

From:

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February 5, 2016

To:

Pamela Monroe
Administrator, Site Evaluation Committee
21 S. Fruit Street, Suite 10
Concord NH 03301

Pamela.Monroe@sec.nh.gov

Re.: SEC Docket No. 2015-06
Northern Pass Transmission LLC and Public Service Company of New Hampshire dba Eversource Energy

Dear Ms. Monroe,

We are petitioning to file as intervenors in the Application of Northern Pass Transmission LLC and Public Service Company of New Hampshire dba Eversource Energy for a Certificate of Site and Facility project.

1. We are property owners in Clarksville, N.H., along a portion of the proposed route. The proposal includes burial under Old County Road, from the Rte. 145 intersection, in Clarksville. We own six acres of land along the Old County Road proposed route, we have a former water spring on the edge of this route which served our homestead at 647 West Road.
2. Our six acres of land on Old County Road is the site of a former mill from the early days of the town's history.
3. Old County Road was once called the Cohoss Trail, utilized as a route from Canada to the old county seat of Haverhill, N.H., by the Abenaki Indian Tribe.
4. The site of our spring house was once the site of tent revival meetings in the early history of the town of Clarksville.
5. There is no known layout for Old County Road, according to a survey by the United States Dept. of Agriculture, completed in 2011. That USDA survey was completed for Stephen Hodge, who had sold a conservation easement to the USDA for his property on Old County Road, not far from our six acres of land. The USDA states on its legally filed subdivision map, "No layout for Old County Road was discovered during research of the Clarksville Road Records. However, based upon plan reference #3, and in the state of NH archives right of way records, Town of Stewartstown Book 1 page 211 (which is believed to be Old County Road in Stewartstown) the right of way width of Old County Road has been setup to be 66' or four rods."
6. The town of Stewartstown is situated directly south of the town of Clarksville, and Old County Road is an unimproved road on the Stewartstown side—and is only open during the warm weather months. It is not accessible in the winter. The Clarksville side is maintained, at voter approval, year-round, in order to keep the road open for residents who have chosen to live on Old County Road in Clarksville.
7. In addition, residents who have built homes on Old County Road in Clarksville, have had to pay for the installation of electric distribution poles and wires as well as telephone service to their homes. There is no known right of way for distribution services. We highly question the abilities

of Northern Pass LLC to be able to utilize Old County Road through Clarksville as a right of way as there is no current right of way that is regulated by any public utility nor by the Town of Clarksville itself—unless voters approve of that usage for Northern Pass LLC.

8. We have not been personally approached by Northern Pass LLC with any offers to utilize our property during this project, however the maps on their website clearly indicate a potential usage of not only our side of the roadway but also a potential of their equipment or workers needing to access our land.
9. Part of our property juts out and intersects with Old County Road and Rte. 145, which is utilized as a pass-through from Rte. 145 to Old County Road by residents on Old County Road and on other roads off Old County Road.
10. The Town of Clarksville has no rights to approve the use of Old County Road for the construction of the Northern Pass LLC proposed transmission line, and has already submitted its letter to the NH SEC that it will not give its permission.
11. Our homestead property is threatened to be surrounded by this proposed transmission line. We are within a quarter mile distance of its passage on our north side and on our east side. Our homestead property is the former Clarksville School (1935-1968) and, before that, was the Clarksville Dairy Company (approximately 1920-1929). We feel this proposed project would have a negative impact on the history of our homestead and the history of our region.

From Wikipedia: History of Clarksbille, NH--The first census taken was in 1830; there were 88 residents. Clarksville was incorporated in 1853, but known as **Dartmouth College Grant** until 1872. Clarksville derives its name from the Clark family, who cleared the land for settlement. **The area was originally part of a tract granted to Dartmouth College**; sections were sold off by the college to raise money. It was purchased by Benjamin Clark of Boston and Joseph Murdock of Norwich, Vermont. In the late 19th century, major industries included starch and maple sugar. (*Ref. 1874 NH Gazetteer.*) For many years the largest employers in town have been logging companies.

Please accept this letter as our motion to intervene on this proposed concept for a transmission line. We oppose this project immeasurable.

Charles J. Jordan

Donna L. Jordan

Date:

Date:

This motion filed by email to:
Pamela.Monroe@sec.nh.gov

Motion signed and mailed by First Class Mail to:
Pamela Monroe
Administrator, Site Evaluation Committee
21 S. Fruit Street, Suite 10

Concord NH 03301

Attachments:

King Phillip's Territory—referencing tent revivals on Keysar Flats (item #4 above)

History of Dartmouth College Grant—now Clarksville, NH:

http://www.nh.searchroots.com/documents/coos-history/towns/History_Clarksville_NH.txt

King Phillip's
Territory

By Everett Wiswell

was finished on Nov. 15, 1852, at a cost of \$1,000.00.

My grandfather helped build the church and had a pew in the middle of the west side and that was where we sat that Sunday. I have never forgotten the cute little door to the pew.

The early church services were held in school houses in Clarksville. In the 1890's, a group of people in the central part of the state started sending missionaries up to convert these heathens up here. They came with a tent which they pitched on Keysar flat opposite Stewart Batchelder's now, at the foot of North Hill and beside Clarksville Pond Brook which was dammed up for a place to wash the sins away.

Services lasted about a week or ten days and started off quite mild by telling you to confess your sins as the world was coming to an end the day their services ended. As the days passed, the hell fire and brimstone were handed out a little stronger until the last day you could actually smell it or somebody's T.D. pipe. The last night was devoted to prayer, singing and confessing until the morn dawned as usual. In a few years, it was a repeat performance.

Being curious, I asked my parents questions and got the answer: The Bible is a large book with many paragraphs and meanings which one can easily get confused.

As I trailed my father about the farm day after day, I learned that God created the heaven and the earth with man placed there on to tend and keep it. The pioneer sowed his seed in the faith that God would send the rain and sunshine to raise a crop. The land was covered with a forest from which man built his home and heated it with wood. Sex was the reproduction of kind and was used to produce meat from the hog; meat, milk and oxen from the cow with meat and wool for clothing from the sheep.

Vegetables were raised from seed gained by planting a beet, carrot or turnip in the spring to go to seed. Things were sweetened by maple sugar and soured by vinegar made from adding sweet water to the vinegar barrel for the mother to make into vinegar. It was kept by a warm chimney or stove pipe to prevent freezing in winter. Salt was an item not found in this part of the country and had to be shipped in.

After trailing my father all day in his work, my mother