

Attachment G
SEARCH, Inc. Archeological Management Summary

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY
NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY CONNECT
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ANDROSCOGGIN, CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, LINCOLN, SAGADAHOC,
SOMERSET, AND KENNEBEC COUNTIES, MAINE

PREPARED FOR



CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

PREPARED BY



BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jacob A. Freedman".

JACOB FREEDMAN, MA
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY)

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jessica Fish".

JESSICA FISH, MS, RPA
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (POST-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY)

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1. INTRODUCTION

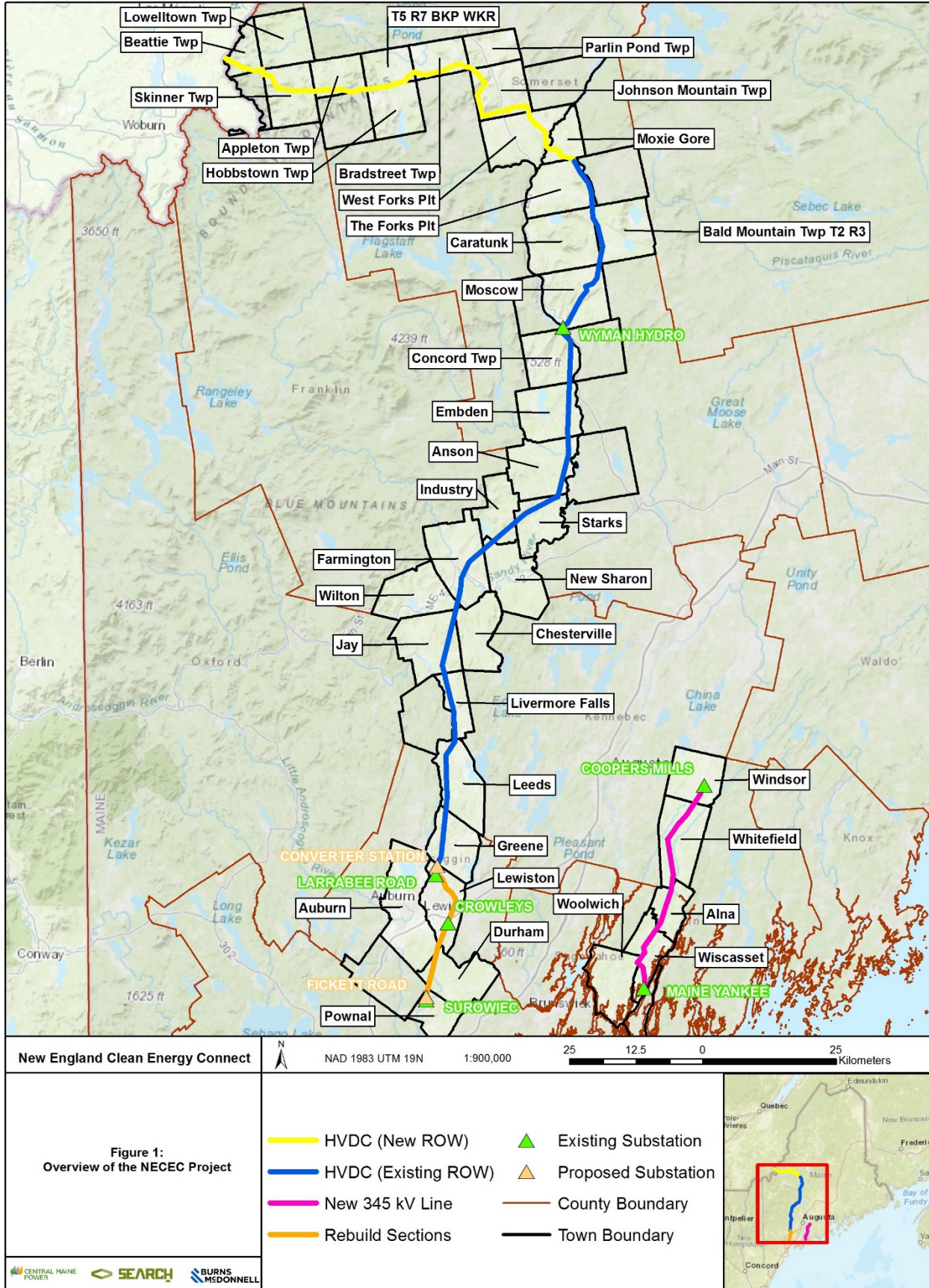
In 2017 and 2018, SEARCH conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC) Project (Project) proposed by Central Maine Power Company (CMP). This management summary presents a synopsis of the results.

The NECEC is proposed in response to the Request for Proposals for Long-Term Contracts for Clean Energy Projects dated March 31, 2017, issued by the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources and the Electric Distribution Companies of Massachusetts. The NECEC is proposed to deliver renewable energy from Quebec-based sources to the New England Control Area for Massachusetts customers.

The proposed linear extent of the entire NECEC Project is approximately 322 kilometers (km) (200 miles [mi]), crossing portions of seven counties, 24 municipalities, and 15 unorganized areas within the State of Maine (**Figure 1**). The majority of the proposed Project is composed of a combination of new and rebuilt transmission lines that extend from the Canadian border to the Surowiec Substation in Pownal, crossing Franklin, Somerset, Androscoggin, and Cumberland Counties in western and central Maine. A second proposed transmission line would extend from the Coopers Mills Substation in Windsor to the Maine Yankee Substation in Wiscasset, crossing Kennebec, Lincoln, and Sagadahoc Counties in coastal Maine.

This synopsis summarizes the results of the Phase I archaeological survey of NECEC. A Phase I survey “involves initial search for and location of all potentially significant archaeological sites within a specified area, or gathering enough data for statistical assurance that no such sites exist” (94-089 CMR Chapter 812); however, where resources were encountered by the present project that are defined by a single positive shovel test, SEARCH has made a recommendation of not eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing herein.

The NECEC Phase I survey was conducted in three stages. First, a desktop review of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was completed (Freedman et al. 2017). The desktop review proposed a stratified approach to conducting survey within the anticipated direct APE, identifying Sensitive Areas (SAs) within the Project APE where the potential for encountering archaeological deposits was enhanced. It also included information regarding known historic properties; an environmental context for the Project, including past and current conditions; and a cultural context for both pre-contact and post-contact time periods. Following the desktop review, SEARCH conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Project APE (Clement et al. 2018) following the stratified approach proposed therein. The archaeological reconnaissance survey visited 148 SAs and identified 198 locations where subsurface testing (Test Areas [TAs]) was proposed. Finally, SEARCH returned to each TA and excavated a series of pre-planned shovel tests designed to sample the landform, surface feature, or other element that was the basis for TA location.



Phase I and Phase II cultural resource surveys had been previously conducted along a portion of the NECEC direct APE as part of Section 17 of the Maine Power Reliability Program (MPRP) (Clark et al. 2008; Clark and Mack 2010; Clark et al. 2010; Wheeler et al. 2008). These pre- and post-contact cultural resource surveys covered the full width of the Project corridor under consideration by NECEC. Therefore, additional sub-surface testing was undertaken by SEARCH only where the reconnaissance survey located archaeological resources that had not been previously documented as part of the MPRP project.

2. DESKTOP REVIEW AND SENSITIVE AREAS

SAs were defined as a location or related set of proximate locations where desktop review and background research suggested there is a sufficient likelihood for archaeological remains to be present to justify a reconnaissance survey followed by subsurface testing (if necessary). SEARCH identified SAs through a desktop review of the NECEC Project area (Freedman et al. 2017). This review included consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) regarding previously recorded archaeological resources and previous archaeological surveys within the Project area, as well as historic background research, historic map overlays, soil analysis, slope, proximity to water or relict water sources, bedrock geology, and surficial geology data.

SAs were identified as being pre-contact, post-contact, or both (areas with pre-contact and post-contact sensitivity). Sensitivity for pre-contact SAs was based on a number of environmental factors, including proximity to water resources, soil drainage, elevated or otherwise attractive landforms, and slope. Post-contact SAs were typically associated with historic houses and farmsteads or locations where these once stood, but were also associated with other historic structures or their remains, such as schools, churches, mills, transportation corridors, or other historic locations. Identification of post-contact SAs was largely derived from historic maps and accounts, although environmental factors, such as proximity to water resources, are also considered indicative of post-contact sensitivity. Portions of the APE identified as having either high or moderate sensitivity for post-contact or pre-contact resources were then abstracted into areas that spanned the APE. A 100-meter (m) (328-foot [ft]) buffer was used for sensitivity to compensate for issues of scale connected to the datasets being used.

The desktop survey identified a total of 148 SAs for examination. Their total length was 162,001 m (3,591.2 ft), with a mean length of 1,095 m (3,591.2 ft) and a median length of 480 m (1,574.8 ft). The standard deviation was 1,669 m (5,474.2 ft). Five SAs were identified based on pre-contact sensitivity, 33 were identified based on post-contact sensitivity, and the remaining 110 SAs were identified based on both pre- and post-contact sensitivity.

3. FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Field reconnaissance evaluated each SA to confirm the presence of cultural and environmental variables, which were used to establish each SA as having either a high or moderate probability to contain intact archaeological deposits. The goals of the reconnaissance survey were to:

- Confirm the presence/absence of environmental variables that defined a SA:
 - Establish the areal extents of sensitivity—it was anticipated that the broadly defined SAs identified by the desktop review will not typically require sub-surface testing in their entirety.
 - Locate and document the portions of each landform that will require sub-surface testing.

Where no evidence of occupation or landform sensitivity was noted during field reconnaissance, SAs identified during the desktop review were eliminated from further archaeological survey.

The field effort utilized teams of two or more crew members to assess each SA. Typically, one crew member conducted a pedestrian survey along one edge of the right-of-way (ROW) to be cleared, while the other crew member conducted a pedestrian survey the other edge; the two crew members would then conduct a pedestrian survey in the center of the ROW. In all cases, the SA was examined with an eye toward locations advantageous to pre-contact or post-contact settlement. In some instances while transiting along the ROW from one SA to another, field teams encountered locations with high probability for pre-contact or post-contact habitation that were not captured by the desktop assessment (Freedman et al. 2017). Testing of these locations was recommended, and they were addressed in conjunction with the adjacent SA.

Field reconnaissance identified a total of 666 cultural features; a summary list is provided in **Appendix 1**. It also defined 601 transect locations in 198 TAs and recommended a total of 3,442 shovel tests for subsurface testing. Additional work also was recommended at several locations that did not involve shovel testing:

- a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) transect was recommended near a marked historic cemetery to ensure it does not extend into the APE;
- an evaluation area was recommended to document a possible historic mill;
- a surface collection area was identified where pre-contact sensitivity was high;
- four geomorphological study areas were defined in locations where floodplains are present and the potential for deeply buried archaeological surfaces is present; and,
- two locations where rhyolite outcrops were observed were recommended for inspection to identify if tailings or other evidence of quarrying is present.

No additional work was recommended for 49 SAs.

4. SUBSURFACE TESTING

Following review and acceptance of the desktop review (Freedman et al. 2017) and the archaeological reconnaissance survey (Clement et al. 2018) reports by the MHPC, SEARCH conducted subsurface survey testing at transect locations identified therein. Fieldwork conformed to accepted practices in Maine. Shovel Tests (STs) were 50-x-50-centimeter (cm) excavations to facilitate identification of soil stratification and subsurface features, if present. Soils were screened through 6.4-millimeter (mm) (1/4-inch) hardware cloth to enhance artifact recovery. ST locations were captured through Global Positioning System (GPS) technology using mobile devices with external antennae and Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) GPS receivers capable of sub-meter accuracy. Similarly, field recordation was maintained utilizing ESRI's Collector for ArcGIS on mobile devices and synchronized daily with ArcGIS online. Recordation consisted of general locational information, particularly as it pertained to disturbance and subsurface conditions; stratigraphic information regarding soil horizonation, including Munsell soil colors, texture, and other information useful for assessing soil conditions; and artifact content, where present. Additionally, a record of excavations was maintained through geotagged photographs, as well as through standard profile drawings of representative STs where cultural materials were not identified and of all STs that were found to contain artifacts.

Artifacts recovered by the program of subsurface survey were retained for laboratory analysis and were packaged in the field by level or soil horizon; each provenience received a unique Field Specimen (FS) number assigned in the field and used to track artifacts throughout the analysis process. FS numbers are an integral element of the recordation of artifact content. Analysis was conducted at the SEARCH laboratory facility and utilized standard practices in the discipline. At the conclusion of fieldwork, artifacts were transported to the SEARCH laboratory for processing and analysis. Items were washed, dried, and analyzed using appropriate reference materials. The artifacts were then rebagged in acid-free, 4-mil polyethylene bags with acid-free paper label inserts following federally accepted standards (36 CFR Part 79).

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The Phase I survey identified 46 new archaeological resources in the Project APE; an additional 10 previously identified archaeological resources are also present. **Table 1** lists identified archaeological resources by town/township and county, and provides preliminary recommendations.

Table 1. Summary of Archaeological Resources identified in the Project APE.

Resource ID	Town/Township	County	NECEC Actions*
QMI-02-01-001	The Forks Plt	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-03-01-001	Moscow	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-03-01-002	Moscow	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-03-01-003	Moscow	Somerset	None - Not NRHP Eligible

Table 1. Summary of Archaeological Resources identified in the Project APE.

Resource ID	Town/Township	County	NECEC Actions*
QMI-03-01-004	Moscow	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-04-04-001	Moscow	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-04-06-006	Moscow	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-05-16-001	Anson	Somerset	None - Avoided
QMI-05-16-002	Anson	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-05-16-003	Anson	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-05-16-004	Anson	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-06-01-001	Starks	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-08-05-001	Starks	Somerset	Avoidance Measures
QMI-08-16-001	Farmington	Franklin	None - Impacts Limited to Previously Disturbed Area
QMI-08-16-002	Farmington	Franklin	None - Not NRHP Eligible
QMI-08-17-001	Farmington	Franklin	Avoidance Measures
QMI-08-17-002	Farmington	Franklin	Avoidance Measures
QMI-08-19-001	Farmington	Franklin	None - Not NRHP Eligible
QMI-08-19-001	Farmington	Franklin	Avoidance Measures
QMI-08-19-003	Farmington	Franklin	Avoidance Measures
QMI-08-20-001	Farmington	Franklin	None - Not NRHP Eligible
QMI-08-20-002	Wilton	Franklin	None - Not NRHP Eligible
QMI-08-20-003	Wilton	Franklin	None - Not NRHP Eligible
QMI-08-21-001	Chesterville	Franklin	None - Not NRHP Eligible
QMI-08-22-001	Jay	Franklin	Avoidance Measures
QMI-08-23-001	Jay	Franklin	None - Not NRHP Eligible
QMI-08-24-001	Jay	Franklin	Avoidance Measures
QMI-09-01-001	Jay	Franklin	None - Access using existing ATV trail
QMI-14-05-001	Greene	Androscoggin	None - Avoided
QMI-14-07-001	Greene	Androscoggin	Avoidance Measures
S11-04-02-001	Wiscasset	Lincoln	Avoidance Measures
S11-04-02-002	Wiscasset	Lincoln	None - Not NRHP Eligible
S11-04-03-001	Wiscasset	Lincoln	Avoidance Measures
S11-05-01-001	Windsor	Kennebec	None - Impacts Limited to Previously Disturbed Area
S11-05-03-001	Whitefield	Lincoln	Avoidance Measures
S11-05-03-002	Whitefield	Lincoln	None - Not NRHP Eligible
S11-05-03-003	Whitefield	Lincoln	Avoidance Measures
S11-05-06-001	Whitefield	Lincoln	None - Avoided
S11-05-10-001	Whitefield	Lincoln	None - Avoided
S11-05-14-001	Whitefield	Lincoln	Avoidance Measures
S11-05-15-001	Alna	Lincoln	None - Avoided
S11-11-04-001	Wiscasset	Lincoln	None - Avoided
S15-05-005	Whitefield	Lincoln	Avoidance Measures
S62/64-07-002	Lewiston	Androscoggin	None - Impacts Limited to Previously Disturbed Area
S62/64-13-001	Durham	Androscoggin	None - Not NRHP Eligible
S62/64-14-001	Pownal	Cumberland	Avoidance Measures
036-054	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Not Evaluated – Not Located in MPRP/NECEC APE
036-044	Leeds	Androscoggin	Not Evaluated – Not Located in MPRP/NECEC APE
024-043	Lewiston	Androscoggin	None - Not Located in MPRP/NECEC APE
024-042	Lewiston	Androscoggin	None - Not Located in MPRP/NECEC APE
024-041	Lewiston	Androscoggin	None - Not Located in MPRP/NECEC APE
024-040	Lewiston	Androscoggin	None – Not NRHP Eligible

Table 1. Summary of Archaeological Resources identified in the Project APE.

Resource ID	Town/Township	County	NECEC Actions*
014-161	Durham	Androscoggin	None – Not NRHP Eligible
ME 180-01	Greene	Androscoggin	None – Not NRHP Eligible
ME 131-002	Durham	Androscoggin	None – Not NRHP Eligible
ME 131-003	Durham	Androscoggin	Avoid Using MPRP Avoidance Area – NRHP Eligible

*Eligibility status and proposed NECEC actions subject to MHPC review.

Fifteen (26.8 percent) of the 56 resources identified in the Project APE are in Franklin County, including eight in Farmington, four in Jay, two in Wilton, and one in Chesterville. Fourteen of the resources (25.0 percent) are in Androscoggin County, including five in Lewiston, four in Durham, three in Greene, and one each in Livermore Falls and Leeds. Thirteen resources (23.2 percent) are in Somerset County, including six in Moscow, four in Anson, two in Starks, and one in The Forks Plantation. Twelve resources (21.4 percent) are in Lincoln County, including seven in Whitefield, four in Wiscasset, and one in Alna. Finally, one resource each (1.8 percent) is in Cumberland County (Town of Pownal) and Kennebec County (Town of Windsor).

For each of the 46 newly identified resources, a 50-m (164-ft) buffer has been developed as an avoidance area. They range in size from a minimum of 3,953.6 square meters (m²) (42,556.2 square feet [ft²]) to a maximum of 17,736.0 m² (190,908.7 ft²). The mean size is 9,367.0 m² (100,825.6 ft²), with a median of 7,883.1 m² (84,853.0 ft²) and a standard deviation (s.d.) of 3,762.1 m² (40,494.9 ft²). The total avoidance area for the newly identified resources is 430,880.9 m² (4,637,963.4 ft²).

Phase I subsurface testing has been completed. Analysis (ongoing) of 1,368 of the artifacts recovered provides a picture of the kinds of resources that are located within the Project APE. The mean number of artifacts per resource is 44.1, with a range from 1 to 426 and a standard deviation of 87.5. The median artifact count is 10. Sixteen resources contain 10 or fewer artifacts, including five that contain only one artifact each, one that contains only two artifacts, and three that contain only three artifacts each. Five resources contain more than 100 artifacts each. Eleven of the resources are defined by a single positive shovel test each, while three more contain only two positive shovel tests. The mean number of positive shovel tests per site is 3.2 (s.d. 3.0) with a range from 1 to 13 and a median of 3. Only two resources are marked by more than 10 positive shovel tests.

Of the resources identified, only one is marked by pre-contact artifacts. This resource was defined by a single positive shovel test on a level landform adjacent to a wetland, located in the Town of Whitefield, Lincoln County. It contained five artifacts, including two informal unifacial flake tools; however, none of the artifacts are diagnostic of a particular time period.

The remaining resources are post-contact and are marked by 1,363 currently analyzed artifacts. In **Table 2**, they are summarized by functional groups, which give a rough estimate of the kinds of sites encountered. Kitchen group artifacts (mostly tableware ceramics and bottle glass) are typically associated with domestic activities and mark domestic sites. These sites also are often

marked by clothing, personal, tobacco, and furniture group items, represented respectively in the NECEC collection by buttons and a brass grommet; pocket knives and coins; kaolin pipe bowls and stems; and unidentified furniture items. Architecture group items such as nails, brick, and window glass, occur at all sites where buildings were once located, while activity group items in the collection are associated with various tasks; the latter include a masonry trowel, a sickle blade, a metal canteen, a metal washer, an iron spring, an unidentified metal clip, and some sheet iron or steel. Miscellaneous items are not generally assignable to any particular site type.

Table 2. Historic Artifacts by Functional Group.

Functional Group	Count	Percent
Kitchen	732	54%
Architecture	532	39%
Miscellaneous	72	5%
Activity	9	1%
Clothing	7	1%
Tobacco	6	0%
Personal	4	0%
Furniture	1	0%
Total	1363	100%

The 30 post-contact resources contain 223 artifacts with known periods of manufacture (**Appendix 2**). The most common class of datable artifact is various kinds of pearlware, which make up 52 percent of the dateable collection; specimens in the collection were manufactured as early as 1774 and as late as 1840. Bristol slip stoneware, manufactured between 1850 and 1930, accounts for another 15 percent of the dateable collection, while creamware, represented by specimens manufactured as early as 1740 and as late as 1820, accounts for another 14 percent. They are followed by unidentified refined earthenware (1780–1870) at 8 percent and ironstone (1813–1930) at 5 percent. No other artifact class accounts for more than 2 percent of the collection. The earliest dateable artifact in the collection is a sherd of plain, clear glaze slipware manufactured between 1670 and 1795, while four bottle bases, two with Owen’s scars and the others with valve scars, represent the latest datable artifacts with manufacturing dates of 1905–1982 and 1910–1959, respectively. The relatively low incidence of twentieth-century material in the collection is also suggested by wire nails, which account for only 8 percent of the 246 identifiable nails in the collection; although invented earlier, wire nails did not become widely available until the twentieth century.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 1 presents preliminary recommendations for the 46 newly identified archaeological resources and for the 10 previously identified archaeological resources that are also within the Project APE. One previously identified site has been determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by the MPHIC and is recommended for avoidance. Four other previously identified sites have been determined not eligible; no action is required for these sites. Finally, five of the previously identified sites were not evaluated; however, subsequent testing determined that they are not within the NECEC APE. These sites also require no action. Previously identified sites are reported in Clark et al. (2008, 2010), Clark and Mack (2010), and Wheeler et al. (2008).

Of the 46 newly identified resources, no action is recommended in 21 instances: one should be accessed using an extant ATV trail to avoid impact; six will be avoided; three will have impacts by the Project only in previously disturbed areas; and 11 are not eligible for NRHP listing. For the remaining 25 newly identified resources, avoidance is recommended.

7. REFERENCES CITED

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Appendix 1. Cultural Features Identified in the NECEC Project ROW.

Cultural Feature	Count	SA(s)
55-gallon drum (not collected)	1	QMI-01-30
5-gallon milk can (not collected)	1	S11-05-03
Abandoned automobile	4	QMI-05-09; QMI-14-03; QMI-01-19; QMI-02-03
Apple orchard—possible landscape	1	QMI-08-24
Borrow pit (modern)	19	S62/64-02; S62/64-12; S11-04-01; S11-05-01; S11-05-02; S11-05-03; S11-05-09; S11-05-14; S11-05-15; S11-07-01; QMI-04-07; QMI-14-02; QMI-01-12; QMI-01-23
Bridge Beam (displaced)	1	QMI-01-14
Cellar hole	23	S62/64-11; S62/64-14; S11-05-03; S11-05-05; S11-05-14; S29-02-04; S29-04-03; QMI-05-08; QMI-05-16; QMI-08-07; QMI-08-08; QMI-08-16; QMI-08-24; QMI-09-01; QMI-14-05; QMI-14-07; QMI-02-01; QMI-03-01
Collapsed structure	2	S11-05-10; QMI-02-04
Concrete rubble scatter (modern)	1	S11-05-06
Cut granite block	1	QMI-08-22
Dirt mounds (modern dump truck loads)	5	S11-01-01
Enchanted Mountain Ski Area (1965-1973) remains	1	QMI-01-19
Fieldstone rock pile	101	S62/64-05; S62/64-08; S62/64-14; S11-01-01; S11-01-01; S11-04-03; S11-05-03; S11-05-06; S11-05-14; S11-05-16; S11-07-01; S11-07-02; QMI-05-15; QMI-05-06; QMI-05-09; QMI-05-10; QMI-05-15; QMI-05-16; QMI-08-07; QMI-08-09; QMI-08-12; QMI-08-13; QMI-08-16; QMI-08-17; QMI-14-01; QMI-14-02; QMI-14-03; QMI-14-11; QMI-03-01
Fieldstone wall	295	S62/64-05; S62/64-06; S62/64-07; S62/64-08; S62/64-10; S62/64-11; S62/64-12; S62/64-13; S62/64-14; S11-01-01; S11-01-02; S11-04-01; S11-04-02; S11-04-03; S11-05-01; S11-05-02; S11-05-03; S11-05-04; S11-05-05; S11-05-06; S11-05-13; S11-05-14; S11-05-16; S11-05-18; S11-05-20; S11-07-01; S29-02-04; S29-04-01; S29-04-02; S29-04-03; QMI-05-06; QMI-05-08; QMI-05-09; QMI-05-15; QMI-05-16; QMI-08-02; QMI-08-04; QMI-08-05; QMI-08-06; QMI-08-07; QMI-08-08; QMI-08-09; QMI-08-12; QMI-08-13; QMI-08-14; QMI-08-15; QMI-08-16; QMI-08-17; QMI-08-18; QMI-08-19; QMI-08-20; QMI-08-21; QMI-08-22; QMI-08-23; QMI-08-24; QMI-08-25; QMI-08-26; QMI-09-01; QMI-09-02; QMI-10-01; QMI-14-01; QMI-14-02; QMI-14-03; QMI-14-04; QMI-14-05; QMI-14-07; QMI-14-11; S62/64-01; QMI-03-01
Ford	1	S62/64-05
Geophysical test location	4	S62/64-08; S11-07-01
Graffitied boulder (modern)	1	QMI-02-02
Granite property marker	3	S62/64-13; QMI-08-26; QMI-14-07
Granite quarry	1	S62/64-11
Gravel pit	3	QMI-04-07

Appendix 1. Cultural Features Identified in the NECEC Project ROW.

Cultural Feature	Count	SA(s)
Gravel pit	2	QMI-02-04
Historic cemetery (unmaintained)	1	S11-04-02
Historic road/ historic road trace	25	S11-01-01; S11-04-01; S11-04-03; S11-05-01; S11-05-02; S11-05-03; S11-05-05; S11-05-06; S11-05-07; S11-05-09; S11-05-10; S11-05-12; S11-05-14; S11-05-17; S11-05-18; S11-05-19; S11-05-20; S11-07-01; S29-02-04; S29-04-03; QMI-01-14
Historic scatter (recent)	1	S11-05-04
Historic well	15	S62/64-12; S62/64-13; S62/64-14; S11-04-03; S11-05-01; S11-05-03; S11-05-05; S29-02-04; QMI-05-16; QMI-08-21, QMI-14-07; QMI-03-01
Industrial yard	1	S62/64-07
Large berm supporting modern road	1	S11-07-01
Maple sugar can scatter	1	QMI-05-09
Mapped house site (not identified)	34	S62/64-06; S62/64-07; S62/64-08; S62/64-11; S62/64-13; S11-05-02; S11-07-02; QMI-04-07; QMI-05-09; QMI-05-18; QMI-08-19; QMI-08-20; QMI-08-22; QMI-08-24; QMI-09-01; QMI-09-02; QMI-10-01; QMI-14-02; QMI-14-03; QMI-14-07; S62/64-01; QMI-01-07; QMI-04-06
Mechanically constructed berm	9	S62/64-08; S62/64-13; QMI-05-01; QMI-08-17; QMI-09-01; QMI-14-01; QMI-14-02
Mechanically graded access ramp	4	S62/64-08; QMI-08-26; QMI-01-21; QMI-01-27
Modern dumping location	37	S62/64-02; S62/64-05; S62/64-06; S62/64-07; S62/64-08; S62/64-11; S62/64-13; S62/64-14; S11-01-01; S11-05-03; S11-07-01; QMI-05-08; QMI-05-09; QMI-05-19; QMI-08-16; QMI-08-17; QMI-08-18; QMI-10-01; QMI-14-01; QMI-14-02; QMI-14-04; QMI-01-14; QMI-01-19; QMI-01-30; QMI-03-01
Modern scatter	2	QMI-01-30; QMI-04-04
Modern well	5	S62/64-08; S62/64-12; S62/64-13; QMI-10-01
Outbuilding foundation	6	S62/64-11; S11-05-03; S11-05-10; QMI-02-01; QMI-03-01
Outbuilding foundation (destroyed)	1	S11-05-01
Pet memorial	1	S62/64-08
Possible barn ramp	1	S62/64-07
Possible foundation	2	QMI-05-16; QMI-09-02
Possible hammerstone (not collected)	1	S11-05-05
Possible outbuilding	1	QMI-03-01
Possible spring head	2	QMI-05-08; QMI-08-05
Possible structure location	1	QMI-05-08
Possible well	2	QMI-08-24; QMI-01-16

Appendix 1. Cultural Features Identified in the NECEC Project ROW.

Cultural Feature	Count	SA(s)
Push pile	21	S62/64-07; QMI-05-04; QMI-08-14; QMI-08-22; QMI-14-01; QMI-14-02; QMI-14-03; QMI-01-07; QMI-01-09; QMI-01-10; QMI-01-12; QMI-01-17; QMI-01-22; QMI-01-25; QMI-01-26; QMI-02-04
Railroad	1	S29-02-04
Railroad (dismantled)	2	S11-07-01; S11-07-02
Railroad tracks (abandoned)	2	S62/64-07
Recreational trail	2	QMI-10-01; QMI-14-01
Rhyolite outcropping (not utilized)	8	QMI-01-12; QMI-01-18
Sand quarry	1	QMI-10-01
Standing chimney and hearth	1	QMI-14-11
Stone enclosure (historic?)	1	S62/64-08
Utilized springhead	2	S11-01-01; S11-05-14
Total Cultural Features	666	

Appendix 2. Summary of Dateable Artifacts Identified to Date

Artifact	Mean Manufacture Date																						Grand Total	
	1732.5	1755	1791	1800	1802	1805	1810	1817	1819.5	1820	1827.5	1830	1832.5	1837	1837.5	1839.5	1840	1849	1855	1871.5	1890	1934.5		1943.5
Bottle base, Owen's scar																							2	2
Bottle base, valve scar																							2	2
Button, cast; four hole												3												3
Creamware			27																					27
Creamware, clouded		4																						4
Ironstone																					4			4
Ironstone, blue underglaze transfer print														1										1
Ironstone, handpainted																					2			2
Ironstone, plain blue tinted											4													4
Ironstone, plain rim																					1			1
Nail, cut; machine stamped head														3										3
Pearlware					89																			89
Pearlware, scalloped rim impressed straight edgware									1															1
Pearlware, slip painted annularware						1																		1
Pearlware, uid decorated					8																			8
Pearlware, underglaze blue h.p.				8																				8
Pearlware, underglazed blue edgware								9																9
Refined earthenware, uid; black underglaze stippled tr. Pr.																	5							5
Refined earthenware, uid; edgware, uid										2														2
Refined earthenware, uid; flowing colors underglaze stippled tr. Pr.																			2					2
Refined earthenware, uid; scalloped rim impressed curved edgware									2															2

Appendix 2. Summary of Dateable Artifacts Identified to Date

Artifact	Mean Manufacture Date																						Grand Total		
	1732.5	1755	1791	1800	1802	1805	1810	1817	1819.5	1820	1827.5	1830	1832.5	1837	1837.5	1839.5	1840	1849	1855	1871.5	1890	1934.5		1943.5	
Refined earthenware, uid; sponged ware																			1						1
Refined earthenware, uid; underglazed green edgeware							2																		2
Refined earthenware, uid; unscaloped impressed rim edgeware																			1						1
Refined earthenware, uid; underglazed blue edgeware										2															2
Slipware, plain clear glaze	1																								1
Stoneware, bristol slip																						34			34
Whiteware, black underglaze stippled tr. Pr.																		1							1
Whiteware, brown underglaze stippled trans. Pr.															1										1
Grand Total	1	4	27	8	97	1	11	2	1	4	4	3	3	1	1	5	1	1	3	7	34	2	2	223	