

8.0 HISTORIC SITES

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Blue Sky West, LLC and Blue Sky West II, LLC (the Applicants)¹ conducted historic archaeological, Euro-American archaeological, and historic architecture investigations of the Bingham Wind Project (project) area to determine what impact the project might have on these historic resources. Reports of these investigations are included as Exhibits 8A through 8C and are being provided to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) for their review.

8.2 PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TRC Solutions (TRC) conducted the survey for pre-contact archaeology. TRC evaluated cartographic information and available archaeological reports, and conducted field investigations to identify likely locations of prehistoric archaeological sites. That effort concluded, based on the current design and no in-stream work, that the proposed turbine locations and roads along the ridgeline areas have low sensitivity to pre-contact period archaeological resources, and no further investigation is recommended. The survey of the proposed electrical generator lead line was conducted solely through desktop analysis. Because of this, the report concludes that some shovel surveys may be necessary along proposed stream crossings prior to construction (Exhibit 8A).

8.3 EURO-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted a Phase 0 reconnaissance survey for Euro-American historic resources. The survey for Euro-American historic resources evaluated cartographic information and used field investigations to identify likely locations of historic sites. Eight Euroamerican archaeological sites were identified near proposed turbines, access roads, and electrical generator lead line (Exhibit 8B). All of these archaeological sites fall outside the limits of the Area of Potential Effect. Based upon these surveys, IAC recommended no further archaeological survey for the proposed project.

8.4 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY

PAL (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.) completed a historic architectural reconnaissance survey for the project to identify known and potential historic resources within a defined Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess any potential adverse effects from the constructed project. PAL evaluated historic architectural resources in accordance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. PAL identified 58 properties within the project APE that were previously recorded in the MHPC's inventory. Of those, three are National Register listed, three were evaluated as eligible by the MHPC, and one has been evaluated by PAL as potentially eligible for National Register listing. During the

¹ Blue Sky West, LLC is the wind energy project entity; Blue Sky West II, LLC is the electrical generator lead entity.

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fieldwork, PAL identified an additional 360 individual resources that met the survey criteria. Of those, PAL evaluated four properties as potentially eligible for National Register listing. There are no historic properties in the direct APE. Potential views from 7 of the 11 historic properties identified within the indirect APE for the project will be screened by intervening vegetation. Three of the properties will have distant or indirect views of the project. Changes to the long-distance view from these properties will not alter the qualities of their primary significance. (Exhibit 8C).

Exhibit 8A: Pre-Contact Archaeological Survey

**Phase 0 Precontact Period Archaeological Assessment:
Bingham Wind Project
Bingham and Mayfield (Somerset County)
Kingsbury, Parkman, and Abbot (Piscataquis County), Maine**

Submitted to
Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
30 Park Drive
Topsham, Maine 04086

Prepared by
Richard Will, Ph.D.



71 Oak Street
Ellsworth, Maine 04606

This Report Contains Confidential Information

Introduction

Blue Sky West, LLC and Blue Sky West II, LLC (Applicants), subsidiaries of First Wind Energy, LLC, have proposed construction of the Bingham Wind Project (project), a utility-scale wind energy facility in Bingham, Moscow, Mayfield Township, Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot, and Parkman, in Somerset and Piscataquis Counties, Maine (Figure 1). The project includes 62 turbines (63 potential turbine locations are being permitted) in Bingham, Kingsbury Plantation, and Mayfield Township capable of generating up to 191 megawatts (MW) of electricity. Other project features include: upgrades to existing roads, and new roads, to access the turbines and crane paths; up to 5 permanent and up to 5 temporary meteorological (met) towers; an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building in Mayfield Township; above and below ground 34.5 kilovolt (kV) electrical collector lines among the turbines (the majority of which will be buried alongside project roads) and connecting to a new collector substation in Mayfield Township; and an approximately 17-mile 115-kV generator lead connecting to an existing Central Maine Power Company (CMP) substation in Parkman, Maine. It is anticipated that a dynamic reactive device such as a synchronous condenser will be required at the project collector substation to meet the interconnection requirements of ISO NE and CMP. Major timber companies own property on which the project is proposed; an extensive network of road is already in place for timber cutting that will also be used for project access. The elevations of ridge lines on the project vary between 1,400 and 1,600 feet. Today, the area is sparsely populated; it is primarily managed for timber.

This report documents the review and assessment of the final project plans. It incorporates field observations made on November 1, 2011, and November 26, 2012, on portions the proposed project. The two fieldwork surveys were undertaken by Richard Will and Kathleen Wheeler, who performed the historic archaeological assessment of the project. Her report was prepared under separate cover (Wheeler and Sherman 2013). A particular focus of fieldwork was on the proposed route of the northern generator line option. A revised version of the generator lead line options was sent on November 26, 2012, and again in February 2013; by that time, snow had covered the ground, and archaeologists did not have time to remobilize for a third inspection. The sensitivity assessment offered here for the finalized southern generator lead line portion of the project is based only on desktop review.

Precontact Period Archaeological Review

Archaeological study is dependent on information regarding placement of project features, and it is a cumulative activity for which each step or phase is dependent on completion of the prior task. The Phase IA study for this project involved review of various maps, including topographic, geologic, and 20th-century U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps; review of archaeological information (including archaeological reports) relevant to the project area that is maintained at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in Augusta, Maine; assessment of Precontact period archaeological sensitivity of the project; and determination whether and where additional field work involving subsurface excavation with small hand-tools may be necessary to identify known sites or test for other Precontact period sites that may be present in sensitive areas.

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission was visited on October 26, 2010, to gather archaeological data on the project area to assess the Precontact period archaeological sensitivity of the project. Five USGS topographic maps (7.5 minute series) were examined that include the project: maps 86B (Dimmick Mountain, ME 1989), 86 C (Bingham, ME 1989), 86D (Mahoney ME 1989), 87A (Foster Ridge 1989) and 87D (Kingsbury, ME 1989).

Very few archaeological surveys have been undertaken in the region of the project area except to the south and west where major surveys have been completed of the Kennebec River, especially in relation to hydroelectric relicensing surveys (e.g., Parker and Petersen 1988). There is one archaeological

study that was undertaken immediately to the north of the project at the Moscow Air Force Station. Completed in 2004, this study concluded that no Precontact period archaeological sites were present (Baldwin and Chadwick 2004) (MHPC report no. 3486). The Baldwin and Chadwick (2004) report also provides a useful summary of the Precontact period cultural history of the area, which is not repeated here. It documents, like other Precontact period culture histories that have been prepared by others, that in general most parts of Maine were inhabited by hunting and gathering people at one time or another during the last 11,000 years—not long after the Laurentide Ice Sheet retreated north. In addition, most habitation sites, at least those dating to less than 9,000 years ago, are found in proximity (less than about 50 meters) to a water body such as a stream, river, pond, lake, or wetland.

The generator lead line corridor (Figure 1) crosses several streams and brooks moving west to east, including Bottle Brook, Bear Brook, Carlton Stream, Kingsbury Stream, and Gales Brook. If ground disturbance or stream crossings are proposed these water bodies should be examined and shovel tested, if necessary, to determine whether Precontact period archaeological resources are present. This task was not undertaken due to the line shift, which was not finalized until weather conditions prevented field examination.

Very few water bodies, other than some seasonal drainages, are present at high elevations in the mountainous areas where turbines and met towers are proposed. The concern for these areas is whether raw materials such as lithics for stone tool making might be present. The bedrock geology of the area indicates that it is underlain with carbonaceous phyllite—material that has undergone low-grade metamorphism (Osberg, Hussy, and Boone 1985) and is not suitable for chipped stone tool-production. Two surficial geology maps (15 minute quadrangles) were also reviewed to identify what surficial geological deposits exist within the project. The maps included the Bingham quadrangle (Kaktins, Brewer, and Caldwell 1976) and the Kingsbury quadrangle (Hanson and Caldwell 1986). The maps show that the area is draped in till with areas of exposed bedrock at higher elevations.

The project area was accessed off Route 16 east of Bingham in Mayfield Township, Brighton Plantation, and Kingsbury Plantation (see *Maine Atlas and Gazetteer* (2000), map pages 30 and 31). There is an extensive network of logging roads on the north and south sides of Route 16 that makes the Project area easily accessible. The network of existing roads offer drivable access to some of the turbine strings and met towers. For example, Old Mountain Road on the north side of Route 16 in Kingsbury Plantation was used to access the area where turbine strings are proposed in the northeastern part of the Project. This well maintained road had several outcroppings of bedrock in the vicinity of one of the turbine strings. Several loose pieces of rock were examined. They possessed a very heterogeneous structure and a phyllite-like texture. When struck with a cobble, they broke into small irregular fragments. The lithic material would not have been suitable for the production of either groundstone or chipped stone tools.

The network of roads to facilitate access to the project is shown in Figure 1. These roads were used to access parts of the project during the two episodes of fieldwork. Some improvements to roads are noted to facilitate hauling equipment to locations and for maintenance access. Some of the roads cross water bodies; however, none of the proposed road upgrades involve either the construction or replacement of culverts or bridges. No additional review of these roads along the ridgeline for archaeological sensitivity is recommended.

The proposed O&M building is located on a logging road that exits south off Route 16 west of Mayfield Corner. The gravel road crosses Gulf Stream, which at the time of the field visit consisted of a small trickle diverted through a culvert. The proposed O&M building is located beyond the stream in a level, gravel area where vegetation has been removed in recent years. The area is not sensitive for Precontact period archaeological resources.

Conclusions

Information presented above was gathered from a variety of sources, including review of relevant literature and maps, search of state archaeological site files, and fieldwork. Water proximity is a key variable for predicting site locations. In fact, 95 percent of all Precontact period sites in Maine are located adjacent to water (Spiess 1994). The small streams and brooks located along the generator lead line route proposed to be crossed or disturbed should be field visited to determine whether they have raised banks or related elevated terrain that would have made Precontact period occupation practicable.

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Wheeler, K. and R. Sherman

2013 Phase 0 Archaeological Assessment Euroamerican Resources: Bingham Wind Project Bingham and Mayfield (Somerset County) Kingsbury, Parkman, and Abbot (Piscataquis County), Maine Stantec Consulting Services Inc., Topsham, Maine.

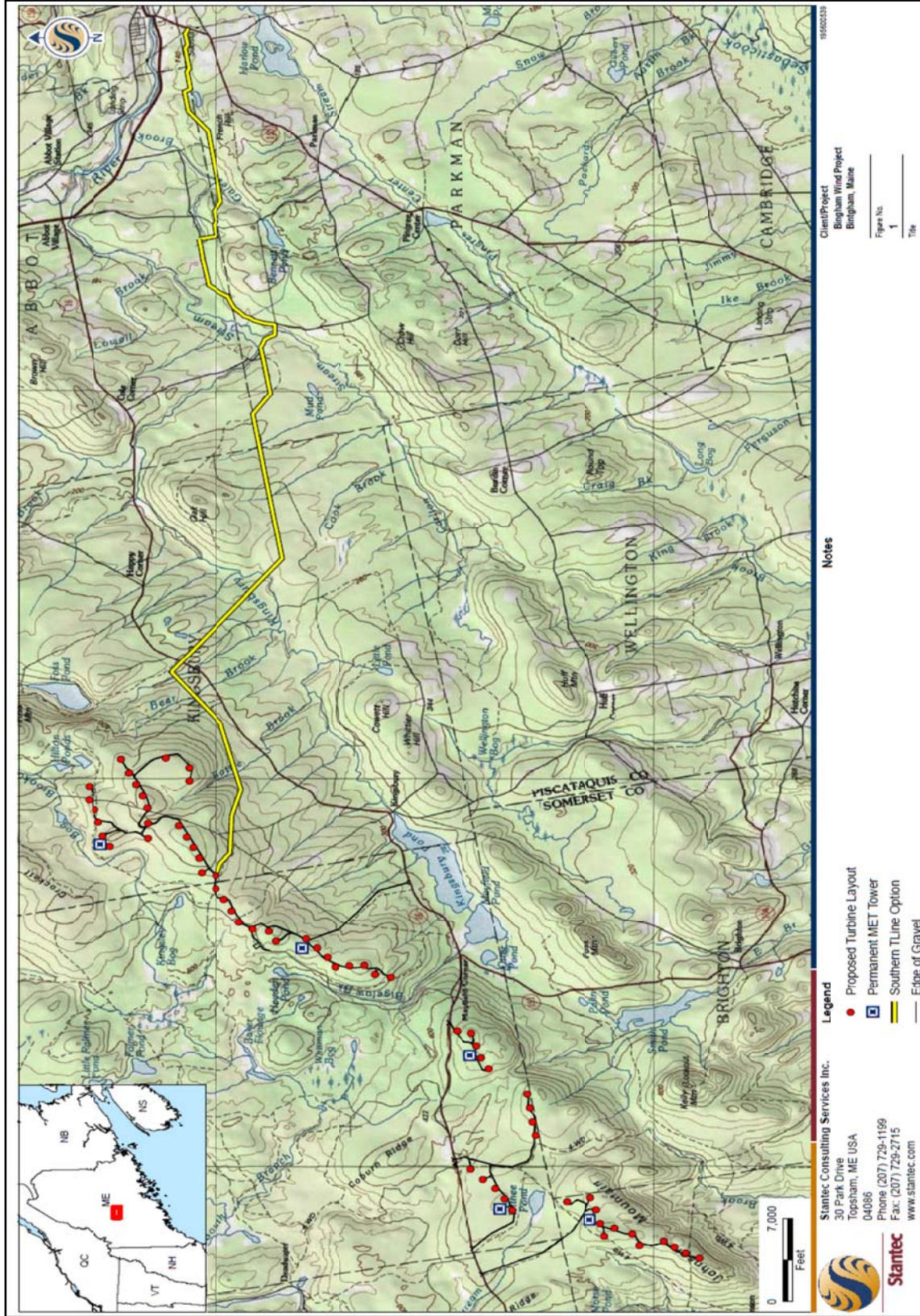


Exhibit 8B: Euro-American Archaeological Survey

**Phase 0 Archaeological Assessment Euroamerican Resources:
Bingham Wind Project
Bingham and Mayfield (Somerset County)
Kingsbury, Parkman, and Abbot (Piscataquis County), Maine**

Submitted to
Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
30 Park Drive
Topsham, Maine 04086

Kathleen Wheeler, Ph. D., Principal Investigator

Prepared by
Kathleen Wheeler, Ph. D.
and Robin Sherman



97 Morning Street
Portsmouth, NH 03801

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Introduction

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has completed a Phase 0 reconnaissance survey for the proposed Bingham Wind Project located in several towns in Somerset and Piscataquis Counties, Maine, on behalf of Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., of Topsham, Maine. Archaeologists reviewed several versions of the Bingham Wind Project layout, which included four options for the electrical generator lead corridor (Figure 1), but received the final layout in February 2013 (Figure 2). Details of the project layout are shown on USGS quadrangles in Appendix A.

Blue Sky West, LLC and Blue Sky West II, LLC (Applicants), subsidiaries of First Wind, LLC, have proposed construction of the Bingham Wind Project (project), a utility-scale wind energy facility in Bingham, Moscow, Mayfield Township, Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot, and Parkman, in Somerset and Piscataquis Counties, Maine (see Figure 2). The project includes 62 turbines (63 potential turbine locations are being permitted) in Bingham, Kingsbury Plantation, and Mayfield Township capable of generating up to 191 megawatts (MW) of electricity. Other project features include: upgrades to existing roads and new roads to access the turbines; up to 5 permanent and up to 5 temporary meteorological (met) towers; an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building in Mayfield Township; above and below ground 34.5 kilovolt (kV) electrical collector lines among the turbines (the majority of which will be buried alongside project roads) and connecting to a new collector substation in Mayfield Township; an approximately 17-mile 115 kV generator lead connecting to an existing Central Maine Power (CMP) substation in Parkman, Maine. It is anticipated that a dynamic reactive device (DRD), such as a synchronous condenser, will be required at the project collector substation to meet the interconnection requirements of ISO NE and CMP.

Following the Phase 0 survey, eight Euroamerican archaeological sites were identified near proposed turbines, access roads, and electrical generator lead line. When these resources were plotted against detailed plans of project elements, we found that all fall outside the limits of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). However, the Back Parkman Road_1 Homestead in Abbot is only 0.2 m (0.7') from the clearing limits; we recommend that an archaeologist be present during clearing to confirm that equipment does not impact the cellarhole or buried deposits at the site. For the rest of the proposed Bingham Wind project, we recommend no further archaeological survey.

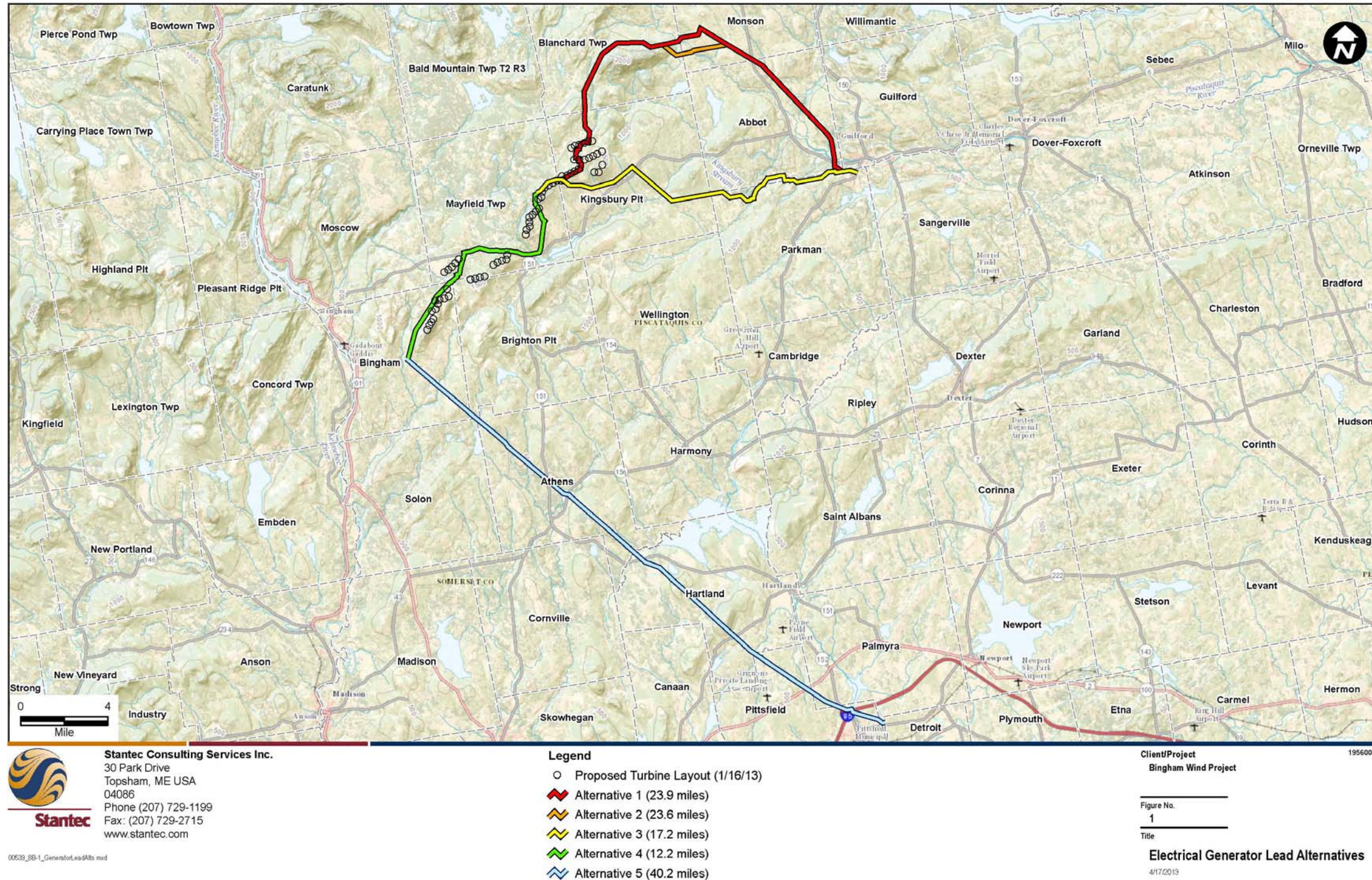


Figure 1. Proposed Bingham Wind Project components and four options for generator lead line (Stantec 2012).

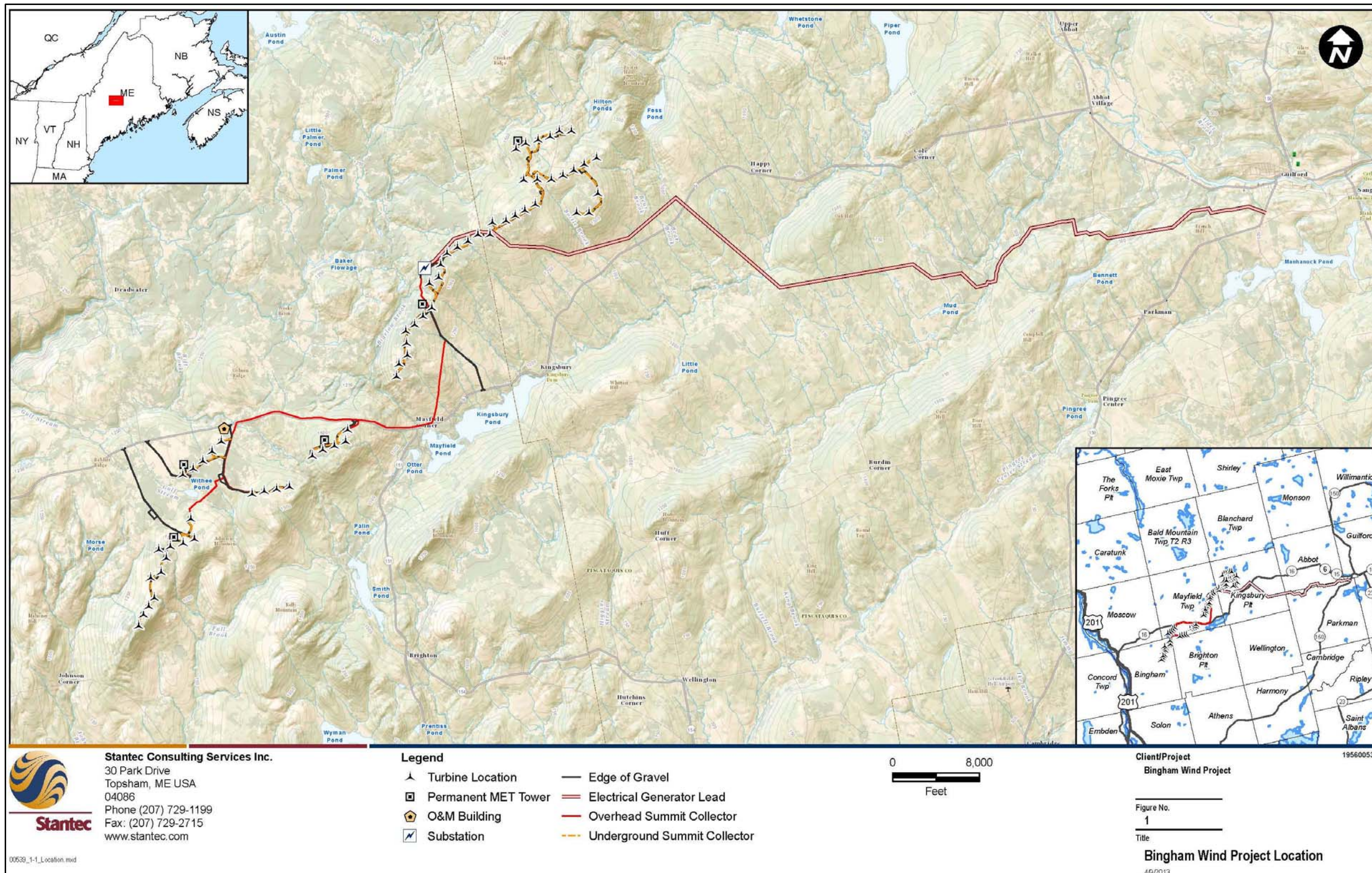


Figure 2. Final layout for Bingham Wind Project components with south option for generator lead line (Stantec 2013).

Scope and Authority

The Bingham 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. Dr. Wheeler was assisted by Dr. Richard Will, who is a certified Level 2 archaeologist for pre-Contact-period archaeology in 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., Walling 1858; Colby 1882, 1883; 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 of transportation systems and/or sites known from maps
Moderate	within 100-200 m (330-650 ft) of roads or known sites
Low	more than 200 m from roads or known sites; or excessive 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 and access roads for the Bingham Wind Project, we note the presence of several historic roads in the APE; many of these are shown as Jeep trails on the most up-to-date USGS quadrangle but had been important elements of the transportation network in the 1800s. In Kingsbury, for example, the “County Road” was a major artery that connected northwest Kingsbury to Blanchard Village and Monson Centre (Walling 1858); by 1882, much of this county road was abandoned, and surviving portions were called the “Old County Road” (Colby 1882). Today this road is known as Old Mountain Road in Kingsbury and Mountain Road in Blanchard, along which map resources predicted several cellarholes.

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 1858; Colby 1882, 1883). These atlases provide data on settlement patterns of 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 reviewed maps to see if millworks were present. Water power was an element in the slate quarrying industry, documented for Mayfield Township.

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 generator lead 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. Dr. Wheeler checked the site file records for the project area and found six sites within 5 km of the project APE, but none within the project area. 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. One of these maps (Walling 1858) was consulted along with county atlases from

1882 and 1883 (Colby 1882, 1993), 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, the archaeologists compiled a list of locations where nineteenth-century maps and atlases indicate dwellings, farms, or other Euroamerican resources. IAC used ESRI's ArcGIS to georeference the historic maps, determining the most likely locations for Euroamerican resources. This list forms the basis for walkover survey strategy and was the primary guide for archaeological inspection.

Since Euroamerican sensitivity can be briefly described as all areas along roadways or other transportation corridors, Dr. Wheeler reviewed the project area and compared project impacts against any and all road crossings. Several of the turbine strings intersect historic roads, such as the alignment along Old Lake Road on Johnson Mountain in Bingham. This abandoned road continues into Mayfield Township, which is proposed for use as an access road; historic maps show as many as four resources along this road in Mayfield Township, as shown in Table 2. In Kingsbury Plantation, turbines and access roads fall along the Old County Road, which is portrayed on an 1858 (Walling) map, but which had already fallen into non-use by 1883 (Colby 1882). The Old County Road dates to the first half of the nineteenth century, along which a series of homes and farms were aligned. Expected Euroamerican archaeological resources are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. List of expected Euroamerican archaeological resources based on map review.

Town	No.	Name	Resource type	Nearest Project Feature
Bingham	1	H. McClintock	homestead cellar	access road connecting turbine string to SR 16
	2	N. Withee	homestead cellar	turbine and access road
	3	J. McCollar	homestead cellar	turbine and access road
Mayfield TWP	1	B. McKenney	homestead cellar	turbine and access road
	2	L. D. Brown	homestead cellar	access road
	3	Schoolhouse	school foundation	access road
	4	B. Adams	homestead cellar	access road
	5	N. Morrill	homestead cellar	access road
	6	Slate Quarry	slate quarry	access road
Kingsbury PLT	none	none	none	none
Abbot	none	none	none	none
Parkman	1	J. H. Warren	homestead cellar	generator lead line along Pease Bridge Road
	2	S. P. Bearce	homestead cellar	generator lead along Pease Bridge Road
	3	Schoolhouse	school foundation	generator lead along Pease Bridge Road
	4	Bickford	homestead cellar	generator lead along Welt Road
	5	J. R. Foster	homestead cellar	generator lead along Welt Road
	6	S. I. Stevens	homestead cellar	generator lead along Welt Road

Dr. Richard Will and Dr. Kathleen Wheeler conducted two inspections over the course of the project, including a walkover in November 2011 and again on November 16, 2012, where their focus was the

proposed route of the northern generator lead line option. A revised version of the generator lead line options was sent on November 26, 2012, and again in February 2013; IAC conducted a third inspection for the southern generator lead line on April 4, 2013 when the snow cover was nearly gone. Stantec wetland scientists discovered several Euroamerican features during their fieldwork, including cemeteries (probably family burial grounds), foundations (cellarholes), stone walls, wells, and cabins. They recorded the location of these various features with GPS points, and when IAC mapped their location, Dr. Wheeler found several that matched the location of predicted sites. IAC registered 14 Euroamerican archaeological sites with the MHPC, based on both IAC and Stantec data. The 14 sites are discussed further in the Results section.

EUROAMERICAN CULTURAL CONTEXT

The Bingham Wind Project will have impacts in several towns and townships in Somerset and Piscataquis counties. In Bingham, plans call for the erection of 11 turbines and a met tower on Johnson Mountain in the northeast corner of the town. A total of 29 turbines are planned for southern Mayfield Township, along with up to three met towers. Kingsbury Plantation will have one met tower and 22 turbines, as well as a generator lead line that runs approximately east into Parkman and Abbot, where it will connect to a substation on SR 150 in northeast Parkman. The settlement history of each of the five towns is reviewed below.

Bingham, Somerset County

The town of Bingham is located in the southern half of Somerset County, along the eastern bank of the Kennebec River. Bingham is bounded by Moscow to the north, Brighton to the east, Solon to the south, and Concord across the river to the west. In addition to the Kennebec River, a number of smaller tributaries cross town land, furnishing adequate water power for a number of small mills. The town's business center, Bingham village, is situated on the largest of the tributaries, Austin Stream, near the Kennebec (Varney 1881: 118).

Although the land of Bingham town was originally part of the Bingham Purchase (two tracts of land in Maine – totaling approximately 2,000,000 acres – acquired by Philadelphia merchant and banker William Bingham around 1785), the area was first settled as early as 1784. In 1801, the settlement was surveyed by Philip Bullen, and, when the town was officially incorporated 11 years later, named for its original proprietor (Varney 1881: 118-119).

Agriculture was long Bingham's primary enterprise, as the loamy soil produced especially bountiful crops of hay, potatoes and assorted grains. Other local industries included saw and grist mills, as well as the production of driving calks and sets, carriages, and harnesses. To stock markets farther away, some of the goods manufactured in Bingham were taken 16 miles to the nearest railroad depot in Anson to be shipped (Varney 1881: 118).

The population of Bingham was first recorded on the 1820 United States Population Census, and numbered a mere 336 residents. Since that time, the number of Bingham residents has remained relatively low, likely due to the municipality's fairly remote location and lack of urbanization. The population peaked at 1,592 in 1930, and has since fluctuated with a general trend of decline. As of the 2010 U.S. Census, 922 people resided within Bingham's borders (Figure 3).

Figure 4 shows the Bingham Wind proposed impacts superimposed on the 1883 map of Bingham.

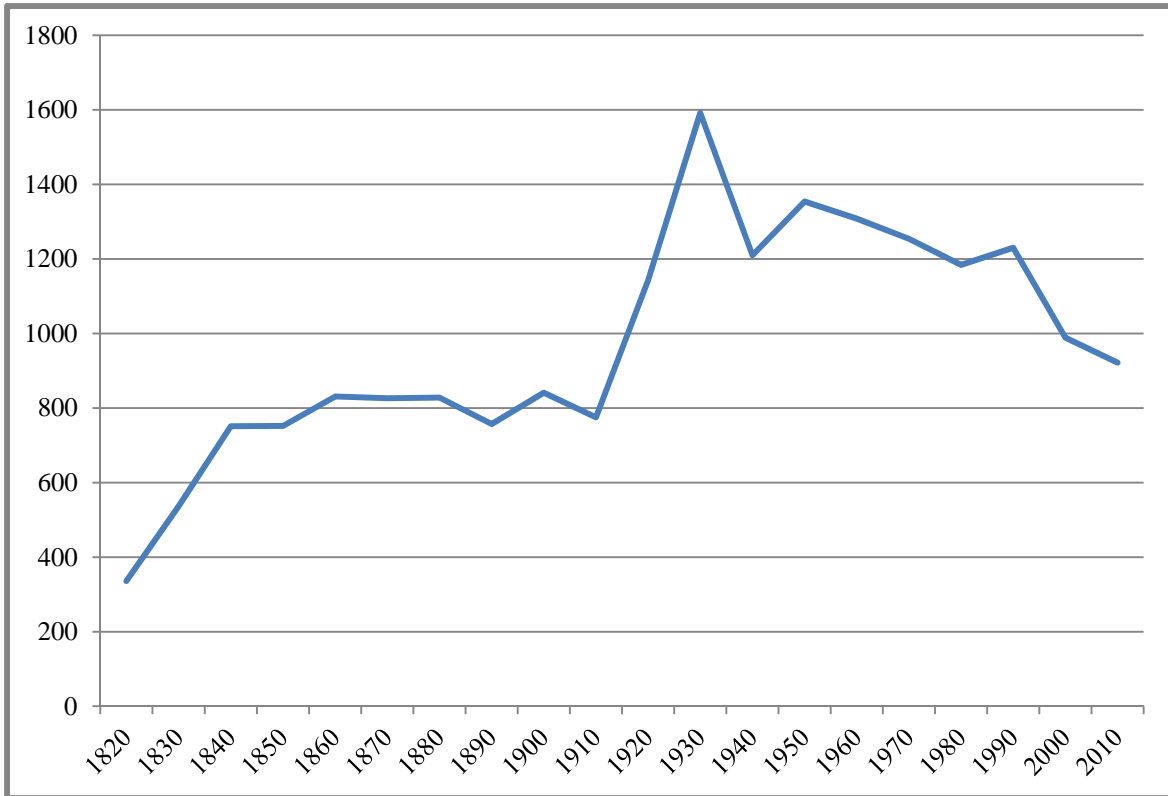


Figure 3. Bingham's population fluctuations by decade.

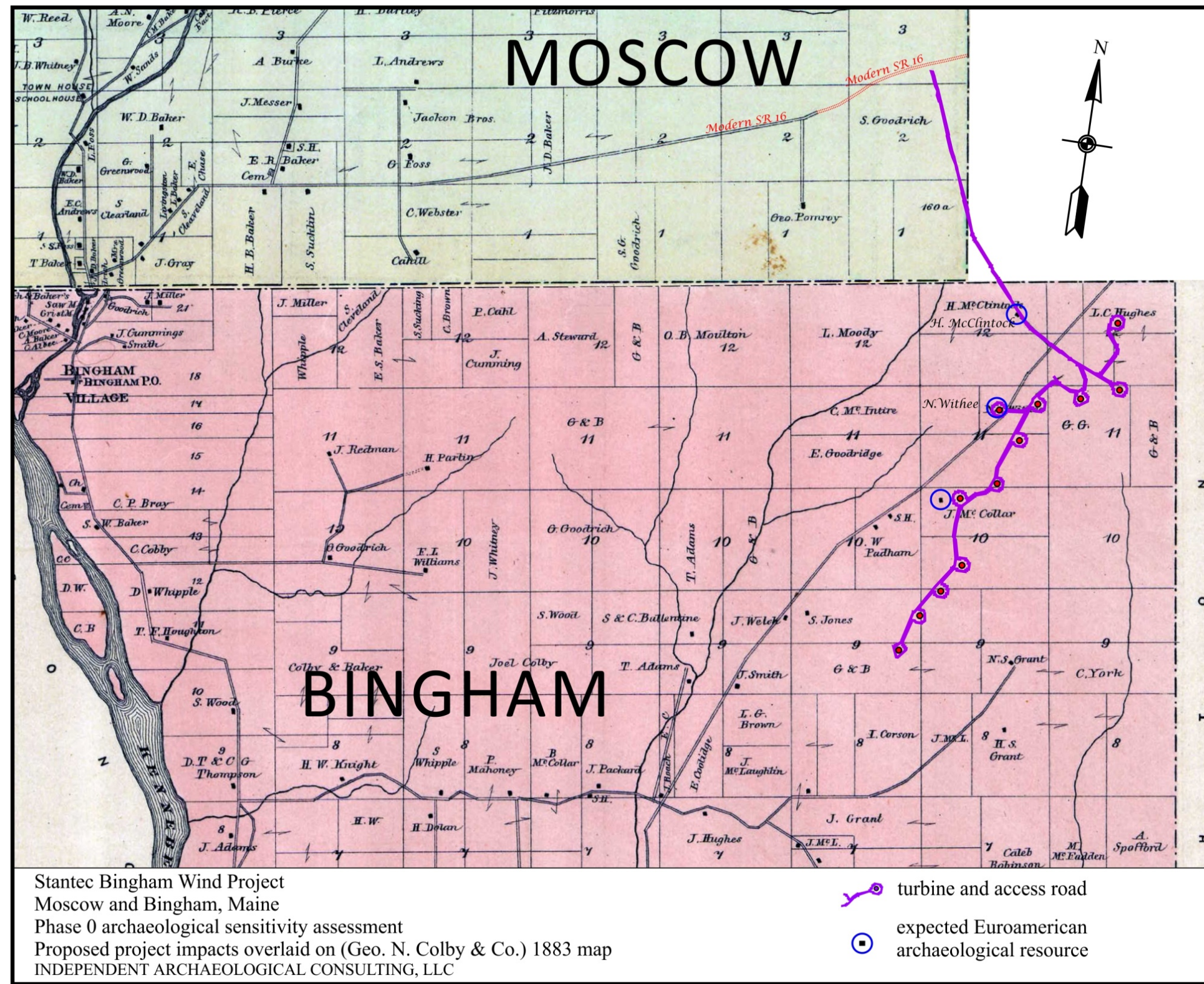


Figure 4. Proposed project impacts overlaid on 1883 map of Bingham and Moscow in Somerset County (after Colby 1883).

Mayfield Township, Somerset County

Mayfield is a small township situated along the eastern boundary of Somerset County. It is bounded south by Brighton, west by Bingham, and north by Bald Mountain. To the east, Mayfield abuts the town of Kingsbury in Piscataquis County. The landscape of Mayfield is exceptionally hilly, with Coburn Ridge encompassing much of the western half of the township. Despite this, residents – who primarily inhabited the southeastern portion of town lands – were able to cultivate good grain crops. In addition, many residents were occupied by the quarrying and preparation of slate for market (Varney 1881: 358).

Like the neighboring municipalities, Mayfield Township was part of the original Bingham Purchase in 1785. The township was incorporated in 1836, having been settled sometime prior (Varney 1881: 358). It first appears on the 1840 United States Population Census with 148 recorded residents. This number steadily declined for the next three decades, then jumped back to 141 residents in 1880 before sharply declining once more. A total of 21 residents of Mayfield Township were last recorded on the 1920 U.S. census. After this time, it appears that the township was abandoned by full-time residents, though the recreational camp sites and private camps still exist, especially along the banks of Mayfield and Kingsbury Ponds (Figure 5).

Figure 6 shows the Bingham Wind proposed impacts superimposed on the 1883 map of Mayfield.

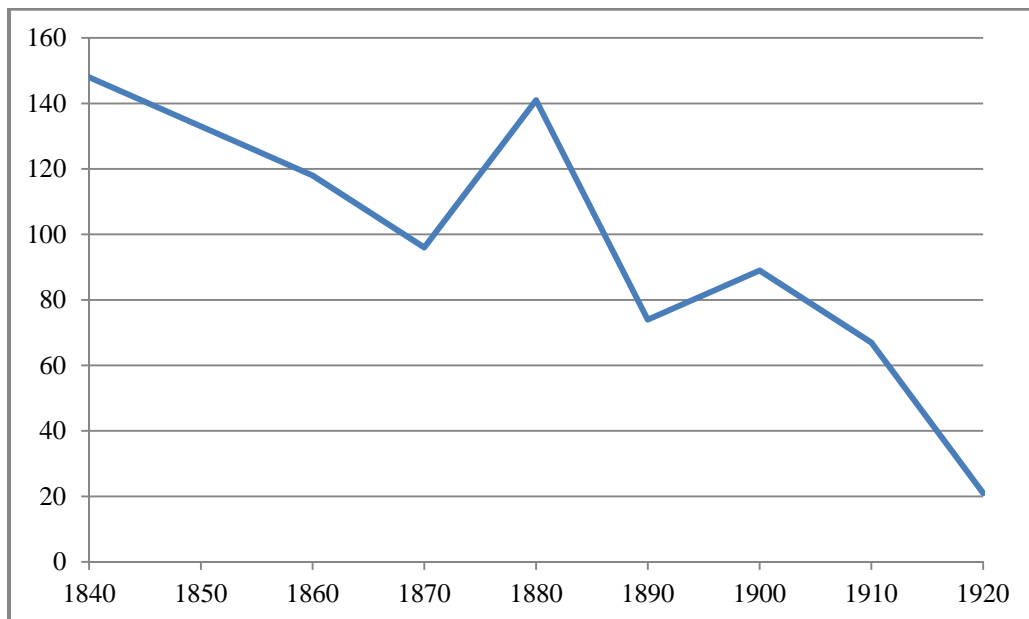


Figure 5. Mayfield's population fluctuations by decade.

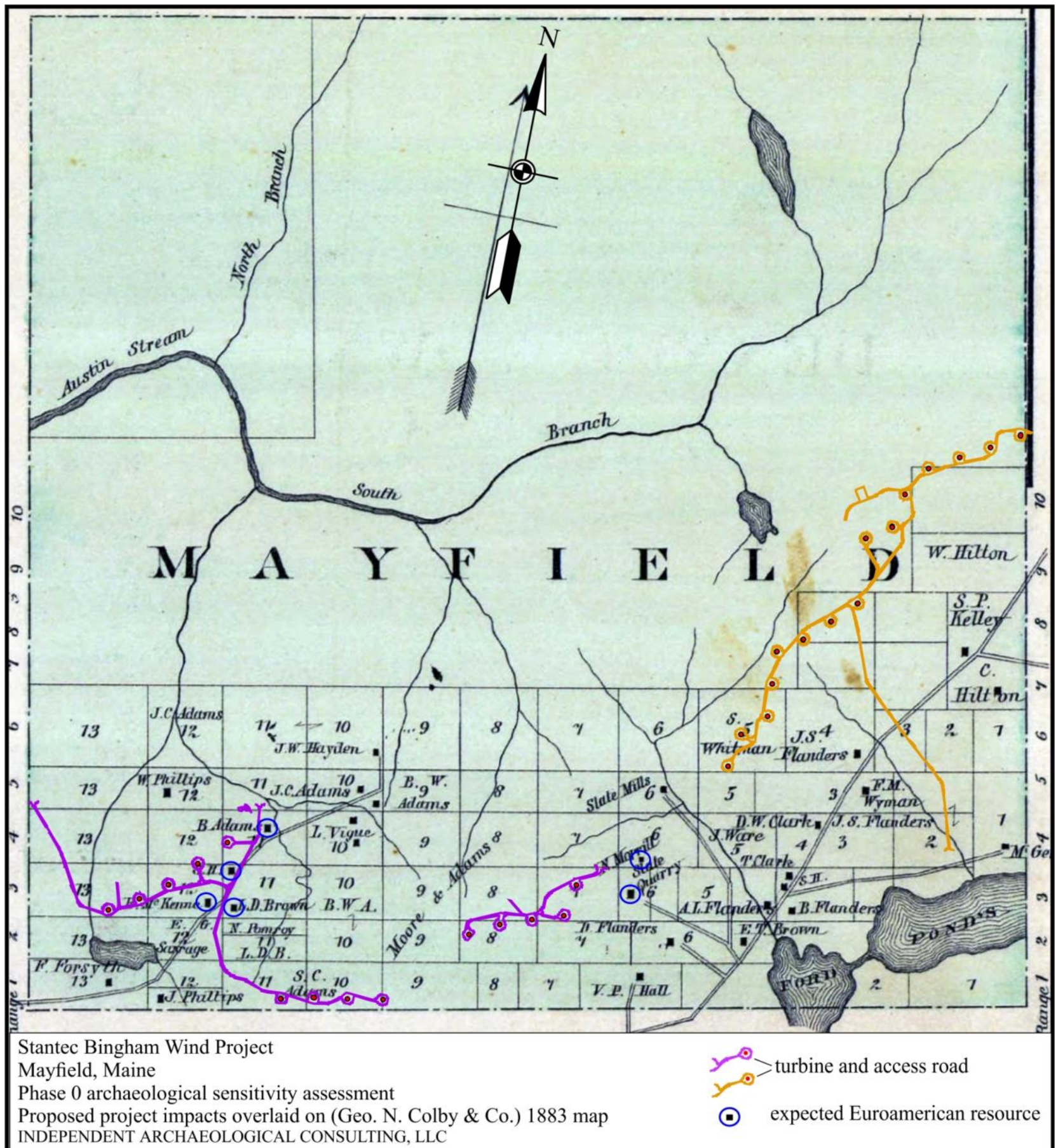


Figure 6. Proposed project impacts overlaid on map of Mayfield in Somerset County (after Colby 1883).

Kingsbury Plantation, Piscataquis County

Kingsbury Plantation is located along the western boundary of Piscataquis County in central Maine. It is bounded north by Blanchard, east by Abbot and Parkman, and south by Wellington. To the east, Kingsbury Plantation abuts Mayfield Township in Somerset County. The surface of Kingsbury is interrupted by a number of large hills exhibiting exposed bedrock. Kingsbury Plantation encompasses several small ponds, as well as a portion of the Kingsbury Stream (identified as the South Branch of the Piscataquis River on Figure 8), the head of which supported a saw and grist mill as early as 1835. Other local manufactures included carriages, rakes, axes, and saw horses (Varney 1881: 303).

Kingsbury Plantation was originally part of the 1785 Bingham Purchase, but was later deeded to Eleazer Coburn. In 1833, the Honorable Sanford Kingsbury, of Gardiner, purchased the tract, which was settled the following year by two brothers by the name of Hilton. By 1836, the settlement had grown to such an extent that it was legally incorporated as a town under its present name (Varney 1881: 303).

When Kingsbury's population was first recorded on the U.S. census in 1840, the town boasted 227 inhabitants. Since that time, this number has never been surpassed. Between 1890 and 1900, the population decreased by 93%, and, by 1980, the town was inhabited by only four individuals. A slight uptick in the past few decades has brought Kingsbury's population back to 28 as of 2010 (Figure 7).

Figure 8 shows the Bingham Wind proposed impacts superimposed on the 1858 map of Kingsbury, while Figure 9 shows the impacts on the 1882 map of Kingsbury.

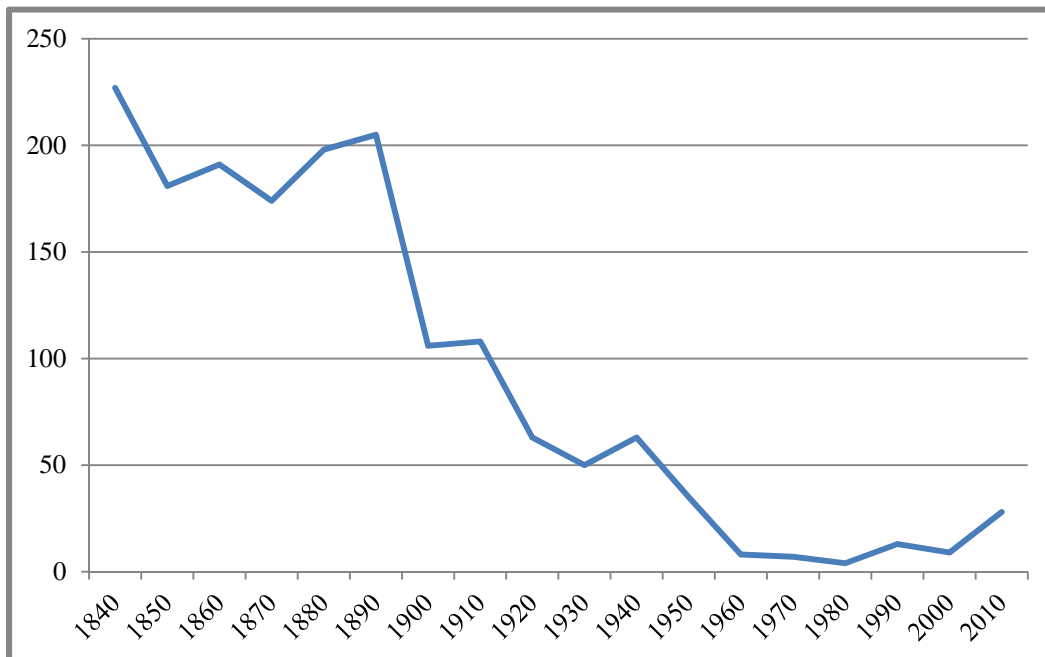


Figure 7. Kingsbury's population fluctuations by decade.

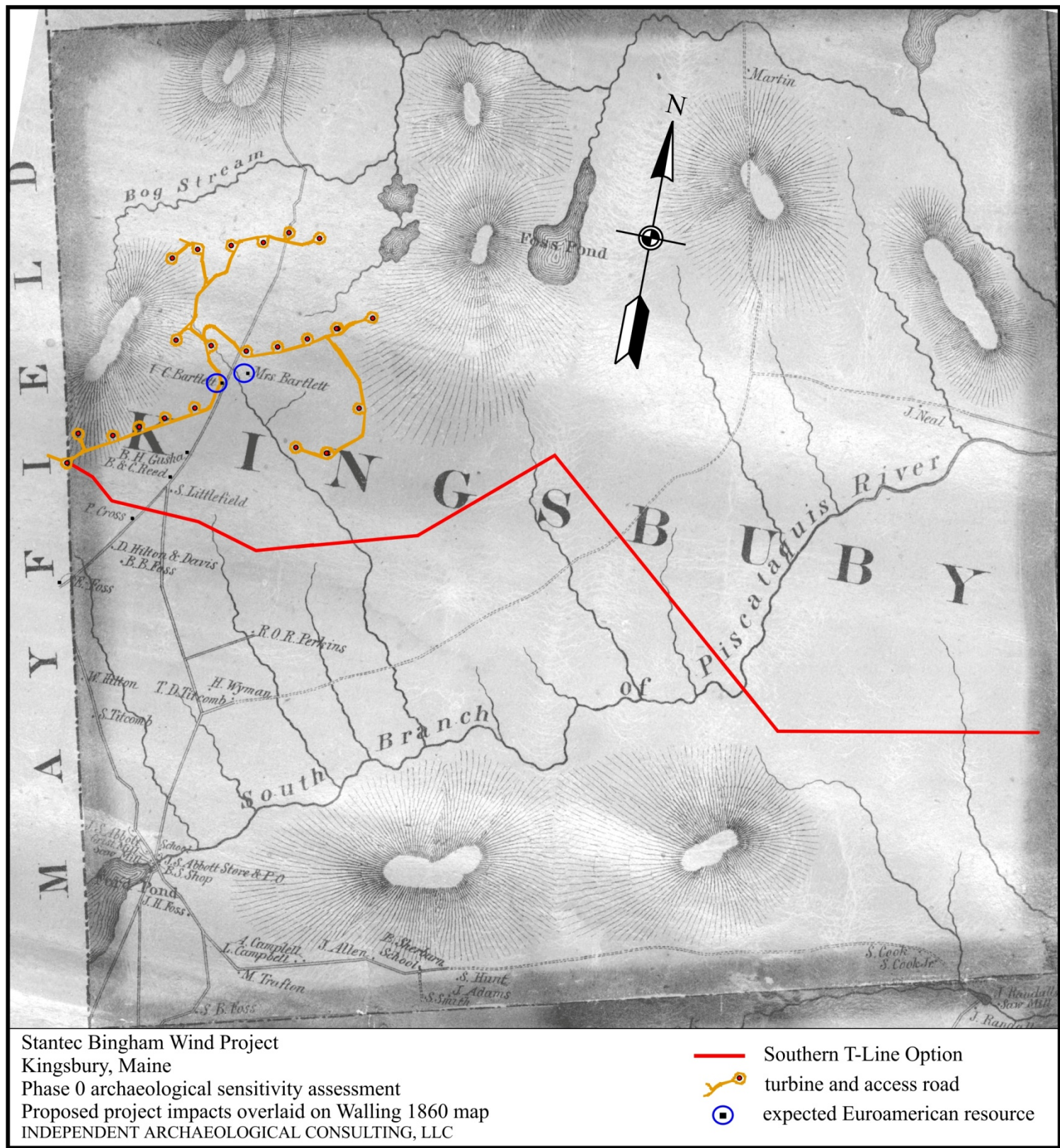
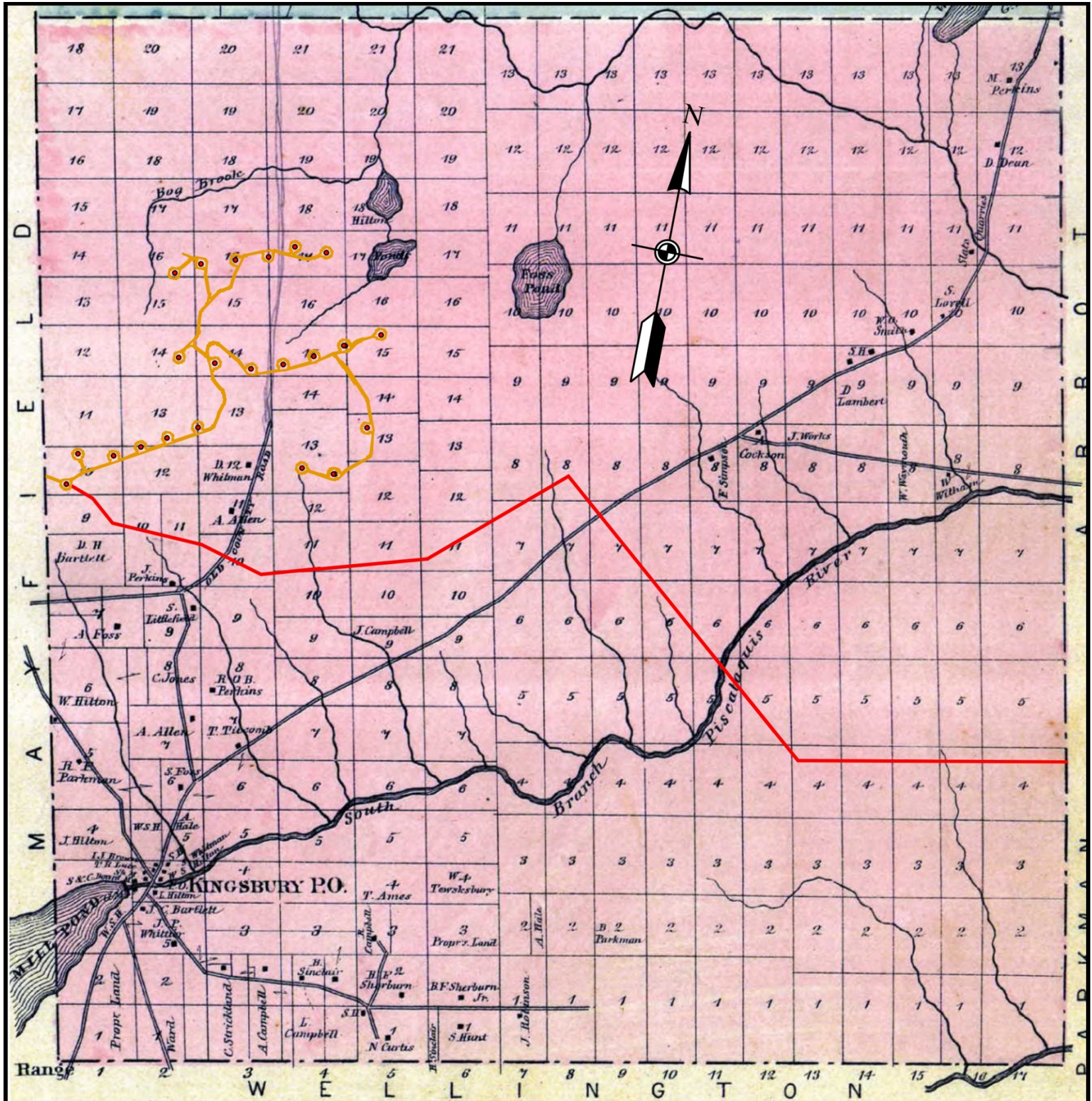


Figure 8. Proposed project impacts overlaid on map of Kingsbury in Piscataquis County (after Walling 1858).



Stantec Bingham Wind Project
 Kingsbury, Maine
 Phase 0 archaeological sensitivity assessment
 Proposed project impacts overlaid on (Geo. N. Colby & Co.) 1882 map
 INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

— Southern T-Line Option
—○— turbine and access road

Figure 9. Proposed project impacts overlaid on map of Kingsbury in Piscataquis County (after Colby 1882).

Abbot, Piscataquis County

Abbot is a small town located in southwestern Piscataquis County. It is bounded north by Monson, east by Guilford, south by Parkman and west by Kingsbury Plantation. Abbot's main water power is the Piscataquis River, which traverses the town from the northwest corner to the southeast. The town's primary settlement is situated along this watercourse, having grown up around the first sawmill erected thereon by Abbot's first resident, Abraham Moore (Varney 1881: 63).

The land of Abbot is the most western acreage included in the original Bowdoin College townships. This land was granted to the college by the general court in 1794, and later sold to its settlers by the College treasurer. The earliest settlement of Abbot occurred in 1805 when Abraham Moore claimed 800 acres and erected a small dwelling. By 1810, the township – then called Moorestown – was home to 45 individuals. When Abbot was officially incorporated in 1827, the township was renamed in honor of one of Bowdoin College's long time treasurers, Professor John Abbot (Varney 1881: 63).

Abbot's earliest residents made their living in the usual way: agriculture. The soil in Abbot is particularly fertile, being primarily alluvial. In addition to enhancing the soils and powering local milling pursuits, the Piscataquis River supported a number of industries within Abbot's town lines. Residents labored in the manufacture of lumber, spools, furniture, pumps and brick (Varney 1881: 63-64).

When Abbot was first recorded on the U.S. population census in 1830, the township boasted 405 residents. This number rose for the next three decades, peaking at 796 inhabitants just before the Civil War. After the turn of the century, Abbot experienced a period of decline possibly linked to the waning lumbering industry. In recent years, the township has once again expanded, and, as of 2010, 714 individuals made their homes in Abbot (Figure 10).

Figures 11 and 12 show the Bingham Wind proposed impacts on historic maps of Abbot.

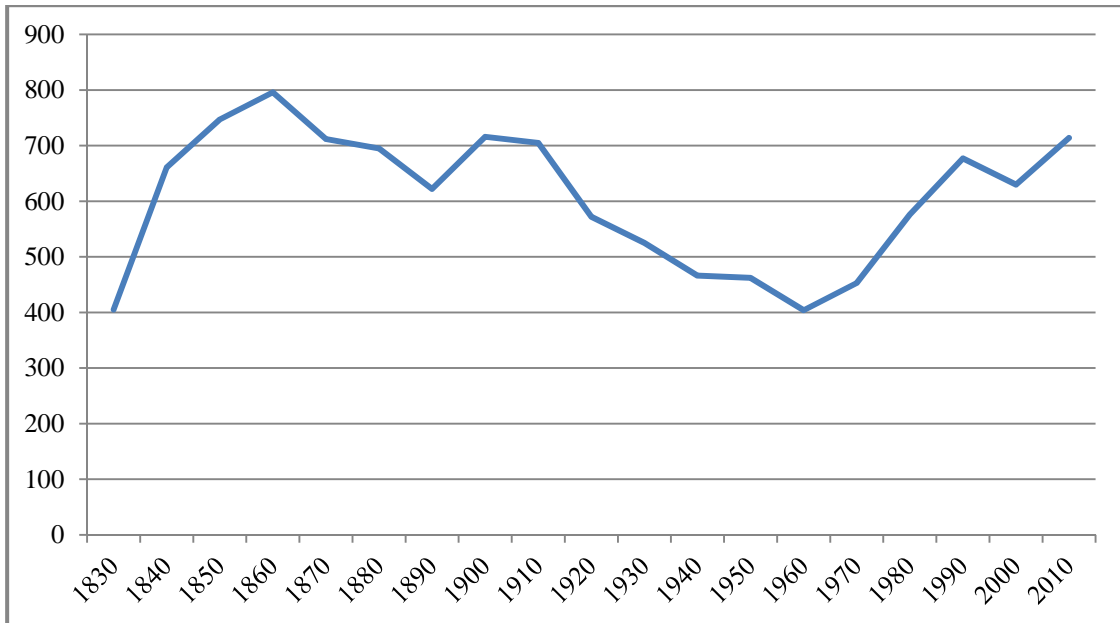


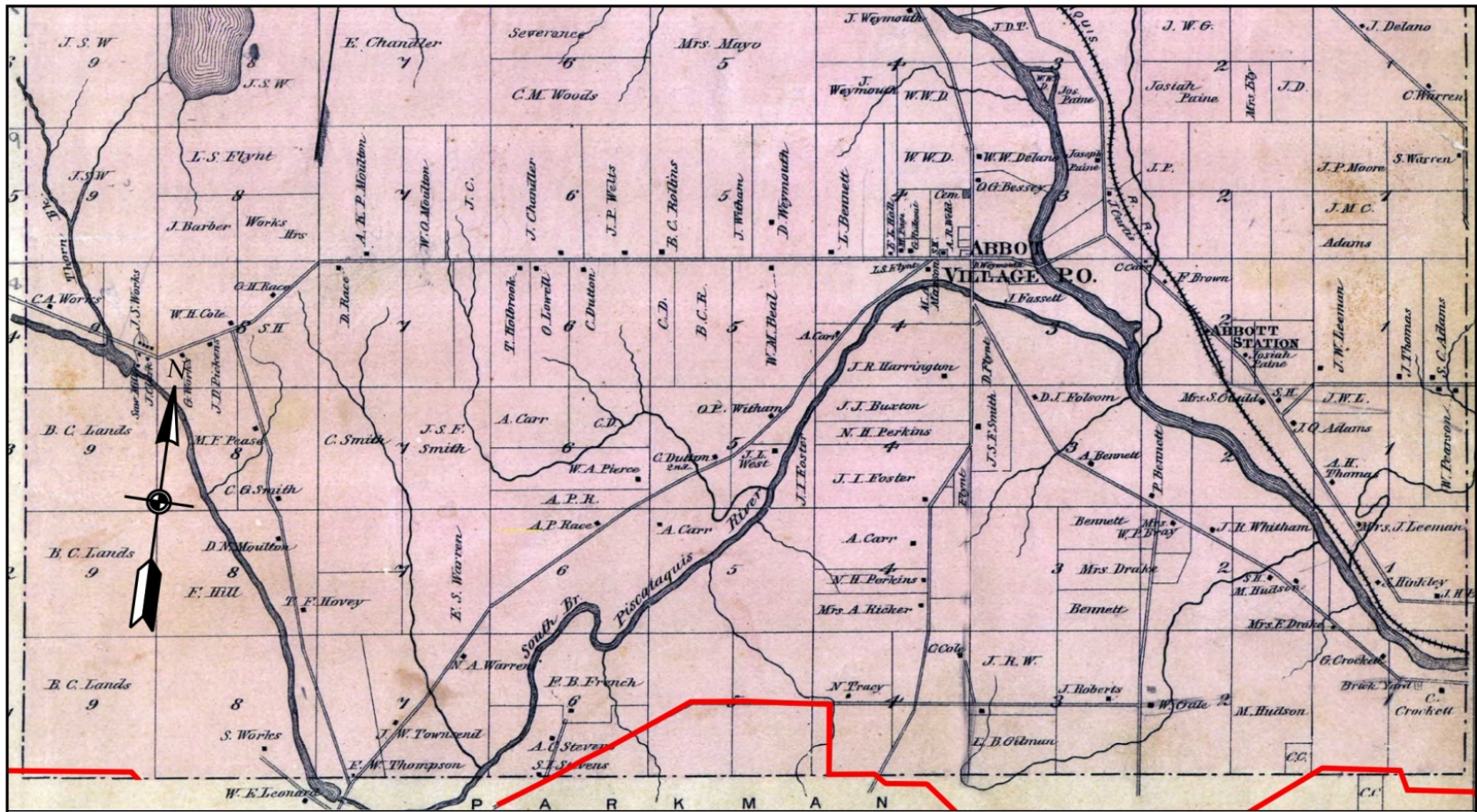
Figure 10. Abbot's population fluctuations by decade.



Stantec Bingham Wind Project
 Abbot, Maine
 Phase 0 archaeological sensitivity assessment
 Proposed project impacts overlaid on Walling 1858 map
 INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

— Southern T-Line Option

Figure 11. Proposed project impacts overlaid on 1858 map of Abbot in Piscataquis County (after Walling 1858).



Stantec Bingham Wind Project
 Abbot, Maine
 Phase 0 archaeological sensitivity assessment
 Proposed project impacts overlaid on (Geo. N. Colby & Co.) 1882 map
 INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

— Southern T-Line Option

Figure 12. Proposed project impacts overlaid on 1882 map of Abbot in Piscataquis Country (after Colby 1882).

Parkman, Piscataquis County

The town of Parkman is located in southwestern Piscataquis County, just south of Abbot. It is also bounded east by Sangerville, and west by Wellington. To the south, Parkman abuts the town of Cambridge in Somerset County. The principal settlement is located at Parkman Corner, a community which grew up around milling operations fostered by the mill stream originating from Barrow Pond (Varney 1881: 426).

Originally identified as Plantation Number Five, Sixth Range, the lot was purchased by Samuel Parkman of Boston sometime around the turn of the nineteenth century. Parkman took up residence on his new land soon after, along with several additional settlers. Parkman also erected the first saw and grist mill around which the community developed. By 1881, this community included several additional mills, as well as a number of mechanic shops, four stores, and a hotel. The town was incorporated in 1822, and renamed in honor of its earliest proprietor (Varney 1881: 427-428).

In 1820 Parkman was home to 255 individuals. Following incorporation and the expansion of local manufacturing industries, the population hurtled upward, peaking at 1,243 in 1850. Over the next century, and for reasons unknown, the number of Parkman residents steadily declined. Only since 1970, has the town experienced renewed growth. As of 2010, 843 persons resided within Parkman’s borders (Figure 13).

Figures 14 and 15 show the Bingham Wind proposed impacts on historic maps of Parkman.

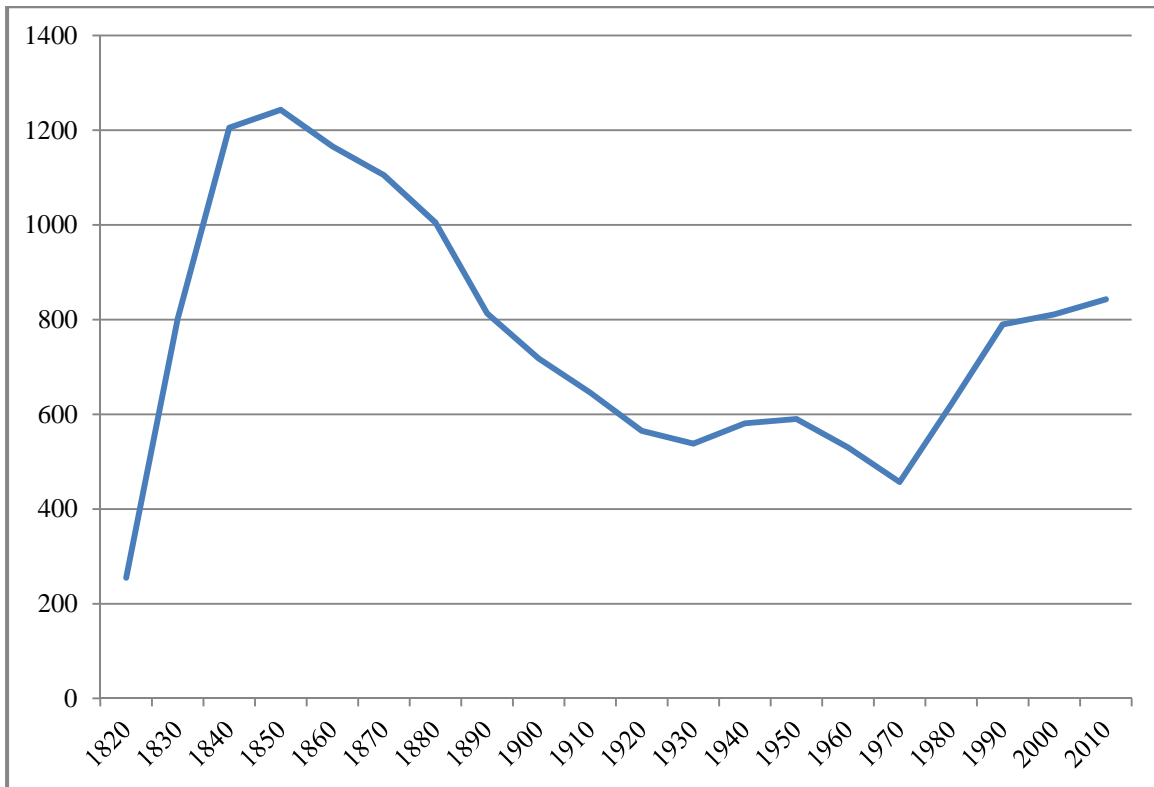


Figure 13. Parkman’s population fluctuations by decade.

Stantec Bingham Wind Project
 Parkman, Maine
 Phase 0 archaeological sensitivity assessment
 Proposed project impacts overlaid on Walling 1858 map
 INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

— Southern T-Line Option
 ◻ discovered Euroamerican resource

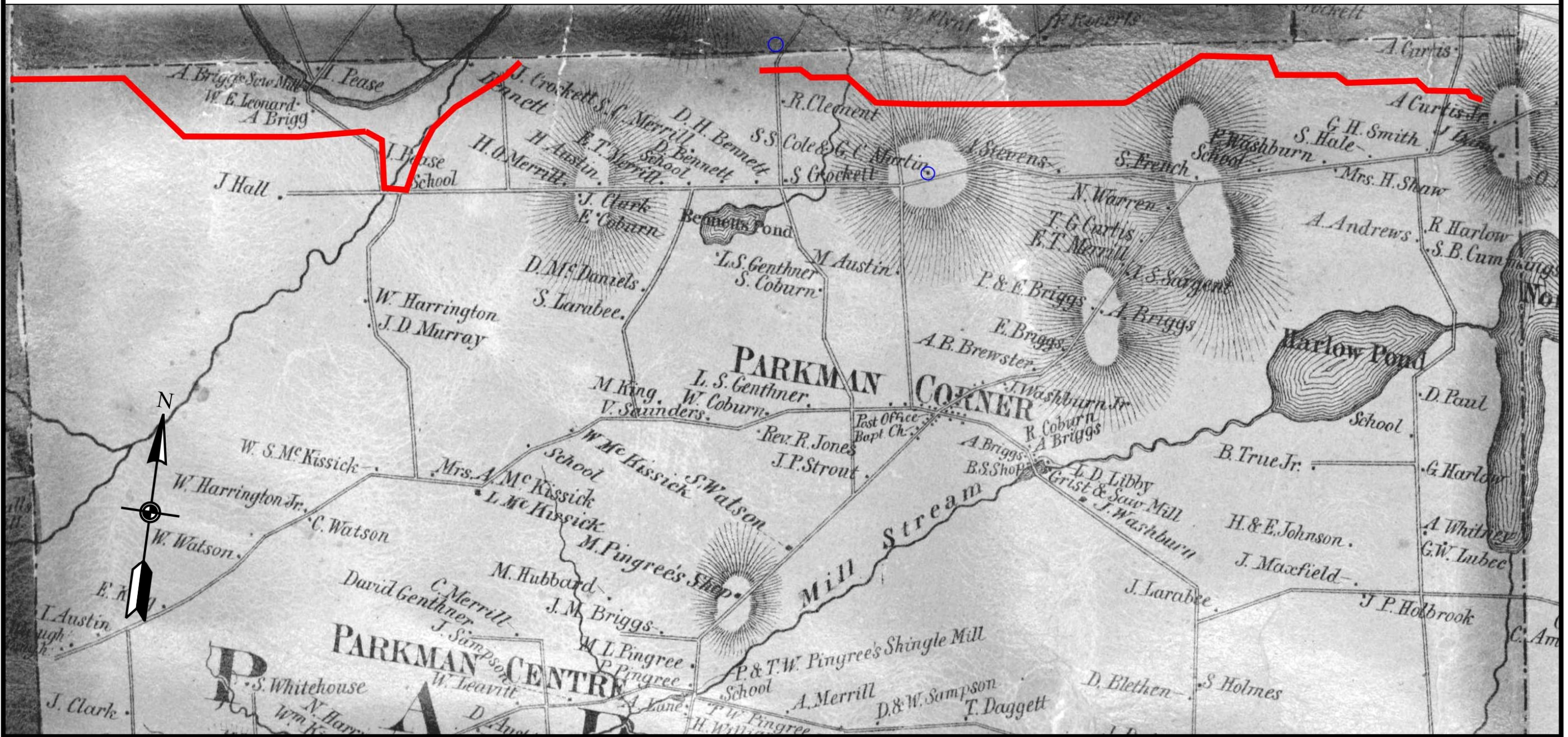


Figure 14. Proposed project impacts overlaid on 1858 map of Parkman in Piscataquis County (after Walling 1858).

Stantec Bingham Wind Project
 Parkman, Maine
 Phase 0 archaeological sensitivity assessment
 Proposed project impacts overlaid on (Geo. N. Colby & Co.) 1882 map
 INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

— Southern T-Line Option
 ⊕ expected Euroamerican resource

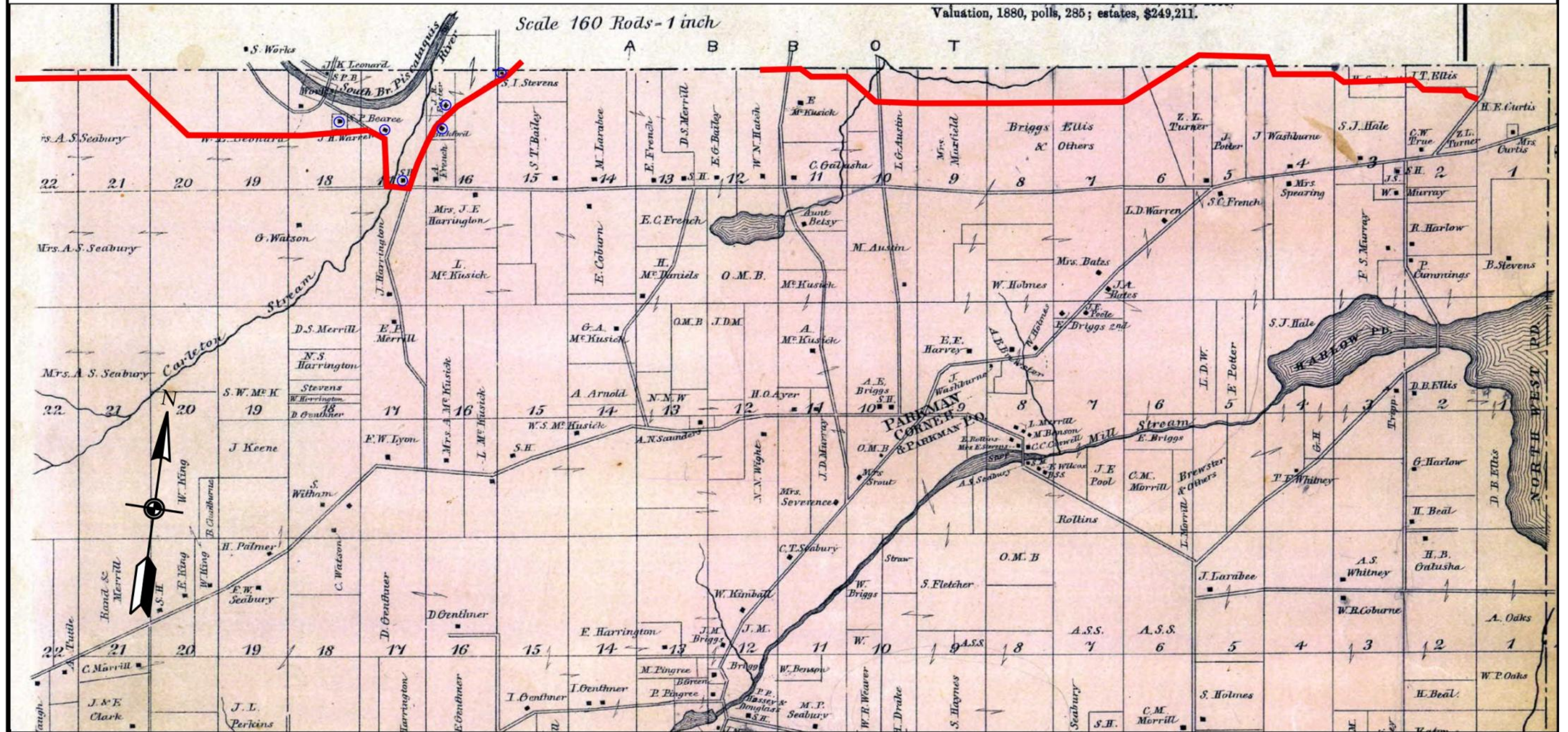


Figure 15. Proposed project impacts overlaid on 1882 map of Parkman in Piscataquis County (after Colby 1882).

RESULTS OF PHASE 0 SITE PREDICTION AND INSPECTION

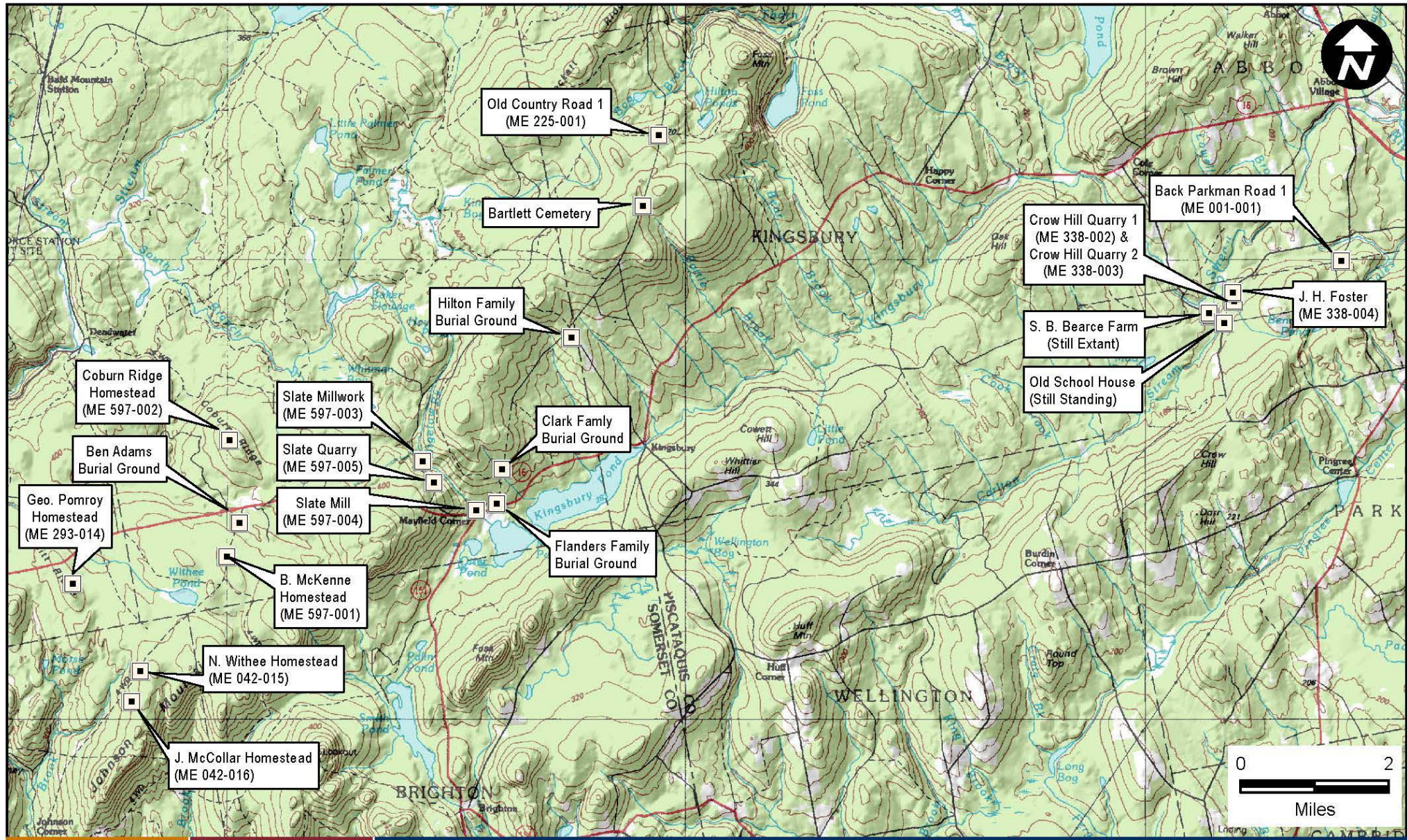
IAC found several areas sensitive for Euroamerican archaeological resources in the APE for the Bingham Wind Project (see Table 2). Dr. Wheeler developed a site predictive model based primarily on the use of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century map resources, locating at least 15 areas where maps indicate the presence of resources. This prediction of site location was tested with three inspections by archaeologists, as well as observations of Stantec wetland biologists, who noted several cellarholes, stone walls, burial grounds, and landscape features during wetland delineations. Dr. Wheeler registered nine cellarholes, one breached mill dam, one mill building foundation, a slate quarry, and two ledge quarries as 14 new Euroamerican (historic) archaeological sites with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (Table 3).

Table 3. Resources discovered in and near the Bingham Wind project area.

No.	Town	Name	Site Number	Resource type	Nearest Project Feature
1	Moscow	Geo. Pomroy	ME 293-014	cellarhole	none
2	Bingham	N. Withee	ME 042-015	cellarhole	turbine and access road
3	Bingham	J. McCollar	ME 042-016	cellarhole	turbine and access road
4	Mayfield	B. McKenne	ME 597-001	cellarhole	turbine and access road
5	Mayfield	Coburn Ridge	ME 597-002	cellarhole	none
6	Mayfield	Slate Millwork	ME 597-003	breached dam	none
7	Mayfield	Slate Mill	ME 597-004	mill building	none
8	Mayfield	Slate Quarry	ME 597-005	quarry	none
9	Kingsbury	Old County Rd_1	ME 225-001	cellarhole	turbine and access road
10	Abbot	Back Parkman_1	ME 001-001	cellarhole	access road
11	Parkman	Cole & Martin	ME 338-001	cellarhole	none
12	Parkman	Crow Hill Quarry 1	ME 338-002	ledge quarry	generator lead line
13	Parkman	Crow Hill Quarry 2	ME 338-003	ledge quarry	generator lead line
14	Parkman	J. H. Foster	ME 338-004	cellarhole	generator lead line

The desktop review revealed that two turbines on Johnson Mountain will come near the N. Withee and J. McCollar homesteads, while the access road between SR 16 and Lake Road will pass by the former homestead of H. McClintock; these expected resources are shown in Figure 4. Survey teams identified the Withee (ME 042-015) and McCollar (ME 042-016) homestead sites in the project area (Figure 16). When the fieldstone cellarholes were plotted in relation to the proposed turbines for Bingham Wind, the McCollar cellarhole is to be 75.3 m (247') to the edge of clearing limits, while the N. Withee cellarhole is 17.2 m (56.5') from the edge of gravel for the turbine pad (Figures 17 and 18). Surveyors did not detect any evidence of the McClintock cellarhole; they noted a very disturbed clear-cut area where the cellar was expected.

In the adjoining town of Moscow, wetland scientists discovered the cellarhole of the George Pomroy Homestead (ME 293-014) on Babbitt Ridge; this site is out of the project area and will not be affected (see Figure 16).



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Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
 30 Park Drive
 Topsham, ME USA
 04086
 Phone (207) 729-1199
 Fax: (207) 729-2715
 www.stantec.com

Legend

▣ Euroamerican Archaeological Site

Client/Project
 Bingham Wind Project

Figure No.
 16

Title
**Location of Potential
 Historic Features**

4/15/2013

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Figure 16. Location of Euroamerican archaeological resources discovered in Moscow, Bingham, and Mayfield.

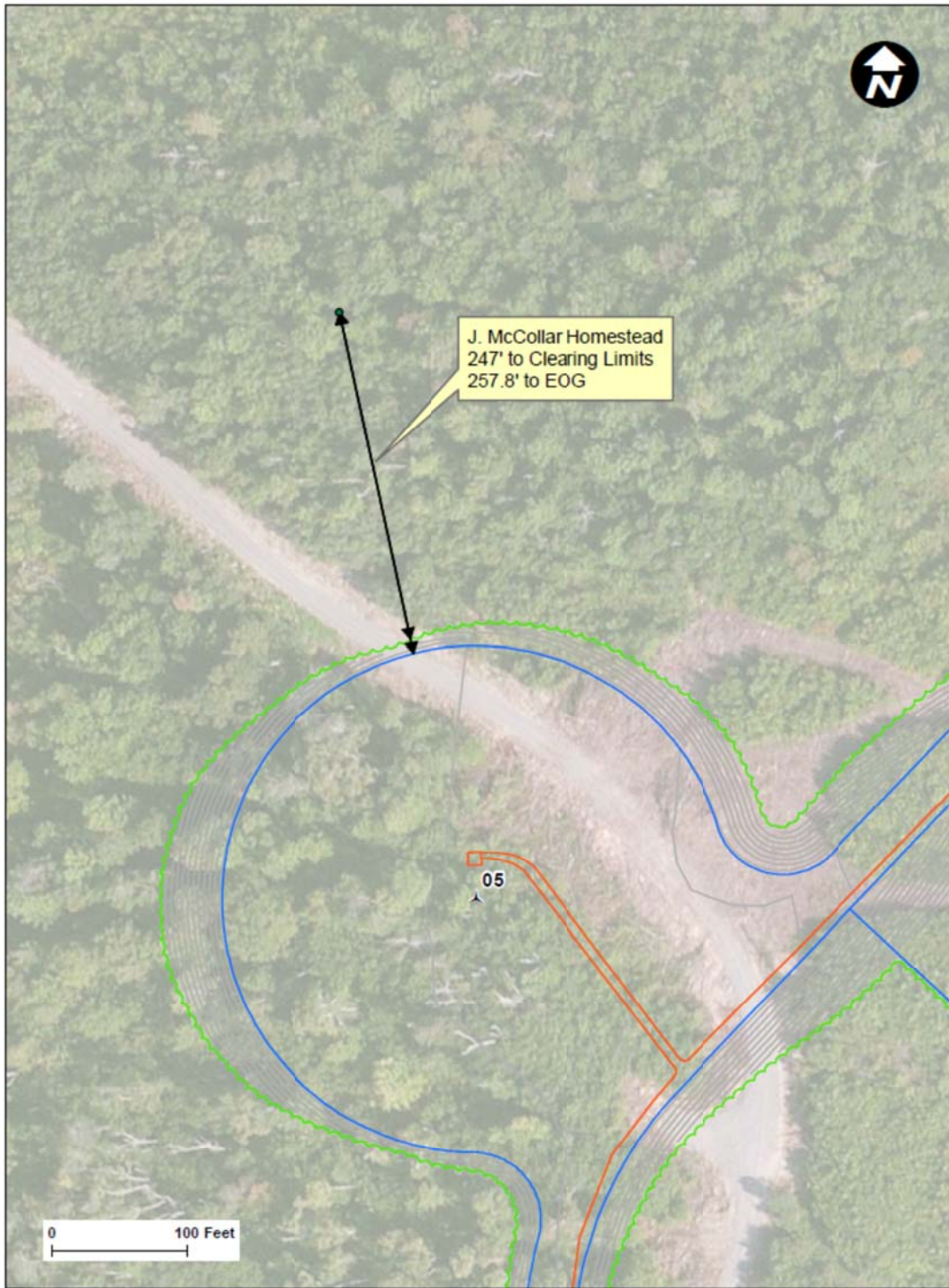


Figure 17. Distance of J. McCollar cellarhole from Bingham Wind project impacts.

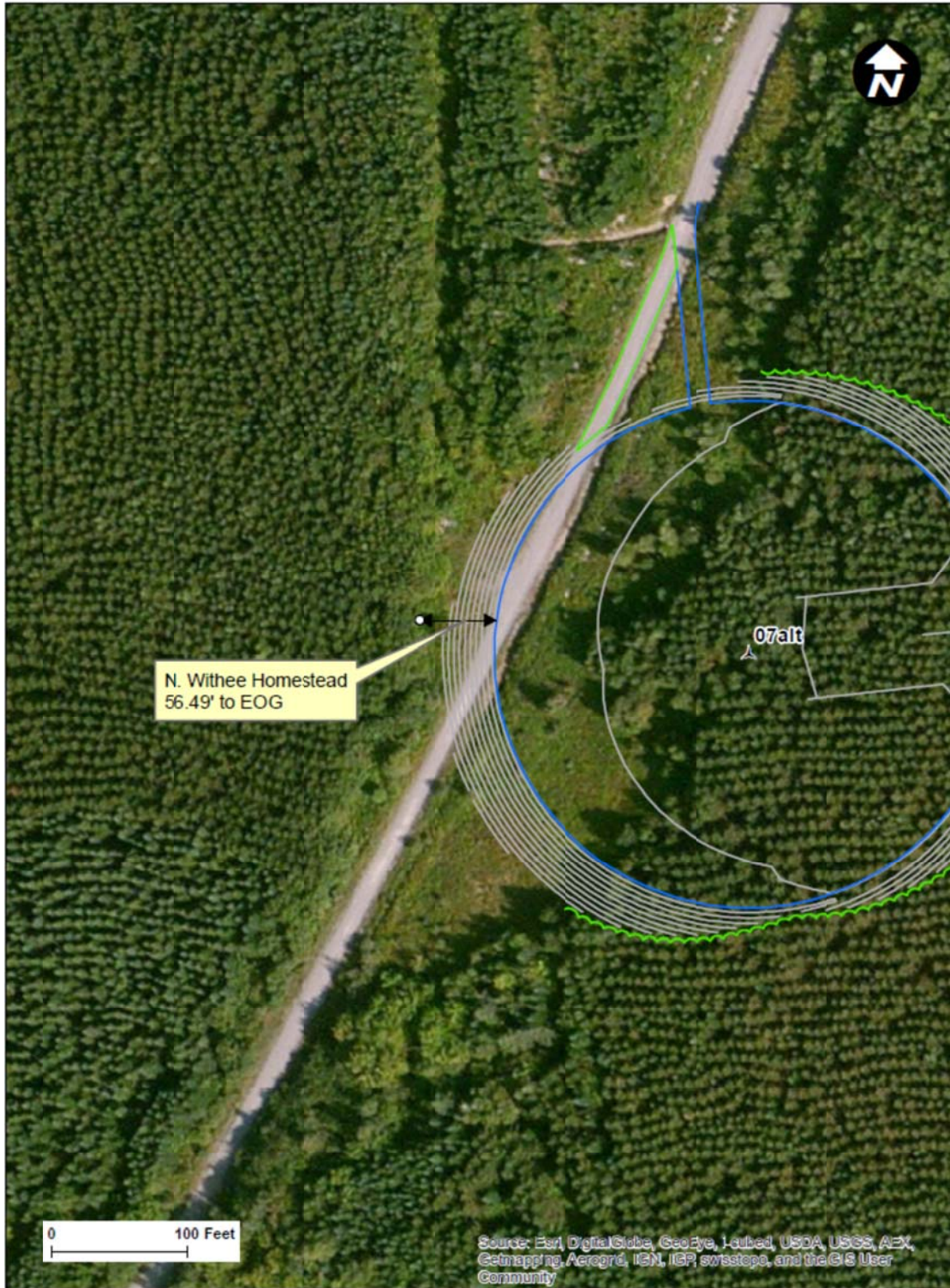


Figure 18. Distance of N. Withee cellarhole from Bingham Wind project impacts.

In Mayfield Township, the access road connecting turbines will follow the path of an historic road, along which the homesteads of McKenne, Brown, and Adams stood, as well as the neighborhood schoolhouse (see Figure 5). The cellarhole for McKenne homestead is on the west side the proposed access road (see

Figure 16), where it is 13.5 m (44.4') from the edge of clearing (Figure 19). A burial ground for the Ben Adams family is present on the east side of the proposed access road, where it is 27.1 m (89') from any impact. Excavation of a gravel pit may have destroyed surface indications of the Adams cellarhole, as no evidence was visible, with the exception of a stone-lined well, outside of the APE.

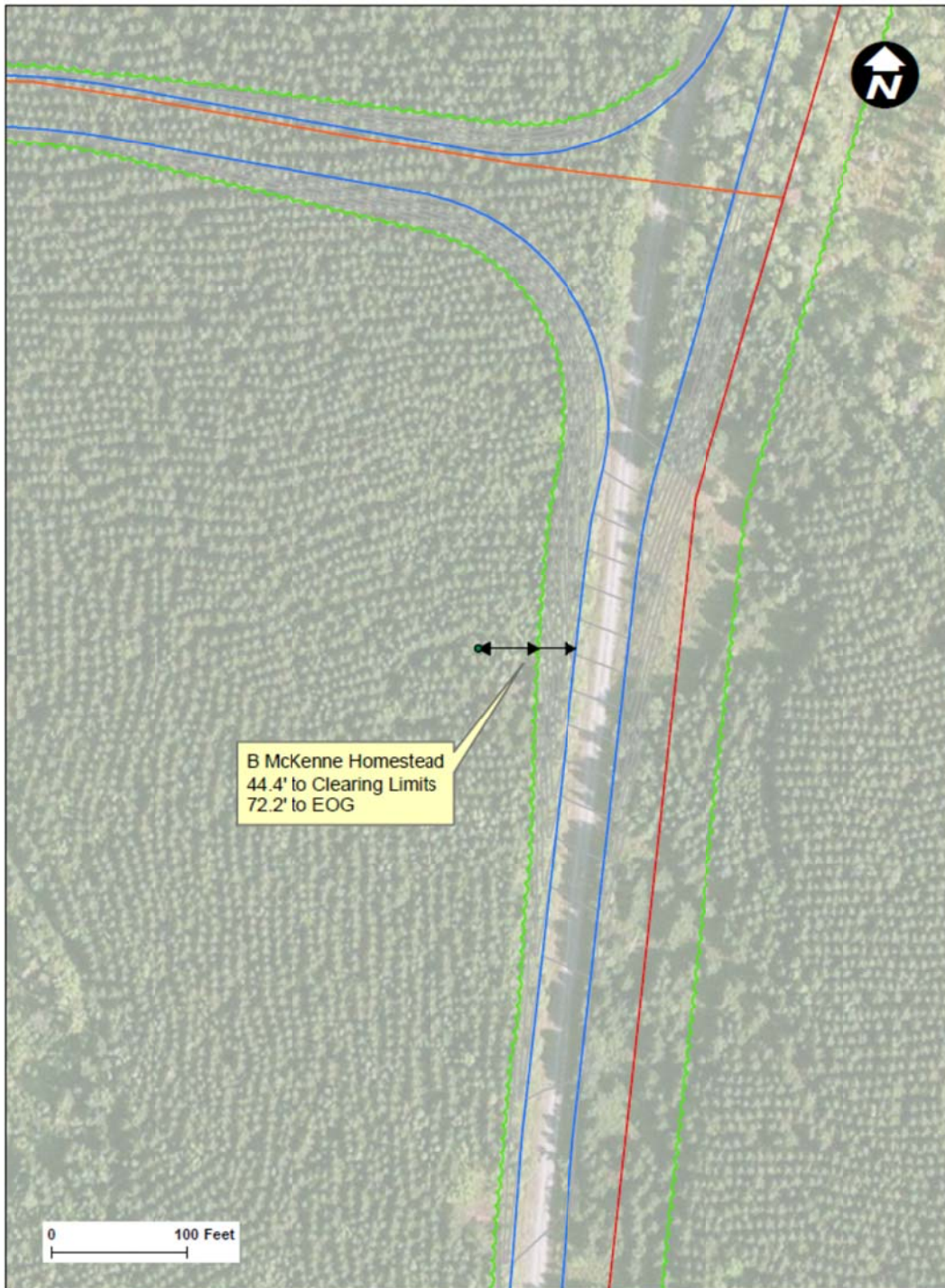


Figure 19. Distance between B. McKenne Homestead and west edge of access road.

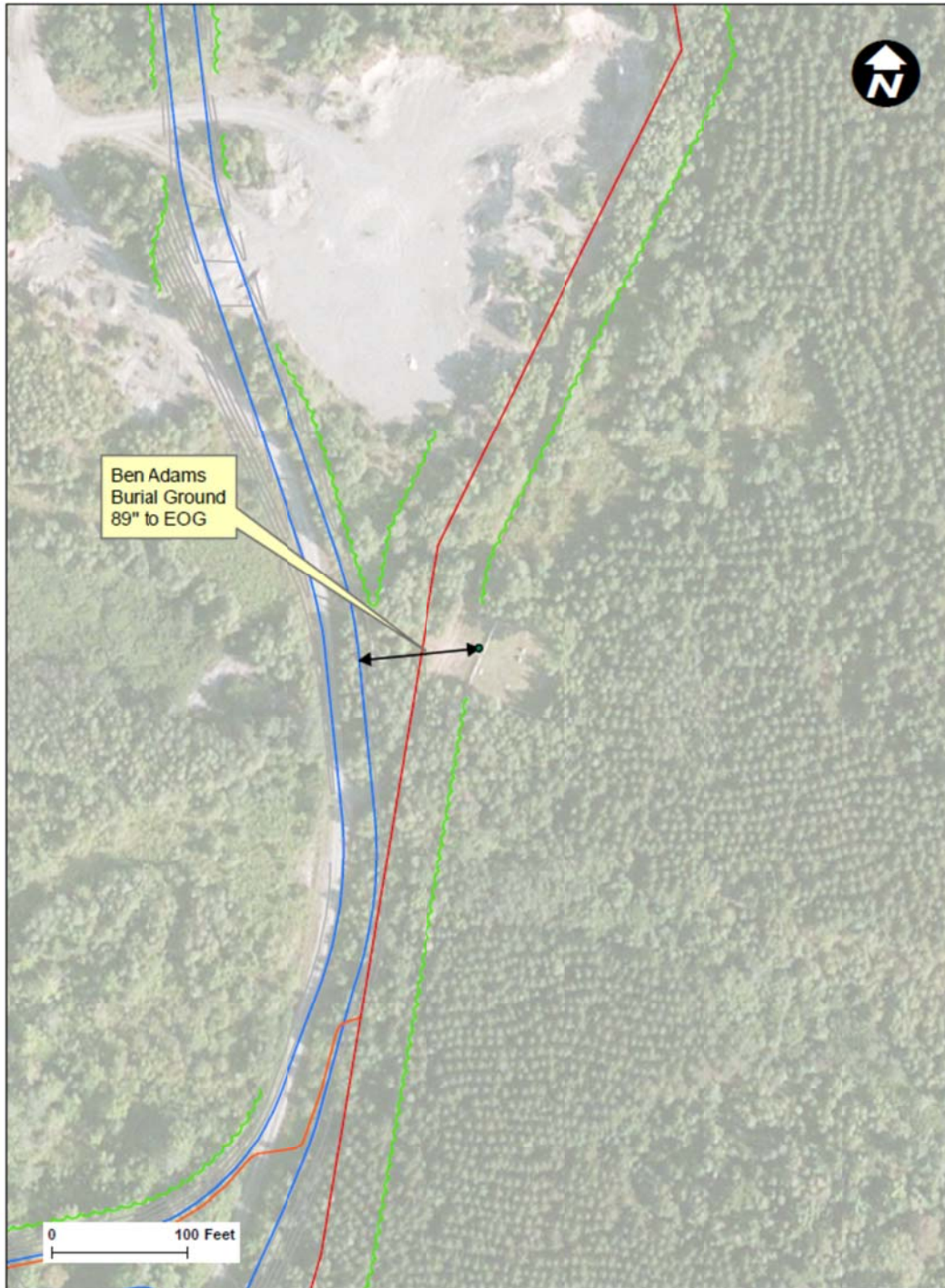


Figure 20. Distance between the east side of proposed access road and the Ben Adams Burial Ground.

In the east part of Mayfield Township, the access road will pass near the homestead of N. Morrill (see Figure 6), but we do not expect any impacts from the use of the access road. The access road will also pass near a slate quarry (see Figure 6); quarry boundaries are different from those of a homestead, tending to be expansive and irregular. Three components of the slate industry were recorded in Mayfield Plantation (Figure 21), including a breached dam on Bigelow Stream (ME 597-003), a slate quarry (ME 597-005), and the corner of a building constructed of slate (ME 597-004) at the outlet of Bigelow Stream.

These have been recorded as separate sites, because it is not clear if and how they are related to one another. None will be directly impacted by the Bingham Wind Project.

In west Kingsbury Plantation, an undated cellarhole along the Old County Road is present near the proposed access road and turbine (Figures 16 and 21). The mid-nineteenth-century cellarhole lies 10.2 m (33.5') from the edge of grading limits and will not be impacted by the Bingham Wind project.

The southern option generator lead line traverses the towns of Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot and Parkman (Figure 16), where portions will be virgin right-of-way, while others will follow existing roadways. Stantec wetland delineators noted the presence of two cellarholes, one of which is along Back Parkman Road, along the proposed generator line (Figures 16). This Back Parkman Road_1 Homestead (ME 001-001) is not shown on either the 1858 Walling map (see Figure 11) or the Colby 1882 map (see Figure 12), so we believe it probably dates to the early 1800s (Figure 22). The Back Parkman Road_1 Homestead is only 0.2 m (0.7') from the clearing limits, but is 15.4 m (50.7') from the electrical generator lead and 42.4 m (139.2') from the nearest utility pole. We recommend that an archaeologist be present during clearing to confirm that equipment does not impact the cellarhole or buried deposits at the site.

The second cellarhole noted by Stantec – the Cole & Martin homestead – is out of the project area, as shown in Appendix B.

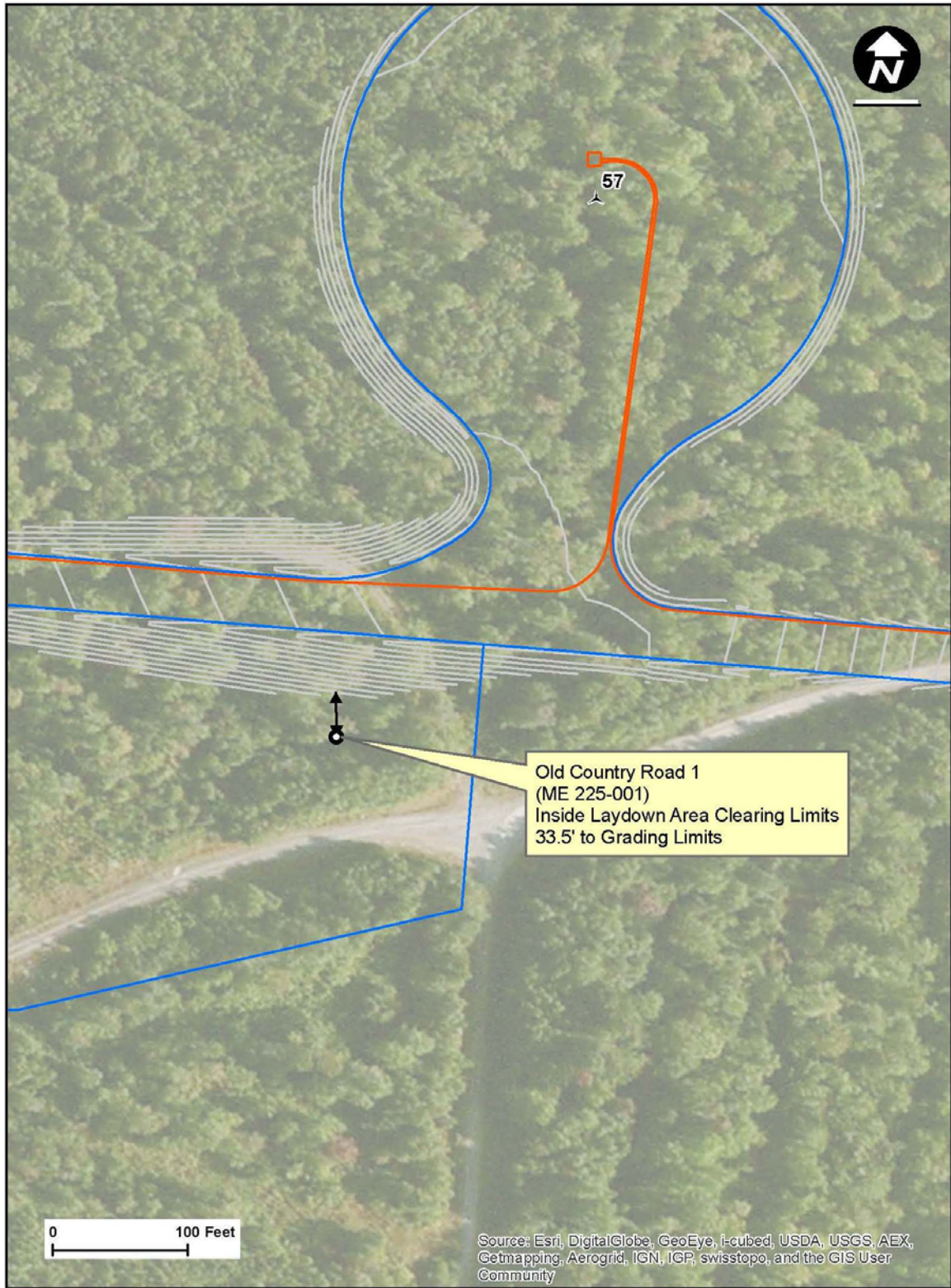


Figure 21. Distance between edge of grading and location of Old Country Road_1 homestead (ME 225-001) in Kingsbury Plantation.

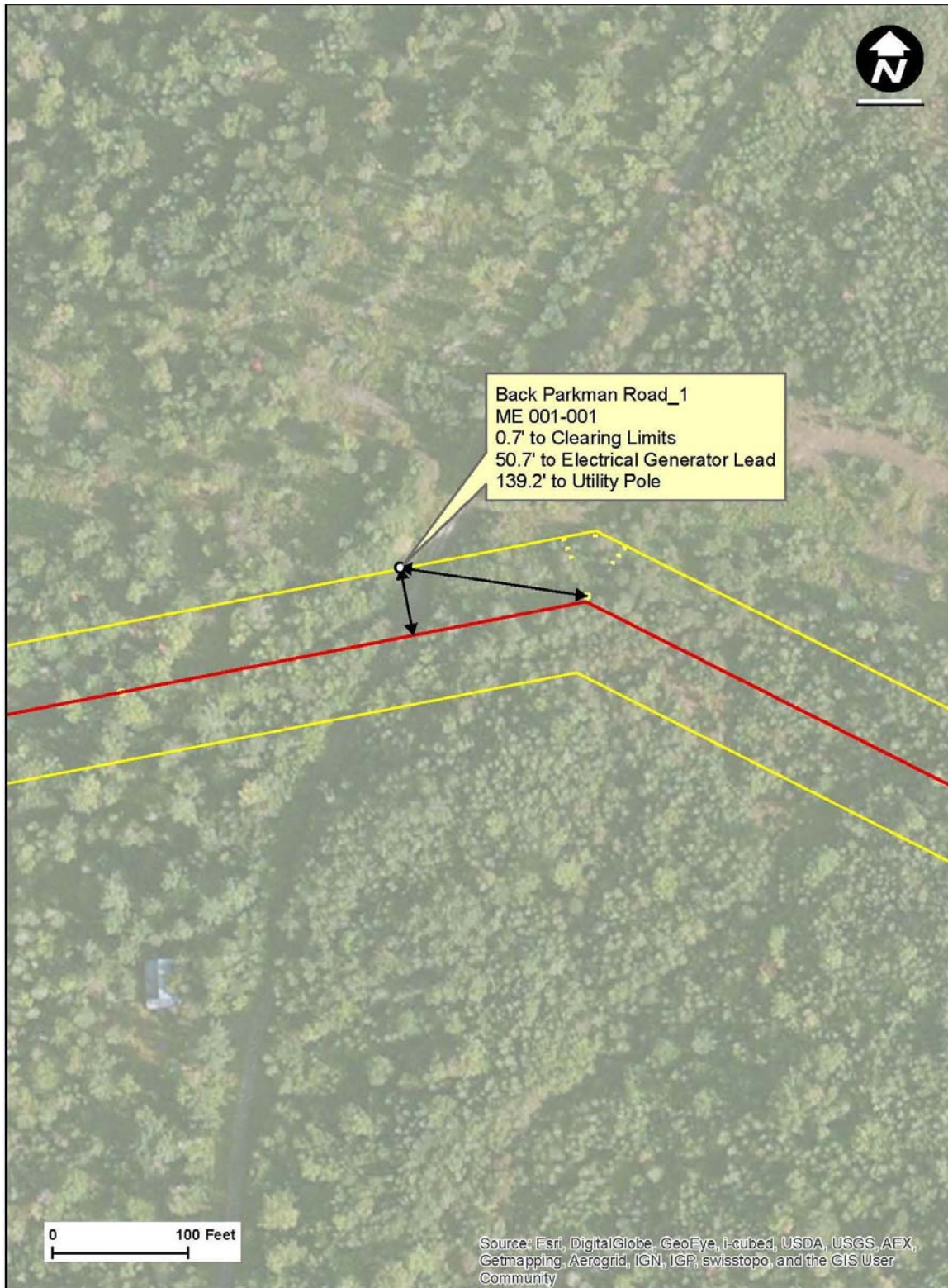


Figure 22. Location of Back Parkman Road_1 Homestead (ME 001-001) in relation to clearing and utility pole for generator lead line.

IAC archaeologists conducted an inspection of the southern option generator lead line in early April 2013, where they found one cellarhole and two ledge quarries (see Figure 16). The J. H. Foster farmstead (ME 388-004) is to the west of Crow Hill Road, which is being proposed for the route of the generator lead line. The well maintained cellarhole and connected barn foundation (Plates 1 and 2) lies approximately 16 m (50 ft) from the road's edge and is not likely to be impacted by the present project.



Plate 1. J. H. Foster Farmstead (ME 388-004) cellarhole in Parkman.



Plate 2. View of cellarhole in relation to Crow Hill Road.

Just south of the Foster site, IAC archaeologists discovered two ledge quarries on either side of Crow Hill Road – Crow Hill Quarry 1 (ME 388-002) and Crow Hill Quarry 2 (ME 388-003), as shown in Plates 3 and 4. Quarry 1 along Crow Hill Road is 1.2 m (4 ft) from the road edge, while Quarry 2 is 21 m (69') from the road. The generator lead will be located within the road ROW along Crow Hill/Gales Road, and the Crow Hill Quarry 2 will not be impacted at all. While Crow Hill Quarry 1 probably falls within clearing limits, this granite feature is not likely to be impacted so long as equipment remains in the road ROW.



Plate 3. View of granite blocks partially removed from ledge quarry (Crow Hill Quarry 1).



Plate 4. Crow Hill Quarry 2, with one granite block removed (shown with red arrow).

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Bingham Wind project eight Euroamerican archaeological sites were discovered in or near the project (Table 4). Three cellarholes are present near the site of proposed generator lead (N. Withee, J. McCollar, Old County Road_1), while three cellarholes are along access roads (B. McKenne in Bingham; Back Parkman Road_1 in Abbot; J. H. Foster in Parkman). Two ledge quarries are on either side of Crow Hill Road in Parkman, along which the southern option generator lead is proposed.

TABLE 4. EUROAMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES NEAR THE BINGHAM WIND PROJECT AREA.

No.	Town	Name	Site Number	Resource type	Nearest Project Feature	Impact?
1	Bingham	N. Withee	ME 042-015	cellarhole	turbine and access road	no
2	Bingham	J. McCollar	ME 042-016	cellarhole	turbine and access road	no
3	Mayfield	B. McKenne	ME 597-001	cellarhole	access road	no
4	Kingsbury	Old County Rd_1	ME 225-001	cellarhole	turbine and access road	no
5	Abbot	Back Parkman_1	ME 001-001	cellarhole	access road	clearing within 0.2 m
6	Parkman	Crow Hill Quarry 1	ME 338-002	ledge quarry	generator lead line	no
7	Parkman	Crow Hill Quarry 2	ME 338-003	ledge quarry	generator lead line	no
8	Parkman	J. H. Foster	ME 338-004	cellarhole	generator lead line	no

As a result of the survey for Bingham Wind, Stantec wetland delineators and IAC archaeologists discovered several resources out of the project area (see Table 3). Three other homestead sites (George Pomroy in Moscow; Coburn Ridge in Mayfield; and Cole & Martin in Parkman) fall outside the boundaries of the APE and will not be affected by the present project; these unaffected resources are shown in Appendix B, along with the complex of slate quarry and mill sites, and three family burial grounds.

For seven of the eight sites in near the project area, we propose no further archaeological survey as these are not impacted by any of the project components. The eighth resource – the Back Parkman Road_1 Homestead in Abbot – will not be directly affected by the Bingham Wind project, but clearing limits come within 0.2 m of the cellarhole. We recommend that an archaeologist be present to monitor the clearing operation to direct workers and equipment away from the resource.

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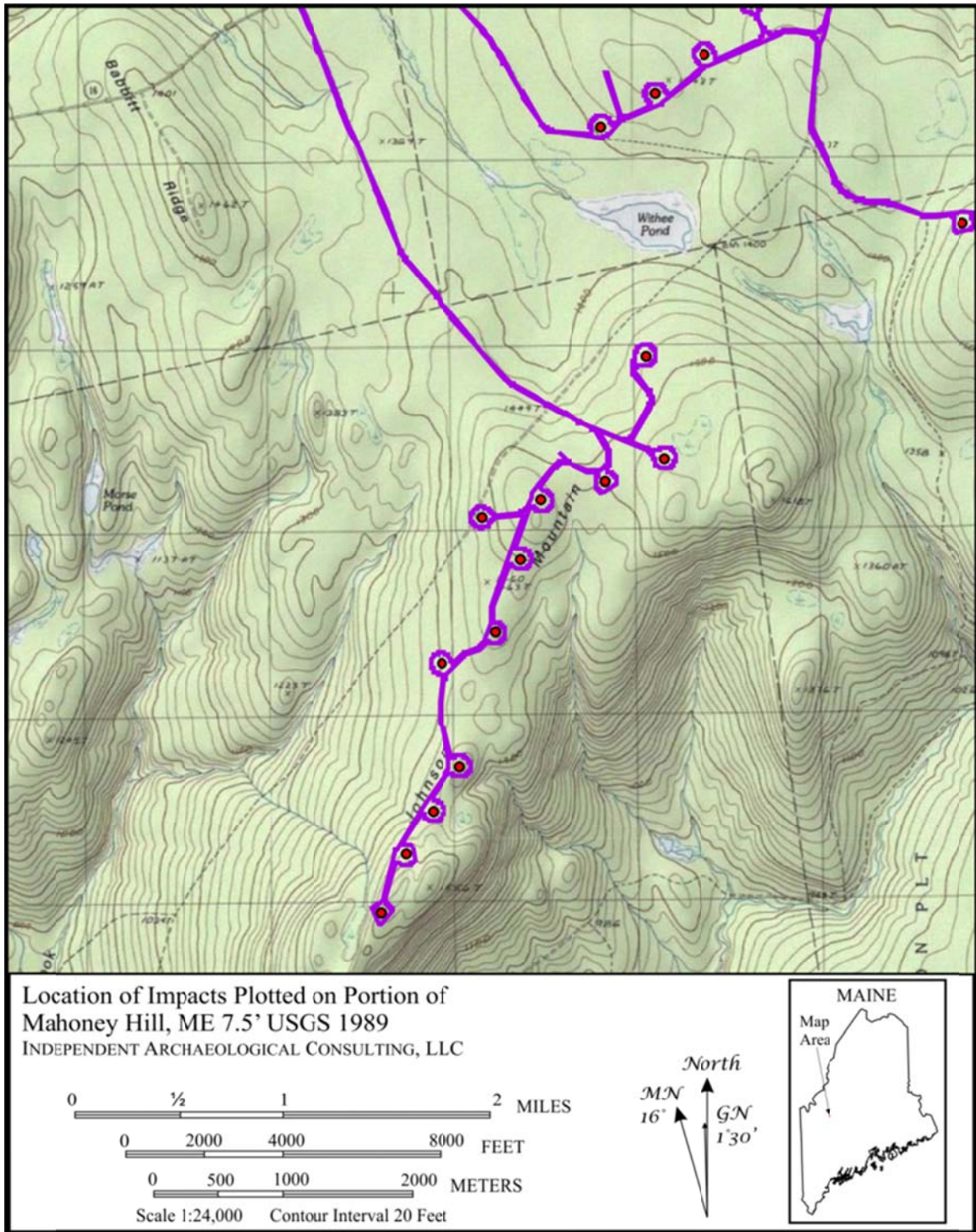
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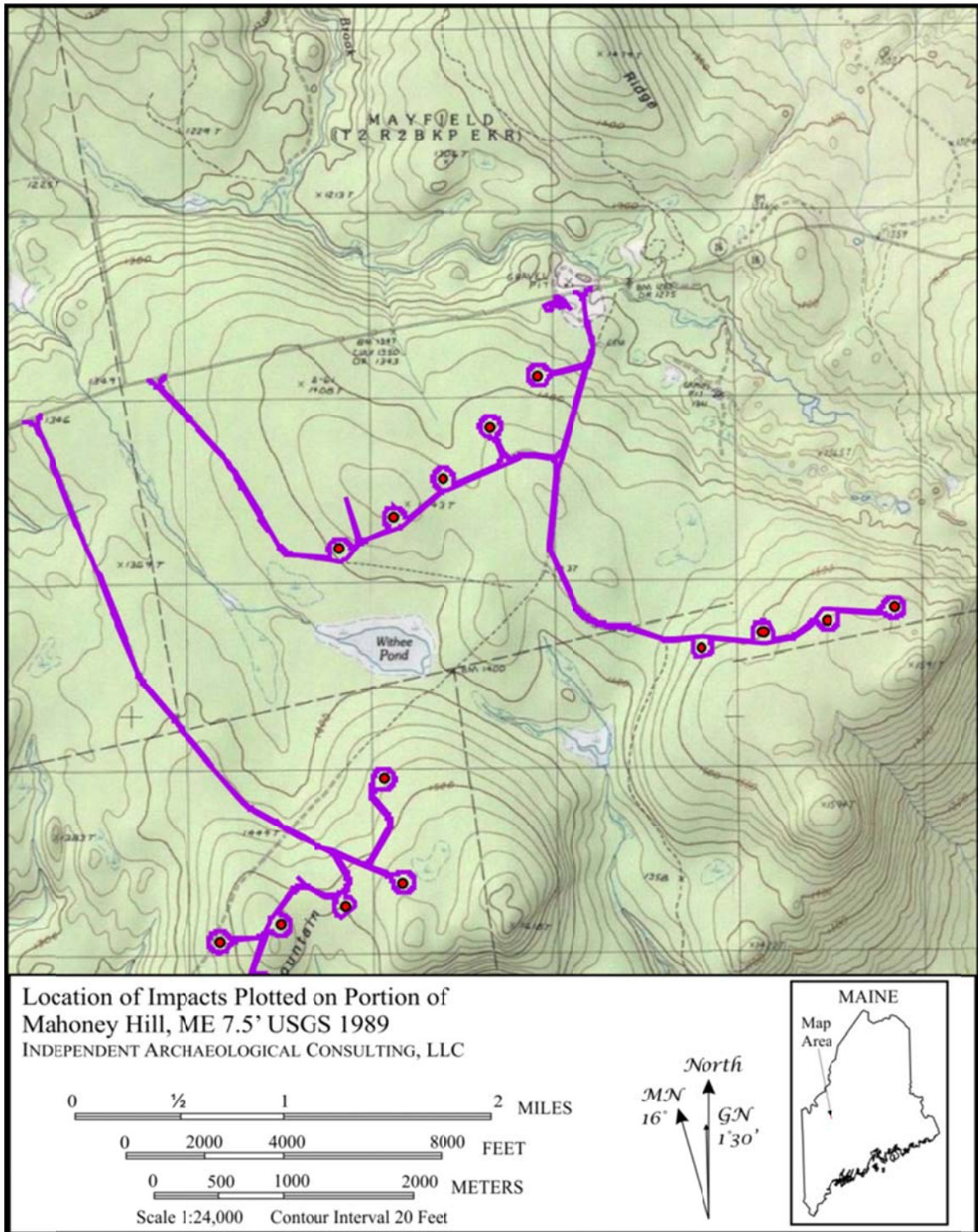
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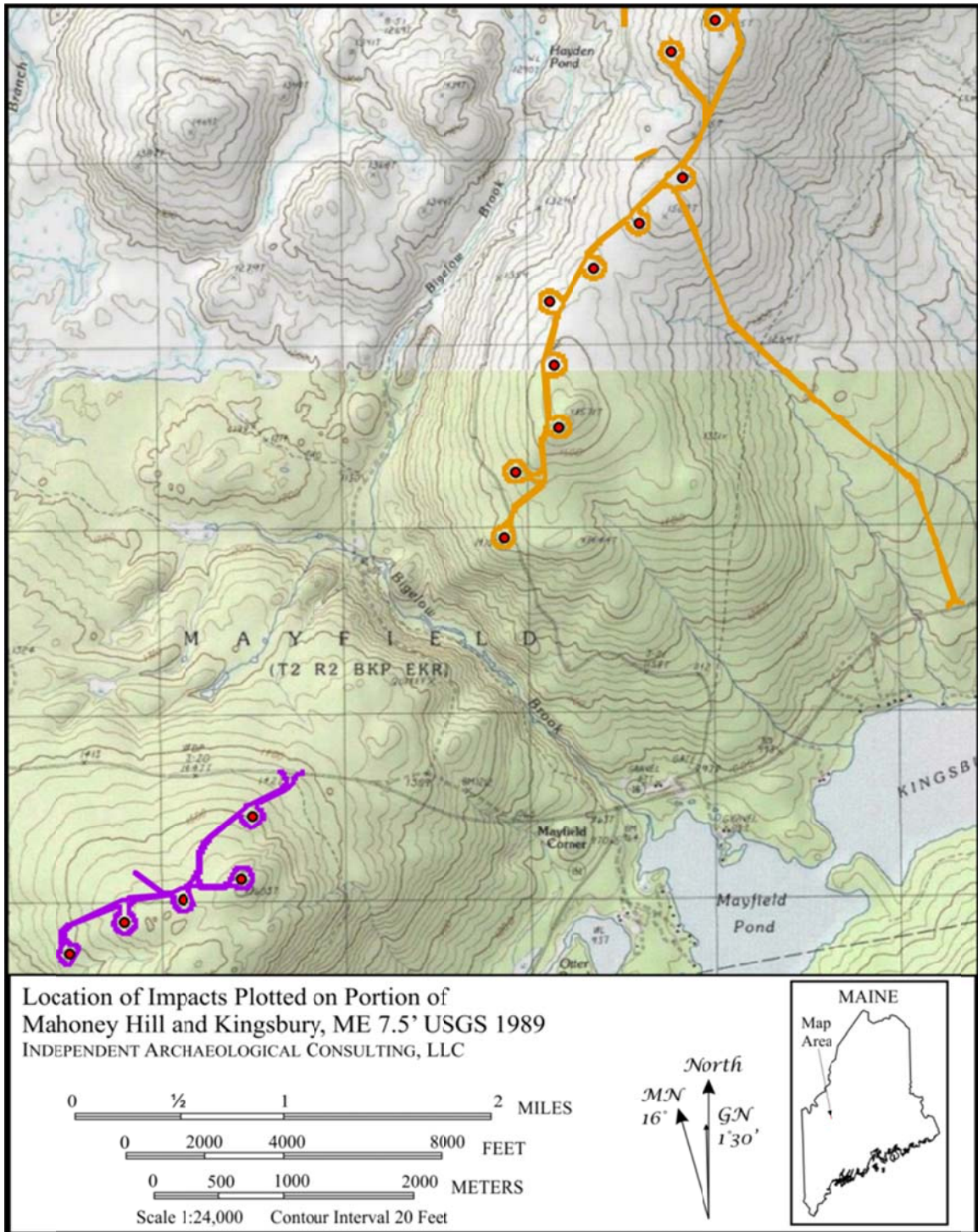
**APPENDIX A:
DETAIL OF PROJECT IMPACTS ON USGS QUADRANGLES**



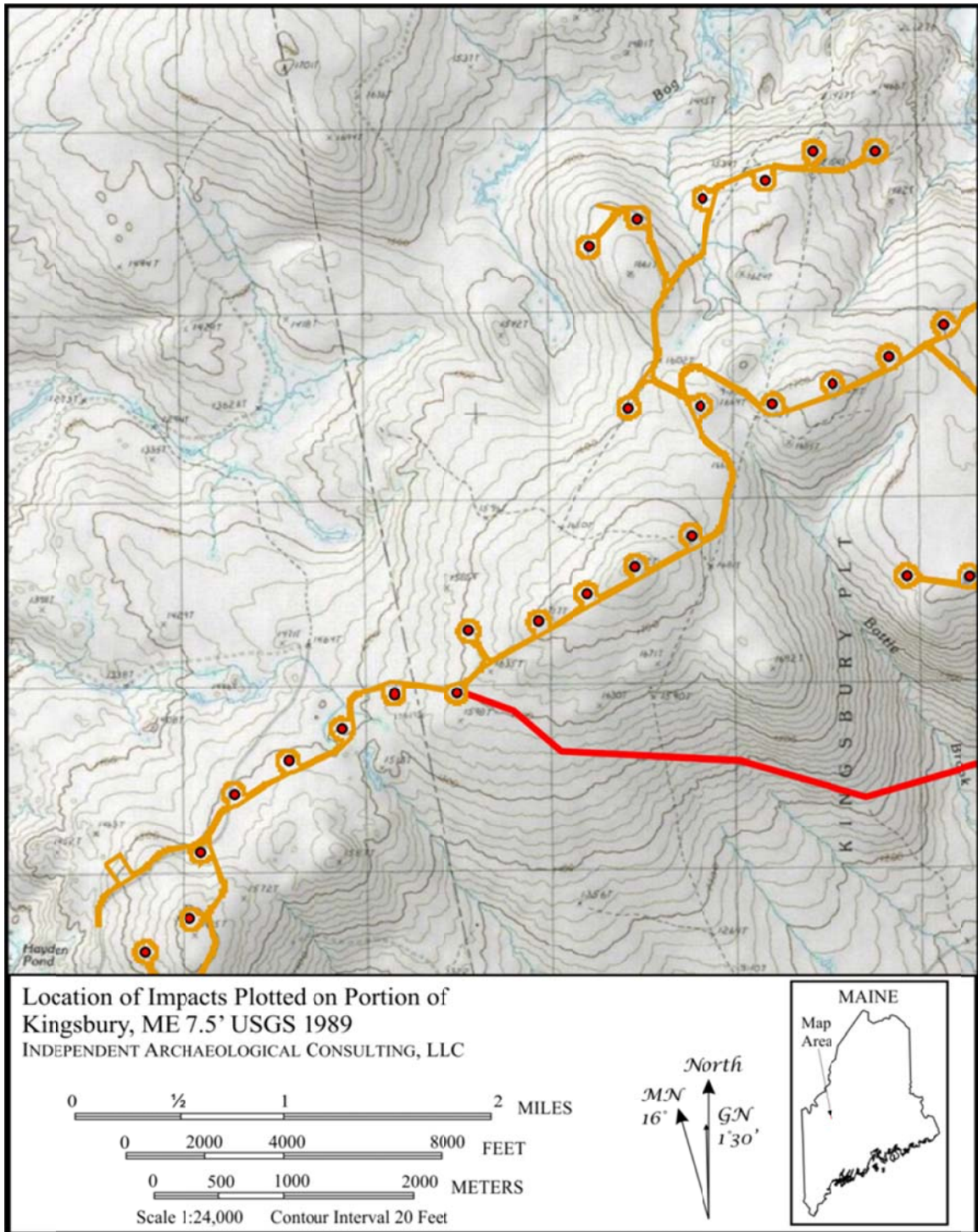
Appendix A-1. Detail of turbines and access roads proposed for Bingham, Maine.



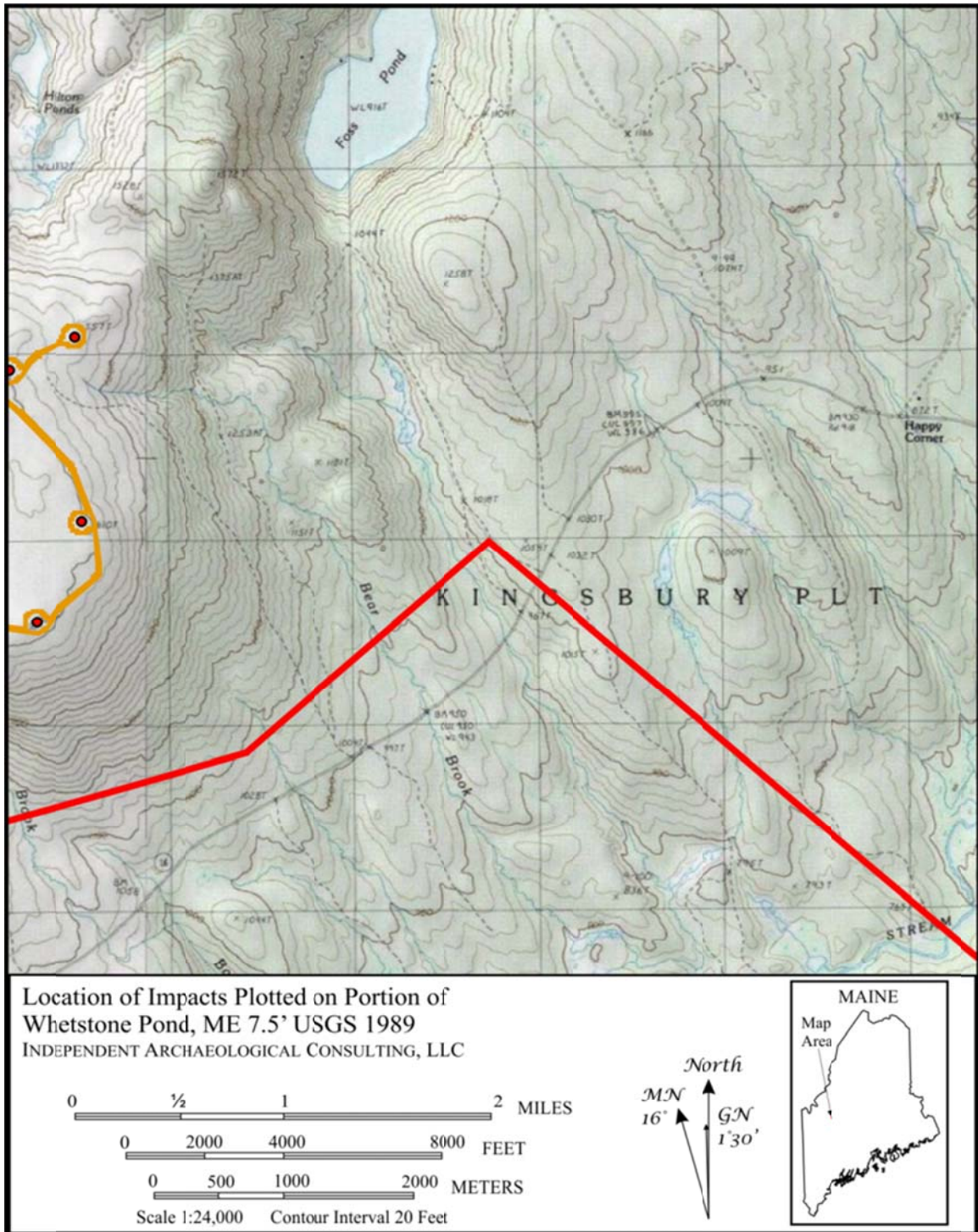
Appendix A-2. Detail of turbines and access roads proposed in western Mayfield.



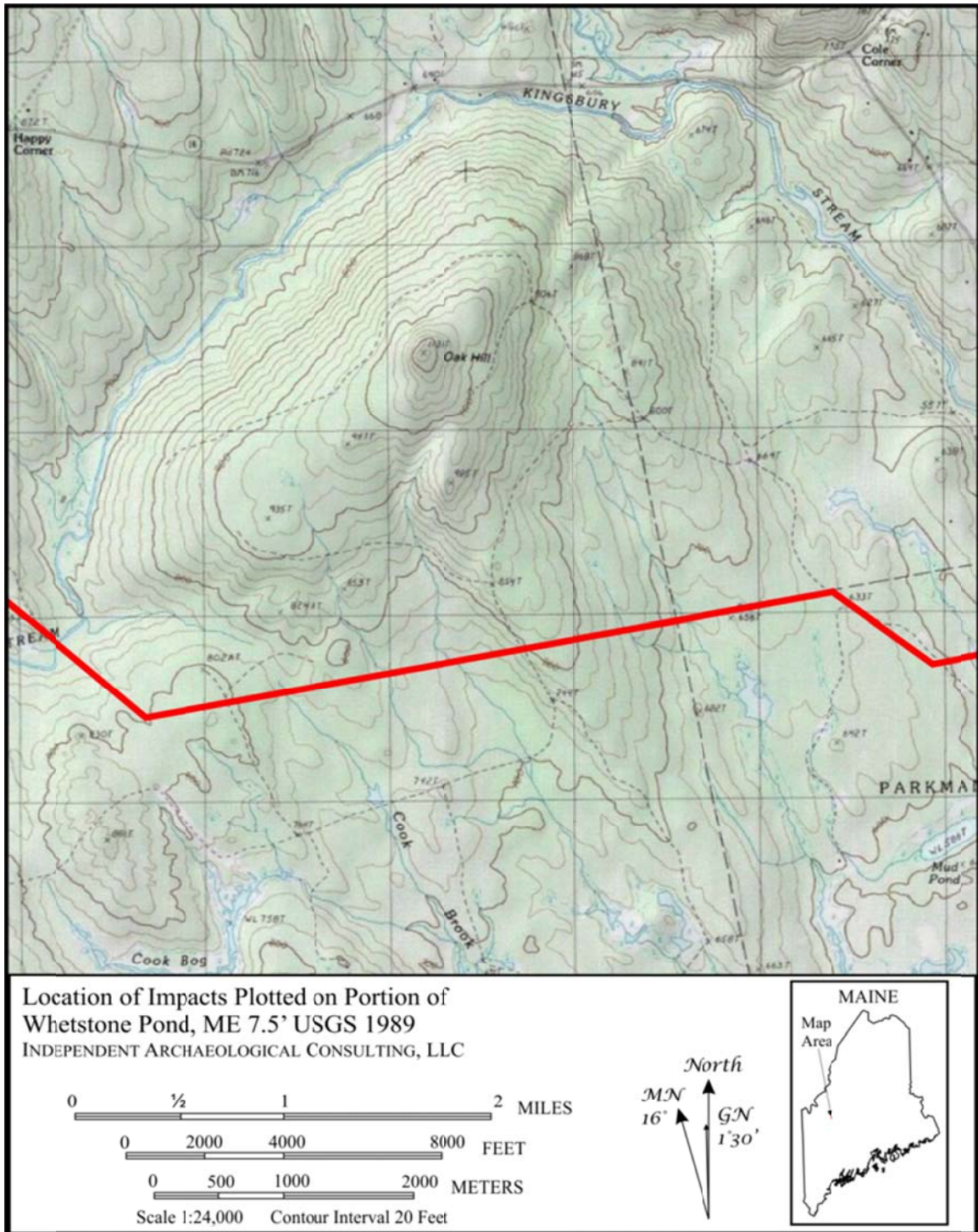
Appendix A-3. Detail of turbines and access roads proposed in south-central Mayfield.



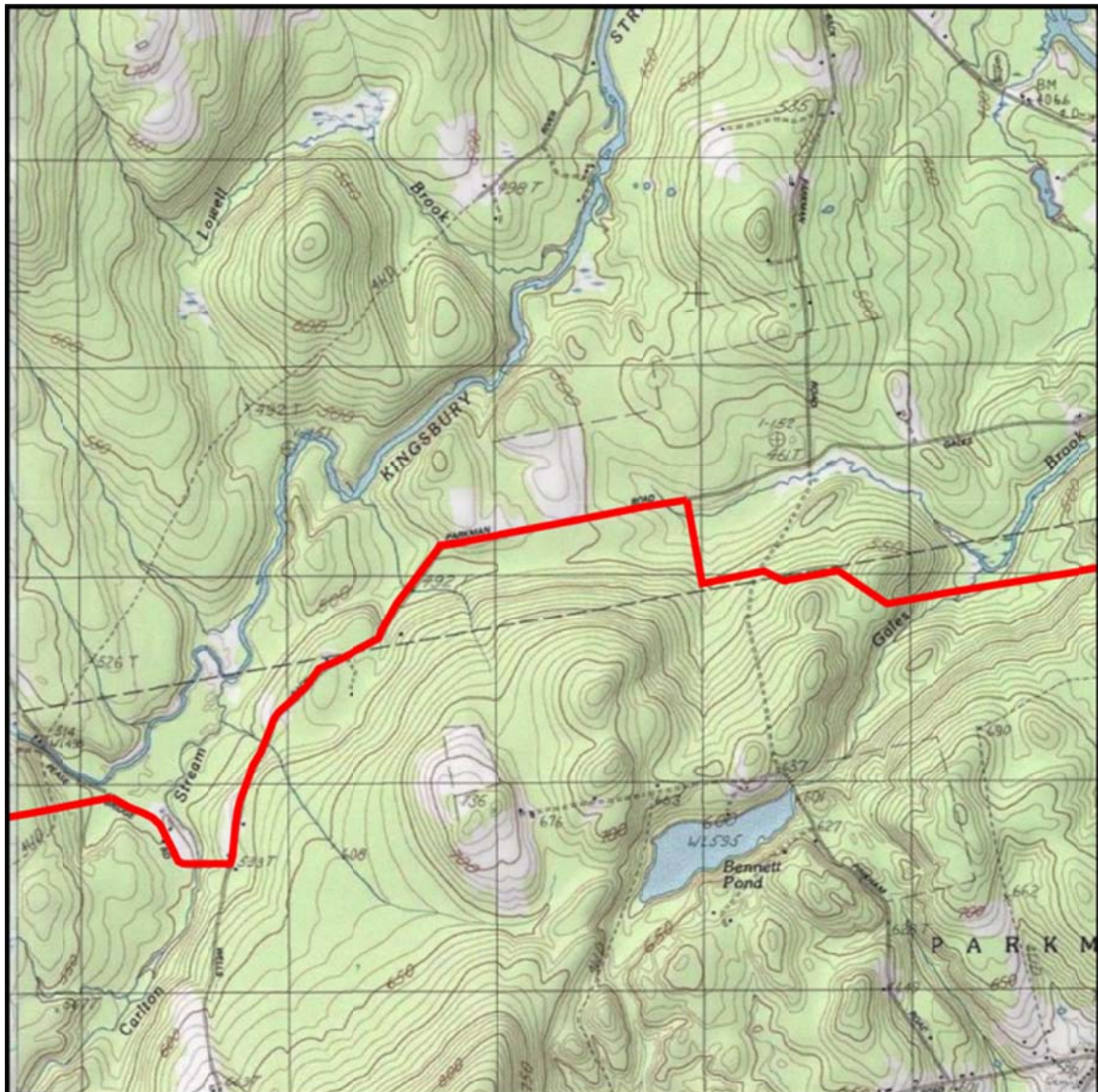
Appendix A-4. Detail of turbines and access roads proposed in east Mayfield Township and west Kingsbury Plantation, as well as proposed generator lead line (in red).



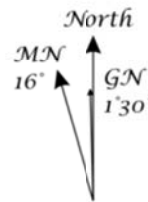
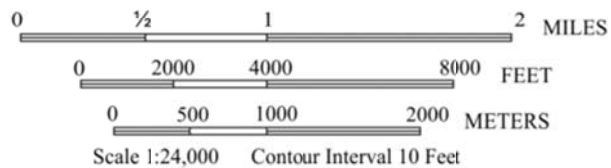
Appendix A-5. Detail of turbines and access roads in east Kingsbury Plantation and proposed generator lead (“Southern option”).



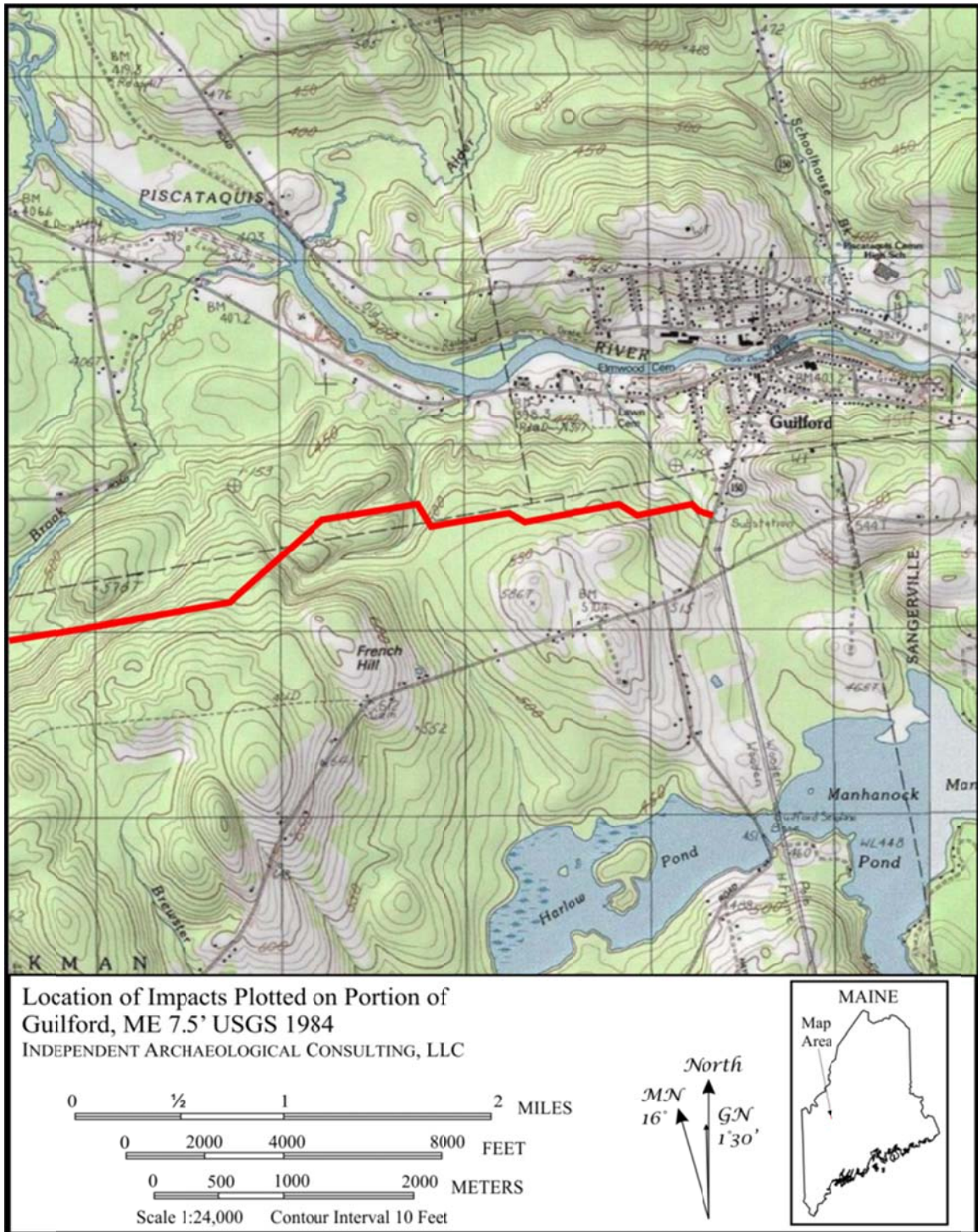
Appendix A-6. Detail of proposed generator lead line (“Southern option”) across Kingsbury Plantation into Parkman.



Location of Impacts Plotted on Portion of
 Guilford, ME 7.5' USGS 1984
 INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

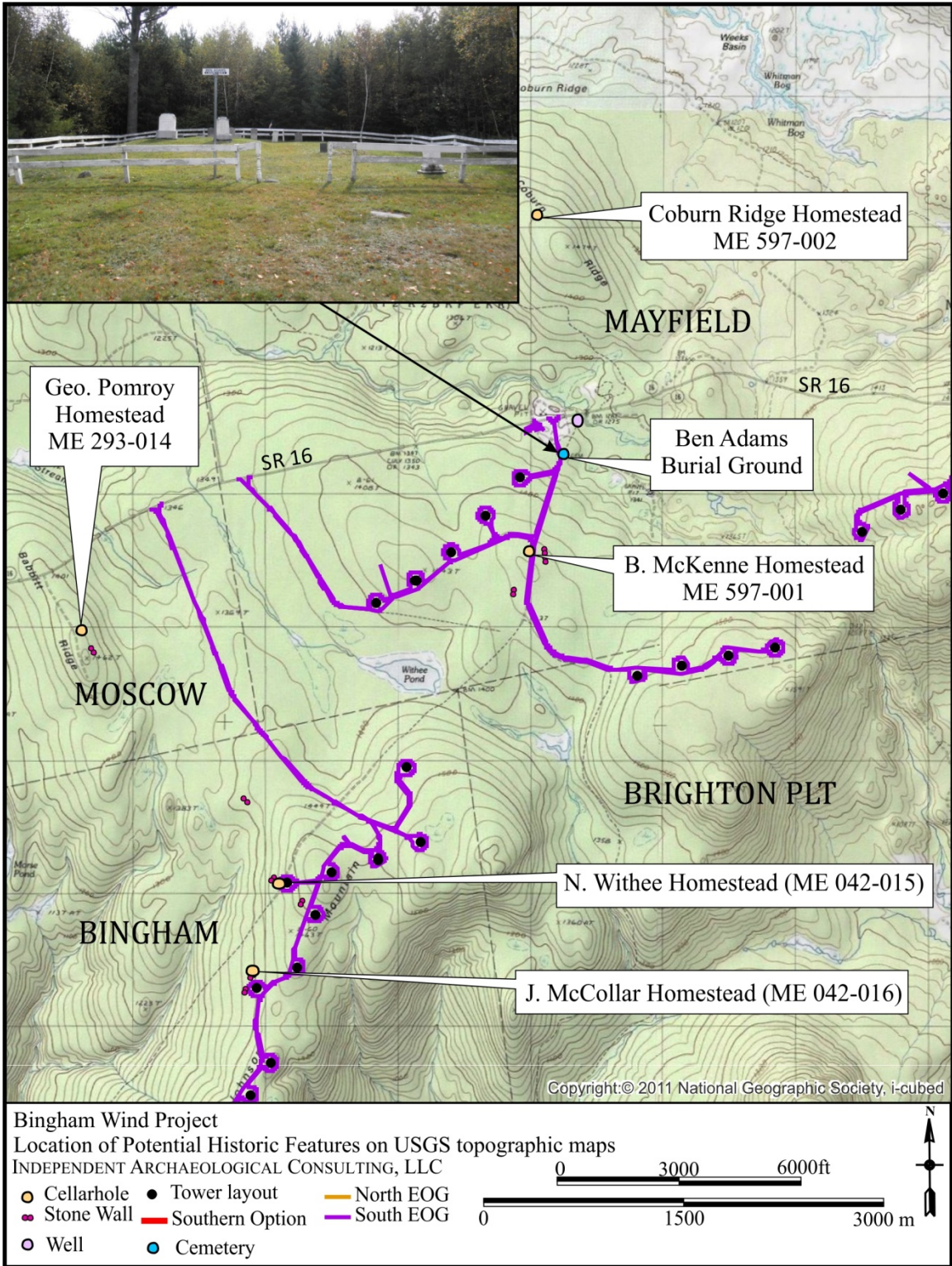


Appendix A-7. Detail of proposed generator lead line (“Southern option”) into Parkman and Abbot.

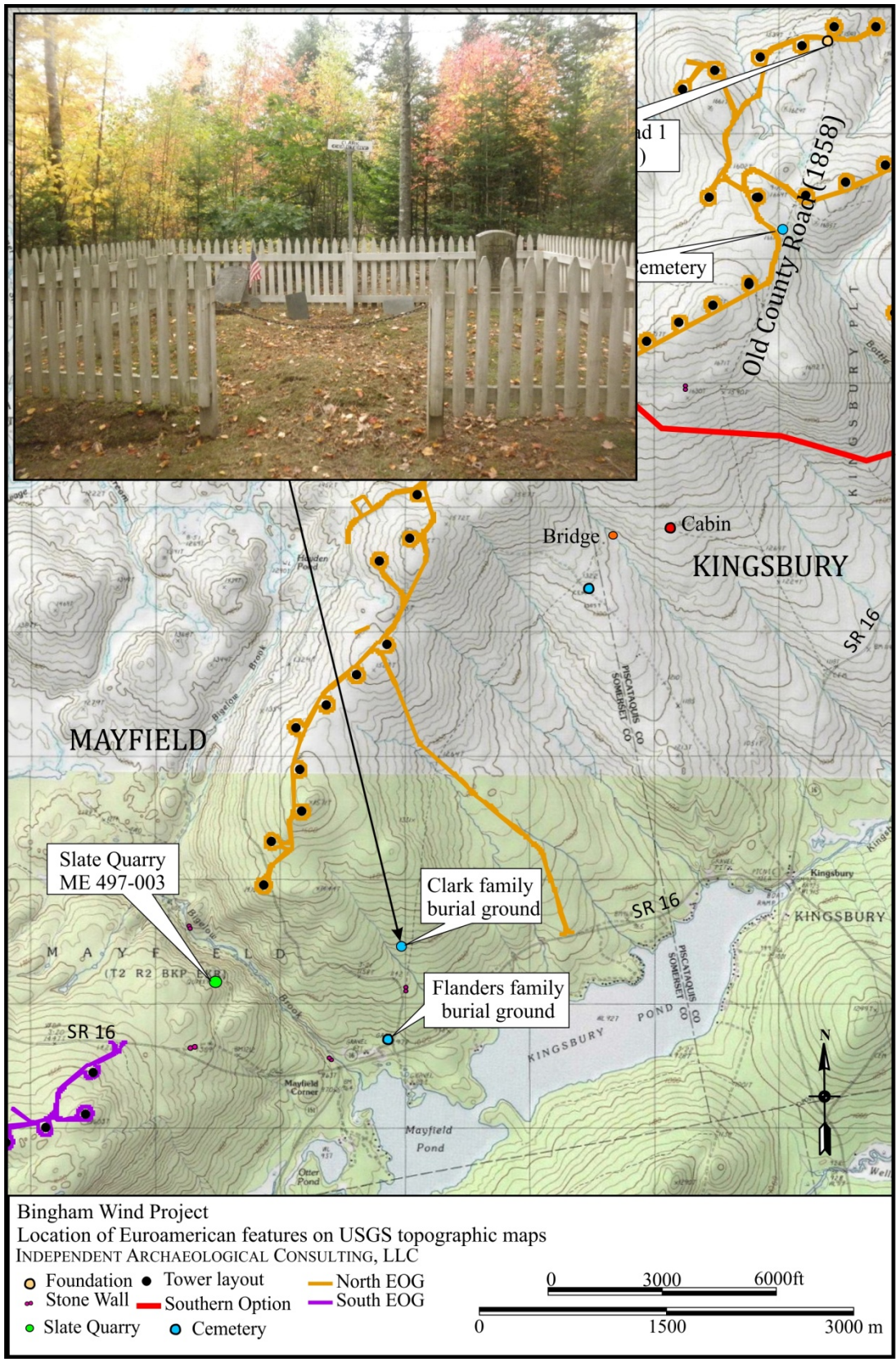


Appendix A-8. Detail of proposed generator lead line (“Southern option”) into Parkman and Abbot, terminating at substation on SR 150 in Parkman.

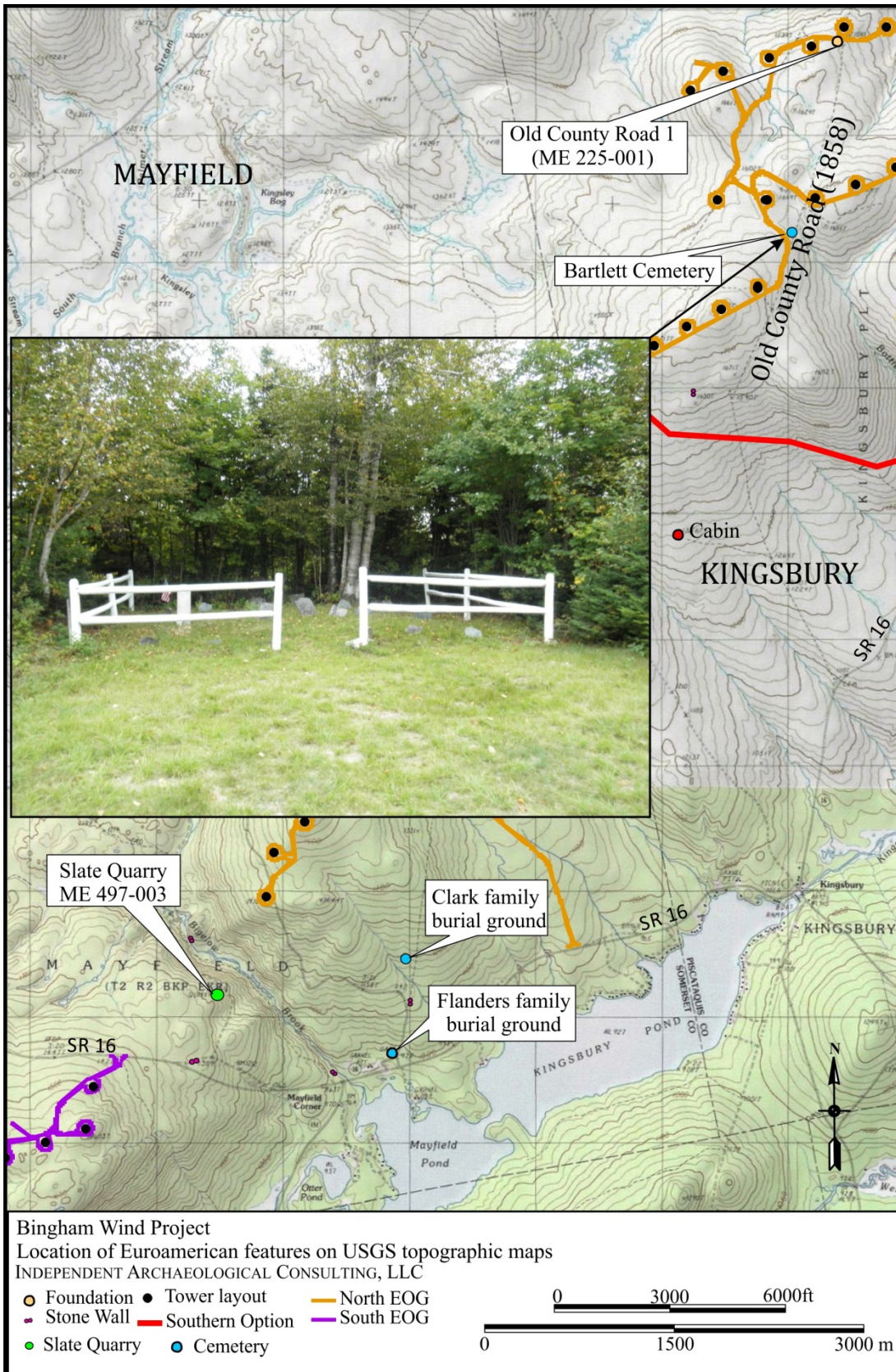
**APPENDIX B:
LOCATION OF RESOURCES IN OR NEAR PROJECT AREA**



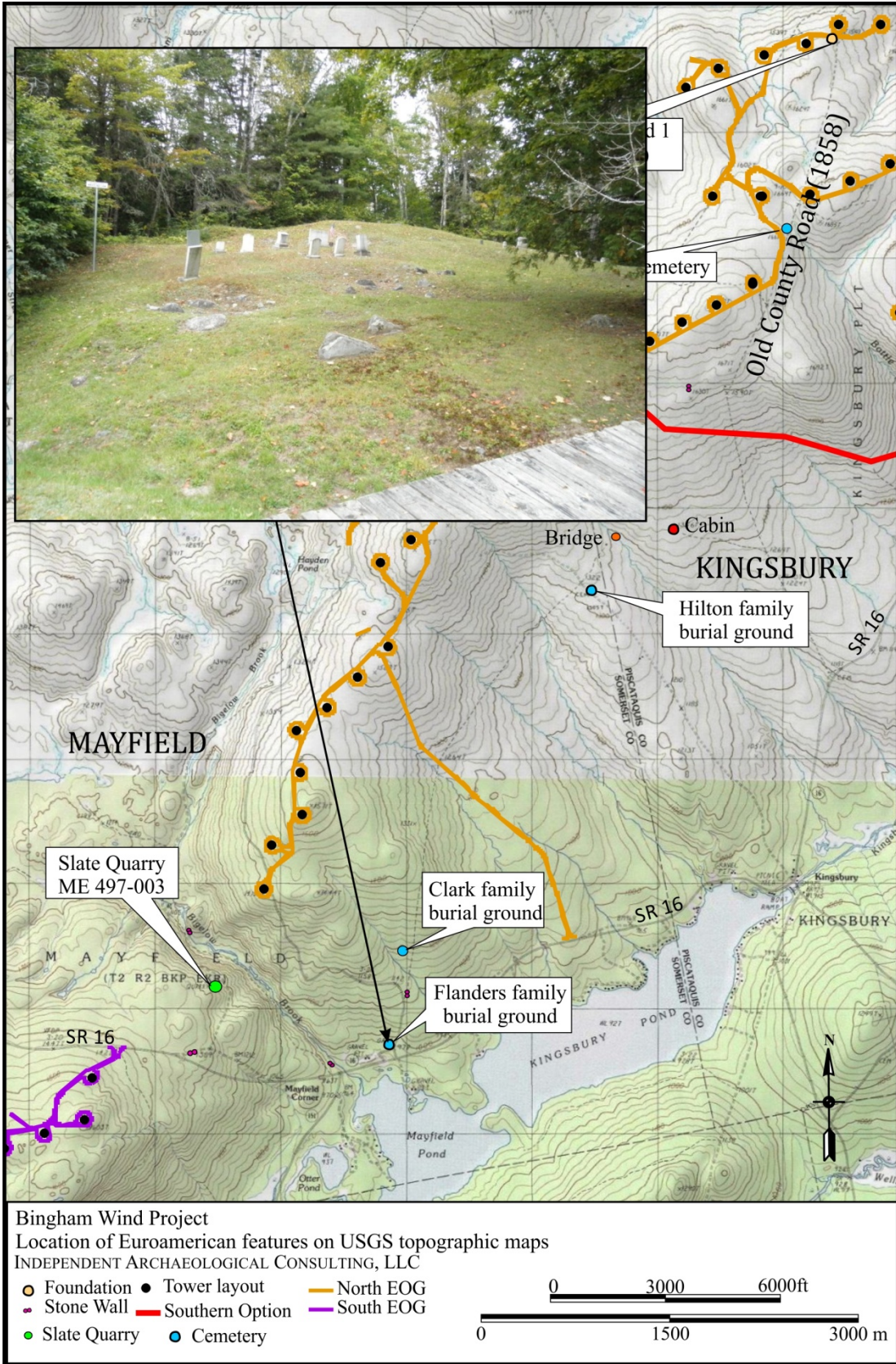
Appendix B-1. Archaeological resources in Moscow, Bingham, and west Mayfield. Photo shows Ben Adams Family Burial Ground in Mayfield Township, outside of project area.



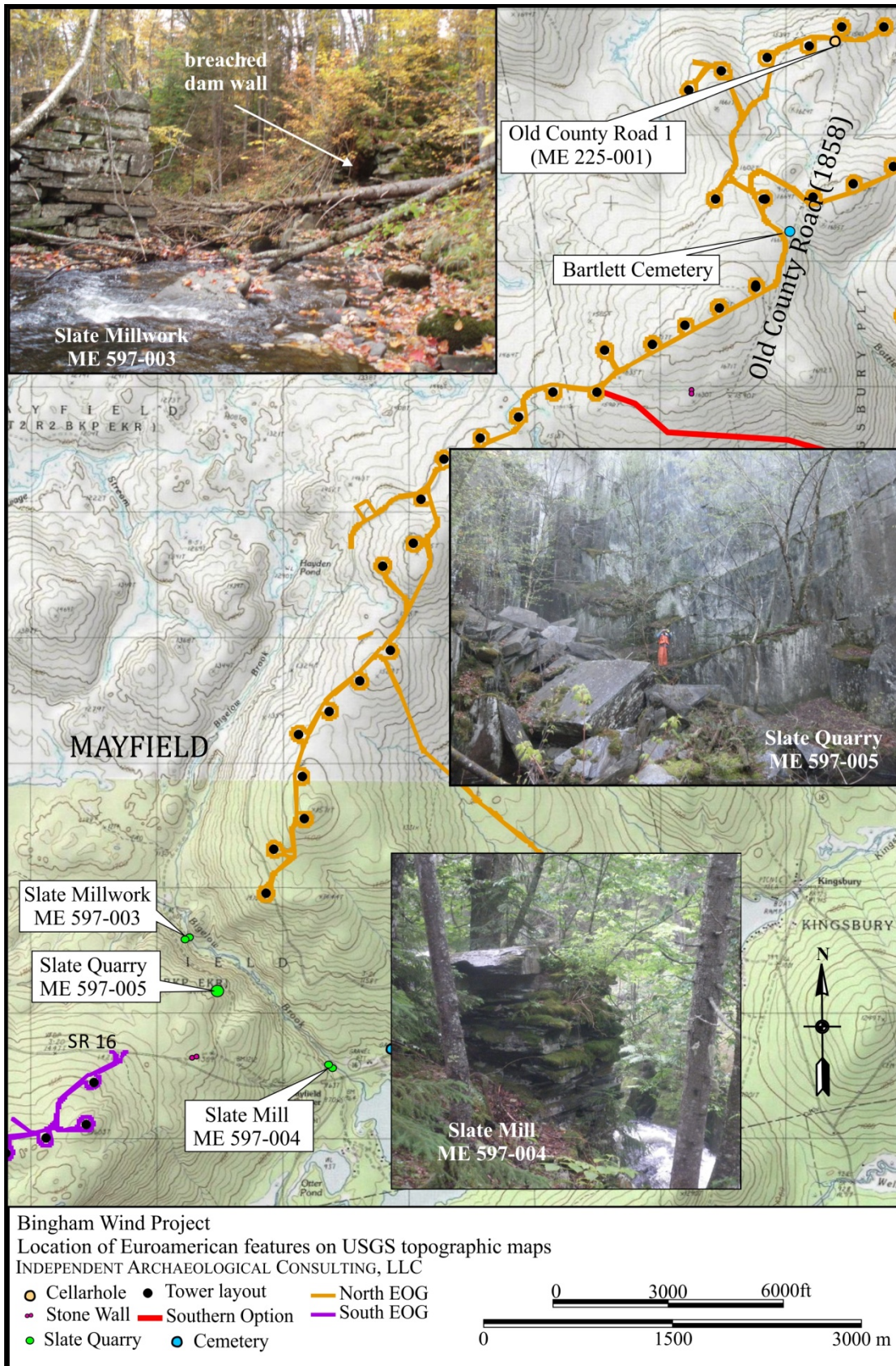
Appendix B-2. Clark Family Burial Ground in Mayfield Township, outside of project area.



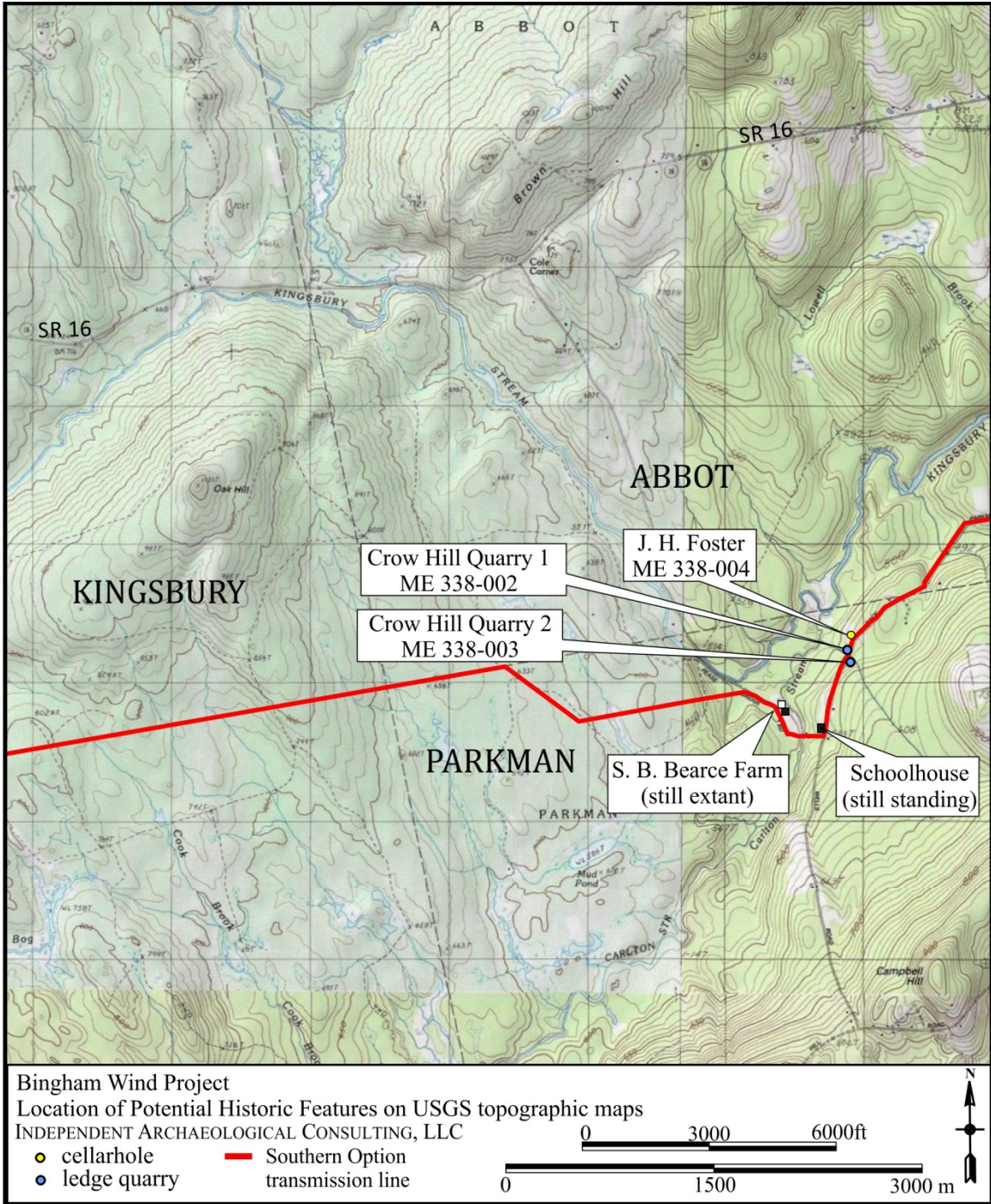
Appendix B-3. Bartlett Family Burial Ground in Kingsbury Plantation, outside of project area.



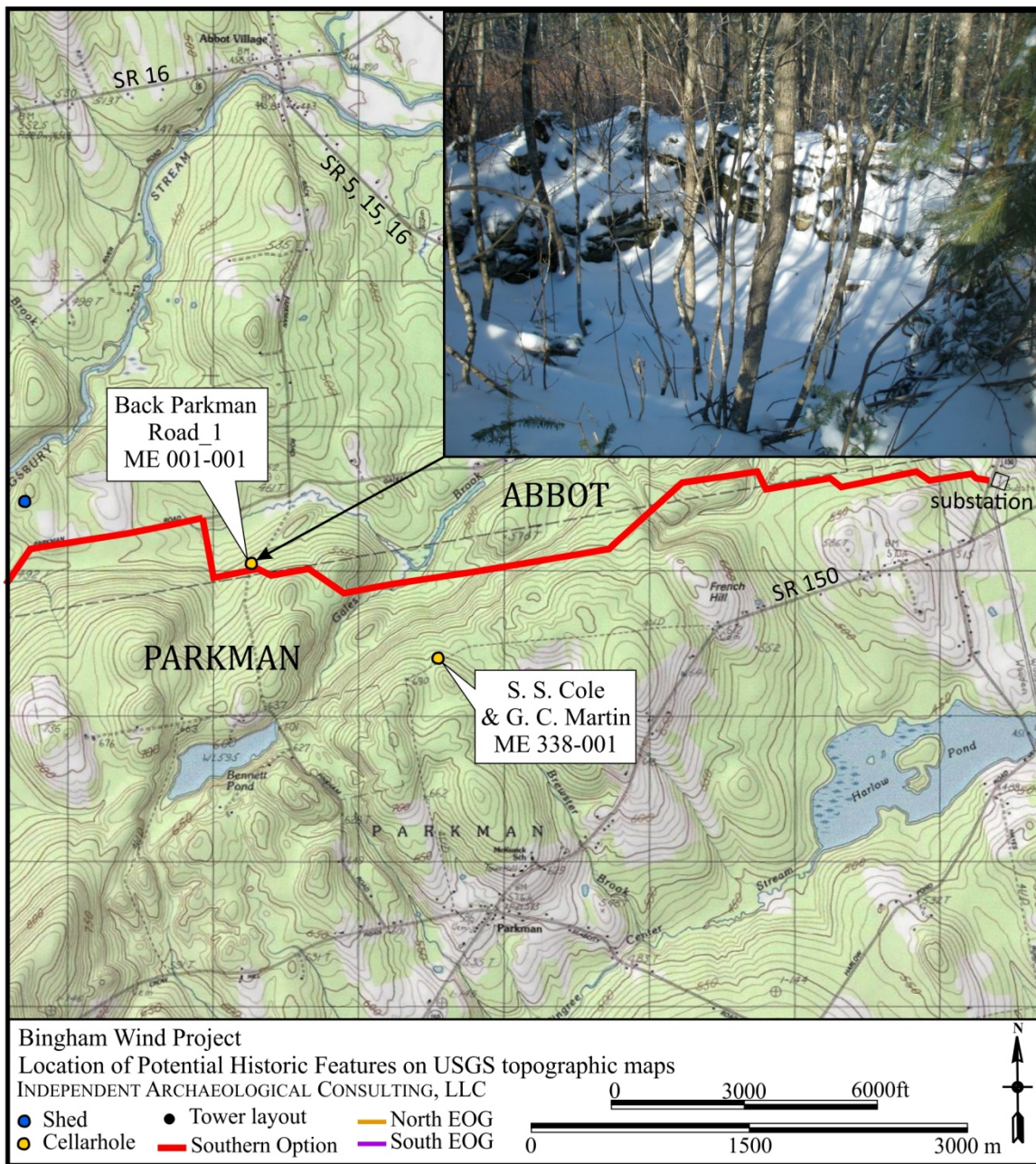
Appendix B-4. Flanders Family Burial Ground in Kingsbury Plantation, outside of project area.



Appendix B-5. Slate mill and quarry complex in Mayfield Township, outside of project area.



Appendix B-6. Archaeological and extant architectural resources in Parkman along proposed generator lead line.



Appendix B-7. Back Parkman Road_1 Homestead in Abbot, along proposed generator lead line. S. S. Cole & G. C. Martin Homestead in Parkman is outside of project area.

Exhibit 8C: Historic Architecture Survey

Architectural Survey Report

Bingham Wind Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey Bingham and Mayfield Township, Somerset County and Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot and Parkman, Piscataquis County MHPC # 0086-11

Quinn R. Stuart, Architectural Historian
Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL)
210 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860
qstuart@palinc.com
(401) 728-8780

Prepared for:

Sponsoring agency or entity

Blue Sky West, LLC and Blue Sky West II, LLC, subsidiaries of First Wind, LLC

Dates:

Provide the dates from when the project was started up through when the report was written and/or revised and submitted.

The reconnaissance survey for the Bingham Wind Project was started on January 5, 2011 when PAL visited the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) to perform the preliminary research. PAL conducted the field survey in three stages from January 10 until January 14, 2011, from November 15 until November 17, 2011, and from March 12 until March 13, 2013.

Level:

Reconnaissance or Intensive

Reconnaissance

Name of surveyors:

(If different from author, provide contact information for each surveyor.)

Quinn R. Stuart, Carey L. Jones, Blake McDonald, and Allison Cahoon

Continuing project?

If so, please summarize previous efforts.

No

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Blue Sky West, LLC and Blue Sky West II, LLC, subsidiaries of First Wind, LLC, have proposed construction of the Bingham Wind Project (Project), a utility-scale wind energy facility in Bingham, Moscow, Mayfield Township, Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot, and Parkman, in Somerset and Piscataquis Counties, Maine. In addition to the turbines, the Project will include associated access roads, meteorological (met) towers, above and below ground 34.5 kilovolt (kV) electrical collector lines, an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building in Mayfield, and an approximately 17-mile 115 kV electrical generator lead transmission line in Kingsbury, Abbot, and Parkman connecting to an existing Central Maine Power (CMP) substation in Parkman.

PAL (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.) completed a historic architectural reconnaissance survey for the Bingham Wind Project to identify any known and potential historic resources and to assess any potential

adverse effects from the constructed Project. The direct Area of Potential Effect (APE) was established to encompass the area where construction activities will occur. The indirect APE for the turbine development includes all locations within 5 miles, and those up to 8 miles with potential view of the Project, in order to account for any potential noise or visual impacts. The indirect APE also extend one-quarter mile on either side, from the center line, of the 17-mile transmission line in Kingsbury, Abbot, and Parkman.

PAL conducted research and fieldwork to identify historic properties, defined as **“any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places” (National Register) (16 U.S.C. Section 470(w)(5))**. During the research, PAL identified 58 properties within the Project APE that were **previously recorded in the MHPC’s inventory. Of those, 3 are National Register listed, 3 were evaluated as eligible by the MHPC, and 1 has been evaluated by PAL as potentially eligible for National Register listing.** During the fieldwork, PAL identified an additional 360 individual resources that met the survey criteria. Of those, PAL evaluated 4 properties as potentially eligible for National Register listing.

There are no historic properties in the direct APE. Potential views from seven of the eleven historic properties identified within the indirect APE for the Project will be screened by intervening vegetation. Three of the properties will have distant or indirect views of the Project. Changes to the long-distance view from these properties will not alter the qualities of their primary significance.

II. RESEARCH DESIGN AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A. Basis:

Describe the purpose of this survey. Identify the Federal or State regulations mandating this survey, or any Programmatic Agreements associated with this project.

This report presents the results of a historic architectural reconnaissance survey conducted for the proposed Bingham Wind Project located in Bingham and Mayfield Township (Mayfield), Somerset County and Kingsbury Plantation (Kingsbury), Piscataquis County, Maine. The purpose of the **survey was to identify historic properties within the Project’s APE and to provide information to the MHPC regarding the potential direct and indirect effects of the Project on historic properties.** This report was prepared in **support of Blue Sky West, LLC’s and Blue Sky West II, LLC’s permit application to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.**

B. Project Description/ Scope of Work:

Describe the underlying project, specifically citing the type of project and duration of project. Summarize planned or anticipated alterations to landscapes, buildings, structures, districts, objects or sites.

The Bingham Wind Project (Project) includes 62 turbines (63 potential turbine locations are being permitted) in Bingham, Kingsbury, and Mayfield capable of generating up to 191 megawatts (MW) of electricity (Figure 1). Turbines are located on Johnson Mountain in Bingham and across several unnamed mountain ridges in Mayfield and Kingsbury. Other project features include: upgrades to existing roads and new roads to access the turbines; up to 5 permanent and temporary meteorological (met) towers; an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building in Mayfield; above and below ground 34.5 kilovolt (kV) electrical collector lines (the majority of which will

be buried alongside project roads) and connecting to a new collector substation in Mayfield; and potential ancillary improvements associated with the Project features. An approximately 17-mile 115 kV electrical generator-lead transmission line in Kingsbury, Abbot, and Parkman connects to an existing Central Maine Power (CMP) substation in Parkman.

C. Area of Potential Effect:

1. On a USGS topographic map draw the outermost boundary of the area of potential effect in red. Label this line "Project APE". If necessary, additional topographic maps or overlays may be submitted showing the limits of each specific APE if more than one potential effect is present within the project area.

2. List all the potential effects associated with the above cited scope of work. Distinguish between direct and indirect effects when applicable.

The APE is defined in regulations governing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as the **"geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist" (36 CFR 800.1(d))**. The Project has the potential to cause both direct and indirect effects. Direct effects for this Project could be caused by a physical undertaking, alteration, or removal of a property from its physical location. Indirect effects could be caused by a change in the character of **the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its significance**, and/or the introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that **diminish the property's significant historic features (36 CFR 800.5(2))**.

3. Provide a narrative of how the geographical limit of each potential effect within the project area was established.

The direct APE for the Project is an approximately 1,873-acre area that includes the proposed wind turbine complex, construction laydown areas, and associated features (Figure 2). The indirect APE for this Project is comprised of two sections. The first is a larger area where the turbines have the potential to introduce new and incompatible elements that may alter the setting or other qualities of significance of historic properties. In order to determine the locations where the constructed Project might be visible, PAL utilized a preliminary viewshed analysis prepared for the Project and drove all accessible roads within an 8-mile radius of the turbine locations. PAL indicated on the survey base map which roads did and did not have views of the Project. The second section is a one-half-mile wide corridor that follows the approximately 17-mile transmission line, one-quarter mile on either side. The majority of the transmission-line section is within the 8-mile survey area, except for an 8.12-mile long portion east of the Project area. Based on field observations, the indirect effects APE was determined to be an irregularly shaped area, approximately 141,466 acres in size, extending at least 5 miles and up to 8 miles from the turbine locations and including the transmission line APE (see Figure 2). Excluded areas between 5 and 8 miles are those that have no potential view of the Project due to visual obstructions caused by intervening topography or vegetation.

D. Survey Boundaries:

1. Draw the boundaries of the survey on the topographic map in blue or black and label this line "Survey Boundaries." The boundaries of a survey map include portions of a property that lie outside the APE.

2. Describe the limits of the surveyed area. The survey boundary may be larger than the APE. Make reference to geographic landmarks, addresses or political boundaries. Utilize reasonable demarcations – tree lines, back lots.

The Bingham Wind Project survey area was defined as an 8-mile radius surrounding the proposed summit development and the half-mile corridor along the transmission line (262,263 acres). The 8-mile area was based on the Maine Wind Energy Act (35-A MRSA § 3401) and its specific regulations, which provides that determinations of effect on scenic resources, including historic properties, of national or state significance, shall consider whether

the wind project will cause unreasonable adverse effects. During the fieldwork for the architectural reconnaissance survey, PAL drove the entire survey area and determined that views toward the Project from properties more than 5 miles away would be blocked by existing topography and vegetation in many locations. These field observations and current USGS maps were used to refine the limits of the study area and to develop the indirect APE. The survey boundary and indirect APE are shown on the Architectural Survey Base Map (see Figure 2).

E. Survey Methodology:

1. Describe background research method.

The methodology for the reconnaissance survey was designed to identify all aboveground historic properties, including districts, buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the APE for the Project that are listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The survey was **conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, as amended (48 FR 44716); the MHPC's Above Ground Cultural Resources Survey Manual, Guidelines for Identification: Architectural and Cultural Landscapes, Section 106 Specific (MHPC 2010); the NPS's National Register Bulletin No. 24, Guidelines for Local Survey: A Basis for Preservation Planning (NPS 1985); and the NPS's National Register Bulletin No. 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (NPS 1997).**

2. Describe field research method.

Fieldwork for the reconnaissance survey was conducted by two PAL architectural historians in three stages: from January 10 to January 14, 2011, November 15 to November 17, 2011, and March 13 to March 14, 2013. The fieldwork involved the identification of all properties within the APE that were at least 50 years old or included in previous inventories. Information regarding the viewsheds from recorded properties toward the Project area was noted. Each identified property was photographed using a 35mm SLR camera with black-and-white film and a high-resolution digital SLR camera. Data regarding the current condition and significant characteristics of each resource was recorded, and the information on the inventory forms for previously surveyed properties was verified. In **compliance with the MHPC's survey methodology, unique sets of information** were collected for individual buildings, barns, and farmsteads. All identified properties were mapped in the field on USGS base maps. Site plans depicting farmsteads or other complexes with multiple resources were hand drawn on survey forms.

PAL drove all accessible public roads within the study area, including unmarked, navigable gravel/dirt trails. All properties that met the criteria for inclusion in the survey and were visible from public rights-of-way were recorded. To ensure that no properties were overlooked, PAL made notes on the base maps during the survey, indicating which roads had been traversed and which buildings were less than 50 years old. For roads that were gated or otherwise clearly marked private, topographic maps and aerial images were used to verify the presence or absence of existing structures. Historical topographic maps and atlases were then used to determine whether any of these inaccessible properties contained resources at least 50 years old.

3. Did you undertake a file search at MHPC for NR or previously recorded properties?

Prior to beginning fieldwork, PAL conducted research to identify properties

within 8 miles of the Project that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or that have been **recorded as part of MHPC's Maine State Architectural Survey Program**. PAL initiated this search by using the National Register of Historic Places database, an on-line database maintained by the National Park Service (NPS). PAL then conducted a visit on January 5, 2011 to the MHPC to review and obtain copies of the National Register forms, relevant town files, and MHPC inventory forms. PAL verified that there were no additional surveys conducted in the area between 2011 and 2013 by using the CARMA Map Viewer provided by the MaineDOT. The National Register eligibility status of each property was also noted prior commencing fieldwork.

III. SURVEY FINDINGS

A. Acres:

Provide the total number of acres within the survey boundaries.

The entire survey boundary, including the transmission line, is 262,263-acres in size and includes all or portions of Concord, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Moscow, Caratunk, Solon, Embden, Bingham, Athens, Brighton Plantation, Mayfield, and Bald Mountain Plantation in Somerset County; and Wellington, Kingsbury, Blanchard Plantation, Parkman, Abbot, and Monson in Piscataquis County.

B. Setting:

Provide a general overview of the setting, including topography, development, and landscape.

The proposed turbines are located in Bingham and Mayfield in Somerset County and Kingsbury in Piscataquis County on Johnson Mountain and several unnamed ridges. The area surrounding the Project includes the towns of Concord, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Moscow, Caratunk, Solon, Embden, Athens, Brighton Plantation, Bald Mountain Plantation, Wellington, Blanchard Plantation, Parkman, Abbot and Monson. It consists of a primarily rural landscape defined by large expanses of dense deciduous forest, winding rivers, freshwater lakes, and an undulating rocky terrain formed by clusters of mountains. The southern end of the Project site is located on Johnson Mountain, which reaches an elevation of approximately 1500 feet. The majority of the Project site stretches across several unnamed mountain ridges in Mayfield and Kingsbury, which range from 1400 to 1700 feet in elevation. Major topographic features to the north, east, south, and west of the Project site include Russell Mountain (2100 ft), Kelly Mountain (1600 ft), Foss Mountain (1500 ft), Mahoney Hill (1200 ft), Foster Ridge (1800 ft), and Crockett Ridge (1600 ft). Bodies of water in the study area includes Foss Pond, Wyman Pond, Mayfield Pond, Kingsbury Pond, Austin Pond, and Wyman Lake. The Piscataquis River and the Kennebec River run to the north and west of the Project site.

Development of the area is primarily concentrated southeast and west of the Project site in Bingham, Brighton, and Kingsbury. U.S. Route 201, and State Routes 16, 151 and 154 form the primary road network. U.S. Route 201 runs north-south connecting Jackman to the north with Brunswick to the south through Bingham Center and Solon. State Route 16 runs east-west between Bingham and Guilford. State Routes 151 and 154 run north-south from Route 16 in Mayfield to Athens and Wellington. Numerous secondary roads and unpaved, jeep and logging trails extend through the area.

C. Number of Resources Recorded:

Count each individually recorded building, structure, object, or site. Do not include continuation sheets in this count.

As indicated on the attached survey matrix, PAL recorded 360 new resources, including 24 farmsteads, 200 houses, 90 barns/outbuildings, 5 cemeteries, 11 camps, 8 bridges, 2 dams, 3 community buildings, 1 church, 1 social hall, 14 commercial buildings, and 1 gauging station. The locations of these resources are identified on Figure 2.

D. Previously Inventoried Properties:

Address whether any of the resources had been previously surveyed. If so, how many, and how were these properties represented and evaluated within the current project?

PAL identified 58 properties within the indirect APE that were previously **recorded in the MHPC's Inventory, including 4 farmsteads, 23 houses, 20 barns/outbuildings, 2 cemeteries, 1 social hall, 3 churches, 1 commercial building, 2 trails, 1 dam, and 1 military facility.** Of the 58 previously identified properties, 3 properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and 3 properties have been previously evaluated eligible for listing in the National Register by the MPHC or Other Agency (Figure 3). 1 house at 202 Mayfield Road/Route 16 in Moscow and 3 barns/outbuildings at 321 and 30 Mayfield Road/Route 16 in Moscow were demolished between 2009 and 2011. The house, a former school house, at the intersection of Routes 151 and 154 in Brighton was demolished between 2004 and 2007; however the connected shed still intact.

E. Types of Properties:

1. Summarize general trends within the project area: commercial, residential, urban, rural, etc.

The survey area is mostly forested land and development is generally sparse. Residential and commercial development is primarily concentrated in Bingham, located approximately 4 miles southwest of the turbines on Johnson Mountain. Main Street/Route 201 in Bingham is the only commercial corridor in the survey area. For the most part, it is lined on the east and west with two-story commercial building that cater to recreation and travel-oriented businesses, such as guide services and camps, grocery stores, restaurants and gas stations. Narrow streets laid out in a grid pattern extend east and west from Main Street/Route 201 and are densely developed with primarily single-family, detached residences.

The majority of the study area is rural in nature and defined by groups of farmsteads clustered together at the intersections of major roads or near large lakes and streams. Additionally, there are numerous summer cottages and camps located around the lakes or in the forested areas. The area north of the Project site is densely forested with clearings for commercial logging operations and contains almost no residences or other building/structures.

2. Summarize the age, style, and condition of the resources within the project area.

The majority of the resources recorded during the survey are vernacular, residential and agricultural structures and outbuildings. These residential buildings are primarily modest-size, single-family homes constructed between the early nineteenth century and the mid twentieth century. Most of these are vernacular houses with minimal exterior details and are in fair to good condition. Agricultural resources include several farmsteads, with large and modest-size barns, and other related outbuildings. A large number of vernacular commercial buildings are concentrated in downtown Bingham, the only commercial corridor in the survey area. These are primarily one to

two stories in height with little architectural detail. Additional resource types surveyed include 2 dams, 8 bridges, 1 early-twentieth century church, 5 nineteenth- and twentieth-century family and town cemeteries, 3 community buildings, 1 social hall, and 1 government-operated gauging station.

Seasonal cottages and camps are primarily found in the east side of the Project area, mostly around Kingsbury Pond. They are generally one to one-and-one-half-story structures in fair to good condition. Historic maps indicate that the majority of the camps around Kingsbury Pond were constructed after 1950. Most of these camps are located on gated and/or private drives and are not accessible.

3. Describe in detail any eligible individual properties or historic districts.

Properties Listed in the National Register

Three properties within the APE are listed in the National Register: The Arnold Trail to Quebec Historic District (Survey Map No. 89), Concord Haven (Survey Map No. 84), and the Bingham Free Meeting House (Survey Map No. 123).

The Arnold Trail to Quebec Historic District (Survey Map No. 89) was listed in the National Register in October 1969 and consists of a 194 mile-long trail, starting at Fort Popham at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Phippsburg, Maine to the Canadian border near Gore, Maine. The trail is a combination of waterways and a narrow path that primarily passes through heavily forested areas. It is maintained to interpret the historic route Arnold and his men traversed to reach Canada. The Arnold Expedition Historic Society in Scarborough, Maine owns land and historic easements along the trail and works to collect and document information, including the preservation of artifacts relating to the march. Within the boundaries of the Project APE, the trail is a water route on the Kennebec River of approximately 10.5 miles from Solon to Moscow.

Concord Haven (Survey Map No. 84), listed in the National Register in October 1992, was constructed in 1915 for Dr. J. Leon Williams on the west side of the Kennebec River on the Embden and Concord town lines. It is a two-story, five-bay-by-two-bay, hipped-roof Colonial Revival style residence designed by prominent Maine architects, John Calvin Stevens and his son John Howard Stevens. It has two-story porticos in the center of the west (facade) elevation and the east (rear) elevation overlooking the river. A large, one-story sun room is located on the south elevation. The estate also includes manicured, planned gardens and the carriage house. The property is inaccessible to the public with no views from the public right-of-way.

The Bingham Free Meeting House (Survey Map No. 123), listed in the National Register in June 1976, is located on the west side of Main Street/Route 201 at the intersection with Old Church Road in Bingham (Photograph 1). It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, wood-frame, combination Federal and Gothic Revival style building constructed in 1835-1836. It has a metal-clad, front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a granite block foundation. A square steeple topped by an open belfry surrounded by a balustrade rises from the south end of the roof. Two entrances are located in the east and west bays of the south (facade)

elevation and are comprised of wood panel doors flanked by pilasters supporting heavy entablatures. Windows primarily consist of two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with blind pointed arches.

Properties Previously Determined or Evaluated as Eligible for the National Register by MHPC or Other Agency

Three properties within the APE have been determined or evaluated as eligible for listing in the National Register by the MHPC or Other Agency: The Appalachian Trail (Survey Map No. 1), The Wyman Dam and Powerhouse (Survey Map No. 351) and the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTHB) Radar System Transmitter Site (Survey Map No. 368).

The Appalachian Trail (Survey Map No. 1) is a 2,174-mile long foot path from Springer Mountain in Georgia to Mount Katahdin in Maine along the spine of the Appalachian Mountains through 14 states (Photograph 2). Within the State of Maine the trail is 281 miles long, but only about 9 miles of it pass through the Project survey area. The trail was originally conceived of by Benton MacKaye, but was actually carried out by Myron Avery. The trail was constructed between 1923 and 1937, but the precise length and route of the trail has changed over time as trails are added and modified. The majority of the route runs through wilderness, but portions do cross towns, roads and rivers. Approximately 99 percent of the trail lies within a protected corridor and is a unit of the National Park System (NPS). The trail is located in the north end of the 8-mile study area, primarily running along the West Branch Piscataquis River east of Bald Mountain Pond.

The Wyman Dam and Powerhouse (Survey Map No. 351) is located at the base of Wyman Lake, stretching between the towns of Moscow and Pleasant Ridge Plantation (Photograph 3). The dam and powerhouse were constructed between 1928 and 1931 for the Central Maine Power Co. (CMP). The dam is partly concrete and partly earthen in construction, measuring approximately 155 feet in height and 3,000 feet long. The concrete powerhouse contains three 24 megawatt turbine generators. Wyman Lake, which lies to the north of the structure, was created by the construction of the dam and is one of the largest lakes in Maine.

The Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTHB) Radar System Transmitter Site (Survey Map No. 368) is located at the northern terminus of Stream Road in Moscow. The property, initially developed in the 1980s, is comprised of approximately 1,300 acres divided into three sectors, each originally containing an antenna array that has since been dismantled. The main complex of buildings, which is primarily intact, is located in the northern-most sector. The property was deactivated by the air force in 2002 and has recently been purchased by private developers (Koenig 2012). The property is not accessible to the public.

Properties Recommended Eligible for Listing in the National Register

PAL evaluated five properties as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register: the former school house on Campbell Road, Kingsbury (Survey Map No. 17); the farmstead on Brighton Road, Brighton (Survey Map Nos. 64-70); Grange Hall # 237 at 25 Meadow Street, Bingham (Survey Map No.

201); the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall on Main Street/Route 201 at River Street, Bingham (Survey Map No. 213; MHPC No. 042-0002); and the former commercial building on Austin Drive, Bingham (Survey Map No. 313).

The former school house (Survey Map No. 17) is located on the south side of Campbell Road, approximately 1.2 miles east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road in Kingsbury (Photograph 4). It is a one story, two-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame building constructed ca. 1880 in the Greek Revival style. It has an asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof with gable returns, clapboard walls, and a granite block foundation. A brick chimney sits at the north end of the roof ridge. The primary entrance is located in the north bay of the east (facade) elevation and consists of a wood panel door set in a simple wood surround. Windows consist of rectangular, two-over-two, double-hung wood sash on the east and north elevations and a single rectangular, twelve-light window in the center of the facade. A one-story, one-bay-by-two-bay addition containing the primary entrance is located on the north elevation. A second, one-story addition is attached to the south elevation via a hyphen. Although some materials have been replaced, it appears that the original one-room section of the school is still intact.

The farmstead (Survey Map Nos. 64-70) is located on the west side of Brighton Road/County Road 154, approximately 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street/County Road 154 in Brighton (Photograph 5). The property is comprised of a house (Survey Map No. 65) with two attached barns (Survey Map Nos. 66 and 67), a workshop (Survey Map No. 68), a shed (Survey Map No. 69), and a garage (Survey Map No. 70). The house is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame building constructed ca. 1850 in the Greek Revival style (Photograph 6). It has an asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof with gable returns and a brick chimney in the center of the ridge. The walls are clad in clapboard. The primary entrance is located in the center of the east (facade) elevation. Windows consist of one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. A one-story addition with a metal-clad, hip roof and wood shingle siding is attached to the south elevation. A one-and-one-half-story ell extends west from the south end of the west (rear) elevation.

The one-and-one-half-story ell connects the house to an English barn. It is one-and-one-half stories tall, three bays wide, with an asphalt shingle-clad, side-gable roof and clapboard siding (Photograph 7). A large board-and-batten, exterior sliding door is located in the center of the east (facade) elevation. Windows consist of rectangular, two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A New England barn is attached to the south elevation of the English barn. It is two-and-one-half-stories tall, three bays wide and four bays deep (Photograph 8). The barn has an asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof with gable returns and clapboard siding. Exterior sliding, board-and-batten doors are located in the center of the first and second stories of the east (facade) elevation. An additional pair of hinged board-and-batten doors is located on the first story of the facade. Windows consist of three six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and two six-light wood fixed sash on the facade. The south elevation has three large rectangular, 18-light fixed wood windows.

A one-story, one-bay-by-two-bay detached workshop is located south of the

house (Photograph 9). It has a metal and asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof with a short brick chimney on the west slope and wood shingle siding. A wood, board-and-batten door is located in the center of the north (facade) elevation. A single wood, board-and-batten door sits in the gable above the entrance on the facade. Windows consist of two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with flat wood molding.

A one-story, two-bay-by-one-bay, shed is attached to the west end of the south elevation of the New England barn (Photograph 10). It has an asphalt shingle-clad, shed roof, clapboard siding, and rests on wood piers. A wood, board-and-batten door is located in the east bay of the south (facade) elevation. Small, nine-light wood windows are located on the facade and east elevation.

Located close to the east side of Brighton Road, directly across from the house, is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-by-two-bay garage (Photograph 11). It has an asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof with gable returns and clapboard siding. Two wood, board-and-batten sliding doors extend across the entire first story of the west (facade) elevation. A wood board-and-batten door is located in the gable above the entrance on the facade. Windows consist of two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with flat wood molding.

Grange Hall # 237 (Survey Map No. 201) at 25 Meadow Street, Bingham is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-five-bay, Italianate style building constructed ca. 1910 (Photograph 12). It has a metal-clad, hip-on-hip roof with brackets running beneath the eaves. Pedimented dormers are located on the lower slope of the roof and a brick chimney rises from the peak. The walls are clad in clapboard and rest on a fieldstone foundation. A one-story porch with a metal-clad shed roof supported by square posts with scroll-sawn brackets extends across the entire length of the north (facade) elevation. The primary entrance is located in the east bay of the facade and consists of a pair of narrow wood panel doors with windows flanked by flat pilasters supporting a simple lintel. A secondary entrance is located on the second story of the east elevation, accessed by a metal staircase and used as a fire-escape. This entrance is filled in with modern plywood. Windows consists of two-over-two, double-hung wood sash in varying sizes, with flat wood molding and a slightly projecting lintel. Signs reading "Grange Hall" and "237" are affixed to the porch on the facade.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall (Survey Map No. 213) at the intersections of Main Street/Route 201 and River Street in Bingham is a three-story, three-bay-by-four-bay, Italianate-style building constructed ca. 1890 (Photograph 13). It has an asphalt shingle-clad, gambrel roof with gable returns and brackets running along the eaves on the north and south elevations. The walls are clad in clapboard, with wood belt courses between each story and rest on a brick foundation. The first story of the west (facade) elevation is a storefront comprised of a recessed entrance with a pair of wood panel doors with windows and a transom in the center, flanked by single wood panel doors with simple wood trim. A secondary entrance in the east bay of the north elevation has a panel wood door with simple wood trim. Large three-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows are located in the north and south bays of the facade. Windows on the north and south

elevations and on the second story primarily consist of two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with small brackets beneath the sills arranged singularly and in pairs. Two sets of three, round-arch two-over-two, double-hung wood windows are located on the third story of the facade. A segmental arch fanlight is located in the gable on the facade. Several of the windows on the first and second level have plywood fill where panes have **been damaged. A sign reading "Odd Fellows Hall" hangs over the primary entrance.**

The former commercial building (Survey Map No. 313) is sited on the west side of Austin Drive approximately 310 feet north of the intersection with Mayfield Road/Route 16 in Bingham. It is a two-story, two-bay-by-two-bay wood-frame building constructed ca. 1870 in the Italianate style (Photograph 14). It has a standing-seam metal-clad, front-gable roof with heavy scroll-sawn brackets beneath the eaves on the north and south elevations. The walls are clad in clapboard with wide corner pilasters. The main roof extends over a two-story porch supported by square wood posts on the east (facade) elevation. A scroll sawn balustrade runs along the south and east sides of the second story of the porch. The primary entrance is located in the north bay on the facade and is comprised of a wood panel door with simple wood molding and a projecting lintel supported by pairs of small brackets. A secondary entrance is located in the center of the second story of the facade with a door and molding identical to the primary entrance. A three-part window opening with a projecting lintel supported by paired brackets in the south end of the facade has been filled with modern plywood. Windows on the south, east, and north elevations consist of two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with heavy lintels supported by pairs of small brackets. Some window openings have been filled with modern plywood or plastic. A circular window, recessed in the gable on the facade has a heavy wood surround.

F. NR Eligibility:

1. Address resource integrity, NR criteria, area of significance and period of significance.

Properties Listed in the National Register

The Arnold Trail to Quebec Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1969 under Criterion A in the area of Military History and Criterion B for its association with Benedict Arnold at the national level. The entire Arnold Trail is 194 miles long and follows the route of Colonel Benedict Arnold and his forces in an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Quebec during the American Revolution. Under the orders of General George Washington, the troops beginning the trek in September 1775 in Augusta at Fort Popham and generally followed the Kennebec River north to Wyman **Lake in Moscow, through the "Great Carrying Place," along the Dead River** to the Chain of Ponds and finally to the Canadian border in Gore, Maine. The expedition lasted 45 days, and although Arnold failed to seize Quebec from the British, it was able to divide the British Army and weakened their defensive position in later battles. Arnold was awarded command of West Point in 1780, but became infamous for his treacherous attempted sabotage of the American Continental Army and joining the British Army at the end of 1780.

Concord Haven was listed in the National Register in 1992 under Criterion B for its associations with Dr. J. Leon Williams and Criterion C in the area of

architecture. Dr. J. Leon Williams, who was born in Embden, was a pioneer in the scientific study of dentistry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the United States and England. Concord Haven is also the only major architect-designed structure in the town of Embden, designed by the firm Stevens Architects of Portland, Maine. John Calvin Stevens, later joined by his son, John Howard Stevens, designed multiple churches, libraries, and houses primarily in the Greater-Portland area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Bingham Free Meeting House was listed in the National Register in 1976 under Criterion A in the area of Community Development as home to the first religious organization north of Caratunk Falls on the Kennebec River and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact early example of a religious property in the area. The construction of the church was a community effort, using local building materials and labor to erect it. It was originally intended so serve as a non-denominational meeting house, allowing for each religious affiliation to alternate services, but was later taken over by the Congregational Church for worship until a new church was built in downtown Bingham in 1902. The structure was saved from demolition by the Kennebec Chapter of the D.A.R. in 1916 and ownership was later transferred to the Town of Bingham so serve as a local landmark.

Properties Previously Evaluated as Eligible for the National Register by MHPC

The Maine section of the Appalachian Trail was determined eligible for the National Register by the MHPC as a linear historic district. It meets Criterion A for its significant association with the wilderness movement of the early twentieth century and pioneering efforts in regional planning, in addition to its status as an American recreational mecca. MacKaye envisioned the trail as a means of linking working camps and communities in the mountains. It was declared the first national scenic trail in the United States in 1968. Under Criterion C, it is eligible as a designed trail, including work by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Although the precise length and route of the trail has changed over time as trails are added and modified, it retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations as a nationally significant site. A Multiple Property National Register Documentation for the entire Appalachian Trail is currently being prepared.

The Wyman Dam and Powerhouse was determined eligible for the National Register by the MHPC. It meets Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development for its role in bringing accessible electricity to rural areas of Maine. The structure was named for **Central Maine Power's** (CMP) co-founder Walter Wyman, who had purchased and consolidated smaller energy companies throughout Maine under CMP. Under Criterion C, it is eligible in the area of engineering and architecture. The complex was constructed by the CMP between 1928 and 1931, making it the largest dam in the eastern United States at that time. The station was designed by John Calvin Stevens, a well known architect based in Portland, and constructed by the Morton C. Tuttle Company. The chief engineer of the project was Frank E. Mason of the New England Public Service Co. The dam remains one of the top producers of electricity in the State of Maine. It retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as an

intact, large-scale, industrial structure in rural Maine. Period of significance extends from 1931 to 1963, the current 50-year cut-off date.

The Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTHB) Radar System Transmitter Site is a contributing element to the radar defense system that was evaluated eligible for the National Register by Air Force in 2007 (U.S. Air Force 2007). The system was evaluated eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G at the National level in the area of Military History. The OTHB was developed in the early 1970s to provide all-altitude, long-range surveillance of potential aerial attack on the United States. The purpose of the system was to detect and track targets at greater distances than were previously possible. Using the ionosphere to refract outgoing radar wave and return signals, the system could detect and track targets up to 1,800 nautical miles away. Two facilities were completed; one known as OTHB-West located in California, Oregon, and Idaho and the other known as OTHB-East in Maine. Each facility included three sections: a transmitter, receiver, and operations site. These sites were built by General Electric (GE) beginning in 1986 and functioning by 1990. Shortly after operations commenced, the Cold War ended and the system was not longer needed.

The site in Moscow was used as the OTHB-East transmitter site. After the end of the Cold War, the U.S. Air Force refocused operations in Maine to counter-narcotics surveillance. Currently the site is vacant. The radar and antennae have been removed, but the property retains integrity of location, feeling, and association with Cold War defense. As stated in the Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Air Force and MHPC in 2007, **“while the installations were operational for a period of only three months (November 1990-January 1991) before being placed in caretaker status, they are unique and represent important technological developments.”**

Properties Recommended Eligible for Listing in the National Register

The former school house (Survey Map No. 17) located on the south side of Campbell Road, approximately 1.2 miles east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road in Kingsbury is recommended eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C at the local level. It meets Criterion A in the area of education as one of two public school houses in Kingsbury in the nineteenth century (Varney 1881). Under Criterion C it is eligible in the area of architecture as a relatively rare intact example of one-room school house constructed across the country throughout the nineteenth century. The current condition of the other nineteenth-century school house in Kingsbury is not known at this time. The property retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as a one-room schoolhouse in rural Piscataquis County. The period of significance extends from ca. 1880, the approximate date of construction, to 1963, the current 50-year age criteria cut-off.

The farmstead (Survey Map Nos. 64-70) located on the west side of Brighton Road/County Road 154, approximately 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street/County Road 154 in Brighton is recommended eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C at the local level. Under Criterion C, it is eligible in the area of architecture as an intact local example of a mid-nineteenth century connected farmstead. The connected

farmstead is a form indigenous to New England that started in the early 1800s and continued through the post-bellum era. In a typical arrangement, the house and barn on an agricultural property are joined, usually with small support buildings, to form a continuous complex that allowed for weather protection and the consolidation of agricultural and home-industry activities (Hubka 1984: 13). There are minimal alterations to the individual buildings that make up the complex, including the replacement of some windows and siding. However, the property still retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association as a mid-nineteenth century connected farmstead in rural Somerset County. The period of significance is ca. 1850, approximately date of construction, to 1963, the current 50-year cut-off point.

Grange Hall #237 (Survey Map No. 201) at 25 Meadow Street, Bingham is recommended eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A at the local level. It appears to meet Criterion A in the areas of agriculture and social history for its association with the history of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The Grange, as it was commonly referred to, was founded in 1867 as a fraternal organization for American farmers that encouraged farm families to band together for their common economic and political benefit. The grange organization, known formally as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, formed in the mid- to late-**nineteenth century "to meet the economic, social and educational needs of a class of Americans – the small farmer – whose day to day lives were being irrevocably transformed in the post-Civil War period" (Brown 1922 quoted in Mitchell 2006).** Many grange halls served as public meeting space for the entire community, where social, political, and educational activities occurred. Bingham Grange #237 was established in 1880 and remains active (Howe 1994). The most significant alteration to its original exterior appearance is the addition of an ADA ramp. The property retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association with the nineteenth and twentieth-century grange movement in rural Maine. The period of significance is ca. 1880, when the order was founded, to 1963, the current 50-year cut-off point.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall (Survey Map No. 213) at the intersections of Main Street/Route 201 and River Street in Bingham is recommended eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C at the local level. It meets Criterion A under social history for its associations with the Odd Fellows fraternal organization that began in this country in the early nineteenth century. The organization was the first national fraternity to include both men and women, and whose mission is to aid those in need through charity and outreach. The first lodge in Maine was organized in Portland in 1843. Under Criteria C, it is eligible in the area of architecture as a rare intact example of high-style Italianate architecture in rural Somerset County. **The building's design is attributed to Bangor architect Frederick A. Patterson, who specialized in institutional, commercial, and public buildings (Coe 1928).** The property retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association as a late-nineteenth century fraternal hall. The period of significance is ca. 1890, approximate date of construction, to 1963, the current 50-year cut-off point.

The former commercial building (Survey Map No. 313) on the west side of

Austin Drive approximately 310 feet north of the intersection with Mayfield Road/Route 16 in Bingham is recommended eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C at the local level. It meets Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare, intact example of high-style Italianate commercial architecture in rural Somerset County. Although some original material has been lost, including several windows and the replacement of the roof, the property retains integrity of location, design, feeling, and association as a mid- to late-nineteenth century commercial building in a small rural town in Somerset County. The property is currently vacant.

2. For a historic district provide a topographic map showing the limits of the proposed district illustrating street or landscape views and all non-historic or non-contributing resources.

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V. FINDING OF EFFECTS

The Bingham Wind Project is subject to review under the Maine Legislature's recently enacted standards specific to wind power developments. The law provides that determinations of effect on scenic resources, including historic properties, of national or state significance, shall consider whether the wind project will cause unreasonable adverse effects (35-A MRSA §3452). In assessing whether an unreasonable adverse effect on scenic values may be caused by a project, the law requires that the sitting authority consider:

- A. The significance of the potentially affected scenic resource of state or national significance;
- 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 scenic resource of state or national significance and the potential effect **of the generating facilities' presence on the public's continued use and enjoyment** of the scenic resource of state or national significance; and
- F. The scope and scale of the potential effect of views of the generating facilities on the scenic resource of state or national significance, including but not limited to issues related to the number and extent of turbines visible from the scenic resource of state or national significance, the distance from the scenic resource of state or national significance and the effect of prominent features of the development on the landscape.

The framework used for assessing the effects of the Bingham Wind Project on historic properties was established by the regulations governing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In conducting the assessment, the criteria of adverse effect was applied to each of the properties identified in the survey as listed or eligible for listing in the National Register. An Adverse Effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the **integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association** (36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)).

Direct Effects

The direct impact APE was established to encompass all Project-related

construction activities, including land acquisition, and the area where the turbines, met towers, and collector lines will be located. As there are no historic properties within the direct impact APE, the Project will have no direct effects on historic properties.

Indirect Effects

In order to assess whether the views to the Project would have an unreasonable adverse effect, the magnitude, distance, and duration of the potential view, along with the qualities of significance that make the properties eligible for listing in the National Register were taken into account. In assessing the potential effects of the Project on historic properties, PAL utilized a preliminary viewshed analysis prepared by LandWorks (Figure 4), in addition to field observations, current USGS maps, and the concept of distance zones. Distance zones are based on the USDA Forest Service visual analysis criteria for forested landscapes, and on the amount of detail that an observer can differentiate at varying distances. The distance zones are defined as follows:

- **Foreground:** 0 to 1/2 mile in distance. Within the foreground, the observer would be able to detect surface textures, details, and a full spectrum of color. For example, the details of the turbines (blade, nacelles, and support towers) would be readily apparent.
- **Midground:** 1/2 mile to 4 miles in distance. The midground is a critical part of the natural landscape. Within this zone, the details found in the landscape become subordinates to the whole: individual trees lose their identities and become forests; buildings are seen as simple geometric forms; roads and rivers become lines. Edges define patterns on the ground and hillsides. Development patterns are readily apparent, especially where there is noticeable contrast in scale, form, texture, or line. Colors of structures become somewhat muted and the details become subordinate to the whole. This effect is intensified in hazy weather conditions, which tend to mute colors and de-sharpen outlines even further. In panoramic views, the midground landscape is the most important element in determining visual impact.
- **Background:** greater than 4 miles. Background distances provide the setting for panoramic views that give the observer the greatest sense of the larger landscape. However, the effects of distance and haze will obliterate the surface textures, detailing, and form of project components. Objects seen at this distance will be highly visible if they present a noticeable contrast in form or line and weather conditions are favorable.

There are 11 properties in the indirect APE that are listed, evaluated or recommended eligible for listing in the National Register (see Figure 3). None are located within the foreground distance. Historic properties within the midground distance include the Arnold Trail to Quebec Historic District (Survey Map No. 89) approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the closest turbine; Bingham Free Meeting House (Survey Map No. 123), approximately 4 miles southwest of the closest turbine; former school house (Survey Map No. 17), approximately 3.25 miles southeast of the closest turbine; the farmstead (Survey Map Nos. 64-70) on Brighton Road/County Road 154,

approximately 3.75 miles southeast of the closest turbine; and the Grange Hall #237 (Survey Map No. 201), Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall (Survey Map No. 213), and former commercial building (Survey Map No. 313) on Austin Drive in Bingham, all approximately 4 miles southwest of the closest wind turbine.

Historic properties in the background distance consist of the Appalachian Trail (Survey Map No. 1), which passes within 6.5 miles north of the closest turbine; Concord Haven (Survey Map No. 84), approximately 6.5 miles south south of the closest turbine; Wyman Dam and Powerhouse (Survey Map No. 351), approximately 5.5 miles west of the closest wind turbine; and the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTHB) Radar System Transmitter Site (Survey Map No. 368), approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the closest turbine.

Based on the findings of the reconnaissance survey fieldwork and information provided by the Project's Visual Impact Assessment prepared by LandWorks, the following identified historic properties will have no views of the constructed wind Project due to intervening topographical features and/or screening vegetation and development:

Bingham Free Meeting House (Survey Map No. 123, Photograph 15)
Appalachian Trail (Survey Map No. 1, Photograph 16)
Former schoolhouse (Survey Map No. 17)
Grange Hall #237 (Survey Map No. 201, Photograph 17)
Odd Fellows Hall (Survey Map No. 213)
Former commercial building (Survey Map No. 313)
Concord Haven (Survey Map No. 84)

Potential views from the Arnold Trail to Quebec Historic District (Survey Map No. 89) toward the project would be intermittent along the approximately 10.5 miles of trail within the indirect APE. Views would be screened by existing mixed vegetation that lines Route 201, which runs north-west on the east side of the Kennebec River. The preliminary viewshed analysis indicates the greatest number of turbines, approximately 1-8, would be visible as the trail passes by Bingham Center (see Figure 4). Views from the river in this area would be obstructed by the dense concentration of buildings in downtown Bingham (Photograph 18). The Arnold Trail to Quebec Historic District is listed in the National Register under Criterion A for its associations with military history and Criterion B for its association with Benedict Arnold. While its immediate surrounding, which conveys the rugged route that the expedition traversed, is an essential part of its setting, the expectation of pristine, long distance views is not a character-defining feature throughout the extent of the trail. The immediate setting in the portion of the trail at Bingham Center, where Project will be primarily visible, has already been compromised by surrounding development. PAL, therefore, recommends that the Project will have no adverse effect on the Arnold Trail.

Due to the hilltop location of the farmstead (Survey Map Nos. 64-70) on Brighton Road/County Route 154 in Brighton and the open nature of the agricultural landscape, the property has potential views of the Project area. The preliminary viewshed analysis indicates intermittent views of approximately 1-8 turbines would be visible on the horizon along that

portion of Brighton Road/Route 154. Buildings within the farmstead are oriented on an indirect angle to this view and partially screened by a combination of evergreens and other dense vegetation surrounding the farm and along the roadside. In addition, Kelly Mountain and Foss Mountain, which are approximately the same elevation if not higher than Johnson Mountain, are located between the farmstead and the Project site and buffers views of the Project. The farmstead is primarily significant for its representation of agricultural building types, characteristics that would not be affected by long-distance views of the turbines. Therefore, PAL recommends that the Project will have no adverse effect on the farmstead.

The Wyman Dam and Powerhouse (Survey Map No. 351) at the base of Wyman Lake in Moscow has the potential to see up to 16 turbines in the background distance. The structure is an industrial resource that is significant for its association with the development of early hydro-power technology and as a feat of engineering in rural Somerset County. Long-distance views of the constructed turbines will not affect the qualities of significance that make the property eligible for listing in the National Register. PAL, therefore, recommends that the Project will have no adverse effect on the Wyman Dam and Powerhouse.

Due to the open nature of the site, the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTHB) Radar System Transmitter Site (Survey Map No. 368) at the terminus of Stream Road in Moscow would have unobstructed views of the Project area. These views would be distant, but the outline of up to 63 turbines would be visible on the horizon from portions of the property. The significance of the property is derived from its associations with military history and technology. PAL recommends that the Project will have no adverse effect on the property.

Noise Effects

Sound levels produced during the construction and operation of a project are regulated through federal, state, and local noise standards. Sound is measured in decibels, abbreviated as dB. When measuring sounds, A-weighted (dBA) sound levels are used to simulate the hearing response of humans.

The sound level criteria from the operation of the proposed development at any protected locations shall not exceed 55 dBA between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm and 42 dBA within 500 feet of living or sleeping quarters, or at the receptor property line, whichever is closest to the dwelling, between 7:00 pm and 7:00 am. Beyond 500 feet of living or sleeping quarters on a protected location, the daytime limit of 55 dBA applies, regardless of the time of day. The sound level limit applicable to the Project boundary is 75 dBA.

The Bingham Wind Project Noise Level Assessment sets forth the predicted **“worse case” sounds to be produced by the Project in its final design and configuration.** The Assessment relies on a sophisticated model to predict the **sound levels from the Project. To generate a “worst-case scenario”** a number of conservative assumptions were input in the model. The assessment determines expected sound levels from the Project and

compares them to MDEP sound level limits.

The sound level predictions for the Project indicate that with all wind turbines operating simultaneously at full capacity, Bingham Wind will meet the Maine DEP daytime sound level limit of 55 dBA and nighttime limits of 42 dBA at all regulated protected locations (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). PAL, therefore, recommends that there will be no effect on historic properties resulting from noise generated by the Project.

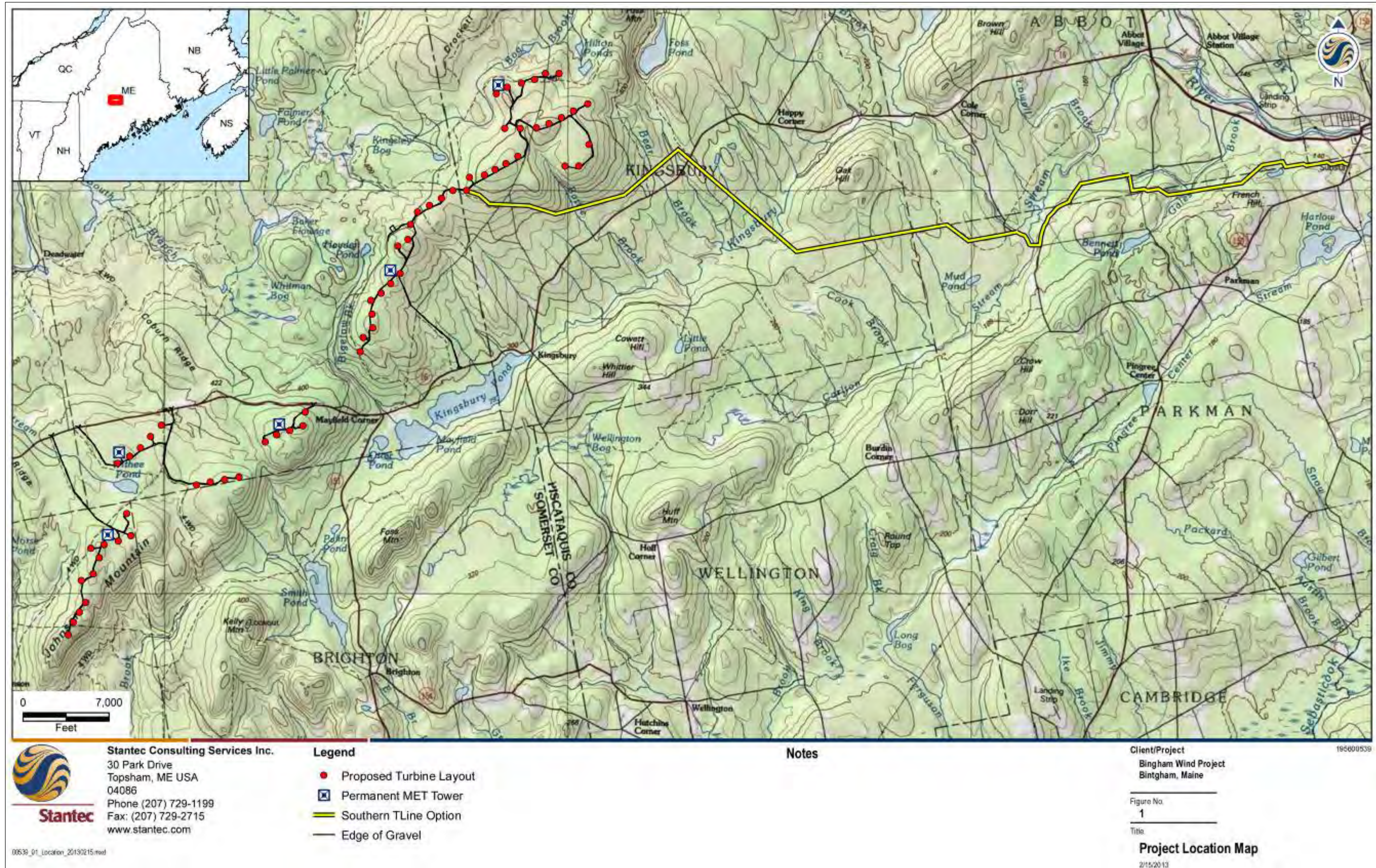


Figure 1. Bingham Wind Project Site Map (MHPC# 0086-11).



1 Mile

PAL

Key:

- Turbine Location
- Survey Map Number
- Direct Area of Potential Effect
- Indirect Area of Potential Effect
- Survey Boundary



Figure 2. Bingham Wind Project (MHPC #0086-11) Architectural Survey Base Map.

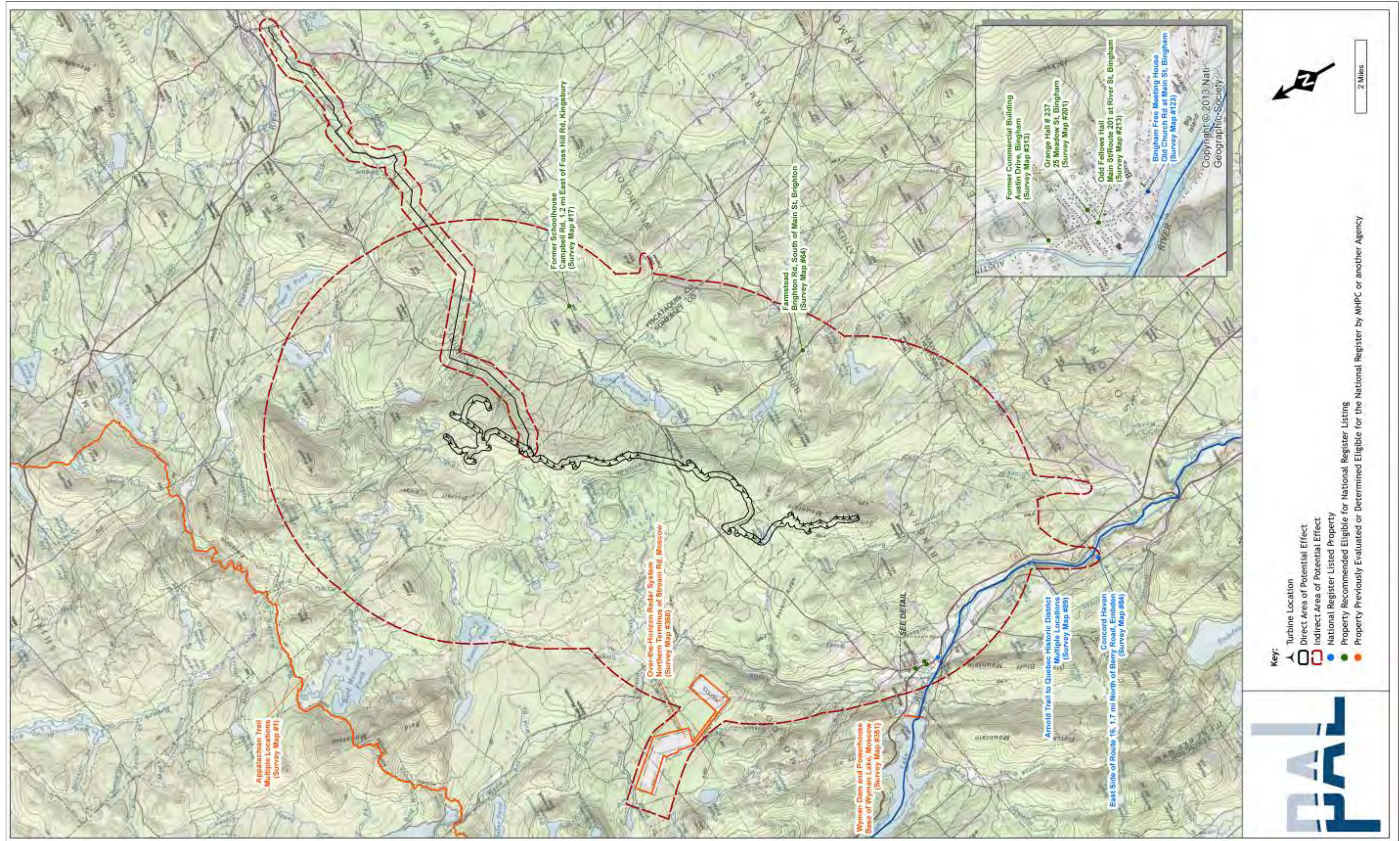


Figure 3. Properties within the BinghamWind Project APE that are Listed in, Evaluated Eligible, or Recommended Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Photograph 1 Bingham Free Meeting House, Main Street/Route 201 and Old Church Road, Bingham (Survey Map No. 123).



Photograph 2 Appalachian Trail, various locations (Survey Map No. 1).

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Photograph 3 Wyman Dam and Powerhouse, base of Wyman Lake, Moscow (Survey Map No. 351).



Photograph 4 Former School House, Campbell Road, south side of street, approx. 1.2 miles east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury (Survey Map No. 17).

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Photograph 5 Farmstead, Brighton Road/County Road 154, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street/County Road 154 (Survey Map No. 64).



Photograph 6 Residence, Brighton Road/County Road 154, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street/County Road 154 (Survey Map No. 65)

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Photograph 7 Barn, Brighton Road/County Road 154, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street/County Road 154 (Survey Map No. 66).



Photograph 8 Barn, Brighton Road/County Road 154, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the Photograph with Main Street/County Road 154 (Survey Map No. 67).

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Photograph 9 Workshop Brighton Road/County Road 154, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street/County Road 154 (Survey Map No. 68).



Photograph 10 Shed, Brighton Road/County Road 154, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street/County Road 154 (Survey Map No. 69).

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Photograph 11 Garage, Brighton Road/County Road 154, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street/County Road 154 (Survey Map No. 70).



Photograph 12 Grange Hall #237, 25 Meadow Street, Bingham (Survey Map No. 201).

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Photograph 13 Independent Order of the Odd Fellows Hall, Main Street/Route 201 at River Street, Bingham (Survey Map No. 213).



Photograph 14 Former Commercial Building, Austin Drive, 310 feet north of the intersection with Main Street/Route 201.

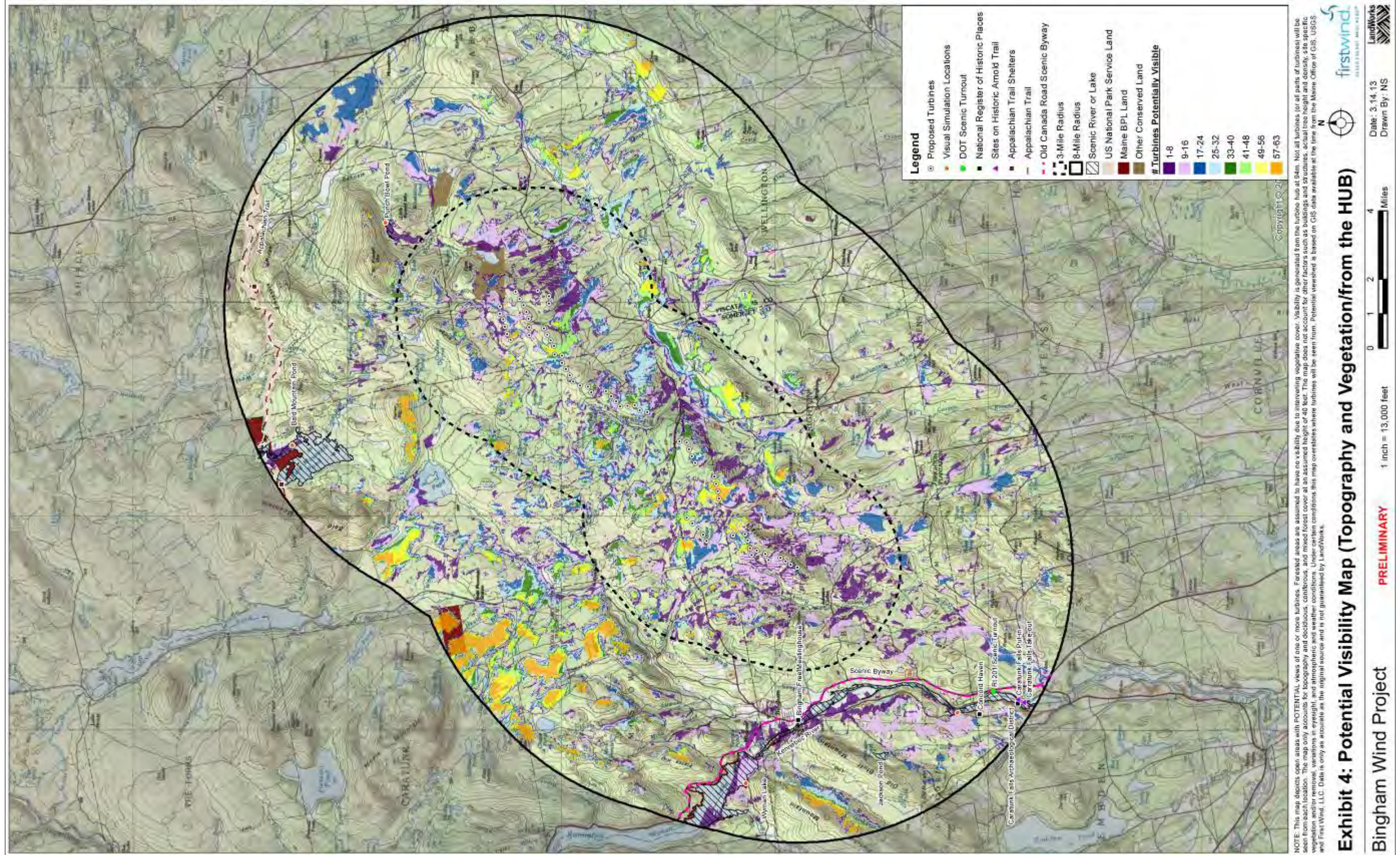


Figure 4. Bingham Wind Project (MHPC# 0086-11) Viewshed Analysis Map. Provided by LandWorks, Middleboro, VT.

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Photograph 15 View northeast toward the Project area from the Bingham Free Meeting House (Survey Map No. 123) at the corner of Main Street/Route 201 and Old Church Road in Bingham.



Photograph 16 View southwest toward the Project area from the intersection of the Appalachian Trail (Survey Map No. 1) and North Blanchard Shirley Road, Blanchard.

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Photograph 17 View northeast toward the Project area from Grange Hall #237 (Survey Map No. 201) at 25 Meadow Street, Bingham.



Photograph 18 View northeast toward the Project area from Main Street/Route 201, along the east bank of the Kennebec River and the Arnold Trail to Quebec Historic District (Survey Map No. 89).

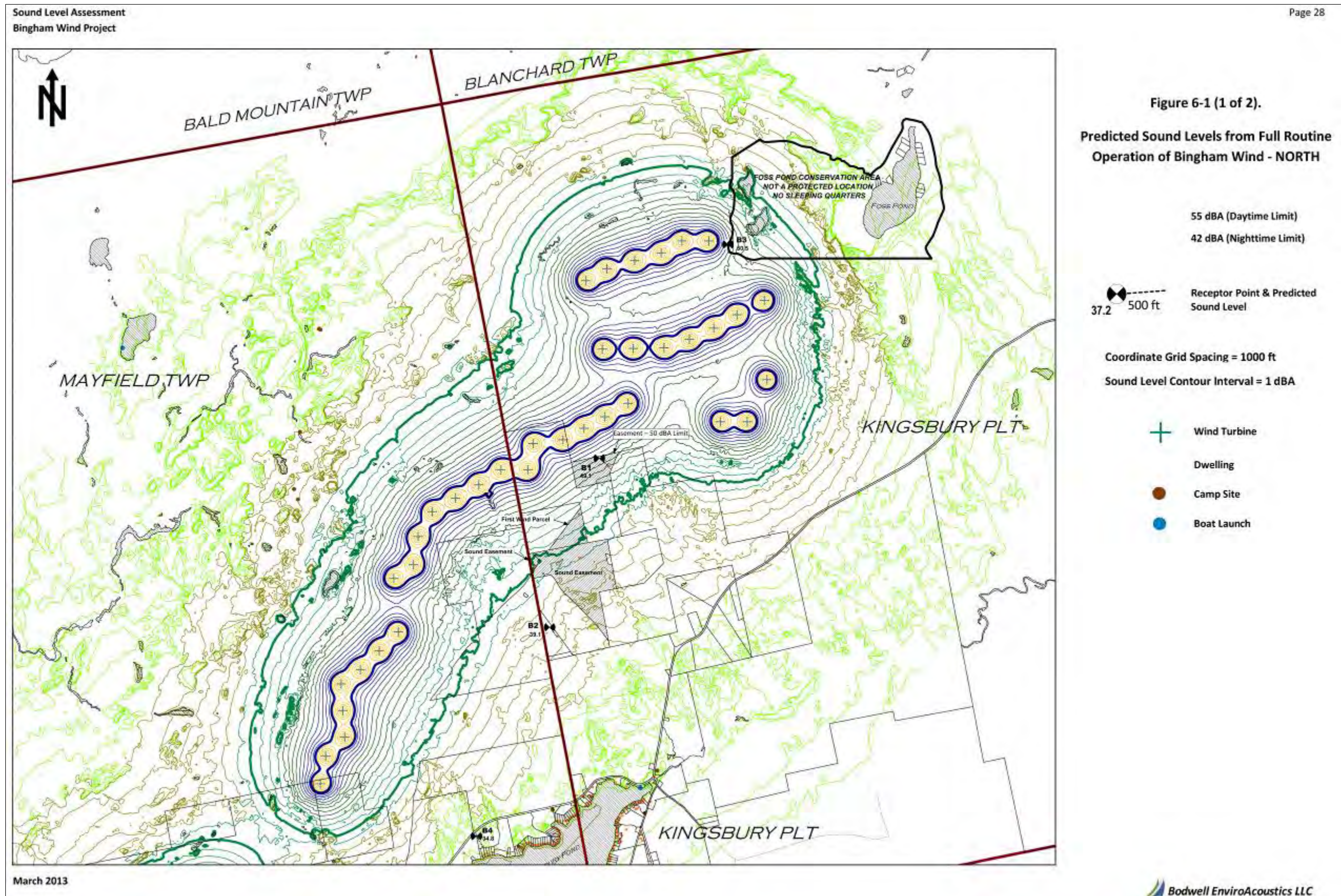


Figure 5-1. Bingham Wind Project (MHPC# 0086-11), North Section, Sound Contour Map. Provided by Bodwell EnviroAcoustics LLC.

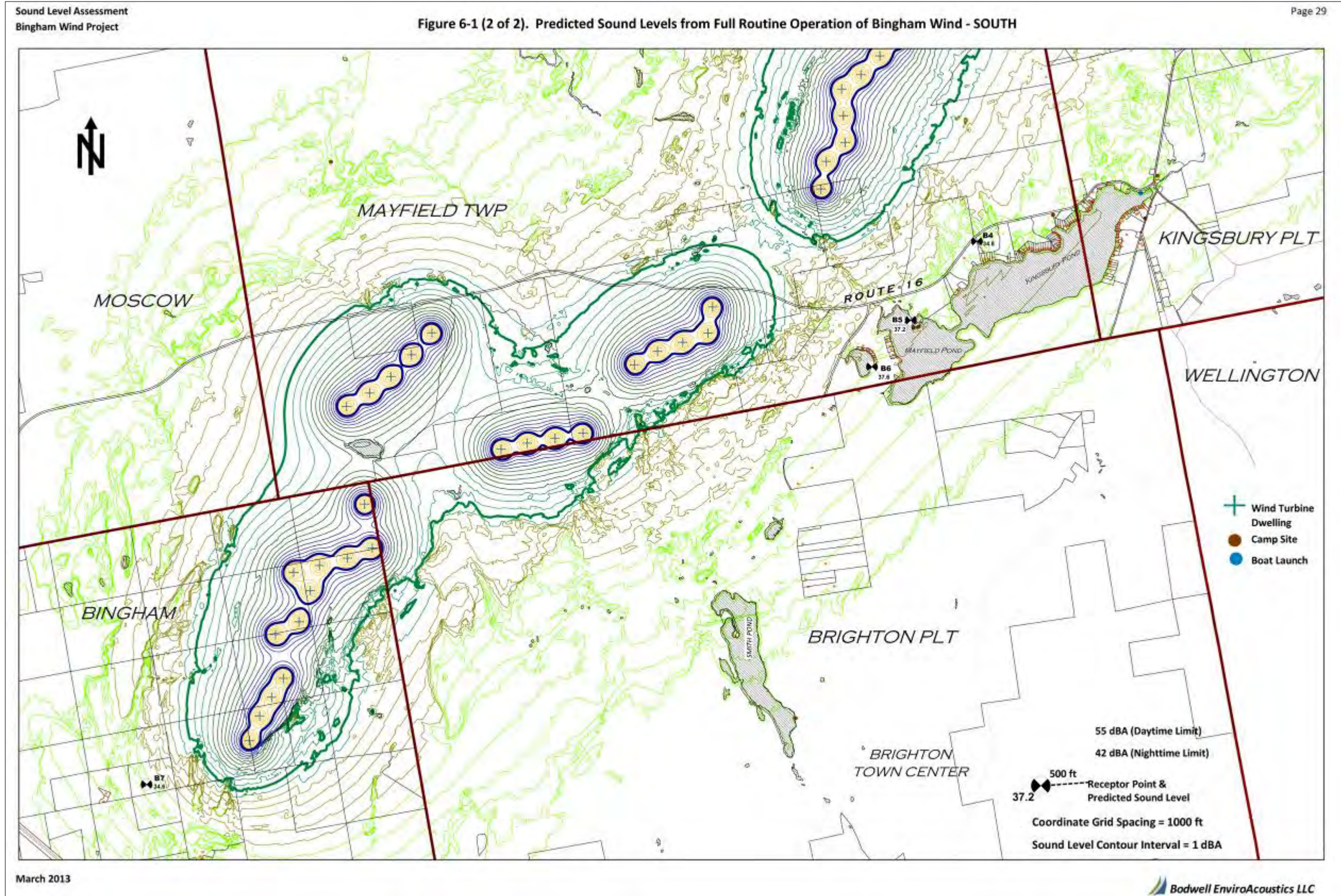


Figure 5-2. Bingham Wind Project (MHPC# 0086-11), South Section, Sound Contour Map. Provided by Bodwell EnviroAcoustics, LLC.

Bingham Wind Architectural Reconnaissance Survey
 MHPC# 0086-11
 January 10, 2011-January 14, 2011
 November 15, 2011-November 17, 2011
 March 12, 2013-March13, 2012
 PAL (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)
 26 Main Street
 Pawtucket, RI 02860
 (401) 728-8780
 www.palinc.com

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
1	Appalachian Trail - Various	Various	Yes	No	A: Recreation C: Landscape Design	The trail retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations as a nationally significant site for recreation.	Other; Previously Determined Eligible by MHPC
2	15 Route 150, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building does not maintain integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling due to its deteriorated state and use of modern replacement materials.	Residence
3	41 Route 150, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This Italianate style building does not maintain integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern replacement materials.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
4	41 Route 150, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
5	10 Route 150, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This Italianate style building is not a distinct or unusual building type, but does retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.	Residence
6	14 Route 150, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular house is not a distinct or unusual building type and lacks integrity due to the use of replacement materials.	Residence
7	17 Pease Bridge Road, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Camp
8	Pease Bridge Road over Charlton Stream, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This bridge does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Transportation
9	Pease Bridge Road, south side of road, approx. 1770 ft NW of the intersection with Wells Road, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building does not maintain integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling due to its deteriorated state and use of modern replacement materials.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
10	Pease Bridge Road, south side of road, approx. 1770 ft NW of the intersection with Wells Road, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
11	54 Pease Bridge Road, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This farmstead does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to alterations to the house. It also lacks any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
12	54 Pease Bridge Road, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. It also lacks integrity due to the use of modern replacement materials such as vinyl siding and windows.	Residence
13	54 Pease Bridge Road, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	Although this barn retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and feeling, it is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
14	54 Pease Bridge Road, Parkman	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and lack integrity due to the replacement of original materials.	Barn
15	Campbell Road, north side of street, approx. 1.4 miles east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp
16	Campbell Road, north side of street, approx. 1.4 miles east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
17	Campbell Road, south side of street, approx. 1.2 miles east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	Yes	No	A: Education C: Architecture	The former school house retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as a one-room schoolhouse in rural Piscataquis County. Some alterations have been made, including the use of replacement materials, but the one-room school section is intact.	Education

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
18	Campbell Road, north side of street, approx. 3245 feet east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This farmstead does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the deteriorated condition of the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
19	Campbell Road, north side of street, approx. 3245 feet east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building does not maintain its overall integrity due to its deteriorated state.	Residence
20	Campbell Road, north side of street, approx. 3245 feet east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building does not maintain its overall integrity due to the use of modern materials and general deterioration.	Barn
21	Campbell Road, south side of street, approx. 1359 feet east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp
22	Campbell Road, north side of street, approx. 802 feet east of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building does not maintain its overall integrity due to its deteriorated state.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
23	Campbell Road, north side of street, at the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This farmstead does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to alterations to the house and barn and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
24	Campbell Road, north side of street, at the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This house is not a distinct or unusual type for this area. Alterations include changes to the fenestration, the insertion of skylight, the use of replacement materials, and the addition of a porch.	Residence
25	Campbell Road, north side of street, at the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This connected barn is not a distinct or unusual type for this area. Alterations include the insertion of new windows and the use of modern materials.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
26	53 Campbell Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This farmstead does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the deteriorated condition of the house, the demolition and replacement of the historic barn and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
27	53 Campbell Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This house is not a distinct or unusual type for this area. Its overall integrity is undermined by its vacant state.	Residence
28	Kingsbury Road, at Kingsbury Pond, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This dam does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Other
29	Moose Lane, south side of road, approx. 600 feet south of the intersection with Mayfield Road, Route 16, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
30	Moose Lane, south side of road, approx. 525 feet south of the intersection of Mayfield Road, Route 16, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp
31	Wellington Road, east side of road, approx. 760 feet south of the intersection with Campbell Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This farmstead does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the deteriorated condition of the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
32	Wellington Road, east side of road, approx. 760 feet south of the intersection with Campbell Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
33	Wellington Road, east side of road, approx. 760 feet south of the intersection with Campbell Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Workshop

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
34	Wellington Road, east side of road, approx. 760 feet south of the intersection with Campbell Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
35	Howard Lane, north side of street, approx. 510 feet northwest of the intersection with Wellington Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp area
36	Howard Lane, north side of street, approx. 620 feet northwest of the intersection with Wellington Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp area
37	Black Fly Alley, north side of street, at intersection with Howard Lane, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp area
38	Black Fly Alley, west side of street, approx. 910 feet southwest of the intersection with Howard Lane, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp area

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
39	Black Fly Alley, west side of street, approx. 1100 feet southwest of the intersection with Howard Lane, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp
40	Wellington Road, west side of street, approx. 2290 feet south of the intersection with Campbell Road, Kingsbury	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This camp is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Summer Cottage/ Camp
41	Kingsbury Road over Wellington Bog, approx. 1545 feet south of the intersection with Foss Hill Road, Wellington	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This bridge does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Transportation
42	Huff Corner Road, east side of street, at intersection with Kingsbury Road, Wellington	Piscataquis	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not usual or a distinct building type for this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
43	446 Brighton Road, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as historic agricultural buildings and farm roads.	Farmstead
44	446 Brighton Road, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This house is not a distinct or unusual type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials, changes to the fenestration, and the addition of two large dormers.	Residence
45	446 Brighton Road, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This large barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
46	446 Brighton Road, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This large barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
47	446 Brighton Road, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This shed is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Shed

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
48	37 Brighton Road, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building does not maintain its overall integrity due to a large front addition and the insertion of roof dormers.	Residence
49	37 Brighton Road, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
50	37 Brighton Road, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
51	Brighton Road, County Road 154, over Trout Pond, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This bridge does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Transportation
52	Brighton Road, County Road 154, at Trout Pond, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This dam does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Other
53	55 Old Kingsbury Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This house is not a distinct or unusual type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and changes to the openings.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
54	55 Old Kingsbury Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
55	Old Kingsbury Road, east side of street, approx. 770 feet north of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This resource does not meet Criteria Consideration D as it applies to cemeteries.	Cemetery
56	Main Street, County Road 154, east side of street, approx. 195 feet north of the intersection with Old Kingsbury Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This small shed is not a distinct or unusual building form.	Other
57	Main Street, County Road 154, east side of street, approx. 325 feet north of the intersection with Old Kingsbury Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This house is not a distinct or unusual type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and the possible addition of a second story.	Residence
58	Church Lane, east side of street, at the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	The house/former school house on this property was demolished between 2004 and 2007 and this shed was moved close to the road. The property no longer maintains its historic integrity.	Shed; MHPC No. 057-0002

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
59	8 Church Lane, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This house is not a distinct or unusual type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and the addition of large porch.	Residence
60	Church Lane, west side of street, approx. 140 feet north of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This church retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling and association as a prominent religious building in rural Somerset County. Integrity of materials, design and workmanship is undermined by the removal of a steeple and replacement of materials.	Religious; MHPC No. 057-0001
61	Main Street, County Road 154, south side of street, at the intersection with Old Kingsbury Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This house is not a distinct or unusual type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and changes to the fenestration and other openings.	Residence
62	Main Street, County Road 154, south side of street, at the intersection with Old Kingsbury Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This connected barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
63	Main Street, County Road 154, south side of street, at the intersection with Old Kingsbury Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This shed is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Shed
64	Brighton Road, County Road 151, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	Yes	No	C: Architecture	This farmstead retains its historic integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling as an early- to mid-nineteenth century connected farmstead in a rural part of Somerset County.	Farmstead
65	Brighton Road, County Road 151, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	Yes	No	C: Architecture	The house retains integrity as one of several buildings that comprise this connected farmstead. Integrity of materials, workmanship and design is undermined by the use of modern replacement materials.	Residence
66	Brighton Road, County Road 151, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	Yes	No	C: Architecture	This connecting barn retains its historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and contributes to the overall integrity of this connected farmstead.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
67	Brighton Road, County Road 151, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	Yes	No	C: Architecture	This large terminating barn retains its historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and contributes to the overall integrity of this connected farmstead.	Barn
68	Brighton Road, County Road 151, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	Yes	No	C: Architecture	This workshop retains its historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and contributes to the overall integrity of this connected farmstead.	Workshop
69	Brighton Road, County Road 151, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	Yes	No	C: Architecture	This small shed contributes to the overall historic agricultural integrity of this property.	Shed
70	Brighton Road, County Road 151, west side of street, approx. 1580 feet south of the intersection with Main Street, County Road 154, Brighton	Somerset	Yes	No	C: Architecture	This small garage contributes to the overall historic agricultural integrity of this property.	Garage

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
71	Solon Road, north side of street, approx. 2500 feet east of the intersection with North Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity due to the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
72	Solon Road, north side of street, approx. 2500 feet east of the intersection with North Road, Brighton	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
73	Mahoney Hill Road, south side of road, approx. 1100 feet north of the intersection with Scott Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This resource does not meet Criteria Consideration D as it applies to cemeteries.	Cemetery
74	Mahoney Hill Road, north side of road, approx. 1115 feet east of the intersection with Pat-Cassidy Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity due to the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
75	Mahoney Hill Road, north side of road, approx. 1115 feet east of the intersection with Pat-Cassidy Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the replacement of materials, including its siding and windows.	Residence; MHPC No. 042-0006

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
76	Mahoney Hill Road, north side of road, approx. 1115 feet east of the intersection with Pat-Cassidy Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
77	Brighton Road, north side of street, approx. 1.25 miles northeast of the intersection with French Hill Road, Solon	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the demolition of historic buildings and the construction of multiple modern agricultural outbuildings on the property.	Farmstead
78	Brighton Road, north side of street, approx. 1.25 miles northeast of the intersection with French Hill Road, Solon	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the insertion of replacement windows and dormers, and the addition of a modern garage.	Residence
79	Brighton Road, north side of street, approx. 1.25 miles northeast of the intersection with French Hill Road, Solon	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
80	240 Brighton Road, Solon	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
81	240 Brighton Road, Solon	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
82	240 Brighton Road, Solon	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Workshop
83	240 Brighton Road, Solon	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
84	East side of Route 16, 1.7 miles north of the intersection with Berry Road, Embden	Somerset	Yes	No	B: Health/ Medicine C: Architecture	Aerial imagery indicates the property is intact; however it is not visible from a public way.	Residence; NR Listed 1992
85	River Road, west side of road, approx. 4200 feet north of the intersection with Fred Savage Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This Greek Revival residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Its overall integrity is undermined by its deteriorated state.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
86	River Road, east side of road, approx. 1800 feet south of the intersection with Robinson Lane, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This resource does not meet Criteria Consideration D as it applies to cemeteries.	Cemetery
87	River Road, west side of road, approx. 100 feet north of the intersection of Mahoney Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
88	River Road, west side of road, approx. 100 feet north of the intersection of Mahoney Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This large barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
89	Arnold Trail, Augusta, Maine to Quebec, Canada - Various	Various	No	Yes	A: Military History B: Benedict Arnold	Although the trail has been physically altered overtime, the overall integrity relating to military history and significance is intact.	Other; NR Listed 1969
90	River Road, west side of road, at the intersection of Doe Circle , Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
91	5 Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead retains its historic integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling as a mid- to late-nineteenth century rural connected farmstead in a rural part of Somerset County.	Farmstead
92	5 Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	The house retains integrity as one of several buildings that comprise this connected farmstead. Integrity of materials, workmanship and design is undermined by the use of modern replacement materials.	Residence
93	5 Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This connected workshop retains integrity as one of several buildings that comprise this connected farmstead. It retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, and feeling as part of this complex.	Workshop
94	5 Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This large, gambrel-roofed barn retains integrity as one of several buildings that comprise this connected farmstead. The attached barn retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, and feeling as part of this complex.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
95	5 Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This large silo, as one of several outbuildings, contributes to overall agricultural feeling of this large farmstead. It is the only silo identified in the area and is a prominent feature of this property.	Other
96	5 Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This stable, as one of several outbuildings, contributes to the overall agricultural feeling of the property.	Other
97	5 Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Though not architecturally distinguished, this large garage contributes to the overall historic agricultural integrity of the property.	Garage
98	5 Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Though not architecturally distinguished, this shed contributes to the overall historic agricultural integrity of the property.	Shed
99	Kennebec River Road, west side of street, approx. 660 feet north of the intersection with Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This former schoolhouse has been moved and converted to a residence. Due to alterations, it no longer maintains its architectural integrity and does not meet the requirements of criteria consideration B.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
100	2395 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
101	2395 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Residence
102	2395 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
103	2427 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
104	2427 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
105	2427 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
106	Kennebec River Road, east side of street, approx. 2255 feet north of the intersection with Jackson Pond Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This resource does not meet Criteria Consideration D as it applies to cemeteries.	Cemetery

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
107	43 River Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
108	River Road, east side of road, at the intersection with Village Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Its overall integrity is diminished by alterations including the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
109	River Road, east side of road, approx. 240 feet north of the intersection with Village Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This Italianate residence does not retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling due to alterations to the plan and use of replacement materials like windows.	Residence
110	River Road, east side of road, approx. 240 feet north of the intersection with Village Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This large connected barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern replacement materials.	Barn
111	172 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This inn does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Alterations include the use of replacement materials like windows and roofing.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
112	Main Street, Route 201, east side of street, approx. 370 feet south of Old Church Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This resource does not meet Criteria Consideration D as it applies to cemeteries.	Cemetery
113	2556 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling is undermined by the construction of an attached modern garage.	Residence
114	2591 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain historic associated features such as cultivated fields and farm roads. Integrity of setting and feeling is undermined by the construction of modern residences in the immediate area.	Farmstead
115	2591 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
116	2591 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Workshop
117	2591 Kennebec River Road, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
118	227 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Its overall integrity is undermined by its deteriorated state and alterations, including a large rear addition.	Residence
119	227 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Barn
120	16 Old Church Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Overall integrity is intact; however this residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
121	9 Old Church Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Its overall integrity is undermined by its deteriorated state and alterations including the use of replacement materials and porch additions.	Residence
122	9 Old Church Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Its overall integrity is undermined due to its deteriorated state.	Barn
123	Old Church Street and Main Street, Bingham	Somerset	Yes	No	N/A	Alterations appear to be minimal and include the replacement of some materials. This building retains all aspects of integrity.	Religious; NR Listed 1975
124	244 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Alterations appear to be minimal, including the use of replacement windows; however this Italianate style residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
125	244 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to extensive alterations including the use of modern materials and the installation of modern garage doors.	Residence
126	Kennebec River Road, east side of street, approx. 150 feet south of the intersection with Bridge Street, Concord	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This gauging station is not a distinct or unusual building type and it does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Other
127	Bridge Street, over Kennebec River, Concord and Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This bridge does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Transportation
128	249 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Residence
129	253 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to alterations including the use of modern materials and replacement doors and windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
130	252 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Residence
131	256 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Its integrity is diminished by the condition of the building.	Residence
132	256 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
133	258 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Its integrity is diminished by the condition of the building.	Residence
134	258 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
135	262 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Its integrity is diminished by the condition of the building.	Residence
136	262 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
137	266 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to alterations including the use of modern materials and replacement doors and windows.	Commercial
138	268 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This Italianate residence is not a unique or distinct building type in this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
139	268 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to its deteriorated state.	Barn
140	272 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting and feeling due to extensive alterations including the use of modern materials, large additions and replacement doors and windows.	Commercial
141	114-116 Lander Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
142	136 Lander Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Its integrity is diminished by the condition of the building.	Residence
143	279 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
144	277 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Residence
145	277 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Barn
146	269 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Residence
147	261 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and feeling, it is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
148	259 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to alterations including the use of modern materials and replacement doors and windows.	Residence
149	6 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Residence
150	10 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows and doors.	Residence
151	10 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement garage door.	Barn
152	16 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows and doors.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
153	20 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows and doors.	Residence
154	29 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
155	28 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
156	48 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows and doors.	Residence
157	48 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although it retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, this barn is not an unusual or unique building type for this area.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
158	50 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
159	50 Owens Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement garage door.	Barn
160	Mildford Street, east side of street, at the the intersection with James Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence does not retain integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling due to alterations including the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
161	42 Rollins Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
162	18 Rollins Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This Colonial Revival style residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
163	15 Rollins Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
164	289 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials, replacement windows, and large rear addition.	Residence
165	291 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although the residence retains integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling, it is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
166	291 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
167	295 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although the Italianate style building appears to retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, it is not a unique or distinct building type in this area.	Residence
168	295 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement garage door.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
169	297 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	The Bingham Union Library is not a unique or distinct building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and a rear addition.	Other
170	286 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials, replacement windows, and large carport addition.	Residence
171	18 Dinsmore Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
172	20 Dinsmore Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Residence
173	25 Dinsmore Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows and doors.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
174	23 Dinsmore Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows and doors.	Residence
175	17 Dinsmore Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows and doors.	Residence
176	300 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Residence
177	300 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
178	24 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This large residence is unique for the area, but its integrity is diminished by the use of modern materials, replacement windows, and additions.	Residence
179	24 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this barn retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, but does is not a unique or distinct building type for this area.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
180	22 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and feeling, it is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
181	13 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Residence
182	40 Milford Avenue, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Residence
183	40 Milford Avenue, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this garage retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, but does is not a unique or distinct building type for this area.	Barn
184	26 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or distinct building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
185	26 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement doors.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
186	36 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling it is not a unique or distinct building type for this area.	Residence
187	36 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement doors.	Barn
188	40 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
189	50 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
190	50 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
191	41 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
192	43 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows and a rear addition.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
193	47 Sidney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
194	49 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
195	40 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows and a rear addition.	Residence
196	38 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows and a rear addition.	Residence
197	31 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
198	29 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this Italianate style residence retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling it is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
199	29 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement doors.	Barn
200	Meadow Street, south side of street, approx. 150 feet east of the intersection with Milford Avenue, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
201	25 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	Yes	No	A: Social History/ Agriculture	This building has minimal alterations that include the installation of modern ADA equipment. All aspects of its integrity are intact.	Social
202	28 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
203	26 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	Yes	No	N/A	Although this building retains integrity of design, materials, and feeling, it is not a unique building type for this area.	Religious
204	22 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows and a rear addition.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
205	18 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
206	18 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
207	14 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
208	Meadow Street, south side of street, at intersection with Milford Avenue, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling, it is not a unique building type for the area.	Residence
209	13 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows and an addition.	Residence
210	13 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement doors.	Barn
211	9 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This church is not a unique building type for this area and the use of modern materials has diminished its integrity.	Religious; MHPC No. 042-0001

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
212	5 Meadow Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows and an addition.	Residence
213	Main Street, Route 201, east side of street, at the intersection with River Street, Bingham	Somerset	Yes	No	A: Social History C: Architecture	This building has minimal alterations that include the loss of some materials; however overall integrity is highly intact.	Social; MHPC No. 042-0002
214	305 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
215	305 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
216	Main Street, Route 201, west side of street, at the intersection with River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a distinct type for this area and lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials, the addition of the garage and alterations to the facade.	Commercial
217	14 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling, it is not a unique building type for the area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
218	18 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
219	20 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
220	30 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
221	28 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials, replacement windows, and an addition.	Residence
222	27 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling, it is not a unique building type for the area.	Residence
223	21 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling, it is not a unique building type for the area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
224	19 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
225	17 River Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
226	Main Street, south side of street, at the intersection with Meadow Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
227	317 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct type for this area and lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and alterations to the facade.	Residence
228	319 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a distinct or unique type for this area.	Residence
229	323 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
230	320 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
231	322 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a distinct or unique type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
232	324 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a distinct type for this area and lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and alterations to the facade.	Commercial
233	326 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a distinct or unique type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials, replacement windows, and alterations to the store front.	Commercial
234	328 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a distinct type for this area and lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and alterations to the facade.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
235	330 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
236	Murray Street, south side of street, approx. 120 feet east of the intersection with South Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This commercial building does not possess any distinctive characteristics. Alterations include the use of some modern materials.	Commercial
237	Murray Street, south side of street, approx. 230 feet east of the intersection with South Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This commercial building does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to its deteriorated state.	Commercial
238	33 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
239	37 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
240	39 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
241	41 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
242	45 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
243	69 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
244	99 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials.	Residence
245	70 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
246	46 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
247	40 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
248	34 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and small additions to the plan.	Residence
249	30 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
250	20 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials, replacement windows, and small additions to the plan.	Residence
251	10 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling due to its use of modern exterior materials, replacement windows, and alterations to the plan.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
252	6 Murray Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
253	329 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
254	333 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
255	17 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials, replacement windows, and additions to the plan.	Residence
256	17 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
257	25 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and additions to the plan.	Residence
258	27 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
259	29 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
260	31 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
261	35 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
262	37 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
263	36 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
264	34 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
265	28 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
266	24 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
267	18 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
268	18 Baker Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
269	12 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
270	12 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement materials.	Barn
271	14 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
272	18 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
273	20 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
274	24 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
275	28 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
276	30 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
277	29 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
278	29 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this barn retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling, it is not a distinct building type in this area.	Barn
279	23 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
280	17 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
281	17 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or distinct building type in this area.	Barn
282	15 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains integrity of design and feeling, the use of modern materials diminishes its integrity of materials and workmanship.	Residence
283	13 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling it is not a distinct building type in this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
284	13 Preble Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
285	20 Whitney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
286	24 Whitney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
287	26 Whitney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence
288	13 Whitney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
289	8 Collins Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows. Integrity is also diminished due to the building's condition.	Residence
290	8 Collins Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
291	12 Collins Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not an unusual or distinct type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
292	14 Collins Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not an unusual or distinct type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
293	9 Collins Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not an unusual or distinct type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
294	9 Whitney Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not an unusual or distinct type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
295	334 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this commercial building retains integrity of setting, design, workmanship and feeling, its integrity of materials is compromised by the deteriorated condition of the storefront and use of replacement windows.	Commercial
296	342 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this commercial building retains integrity of setting, workmanship and feeling, its integrity of design and materials is compromised by the alterations to the storefront and use of replacement windows.	Commercial
297	344 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This commercial building is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the modern materials and replacement windows.	Commercial
298	346 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This commercial building is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the modern materials and replacement windows.	Commercial

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
299	348 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This commercial building is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the modern materials and replacement windows.	Commercial
300	350 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for the area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
301	352 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for the area.	Residence
302	354 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for the area. Alterations include the large side addition.	Commercial
303	10 Bates Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
304	10 Bates Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a distinct or unusual building type for the area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
305	10 Bates Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
306	12 Bates Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
307	14 Bates Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
308	337 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This commercial building is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the modern materials and replacement windows.	Commercial
309	341 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This commercial building is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the modern materials and replacement windows.	Commercial

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
310	343 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this commercial building retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling it is not an unusual building type for the area.	Commercial
311	5 West Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or distinct building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows and modern materials.	Residence
312	347 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This commercial building is altered and does not maintain its integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling.	Commercial
313	Austin Drive, west side of street, approx. 310 feet south of the intersection with Mayfield Road, Route 16, Bingham	Somerset	Yes	No	C: Architecture	Although the overall condition of this commercial building is poor, it still retains a high degree of integrity of design, workmanship, feeling and setting.	Commercial; MHPC No. 042-0003
314	21 Austin Drive, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is highly altered and does not maintain its integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
316	38 Austin Drive, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or distinct building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
317	38 Austin Drive, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
315	38 Austin Drive, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
318	15 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Residence
319	21 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
320	36 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
321	36 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
322	44 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
323	44 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
324	50 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings.	Farmstead
325	50 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
326	50 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn lack integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Barn
327	50 High Street, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn
328	Old Canada Road, south side of the street, approx. 820 feet east of the intersection with Jackman Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
329	Old Canada Road, south side of the street, approx. 820 feet east of the intersection with Jackman Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Residence
330	22 Old Canada Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence is unique, is does not maintain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.	Residence
331	20 Old Canada Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
332	20 Old Canada Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
333	Old Canada Road over brook, approx. 450 feet east of the intersection with Jackman Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This bridge does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Transportation
334	18 Old Canada Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
335	18 Old Canada Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unique building type in this area.	Barn
336	6 Old Canada Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows, and the addition of a modern garage.	Residence
337	6 Old Canada Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
338	25 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
339	25 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
340	25 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
341	28 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
342	28 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
343	28 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage
344	32 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
345	32 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement windows.	Residence
346	32 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique or distinct building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and replacement windows.	Barn

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
347	32 Nichols Hill Road, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Workshop
348	20 Nichols Hill Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement materials.	Residence
349	20 Nichols Hill Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.	Barn
350	Terminus of Donigan Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This resource does not meet Criteria Consideration D as it applies to cemeteries.	Cemetery; MHPC No. 293-0050
351	Station Road, west terminus of street, Moscow	Somerset	Yes	No	N/A	The overall integrity of the dam is highly intact.	Other; Previously Determined Eligible by MHPC (MHPC No. 293-0001)
352	74 Howard Street, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0036
353	74 Howard Street, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage; MHPC No. 293-0037

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
354	Stream Road over Austin Stream, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This bridge does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Transportation
355	3 Burns Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence
356	Stream Road over Mink Brook, 70 feet north of the intersection with Burns Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This bridge does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Transportation
357	300 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
358	310 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to alterations to the house and barn and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
359	310 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. It does not maintain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.	Residence
360	310 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
361	310 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
362	310 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This shed is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Shed
363	310 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This shed is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Shed
364	321 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to alterations to the house and barn and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
365	321 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and windows and a porch enclosure.	Residence
366	321 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn
367	Stream Road over Chase Stream, approx. 1800 feet north of the intersection with Beaudoin Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This bridge does not appear to possess distinctive characteristics of a particular type, method of construction, period or represent any technological advances.	Transportation
368	Northern terminus of Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	Yes	No	G: Military History/ Technology	Although some of the equipment has been removed from the site, it still maintains a high integrity of feeling, setting and association.	Other; Previously Evaluated Eligible by U.S. Air Force
369	114 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern material and windows and a porch addition.	Residence
370	114 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
371	99 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials, the insertion of large dormers and the addition of a modern garage.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0035
372	85 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials, and the construction of an enclosed porch.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0033
373	85 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Overall integrity is undermined by its deteriorated condition.	Workshop; MHPC No. 293-0033a
374	85 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage; MHPC No. 293-0034
375	34 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. It does not maintain integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0032
376	32 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0031

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
377	16 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials, the insertion of a large dormer windows and changes to the fenestration.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0051
378	16 Stream Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage; MHPC No. 293-0051d
379	28 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern exterior materials and replacement windows, and the addition of a modern garage.	Residence; MHPC Nos. 293-0030 and 293-0052
380	35 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern replacement materials, the reconfiguration of the fenestration and other openings and the addition of a modern garage.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0029

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
381	42 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	Although this residence retains integrity of materials and feeling is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence; MHPC Nos. 293-0028 and 293-0046
382	42 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn; MHPC Nos. 293-0028a and 293-0046a
383	62 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead; MHPC No. 293-0027hfs
384	62 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular farmhouse is not a unique or distinct building; overall integrity is undermined by the use of replacement materials and changes and reconfiguration of the openings.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0027
385	62 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Workshop; MHPC No. 293-0027a

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
386	62 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This detached barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Overall integrity is undermined by the use of replacement materials.	Barn; MHPC No. 293-0027b
387	139 Cassidy Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead
388	139 Cassidy Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of replacement exterior cladding.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0015
389	139 Cassidy Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Workshop; MHPC No. 293-0015a
390	139 Cassidy Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This attached barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn; MHPC No. 293-0015b

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
391	83 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include numerous additions.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0026
392	87 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0025
393	138 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include additions and the use of modern materials.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0023
394	138 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage; MHPC No. 293-0023a
395	138 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage; MHPC No. 293-0024
396	143 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern replacement materials and windows.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0022
397	157 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern replacement materials and windows.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0021

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
398	195 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern materials and windows, and a small addition.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0020
399	203 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0018
400	229 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Farmstead; MHPC No. 293-0017hfs
401	229 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern replacement materials.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0017
402	229 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage; MHPC No. 293-0017a
403	229 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage; MHPC No. 293-0017b
404	229 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This detached barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and does not possess any distinctive characteristics.	Barn; MHPC No. 293-0017c

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
405	Messer Road, west side of street, approx. 1.67 miles north of the intersection with Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This resource does not meet Criteria Consideration D as it applies to cemeteries.	Cemetery; MHPC No. 293-0014
406	36 Messer Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This farmstead is not unique or unusual for this area and does not maintain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling due to the use of modern materials on the buildings and the lack of any historic features associated with the farm such as cultivated fields and farm roads.	Farmstead; MHPC No. 293-0012hfs
407	36 Messer Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the use of modern replacement materials.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0012
408	36 Messer Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area and its overall integrity is undermined by the use of modern replacement materials.	Barn; MHPC No. 293-0012a
409	36 Messer Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Workshop; MHPC No. 293-0013

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
410	36 Messer Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This garage is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area.	Garage; MHPC No. 293-0012b
411	101 Messer Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This vernacular building is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Overall integrity is undermined by its deteriorated condition.	Residence; MHPC No. 293-0011
412	101 Messer Road, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Overall integrity is undermined by the use of modern replacement materials.	Barn; MHPC No. 293-0011a
413	321 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	The historic integrity of this farmstead is compromised by the demolition of the historic farmhouse, the construction of a modern residence on the property, and removal of historic agricultural buildings from the property.	Farmstead; MHPC No. 293-0016hfs
414	321 Mayfield Road, Route 16, Moscow	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a distinct or unusual building type for this area. Integrity is undermined by the use of modern replacement materials.	Barn; MHPC No. 293-0016a
415	226 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence

Survey Map No.	Address	County	NR. Ind.	NR. Dist.	Criteria	Integrity	Notes
416	219 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area. Alterations include the replacement of windows.	Residence
417	219 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This barn is not a unique building type nor does it possess any distinct characteristics for this area.	Barn
418	223 Main Street, Route 201, Bingham	Somerset	No	No	N/A	This residence is not a unique or unusual building type for this area.	Residence

Exhibit 8D: Maine Historic Preservation Commission Correspondence