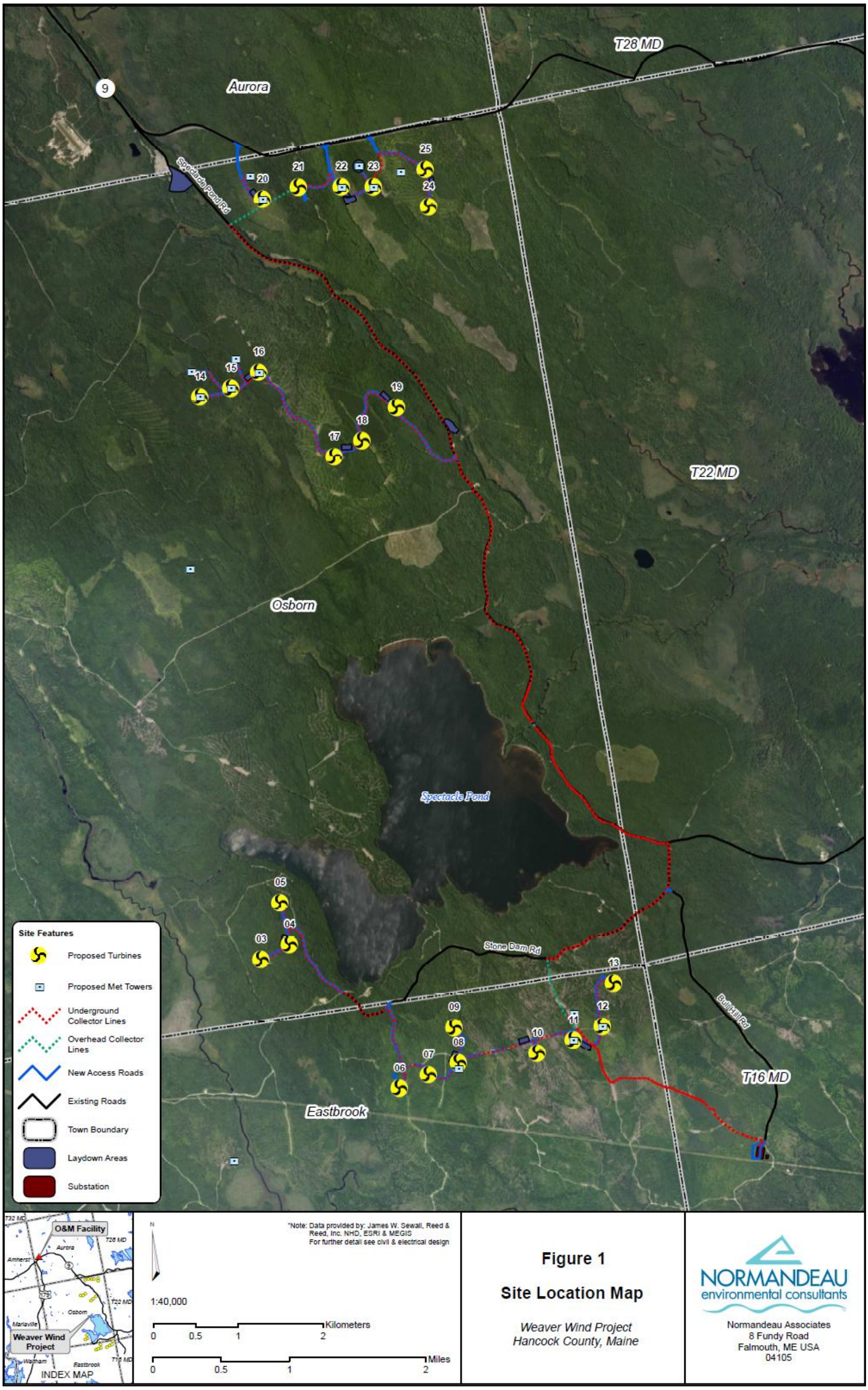

Figure 2. Components of Weaver Wind Project in Hancock County, Maine.

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND SURVEY METHODS

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	within 100 m (330 ft) of transportation systems and/or sites known from maps
Moderate	within 100-200 m (330-660 ft) of transportation corridors or known sites
Low	more than 200 m (660 ft) from transportation corridors or known sites; extensive disturbance

Euroamerican archaeological resources typically exist along transportation corridors, specifically roads and rivers. Environmental conditions, such as water power and land suitable for agriculture, also affect site location. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century maps of the project area confirm that most buildings and structures were located along roads, which followed streams, rivers, or ponds, because these areas were the most level and easiest to access. Euroamerican archaeological resources are commonly found where former buildings or structures stood, where people lived and have left a trace of their lives in the form of artifacts and features.

As noted above, our site prediction model anticipates that most resources will be found within 100 m (330 ft) of transportation corridors. In applying this model to the siting of turbines for the Weaver Wind Project, we note the relative absence of historic roads in the APE; the present road system is one primarily developed after 1957, presumably as haul roads for logging activities.

While the single most important tool in reconstructing Euroamerican settlement is the study of cartographic resources (especially nineteenth-century maps), historical archaeologists are aware of the flaw of relying too heavily on this single source of evidence. In the 1850s and 1870s, wall maps and atlases were published for most Maine Counties (e. g., Walling 1860; Colby 1881). These atlases provide data on settlement patterns for the second half of the nineteenth century but do not include abandoned sites from earlier periods of occupation, especially those of seventeenth-century forts and trading posts, as described in Brain (1995, 1997), Camp (1975), Cranmer (1990); Faulkner and Faulkner (1987, 1994) or the farmsteads, schools, and mills from the eighteenth century, abandoned by the time the nineteenth-century maps were drafted. Ultimately, the very earliest of Maine's Euroamerican archaeological resources may not appear on the nineteenth-century maps consulted for the project. Even using archival data, archaeologists cannot always predict the location of Euroamerican sites without conducting walkover surveys to ground-truth the presence or absence of resources.

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

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

Background Research/Information Sources

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

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

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

MHPC maintains an archaeological site file database recording the location and relevant information of each recorded Euroamerican site. Persons who are historic archaeologists certified by the State of Maine have access to this database. IAC staff checked the MHPC database for registered archaeological sites located within each of the five towns along the WWP APE. Included in the MHPC files are CRM reports from CRM projects and Maine municipalities under the Maine SHPO Certified Local Government program. Based on the principal investigator's experience on similar projects in Maine, Dr. Wheeler checks CRM survey reports that might be germane to the research goals and needs of this project.

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

The MHPC curates a complete collection of mid-nineteenth century wall maps for each Maine County in existence at that time. These maps, as well as the county atlas from 1881 (Colby 1881), were consulted to predict the possible location of resources (e. g., homesteads, farmsteads, and mills) in the project area. Secondary sources at the Maine State Library and Maine State Archives provided background context for each town.

Walkover Survey/Site Inspection

Using the results of archival research, archaeologists reviewed road crossings or locations where nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century maps and atlases indicate dwellings, farms, or other Euroamerican resources. This list forms the basis for walkover survey strategy and was the primary guide for archaeological inspection. IAC completed its inspection in late October with the existing project components as known at that time, where they identified six areas of potential sensitivity. Since the site inspection took place, there have been changes to the Weaver Wind Project in layout and scope, which have been reviewed and determined to be of low sensitivity and not requiring field inspections. This report summarizes the results of all research and fieldwork, including areas no longer part of this project.

IAC archaeologists did not conduct a 100 percent walkover of the project area, but focused on the six places where USGS maps (1932, 1957 and 1987) showed standing structures in close proximity to the APE. Though the buildings do not appear until after 1900, the survey crew inspected the six locations to verify that the structures are not Euroamerican resources that escaped the notice of nineteenth-century cartographers. Sections of the APE assessed with low sensitivity were generally not inspected, as it is common practice in Maine archaeology to focus on moderate- and high-sensitivity areas. Following the map review, IAC Project Archaeologist Jacob Tumelaire and Archaeological Technician Samuel Blake conducted an inspection of the project area on October 27, 2014, to identify potential Euroamerican archaeological sites within the APE. The survey crew found no evidence of Post-Contact cultural resources within or near the ROW.

EUROAMERICAN CULTURAL CONTEXT FOR THE WEAVER WIND PROJECT

The following section articulates the general outline of settlement for the towns traversed by the Weaver Wind Project APE. The WWP impacts consist of the construction of new turbines, MET towers, transmission lines and substations as well as the improvement or construction of access roads (see Figure 2). The landscape of the project area is sparsely populated on both nineteenth-century (Colby 1881) and post-1900 (USGS 1932, 1957 and 1987) maps. The slow increase in mapped structures from 1932 to the present day likely reflects the rise of the 20th- and 21st-century logging industry. For the WWP, we anticipate that the only resources we might find include features related to logging, such as logging camps and tote roads, as well as elements designed to protect forest resources; i. e., fire towers. As noted above, our predictive model of settlement places most homesteads and farmsteads, churches, schools, or post offices near roads. Water-powered industries, such as saw and grist mills are obviously cited near falls where hydropower can be exploited.

The Timber Industry in Northern Maine

The logging industry served as a primary impetus for Euroamerican development of northern Maine during the early nineteenth century. Plentiful old-growth forests fed the voracious timber appetite of the region, the nation and the world throughout the 1800s. The growth of the lumber industry and its associated infrastructure shaped Euroamerican settlement across the interior of the state, including Hancock County and the various municipalities along the Weaver Wind Project APE (Wheeler and Booth 2007:10). This report section summarizes the impact of logging as a major influence on patterns of historic occupation and land use within the project area.

Historic maps of Hancock County show sparse Euroamerican settlement and large tracts of land inaccessible by roads or other overland travel routes. Navigable waterways provided reliable transportation corridors to both access the rich forests and transfer the felled timber to larger settlements for processing and shipment. Timbering in Maine began in the early portion of the 17th century, however, it underwent a significant boom in the 1850's as a result of improved milling technology, the invention of the Peavey and improved maritime transportation networks (Wood 1971:164-170). Equipped with reliable overland access to the northern forests and rivers to swiftly transport harvested timber to distant mills, the logging industry boomed across northern Maine. Bangor stood as the lumber capital of the world during the middle decades of the 1800s and Maine loggers developed major advances in lumbering technology (Judd et al. 1995:274).

The Maine timber boom lasted until the latter part of the 19th century, when more western suppliers took control of the lumber market. Following the Civil War, sources of rag pulp for paper were scarce, and industrialists began experimenting with wood pulp. Maine timber barons quickly realized that spruce pulp was ideal for paper making and the timber industry began a slow resurgence. Following the incorporation of International Paper in 1893, a pulp wood boom began and continues to the present day (Judd et al. 1995:427-431).

Despite the scope of the nineteenth-century timber industry, even large-scale logging required little infrastructure. Laborers occupied ephemeral camps built from forest materials and traversed just a small network of trails and roads during an entire harvest season that lasted from autumn to spring (Judd et al. 1995:272-273).

Richard Wood's (1971) description of a typical Maine lumber camp indicates that such an occupation left a minimal footprint on the archaeological record. Loggers built structures from timbers cut at the site, using moss to plug the wall gaps and wooden shingles to cap the roof. Even the chimney was constructed of wood, plastered with clay to contain the smoke from the open fire below. Occupants also assembled tables, benches and bunks from wooden pieces fitted together with auger joints that required no nails or other fasteners. Metal objects at the camps were few, limited to tools and cooking implements commonly

removed at the end of the season (Wood 1971[1935]:90-91). Wood decays quickly in the harsh environment of northern New England and since the camps lacked the cellarholes, stone features, brick masonry and dense artifact deposits common at long-term Euroamerican occupation sites, material evidence of the timber-built logging camps likely disappeared from the landscape within a matter of decades or even years.

Decades of lumbering took its toll on the state's natural resources. Once almost entirely covered by dense woodlands, only about 65 percent of Maine's land area qualified as forest by 1860 (Judd et al. 1995:265). Western logging companies eclipsed the Maine operations as the primary domestic timber producers during the latter nineteenth century, but the local lumber industry remained strong into the 1900s. Though wood pulp has become the primary product of the northern forests in recent years, lumber persists as an important component of the state economy.

The Weaver Wind Project

The Weaver Wind Project calls for the construction of wind turbines, MET towers, transmission lines, and substations, along with access roads for construction and maintenance. The project APE will cover portions of the following towns: Aurora, Eastbrook, Osborn, T16 MD and T22 MD (Table 2; see Figure 2). Each town is considered individually below, with maps produced in 1881 (Colby) showing the approximate footprint of the project area across the cultural landscape of late-nineteenth-century Maine. The town summaries also include USGS maps (1932, 1957 and 1987) where applicable to highlight potential resources within or near the APE.

Figure 3 shows the entire WWP project area plotted on relevant portions of the 1881 (Colby) map of Hancock County. No structures are mapped near the APE in any of the five towns. Figure 4 shows two structures in Osborn as the only buildings situated near the WWP as documented by USGS cartographers in 1932. The 1957 (USGS) overlay (Figure 5) also depicts two mapped structures, one that persists from 1932 and a second that appears for the first time. Finally, four structures are visible on the 1987 (USGS) map (Figure 6). The six structures documented on the USGS maps do not appear until after 1932, and some not until 1987, however, IAC inspected all the locations to ensure that the mapped buildings do not mark Euroamerican resources unnoticed by earlier cartographers.

Table 2. List of towns along the Weaver Wind Project APE.

No.	Town Name	Quadrangle
1	Aurora	Amherst
2	Eastbrook	Molasses Pond
3	Osborn	Rocky Pond
4	T16 MD	Molasses Pond
5	T22 MD	Rocky Pond

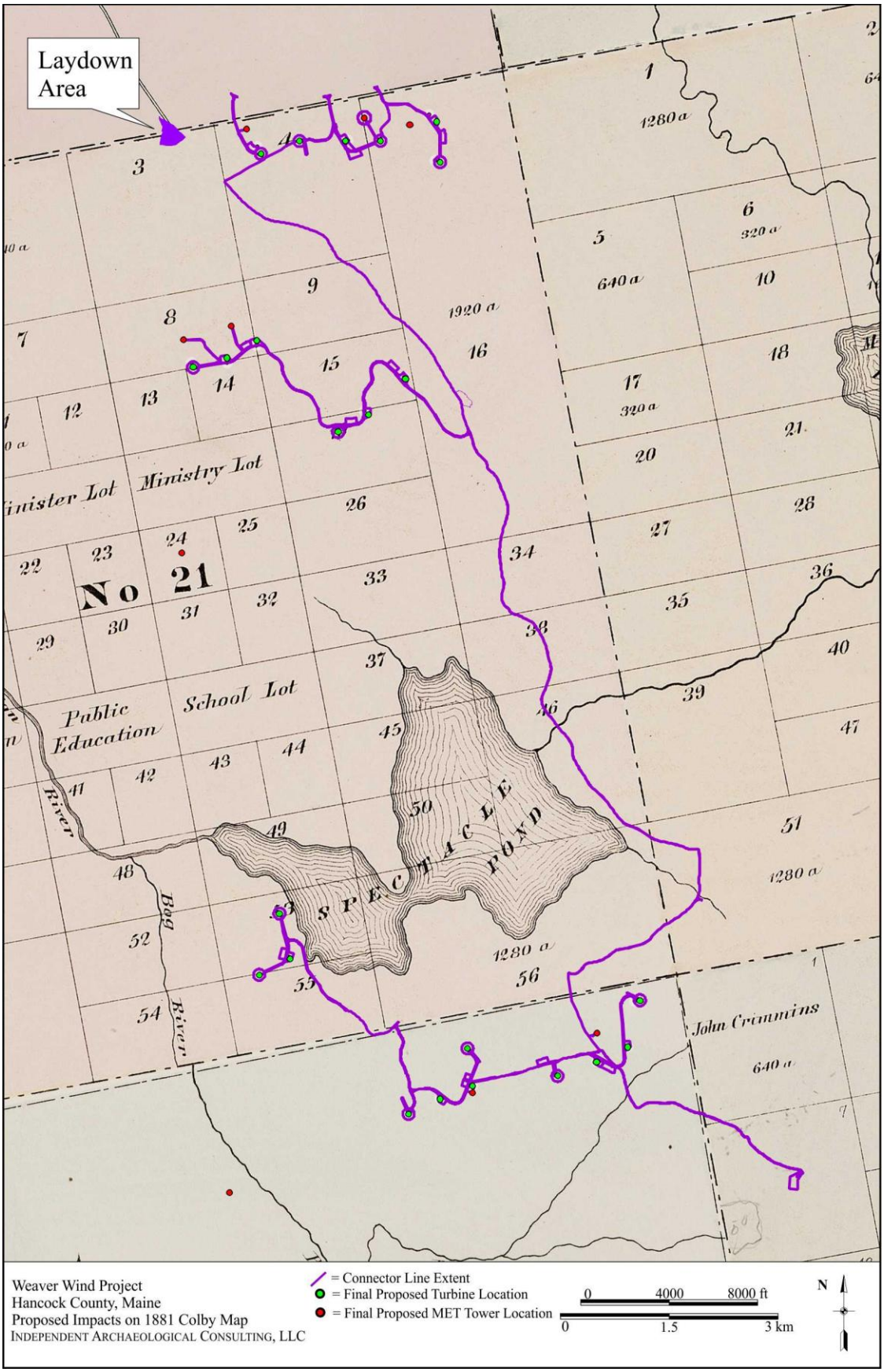

Figure 3. Location of Weaver Wind project components on the 1881 (Colby) map of Hancock County.

Figure 4. Location of project components and potential resources on the 1932 (USGS) map.

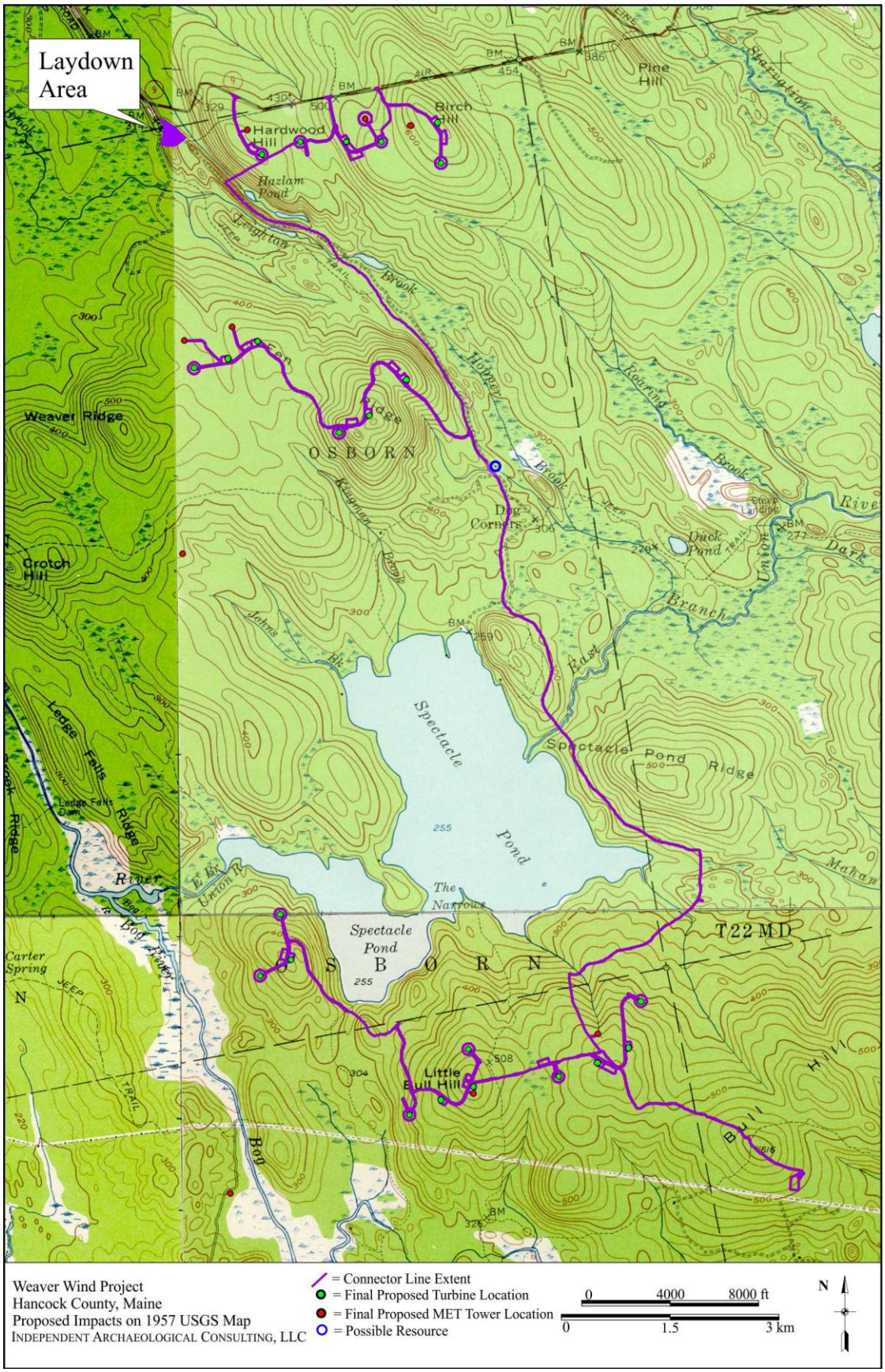

Figure 5. Location of project components and potential resources on the 1957 (USGS) map.

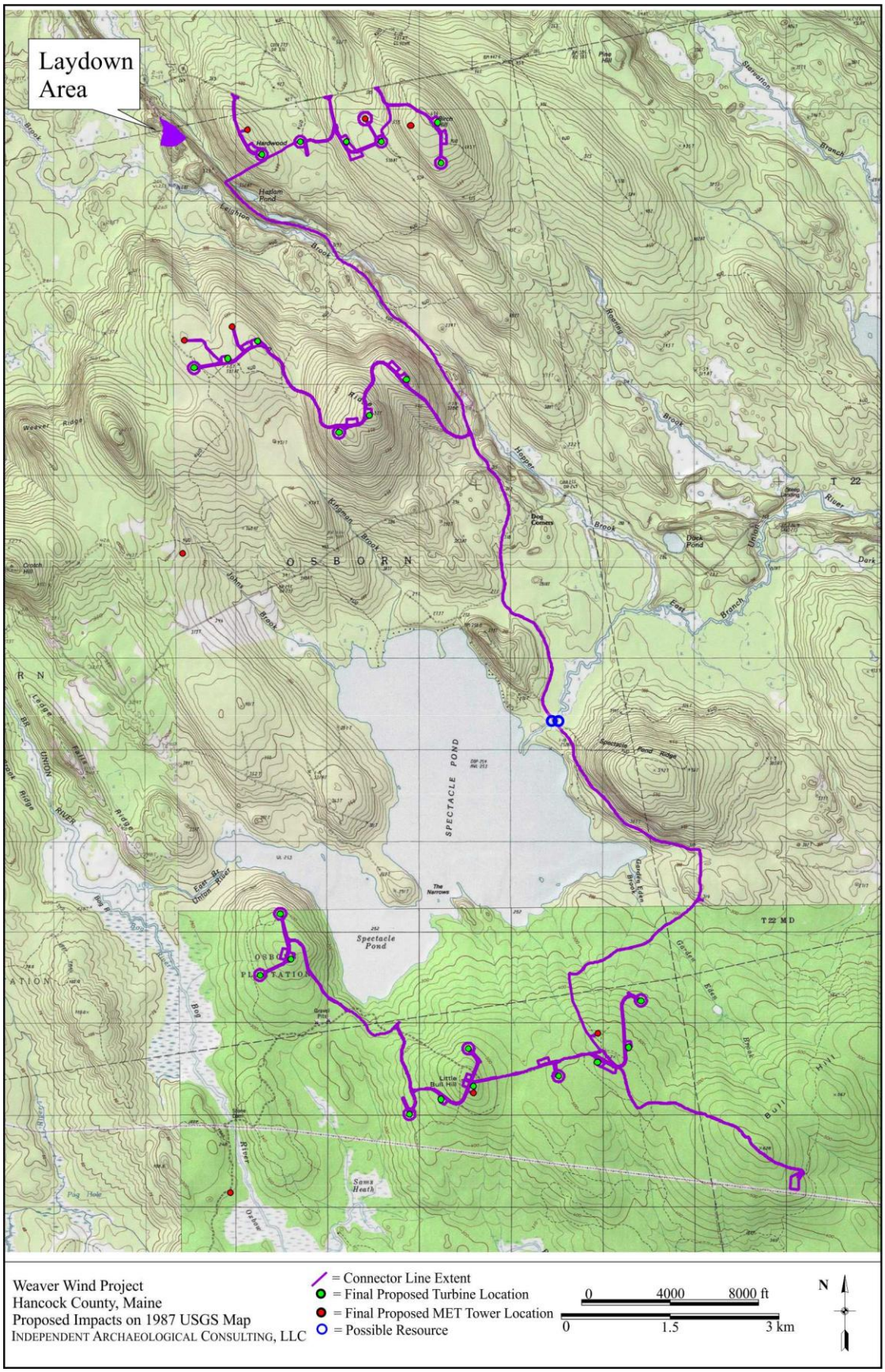

Figure 6. Location of project components and potential resources on the 1987 (USGS) map.

Aurora, Hancock County

Aurora is a small town situated on a branch of the Union River in the northern part of Hancock County. It is on the "Air Line" road, 24 miles from Ellsworth and 25 miles from Bangor. The town is bounded to the north by Great Pond, west by Amherst, east by an unnamed town (T28 MD), and south by Osborn. The most prominent natural feature of Aurora is a large "horseback" ridge bearing the name Whale Back Mountain. The soil is primarily gravelly loam and is good for farming wheat (Varney 1881:92).

The first Euroamerican settlers of Aurora were four brothers, Samuel, Benjamin, David and Roswell Silsby, who arrived from Acworth, New Hampshire in 1805. The town was originally organized as Plantation number 27 in 1822 and finally incorporated in 1831 (Varney, 1881:93). Aurora was just one of several stops along the historic Air Line road, named for the Air Line stage coach. George Spratt opened the Air Line stage route in 1857 and continued to run coaches from Bangor to Calais until 1887, at which time steamboats began providing more reliable service (http://maineanencyclopedia.com/the-airline/). Today, Maine Route 9 follows much the same route as the historic Air Line road.

Census records show that Aurora was never a very large town. In 1840, 149 people called Aurora home and by 1850 this number had increased to 217. The town population peaked in 1860 when records list 277 residents of Aurora, a figure that had declined to 121 by the year 2000 (Folger Library 2014). While other towns in the region were associated with the lumber industry, Aurora's rise and fall closely mirrors that of the agricultural industry in Maine. Throughout the late-eighteenth and into the mid-nineteenth century, Maine farmers were one of the larger producers of wheat in the country. After 1814, however, though Maine continued to produce wheat, advances in technology and better soils elsewhere began to lead to its agricultural decline. By 1860 an exodus of traditional wheat farmers seeking greener pastures in the Ohio Valley had begun and wheat production in Maine began a sharp, steady, decline (Judd et al. 1995:249).

Figure 7 shows the WWP project area plotted onto the 1881 (Colby) map of Aurora with no potential resources in the vicinity. A similar absence of possible Euroamerican resources persists on the 1932 (USGS) map of the town (Figure 8). Later maps of Aurora (USGS 1957 and 1987) also show no structures in close proximity to the APE.

Results of State Site File Search for Aurora

IAC Project Archaeologist Jessica Cofelice conducted a site file search on November 21, 2014 and found no sites within a five-kilometer radius of the APE.

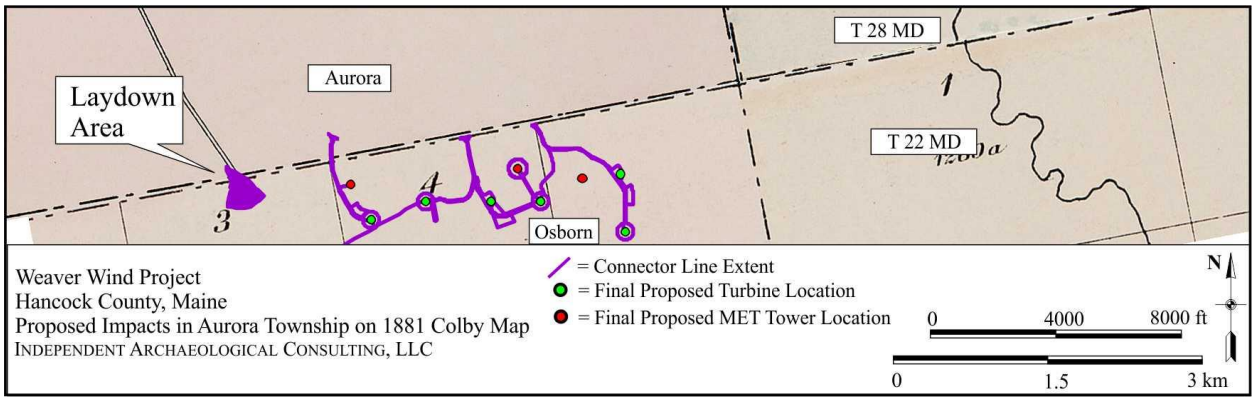

Figure 7. WWP project impacts plotted on a portion of the 1881 (Colby) map of Aurora.

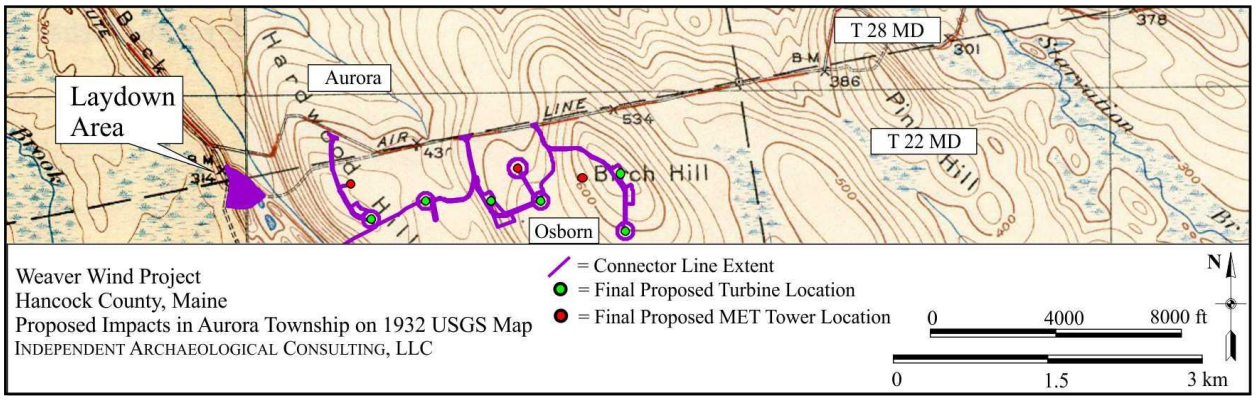

Figure 8. Proposed WWP impacts and potential resources (all in Osborn) plotted on the 1932 (USGS) map of Aurora.

Eastbrook, Hancock County

Eastbrook is situated a little east of central Hancock County. Eastbrook is bounded to the west by Waltham, to the south by Franklin, by Township No. 16 on the east and Township No. 21 to the north. Settlers named the town for the east branch of the Union River, which is fed by Timber Brook flowing out of the northwest corner of town. The principal bodies of water are Molasses, Scammon's, Abram's and Webb's ponds, and Bull Hill Mountain is the highest point in the town. The soils are rich in peat and yield good wheat crops (Varney 1881:208).

The earliest Euroamerican settlers of Eastbrook were Joseph Parsons, Robert Dyer, Samuel Bragdon and John E. Smith. Parsons built the first framed house and mill in town and settlers successfully voted for incorporation in 1837 house (http://maineanencyclopedia.com/eastbrook/). By 1880, citizens of Eastbrook established four schools, two lumber mills, one stave mill, one shingle mill and a public Union house. By this time the town boasted a population of 289 (Varney 1881: 208).

Census data from 1830 to 2010 show that trends in the Eastbrook population mirror trends in the Maine timber industry. Eastbrook had a population of 81 in 1830, a number which spiked to 289 in 1880, declined to 167 in 1960 and finally peaked at 423 in 2010 (Fogler Library 2014). Maps of Eastbrook from 1881 (Colby; Figure 9) and 1932 (USGS; Figure 10) show no potential resources near the WWP project area. Subsequent maps (USGS 1957 and 1987) depict a similar absence of documented structures in the vicinity of the APE.

Results of State Site File Search for Eastbrook

IAC Project Archaeologist Jessica Cofelice conducted a site file search on November 21, 2014 and found no sites within a five-kilometer radius of the APE.

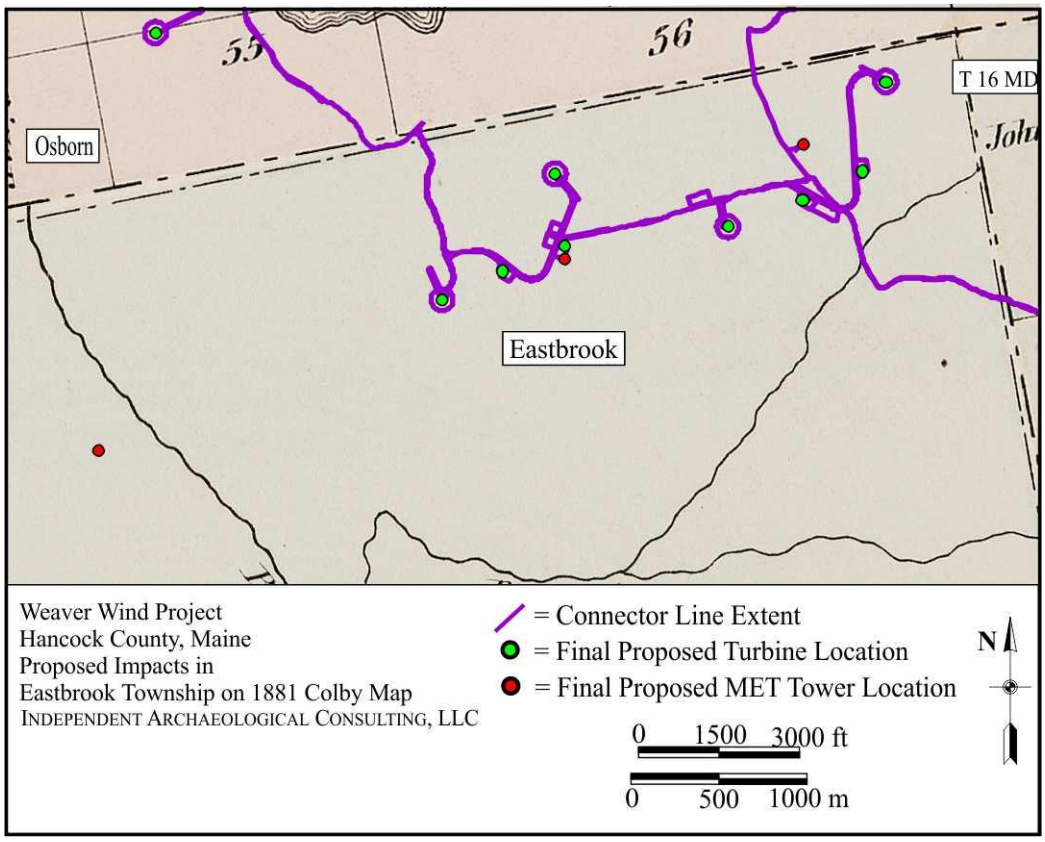

Figure 9. WWP project impacts plotted on a portion of the 1881 (Colby) map of Eastbrook.

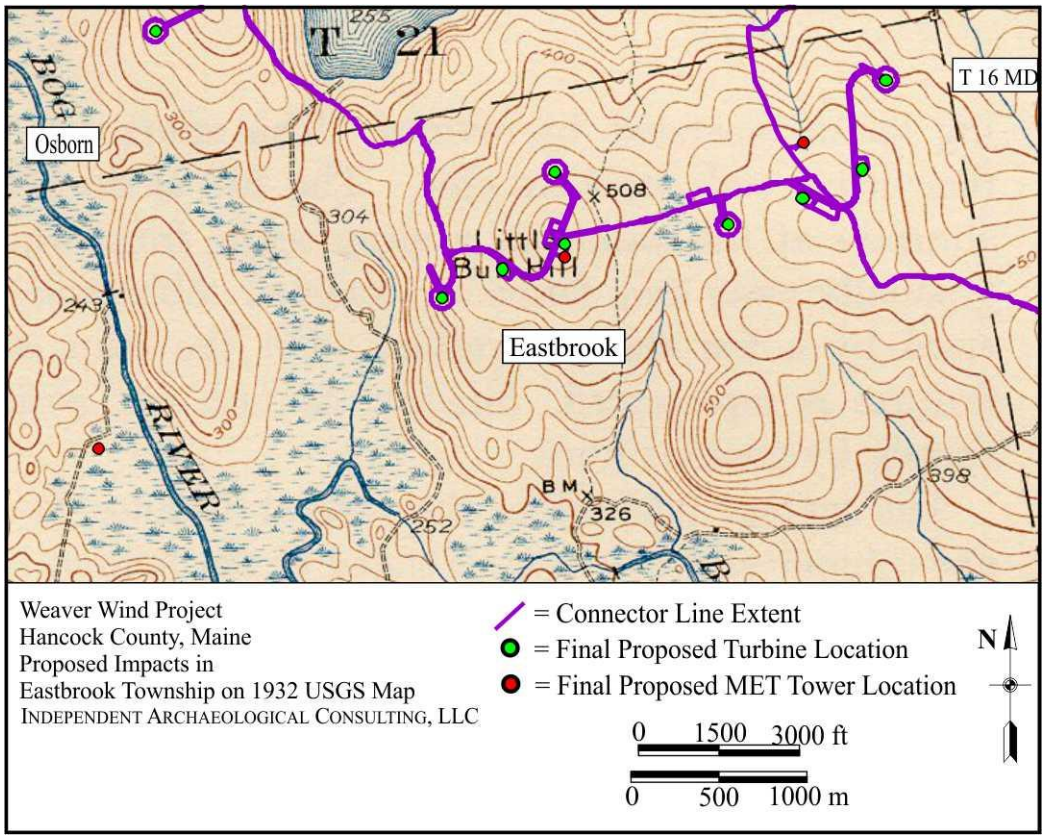

Figure 10. Proposed WWP impacts plotted on the 1932 (USGS) map of Eastbrook.

Osborn, Hancock County

Osborn is situated adjacent to Spectacle Pond in the southeast corner of Hancock County. The town was originally founded as MD BPP Plantation number 21 in 1895, but citizens changed the name to Osborn on April 4th, 1923. The town officially voted for incorporation on February 11th, 1976. The town of Osborn is bordered to the north by Aurora, to the south by Eastbrook, to the east by an unnamed town (T22 MD), and to the west by Mariaville. The most salient feature of the town is Spectacle Pond, located in the eastern third of the township (http://maineanencyclopedia.com/osborn-plantation/).

Historic records for Osborn are scanty, but the official town history suggests that it played a part in the timber industry and such information is consistent with a town that was originally formed as a timber plantation. Spectacle Pond would have made an ideal location from which to send logs downriver to the mills in Bangor. According to Richard Wood's (1971) work on the subject, Ellsworth and its northern environs formed were strong players in Maine's 19th-century saw-milling industry (Wood 1971:156). Even today, pulpwood forms the basis of the local economy.

The 1881 (Colby) map of Osborn shows no mapped structures near the WWP project area (Figure 11), however, two buildings appear on the 1932 (USGS) map (Figure 12). The building along Route 9 in 1932 remains visible on the 1957 (USGS) map and a second is visible just north of Dog Corner (Figure 13). By 1987 (USGS), four structures are located in or very near the APE (Figure 14). The northernmost building that first appeared on the 1932 (USGS) map remains and cartographers documented three new structures along the East Branch of the Union River. These six structures visible on the various maps of Osborn are the only potential Euroamerican resources situated near the WWP project area.

Results of State Site File Search for Osborn

IAC Project Archaeologist Jessica Cofelice conducted a site file search on November 21, 2014 and found no sites within a five-kilometer radius of the APE.

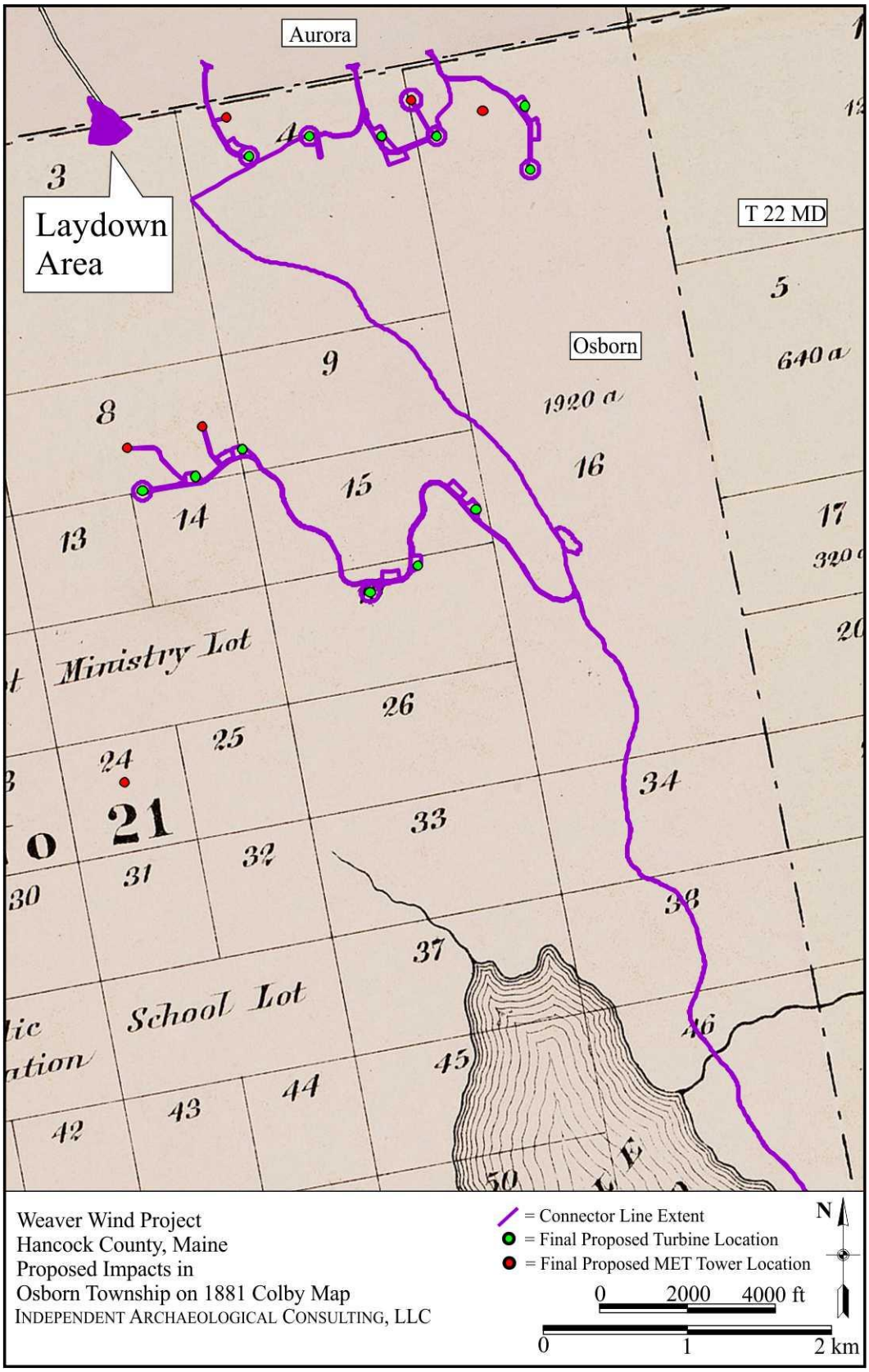

Figure 11. Proposed WWP impacts plotted on the 1881 (Colby) map of Osborn.

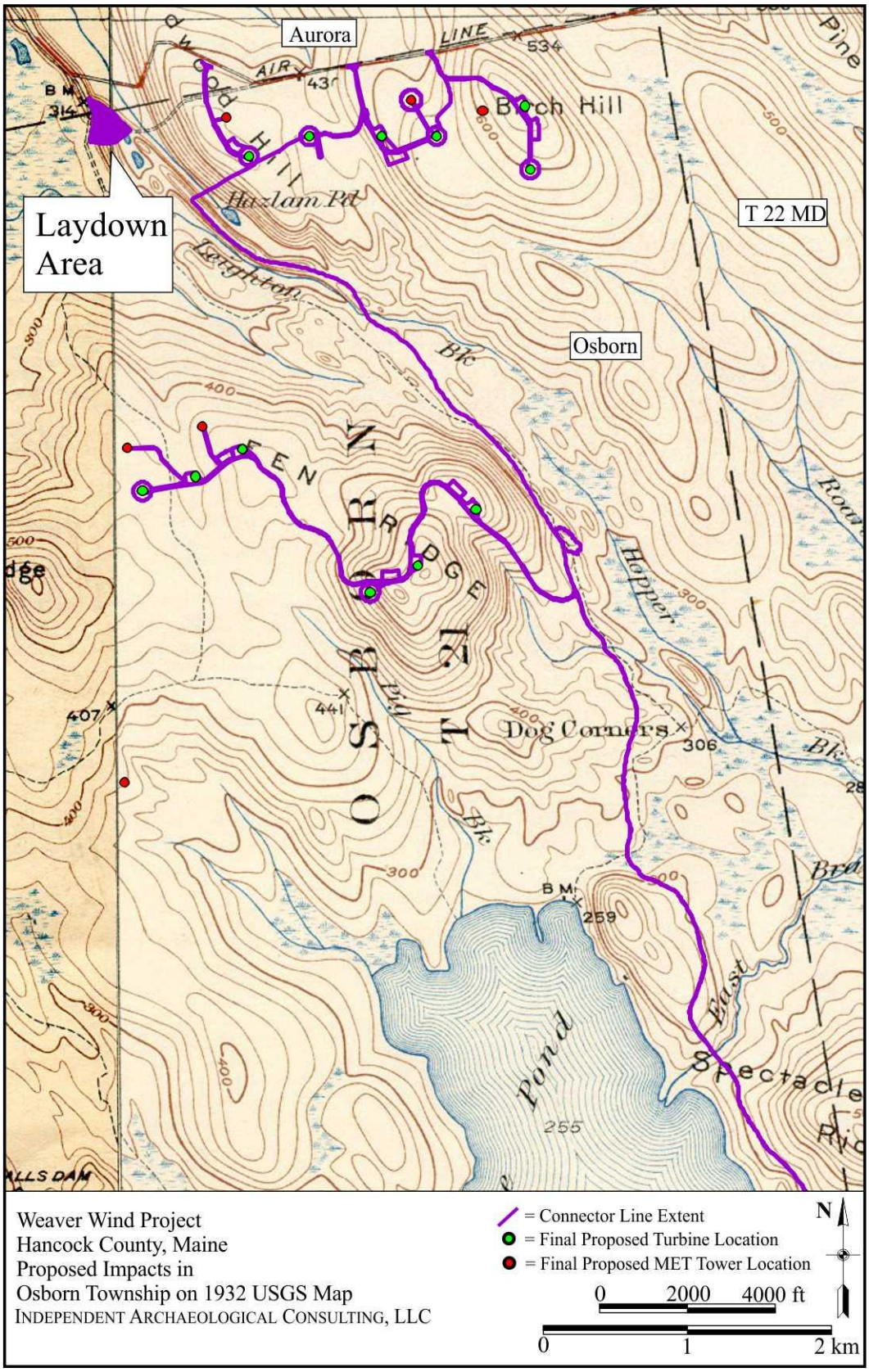

Figure 12. Proposed WWP impacts and potential resources plotted on the 1932 (USGS) map of Osborn.

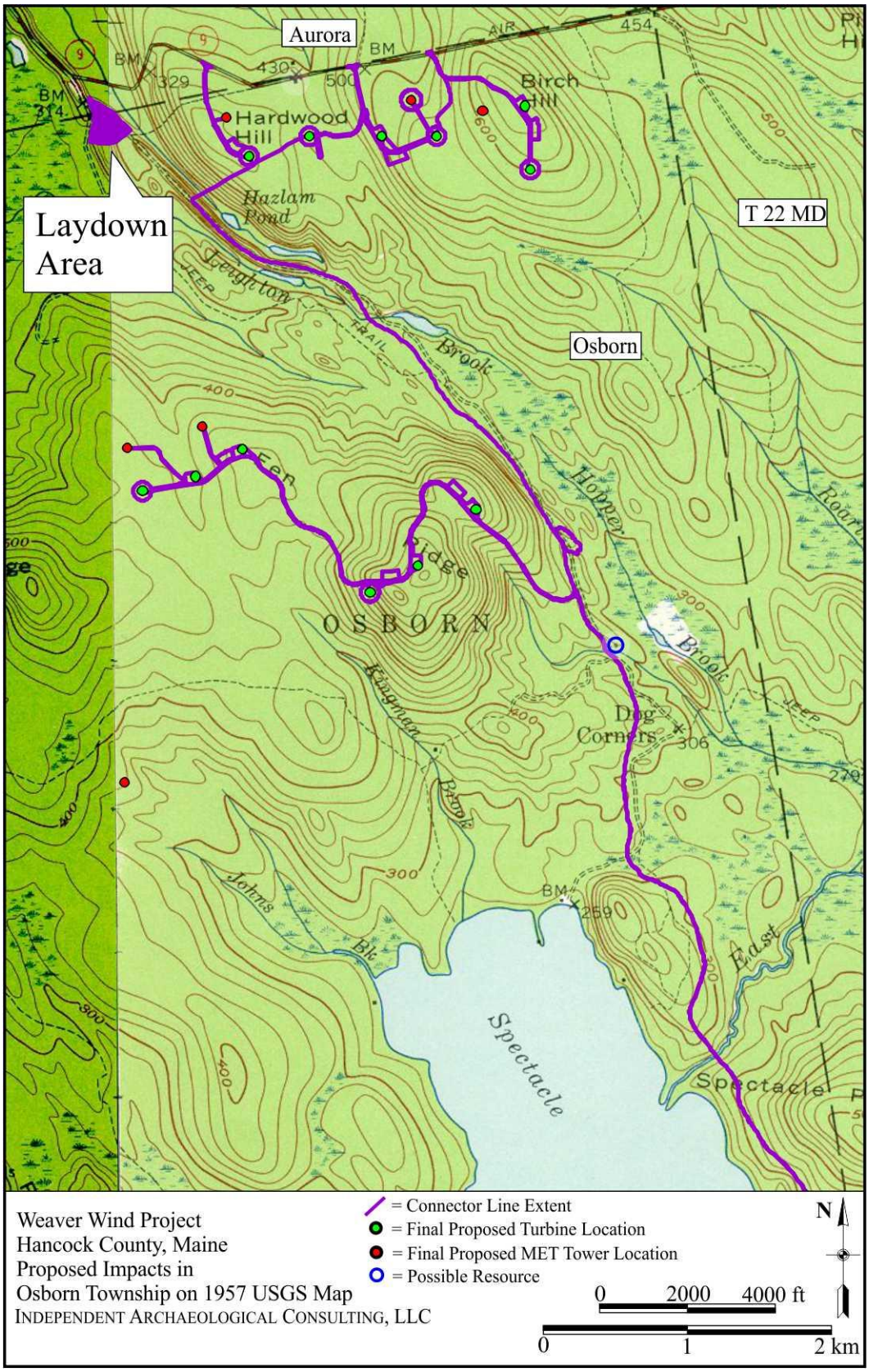

Figure 13. Proposed WWP impacts and potential resources plotted on the 1957 (USGS) map of Osborn.

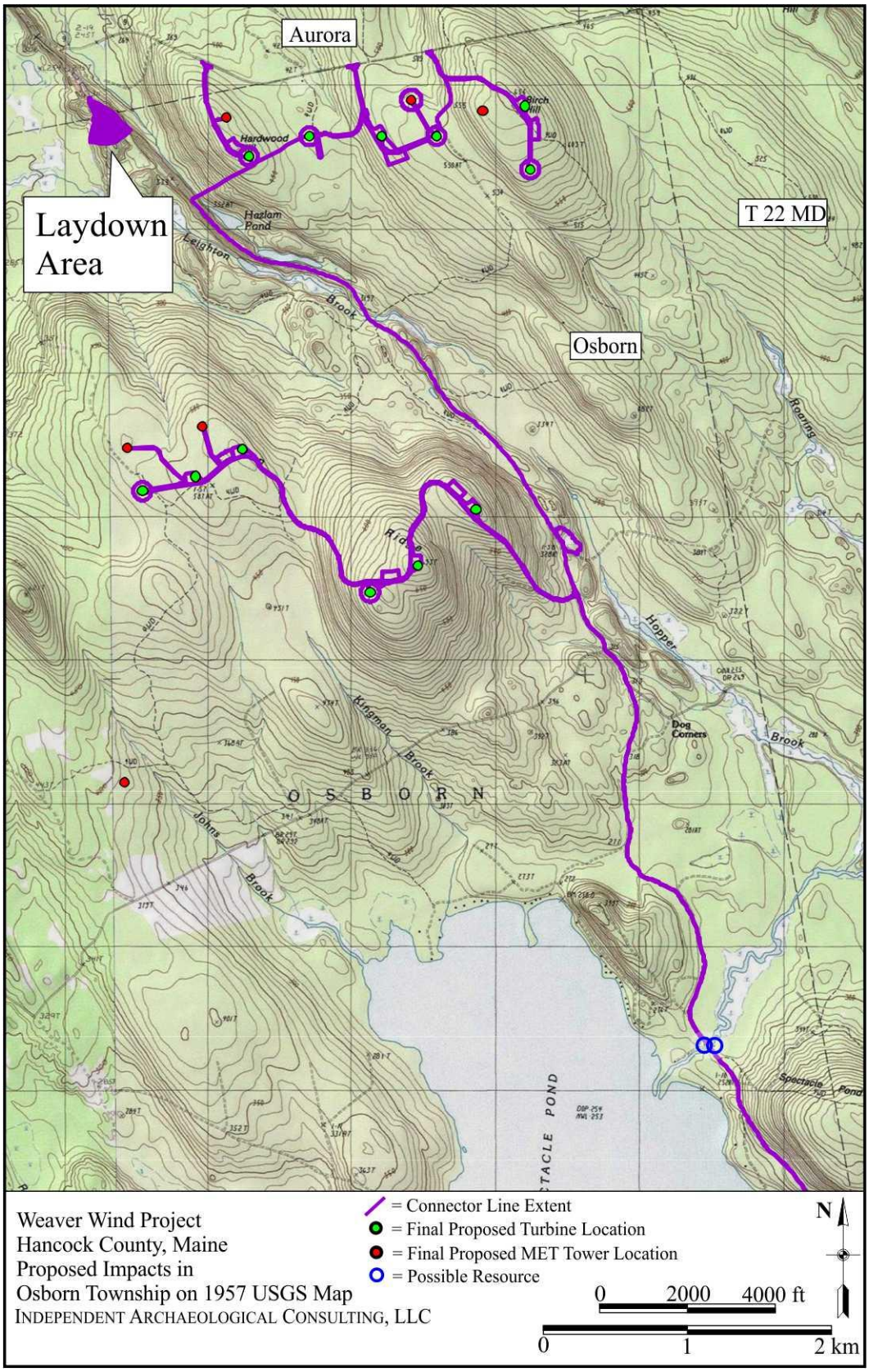

Figure 14. Proposed WWP impacts and potential resources plotted on the 1987 (USGS) map of Osborn.

T16 MD, Hancock County

T16 MD is a small, unnamed township on the eastern side of Hancock County. T16 MD is bounded to the north by T22 MD, to the west by Eastbrook, to the east by Deblois and to the south by T10 SD. The east half of Bull Hill in the northwest corner of the township is the height of land and the most prominent hydrologic feature is the west branch of the Narraganset that flows through its center. The township arose in response to the growth of the Maine timber industry (see preceding timber summary), as a "wild land" tract sold by the state to private developers (Judd et. al 1995:271).

Census records indicate that the township had a total population of 13 people in 1940. No further census records can be located (Fogler Library 2014). Nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century (Colby 1881; USGS 1932) maps of T16 MD show no mapped structures near the WWP project area (Figures 15 and 16). This lack of potential resources persists through later maps of the APE area (USGS 1957 and 1987).

Results of State Site File Search for T16 MD

IAC Project Archaeologist Jessica Cofelice conducted a site file search on November 21, 2014 and found no sites within a five-kilometer radius of the APE.

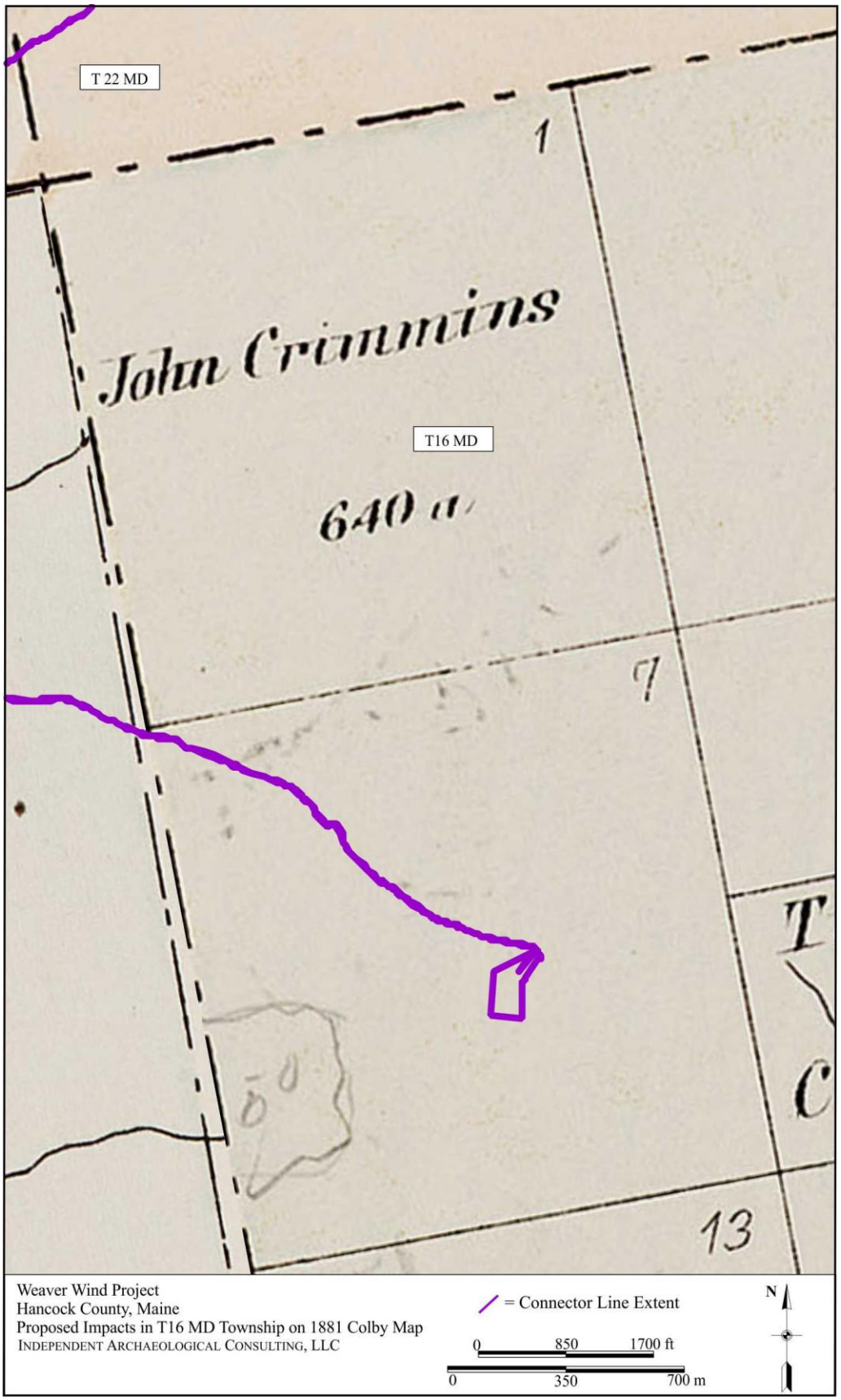

Figure 15. Proposed WWP impacts plotted on the 1881 (Colby) map of T16 MD.

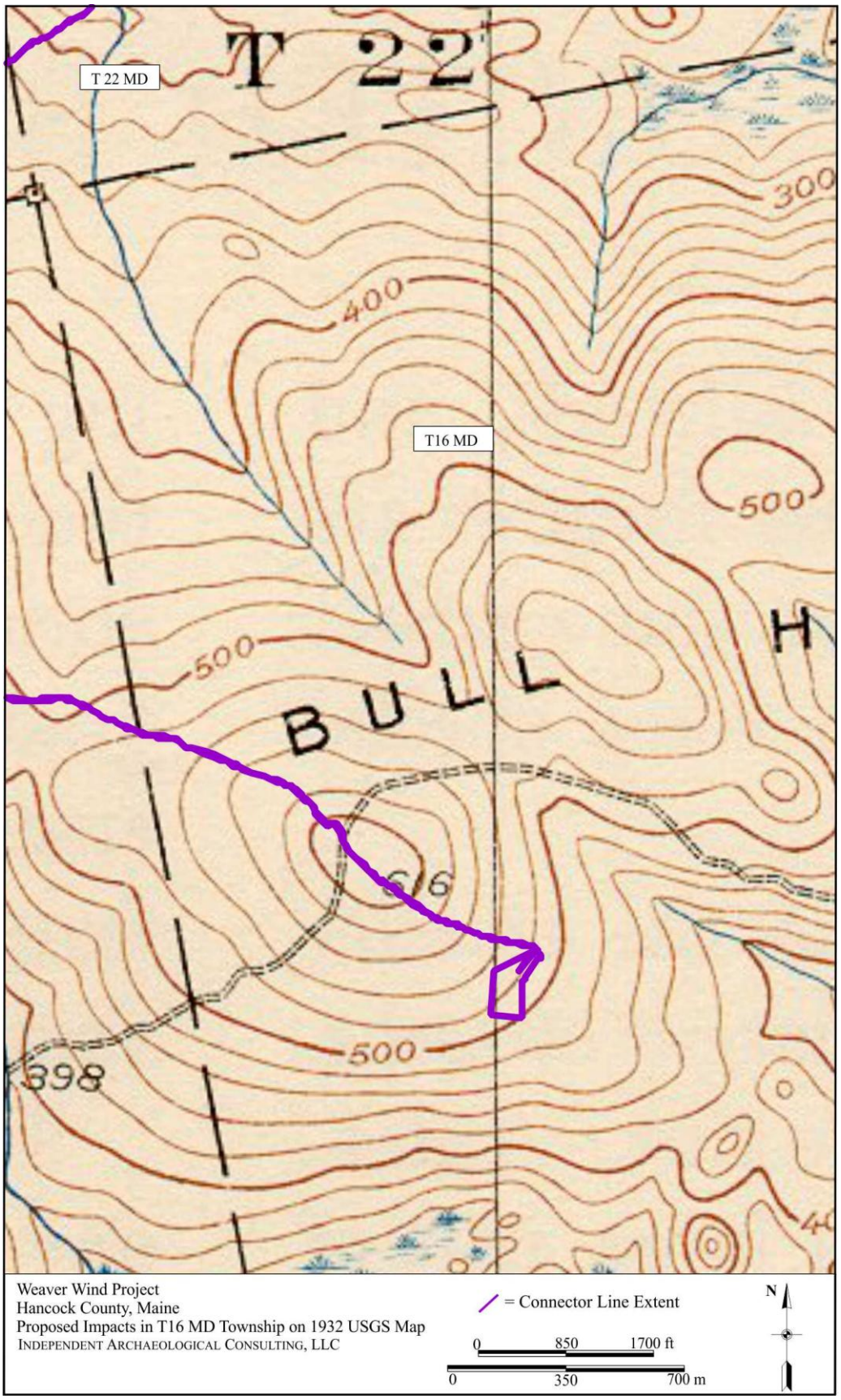

Figure 16. Proposed WWP impacts plotted on the 1932 (USGS) map of T16 MD.

T22 MD, Hancock County

T22 MD is a small unnamed township on the eastern side of Hancock County. T22 MD is bounded to the north by T28 MD, to the west by Osborn, to the east by Beddington and to the south by T16 MD. Pine Hill in the northwest corner of the township is the height of land, and Rocky Pond in the center of the township is the largest water source. Like T16 MD, the T22 MD Township arose in response to the growth of the Maine timber industry as a "wild land" tract sold by the state to private developers (Judd et. al 1995:271).

Census records indicate that the township had a total population of three people in 1900, which decreased to two by 1940. Our research identified no further census records for T22 MD (Fogler Library 2014). Figures 17 and 18 show the WWP project area plotted on portions of the 1881 (Colby) and 1932 (USGS) maps of T22 MD. No structures are visible near the APE and later maps (USGS 1957 and 1987) show a similar lack of potential resources near the APE.

Results of State Site File Search for T22 MD

IAC Project Archaeologist Jessica Cofelice conducted a site file search on November 21, 2014 and found no sites within a five-kilometer radius of the APE.

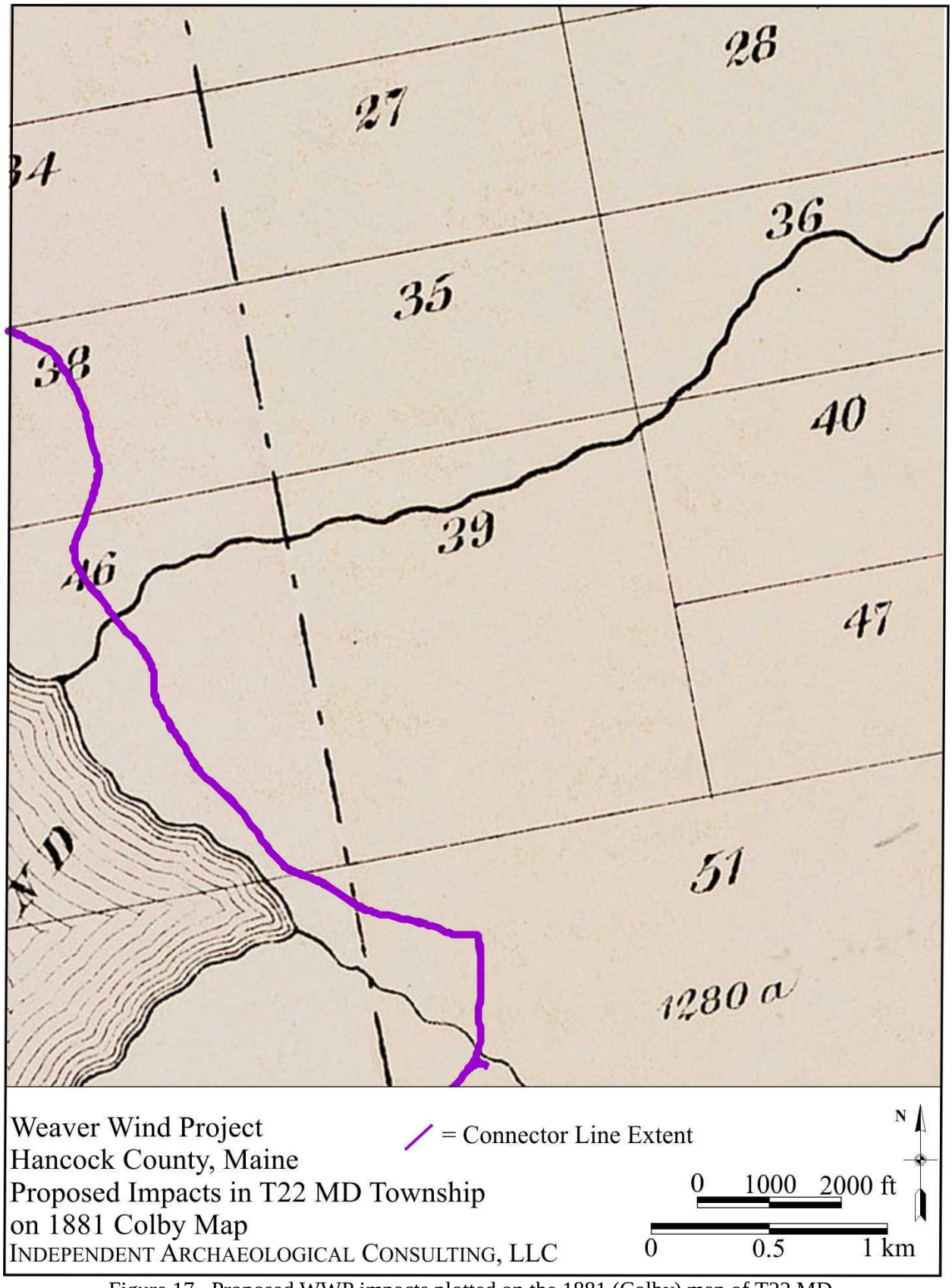

Figure 17. Proposed WWP impacts plotted on the 1881 (Colby) map of T22 MD.

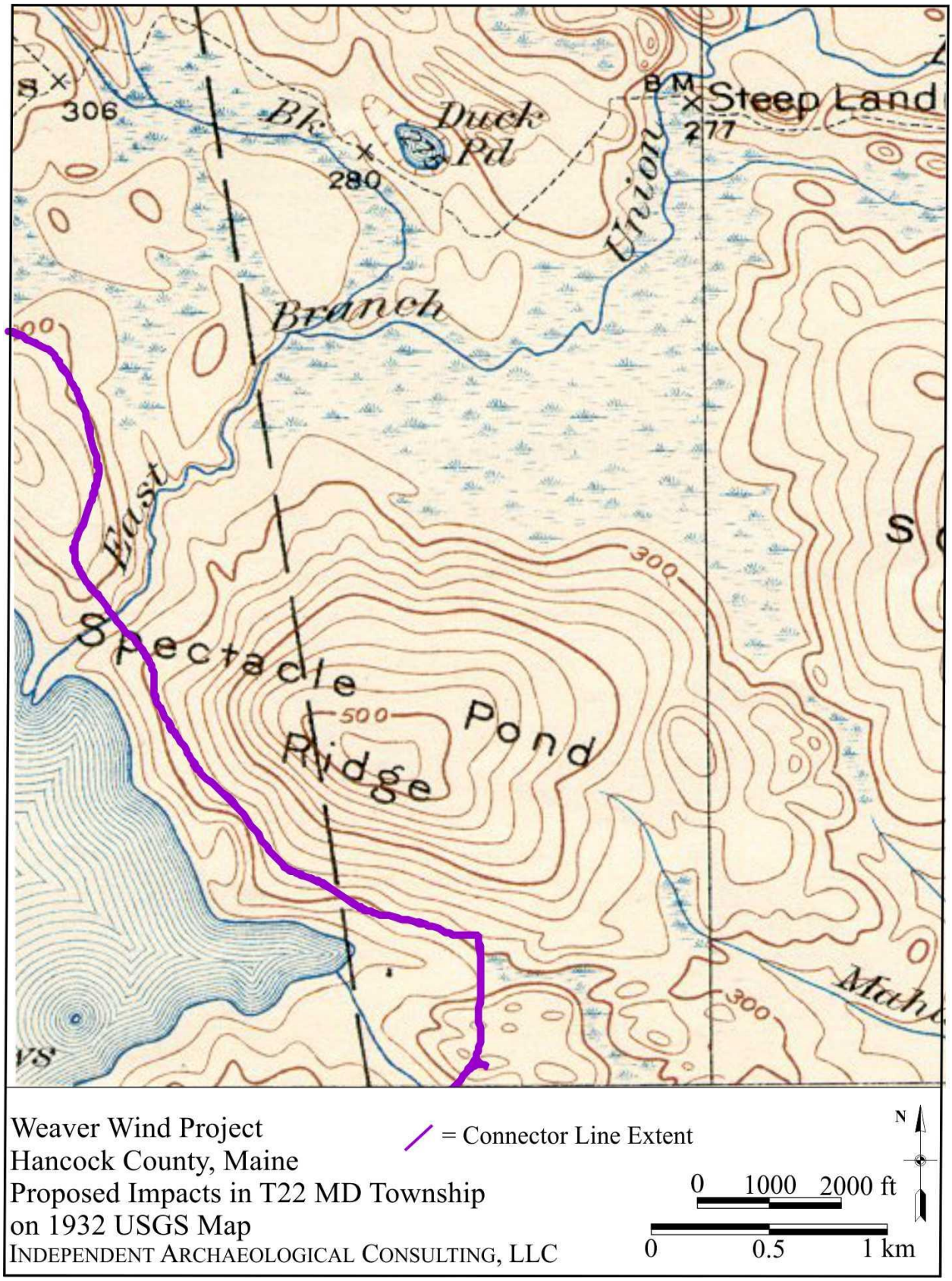

Figure 18. Proposed WWP impacts plotted on the 1932 (USGS) map of T22 MD.

RESULTS OF PHASE 0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE WEAVER WIND PROJECT

The 1881 (Colby) map of the WWP project area shows no potential 19th-century Euroamerican resources near the APE, however, IAC identified several possible locations for Post-Contact archaeological resources by overlaying the proposed Weaver Wind Project plans onto early-twentieth-century (USGS) maps of Hancock County (see Figures 3-6). Cartographic analysis revealed six potential Post-Contact resources within the project area, all in the town of Osborn. To aid the archaeological survey crew, IAC researchers prepared field maps that indicate the locations where cartographic sources show dwellings, farms, or other possible Euroamerican resources. This compiled list forms the basis for the walkover survey strategy and was the primary guide for archaeological inspection.

The WWP project area encompasses approximately 44.5 km² (17.2 mi²) that stretch across five townships in Hancock County, Maine. At the time of the October 2014 field survey, IAC found only six potential resources requiring a walkover inspection that were close to road, transmission line, turbine or substation locations proposed at that time (see Figures 12 -14); overall, the project area has been sparsely settled throughout the 19th and 21st centuries, and much of the area has low sensitivity for Post-Contact archaeological resources. IAC Project Archaeologist Jacob Tumelaire and Archaeological Technician Samuel Blake inspected the six survey areas on October 27, 2014 to determine the potential for undisturbed Euroamerican archaeological resources. Archaeologists discovered that relatively recent timber and gravel operations have caused significant disturbance to several of the possible Post-Contact resource locations (Plate 1). In addition, extant structures at other potential sites exhibit fully modern construction styles and materials with no indication of earlier Euroamerican activity (Plate 2). IAC found no evidence of undisturbed Post-Contact cultural resources within the APE, and we recommend no further archaeological survey of the Weaver Wind Project area.

Plate 1. Gravel pit at a potential Post-Contact resource location as shown on USGS quadrangle maps of Osborn, view northeast.

Plate 2. Extant camp at a possible resource location in the WWP project area in Osborn, view south. Note the modern construction style and materials.

Construction Laydown Area at Operations and Maintenance Building

As part of the present project, First Wind proposes to utilize an open field near the proposed (and already permitted) Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Building along Spectacle Pond Road at the Aurora/Osborn town line. Map review of the area shows that it is of low sensitivity, with no identified Post-Contact resources portrayed on any of the historic maps (see Figures 11-14). We propose no further archaeological survey for this temporary laydown area.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR WEAVER WIND PROJECT

IAC found no evidence of potential Post-Contact archaeological resources within the APE for the Weaver Wind Project. Site locations were predicted through the use of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century map resources (Colby 1881; USGS 1932, 1957 and 1987) and inspected during a walkover survey of potential resource locations as portrayed on historic atlases and USGS maps. Archaeologists discovered no new sites within the project area. Considering the absence of Euroamerican resources identified through the archival research and site inspection, IAC recommends no further archaeological survey for the Weaver Wind Project.

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Exhibit 8-3

Historic Architecture Report

HISTORIC RESOURCES FINDING OF EFFECT

WEAVER WIND PROJECT

EASTBROOK & OSBORN,
HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE
MHPC #1422-14

DECEMBER 22, 2014

A Report Prepared for:

Mr. Ian Broodwater
Principal Scientist
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HISTORIC RESOURCES
FINDING OF EFFECT
WEAVER WIND PROJECT
MHPC #1422-14
EASTBROOK & OSBORN, MAINE

Prepared by:

Amanda Taylor
Architectural Historian

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December 22, 2014
Kleinfelder Project No

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HISTORIC RESOURCES

FINDING OF EFFECT

WEAVER WIND PROJECT

MHPC #1422-14

EASTBROOK & OSBORN, MAINE

Executive Summary

Weaver Wind, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Wind Energy, LLC, proposes to construct the Weaver Wind Project, a 23-turbine utility scale wind energy facility in Hancock County, Maine. The project area, composed of an eight-mile oblong Area of Potential Effect (APE), includes four historic resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Project Description

The Weaver Wind Project will be located in Eastbrook and Osborn, Hancock County, Maine. Eight turbines would be constructed in the Town of Eastbrook and fifteen turbines would be constructed in the Town of Osborn. The turbines will have an installed capacity of 75.9 megawatts (MW) of electricity. The project will include upgrades to existing roads and construction of new roads, up to five permanent and up to eight temporary meteorological (met) towers, and a series of 34.5 kilovolt (kV) electrical collector lines among the turbines and connecting to an interconnection facility adjacent to an existing substation in T16 MD.

The project is designed so that two turbine models could be constructed. The specific turbine types are:

- Vestas V117-3.3; 116.5 meter hub height and a maximum height of 574 feet; and
- Vestas V126-3.3; 117 meter hub height and a maximum height of 591 feet.

The road network will consist primarily of gravel logging roads that currently exist within the project area. Approximately 4.5 miles of existing 24-foot access roads will be upgraded to provide construction and maintenance access to the project areas and to connect turbine locations. Up to five permanent met towers and eight temporary met towers at a maximum height of 122 meters (400 feet) will also be constructed. Temporary towers will be removed prior to the completion of construction. Approximately 5.5 miles of new road will be constructed to further connect turbine locations. Most of the collector lines will be underground. The lines will be buried in trenches generally located within the roadways.

The project proposes to use a radar-assisted lighting system. This system is designed to virtually eliminate the effects of nighttime lighting of turbines. The turbine lights will remain off at all times unless an aircraft is operating in the vicinity of the site, greatly reducing the time that nighttime light is visible. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has not yet approved the use of radar-assisted lighting systems for commercial wind projects. Following FAA approval,

and assuming commercial availability, Weaver Wind LLC will use this system. If FAA approval has not been granted at the time of project construction, standard turbine lighting will be installed. The project will be retrofitted with radar-assisted upon FAA approval and commercial availability.

Basis

The Weaver Wind Project requires permits from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MaineDEP) pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA). Permitting for this project is further regulated by Maine Site Location of Development Law and the Maine Wind Energy Act and Expedited Permitting of Grid-Scale Wind Energy Development (MRS Title 35-A, Chapter 34-A). In conformance with Site Law and Title 35-A, Kleinfelder will assess whether the Weaver Wind Project will result in adverse effects to any historic resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Area of Potential Effect

Per Site Law and Title 35-A, Kleinfelder identified an APE that forms an oblong 8-mile radius from the wind turbine locations in order to assess if the project will cause unreasonable adverse effects on historic resources. The APE extends in an 8 mile oblong radius to ensure that visual, atmospheric, and audible effects will be assessed, along with possible physical takes or alterations. Appendix A contains a map of the APE showing the locations of the four National Register-listed historic resources and approximate locations of the proposed wind turbines. Appendix A also includes a detailed map of the Weaver Wind Project's layout.

Survey Methodology

Kleinfelder identified National Register-listed resources within the project's APE by utilizing the National Park Service's online database of listed properties. On December 16, 2014 Kleinfelder's Architectural Historians conducted site visits to each National Register-listed resource located within the project's APE. Each site's setting was noted and analyzed based on topography, surrounding development, and landscape. Each site was assessed for potential viewsheds of the wind turbines. Kleinfelder also obtained National Register nominations for each resource from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) and National Park Service's online database.

National Register of Historic Places Resources

Within the APE, Kleinfelder identified four resources listed in the National Register. These resources are also either publically owned or the public has a legal right of access. The descriptions below include each resource's character-defining features, National Register criteria for eligibility, and period of significance. All information is taken from the resources' National Register nominations. Appendix B includes inventory forms for each resource from MHPC's CARMA Map Viewer and a current photo for any resource not found in CARMA.

Brick School House, Route 179, Aurora

The Brick School House is significant under Criteria A and C for Architecture and Education. The period of significance is 1827, related to the building's date of construction. The brick

building features an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, brick chimney, and stone foundation. The south elevation has three bays: two twelve-over-eight wood windows and an entry. The other windows are twelve-over-eight wood windows. The entry is recessed with a wood batten door. The school is the oldest extant public building in Hancock County. The school remained in service until 1918, and then became Aurora's town hall for many years.

Eastbrook Baptist Church and Eastbrook Town House, Route 200, Eastbrook
The Eastbrook Baptist Church and Eastbrook Town House were jointly listed in the National Register in 1978. The buildings are located adjacent to one another on the west side of Route 200. The church and town house are significant under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance is 1860 and 1880-1881 and relate to the date of construction for the church and town house, respectively. The Greek Revival-style church has a pedimented gable front with a square belfry and rear brick chimney. The building is clad in vinyl siding, but the cornerboard pilasters, door surrounds, and window trim are uncovered. The two front entries feature pilasters, transoms, and cornices. The windows are eight-over-eight double hung sashes with an eight light transom topped with a cornice hood. A side entrance has been added to the basement level. The town house is a wood framed gable-front building clad in wood clapboard siding with Greek Revival-style elements. The building retains cornice returns, cornerboard pilasters, and a central entry. The entry surround includes pilasters, a four-light transom, entablature, and paneled double doors. The building retains six-over-six wood windows topped with cornices.

Free Baptist Church, 1231 Great Pond Road, Great Pond
The Free Baptist Church is significant under Criteria A and C for Architecture and Community Planning and Development. The period of significance is c.1890 to 1895, which is related to when the church was likely constructed. Typical of late Victorian-era rural architecture, the church borrows elements of the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Eastlake styles. The gable-front church has a two-part square belfry topped with a spire. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding and sits on a new concrete foundation. The windows are covered with wood shutters. The front elevation has a gabled vestibule with a gabled entry. The entry hood is pedimented and supported by carved brackets. The south elevation is currently missing clapboards at the base of the wall, leaving the building open to the elements. The church is the only resource in Great Pond that bears high style architectural features and is one of only two public building ever constructed in the village.

<u>Finding of Effect</u>
Title 35-A states that power developments must assess whether the project will cause unreasonable adverse effects on historic properties listed in the National Register. The law requires that the siting authority consider:

A. The significance of the potentially affected resource
B. The existing character of the surrounding area
C. The expectations of the typical viewer
D. The project purpose and the context of the proposed activity

E. The extent, nature, and duration of potentially affected public uses of the resource and the potential effect of the generating facilities' presence on the public's continues use and enjoyment of the resource
F. The scope and scale of the potential effect of views of the generating facilities on the resource, including but not limited to issues related to the number and extend of turbines visible for the resource, and the effect of prominent features of the development on the landscape

A resource's significance is based upon the reasoning for its listing in the National Register, described above. Listing in the National Register is further dependent upon the resource's seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Brick School House

The Weaver Wind Project will result in **no adverse effect** to the Brick School House. The school is 4.5 miles east from closest turbines located southeast of the intersection of Route 9 and Grant Farm Road. The school is situated on the east side of Route 179 on the southern edge of a cleared field at an elevation of approximately 450 feet. The school is in a sparsely developed rural area and is southwest of the village of Aurora. The school's immediate view to the east and south (where the proposed project would occur) contains wooded hills and ridges and includes the natural formation known as the Whalesback along Route 9. The school house would likely have a viewshed of the thirteen northernmost wind turbines. However, at a distance of 4.5 miles away all surface textures, details, and forms would be obliterated. The turbines would only be highly visible under the most favorable weather conditions.[1] As a result, the project will have little effect on the resource's setting and no effect to the resource's public use and enjoyment. The wind turbines will constitute a minimal change to the viewshed of the school. The Weaver Wind Project is also designed to meet the MaineDEP daytime and nighttime sound limits; therefore the school would not experience noise effects. The proposed project will not alter any of the school's aspects of integrity or significance.

Eastbrook Baptist Church and Eastbrook Town House

The Weaver Wind Project will result in **no adverse effect** to the Eastbrook Baptist Church and Eastbrook Town House. The church and town house are approximately 4.3 miles south from the closest turbines located south of Spectacle Pond. Both resources are located on Route 200 at the intersection with Sugar Hill Road. Eastbrook is a small rural village, nestled in a slight valley between Webb Pond, Scammon Pond, and Abrams Pond. The village of Eastbrook consists of mostly residential structures, with most development occurring on Sugar Hill Road along Scammon Pond and Molasses Pond. In approximately 0.5 mile north of these resources, the topography becomes hilly and densely forested. A site visit to the church and town house revealed that the resources would not have a view of the proposed wind turbines due to the distance from the turbines and the uneven topography located between the turbines and the

[1] *Distance and project visibility based on US Department of Agriculture Forest Service visual analysis criteria for forested landscapes.*

resources. As a result the project would have no effect on the resources' setting or viewsheds or to the resources' public use and enjoyment. The Weaver Wind Project is also designed to meet the MaineDEP daytime and nighttime sound limits; therefore the church and town house would not experience noise effects. The proposed project would not affect any aspect of the church or town house's aspects of integrity or significance.

Free Baptist Church

The Weaver Wind Project will result in **no adverse effect** to the Free Baptist Church. The church is 7.8 miles north from closest turbine located southeast of the intersection of Route 9 and Grant Farm Road. The church is located on the east side of Great Pond Road at the intersection with Alligator Road. The church is located in a small rural village that is surrounded by a dense forested landscape with ridges and hills to the south. A site visit to the church revealed that it would not have a view of the proposed wind turbines, due to the substantial distance between the resource and the turbines, and by the intervening uneven topography. As a result, the project would have no effect to the resource's public use and enjoyment or on the resource's viewsheds and setting. The Weaver Wind Project is also designed to meet the MaineDEP daytime and nighttime sound limits; therefore the church would not experience noise effects. Therefore, the proposed project would not affect any aspect of the church's aspects of integrity nor significance.

This report fulfills First Wind Energy LLC's obligations under Maine Site Location of Development Law and the Maine Wind Energy Act and Expedited Permitting of Grid-Scale Wind Energy Development (MRS Title 35-A, Chapter 34-A).

REFERENCES

National Register of Historic Places, Brick School House, Aurora, Hancock County, Maine, National Register #80000221.

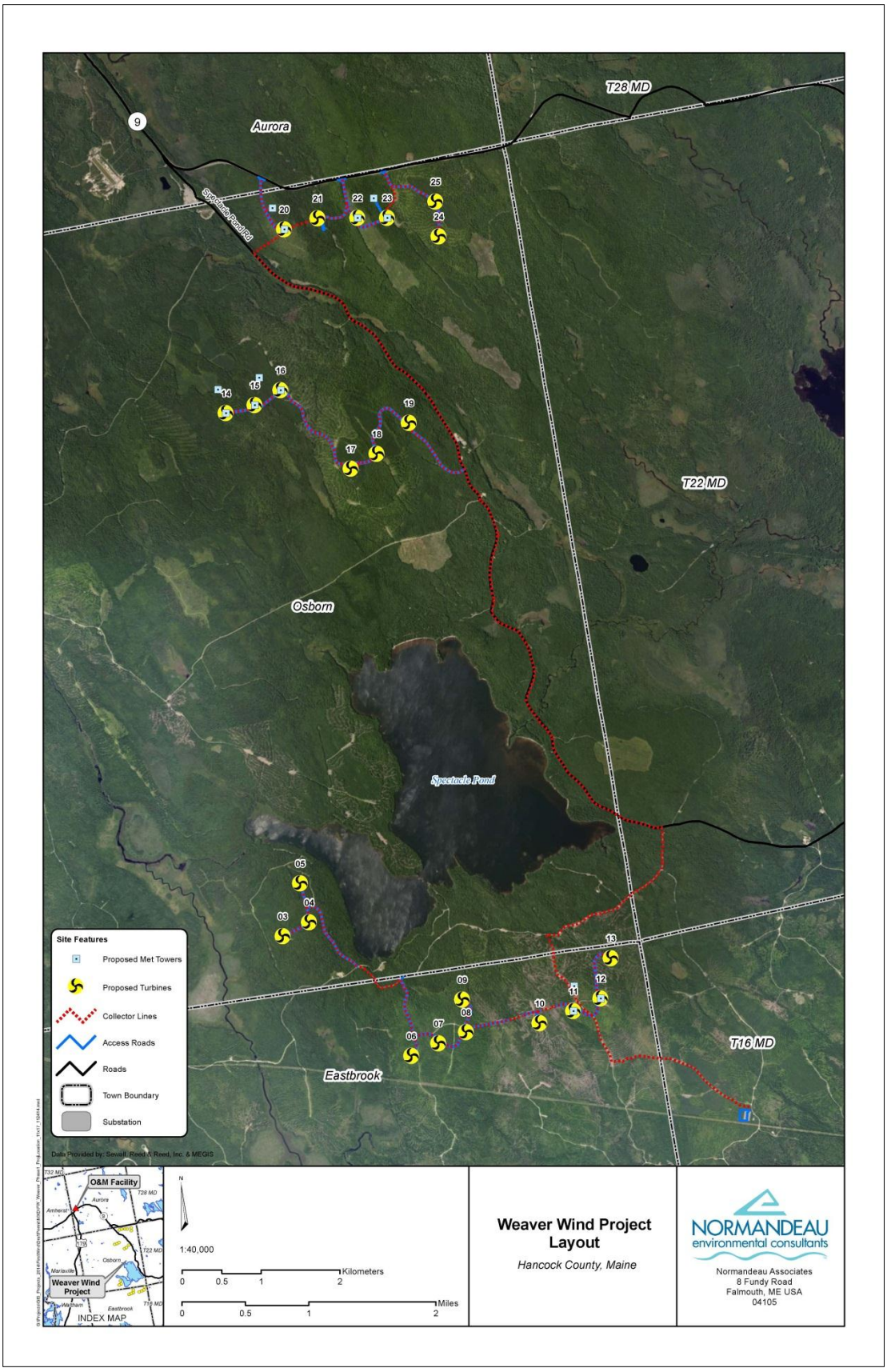
_____, Eastbrook Baptist Church and Eastbrook Town House, Eastbrook, Hancock County, Maine, National Register #78000163.

_____, Free Baptist Church of Great Pond, Great Pond, Hancock County, Maine, National Register #12000892.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. Amherst, Eastbrook, Molasses Pond, and Rocky Pond Quadrangles, Hancock County, Maine, 7.5 Minute Series.

APPENDIX A

MAPS



APPENDIX B

CARMA FORMS & PHOTOS

Brick School House Photo

SURVEY MAP NO. 12

SURVEY NAME Bull Hill Wind

MHPC USE ONLY

SURVEY ID MHPC # 1112

INVENTORY NO.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Historic Building/Structure Survey Form

1. PROPERTY NAME (HISTORIC): Eastbrook Baptist Church
2. PROPERTY NAME (OTHER):
3. STREET ADDRESS: Eastbrook Road, Route 200, at the split with Sugar Hill Road
4. TOWN: Eastbrook
5. COUNTY: Hancock
6. DATE RECORDED: 8/31/2010
7. SURVEYOR: Jones, Carey
8. OWNER NAME:
9. ADDRESS:

10. PRIMARY USE (PRESENT):

___ SINGLE FAMILY	___ AGRICULTURE	___ COMMERCIAL/TRADE	___ FUNERARY
___ MULTI-FAMILY	___ GOVERNMENTAL	___ EDUCATION	___ HEALTH CARE
___ INDUSTRY	X RELIGIOUS	___ HOTEL	___ LANDSCAPE
___ TRANSPORTATION	___ DEFENSE	___ SUMMER COTTAGE/CAMP	___ SOCIAL
___ RECREATION/CULTURE	___ UNKNOWN		
___ OTHER			

11. CONDITION: X GOOD ___ FAIR ___ POOR ___ DESTROYED, DATE

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

12. PRIMARY STYLISTIC CATEGORY:

___ GEORGIAN	___ STICK STYLE	___ 19TH/20TH C. REVIVAL	___ MODERN/CONTEMPORARY
___ FEDERAL	___ QUEEN ANNE	___ COMMERCIAL STYLE	___ MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
X GREEK REVIVAL	___ SHINGLE STYLE	___ CRAFTSMAN	___ RANCH
___ GOTHIC REVIVAL	___ ROMANESQUE	___ ART DECO / MODERNE	___ SPLIT LEVEL
___ ITALIANATE	___ NEO-CLASSICAL REV	___ INTERNATIONAL	___ VERNACULAR
___ SECOND EMPIRE	___ RENAISSANCE REV	___ OTHER	

13. SECONDARY STYLISTIC CATEGORY:

___ GEORGIAN	___ STICK STYLE	___ 19TH/20TH C. REVIVAL	___ MODERN/CONTEMPORARY
___ FEDERAL	___ QUEEN ANNE	___ COMMERCIAL STYLE	___ MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
___ GREEK REVIVAL	___ SHINGLE STYLE	___ CRAFTSMAN	___ RANCH
___ GOTHIC REVIVAL	___ ROMANESQUE	___ ART DECO / MODERNE	___ SPLIT LEVEL
___ ITALIANATE	___ NEO-CLASSICAL REV	___ INTERNATIONAL	___ VERNACULAR
___ SECOND EMPIRE	___ RENAISSANCE REV	___ OTHER	

14. HEIGHT:

___ 1 STORY	___ 1 1/2 STORY	X 2 STORY	___ 2 1/2 STORY	___ 3 STORY	___ 4 STORY
___ 5 STORY	___ OVER 5 (_____)				

15. PRIMARY FACADE WIDTH (MAIN BLOCK; USE GROUND FLOOR):

___ 1 BAY	X 2 BAY	___ 3 BAY	___ 4 BAY	___ 5 BAY	___ MORE THAN 5 (_____)

16. APPENDAGES:

___ SIDE ELL	___ REAR ELL	___ FRONT	___ ADDED STORIES	___ SHED
___ DORMERS	___ PORCH	___ TOWER	X CUPOLA	___ BAY WINDOW

PHOTOGRAPH:

17. PORCH:
___ ATTACHED ___ ENGAGED ___ ONE STORY ___ MORE THAN ONE STORY
___ FULL WIDTH ___ WRAPAROUND ___ SLEEPING PORCH ___ SECONDARY PORCH

18. PLAN OR FORM
___ HALL AND PARLOR ___ 1/2 CAPE ___ CAPE ___ CENTRAL HALL ___ 2-STORY DOUBLE PILE
___ SIDE HALL ___ BACK HALL ___ IRREGULAR ___ FOURSQUARE ___ BUNGALOW
___ MOBILE HOME ___ MODULAR X OTHER Rectangular

19. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:
___ TIMBER FRAME ___ BRACED FRAME ___ BRICK ___ STONE ___ BALLOON FRAME
___ CONCRETE ___ STEEL ___ LOG ___ PLANK WALL ___ PLATFORM FRAME
X FRAME CONSTRUCTION - TYPE UNKNOWN ___ OTHER

20. CHIMNEY PLACEMENT:
___ INTERIOR ___ INTERIOR FRONT/REAR ___ CENTER X INTERIOR END ___ EXTERIOR
___ OTHER

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION:
___ GABLE SIDE X GABLE FRONT ___ HIP ___ MANSARD ___ FLAT
___ GAMBREL ___ PARAPET GABLE ___ SHED ___ CROSS GABLE
___ COMPOUND ___ OTHER

22. ROOF MATERIAL: ___ WOOD ___ METAL ___ TILE ___ SLATE X ASPHALT ___ ASBESTOS

23. EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS:
___ CLAPBOARD ___ BRICK ___ FLUSH SHEATHING ___ WOOD SHINGLE ___ STONE
___ LOG ___ PRESSED METAL ___ CONCRETE ___ STUCCO ___ ASPHALT
___ GRANITE ___ ASBESTOS ___ TERRA COTTA ___ BOARD AND BATTEN X ALUMINUM/VINYL
___ OTHER

24. FOUNDATION MATERIAL:
___ FIELDSTONE ___ BRICK ___ WOOD ___ CONCRETE ___ GRANITE ___ ORNAMENTAL CONC. BLOCK
X OTHER Not Visible

25. OUTBUILDINGS/FEATURES:
___ CARRIAGE HOUSE ___ FENCE OR WALL ___ CEMETERY ___ BARN (CONNECTED)
___ BARN (DETACHED) ___ FORMAL GARDEN ___ LANDSCAPE/PLANT MAT ___ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
___ GARAGE ___ OTHER

HISTORICAL DATA

26. DOCUMENTED DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1860 27. ESTIMATED DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

28. DATE MAJOR ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS:

29. ARCHITECT: 30. CONTRACTOR:

31. ORIGINAL OWNER:

32. SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNER: DATES:

33. CULTURAL/ETHNIC AFFILIATION:
___ ENGLISH ___ FRENCH ACADIAN ___ NATIVE AMERICAN ___ SCOTTISH ___ FRENCH CANADIAN
___ EAST EUROPEAN ___ IRISH ___ OTHER

34. HISTORIC CONTEXT(S):
___ COMMERCE ___ INDUSTRY ___ TRANSPORTATION ___ AGRICULTURE ___ MILITARY
___ RELIGION ___ CIVIC AFFAIRS ___ RECREATION ___ HABITATION ___ EDUCATION
___ ART, LIT, SCIENCE ___ SOCIAL

35. COMMENTS/SOURCES: This property was listed in the National Register in 1978. Since then it has been covered in vinyl siding.

36. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS EXIST: ___ YES X NO 37. KIT HOUSE ___ YES X NO 38. PATTERN BOOK HOUSE ___ YES X NO

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

39. SITE INTEGRITY: X ORIGINAL ___ MOVED DATE MOVED

40. SETTING: ___ RURAL/UNDISTURBED X RURAL/BUILT UP ___ SMALL TOWN ___ URBAN ___ SUBURBAN

41. QUADRANGLE MAP USED: Eastbrook

42. UTM NORTHING: 4947375.6498 43. UTM EASTING: 558178.8054

44. FACADE DIRECTION (CIRCLE ONE): N S (E) W NE NW SE SW

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MHPC USE ONLY
DATE ENTERED IN INVENTORY: 10/14/2011 PHOTO FILE #: 2685

NR STATUS: ___ L ___ HD X E ___ NE ___ ND REVIEWER KFM 1/5/2011

DATA SOURCE: ___ HPF ___ CLG X R&C ___ STAFF ___ STATE SURVEY OTHER LEVEL OF SURVEY: XR __ I

SURVEY MAP NO. 13
SURVEY NAME Bull Hill Wind
SURVEY ID MHPC # 1112

MHPC USE ONLY

INVENTORY NO.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Historic Building/Structure Survey Form

1. PROPERTY NAME (HISTORIC): Eastbrook Town House
2. PROPERTY NAME (OTHER):
3. STREET ADDRESS: Eastbrook Road/Route 200, near the Sugar Hill Road split
4. TOWN: Eastbrook
5. COUNTY: Hancock
6. DATE RECORDED: 8/31/2010
7. SURVEYOR: Jones, Carey
8. OWNER NAME:
9. ADDRESS:

10. PRIMARY USE (PRESENT):

___ SINGLE FAMILY	___ AGRICULTURE	___ COMMERCIAL/TRADE	___ FUNERARY
___ MULTI-FAMILY	X GOVERNMENTAL	___ EDUCATION	___ HEALTH CARE
___ INDUSTRY	___ RELIGIOUS	___ HOTEL	___ LANDSCAPE
___ TRANSPORTATION	___ DEFENSE	___ SUMMER COTTAGE/CAMP	___ SOCIAL
___ RECREATION/CULTURE	___ UNKNOWN		
___ OTHER			

11. CONDITION: ___ GOOD X FAIR ___ POOR ___ DESTROYED, DATE

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

12. PRIMARY STYLISTIC CATEGORY:

___ GEORGIAN	___ STICK STYLE	___ 19TH/20TH C. REVIVAL	___ MODERN/CONTEMPORARY
___ FEDERAL	___ QUEEN ANNE	___ COMMERCIAL STYLE	___ MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
X GREEK REVIVAL	___ SHINGLE STYLE	___ CRAFTSMAN	___ RANCH
___ GOTHIC REVIVAL	___ ROMANESQUE	___ ART DECO / MODERNE	___ SPLIT LEVEL
___ ITALIANATE	___ NEO-CLASSICAL REV	___ INTERNATIONAL	___ VERNACULAR
___ SECOND EMPIRE	___ RENAISSANCE REV	___ OTHER	

13. SECONDARY STYLISTIC CATEGORY:

___ GEORGIAN	___ STICK STYLE	___ 19TH/20TH C. REVIVAL	___ MODERN/CONTEMPORARY
___ FEDERAL	___ QUEEN ANNE	___ COMMERCIAL STYLE	___ MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
___ GREEK REVIVAL	___ SHINGLE STYLE	___ CRAFTSMAN	___ RANCH
___ GOTHIC REVIVAL	___ ROMANESQUE	___ ART DECO / MODERNE	___ SPLIT LEVEL
___ ITALIANATE	___ NEO-CLASSICAL REV	___ INTERNATIONAL	___ VERNACULAR
___ SECOND EMPIRE	___ RENAISSANCE REV	___ OTHER	

14. HEIGHT:

___ 1 STORY	X 1 1/2 STORY	___ 2 STORY	___ 2 1/2 STORY	___ 3 STORY	___ 4 STORY
___ 5 STORY	___ OVER 5 (_____)				

15. PRIMARY FACADE WIDTH (MAIN BLOCK; USE GROUND FLOOR):

___ 1 BAY	___ 2 BAY	X 3 BAY	___ 4 BAY	___ 5 BAY	___ MORE THAN 5 (_____)

16. APPENDAGES:

___ SIDE ELL	___ REAR ELL	___ FRONT	___ ADDED STORIES	___ SHED
___ DORMERS	___ PORCH	___ TOWER	___ CUPOLA	___ BAY WINDOW

PHOTOGRAPH:

17. PORCH:
___ ATTACHED ___ ENGAGED ___ ONE STORY ___ MORE THAN ONE STORY
___ FULL WIDTH ___ WRAPAROUND ___ SLEEPING PORCH ___ SECONDARY PORCH

18. PLAN OR FORM
___ HALL AND PARLOR ___ 1/2 CAPE ___ CAPE ___ CENTRAL HALL ___ 2-STORY DOUBLE PILE
___ SIDE HALL ___ BACK HALL ___ IRREGULAR ___ FOURSQUARE ___ BUNGALOW
___ MOBILE HOME ___ MODULAR X OTHER Rectangular

19. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:
___ TIMBER FRAME ___ BRACED FRAME ___ BRICK ___ STONE ___ BALLOON FRAME
___ CONCRETE ___ STEEL ___ LOG ___ PLANK WALL ___ PLATFORM FRAME
X FRAME CONSTRUCTION - TYPE UNKNOWN ___ OTHER

20. CHIMNEY PLACEMENT:
___ INTERIOR ___ INTERIOR FRONT/REAR ___ CENTER X INTERIOR END ___ EXTERIOR
___ OTHER

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION:
___ GABLE SIDE X GABLE FRONT ___ HIP ___ MANSARD ___ FLAT
___ GAMBREL ___ PARAPET GABLE ___ SHED ___ CROSS GABLE
___ COMPOUND ___ OTHER

22. ROOF MATERIAL: ___ WOOD ___ METAL ___ TILE ___ SLATE X ASPHALT ___ ASBESTOS

23. EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS:
X CLAPBOARD ___ BRICK ___ FLUSH SHEATHING ___ WOOD SHINGLE ___ STONE
___ LOG ___ PRESSED METAL ___ CONCRETE ___ STUCCO ___ ASPHALT
___ GRANITE ___ ASBESTOS ___ TERRA COTTA ___ BOARD AND BATTEN ___ ALUMINUM/VINYL
___ OTHER

24. FOUNDATION MATERIAL:
___ FIELDSTONE ___ BRICK ___ WOOD ___ CONCRETE ___ GRANITE ___ ORNAMENTAL CONC. BLOCK
X OTHER unknown

25. OUTBUILDINGS/FEATURES:
___ CARRIAGE HOUSE ___ FENCE OR WALL ___ CEMETERY ___ BARN (CONNECTED)
___ BARN (DETACHED) ___ FORMAL GARDEN ___ LANDSCAPE/PLANT MAT ___ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
___ GARAGE ___ OTHER

HISTORICAL DATA

26. DOCUMENTED DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1881 27. ESTIMATED DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

28. DATE MAJOR ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS:

29. ARCHITECT: 30. CONTRACTOR:

31. ORIGINAL OWNER:

32. SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNER: DATES:

33. CULTURAL/ETHNIC AFFILIATION:
___ ENGLISH ___ FRENCH ACADIAN ___ NATIVE AMERICAN ___ SCOTTISH ___ FRENCH CANADIAN
___ EAST EUROPEAN ___ IRISH ___ OTHER

34. HISTORIC CONTEXT(S):
___ COMMERCE ___ INDUSTRY ___ TRANSPORTATION ___ AGRICULTURE ___ MILITARY
___ RELIGION ___ CIVIC AFFAIRS ___ RECREATION ___ HABITATION ___ EDUCATION
___ ART, LIT, SCIENCE ___ SOCIAL

35. COMMENTS/SOURCES: This property was listed in the National Register in 1978 along with the Eastbrook Baptist Church

36. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS EXIST: ___ YES X NO 37. KIT HOUSE ___ YES X NO 38. PATTERN BOOK HOUSE ___ YES X NO

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

39. SITE INTEGRITY: X ORIGINAL ___ MOVED DATE MOVED

40. SETTING: ___ RURAL/UNDISTURBED X RURAL/BUILT UP ___ SMALL TOWN ___ URBAN ___ SUBURBAN

41. QUADRANGLE MAP USED: Eastbrook

42. UTM NORTHING: 4947436.5557 43. UTM EASTING: 558183.9167

44. FACADE DIRECTION (CIRCLE ONE): N S (E) W NE NW SE SW

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MHPC USE ONLY
DATE ENTERED IN INVENTORY: 10/14/2011 PHOTO FILE #: 2685

NR STATUS: X L ___ HD ___ E ___ NE ___ ND REVIEWER KFM 1/5/2011

DATA SOURCE: ___ HPF ___ CLG X R&C ___ STAFF ___ STATE SURVEY OTHER LEVEL OF SURVEY: XR __ I

Free Baptist Church Form

SURVEY MAP NO. 1
SURVEY NAME Great Pond, misc.
SURVEY ID M13441

MHPC USE ONLY

INVENTORY NO.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Historic Building/Structure Survey Form

1. PROPERTY NAME (HISTORIC): Free Baptist Church Township 33
2. PROPERTY NAME (OTHER): Free Baptist Church of Great Pond
3. STREET ADDRESS: 1231 Great Pond Road
4. TOWN: Great Pond
5. COUNTY: Hancock
6. DATE RECORDED: 7/9/2012
7. SURVEYOR: Mitchell, Christi
8. OWNER NAME:
9. ADDRESS:
10. PRIMARY USE (PRESENT):
___ SINGLE FAMILY ___ AGRICULTURE ___ COMMERCIAL/TRADE ___ FUNERARY
___ MULTI-FAMILY ___ GOVERNMENTAL ___ EDUCATION ___ HEALTH CARE
___ INDUSTRY X RELIGIOUS ___ HOTEL ___ LANDSCAPE
___ TRANSPORTATION ___ DEFENSE ___ SUMMER COTTAGE/CAMP ___ SOCIAL
___ RECREATION/CULTURE ___ UNKNOWN
___ OTHER
11. CONDITION: ___ GOOD ___ FAIR X POOR ___ DESTROYED, DATE

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

12. PRIMARY STYLISTIC CATEGORY:
___ GEORGIAN ___ STICK STYLE ___ 19TH/20TH C. REVIVAL ___ MODERN/CONTEMPORARY
___ FEDERAL ___ QUEEN ANNE ___ COMMERCIAL STYLE ___ MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
___ GREEK REVIVAL ___ SHINGLE STYLE ___ CRAFTSMAN ___ RANCH
___ GOTHIC REVIVAL ___ ROMANESQUE ___ ART DECO / MODERNE ___ SPLIT LEVEL
___ ITALIANATE ___ NEO-CLASSICAL REV ___ INTERNATIONAL X VERNACULAR
___ SECOND EMPIRE ___ RENAISSANCE REV ___ OTHER
13. SECONDARY STYLISTIC CATEGORY:
___ GEORGIAN ___ STICK STYLE ___ 19TH/20TH C. REVIVAL ___ MODERN/CONTEMPORARY
___ FEDERAL ___ QUEEN ANNE ___ COMMERCIAL STYLE ___ MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
___ GREEK REVIVAL ___ SHINGLE STYLE ___ CRAFTSMAN ___ RANCH
___ GOTHIC REVIVAL ___ ROMANESQUE ___ ART DECO / MODERNE ___ SPLIT LEVEL
___ ITALIANATE ___ NEO-CLASSICAL REV ___ INTERNATIONAL ___ VERNACULAR
___ SECOND EMPIRE ___ RENAISSANCE REV X OTHER Late Victorian
14. HEIGHT:
X 1 STORY ___ 1 1/2 STORY ___ 2 STORY ___ 2 1/2 STORY ___ 3 STORY ___ 4 STORY
___ 5 STORY ___ OVER 5 (_____)
15. PRIMARY FACADE WIDTH (MAIN BLOCK; USE GROUND FLOOR):
X 1 BAY ___ 2 BAY ___ 3 BAY ___ 4 BAY ___ 5 BAY ___ MORE THAN 5 (_____)
16. APPENDAGES: ___ SIDE ELL ___ REAR ELL X FRONT ___ ADDED STORIES ___ SHED
___ DORMERS ___ PORCH X TOWER ___ CUPOLA ___ BAY WINDOW

PHOTOGRAPH:

17. PORCH:
___ ATTACHED ___ ENGAGED ___ ONE STORY ___ MORE THAN ONE STORY
___ FULL WIDTH ___ WRAPAROUND ___ SLEEPING PORCH ___ SECONDARY PORCH

18. PLAN OR FORM
___ HALL AND PARLOR ___ 1/2 CAPE ___ CAPE ___ CENTRAL HALL ___ 2-STORY DOUBLE PILE
___ SIDE HALL ___ BACK HALL ___ IRREGULAR ___ FOURSQUARE ___ BUNGALOW
___ MOBILE HOME ___ MODULAR X OTHER vestibule and auditorium

19. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:
___ TIMBER FRAME X BRACED FRAME ___ BRICK ___ STONE ___ BALLOON FRAME
___ CONCRETE ___ STEEL ___ LOG ___ PLANK WALL ___ PLATFORM FRAME
___ FRAME CONSTRUCTION - TYPE UNKNOWN ___ OTHER _____

20. CHIMNEY PLACEMENT:
___ INTERIOR ___ INTERIOR FRONT/REAR ___ CENTER ___ INTERIOR END ___ EXTERIOR
___ OTHER _____

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION:
___ GABLE SIDE X GABLE FRONT ___ HIP ___ MANSARD ___ FLAT
___ GAMBREL ___ PARAPET GABLE ___ SHED ___ CROSS GABLE
___ COMPOUND ___ OTHER _____

22. ROOF MATERIAL: ___ WOOD ___ METAL ___ TILE ___ SLATE X ASPHALT ___ ASBESTOS

23. EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS:
X CLAPBOARD ___ BRICK ___ FLUSH SHEATHING ___ WOOD SHINGLE ___ STONE
___ LOG ___ PRESSED METAL ___ CONCRETE ___ STUCCO ___ ASPHALT
___ GRANITE ___ ASBESTOS ___ TERRA COTTA ___ BOARD AND BATTEN ___ ALUMINUM/VINYL
___ OTHER _____

24. FOUNDATION MATERIAL:
___ FIELDSTONE ___ BRICK ___ WOOD ___ CONCRETE X GRANITE ___ ORNAMENTAL CONC. BLOCK
___ OTHER _____

25. OUTBUILDINGS/FEATURES:
___ CARRIAGE HOUSE ___ FENCE OR WALL ___ CEMETERY ___ BARN (CONNECTED)
___ BARN (DETACHED) ___ FORMAL GARDEN ___ LANDSCAPE/PLANT MAT ___ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
___ GARAGE ___ OTHER _____

HISTORICAL DATA

26. DOCUMENTED DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: _____ 27. ESTIMATED DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1890-1895

28. DATE MAJOR ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS: _____

29. ARCHITECT: _____ 30. CONTRACTOR: _____

31. ORIGINAL OWNER: _____

32. SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNER: _____ DATES: _____

33. CULTURAL/ETHNIC AFFILIATION:
___ ENGLISH ___ FRENCH ACADIAN ___ NATIVE AMERICAN ___ SCOTTISH ___ FRENCH CANADIAN
___ EAST EUROPEAN ___ IRISH ___ OTHER _____

34. HISTORIC CONTEXT(S):
___ COMMERCE ___ INDUSTRY ___ TRANSPORTATION ___ AGRICULTURE ___ MILITARY
X RELIGION ___ CIVIC AFFAIRS ___ RECREATION ___ HABITATION ___ EDUCATION
___ ART, LIT, SCIENCE ___ SOCIAL

35. COMMENTS/SOURCES: Listed on NR 10/31/2012. Received a Beleveder Grant to re-build foundation, 2011-2013. See NR file for more photographs.

36. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS EXIST: ___ YES X NO 37. KIT HOUSE ___ YES X NO 38. PATTERN BOOK HOUSE ___ YES X NO

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

39. SITE INTEGRITY: X ORIGINAL ___ MOVED DATE MOVED _____

40. SETTING: ___ RURAL/UNDISTURBED X RURAL/BUILT UP ___ SMALL TOWN ___ URBAN ___ SUBURBAN

41. QUADRANGLE MAP USED: Great Pond

42. UTM NORTHING: 4976220.3167 43. UTM EASTING: 556774.8123

44. FACADE DIRECTION (CIRCLE ONE): N S E (W) NE NW SE SW

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MHPC USE ONLY
DATE ENTERED IN INVENTORY: 6/26/2013 PHOTO FILE #: 3160

NR STATUS: X L ___ HD ___ E ___ NE ___ ND REVIEWER NPS 10/31/2013

DATA SOURCE: ___ HPF ___ CLG ___ R&C X STAFF ___ STATE SURVEY OTHER _____ LEVEL OF SURVEY: X R __ I

Exhibit 8-4

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

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

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

March 30, 2015

Justin Sweitzer
Normandeau Associates, Inc.
550 Forest Avenue, Suite 201
Portland, ME 04101

Project: MHPC# 1422-14 - Weaver Wind Project
Town: Aurora, Eastbrook, Osborn, T16 MD, and T22 MD, Maine

Dear Mr. Sweitzer:

On February 27, 2015, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission [Commission] received Sections 1, 8 and 30 of the Weaver Wind LUPC Site Law Certification application to continue consultation. It is our understanding that this application is being reviewed under the provisions of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection's, Site Location of Development Law. We have previously been advised by MDEP staff that the relevant statutes and rules that apply to our review are as follows: 38 MRSA §484(3), 35-A MRSA §3451, and Section 11 of the Chapter 375 Rules.

Identification of Historic Properties

With regard to above ground historic resources, it is our understanding that the Chapter 375 Rules require the MDEP to consider impacts on a historic site that is "included on the National Register of Historic Places and/or on the Maine Historic Resource Inventory, or which is established by qualified testimony as being of historic significance." However, and unless there is a direct disturbance on a historic site, the provisions for grid-scale wind energy development as defined in Title 35-A limits the MDEP's consideration of such a project's effect (including effects from both the generating facilities and the associated facilities, such as transmission lines) on a "Scenic resource of state or national significance" to those that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and that are owned by the public or to which the public has a legal right of access."

The Historic Architecture Survey contained in Exhibit 8C identified the following resources in the project area that meet the definition of a "Scenic resource of state or national significance" cited above:

- Brick School House, Rt. 179, Aurora
- Eastbrook Baptist Church and Eastbrook Town House, Rt. 200, Eastbrook
- Free Baptist Church, 1231 Great Pond Road, Great Pond

PHONE: (207) 287-2132

FAX: (207) 287-2335

Assessment of Project Effects

Based on the information that has been provided to us, the Commission concludes that the proposed project will have no direct or scenic impact on the above named resources.

In an e-mail to Robin Reed of our staff dated March 26, 2015, you advised the Commission that the proposed project will have no wetland impacts and will, therefore, not require a US Army Corps of Engineers permit. If that condition changes, and the project becomes an "undertaking" as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(y) subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the applicant must continue consultation with the Commission to identify other properties in the APE that are either listed in or that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please contact Robin Reed of our staff.

Sincerely,

Kirk F. Mohney

Kirk F. Mohney
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Maria Lentine-Eggett, MDEP
LeeAnn Neal, USACOE

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

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

October 29, 2018

RE: Weaver Wind project, Eastbrook, Osborn (MHPC# 1422-14)

Mr. Brooke Barnes
Stantec Environmental Services

via email attachment

Dear Mr. Barnes:

My staff archaeologist, Dr. Arthur Spiess, has reviewed the archaeological survey reports for this project (Phase IA precontact TRC 12/3/2014; Phase 0 historic December 17, 2014), and the additional information that you supplied by email (August 16, 2018) stating that there would be no planned road widening or alteration at the East Branch Union River crossing. The reports are acceptable as written, and we agree with the conclusions in the reports. The additional information specifying no road widening at the Union River crossing removes the issue of archaeological survey at that location.

I find that there will be no historic or archaeological properties affected by the proposed subdivision.

Sincerely,

Kirk F. Mohney
State Historic Preservation Officer

PHONE: (207) 287-2132

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