APPENDIX 14C:
PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
Phase IB Archaeological Investigation of the Chinook Solar Project, Town of Fitzwilliam, Cheshire County, New Hampshire
(R&C # 9541)

Prepared For:
NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, Florida 33408

Prepared By:
Richard Will, Karen E. Mack and Andrew Heller

TRC Environmental Corporation
71 Oak Street
Ellsworth, ME 04605

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1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (NEER) is developing the Chinook Solar Project (Project), an approximately 30-megawatt (MW) solar energy generating project proposed on seven separate land parcels in the Town of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire (Figure 1). The Project will occupy approximately 460 acres to the west of Fullam Hill Road and includes an existing transmission line corridor along its northeast border. The electric grid interconnection point of the Project is proposed to be located within the Project boundary on a 115 kilovolt transmission line approximately 1 mile southeast of Route 119 north of the Project area.

TRC completed a Phase IA archaeological assessment of the Project area as part of the Site Evaluation Committee process for the State of New Hampshire in January of 2018. Based on the results of the Phase IA assessment (Will 2018), which were accepted by the New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources (NHDHR) in a letter dated February 7, 2018, TRC was contracted to conduct a Phase IB investigation of the archaeologically sensitive portions of the Project’s area of potential effects (APE). This report contains the results of the Phase IB field survey, which was completed in accordance with guidelines established by the NHDHR. Figures for this report appear in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains the artifact catalog, and Appendix 3 includes copies of field forms. Appendix 4 contains an updated NHDHR inventory form for Site 27-CH-243 or the Drury Homestead Site.

During the Phase IB field survey, 153 shovel test pits (STPs) within four Precontact period test areas and one Historic period test area were excavated. No cultural material and no archaeological sites were identified within the Precontact period test areas.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Located in the southwestern corner of New Hampshire, the proposed Chinook Solar Project is located within the Town of Fitzwilliam, adjacent to Scott Brook, which drains Scott Pond located approximately 0.8 kilometer (km) (0.5 mile) north of the Project area. Sip Pond is located 1.9 km (1.2 miles) south of the southernmost extent of the Project area. Fitzwilliam is bordered to the east by the Town of Rindge and Tarbell Brook and Damon Reservoirs, to the west is the Town of Richmond, to the north is the Town of Troy and the Gap Mountain Preserve, and to the south is the Massachusetts border. Lands surrounding the proposed Project are mostly forested, with single family homes and a few cleared agricultural fields present to the south and east. The Project area is primarily forested with extensive wetlands present in its eastern, central and southernmost portions. The Project area extends south from Route 119, and two transmission line corridors cross the northern section of the Project area, forming much of the eastern boundary. The Project area is located between Fullam Hill Road to the east and Route 12 to the west.

In general, lands in the Project area are used for timber production, electric transmission and recreation. Uplands are generally located along a low ridge toward the center of the Project area and slope gradually to steeply toward lowlands to the southeast and west. Forested lands in the Project area are in varying stages of succession due to recent and historic logging and contain a mix of hardwoods and softwoods. The northern and southernmost portions contain forests appearing to be greater than 75 to 100 years in age with...
fairly large trees and an open understory. The remainder of the Project area is in the early stages of regeneration, dense with shrubby growth, decaying slash piles, and a maze of skidder trails from logging operations occurring within the last two decades.

The Project area is in the Miller watershed and the Priest Brook and Torbell-Millers River sub-watersheds. The subwatersheds are divided along a low ridge that runs northeast-southwest through the middle of the proposed development. Topography within the Project area generally trends to the west and south toward Scott Brook or to the southeast toward Sip Pond and Millers River along this divide. Headwater wetlands and streams located along shallow swales and ravines east of the watershed divide drain south and off-site to Sip Pond and Sip Pond Brook. West of the watershed divide, lands slope steeply to an expansive forest-shrub wetland complex bordering Scott Brook (TRC 2017).

Wetlands cover a large portion of the Project area extending from the northwestern boundary south along the western border and extend into the central portion of the Project area. A stream runs south from the central portion of the Project to a large wetland in the southeastern corner. Wetland delineations within the Project area were completed in 2016 and 2017 (Figure 2).

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) identifies seventeen soil classifications within the Project area. The Project is composed primarily of glacial till with other areas comprised of bog, muck and other wetland deposits. The till deposits include various classifications of very stony, fine sandy loam.

3 RESULTS OF PHASE IA ASSESSMENT

Desktop review of the various data sources including NHDHR site files, previous archaeological reports and surveys, historic maps and environmental data were used to examine both the Precontact and Historic archaeological sensitivity of the Project area. In addition to this desktop review, TRC conducted a walkover of survey of the entire Project area in November 2017 (Will 2018). The Phase IA assessment resulted in the identification of four areas (Areas P1, P2, P3, and P4) that exhibited Precontact period sensitivity and one area that exhibited Historic period sensitivity (Figure 3). Each of these areas is described below. Note that Area P3 is not included below, because this was identified as sensitive based on the desktop review. Walkover survey demonstrated that the area was not sensitive for cultural resources.

3.1 Precontact Sensitivity

Area P1 is in the northwest portion of the Project that overlooks Scott Brook and its associated wetlands to the west (Figure 3). This high and level area may have been a camping location during the Holocene Epoch. Area P1 was confirmed as a location of high and level ground in proximity to Scott Brook. In particular, two areas within Area P1 were identified (Test Areas P1a and P1b) (Figure 3) where testing on level topography overlooking a wetland area to the west was recommended (Will 2018).

Area P2 is located south of Area P1, but at a higher elevation (Figure 3). Similar to Area P1, it would have provided a prominent overlook and easy access to Scott Brook and its wetlands for a variety of resources during any time in the past 10,000 years. The sensitivity of Area P2 was confirmed as an elevated landform surrounded by wetlands. Testing of a single location within this area was also recommended (Test Area P2a) (Will 2018).
Area P3 is located along a small stream in the central west part of the Project area and was identified during desktop review. Area P3 was reassessed during walkover survey and determined not sensitive for cultural resources (Will 2018).

Like Area P3, Area P4 is also positioned near a small stream (Figure 3). It is situated in the southern part of the Project area, and the stream drains into a large wetland to the south. Topographic information shows the area may be somewhat steep, but the streams location relative to a large wetland may have provided Native people with a variety of desirable resources in the past. Area P4 contains three sensitive locations (P4a, P4b, P4c) on the east side of the small, unnamed stream that flows into the large wetland associated with Scott Brook. These locations offer level overlooks to the brook and access to the wetlands to the south (Will 2018).

### 3.2 Historic Sensitivity

At the end of the French and Indian War, with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, peace and safety returned to the New Hampshire frontier after many years of hostilities, encouraging many new settlers to locate in Cheshire County [https://hsccnh.org/2016/10/18/1623-to-1763/](https://hsccnh.org/2016/10/18/1623-to-1763/) 2017. The Town of Fitzwilliam was named by the colonial governor, John Wentworth, in compliment to his kinsman, Earl Fitzwilliam of England and Ireland, and given its royal charter by George III in 1765 [http://www.fitzwilliam.org/](http://www.fitzwilliam.org/) 2017. The first settlers, Benjamin Bigelow and his wife Elizabeth, came to Fitzwilliam in 1762 from Lunenburg, Massachusetts. At first, the settlers came in slowly to Fitzwilliam. In 1767, five years after the Bigelow family came, the total population was only ninety people and it was not until 1770 that there were enough people settled in Fitzwilliam to build a meeting house. According to New England tradition, the meeting house, a plain, square building with an adjacent burying ground, was built on a hill. No traces of the meeting house remain, but the grave stones of the early settlers and the monument to its first minister are still there. The first schoolhouse stood opposite the meeting house. The meeting house was the center of the town, not only geographically but in importance; the one place where the people could gather from their far-scattered clearings for worship, town meetings, and as Revolutionary days came, to have their war meetings [http://www.fitzwilliam.org/](http://www.fitzwilliam.org/) 2017.

By 1800, Fitzwilliam had a population of over 1200 and was a self-reliant community with dozens of local industries supporting the people who farmed the area. The town had sawmills, gristmills, tanneries, taverns, stores, twelve schools and a singing school. Fitzwilliam was a busy place in those days as five coach roads connected it with the outside world [http://www.fitzwilliam.org/](http://www.fitzwilliam.org/) 2017.

Starting around 1840, granite quarrying became Fitzwilliam’s major industry, peaking about the time of World War I. Fitzwilliam was one of the three principal granite centers of the state. The coming of the Cheshire Railroad in 1848 provided transportation for the industry, which brought in nearly 400 new residents as workmen and their families turning, the village into a small commercial center. Farming began to decline in the late 19th century as competition from the midwest grew. By the 1930's, the granite industry was also waning. By 1940, the population had
dropped to 824, and only increased after 1960 with the influx of retirees, summer residents and those commuting to jobs in Keene and other local communities (http://www.fitzwilliam.org/2017). Fitzwilliam has changed little in over 150 years. Much of its 19th century heritage is still intact. The Village Common looks much as it does in photographs from the 1860s. Most of the houses in the Village center date to before 1850 (http://www.fitzwilliam.org/2017).

The eastern boundary of Project in central portion of the project area has historical archaeological sensitivity based on historic maps that document residents of Fitzwilliam lived in the Project area.

4 PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

This section begins with a discussion of field methods used to conduct walkover survey and subsurface testing of the Project for the presence of archaeological resources, followed by the Phase IB field results.

4.1 Field Methods

Fieldwork on the Project’s APE was conducted from April 30 – May 11, 2018. A crew of four field technicians was supervised by Andrew Heller (MA). Overall project management was under the direction of Richard Will (PhD).

Phase IB survey for archaeological resources included a combination of intensive walkover inspection and excavation of 50 centimeter (cm) x 50 cm STPs. STPs were placed at 8 meter (m) intervals along linear transects. Bracket STPs were placed on 4 m intervals when historic cultural material was found within shovel test pits. All soil removed from the STPs was screened through 1/4-inch (6.4 millimeter) mesh, which was suitable for the recovery of small stone flakes, bones, or other cultural materials that might otherwise have been missed without screening. Standardized documentation was maintained for every STP excavated, including a soil description to indicate the nature of subsurface sediments, notes on disturbance and site drainage conditions (Appendix 3).

A field sketch of the overall test area was made, and photographs were taken to document the area. Spatial data regarding the location of STPs relative to significant landscape features was collected using a hand-held, Trimble Geo-7X GPS data collector. These data were post-processed and corrected using Trimble GPS Pathfinder Office software. Project maps were created using ArcGIS.

All fieldwork complied with the NHDHR standards for cultural resource investigations and the curation of archaeological collections in New Hampshire (2018).
4.2 Results of Phase IB Fieldwork

A total of 153 STPs placed along 38 transects were excavated within the four Precontact period test areas and the one Historic period test area. The results of testing conducted in each of the archaeologically sensitive test areas is described by test area below.

4.2.1 Test Area P1.

Test area P1 is located near the northwestern extent of the Project area. The test area consists of two loci (P1a and P1b) on small terraces overlooking the marginal wetland associated with Scott Brook. The loci are approximately 100 m apart and separated by a dry swale that trends westward into the wetland.

In general, the landscape slopes gently westward toward the wetland. Vegetation in the area is dominated by softwoods, primarily white pine and hemlock, and few hardwoods including beech, maple, and oak. The ground surface is generally open with some saplings and brushy undergrowth. The surface is generally level with boulders exposed at the surface on the terraces. Evidence of previous logging activity is apparent at the surface with overgrown access roads cross-cutting the landscape.

P1a and P1b were each tested with a single transect of shovel test pits along the break in slope. Each locus was tested with a transect of 10 STPs at an interval of 8 m. Test area P1 was tested with 20 STPs (Figure 4).

In Test Area P1a, the STPs were excavated to an average depth of 48 centimeters below surface (cmbs). The typical stratigraphic profile showed an Ao soil horizon of silt loam and organic matter from 0 – 14 cmbs that laid over an A soil horizon composed of dark gray to dark brown silt loam with cobbles and pebbles from 14 – 22 cmbs. The A horizon is underlain by a B1 soil horizon composed of dark orange silt loam with cobbles and pebbles to a depth of 40 cmbs and a B2 soil horizon of orange silt loam cobbles and pebbles from 40 – 50 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive to olive-brown silt loam with cobbles and pebbles was encountered at 50 cmbs. No cultural material was recovered from the 10 STPs excavated in Test Area P1a.

In Test Area P1b, the STPs were excavated to an average depth of 50 cmbs. The typical stratigraphic profile showed an Ao soil horizon of silt loam and organic matter from 0 – 12 cmbs, which overlaid an A/E soil horizon composed of dark gray to gray silty sand from 12 – 23 cmbs. The A/E horizon is underlain by a B soil horizon composed of orange-brown silty sand to a depth of 35 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive silty sand was encountered from 35 - 50 cmbs. Cobbles were present throughout the stratigraphic column. We did not recover any cultural material from the 10 STPs excavated in Test Area P1b.

4.2.2 Test Area P2.

Test Area P2 is a small knoll that rises approximately 1 - 2 m above surrounding wetlands. The test area is located in the northwest portion of the Project area in the vicinity of Scott Brook. The knoll is oriented northwest-southeast and is approximately 60 m long by 15 m wide at its widest point. It is generally level, though somewhat hummocky with large boulders exposed at the surface. The surrounding wetland is dominated by moss-covered boulders interspersed with trees. Vegetation on the knoll and the surrounding wetland is dominated by softwood forest of white pine and hemlock with a few hardwoods including birch, beech, and maple. A graded logging road runs along the northwest edge of the knoll.
Test Area P2 was tested with a transect of 6 STPs along the primary axis and three short perpendicular transects of 1 or 2 STPs. Ten STPs were excavated at this test area on 8 m intervals (Figure 5).

STPs were excavated to an average depth of 48 cmbs. The typical stratigraphic profile showed an Ao soil horizon of silt loam and organic matter from 0 – 9 cmbs, which overlaid an A soil horizon composed of dark brown silt loam from 9 – 20 cmbs. The A horizon is underlain by a B1 soil horizon composed of dark orange silt loam to a depth of 25 cmbs and a B2 soil horizon of orange silt loam cobbles and pebbles from 25 – 30 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive silt loam was encountered from 30 - 50 cmbs. We did not recover any cultural material from the 10 STPs excavated in Test Area P2.

4.2.3 Test Area P4.

Test area P4 is located in the southeast portion of the Project area and is divided into three loci (P4a, P4b, and P4c). The landscape is characterized by a moderately steep southward slope. A small, unnamed stream runs through a ravine along the western periphery of the test area.

Loci P4a and P4b are two small rises within the general southward slope. These areas are separated by approximately 35 m of southward sloping hillside. Loci P4a is located on the edge of the ravine and directly overlooks the stream. Vegetation in these loci is dominated by young hardwoods, primarily beech, birch, and oak, with few softwoods (white pine and hemlock). The surface is somewhat hummocky with boulders exposed at the surface.

TRC tested these loci using a cruciform array of STPs at each location. Seven STPs were excavated at P4a and 6 STPs at P4b. As the landforms are small, approximately 15 m x 20 m each, the testing arrays encompassed the entire sensitive landform and continued into the surrounding landscape (Figure 6).

In Test Area P4a, the STPs were excavated to an average depth of 34 cmbs. The typical stratigraphic profile showed an Ao soil horizon of silt loam and organic matter from 0 – 10 cmbs, which overlaid an A soil horizon composed of dark brown silty sand from 10 – 22 cmbs. The A horizon is underlain by a B soil horizon composed of orange-brown silt and fine sand to a depth of 35 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive silt and fine sand was encountered from 35 - 45 cmbs. No cultural material was recovered from the STPs excavated in Test Area P4a.

In Test Area P4b, the STPs were excavated to an average depth of 31.5 cmbs. The typical stratigraphic profile showed an Ao soil horizon of silt loam and organic matter from 0 – 5 cmbs, which overlaid an A soil horizon composed of brown silt loam with cobbles from 5 – 12 cmbs. The A horizon is underlain by a B soil horizon composed of orange-brown silt loam with cobbles to a depth of 20 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive silt loam with cobbles and gravel was encountered from 20 - 27 cmbs. No cultural material was recovered from the 6 STPs excavated in Test Area P4b.

Test Area P4c is located in an area where the southward slope becomes gentler. The small stream is located approximately 30 m west of the locus. The surface is hummocky, with tree throws a common feature - likely due to recent logging activity. Vegetation in this locus consists of young white pine and hemlock and a few beech and birch trees. Saplings and a few shrubs make up the understory.

TRC tested P4c with 2 parallel transects oriented approximately north-south. The transects were spaced 8 m apart and included 15 STPs (Figure 7).
The STPs within Test Area P4c were excavated to an average depth of 45 cmbs. Seven of the 15 STPs exhibited disturbed sediments, likely the result of logging activities. The typical undisturbed stratigraphic profile showed an Ao soil horizon of silt loam and organic matter from 0 – 5 cmbs, which overlaid an A soil horizon composed of dark gray-brown silt loam with cobbles and gravel from 5 – 15 cmbs. The A horizon is underlain by a B soil horizon composed of orange-brown silt loam with cobbles to a depth of 35 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive silt loam was encountered from 35 - 45 cmbs. No cultural material was recovered from the 15 STPs excavated in this test area.

In sum, TRC excavated a total of 28 STPs in Test Area P4. No obvious logging roads are present in or around the test area; however, P4a and P4b are both dominated by young growth indicating logging within the last 20 years. Test Area P4c was logged much more recently, perhaps within the last 5 years. At the time of the fieldwork, active logging activity could be heard in the vicinity of Fullam Hill Road to the west of the test area.

4.2.4 Test Area P5.

Test Area P5 is comprised of two loci (P5a and P5b). The loci are both small, level terraces on an otherwise gently westward sloping hillside. The test area is accessed via a somewhat overgrown, graded dirt logging road. Both terraces are marked by a sharp break in slope on the westward edge. Apart from logging roads that run across the landform to the east, no obvious signs of logging or other disturbance were noted at either locus.

The loci are approximately 50 m apart and separated by the general westward trending hillside that characterizes the area. The surface is hummocky, with tree throws and exposed boulders common. A mixed forest of white pine, hemlock, beech, paper birch, and maple dominate the landscape. The understory is comprised of saplings and a few shrubs and ferns.

Testing at P5a was laid out in a cruciform array. A transect of 4 test pits oriented east-west bisected the level area with 2 short transects running perpendicular through the test area. TRC excavated 9 STPs in this locus. A low rock wall was identified in the vicinity of P5a. The wall begins near the north end of the sensitized landform and continues west at least 50 m (Figure 8). The wall is broken in places where logging roads cross-cut the landscape.

TRC excavated a transect of 6 STPs along the break in slope at P5b. Two additional transects run parallel to the east at 8-m intervals. Ten STPs were excavated at P5b. TRC excavated 19 STPs in Test Area P5 (Figure 9).

In Test Area P5a, the STPs were excavated to an average depth of 51.5 cmbs. The typical stratigraphic profile showed an Ao soil horizon of silt loam and organic matter from 0 – 10 cmbs, which overlaid an A soil horizon composed of dark gray-brown silt loam with cobbles and gravel from 10 – 18 cmbs. A thin layer of A/E soil horizon of light gray silt loam extended from 18 – 22 cmbs. A buried A horizon was present below the A/E sediments, composed of dark brown silt loam with cobbles and gravel, from 22 – 27 cmbs. The buried A horizon was underlain by a B soil horizon composed of orange-brown silt loam with cobbles to a depth of 40 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive-brown silt loam was encountered from 40 - 55 cmbs. No cultural material was recovered from any of the STPs excavated in Test Area P5a.

The STPs in Test Area P5b were excavated to an average depth of 54 cmbs. The typical stratigraphic profile showed an Ao soil horizon of silt loam and organic matter from 0 – 10 cmbs, which overlaid an A soil
horizon composed of dark brown silt loam with gravel and cobbles from 10 – 15 cmbs. The A horizon was underlain by a B₁ soil horizon composed of light brown silt loam with gravel and cobbles to a depth of 24 cmbs and a B₂ soil horizon of light orange-brown silt loam cobbles and gravel from 24 – 38 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive-brown silt loam was encountered from 38 - 50 cmbs. No cultural material was recovered from STPs excavated in Test Area P5b.

4.2.5 Test Area H1a.

Test Area H1a is a large clearing located to the north and west of the foundation identified in Test Area H1b during walkover survey. It was proposed in Will (2018) that this location may have been used for a variety of agricultural or related activities, and therefore Phase IB testing was recommended. Four transects of STPs were laid out across the area. Transect 1 included 27 STPs placed on 8 m intervals along the western edge of the field from south to north (Figure 10). A recent skidder track runs across the eastern portion of the field from north to south. Transect 2 included 8 STPs and runs from north to south along the eastern edge of the field on the eastern side of the skidder track. Transect 3 and Transect 4 run from east to west across the field between Transects 1 and 2. Seven STPs were laid out on Transect 3, and eight STPs were laid out on Transect 4 located to the south of Transect 3. STP 2 on Transect 2 was not excavated due to the presence of a large rock pile. During Phase IB testing in this test area, the on-site logger informed the field supervisor that this was not an old field related to the nearby foundation but a clearing he had created a few years ago. With that new information, excavations were stopped. Therefore, no STPs laid out along Transect 3 were excavated, and only four of the eight STPs laid out along Transect 4 were completed.

Shovel test pits in this area were excavated to an average depth of 35.5 cmbs. The typical stratigraphic profile showed an A soil horizon composed of dark brown silt loam with cobbles from 0 – 15 cmbs. The A horizon was underlain by a B soil horizon composed of brown silty sand with cobbles to a depth of 25 cmbs. A C soil horizon of olive sandy silt was encountered from 25 - 35 cmbs. No cultural material was recovered from the 36 STPs excavated in Test Area H1a.

4.2.6 Test Area H1b.
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5 EXPANDED PROJECT AREA RESULTS

Based on recent field survey results of parcel boundaries, the Project area has been slightly expanded in two areas. The Project area expansion occurred after the Phase 1B field evaluation was completed. The two areas of expansion are located on the southern end of the Project, one area to the far west and one area to the far east (see Figure 22). The expanded areas are adjacent to areas previously considered for archaeological sensitivity during the Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment of the Chinook Solar Project (Will 2018). As shown in Figure 22, neither expansion area is located adjacent to areas previously identified as sensitive for either Historic period or Precontact period archaeological resources. A field reconnaissance walkover during the Phase 1A investigation confirmed that map review interpretation. Based on characteristics of the two expansion areas, TRC archaeologists do not believe the areas are sensitive for cultural resources and therefore do not recommend additional archaeological investigation of these areas.

6 CONCLUSIONS
Taphonomy: Post-Depositional Processes That Have Affected the Sites

As the figures (see Figures 14 - 18) and discussion presented document, the extent of disturbances to the Project area cannot be overemphasized. Logging, using modern-day equipment like skidders, has disturbed all of the area tested for historic resources. Soils have been disturbed to an unknown depth but visual inspection shows that it extends to more than 30 cmbs in some cases. What was originally presumed to be an overgrown agricultural field is an area that was intensively logged. Crushed and dragged by skidders, artifacts manufactured from ceramic and glass were reduced to small, indistinguishable fragments.

Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places

The National Park Service lists four criterion for determining the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of a property for listing\(^2\). Both archaeological sites were evaluated with reference to:

- Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D: Properties that have yielded or may likely yield information important to history or prehistory.

No further archaeological investigation of this Project area is recommended.

\(^2\) [https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm](https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm)
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Figure 2. Delineated Wetland and Stream Resources

- Chinook Project Boundary
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Ephemeral Stream
- Non-Jurisdictional Drainage
- Delineated Wetland Boundary
- Wetland

Note: Vernal pools shown on this figure were delineated by TRC. Additional vernal pools occur within the project boundary and are shown on separate mapping.

Sources: ESRI, MEGIS, TRC

Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane New Hampshire FIPS 3200 Feet
Units: Foot US

Document Path: S:\1-PROJECTS\NEXTERA\Ranger_Solar\Chinook_Resources_Phase1A_11x17P.mxd

December 2017
Figure 3. Location of test areas within the Project area.
NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
Chinook Solar Project
Phase IB Archaeological Investigations

Figure 4.
Location and layout of testing at Test Area P1a and Test Area P1b.
Figure 5. Location and layout of testing at Test Area P2.
Figure 6. Location and layout of testing at Test Area P4a and Test Area P4b.
Figure 7. Location and layout of testing at Test Area P4c.
Figure 8.
Location and layout of testing at Test Area P5a.
NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
Chinook Solar Project
Phase IB Archaeological Investigations

Figure 9.
Location and layout of testing at Test Area P5b.

Revised: 7/13/2018
Figure 11. Approximate location of the Project parcel on L. Fagan’s 1858 Map of Cheshire County, New Hampshire.
Figure 14a (above). View of log piles from previous logging activities.

Figure 14b (below). View of impacts of logging activities.
Figure 15a (above). View of ongoing logging activities during Phase IB testing.

Figure 15b (below). View of impacts of logging activities.
Figure 16a (above). View of ongoing logging activities during Phase IB testing.

Figure 16b (below). View of ongoing logging activities during Phase IB testing.
NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
Chinook Solar Project
Phase IB Archaeological Investigations

71 Oak Street
Ellsworth, Maine 04605

Figure 17a (above). View of impacts of logging activities.

Figure 17b (below). View of impacts of logging activities.
Figure 18a (above). View of impacts of logging activities.

Figure 18b (below). View of impacts of logging activities.
Figure 22.
Location of Expanded Project Area

NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
Chinook Solar Project
Phase IB Archaeological Investigations

Revised: 7/18/2018
APPENDIX 2
Artifact Catalog
APPENDIX 3
Shovel Test Pit Records
Chinook Solar Project  
Phase IB - 2018  
Transect Information

Test Area/Transect Number: 94  
Recorder(s): APH  
Date: 5/2/18

Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N  
E  
Ending: Z19/N  
E  
Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope:  
Frentle slope  
SW increasingly steep towards the brook on the west edge of the TA  
Landform Type: Small bench in hillside  
Other: Small brook 20 m SW of TA w/ short (2m) waterfall

Surface: Hummocky & undulating w/ boulders @ the surface  
Cover: Mixed hardwoods (Beech & Oak) w/ few softwoods (W. Pine & Hemlock)  
Disturbances: Heavily logged w/ 10yrs.

Upland: Same

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes  
Yes  
No  
Description: N/A  
Testhole Excavation:  
Yes  
No  
Number Excavated:  
Interval: 8m  
Avg. Depth: 45 (cm)  
Bracket Testholes:  
Yes  
No  
Number Excavated:  
Avg. Depth:  
Positive Testholes:  
No. Positive Test units:  
Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: N/A (cm)

Description of Cultural Remains: N/A  
No. Bags Collected:  

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0</td>
<td>D/V2</td>
<td>Dupe</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>D/F</td>
<td>Si/L</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Si/ES</td>
<td></td>
<td>22-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Si/ES</td>
<td></td>
<td>35-45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
Chinook Solar Project
Phase 1B - 2018
Transect Information

Test Area/Transect Number: P46  Recorder(s): ARH  Date: 5/2/18

Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N E  Ending: Z19/N E
Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope: gentle, continuous southwestward slope
Landform Type: hill side

Surface: Hummocky, undulating

Cover: Mixed hardwoods (Beech, Birch, Oak, ? Maple) and Softwoods (White Pine & Hemlock)

Disturbances: Heavily logged w/in 10 yrs.

Upland: Same

Other: Small area approx. 25 m E of creek

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes  No  Description: N/A
Testhole Excavation: Yes  No  Number Excavated: 6  Interval: 8 m  Avg. Depth: 17 (cm)
Bracket Testholes: Yes  No  Number Excavated: 0  Avg. Depth: 0 (cm)
Positive Testholes: 0  Positive Test units: 0  Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: 0 (cm)
Description of Cultural Remains: N/A  No. Bags Collected: 0

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Silty</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Silty</td>
<td></td>
<td>12-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Silty</td>
<td></td>
<td>20-27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Soils are generally shallow and rocky
Very rocky soils w/ gravelly C horizon
Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Test Area

Date

Page

TR_2_TH_1
Wall: N E S W

Positive prehistoric
Negative prehistoric
Histories

Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) PA

# of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: rocks/roots throughout

TR_2_TH_3
Wall: N E S W

Positive prehistoric
Negative prehistoric
Histories

Max. depth 42 cm bs
Recorder(s) 0

# of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes:

TR__TH
Wall: N E S W

Positive prehistoric
Negative prehistoric
Histories

Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)

# of Bags Collected
Material Depth

Notes:

TR__TH
Wall: N E S W

Positive prehistoric
Negative prehistoric
Histories

Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)

# of Bags Collected
Material Depth

Notes:

TR__TH
Wall: N E S W

Positive prehistoric
Negative prehistoric
Histories

Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)

# of Bags Collected
Material Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots □ - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

C:\ARCIN\Field Forms\50 cm Testhole Record x5
TRC 2006
Chinook Solar Project
Phase IB - 2018
Transect Information

Test Area/Transect Number: P4e  Recorder(s): AH  Date: 5/2/18

Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N E  Ending: Z19/N E
Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope: Gently sloping SE
Surface: Hemlock with boulders & surface
Tree fungus common

Landform Type:
Upland hillside overlooking a
Brook

Disturbances:
Area has obviously been logged in the last 20 yrs

Upland:
Generally similar. This whole area has been logged - active logging

Other:
Brook is 20-30cm wide & TA; area is covered in sporadic shrubs occurring toward

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes  No  Description: N/A
Testhole Excavation: Yes  No  Number Excavated: 15  Interval: 8m  Avg. Depth: 45 (cm)
Bracket Testholes: Yes  No  Number Excavated: 8  Avg. Depth: 80 (cm)
Positive Testhole:  Yes  Positive Test units: 8  Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: 80 (cm)
Description of Cultural Remains: N/A  No. Bags Collected:

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0</td>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>D4T</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td></td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>L.5i</td>
<td></td>
<td>35-46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Upper sediments are frequently mixed/disturbed by logging
- TR1 TH2 had 50cm of mxt D3 7 from surface to C horizon
- Soil profiles are highly variable across the landform demonstrating the degree of disturbance
Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Test Area P4C

Date 5/7/18

Page 1 of __

TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
- Positive prehistoric
- Negative prehistoric
- Historic

CMR

Max. depth 44 cm bs

Recorder(s) CSC

# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: All Si L soils
mod.: Tr 91

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
- Positive prehistoric
- Negative prehistoric
- Historic

CMR

Max. depth 68 cm bs

Recorder(s) SD

# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: Combust at 1 ft is surface soil edit. Burnt coals from pit. Soft grey silty clay 30

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
- Positive prehistoric
- Negative prehistoric
- Historic

CMR

Max. depth 45 cm bs

Recorder(s) CSC

# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: Combust at 3 ft is surface soil. Coals below.

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
- Positive prehistoric
- Negative prehistoric
- Historic

CMR

Max. depth 40 cm bs

Recorder(s) CSC

# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes:

TR 2 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
- Positive prehistoric
- Negative prehistoric
- Historic

CMR

Max. depth 55 cm bs

Recorder(s) SD

# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: Rems in top

Soil Texture Key: S - sand  Si - silt  Cl - clay  L - loam
VF - very fine  F - fine  M - medium  C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel  Ch - cobbles  Pb - pebbles  BF - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions  Ch - charcoal  • - roots  ⬤ - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray  2 - black  3 - orange  4 - red  5 - yellow  6 - olive  7 - brown
Lt - light  D - dark  Mx - mixed

C:\ARC3NC\Field Forms\50 cm Testhole Record x5

TRC 2006
Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Tesi Area: T4C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TR</th>
<th>TH</th>
<th>Wall: N E S W</th>
<th>Positive prehistoric</th>
<th>Negative prehistoric</th>
<th>Historic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N E S W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N E S W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N E S W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N E S W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N E S W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>N E S W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Soil wet; no inclusions

Soil Texture Key: S - sand, Si - silt, Cl - clay, L - loam
VF - very fine, F - fine, M - medium, C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel, Cb - cobbles, Pb - pebbles, Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions, Ch - charcoal, O - roots, Disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray, 2 - black, 3 - orange, 4 - red, 5 - yellow, 6 - olive, 7 - brown
Lt - light, D - dark, Mx - mixed

Page 1 of
Test Area P4C

Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 5/11/18
Page 2 of

Soil Texture Key: S - sand  Si - silt  Cl - clay  L - loam
Vf - very fine  F - fine  M - medium  C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel  Cb - cobbles  Pb - pebbles  Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions  Ch - charcoal  ○ - roots  ⬅️ - disturbance (specify)

©ARCINC Field Forms 50 cm Testhole Record s5  TRC 2006
Chinook Solar Project  
Phase IB - 2018  
Transect Information

Test Area/Transect Number: P5a  
Recorder(s): ARH  
Date: 5/1/18

Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N E  
Ending: Z19/N E  
Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope: small elevated area in general westward slope. slopes sharply west and gently N. South around test area.  
Surface: somewhat hummocky, generally level with exposed boulders  
Cover: low forest cover; short ferns, mixed forest  
Landform Type: knoll  
Disturbances: N/A  
Upland: Same - rises 2 m above Ta to the E  
Other: Rock wall @ N edge 7TA

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes  
Description:  
Testhole Excavation: Yes  
No. Number Excavated: 9  
Interval: 8 m  
Avg. Depth: ~18 cm  
Bracket Testholes: Yes  
No. Number Excavated: ___  
Avg. Depth: ____ cm  
Positive Testholes: 0  
Positive Test units: ____  
Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: ____ cm  
Description of Cultural Remains: N/A  
No. Bags Collected: 0

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Duff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>D/7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/E</td>
<td>L/1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/C/Burida</td>
<td>D/7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6/7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40-55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Most units terminated due to rocks/roots impasse.  
Very rocky - increasing with depth - exceptions are typical.  
Sediments on the downslope edge of the landform are wetted/hydrated.
Chinook Solar Phase 1B - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Test Area:  PSA

Date: 5/1/2018

Page 1 of

2-1
TR TH
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

2-3
TR TH
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

2-4
TR TH
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

3-3
TR TH
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

Notes: The test was filled with lots of rocks and gravel and roots.

Max. depth 53 cm bs
Recorder(s) 50
# of Bags Collected 0

Notes:

Material Depth

Max. depth 47 cm bs
Recorder(s) 60
# of Bags Collected 0

Notes:

Material Depth

Max. depth 46 cm bs
Recorder(s) 50
# of Bags Collected 0

Notes:

Material Depth

Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) 50
# of Bags Collected 0

Notes:

Material Depth

Max. depth 52 cm bs
Recorder(s) 50
# of Bags Collected 0

Notes:

Material Depth

Soil Texture Key: S - sand  Si - silt  Cl - clay  L - loam
VF - very fine  F - fine  M - medium  C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel  Ch - cobbles  Pb - pebbles  BF - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions  Ch - charcoal  ● - roots  - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray  2 - black  3 - orange  4 - red  5 - yellow  6 - olive  7 - brown
Lt - light  D - dark  Mx - mixed

©ARCINC/Field Forms 50 cm Testhole Record x3

TRC 2001
Test Area/Transect Number: 5 6 Recorder(s): ACH Date: 5/1/18

Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N E Ending: Z19/N E
Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope: generally level
Surface: somewhat to a steep westward hummocky
slope
Cover: low forest
Landform Type:
- terrace/knoll
- level break in westward slope
Other:
Disturbances: small road losses
Upland:
- rises gently
- generally similar

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes No Description:
Testhole Excavation: Yes No Number Excavated: 60 Interval: 8 cm Avg. Depth: 52 (cm)
Bracket Testholes: Yes No Number Excavated: 0 Avg. Depth: 0 (cm)
Positive Testholes: 0 Positive Test units: 0 Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: 0 (cm)
Description of Cultural Remains: No. Bags Collected: 0

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>D-9</td>
<td>silt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>D-7</td>
<td>silt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>D-7</td>
<td>silt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>D-9</td>
<td>silt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>D-9</td>
<td>silt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Some gravel & cobbles encountered (5-10%) throughout
Chinook Solar Phase 1B - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Soil Texture Key: S-sand Si-silt Cl-clay L-loam
VF-very fine F-fine M-medium C-coarse
Inclusions: Gr-gravel Cb-cobbles Pb-pebbles Bf-bedrock fragments
Cnc-concretions Ch-charcoal ●-roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1-gray 2-black 3-orange 4-red 5-yellow 6-olive 7-brown
Lt-light D-dark Mx-mixed

Notes:

Page 1 of ___
Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N E Ending: Z19/N E

Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope: Gently Sloping

Surface: Generally level - Slightly hummocky

Cover: Low forest cover - softwoods & hardwoods

Landform Type: E-W Running Knoll / small ridge

Disturbances: Logging around 20m

Upland: None

Other: Rises out of wetlands to the N

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes

Testhole Excavation: Yes No Number Excavated: 10 Interval: 8m Avg. Depth: 48 (cm) bags

Bracket Testholes: Yes No Number Excavated: 8 Avg. Depth: (cm)

Positive Testholes: No Positive Test units: No Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: (cm)

Description of Cultural Remains: No. Bags Collected: 10

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
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<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Duff</td>
<td>S.L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0 - 1'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>D1 - D7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 - 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40 - 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>L - U1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Seds are slightly sandier uphill toward the end of the transect.
- Moderate concentrations of gravel & cobbles throughout.
Chinook Solar Project
Phase IB - 2018
Transect Information

Test Area/Transect Number: P1b
Recorder(s): APH
Date: 5/1/18

Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N E Ending: Z19/N E
Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope: West - East to wetland
Surface: - generally level. 
- Steep at break in slope - somewhat hummocky
SE

Cover: White pine / hemlock
Mostly softwoods
Some hardwoods
- Oak, beech, maple

Landform Type: Ridge/knob
Disturbances: N/A
at edge of wetland

Other: Somewhat lower (2m) than P1a
Large wetland
Many large boulders @ surface
20m E @ base of slope

Upland:
N/A

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes No Description:
Testhole Excavation: Yes No Number Excavated: 10 Interval: 8m Avg. Depth: 50 (cm)
Bracket Testholes: Yes No Number Excavated: No Avg. Depth: No (cm)
Positive Testholes: No Positive Test units: No Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: No (cm)
Description of Cultural Remains: N/A
No. Bags Collected: No

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>H0</td>
<td>D4 3/2</td>
<td>Duff</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/ E</td>
<td>D1 3/1</td>
<td>Si/S</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 - 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>Si/S</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23 - 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Si/S</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 - 50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Rocks and cobbles present throughout
Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TR 1</th>
<th>TR 2</th>
<th>TR 3</th>
<th>TR 4</th>
<th>TR 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall: N 0 S W</td>
<td>Wall: N 0 S W</td>
<td>Wall: N 0 S W</td>
<td>Wall: N 0 S W</td>
<td>Wall: N 0 S W</td>
</tr>
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<td>□ Positive prehistoric</td>
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<td>□ Histories</td>
<td>□ Histories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder(s)</th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>Recorder(s)</th>
<th>DT</th>
<th>Recorder(s)</th>
<th>DT</th>
<th>Recorder(s)</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Recorder(s)</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Bags Collected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td># of Bags Collected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td># of Bags Collected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td># of Bags Collected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td># of Bags Collected</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rock Imprint

---

**Soil Texture Key:**
- S – sand
- Si – silt
- Cl – clay
- Loam
- VF – very fine
- F – fine
- M – medium
- C – coarse

**Inclusions:**
- Gr – gravel
- Cb – cobbles
- Pb – pebbles
- Bf – bedrock fragments
- Cnc – concretions
- Ch – charcoal
- ● – roots
- □ – disturbance (specify)

---

**Soil Color Key:**
- 1 – gray
- 2 – black
- 3 – orange
- 4 – red
- 5 – yellow
- 6 – olive
- 7 – brown
- Lt – light
- D – dark
- Mx – mixed

---

Test Area P-1B

Date: 5/11/18

Page 1 of 1

C:\ARCSINC\Field Form\50 cm Testhole Record x3

TRC 2006
Chinook Solar Project  
Phase IB - 2018  
Transect Information

Test Area/Transect Number: P2  
Recorder(s): AEA  
Date: 5/2/18

Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N E Ending: Z19/N E
Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope: N/A - Generally level, knoll rising out of flatlands on all sides
Surface: undulating hummocky
Cover: low forest cover of sapling phase, softwood forest (white pine) at surface
(Birch, Beech, i. Maple)
Landform Type: Small knoll in brokely undulating terrain
Disturbances: Logging ed
Upland: The terrain here undulates. There is no upland other than the TA. It is marked by wetlands and a series of small rocky knolls.

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes  No  Description: N/A
Testhole Excavation: Yes  No  Number Excavated: 10  Interval: 8m Avg. Depth: 30 (cm)
Bracket Testholes: Yes  No  Number Excavated: 0  Avg. Depth: 0 (cm)
Positive Testholes: 0  Positive Test units: 0  Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: 0 (cm)
Description of Cultural Remains: N/A
No. Bags Collected: 0

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>D7</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
Chinook Solar Project
Phase IB - 2018
Transect Information

Test Area/Transect Number: 11a  Recorder(s): ARH  Date: 5/3/18

Location

UTMs: Beginning: Z19/N  E  Ending: Z19/N  E
Orientation of Transect:

General Description

Slope: 0°-87°  Slope
Increasing westward across the
RA. At western periphery
the slope increases significantly been recently logged.

Surface:  Generally clear and open.
Wooded areas on the edges have
recently been logged.

Cover:  Open area is grassed with few mature hardwoods and shrubs.
Wooded portion is immature hardwoods (Birch, Beech)

Landform Type: Hillside

Disturbances:
    - Heavy logging activity
    - Surface of the field has been truncated in wet/swampy areas
    - Soldier road runs through RA

Upland:

Other: That this is an old wooded lot that was cleared for a field.

Cultural Remains Recovered

Surface: Yes  No  Description:
Testhole Excavation: Yes  No  Number Excavated: ____  Interval: ____  Avg. Depth: ____ (cm)
Bracket Testholes: Yes  No  Number Excavated: ____  Avg. Depth: ____ (cm)
Positive Testholes: ____  Positive Test units: ____  Avg. Depth of Cultural Remains: ____ (cm)
Description of Cultural Remains:

Typical Soil Stratigraphy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit/Horizon</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Inclusions</th>
<th>Depths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Notes:
Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Test Area: H1a

Date: 5/3/18
Page 1 of

TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth 58 cm bs
Recorders(s) DT
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth
Notes: Cobble, gravel, wex

Max. depth 54 cm bs
Recorders(s) EP
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth
Notes: Wet soil, same cobble throughout

Max. depth 55 cm bs
Recorders(s) DT
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth
Notes: Saturated soils

Max. depth 44 cm bs
Recorders(s) PA
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth
Notes:

Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorders(s) DT
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth
Notes: Standing water

Soil Texture Key:
S - sand 
Si - silt 
Cl - clay 
L - loam
VF - very fine 
F - fine 
M - medium 
C - coarse

Inclusions:
Gr - gravel 
Cb - cobbles 
Pb - pebbles 
Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions 
Ch - charcoal
Roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key:
1 - gray 
2 - black 
3 - orange 
4 - red 
5 - yellow 
6 - olive 
7 - brown
Lt - light 
D - dark 
Mx - mixed

C:/ARINC/Field Forms/50 cm Testhole Report e3
Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Test Area: IHA

Date: 5/7/18

Page ___ of ___

TR 1 TH 6
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth: 29 cm bs
Recorder(s): C S C
# of Bags Collected: 0

Material | Depth
---|---

Notes: Very close to

TR 1 TH 7
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth: 40 cm bs
Recorder(s): S D
# of Bags Collected: 0

Material | Depth
---|---

Notes: Very close to

TR 1 TH 8
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth: 15 cm bs
Recorder(s): C S C
# of Bags Collected: 0

Material | Depth
---|---

Notes: Very close to

TR 1 TH 9
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth: 35 cm bs
Recorder(s): S D
# of Bags Collected: 0

Material | Depth
---|---

Notes: Very close to

TR 1 TH 10
Wall: S E W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth: cm bs
Recorder(s): C S C
# of Bags Collected: 0

Material | Depth
---|---

Notes: Very close to

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

C:\ARCINC\Field Forms\50 cm Testhole Record x5
Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 5/3/18
Page 1 of 1

Test Area 1 HA

TR 1 TH 16
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

Max. depth 20 cm bs
Recorder(s) C
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: wet

TR 1 TH 17
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) SD
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: pottery at 1 2 3

TR 1 TH 18
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

Max. depth 31 cm bs
Recorder(s) C
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: bottom

TR 1 TH 19
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

Max. depth 81 cm bs
Recorder(s) SD
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: big rocks in the floor

TR 1 TH 20
Wall: N E S W
□ Positive prehistoric
□ Negative prehistoric
□ Histories

Max. depth 70 cm bs
Recorder(s) C
# of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: soil

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

C:\ARCHINC\Field Forms\50 cm Testhole Record.s5
TRC 2086
Chinook Solar Phase IB - 2018
Archaeological Testhole Record

Test Area

Date: 5/3/18
Page 2 of

TR 2 TH 8
Wall: E

☐ Prehistoric
☐ Historic
☒ Negative

Material
Depth

Notes:

roots/thick throughout

TR 2 TH 7
Wall: E

☐ Prehistoric
☐ Historic
☒ Negative

Material
Depth

Notes:

Rock Impasse @ 23 cm

TR 2 TH 6
Wall: E

☐ Prehistoric
☐ Historic
☒ Negative

Material
Depth

Notes:

Rocks fill the northern half of the pit. Water at bottom.

TR 2 TH 5
Wall: E

☐ Prehistoric
☐ Historic
☒ Negative

Material
Depth

Notes:

Cobbles throughout; wet @ 230 cm

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments Sh - shell
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots ☐ - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed
APPENDIX 4
Updated NHDHR Inventory Forms