

From: Kris pastoriza [<mailto:krispastoriza@gmail.com>]

Sent: Saturday, December 3, 2016 7:47 PM

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Subject: pre-filed testimony

Attached find pre-filed testimony on historic resources.

Individual intervenors are permitted to submit pre-filed testimony, as many did just a few weeks ago in the Antrim Industrial Wind docket.

Kris

Stark



“As the natural scenery of every country, the very feature that attracts the tourist, depends upon its geological structure, every one may well wish to know something about the geology of the country he visits. But one may travel and make extensive tours without map or guide-book, and, at the end of a summer vacation or a year of travel, return to his home and be as profoundly ignorant of the country he has traversed as a man is of astronomy, who has spent his whole life in a mine, and has never seen the light of the sun, or even a geography of the heavens.” J. H. Huntington

The White Mountains: A Handbook for Travellers, Moses Foster Sweetser, 1879



“New Hampshire’s White Mountains have attracted scientists since the early 1800’s. The first geologists and botanists who worked in the region were explorers as well as researchers. Their pioneering work through the mid to late 1800’s was intertwined with the economic development of the White Mountains and the growth of a major tourism industry. Fundamental concepts and problems in New England glacial geology were tested here as researchers built upon

knowledge accumulated by previous generations. ” (above:) Geology of Percy Peaks, Chapman 1948

Woodrow Thompson http://depts.washington.edu/cosmolab/cronus/littleton/WBT_history.pdf

“Stratford...was incorporated in 1773...Like Northumberland, it consists partly of rich and handsome intervals along the Connecticut, and of an interior formed by the valley of the Upper Ammonoosuc, and of the range, which has heretofore been mentioned under the name of the Peaks. The height and length of this range differ scarcely at all from those of the Little Moosehillock; but the appearance of its summits is widely different. I counted on this range five conical eminences, all of them uncommonly regular. The second is the most exact and beautiful cone, which I ever beheld. It is not improbable, that most, if not all, of them have been derived from volcanic explosions, which have long since ceased. This mountains is a noble object to the eye; and is seen on the road with the utmost advantage.”

Travels in New England and New York, Volume 2, Timothy Dwight, 1821 p. 140

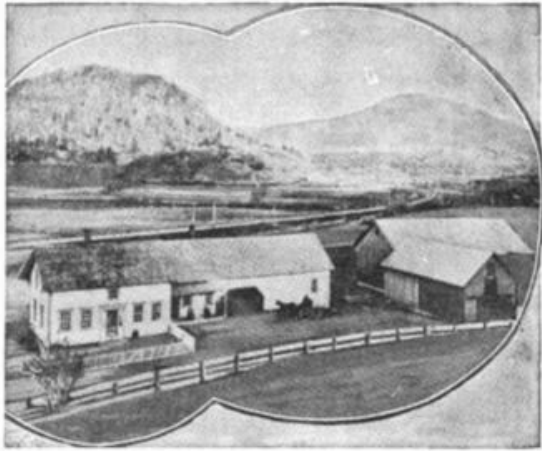


DEVIL'S SLIDE AND STARK VILLAGE, ON LINE OF GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

A short distance from Stark we pass by a tremendous circular precipice called the Devil's Slide whose perpendicular walls shattered and torn apparently with some mighty convulsion rise to the height of five or six hundred feet. The Indians in their mythology peopled all these mountain regions with invisible spirits who controlled the winds and

storms, and in their quarrels hurled the gleaming thunderbolts at each other, the effects of which were seen in the splintered trees and shivered rocks, and they have a tradition that in a remote age a huge mountain barred the valley where now the railroad passes and that on a time when the heavens were convulsed the earth reeling and the atmosphere blazing with the terrible warfare of these invisible powers, one half of the mountain sank down into the bowels of the earth leaving the precipitous sides of the other bare and shattered as they have remained to the present day. Just beyond this locality you open on a fine view off to the right of those remarkable twin mountains the Percy Peaks, generally considered to be the most symmetrical elevations of the whole mountain region. Standing aside from the dark mountain ridges which swing away northerly, their white cones clearly defined the tourist cannot mistake them from whatever point viewed they are the admiration of all who behold them. Having these peaks in sight almost constantly for six miles we next find ourselves at Groveton. Half a mile above here is a station known as Groveton Junction the terminus in this direction of the Concord and Montreal Railroad whose trains connect with those of the Grand Trunk .”

Through the Wilds: A Record of Sport and Adventure in the Forests of New Hampshire, Charles Alden, John Farrar p. 108



PERCY PEAKS.



Devil's Hopyard



View from
Devil's Slide

[http://www.vftt.org/forums/showthread.php?37118-Seems-More-Like-a-Cliff-than-a-Slide-\(Devils-Slide-in-Stark-NH\)-06-Aug-2010](http://www.vftt.org/forums/showthread.php?37118-Seems-More-Like-a-Cliff-than-a-Slide-(Devils-Slide-in-Stark-NH)-06-Aug-2010)

New Hampshire, A Guide to the Granite State, 1938:

“The highway follows the twists and turns of the swift-flowing Upper Ammonoosuc, which rises high up in the Randolph Mountains and skirts the northern edge of an isolated section of the White Mountain National Forest reservation.

At 18 m. is a junction with a road.

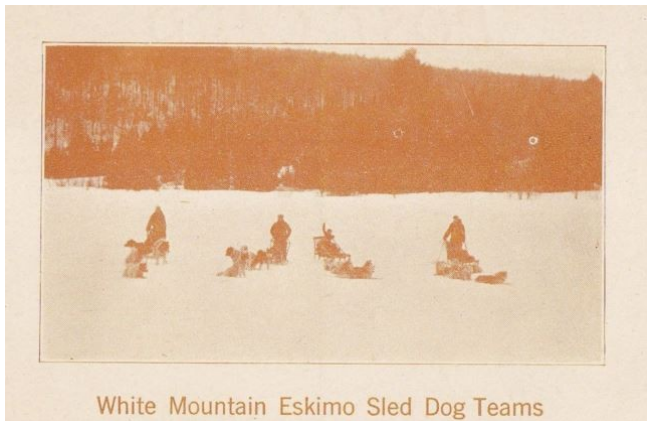
Left on this road are the *South Ponds*, 1 m., a series of tarns at an elevation of 1100 feet, with a few private summer cabins. The road is suitable for motor cars only part of the way. Brook trout and smelt abound here.

A trail from the cottages leads to the Devil's Hop Yard, one of the finest rock gorges in the State but rarely visited. The gorge is filled with great boulders lining both sides of the chasm, through which a small stream weaves its way, much of the time hidden from sight. The 'Yard' is in the form of amphitheater, with a granite monolith 250 feet high topped by pines as sentinels. The walls of this section are like cut blocks of granite laid according to plan. The summits, 120 feet high, are topped with evergreen trees. The trees hereabout are covered with hanging gray moss, giving a fancied resemblance to a hop-yard with its poles covered with heavily laden vines, which accounts for the name.

At 19.1 m. is the junction with a road.

Right on this road is PERCY, 0.25 m., a settlement of half a dozen houses, clustered around a combined store and post office.

Right from Percy, 0.5 m. on a rough, hilly, winding road to *Lake Christine* (alt. 1202), a body of water encircled by deep woods and set in a mountain basin. The surrounding territory is largely owned by a group of Washingtonians and New Yorkers, who have built luxurious summer houses at the western end. At the eastern edge of the lake are facilities for public bathing and a clearing where cars can be parked. The lake is stocked with brook trout. Poised above the waters are the twin *Percy Peaks*, the North (alt. 3336) and the South (alt. 3149). North Peak is usually selected by those who wish to climb these summits...From the summit an extensive view includes the conspicuous Pilot Range, south, and still farther south the Presidential Range..."



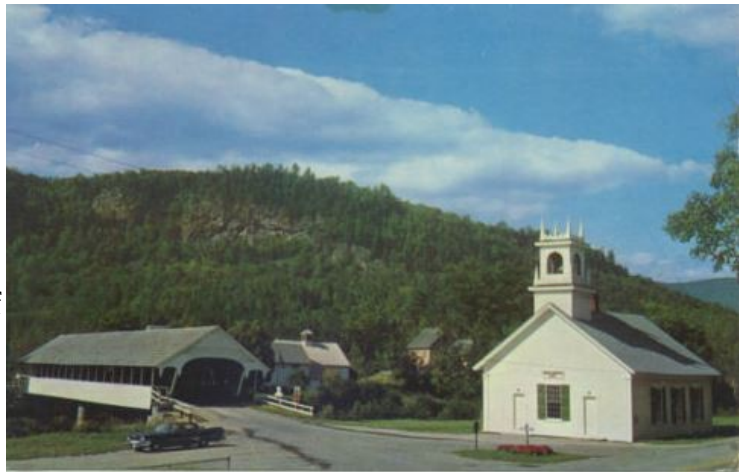
Little South Pond 1930s



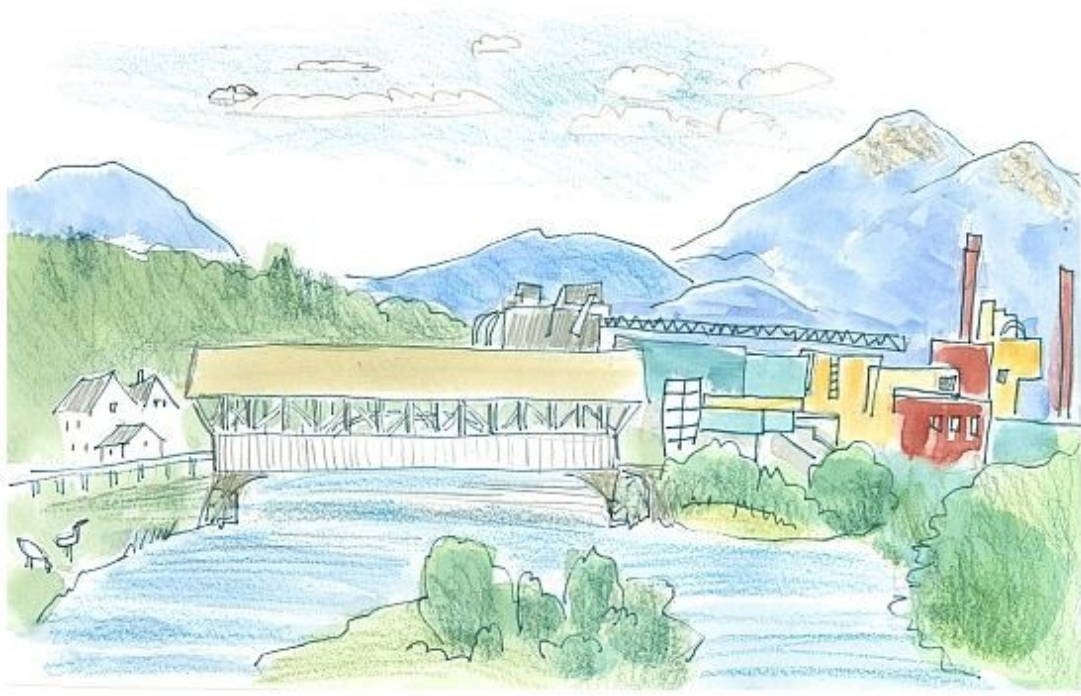
Main Street, Percy

"Stark village is one of the most frequently photographed places in Coos County. Union Church, completed in 1853, is and has always been non denominational. The tower finials and crenellation are Gothic Revival features, while the heavy corner pilasters suggest the influence of the Greek Revival.

Adjacent to the church is the Stark covered bridge, erected in 1857 under the supervision of Capt. Charles Richardson of Groveton, who designed other bridges in the area. Restored on its original site after a spring flood in 1895, the bridge has a Burr truss, two covered sidewalks and finely detailed arched portals."



New Hampshire Architecture, an Illustrated Guide, Bryant Tolles and Caroline K. Tolles, 1979.



Sue Ann
Bottomly,

Percy Peaks
from Groveton.

Stark was the site of the Percy CCC camp, whose workers constructed the Mill Mountain fire tower. The camp was later converted to a POW Camp, Camp Stark, N.H.'s only WWII prisoner of war camp. See Allen V. Koop's book Stark Decency.



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/berlinnewhampshirehistory/7289782248/in/photostream/>



Stark was also the location of Crystal:



From 1940-48 a 44' fire tower built by the men at the Camp Percy CCC was manned on Mill Mt. 2,517', just north of Devil's Hopyard. It remained standing until it was razed in the mid 1950s.

<https://firelookout.ipage.com/lookouts/nh/mill.htm>

Mill Mountain is in Stark and a part of Pilot Mountain. There is a singular ledge opposite Mill Mountain called the "Devil's Sliding Place." On the south side it breaks abruptly in a precipice nearly 300 feet high; while on the north, cattle may be driven to the top. The scenery of this town is enchanting."



The New England Gazetteer: Containing Descriptions of the States, Counties ... John Hayward 1857 p. 544

Below, Mill Mountain from near Bald Mountain, with Lake Christine and the eastern Pilot Range.



<http://mountainwandering.blogspot.com/2011/09/cohos-trail-victor-head-9911-back-up-to.html>



View from North Percy Peak, Steve Smith (powerline middle right above)
View from North Percy Peak, NPT/Landworks (below)



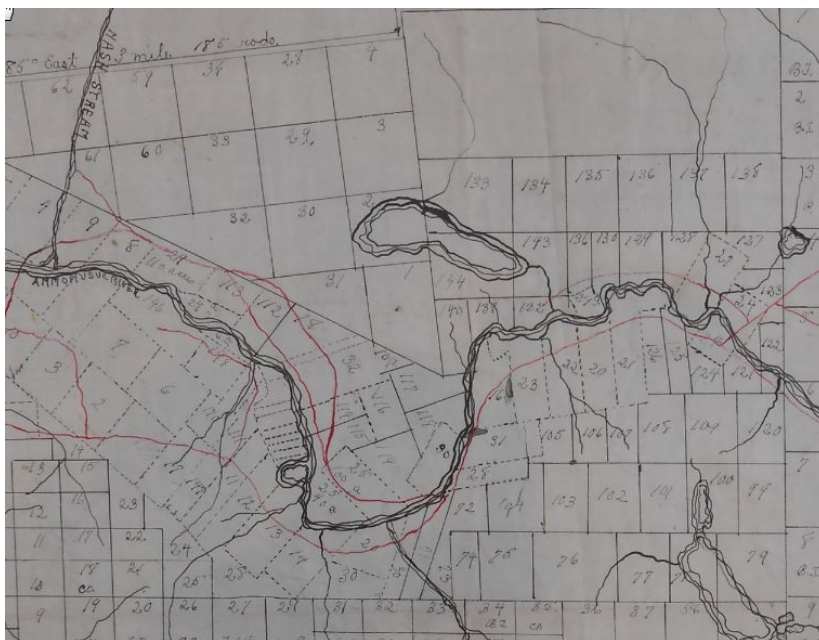
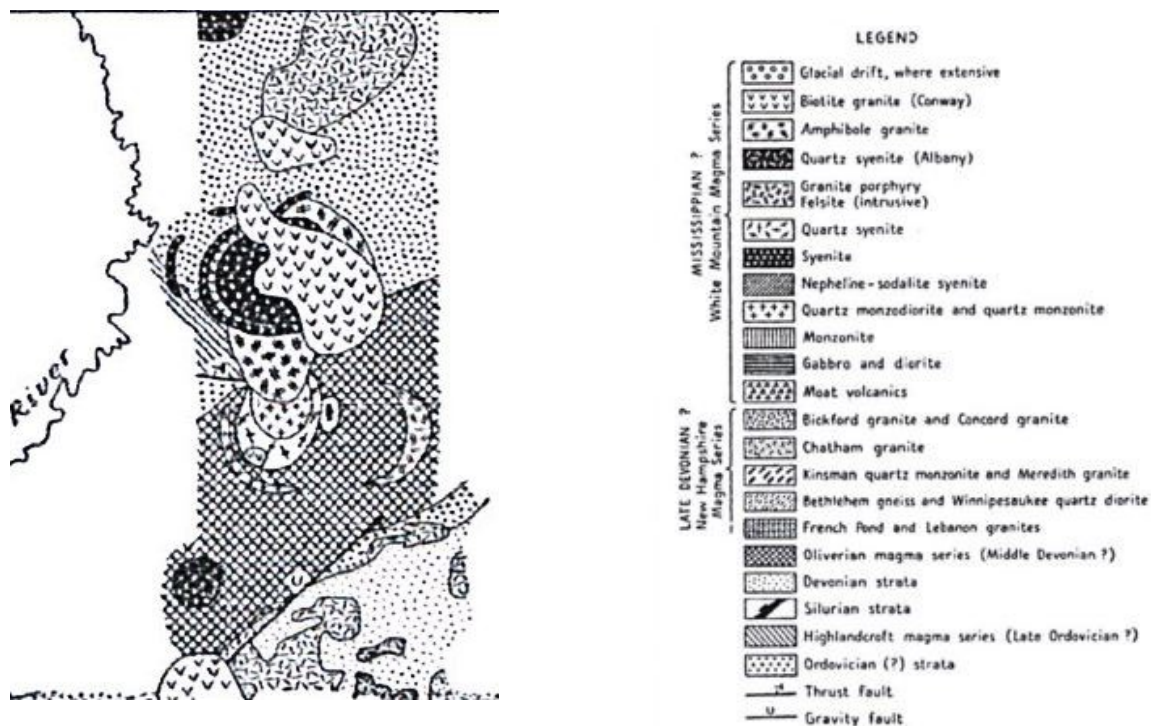
South facing view from North Percy Peak. Victor Head Cliff is the nearest landform in the foreground. Christine Lake and the existing transmission corridor are visible in the valley. The peaks in the background are located in WMNF.

N

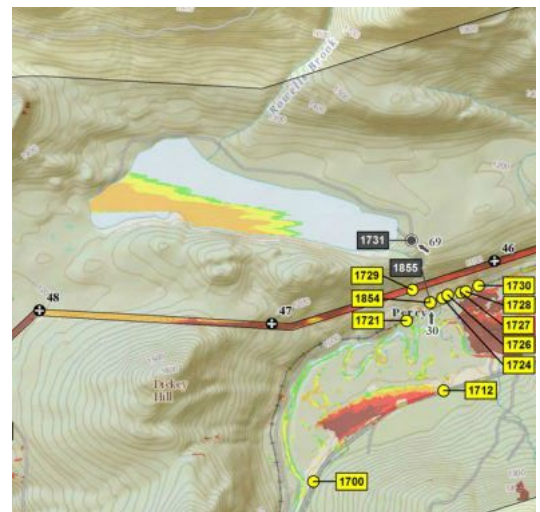
<http://www.nhdf.org/about-forests-and-lands/bureaus/natural-heritage-bureau/photo-index/lowland-acidic-cliff.aspx> (photo of Devil's Hopyard.)

"with a perception of their compatible methods and aims, geologists and landscape painters were able to collaborate in numerous social endeavors: promoting patriotism, spreading scientific knowledge, teaching moral lessons, inspiring religious awe, encouraging westward expansion, and fostering tourism." Rebecca Bedell, The Anatomy of Nature: Geology and American Landscape Painting, 1825-1875 Rebecca Bedell

Section of map from Marland Billings "Mechanics of Igneous Intrusion" 1949 showing Percy Peaks area.



Stark lot and range map
1803

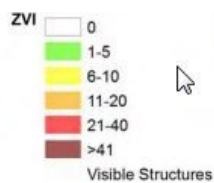


DOE EIS Visual Impact (leaf-on)

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Visual Effect: None



Viewshed mapping, field investigations, and cross sectional analysis has verified there will be no project visibility from Christine Lake.



Northern Pass Visual Analysis map (leaf-on) and comments, right:

Table 2. Resources Identified by Consulting Parties in Stark.

Resource Name	NR/NHDHR/Search FID	Address	County	NRHP-eligibility Status	Within APE	Within ZVI	PAF Table	Recommendations	Comments
Cohos Trail	N/A	N/A	Coos	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Table 2	Recommended for further inventory.	The Cohos Trail is recommended for further inventory on an Area Form.
Kauffmann Forest	N/A	N/A	Coos	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Table 2	Recommended for further inventory.	Portions of this forest may be included in the survey of the Percy Summer Club Area Form.
Percy Summer Club	N/A	N/A	Coos	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Table 2	Recommended for further inventory.	The Percy Summer Club is intact example of a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century summer community, and retains a high degree of integrity. It is recommended for further documentation on a Historic District Area Form.

Percy Summer Club District	FID-1731, FID-6335, FID-6341, FID-6347, FID-6361, FID-6369, FID-6363, FID-6538/STRK18	 (Christine Lake)	Coos	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Table 2	Recommended for further inventory.	The Percy Summer Club is a unique surviving example of a late nineteenth-century elite summer colony in New Hampshire. Archival information, including a history of the Percy Summer Club, camp records, and historic photos are also available through the Percy Summer Club. It is recommended the camp be documented on a Historic District Area Form.
Pike Pond Area	FID-1732, FID-1733, FID-1734/STRK29		Coos	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Table 2	Recommended for further inventory.	The cottages appear to retain a high degree of integrity, with original design, materials, and workmanship intact, and minimal alterations are visible. Many of the cottages retain original wood clapboard siding and windows. The integrity of setting also appears intact, as the area is unobstructed by modern installations and developments, and the cottages retain their scenic vistas to the north and west overlooking Pike Pond. Documentation on a Historic District Area Form is recommended.

pgs. 20-21D of 40D, Great North Woods PAF

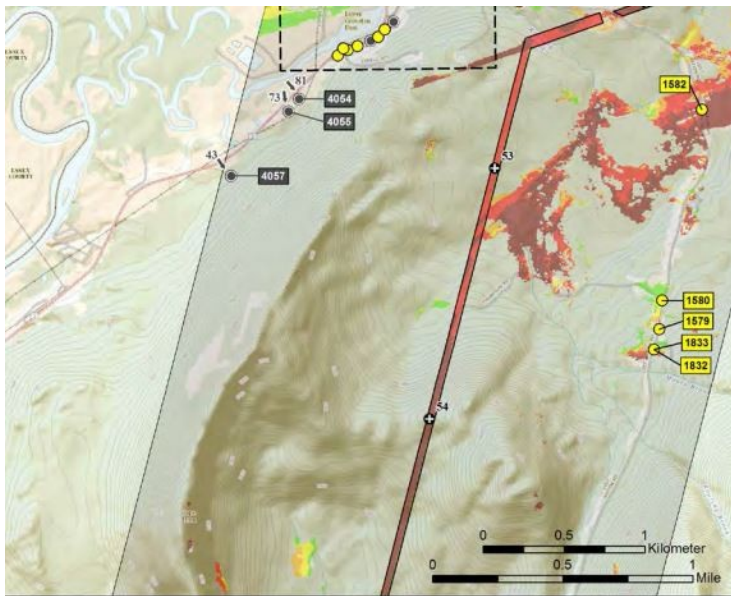
http://media.northernpasseis.us/media/SEARCH_PAF_GreatNorthWoods_Mar2016_Redacted_Pt8.pdf

Cape Horn State Park, the Kilkennys, Northumberland

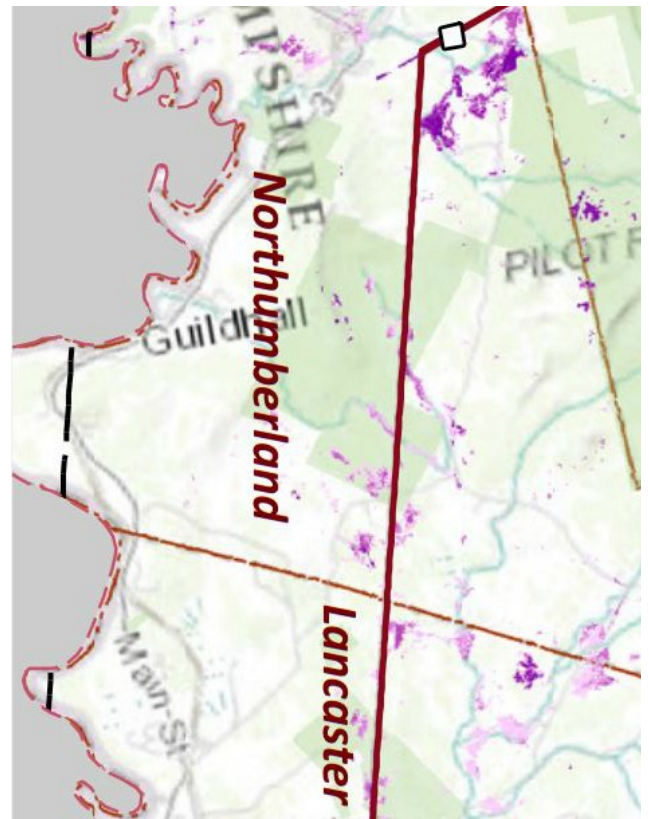
“If New Hampshire has a geologic claim to fame, it is probably ring dikes. These are conspicuous bodies of both intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks with a circular outline in map view. The most complete ring dike, and the source of the classic study of this type of intrusion, is the Ossipee ring dike. Other ring dikes include Mt. Pawtuckaway, the Belknaps, and Mt. Tripyramid... Cape Horn is underlain by a crescentic dike that is the westernmost portion of the Pliny Complex. This complex is Jurassic in age, dated at 182 million years old (Randall and Foland 1986). All of these ring dikes are part of the White Mountain Magma Series, a sequence of plutonic and volcanic rocks that were derived directly from a mantle hot-spot at about the time of the initial opening of the Atlantic Ocean basin.

Cape Horn is considered to be the best topographically expressed structure of its type in North America (Chapman 1948). The crescent shape of Cape Horn corresponds exactly to the boundaries of a black to dark-green syenite, which is highly resistant to erosion, accounting for the rugged, steep-sided topography of Cape Horn.”

http://www.nhdf.org/library/pdf/cape_horn_final_report_v2_dist.pdf



DOE Visual Impact map Cape Horn



NPT Visual Analysis map, supplement



Geologic map and structure sections of the Percy Quadrangle, New Hampshire R.W. Chapman 1948

“In Groveton there are scattered and distant views but these are not character-defining.”
Lynn Monroe, NPT historical consultant.



Cape Horn, looking south, existing ROW left of wetlands



View from Cape Horn east toward Kilkenny/Pilot Range/Little Moosehillock

<http://1happyhiker.blogspot.com/2013/11/cape-horn-groveton-nh-unusual-place.html>

Travels in New England and New York, Volume 2, Timothy Dwight 1821:

“The valley of the Amonoosuc is scooped with uncommon beauty, the surface bending with a graceful inverted arch from the river to the summit of the mountains by which it is bounded on the North. This range called the Peaks presents to the eye at Lancaster two conical summits the handsomest and most regular which I have ever met with. The little Moosehillock which separates this valley from the great bason is a magnificent ridge. Its whole length is in full view for twenty miles Its summits are finely figured and richly diversified... I hesitate not to pronounce the region before me to be in many respects the most interesting landscape which I have ever seen.” pgs. 19-20

A Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire, James Farmer, 1823

There are several ranges of mountains north of Lancaster, extending from the neighborhood of Connecticut River, in a right angles direction to its course. The first is Little Moosehillock, beginning in Northumberland and running east toward the north limit of the White Mountains. The second is called the Peaks, and commences in Stratford. The third range lies north of Stratford. The fourth is the range of Preston hills, in Columbia. There are no other mountains in New-England which run in the same direction.” (p. 13)



Kilkenny Range, Tim Sappington

Sweetser wrote of them: “a range of mountains to the N.E. on the townships of Northumberland, Percy, and Kilkenny, are distinctly seen from this place (Lancaster) and form the background of a very beautiful picture. They formerly served to guide the hunters to Connecticut River and are called 'land pilot hills'...A half-century ago John Farmer said of the people of Kilkenny; “They are poor, and for aught that appears to the contrary, must always remain so, as they may be deemed actual trespassers on that part of creation, destined by its author for the residence of bears, wolves, moose, and other animals of the forest.” Sweetser's White Mountains, 1893 p. 176

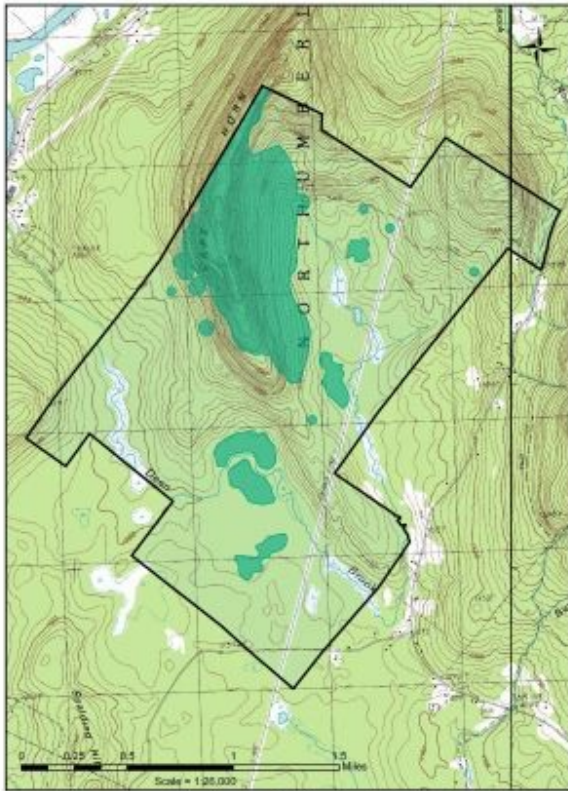


Figure 5. Rare and exemplary elements of biodiversity at Cape Horn State Forest.

“In 2001, the NH Natural Heritage Bureau (NH Heritage) conducted an Ecological Analysis of NH State Lands (Crowley and Spurduto 2001) in order to identify state-owned lands that were the highest priority for ecological inventory. One of the properties identified as the highest priority (Tier 1), was Cape Horn State Forest (CHSF), a 2,074-acre tract in the town of Northumberland, which is centered around the 2,040 ft. ridge known as Cape Horn.”

Rare and exemplary elements of biodiversity at Cape Horn State Forest”

NH Natural Heritage Bureau map, left.

https://www.nhdf.org/library/pdf/cape_horn_final_report_v2_dist.pdf (above)

Among the Pilot Mountains, William Louis Sonntag



“Mt. Willard is the round mountain in Kilkenny. Willard's Basin is the large tract of comparatively level land lying to the west of Mt Willard. These were named for Jonathan Willard who came from Charlestown NH. He was a relative of Governor Hubbard and Hon. Enos Stevens and also grandfather of Mrs Soloman Hemenway. For some reason Willard abandoned his family and friends, and about the time Page Stockwell and Bucknam came to Lancaster he appeared. He was an

eccentric character and lived for many years in entire solitude in the forests with no other company than his dog Pilot. Once in a while he would visit Captain Stockwell, and after remaining a few days return to his solitary retreat in the dense forest. After many years when he had become quite infirm his son came and took him back to Charlestown.”

History of Lancaster Amos Newton Sommers, 1899 p. 319



PILOT RANGE FROM GROVETON JUNCTION.

Pilot Range from Groveton Junction

White and Franconia Mountains, Boston, Concord, Montreal and White Mountains Railroad p. 51

“As the natural scenery of every country, the very feature that attracts the tourist, depends upon its geological structure, every one may well wish to know something about the geology of the country he visits. But one may travel and make extensive tours without map or guide-book, and, at the end of a summer vacation or a year of travel, return to his home and be as profoundly ignorant of the country he has traversed as a man is of astronomy, who has spent his whole life in a mine, and has never seen the light of the sun, or even a geography of the heavens.” J. H. Huntington

White Mountains: A Handbook for Travellers by Moses Foster Sweetser, 1879

“The land on the Connecticut in this town was originally covered with a growth of butternut wood. The soil is free from stone and gravel, and is easily cultivated. A large portion of the upland is good for pasturing and tillage. There are several good farms, producing excellent corn, oats and barley. The Connecticut river washes the western border, and it is watered by the Upper Ammonoosuc river, which passes through the town in a southwesterly direction. Near the center of the town is an abrupt and rugged elevation called Cape Horn, or an altitude of nearly 1,00 feet. The scenery around the mountain is wild and picturesque. Its north base is separated by a narrow plain from the Connecticut river, and its eastern side is washed by the Upper Ammonoosuc. The spring freshets sometimes overflow the meadows at this point, and give them the appearance of a large lake.”

The History of Coos County, Groveton, Edward F. Bucknam, Esq. 1888, p. 539

“On the Connecticut there are many places where the scenery is enchanting. At almost every turn in the road, from West Stewartstown to North Stratford, there is something that attracts the attention, – a mountain of grand proportions, a hill with graceful outline, the trees, the forests, or the river, as it runs through grassy meadows or along a wooded hillside. There is some remarkable scenery in the vicinity of Groveton.” p. 38, History of Coos County 1890

“In Groveton there are scattered and distant views but these are not character-defining.” Lynn Monroe

Photos below from Lynn Monroe/Preservation Company Historic Resource Assessment.

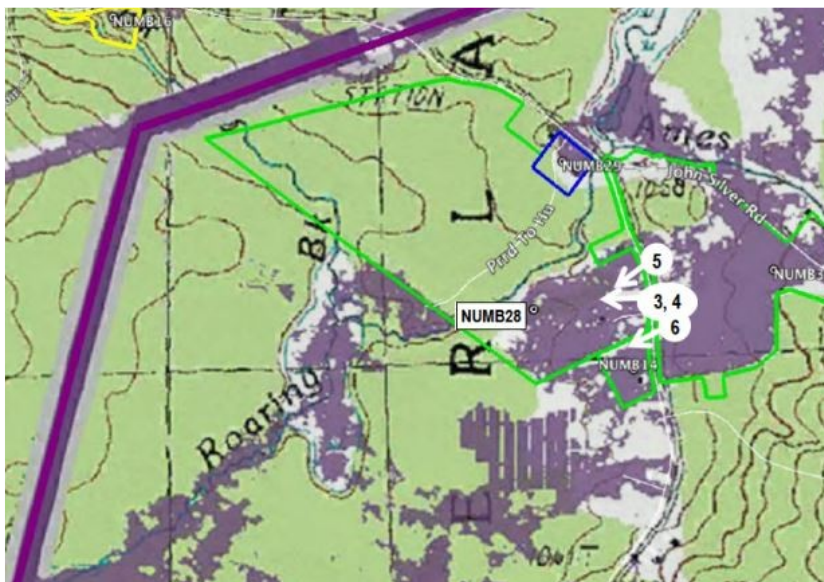
Historic Resource Assessment

Property ID: NUMB28

Property Name/Address: 1381 Lost Nation Road, Northumberland, NH



“The project will not be visible from the house as it is oriented to the east, away from the project, as is the barnyard and the view from the house is not a character-defining feature.”



“Viewshed maps indicate views around the historic buildings and in the cleared areas around the buildings.

“Scenic views were not part of the design intent or historic architectural character of this house.”

Below: Draft EIS list of Historic Resources, Groveton/Northumberland

Table 2. Resources Identified by Consulting Parties in Northumberland.

Resource Name	NR/NHDHR/ Search FID	Address	County	NRHP-eligibility Status	Within APE	Within ZVI	PAF Table	Recommendations	Comments
Cape Horn State Forest	N/A	N/A	Coos	Unknown	Yes	Yes	N/A	Not recommended for further inventory.	Overall, this area may be better suited for a discussion of natural resources than architectural resources.
Views of White Mountains that were popularized in Romantic and Gothic literary and artistic traditions or styles.	N/A	N/A	Coos	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	Needs further investigation as part of future survey efforts.	Portions of this broad geographical area may be included in further survey as part of Historic District Area Form recommendations. Specific historic and artistic landscape views and vantage points must be identified, and places evaluated for significance and integrity.

Table 2. Resources Identified by Consulting Parties in Northumberland.

Resource Name	NR/NHDHR/ Search FID	Address	County	NRHP-eligibility Status	Within APE	Within ZVI	PAF Table	Recommendations	Comments
Groveton Village	FID-1595, FID-1597, FID-1598, FID-1599, FID-1603, FID-1604, FID-1605, FID-1606, FID-1607, FID-1610, FID-1612, FID-1614, FID-1615, FID-1616, FID-1617, FID-1620, FID-1622, FID-1623, FID-1627, FID-1628, FID-1629, FID-1631, FID-1632, FID-1633, FID-1634, FID-1636, FID-1638, FID-1639, FID-1641, FID-1642, FID-1644, FID-1645, FID-1647, FID-1648, FID-1650, FID-1652, FID-1654, FID-1657, FID-1658, FID-1659, FID-1661, FID-1662, FID-1663, FID-1664, FID-1665, FID-1666, FID-1667, FID-1668, FID-1669, FID-1670, FID-1671, FID-1672, FID-1673, FID-1674, FID-1675, FID-1676, FID-1677, FID-1678, FID-1679, FID-1681, FID-1682, FID-1683, FID-1684, FID-1685, FID-2027, FID-2028, FID-2029, FID-2030, FID-2031, FID-2032, FID-4005, FID-4006, FID-4007, FID-4008, FID-4011, FID-4012, FID-4013, FID-4014, FID-4015, FID-4016, FID-4019, FID-4021, FID-4022, FID-4024, FID-4025, FID-4026, FID-4027, FID-4028, FID-4030, FID-4034, FID-4035, NUM0005, NUM0003, NUM0002/ NUMB21	Groveton	Coos	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Table 2	Recommended for further inventory.	This area contains a mix of architectural styles from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There do not appear to be significant modern intrusions on the landscape. Some buildings have undergone minor alterations, but overall this still reads as an early twentieth-century neighborhood. Further research could yield more information about the history of Groveton Heights and its development. Documentation on a Historic District Area Form is recommended.

Table 2. Resources Identified by Consulting Parties in Northumberland.

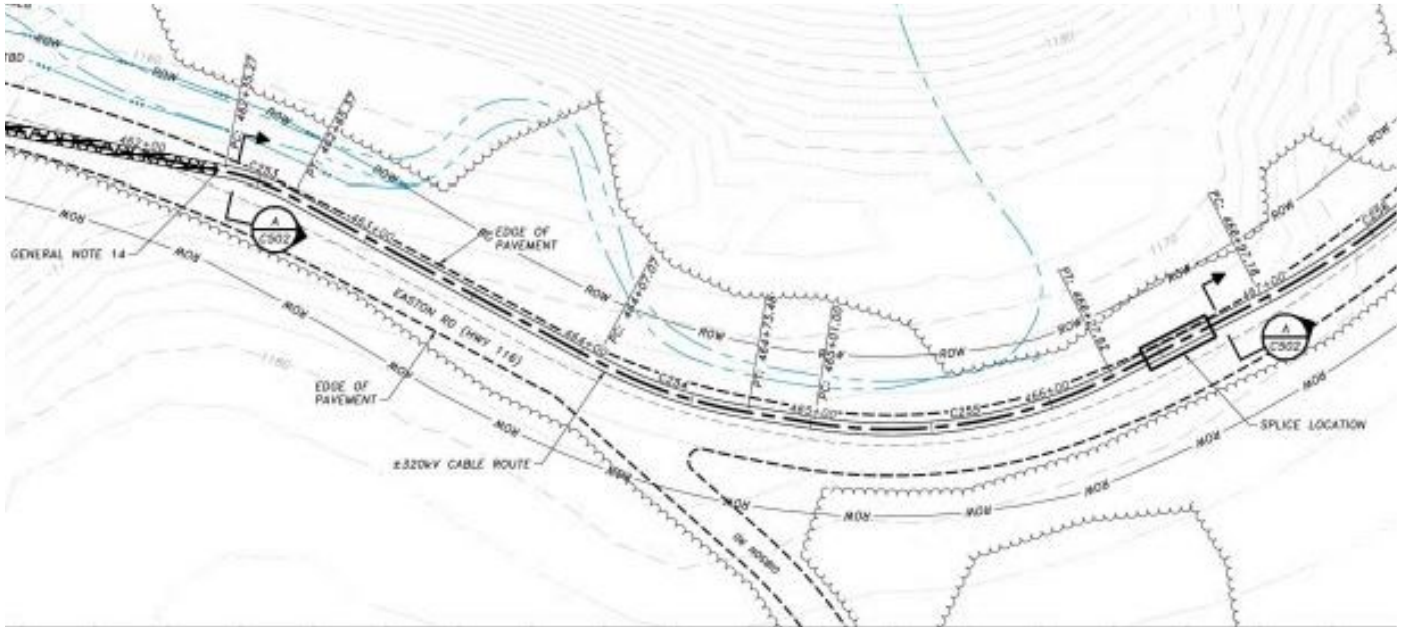
Resource Name	NR/NHDHR/ Search FID	Address	County	NRHP-eligibility Status	Within APE	Within ZVI	PAF Table	Recommendations	Comments
N/A	FID-1596, FID-1600, FID-1608, FID-1609, FID-1613, FID-1621, FID-1640, FID-1656, FID-1660, FID-1613, FID-2017, FID-2018, FID-2021, FID-2022, FID-2025, FID-2026/ NUMB20	[REDACTED]	Coos	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Table 2	Recommended for further inventory.	This group of worker housing retain most aspects of integrity, and still reads as a late nineteenth/early twentieth century industrial village. Documentation on a Historic District Area Form is recommended.

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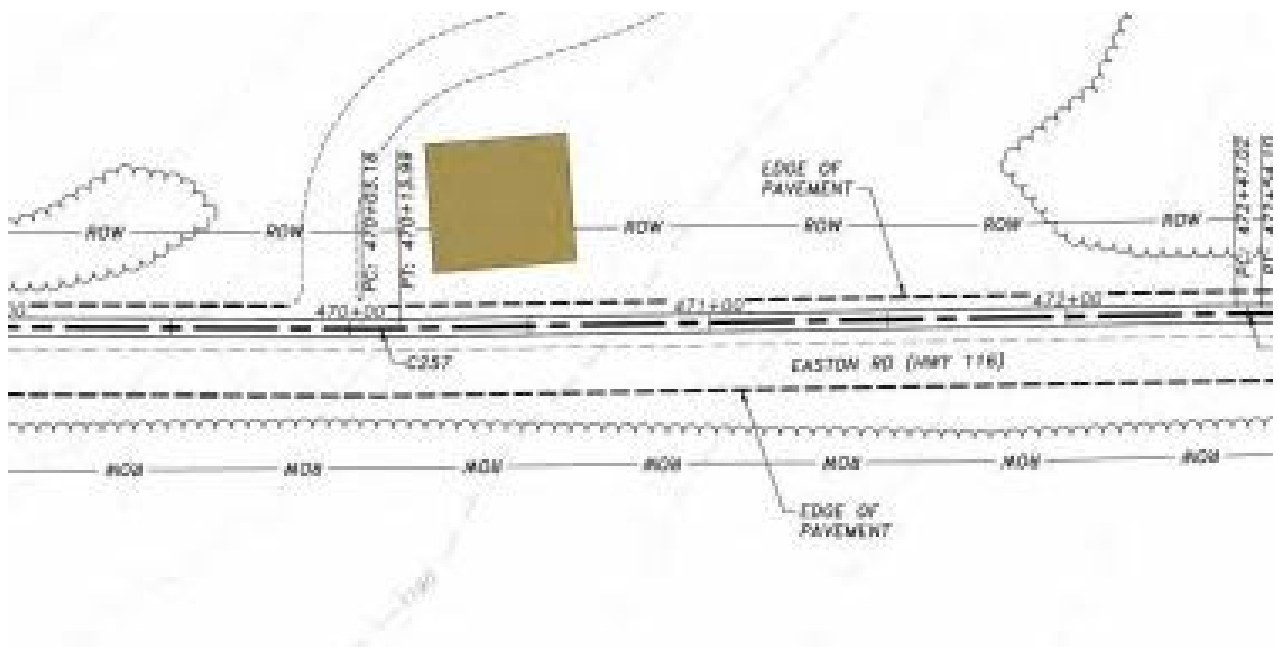
http://media.northernpasseis.us/media/SEARCH_PAF_GreatNorthWoods_Mar2016_Redacted_Pt8.pdf

Kris Pastoriza, Pre-filed testimony December 3, 2016

Below NPT map, location identifiable only because Gibson Road is labeled.

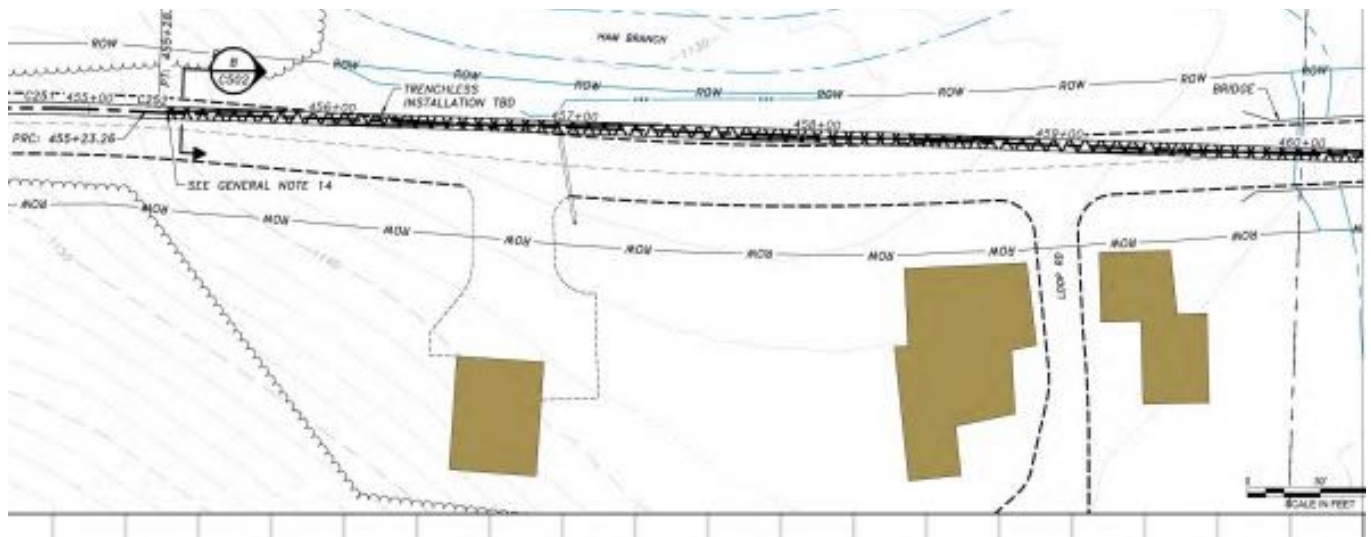


Easement shown incorrectly at 4 rods (66') rather than 40', and in a stream, at Gibson Road exit to Route 116. Words “Edge of Pavement” inside curve of stream mark the site of an old house with foundation remaining 20' from the center of the paved roadway. ROW boundary shown on western (lower) edge is very steep and could not be excavated without construction of a retaining wall.



Above: 3 rod easement shown as 4, extending into Farrell's barn, former A.K. Judd barn.

Below: A.K. Judd and oxen on the road. Judd barn behind.



Above, incorrect 4 rod (66') rather than 40' easement width. Maps show buried cable under the pavement though DOT wants it on the far edge of the easement. Road easement is shown as in the Ham Branch where there was formerly a mill pond that came much closer to the existing road. Easement is also shown as only a few feet from the Town Hall and the Rosina Whitcomb house, one of the oldest in Easton. Photo below shows Route 116 near mill pond and in the center, the former Young's store whose foundation is 20' from the center of the pavement. Steven Kinsman/ C. Cogswell house (extant) in the distance.

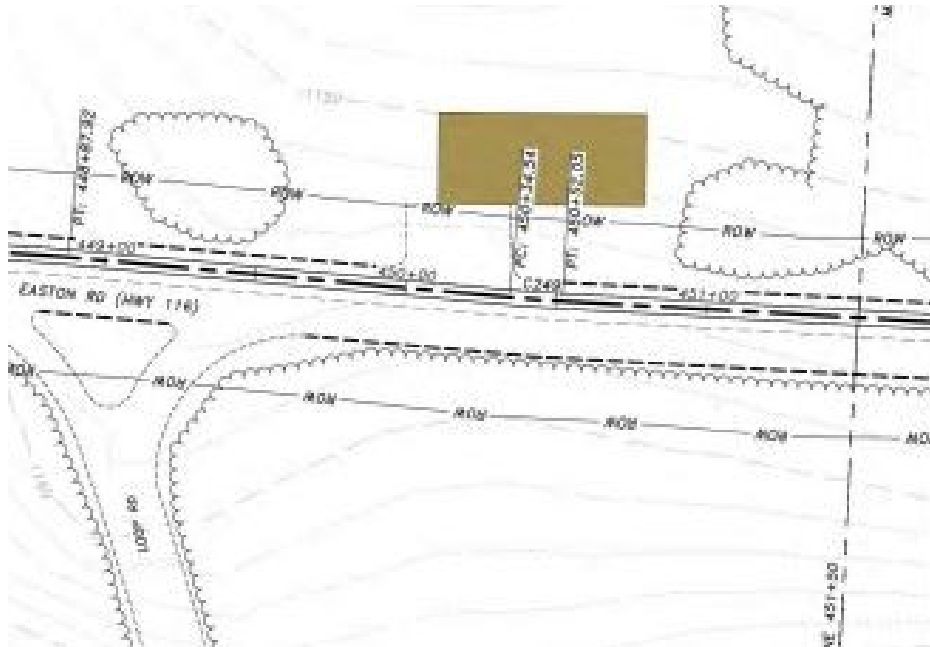


Looking North - Young's Store & Post Office on left and Daniel J. Witcher place on right.

Below, Young's store; horse and cart are on what is now Route 116.

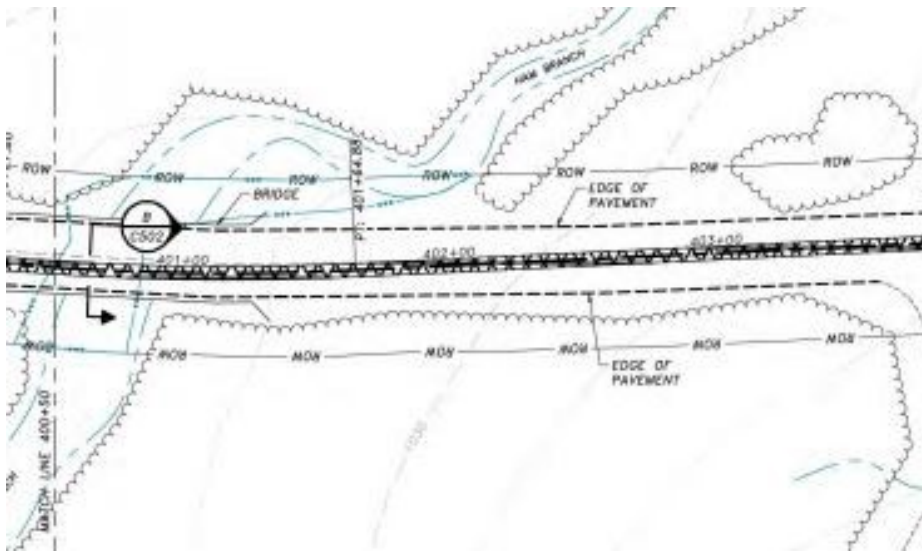


Below: NPT map showing incorrect 4 rod (66') rather than 40' easement touching the edge of Daniel Whitcher's house. Opposite is the steep slope visible in the photo below.

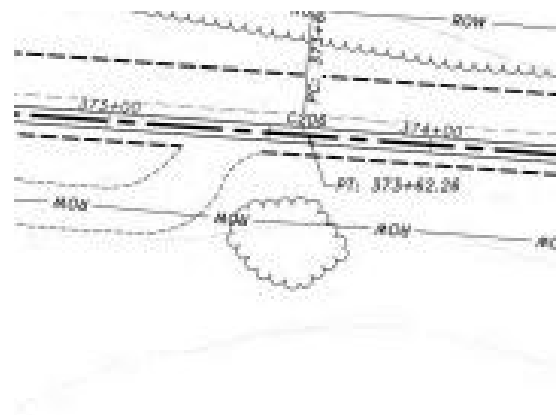


Whitcher Residence looking south

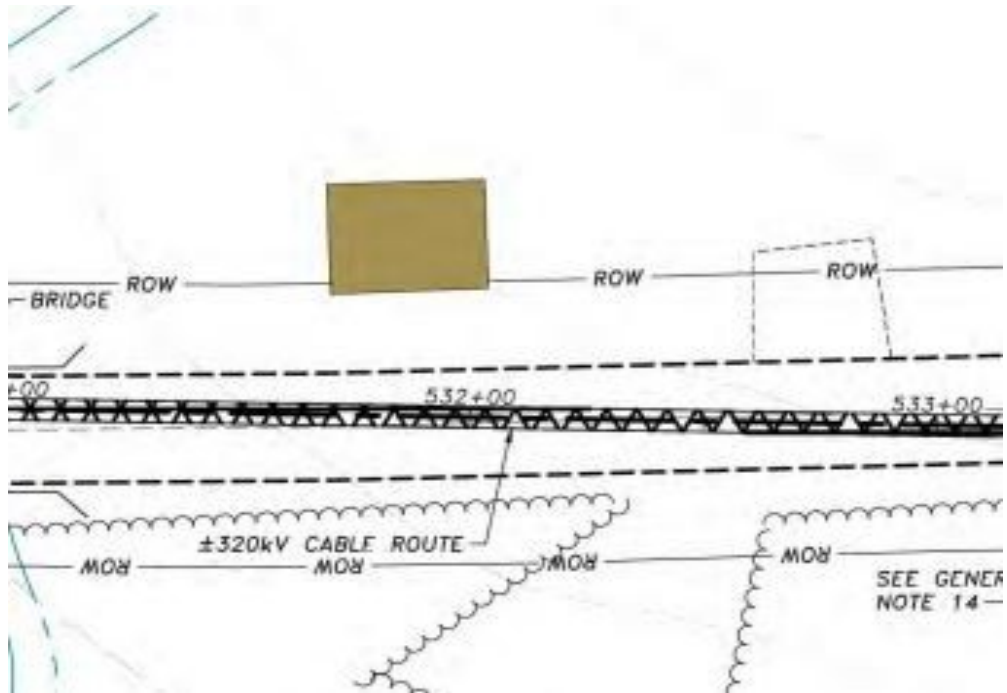
Below: Road easement shown over the Ham Branch, just south of Paine Road intersection with Route 116.



Below: Leighton girls with Cecil Bowles house in background. Easement drawn over their former house location, just right of pull-out.



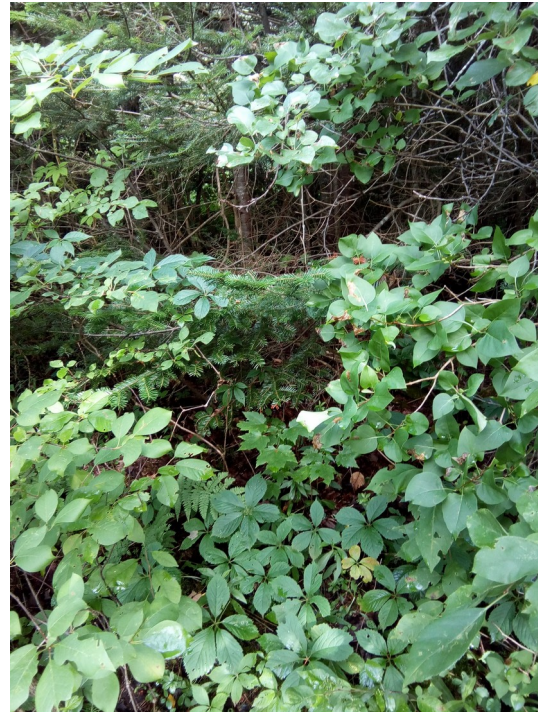
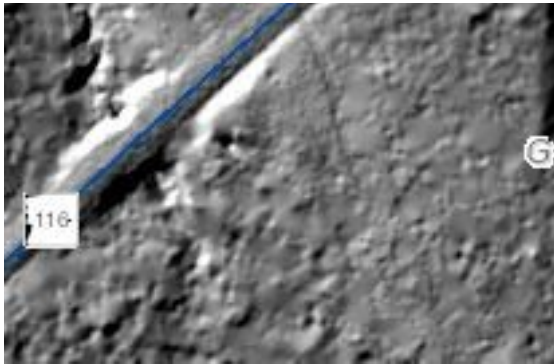
From Gibson Road south:



Incorrect 4 rod easement, rather than 40', shown over former Muser/ F. B. Jackman house, below:

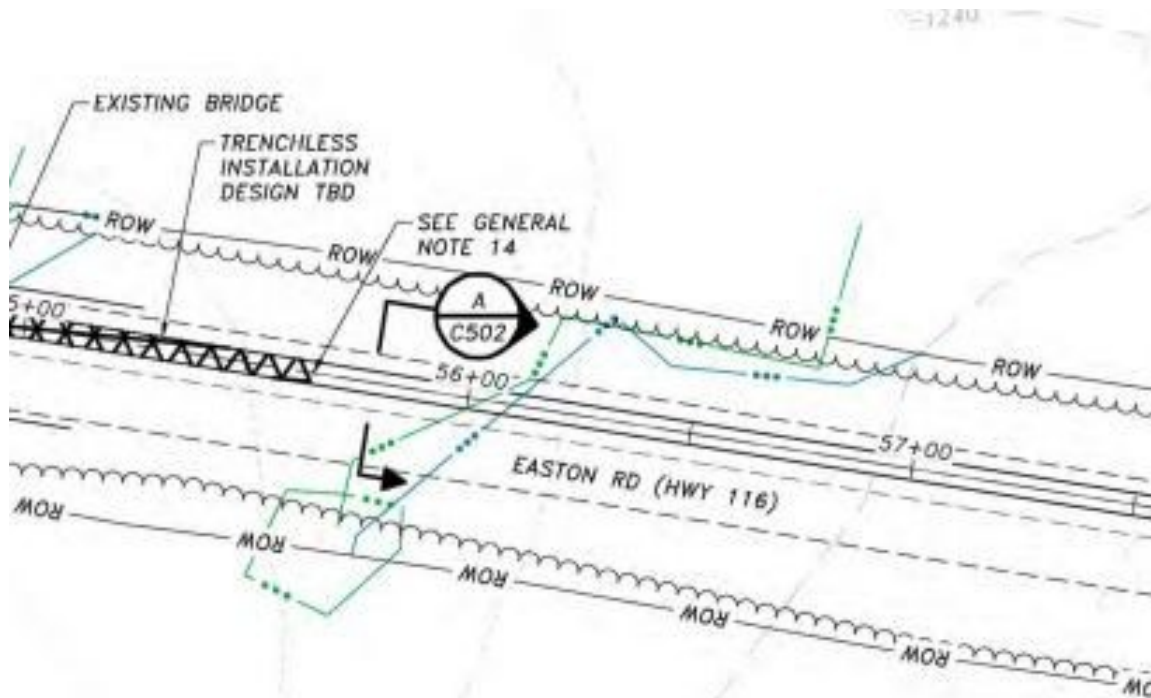


Below: J. B. Davis foundation, 50' from center of paved road:



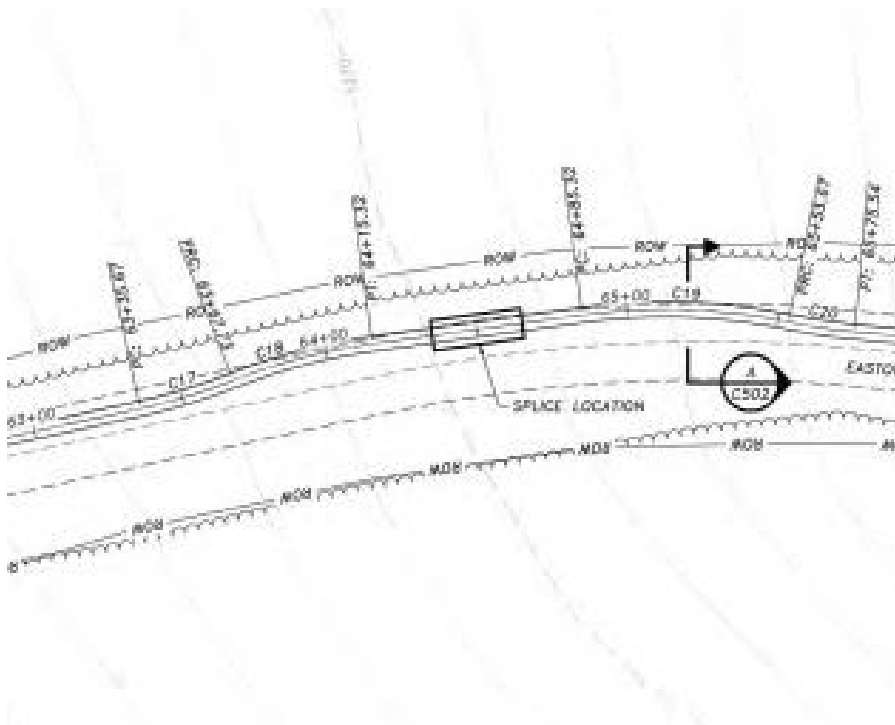
Historic flora: Lilac, apple and Virginia creeper

White Mountain National Forest gave DOT a 500' easement here, Northern Pass knew this yet mapped a 66' easement (improperly labeled as ROW throughout) as they did on all of Route 116. WMNF owns under the road.



Above: Easement over Swamp Brook and foundation of former Morse Mill (three dots in stream below "ROW." WMNF granted DOT 500' here. Historic resources have been identified, mapped, and will be protected.

Part of Mill foundation below. Foundations 30' from center of roadway.

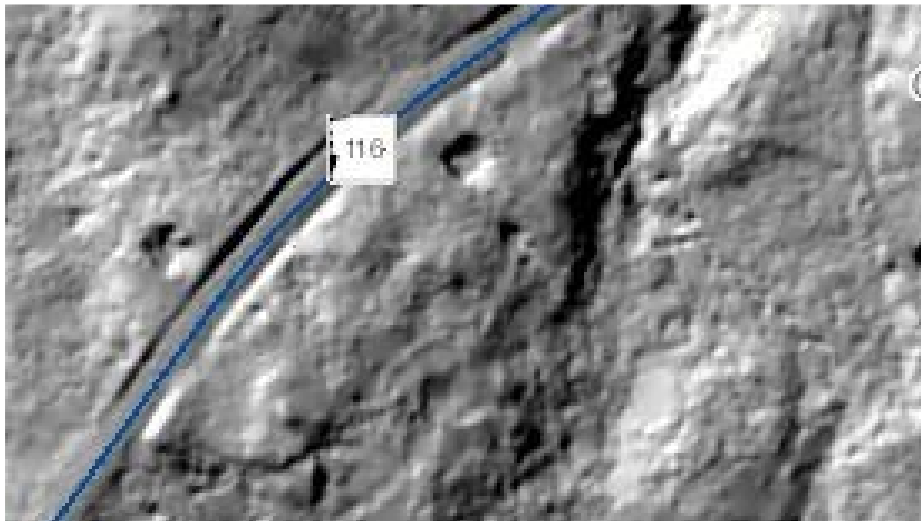


Above: Map showing easement over Solomon Bowles foundation, private land.

Solomon Bowles foundation, 30' from center of paved roadway, behind.



Solomon Bowles' "Temple"
Probably built in the 1850's



Left: Solomon Bowles
and R. Young
foundations. R. Young
foundation in WMNF.



R.



Stone wall running right to Route 116, just south of PSNH 115kV powerline , private land.

This is a detailed historical map of the Kendall Brook area, likely from a 19th-century land record or survey document. The map shows a network of roads and waterways, including Kendall Brook, Slide Brook, Reel Brook, Swamp Brook, and the Arm Branch River. Numerous individual land parcels are delineated, many of which are labeled with the names of their owners or occupants. Key locations include the S. Kendall School, Baptist Church, Store & P.O., Witcher Starch Factory, Saw Mill, Brick Yard, and several oil stills. The map also features handwritten annotations in blue ink, including dates (1856, 1853, 1849, 1828) and names (J. Noyes, S. Cole, S. Kendall, W. Thayer, S. Eastman, E.W. Ball, S. Bolles, S. Kendall School, A. Garnsey, J.C. Noyes, A.G. Judd, C.H. Merrill, W.C. Oaks, J. Clifford, A. Bolles, E. Bolles, W.L. Shattuck, G.K. Edwards, M.N. Howland, J. Bishop, C. Oaks, C. Oaks Jr., W.B. Bartlett, S. Howland, S. Grey, T. Young, H.D. Harris, A. Morse, S.T.C. Edwards, J. Hall, R. Bartlett, F.B. Jackmans, A.C. Morse, J. Grey Shop, S.W. Eastman, A. Brown, J.M. Drury, S. Moody, B.S. Shop, Saw Mill, Brick Yard, F. Witcomb, I. Bolles, D.J. Ball, J.C. Noyes, J.G. Drew, B. Drury, W.B. & B.E. Blake, Store & P.O., Witcher Starch Factory, Baptist Church, Oil Still, Slide Brook, Reel Brook, Swamp Brook, and Kendall Brook). The map is oriented with North at the top.

B.K. Eastman stone wall, running northerly for ¼ mile on east side of Route 116 from Paine Road southern junction, private land. Easement here is 40', not 66' as shown.





The myriad inaccuracies in the four miles of mapping I examined call into question easement widths on all mapping of the proposed buried route. Proposed 20' x 20' x 60' HDD slurry pit locations (18 in these four miles) are not shown on Northern Pass's maps. Proposed laydown yards are not shown on the maps. Actual proposed location of the line is not shown on the maps. I reserve the right to update this testimony in light of the above.

Kris Pastoriza, Easton, NH December 3, 2016.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

40' -----



3 Rods ---



4 Rods ---

