Section 8

Historic Sites

8. Historic Sites

Acorn Engineering, Inc. sent a project description and copy of the development plans to Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) on November 10, 2016. A response letter was received from Kirk F. Mohney (MHPC) on December 9, 2016 and is included as part of this Section.

A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Survey Report, by Sarah Haugh – Tetra Tech dated, August 2017 was completed for the project area. The results of the Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Investigation, determined there are no prehistoric archeological sited recorded within the project area. Please refer to the attached report for additional information.

A Historic Structures photographic record was also completed by Sarah Haugh – Tetra Tech, dated August 31st, 2017 for buildings fifty years or older located on or adjacent to the project site.

The Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Survey and Historic Structures Photographs will be forwarded along to Kirk F. Mohney along with a topographic photo map per his attached response. Future correspondence with Mr. Mohney will be submitted once received.

A C O R N
ENGINEERING, INC.

Mr. Kirk F. Mohney
Director - Maine Historic Preservation Commission
55 Capitol Street
State House Station 65
Augusta, Maine 04333

November 10th, 2016

Subject: Camelot Farms Subdivision
1700 Westbrook Street, Portland, Maine

Dear Mr. Mohney:

Acorn Engineering, Inc. has been retained by Camelot Holdings, LLC to provide civil engineering services for the proposed subdivision project at 1700 Westbrook Street in Portland, Maine. The project proposes to redevelop the existing, small farm with a single-story home and accessory shed and barn structures into a traditional single-family development within the Stroudwater neighborhood; house lots will range in size between 6,500 sf to 20,000 sf. The property directly abuts the Stroudwater River and consists mostly of farming pastures. The portion of the site adjacent to Westbrook Street is proposed to be regraded to support a road network, subdivided lots, and ancillary infrastructure. Thus, there will be limited tree removal, stumping, and grubbing on-site due to the existing use. The proposed roads are to be paved and built to City standard. The project will require a Zoning Map/Text Amendment and Level III – Site Plan Application.

Per City Ordinance, a portion of the property resides within the Shoreland Overlay Zone in which construction and redevelopment activities are limited within 250 feet of the high-water line; it is proposed that all development associated with subdivision will remain greater than 250 feet from the river. The space is to be used recreationally with a passive, neighborhood trail system and other shared amenities; there is no significant earthwork to occur within this zone.

The project area is comprised of five separate parcels (Chart, Book, Lot 229-A-2, 246-A-3, 247-A-3, 248-A-9, 256-A-3) with two existing utility easements for the Portland Water District and Portland Pipeline Company that bisect the property. The parcels have been previously subdivided so that there are four single-family sublots facing Westbrook Street. The site is approximately 1,200 feet the Stroudwater Historic District, but, based on preliminary research, is not included in the district or the National Register of Historic Places.

Acorn Engineering appreciates your assistance with determining if there are any areas within the site of historical, architectural, or archeological significance. Please refer to the attached documents to facilitate your review.

Any response and supporting documents may be mailed to the address below or as a PDF file to odawson@acorn-engineering.com.

Sincerely,

Olivia Dawson, E.I.
Design Engineer
Acorn Engineering, Inc.
158 Danforth Street
Portland, Maine 04102

Attached:

EX-1 Vicinity Map
EX-2 Concept Site Plan

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

December 9, 2016

Olivia Dawson, E.I.
Acorn Engineering, Inc.
P.O. Box 3372
Portland, ME 04104

Project: MHPC# 1678-16 - Camelot Holdings, Inc., 1700 Westbrook Street; redevelop existing farm with single family homes

Town: Portland, ME

Dear Ms. Dawson:

In response to your recent request, I have reviewed the information received November 16, 2016 to initiate consultation on the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).

In order to complete our review, we are requesting the following information:

1. Submit photos (keyed to a topographic map) of any buildings that are fifty years or older that are on or adjacent to the project site. If no such buildings exist, please indicate this in writing.

2. An archeological Phase I survey for prehistoric archaeological sites is necessary for all land on this project area below the 40 foot contour or within 100 yards of the Stroudwater River. A list of approved archaeologists is enclosed. Please note that we must review the proposal/scope of work for this survey that you choose. Please contact Dr. Arthur Spiess, Senior Archaeologist arthur.spiess@maine.gov with any questions.

Once this information is received, we will forward a response regarding the results of our evaluation.

Sincerely,

Kirk F. Mohney

Kirk F. Mohney
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enc.

PHONE: (207) 287-2132

FAX: (207) 287-2335

AGENCY INFORMATION
- About Us
- National Register of Historic Places
- Project Review
  - Architectural & Archaeological Consultants
    - Architectural Consultants
    - Historic Archaeologists
    - Pre-Historic Archaeologists
  - Architectural Survey Guidelines
  - Architectural Survey Forms
  - Archaeological Survey Guidelines
  - Required Materials
  - Topographic Quad Maps
  - Map/Photo Examples
- Tax Incentives
- Grants
- Restoration Resources
- Archaeology
- Architectural Survey
- Certified Local Government (CLG) Program
- Preservation Planning
- Laws & Regulations
- Historic Preservation Easements
- Office of the State Historian
- Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine

Prehistoric Archaeologists

Prehistoric Archeologists Approved List: Review and Compliance Consulting/Contracting (Active)

LEVEL I

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Email: clark.ja@gmail.com

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Email: Edna.Feighner@dcr.nh.gov

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Email: mpenney@louisberger.com

Mary Lynne Rainey
RGA Cultural Resource Consultants
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Phone: 401-487-1636
Email: marylynne.rainey@verizon.net

Jacob Tumelaire
Independent Archaeological Consulting
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Email: jtumelaire@iac-llc.net

Mr. Brian Valimont
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LEVEL II

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Email: cdonta@graypape.com

Dr. Dianna Doucette
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Email: Stuart.Eldridge@powereng.com
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Email: putnamd@umpi.edu

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PHASE I PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

CAMELOT FARMS SUBDIVISION PROJECT CITY OF PORTLAND, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

MHPC# 1678-16

Prepared for:

Camelot Holdings, L.L.C.
78 Lincoln St
Portland, ME 04103

Prepared by:

Sarah M. Haugh
Tetra Tech, Inc.
451 Presumpscot Street
Portland, Maine 04103

August 2017

TETRA TECH

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION PAGE

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Project Description 1
1.2 Environmental Setting 1
1.3 Prehistoric Context 5
1.4 Previous Archaeological Research 7

2.0 METHODS AND RESULTS 12

2.1 Archaeological Sensitivity and Methodology 12
2.2 Field Investigations and Results 12

3.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS 17

4.0 REFERENCES CITED 18

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE PAGE

Table 1 Maine Cultural Chronology Study Units 5

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE PAGE

Figure 1. Project Location Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine. 2

Figure 2. Soils Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine. 4

Figure 3. 1871 Map Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine 8

Figure 4. 1891 Map Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine 9

Figure 5. 1916 Map Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine 10

Figure 6. 1857 Map Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine 11

Figure 7. Subsurface Testing Topographic View Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine 13

Figure 8. Subsurface Testing Aerial View Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine 14

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	DESCRIPTION
Appendix A	Camelot Farms Site Plan
Appendix B	Photographic Record
Appendix C	Excavation Characteristics and Artifact Inventory

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) conducted a Phase I prehistoric archaeological investigation of the proposed Camelot Farms Subdivision Project (Project), located in the City of Portland, Cumberland County, Maine. Field work was performed in July on behalf of Camelot Holdings L.L.C. (Camelot). The cultural resource investigation was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Maine State Historic Preservation Officer's Standards and Guidelines (27 MRSA §509).

As requested by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC), the Phase I prehistoric archaeological investigation involved field survey of portions of the Project below the 40 foot contour. The purpose of the survey was to characterize the cultural resource sensitivity and identify potentially significant prehistoric archaeological sites within the survey area. A Phase IB subsurface testing regimen was established and conducted in areas of potential archaeological sensitivity. A total of 28 shovel tests (STs) and four test units (TUs) were excavated within the Project area. No prehistoric cultural materials or features were identified in the STs or TUs; historic period artifacts were recovered from both STs, TUs and through surface collection. None of the historic materials present particular significance either individually or collectively, and are likely the result of continued use of the Project area as a farm pasture.

This report summarizes the background research, describes the environment and cultural history of the Project area, presents the field methods employed in the survey, and describes the results of the Phase I archaeological field investigation for the Project. Ms. Sarah M. Haugh, B.A., Certified Level I Prehistoric Archaeologist in Maine, served as the Principal Investigator for the archaeological investigation.

1.1 Project Description

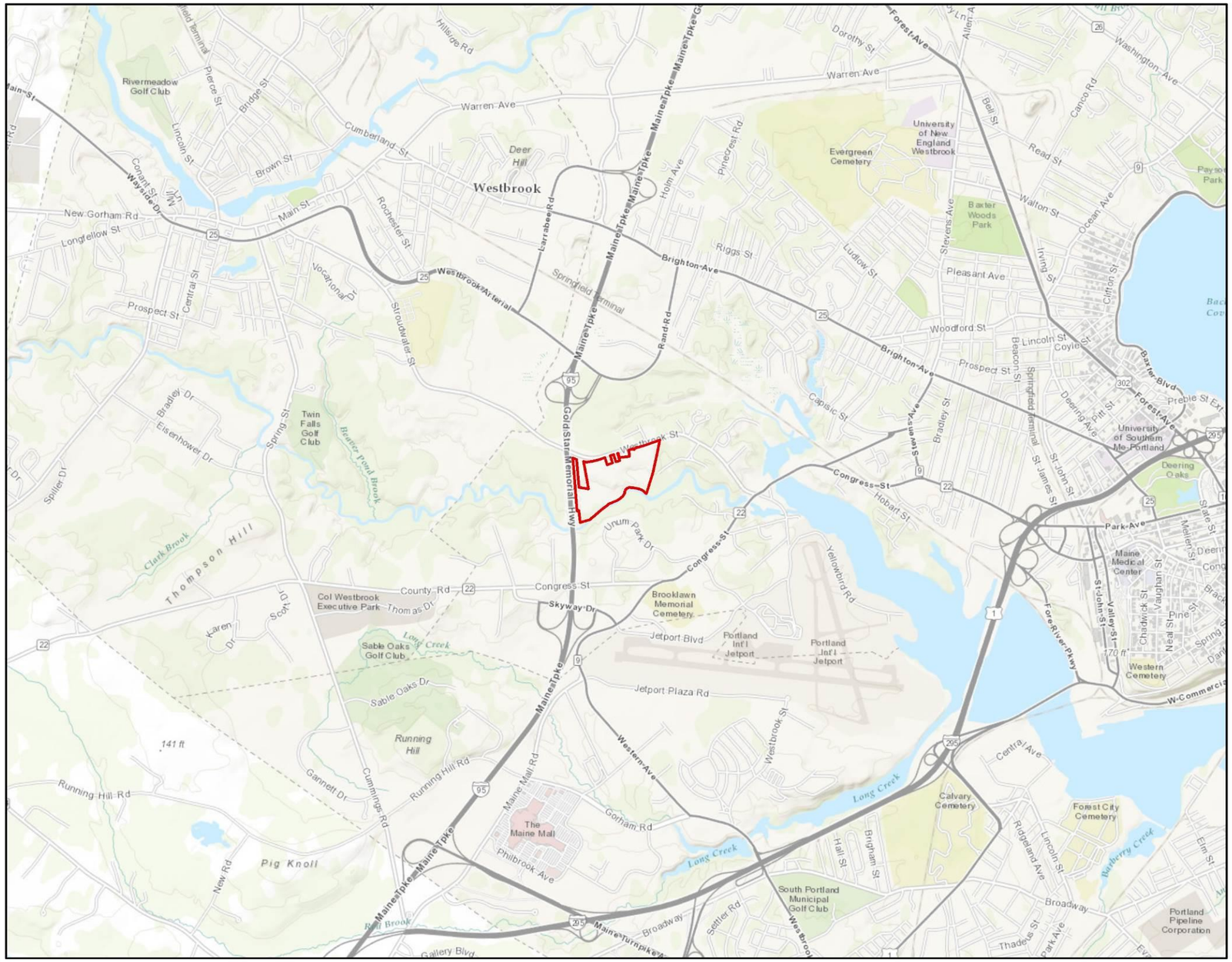
The Project area is situated on the Camelot Farm property, south of Westbrook Street between the Maine Turnpike and Route 9 in the City of Portland, Maine (Figure 1). The proposed Project consists of the construction of an approximately 50 acre residential subdivision (Appendix A).

Camelot initiated consultation with the MHPC to determine if significant cultural resources may exist within and/or adjacent to the Project area. The MHPC response indicated that the Project is sensitive for the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites, and a Phase I prehistoric archaeological survey for areas below the 40 foot contour and within 100 yards of the Stroudwater River is necessary to determine whether there are any significant archaeological sites present. Additionally, the MHPC requested a historic structures survey to identify any buildings on or adjacent to the Project area that are 50 years of age or older.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Project area is located between 0 to 60 feet above mean sea level and contains upland terrain, interspersed by large wetland drainages, which descends to the south towards the Stroudwater River. The area was previously used as a farm pasture, former livestock trails and compressed soils are visible in areas.

The surficial geology of the Project area is composed of fine grained glaciomarine deposits formed at the end of the Pleistocene epoch during the late-glacial marine submergence of lowland areas in southern Maine (Maine Geological Survey 2017, Bourque 2001, Hildreth et al. 2002). The marine submergence occurred between 13,000 and 12, 800 years ago as glacial ice



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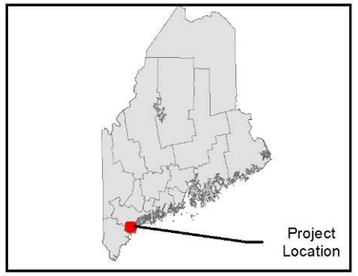
Project Boundary



N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 1. Project Location
Camelot Farms Subdivision Project
Portland, Maine

Prepared For:
Camelot Holdings, LLC.

Prepared By: TETRA TECH

Date: 08/2017

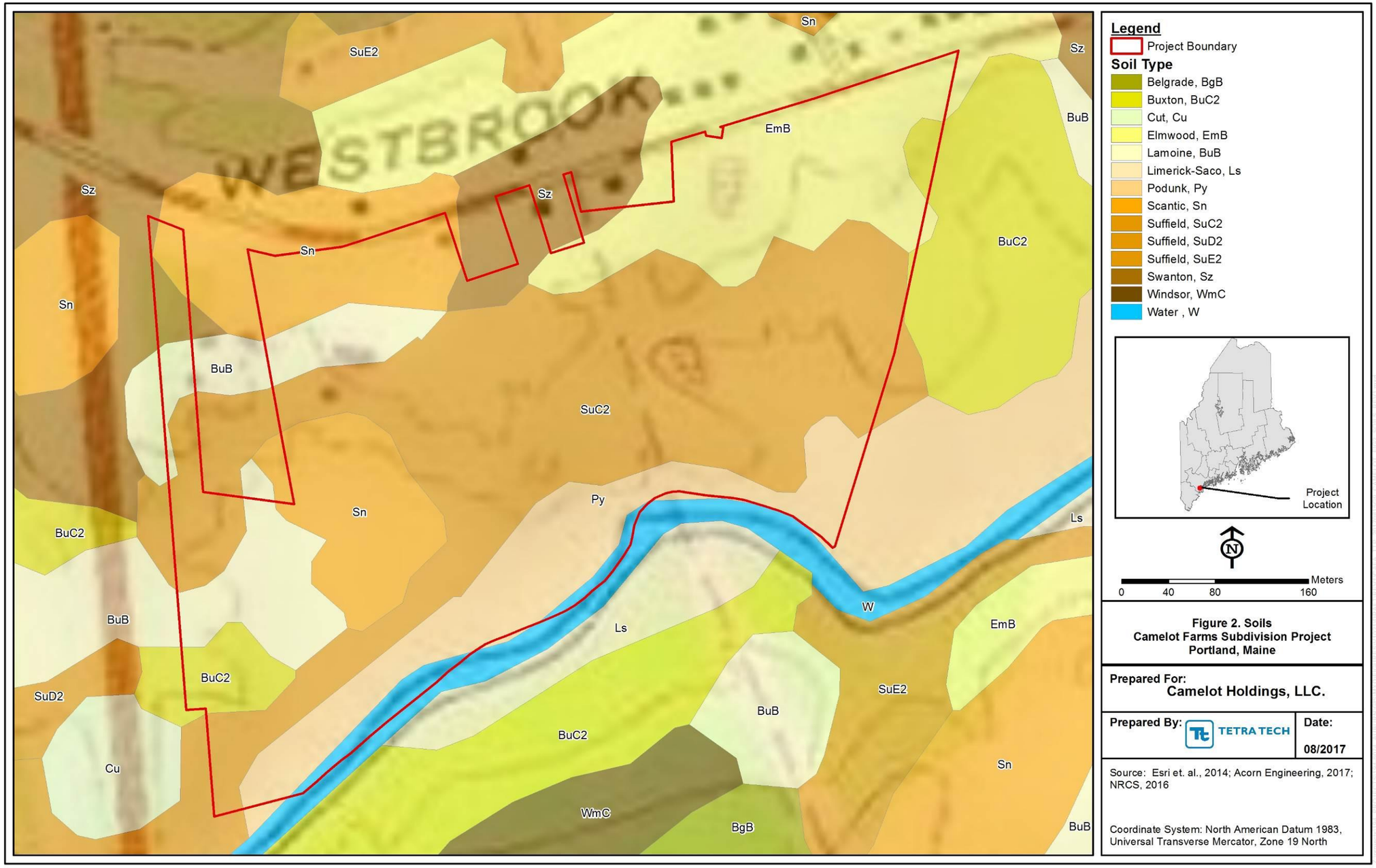
Source: Esri et. al., 2014; Acorn Engineering, 2017

Coordinate System: North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19 North

melted and retreated inland, causing lowland areas to become inundated with sea water, and glacial melt water sediments to accumulate on the ocean floor (Spiess and Wilson 1987). As glacial ice continued to melt lowland areas experienced isostatic rebound as the weight of the glacial ice reduced allowing lowland areas to rise above sea level. The rising of lowland areas resulted in the further deposition of glaciomarine deposits by both fluvial and nearshore processes. The glaciomarine deposit present within the Project area (classification m) consists of silt, clay, sand, and minor amounts of gravel often overlying marine mud of the Presumpscot Formation. Deposited during the late-glacial period, the marine regressive surficial deposits consist of reworked marine delta and outwash materials graded by streams to the falling sea level.

The majority of the Project area is dominated by Suffield Series soil (ScC2) consisting of moderately well drained silt loam, associated with coastal plans and located on 8 to 15 percent slopes (California Soil Resource Lab 2017) (Figure 2). Additional Series present within the Project area also consist of silt loam or sandy loams. Within the southern portion of the Project area, where the majority of subsurface testing took place, soils consist of the Podunk Series (Py) sandy loams associated with flood plains and situated on 0 to 3 percent slopes. Floodplains environments can cause archaeological sites to become deeply buried over time as multiple flooding and sedimentation events occur, as such subsurface testing in floodplain areas often require deep testing.

Forested portions of the Project area are presently undergoing various stages of woodland succession. The forested areas consist primarily of pine (*Pinus* spp.), spruce (*Picea* spp.), maple (*Acer* spp.), and oak (*Fagus* spp.). This type of forest cover falls within the Transition Hardwoods category vegetation zone (Zone 3) for southern Maine, featuring oaks, white pine, birch, poplar, and red pine on sandy terraces (Westveld et al. 1956). This locality falls within the Central and Southwestern Interior Climatic area of Maine, a zone marked by warmer temperatures and less snowfall than other regions of the state (NOAA ESRL 2017).


Legend
Project Boundary
Soil Type
Belgrade, BgB
Buxton, BuC2
Cut, Cu
Elmwood, EmB
Lamoine, BuB
Limerick-Saco, Ls
Podunk, Py
Scantic, Sn
Suffield, SuC2
Suffield, SuD2
Suffield, SuE2
Swanton, Sz
Windsor, WmC
Water , W
Project Location
N
Meters
0
40
80
160
Figure 2. Soils
Camelot Farms Subdivision Project
Portland, Maine
Prepared For:
Camelot Holdings, LLC.
Prepared By:
TETRA TECH
Date:
08/2017
Source: Esri et. al., 2014; Acorn Engineering, 2017; NRCS, 2016
Coordinate System: North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19 North
WESTBROOK
SuE2
Sn
Sz
EmB
BuB
BuC2
SuC2
Py
Ls
W
SuD2
Cu
WmC
BgB

1.3 Prehistoric Context

Maine's record of human land use dates back more than 10,000 years. Archaeological evidence from Maine suggests that populations moved into the area soon after the retreat of the glacier and the reversal of the marine transgression, a period of dramatic environmental change. The pollen record shows a progression of dominant species that began to replace the glacial environment between ca. 12,000 Before Present (BP) to ca. 10,000 BP. In the broadest terms, changes in biotic communities occurred as herb pollen, representing open tundra-like conditions, gave way to spruce (*Picea* spp.) (parkland), then to pine (coniferous forest), and recently to a combination of hemlock, birch, and beech in northwestern Maine and pine and oak in southwestern Maine (deciduous forest) (Eldridge et al. 1997). The environment had undergone a transformation from the initial mixed tundra/woodland to predominantly deciduous forest in the late Holocene.

Archaeologists have divided the prehistoric cultural history of the state into three major periods that are further divided into cultural units that share similarities in artifact form and cultural adaptations across large portions of the region (Table 1). The cultural units also are defined as "study units" in the *State Plan for Prehistoric Archaeology* (Spiess 1989, 1991a, 1991b, 1991c, 1992a, 1992b). The following sections briefly present a broad summary of each of the major prehistoric cultural periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Ceramic, and Contact.

Table 1. Maine Cultural Chronology Study Units[1].

Cultural Periods	Time Period (Years Before Present)	Study Unit
Paleoindian	11,500 to 10,200	Fluted Point Paleoindian Tradition
	10,200 to 9500	Late Paleoindian Tradition
Archaic	9500 to 6000	Early and Middle Archaic Traditions
	6000 to 2000	Late Archaic: Small-Stemmed Point
	4500 to 3700	Late Archaic: Moorehead Phase
	3900 to 2800	Late Archaic: Susquehanna Tradition
Ceramic (Woodland)	2800 to 500	Ceramic Period
Historic	less than 500	Contact Period and Modern History

1 – Table adapted from MacPherson et al. 1997

Paleoindian Period. Maine's earliest inhabitants are archaeologically referred to as Paleoindians. The Fluted Point and Late Paleoindian phases have been identified based on the presence of diagnostic projectile points in assemblages recovered from significant sites in the region. Paleoindian tool kits are characteristically manufactured from high-quality lithic materials often derived from quarry sources located great distances from habitation sites. Researchers suggest long-distance movement of Paleoindian groups and extensive trade networks as mechanisms that account for the presence of tools made from distant raw materials (Eldridge et al. 1997). Classic stone tool forms include the bifacially flaked projectile points with fluted bases and steep-edged endscrapers.

There is little direct evidence for subsistence practices in Maine during this period, but a model of broad exploitation of a variety of animal and plant remains has replaced the customary view of Paleoindian as specialized big-game hunters (Wilson et al. 1995). Researchers in Maine have refined perceptions of early, middle, and late Holocene paleoenvironments, suggesting diverse regional settings that would have provided a wide range of resources to Native American populations during any period (Petersen and Putman 1992).

Generally speaking when compared to Archaic and Woodland Period sites, Paleoindian sites tend to be smaller in area and fewer known sites have been identified to date. Although research of the Paleoindian culture is limited due to the small number of known sites, a suite of environmental attributes that is unique to these sites can be used to help identify potential Paleoindian site locations. The primary indicator of Paleoindian site location is sandy, well-drained soil deposits, often formed during the final period of deglaciation in Maine that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, approximately 15,000 years ago (Bourque 2001). During the period of deglaciation eolian movement of sand often created dune formations as the glacier melted, retreating inland. Secondary indicators of potential Paleoindian sensitivity are the presence of promontories often paired with a nearby water resource such as wetland or bog complexes (Spiess and Wilson 1987). These type of vantage points paired with proximity to fresh water resources provided ideal locations for Paleoindian habitation and resource procurement. Although Paleoindian culture adapted to the changing environment through time, these three attributes are known to indicate environments in which Paleoindian habitation is likely to occur in the Northeast.

Archaic Periods. Recent research has demonstrated that Early and Middle Archaic Period components do exist in regions of the Northeast and that they exhibit distinctive lithic technologies (MacPherson et al. 1997). The inferred settlement and subsistence pattern for the Early Archaic suggests that small groups of hunter-gatherers continued to live in Maine and possessed a much more diversified economy than their predecessors. Tool assemblages consisting of groundstone tools are fairly diagnostic and particular to Maine. Middle Archaic Period sites have been identified on the coast as well as in the interior of Maine. The first cemetery sites identified in Maine are dated to this time period.

The Late Archaic Period is divided into several traditions and phases and is well documented in Maine. It is during this period, from 6,000 years ago to 2,800 years ago, that the environment experienced many changes in forest composition that affected the types of plant and animal resources available for subsistence practices. Habitation sites are recorded from a variety of locations, including coastal shell middens, lake margins, and large and small waterways. Numerous cemetery sites are known from this period and there is considerable evidence for marine resource exploitation.

At the close of the Late Archaic Period the archaeological assemblage suggests a different lifestyle than that practiced during earlier traditions. The deceased were cremated rather than interred; diagnostic tool forms include large, broad spearpoints rather than groundstone tools; and subsistence appears to have been more focused on inland or terrestrial resources rather than marine resources.

Ceramic Period. The introduction of pottery making into Maine's Native American culture signifies the beginning of the Ceramic Period. Ceramics first appear in the archaeological record of Maine about 2,800 years ago and persist until after contact with the Europeans. Ceramic Period sites depict cultural adaptations to the diversified use of local resources. While ceramics were adopted and there is archaeological evidence for limited corn-bean-squash horticulture in extreme southwestern Maine, a hunter-gatherer lifestyle persisted. Ceramic Period sites are abundant, with the highest frequency identified in shell middens found along the coast in estuary and island environments; however sites also are common in interior sections along waterways, ponds, and lakes (MacPherson et al. 1997).

Contact Period. The Contact Period was a period of tremendous and rapid change for Maine's Native Americans. Subsequent additions of European materials to Native material culture were followed by expansions and strains in pre-existing intertribal trade networks, warfare, and social structure. One of the most profound and lasting results of early visits by Europeans to the coast was European-introduced disease.

The Early Contact Period has been considered to start arbitrarily at 1500 Anno Domini (A.D.), with European voyages to Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The period arbitrarily ends at 1676, corresponding with the outbreak of King Phillip's War, the abandonment of trading posts and towns, and intensified movement by Native American refugee groups and other drastic changes in Native American ethnic groupings and lifestyles. The long prehistoric occupation of Maine had come to an end with the arrival of the European traders, fishermen, and settlers.

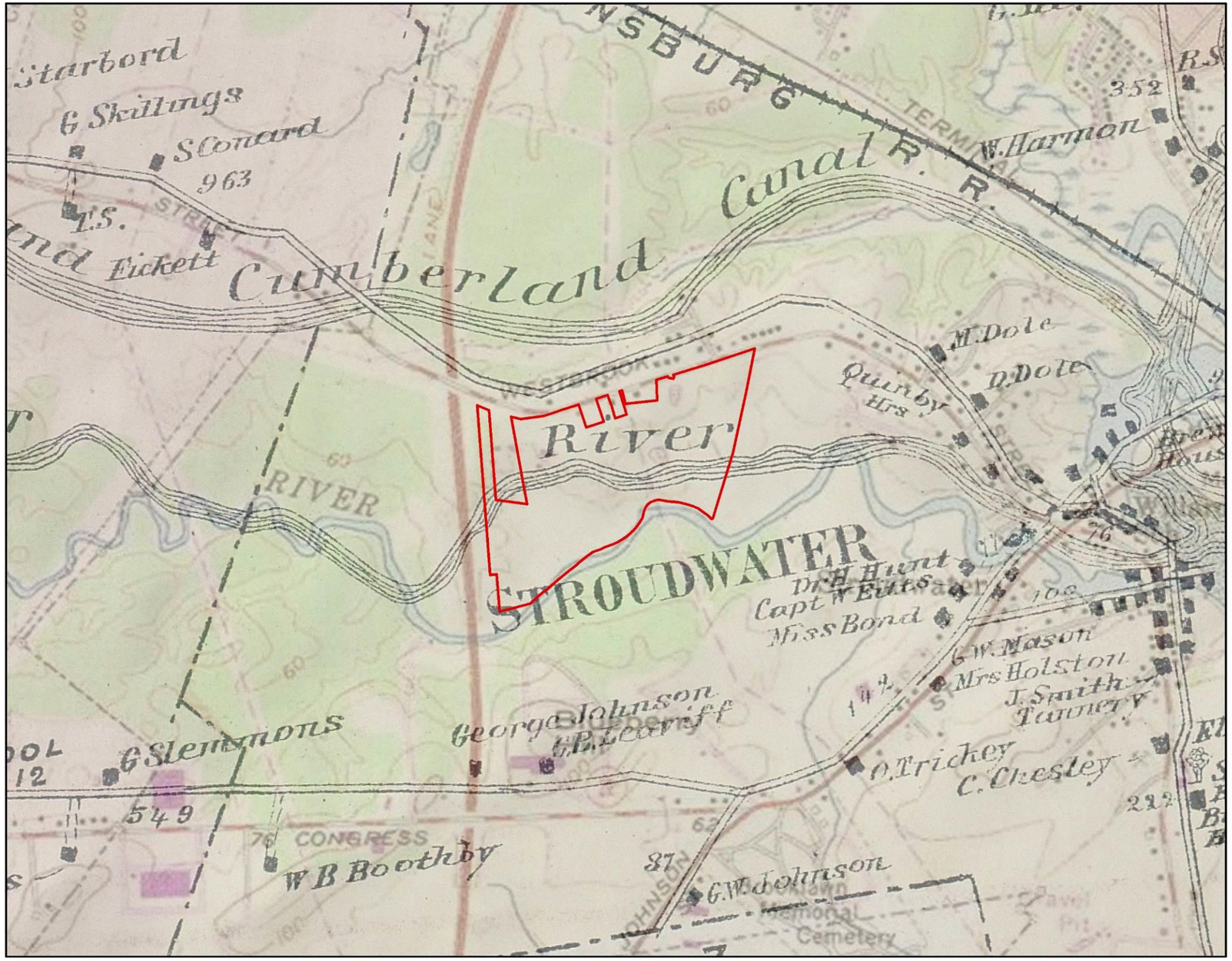
1.4 Previous Archaeological Research

A site file search at the MHPC determined no previously recorded prehistoric sites are located within the Project area. The closest documented site, ME 8.16, is situated approximately a quarter mile northeast of the Project within the Fore River Sanctuary (MHPC 1993). The site was identified in 1992 by Richard Doyle and consisted of prehistoric lithic materials identified on a tributary bank.

Follow up to the original finding of ME 8.16 was conducted by the MHPC in 1992 as part of the Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Westbrook Interchange. The survey determined the site did not meet minimum eligibility requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, the Westbrook Interchange survey did not identify any other prehistoric materials or sites. Recovered historic materials were determined likely the result of 19th and early 20th century composting of household garbage and not significant. The historic Cumberland and Oxford Canal intersects a portion of the Westbrook Interchange Project area, the Canal was determined as eligible for listing on the NRHP (Cranmer and Burgess 1999).

A survey of the UNUM property to south of the Project area across the Stroudwater River was undertaken in 1992. No prehistoric artifacts or features were recovered. Several historic period artifacts dating to the 20th century were recovered and determined insignificant (Wilson 1992).

Lastly, a comparison of historic maps of the area was undertaken as part of the background research. The review of historic maps determined little change to the Project area in terms of recorded structures and outbuildings. A series of georeferenced maps were created to aid in the comparison (Figures 3 – 6).



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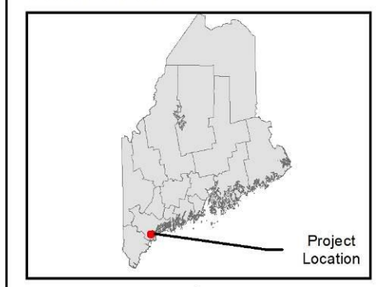
Project Boundary

Note: Georeferenced historic maps are for visualization purposes only. Features are not to scale in all areas.



N

0 150 300 600 Meters

Figure 3. 1871 Map
Camelot Farms Subdivision Project
Portland, Maine

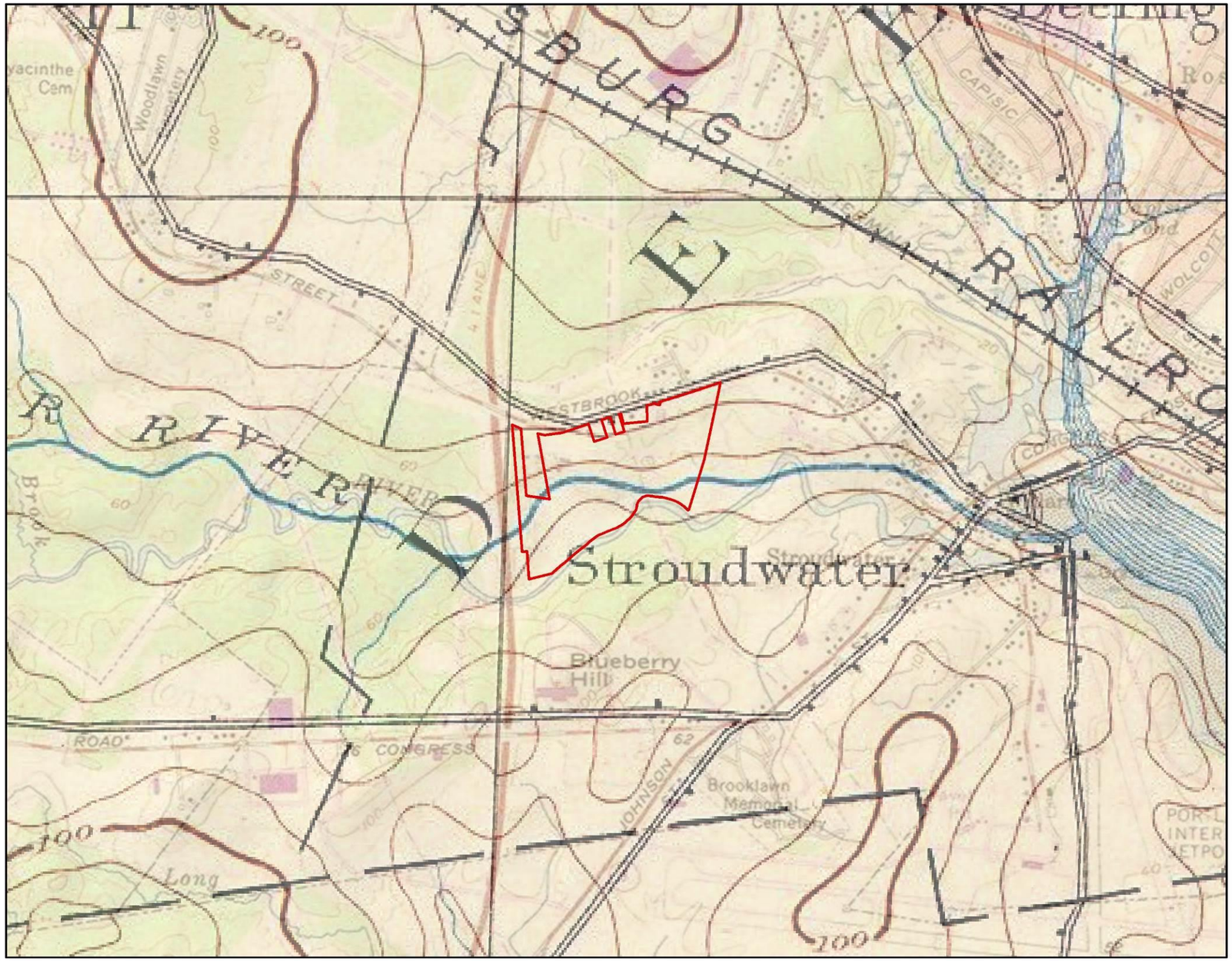
Prepared For:
Camelot Holdings, LLC.

Prepared By: TETRA TECH

Date: 08/2017

Source: Esri et. al., 2014; Acorn Engineering, 2017, F.W. Beers & Co. 1871.

Coordinate System: North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19 North



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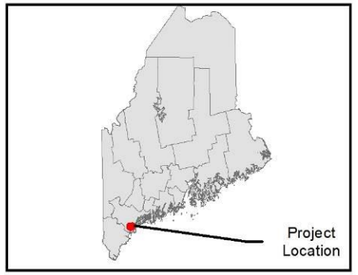
Project Boundary

Note: Georeferenced historic maps are for visualization purposes only. Features are not to scale in all areas.



N

0 200 400 800 Meters

Figure 4. 1891 Map
Camelot Farms subdivision Project
Portland, Maine

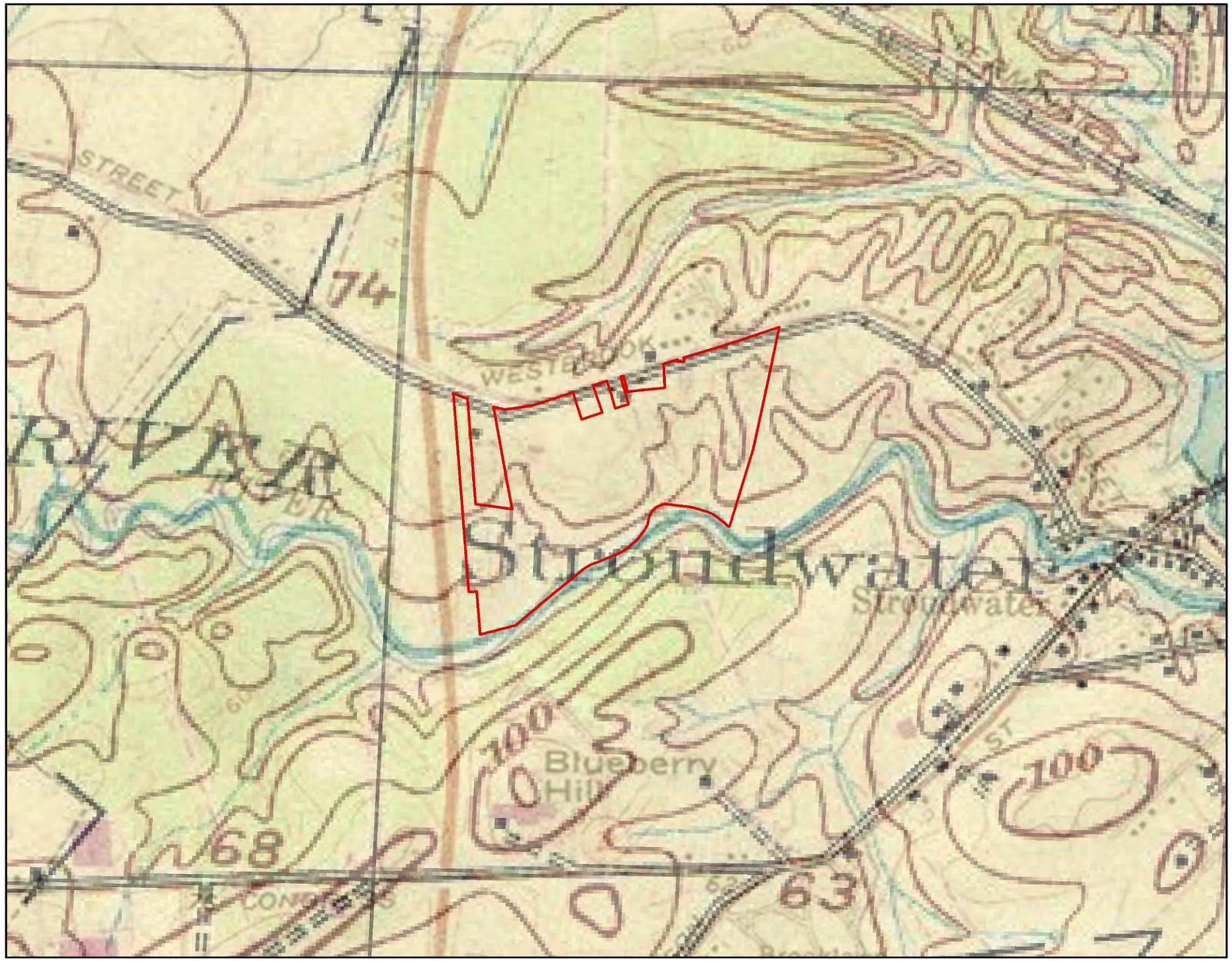
Prepared For:
Camelot Holdings, LLC.

Prepared By: TETRA TECH

Date: **08/2017**

Source: Esri et. al., 2014; Acorn Engineering, 2017; UNH Dimond Library Historic USGS Maps 2017

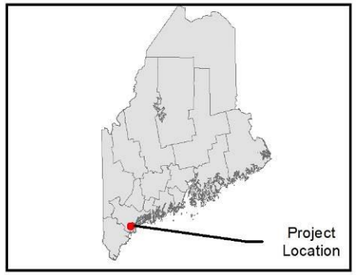
Coordinate System: North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19 North



Legend

Project Boundary

Note: Georeferenced historic maps are for visualization purposes only. Features are not to scale in all areas.



N

0 125 250 500 Meters

Figure 5. 1916 Map
Camelot Farms Subdivision Project
Portland, Maine

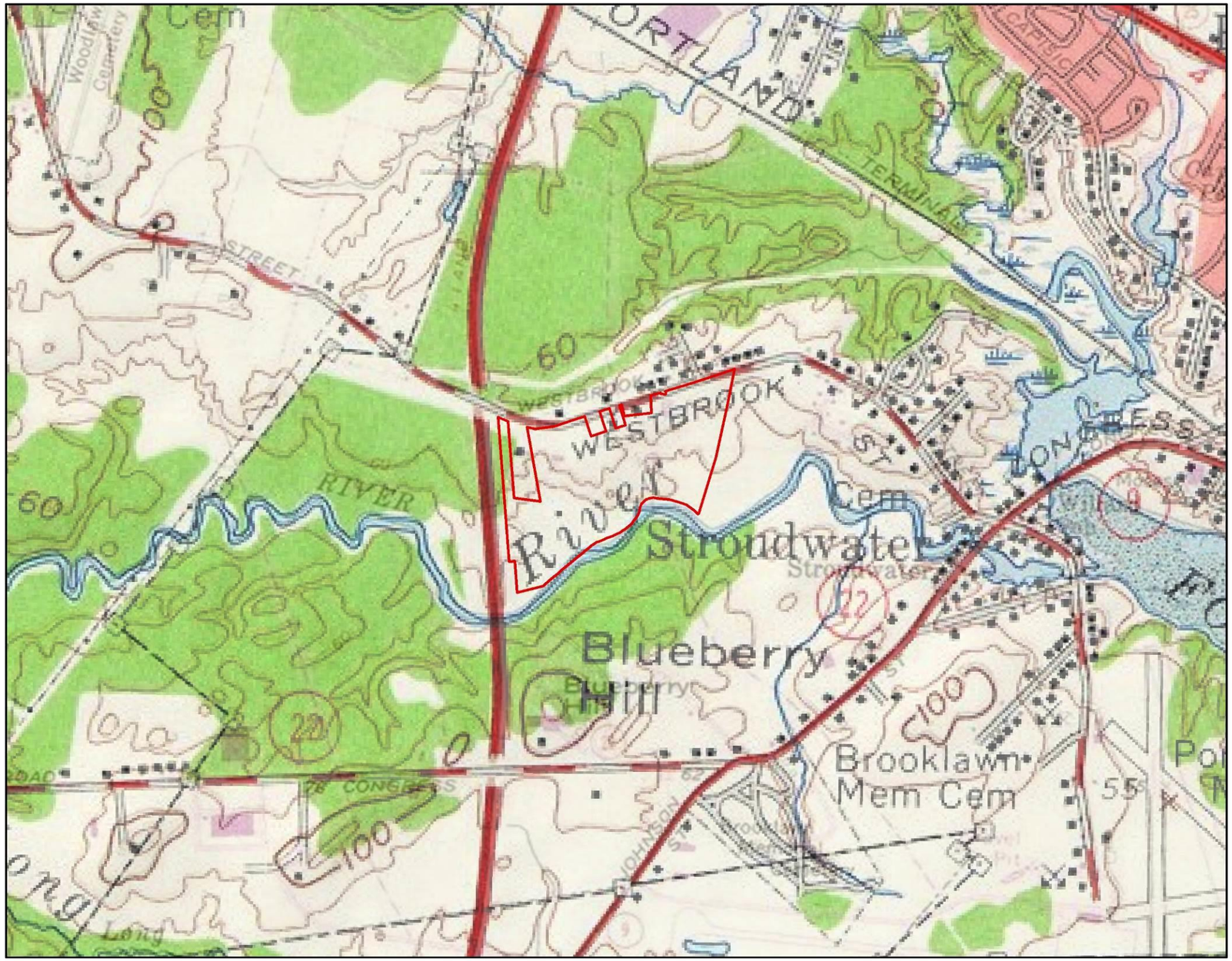
Prepared For: Camelot Holdings, LLC.

Prepared By: TETRA TECH

Date: 08/2017

Source: Esri et. al., 2014; Acorn Engineering, 2017, UNH Dimond Library Historic USGS Maps 2017.

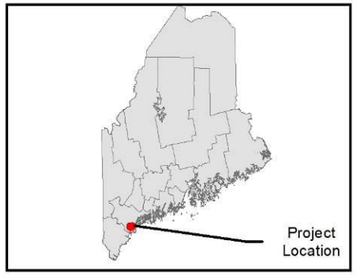
Coordinate System: North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19 North



Legend

Project Boundary

Note: Georeferenced historic maps are for visualization purposes only. Features are not to scale in all areas.



0 150 300 600 Meters

Figure 6. 1957 Map
Camelot Farms Subdivision Project
Portland, Maine

Prepared For: **Camelot Holdings, LLC.**

Prepared By: TETRA TECH

Date: **08/2017**

Source: Esri et. al., 2014; Acorn Engineering, 2017, UNH Dimond Library Historic USGS Maps 2017.

Coordinate System: North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19 North

2.0 METHODS AND RESULTS

2.1 Archaeological Sensitivity and Methodology

Researchers suggest three environmental factors, which are key to the development of a prehistoric archaeological sensitivity model and testing strategy: the presence of level terrain, presence of well-drained soils, and relative proximity to a potable fresh water source. The importance of these factors varied over time, resulting in differing settlement patterns as human populations adapted to the changing environment. The assessment for prehistoric archaeological sensitivity of the Project was based on site characteristics (landform, soil characteristics, and proximity to water), and on recommendations from the MHPC.

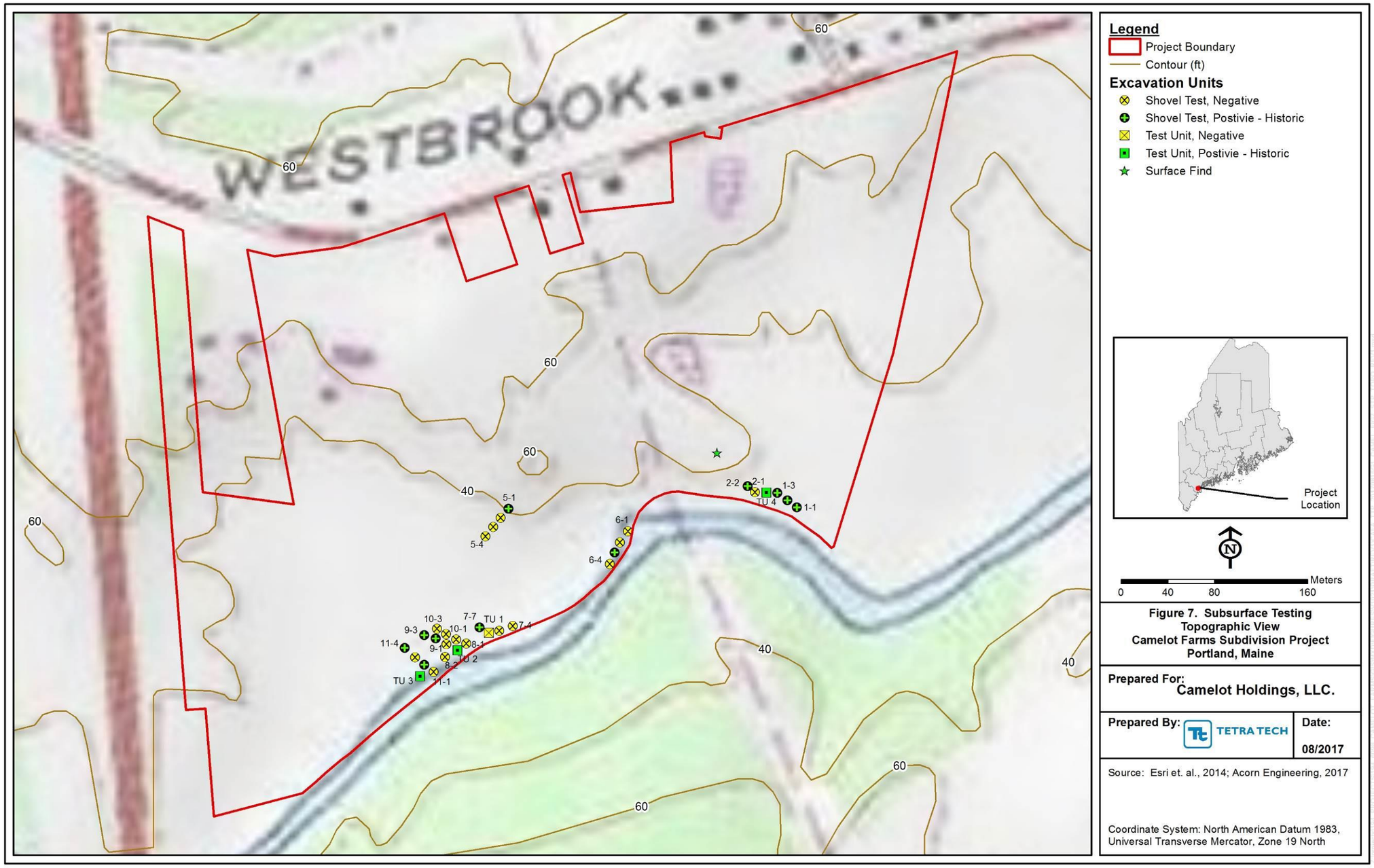
2.2 Field Investigations and Results

Phase IA prehistoric archaeological investigations, which typically include visual assessments, site walk-over, and hand auguring to verify soil integrity, are performed to establish the current physical conditions and status of a project site and to assess the possibility that intact prehistoric or historic cultural features or deposits are recoverable.

On July 11, 2017, S. Haugh conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project. This survey revealed that the Project exhibits surficial modification due to past agricultural activities (i.e. historic clearing, livestock grazing). However, a history of agricultural pursuits does not preclude the possibility or potential for locating prehistoric cultural resources, given a positive combination of the environmental variables commonly associated with the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites and a tendency for prehistoric cultural remnants to often lie in deeper strata or buried former surfaces below the plow zone. The pedestrian survey determined testing of sensitive areas below the 40 foot contour would be divided between 12 transects with a total of 45 STs. However, upon excavation adjacent to the Stroudwater River and further consultation with Art Spiess of the MHPC it was determined deep testing in the form of one meter by one meter test units (TUs) would be appropriate for the floodplain area adjacent to the Stroudwater. The original set up was modified to include 9 transects with a total of 28 STs, and 4 TUs within sensitive portions of the Project area (Figures 7 and 8, Appendix B). Much of the original layout was maintained, and the original ST numbering was utilized with certain Transects and STs removed.

Phase IB Archaeological Investigation (systematic subsurface testing) is used to locate and identify buried deposits of cultural materials (historic or prehistoric) and to initially assess the potential significance of a site location. On July 13 – 15 and 18 - 21, 2017 S. Haugh and N. Johnson proceeded to excavate the 28 STs and 4 TUs plotted within the Project. Soils were generally characteristic of forested conditions and appeared relatively undisturbed. The root mat from each shovel test was removed in squares and set aside for replacement when the shovel test was completed and backfilled. The soil was removed and screened through ¼-inch wirecloth mesh by natural soil levels, where such levels were visible, and by 10-centimeter increments where visible stratigraphy could not be visually discerned.

The excavator was alert to the possible presence of features, such as hearths, postholes, or foundations. The excavations continued in depth until a sterile stratum was reached (for example, Presumpscot Formation clays or glacial till) or a natural obstacle presented itself. A data log of soil stratigraphy for each ST and TU excavated was recorded prior to backfilling and re-sodding (Appendix C).


WESTBROOK
60
40
Legend
Project Boundary
Contour (ft)
Excavation Units
Shovel Test, Negative
Shovel Test, Postivie - Historic
Test Unit, Negative
Test Unit, Postivie - Historic
Surface Find
5-1
5-4
6-1
6-4
2-2
2-1
1-3
1-1
TU 4
10-3
7-7
TU 1
7-4
9-3
10-1
11-4
9-1
8-1
TU 2
8-2
TU 3
11-1
Project Location
N
Meters
0
40
80
160
Figure 7. Subsurface Testing
Topographic View
Camelot Farms Subdivision Project
Portland, Maine
Prepared For:
Camelot Holdings, LLC.
Prepared By:
TETRA TECH
Date:
08/2017
Source: Esri et. al., 2014; Acorn Engineering, 2017
Coordinate System: North American Datum 1983,
Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19 North

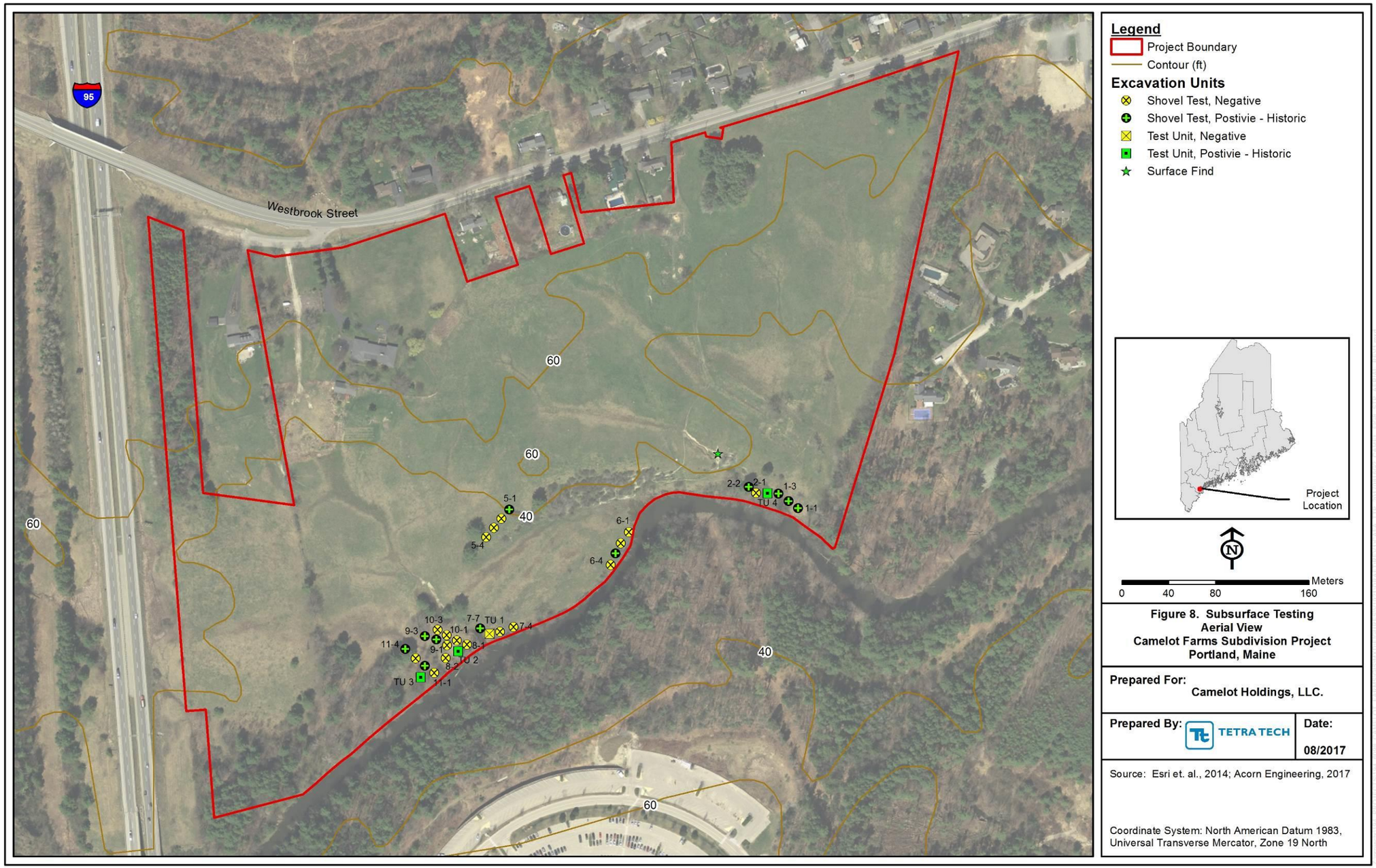


Figure 8. Subsurface Testing Aerial View Camelot Farms Subdivision Project Portland, Maine

Transects 1 and 2, Test Unit 4

Transects 1 and 2, and Test Unit 4 were plotted within the south east corner of the Project area adjacent to the Stroudwater River. All units, with the exception of ST 2-1 were positive for historic materials. Many of the recovered artifacts were burned, and ST 1-2 contained a burn layer in the upper profile with an abundance of slag. This portion of the Project area produced the most historic artifacts, and within the area TU 4 was most productive excavation unit. The artifacts recovered were dominated by eroded nails and minor amounts of glass, indicative of a former outbuilding structure. Many of the nails could not be identified due to corrosion, however the majority of identifiable nails were round head wire cut. Recovered ceramics included whiteware and terracotta. Additionally a molded brick fragment and a fragment of a rough form of concrete were recovered. The majority of materials date to the 20th century and collectively and individually do not represent particular significance. For a full inventory of the artifacts refer to Appendix C.

The five STs achieved an average depth of 63 centimeters below ground surface, and the TU was excavated to 100 centimeters. Soil profiles were fairly consistent with a root mat overlying a stratum containing brown sandy loam in the uppermost profile, followed by a stratum of light olive brown fine sandy loam, followed at the base by a sterile substratum of light olive brown fine silty sand. The STs contained moderate amounts of subangluar pebbles and gravel.

Transect 5

Transect 5 was plotted just below the 40 foot contour in the south-central portion of the Project area. The transect is situated on a small knoll overlooking the floodplain adjacent to the Stroudwater River. ST 5-1 produced two clear glass bottle fragments, no other artifacts were recovered from the remaining STs (Appendix C).

The four STs achieved an average depth of 44 centimeters below ground surface and consisted of a root mat overlying a stratum containing olive brown to light olive brown silty loam in the uppermost profile, followed by a stratum of light olive brown silty loam with subangular gravel, followed at the base of each ST by a sterile substratum of light yellowish brown silty loam.

Transect 6

Transect 6 was plotted on the bank of the Stroudwater River adjacent to a small inlet area. ST 6-3 produced one corroded unidentifiable nail fragment, no other artifacts were recovered from the remaining STs (Appendix C).

The four STs achieved an average depth of 66 centimeters below ground surface and consisted of a root mat overlying a stratum containing olive brown to dark olive brown silty loam in the uppermost profile, followed by a stratum of light olive brown silty sand, followed at the base of each ST by a sterile substratum of light olive brown silty sand.

Transect 7 and Test Unit 1

Transect 7 and Test Unit 1 were plotted along to the Stroudwater River and the eastern bank of a wetland drainage that outlets in the River. ST 7-7 produced one corroded unidentifiable nail fragment, the remaining two STs and TU 1 did not produce any cultural materials (Appendix C).

The three STs achieved an average depth of 73 centimeters below ground surface, and the TU was excavated to 100 centimeters. Soil profiles were fairly consistent with a root mat overlying a stratum containing brown sandy silt in the uppermost profile, followed by a stratum of light olive brown sandy silt, followed at the base by a sterile substratum of light olive brown silty sand.

Transects 8 – 10 and Test Unit 2

Transects 8, 9, 10 and Test Unit 2 were plotted along to the Stroudwater River on a small landform bounded on the east and west by wetland drainages that outlet into the River. STs 9-2, 9-3, and TU-2 produced historic artifacts: three window glass fragments, one corroded unidentifiable nail fragment, and one piece of slag (Appendix C).

The eight STs plotted on the landform achieved an average depth of 64 centimeters below ground surface, and the TU was excavated to 105 centimeters. Soil profiles consisted of a a root mat overlying a stratum containing brown silty loam in the uppermost profile, followed by a stratum of light olive brown sandy silt, followed at the base by a sterile substratum of light olive brown fine silty sand.

Transect 11 and Test Unit 3

Transect 11 and Test Unit 3 were plotted along to the Stroudwater River and the eastern bank of a wetland drainage that outlets in the River. STs 11-2, 11-4 and TU 3 produced 18 historic period artifacts; the recovered materials were dominated by slag and glass fragments with the majority being produced by TU 3 (Appendix C).

The four STs achieved an average depth of 63 centimeters below ground surface, and the TU was excavated to 100 centimeters. Soil profiles were fairly consistent with a root mat overlying a stratum containing brown silty loam in the uppermost profile, followed by a stratum of light olive brown sandy silt, followed at the base by a sterile substratum of light olive brown fine silty sand.

Surface Find

Two whiteware fragments were located on the ground surface of an eroding former livestock trail northwest of ST 2-2. The find location was situated just east of a large drainage running north-south to the Stroudwater River and adjacent to three large apple trees on the west. The area, including the southern portion of the drainage was subject to intensive pedestrian survey, no additional cultural materials were identified.

3.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase I prehistoric archaeological survey of the proposed Project, was performed in July 2017. Background research and an archaeological site file search were conducted with the MHPC in Augusta, Maine. This research determined there are no prehistoric archaeological sites recorded within the Project area; however both a prehistoric site and a historic site are located nearby and associated with the Stroudwater River are located within a half mile of the Project area.

A subsurface testing regimen was established and conducted in areas of potential archaeological sensitivity. A total of 28 STs and 4 TUs were excavated within the Project area. No prehistoric cultural materials or features were identified. Numerous historic artifacts dating to the 20th century were identified throughout the Project area, with a particularly dense deposit located in TU 4. The materials recovered from TU 4 likely represent the remnants of a dilapidated historic outbuilding. The other historic artifacts recovered throughout the Project area were minor in quantity and likely represent typical historic farm scatter. The recovered historic artifacts collectively and individually do not represent particular significance.

Based on the results of this Phase I prehistoric archaeological investigation, no further archaeological investigations are recommended in conjunction with the proposed Project.

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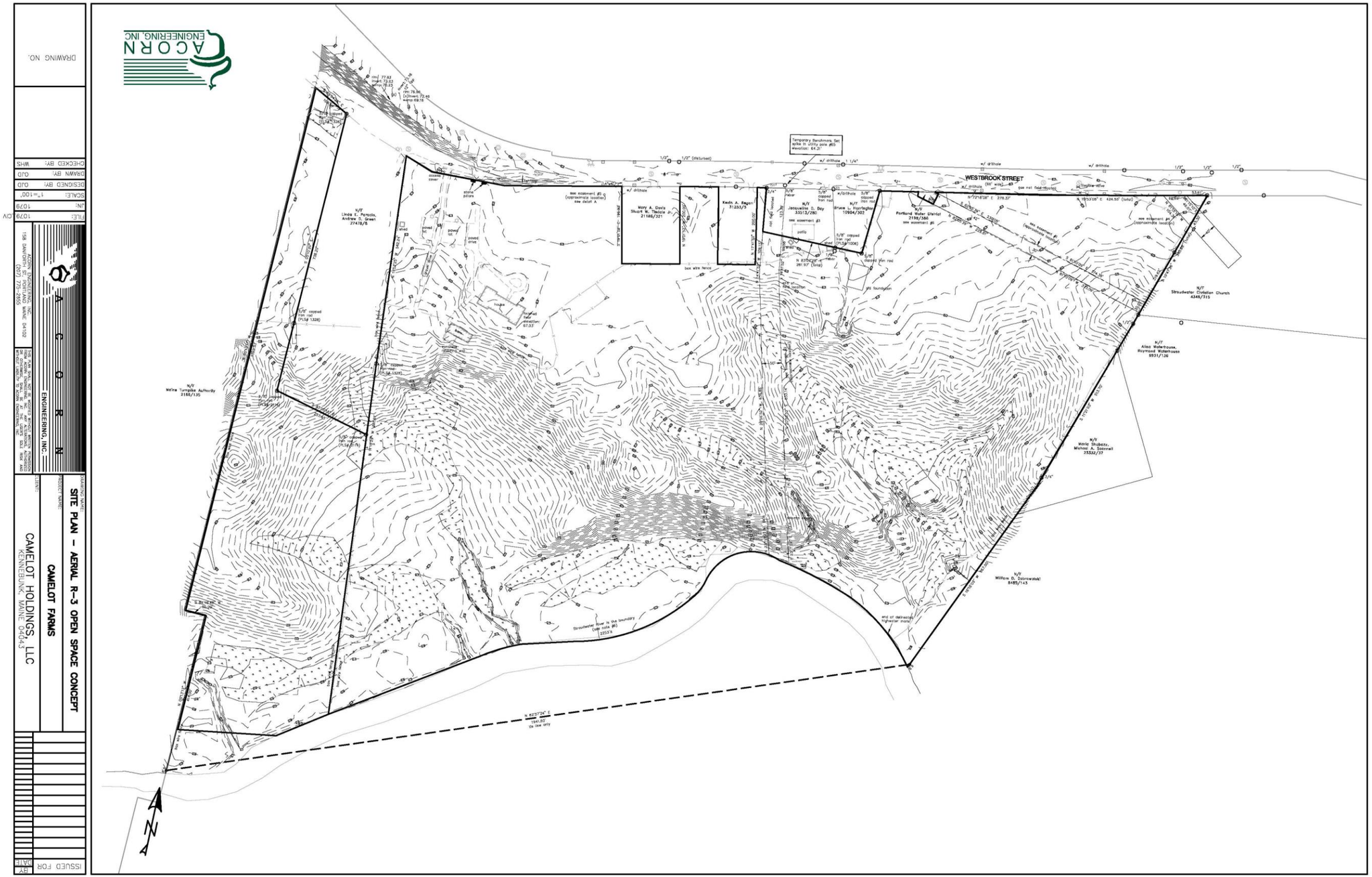
APPENDIX A

Camelot Farms Subdivision Project,
City of Portland, Cumberland County, Maine

Camelot Farms Site Plan


ACORN ENGINEERING, INC
WESTBROOK STREET
N/F Linda E. Paradis, Andrew D. Green 2747/8/6
N/F Mary A. Davis Shutt & Thelma Jr. 2148/321
N/F Kevin A. Bagan 3123/3
N/F Jacqueline D. Day 3351/3/280
N/F Bruce L. Hartfeldt 10904/302
N/F Portland Water District 2188/386
N/F Maine Turnpike Authority 2165/135
N/F Stroudwater Christian Church 4348/315
N/F Alisa Waterhouse, Raymond Waterhouse 9931/126
N/F Marie Skubatz, Michael A. Sakowski 3532/37
N/F William D. Dzierzwalski 8485/143
Stroudwater River is the boundary (see note #6) 2253/3
N 62°37'24" E 1941.82 (a line only)
N/F Stroudwater River
DRAWING NO.
CHECKED BY: MHS
DRAWN BY: DJD
DESIGNED BY: DJD
SCALE: 1"=100'
JN: 1079
FILE: 1079.DV
158 DANFORTH STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE 04102 (207) 775-5905
ACORN ENGINEERING, INC.
DRAWING NAME: SITE PLAN – AERIAL R-3 OPEN SPACE CONCEPT
PROJECT NAME: CAMELOT FARMS
CLIENT: CAMELOT HOLDINGS, LLC KENNEBUNK, MAINE 04043
BY: DATE: ISSUED FOR

APPENDIX B

Camelot Farms Subdivision Project,
City of Portland, Cumberland County, Maine

Photographic Record

Photo No. 1. Southeast view of the Transect 1 – 2 and TU 4 test area. The Stroudwater River is located in the center distance of the photo. (Haugh, 7/11/2017)

Photo No. 2. West/southwest view from Transect 5 towards a low-lying wetland area. The existing house located on the property is visible in the distance of the photo. (Haugh, 7/11/2017)

Photo 3. Northeast view of Transect 6 from ST 6-4. The Stroudwater River is visible in the right of the photo. (Haugh, 7/122017)

Photo 4. Northeast view of the inlet adjacent to Transect. (Haugh, 7/12/2017)

Photo 5. West view of the majority of the Project area located below the 40 foot contour. The photographer is positioned adjacent to Transect 6, looking towards I-95. (Haugh, 7/12/2017)

Photo 6. South view of the wetland drainage outlet to the Stroudwater River, located between Transects 7 and Transects 8 - 10. (Haugh, 7/12/2017)

Photo 7. South view of TU 1, the Stroudwater River is visible in the background. (Haugh, 7/14/2017)

Photo 8. North view of the landform containing Transects 8 – 10 and TU 2. The landform is

bounded on the east and west by wetland drainages that outlet in to the Stroudwater River. (Haugh, 7/12/2017).

Photo 9. South view of TU 3. (Haugh, 7/20/2017)

Photo 10. West view of TU 4. (Haugh, 7/22/2017)

APPENDIX C

Camelot Farms Subdivision Project,
City of Portland, Cumberland County, Maine

Excavation Characteristics and Artifact Inventory

ST/TU	Start Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Composition	Inclusions	Soil Compaction	Artifacts	Period and Description	Date
** Munsell colors are from sheet 10YR unless noted.*									
1-1	0	39	4/3	fine sandy loam	subangular gravel	moderate	positive	Historic: slag, burned rock (not saved)	7/20/2017
	39	48	5/8	fine silty sand	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
	48	71	2.5Y 5/4	fine silty sand	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
1-2	0	32	4/3	fine sandy loam	subangular gravel	high	positive	Historic: dense slag, corroded unidentifiable nails, burned whiteware. Burn area/pile. Saved representative sample.	7/20/2017
	32	46	2.5Y 5/6	fine silty sand	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
	46	65	2.5Y 5/4	fine silty sand	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
1-3	0	27	4/3	fine sandy loam	subangular gravel	moderate	positive	Historic: 2 slag, 3 brick fragments, 2 clear window glass fragments, 1 whiteware fragment, 2 corroded unidentifiable nails.	7/20/2017
	27	40	2.5Y 5/6	fine silty sand	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
	40	68	2.5Y 5/4	fine silty sand	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
TU-4	0	40	3/3	fine sandy loam	subangular gravel	moderate	positive	Historic: 0-10 cm: 3 slag, 9 clear window glass fragments, 3 clear bottle glass fragments, 1 round head spike, 2 unidentifiable spikes, 1 unidentifiable screw, 8 round head wire nails, 17 unidentifiable nails. 10-20 cm: 1 molded brick fragment, 1 rough concrete fragment, 2 slag, 3 unidentifiable ferrous objects (possible latch, buckle, and button fragments), 10 unidentifiable ferrous objects (likely highly eroded nail fragments), 4 square head-body spikes, 3 round head-body spikes, 2 unidentifiable head-square body spikes, 1 square head-unidentifiable body nail fragment, 9 round head-body nail fragments, 4 terracotta fragments, 4 whiteware fragments, 34 clear window glass fragments, 7 clear bottle glass fragments. 20-30 cm: 1 slag, 1 flat unidentifiable metal object, 2 unidentifiable head-square body spikes, 19 unidentifiable ferrous objects (likely highly eroded nail fragments), 7 round head-body nails, 20 unidentifiable nails, 10 clear window glass fragments, 10 clear bottle glass fragments, 1 burned glass fragment, 6 whiteware fragments (1 burned),	7/21/2017
	40	52	3/3 mottled w/ 5/6	fine silty sand	minor subangular gravel	moderate	positive		7/21/2017
	52	79	2.5Y 5/3	fine silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/21/2017

ST/TU	Start Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Composition	Inclusions	Soil Compaction	Artifacts	Period and Description	Date
	79	100	2.5Y 4/4	fine sandy silt	-	moderate/high	negative	-	7/21/2017
2-1	0	35	4/3	fine sandy loam	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
	35	47	2.5Y 5/6	fine silty sand	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
	47	72	2.5Y 5/4	fine silty sand	subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
2-2	0	40	4/3	fine sandy loam	roots, subangular gravel	moderate	positive	Historic: 15 brick fragments (1 burned)	7/20/2017
	Partial excavation, densely root bound.					moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
Transect Nos. 3 and 4 removed from revised set up.									
5-1	0	34	2.5Y 4/4	silty loam	-	high	positive	Historic: 2 clear glass bottle fragments (not saved)	7/13/2017
	34	42	2.5Y 5/6	silty loam	minor subangular gravel	high	negative	-	7/13/2017
	42	53	5/6	silty loam	minor subangular gravel	high	negative	-	7/13/2017
5-2	0	24	4/4	silty loam	-	high	negative	-	7/13/2017
	24	48	2.5Y 6/4	silty loam	minor subangular gravel	very high	negative	-	7/13/2017
5-3	0	18	3/4	silty loam	-	high	negative	-	7/13/2017
	18	26	2.5Y5/4	silty loam	-	high	negative	-	7/13/2017
	26	43	2.5Y 6/3	silty loam	minor subangular gravel	very high	negative	-	7/13/2017
5-4	0	14	2.5Y 4/4	silty loam	-	high	negative	-	7/13/2017
	14	30	2.5Y 6/3	silty loam	dense subangular gravel	very high	negative	-	7/13/2017
6-1	0	34	2.5Y 4/3	silty loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/13/2017
	34	43	2.5Y 4/2	clayey silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/13/2017
	43	58	2.5Y 5/3	clayey silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/13/2017
6-2	0	32	2.5Y 3/3	silty loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/13/2017
	32	38	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/13/2017
	38	45	2.5Y 3/3 mottled w/ 7.5YR 4/6	silty clay	-	moderate	negative	-	7/13/2017
	45	58	2.5Y 5/3	clayey silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/13/2017
6-3	0	28	4/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	positive	Historic: 1 nail fragment	7/14/2017
	28	34	2.5Y 5/3	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
	34	73	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
6-4	0	30	4/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
	30	36	2.5Y 5/3	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
	36	75	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
TU-1	0	17	4/4	fine sandy loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017

ST/TU	Start Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Composition	Inclusions	Soil Compaction	Artifacts	Period and Description	Date
	17	23	6/6	fine sandy loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
	23	45	3/6	fine sandy loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
	45	77	2.5Y 5/4	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
	77	100	2.5Y 5/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/14/2017
7-4	0	54	4/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	54	62	2.5Y 4/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	62	75	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
7-5	0	50	4/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	50	57	2.5Y 4/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	57	70	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
7-7	0	45	4/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	positive	Historic: 1 nail fragment (`40cm)	7/15/2017
	45	73	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
8-1	0	30	4/3	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	Partial excavation, densely root bound.							-	7/15/2017
TU-2	0	33	4/3	silty loam	roots	moderate	positive	Historic: slag (15 cm, not saved), 1 nail fragment (26 cm)	7/19/2017
	33	83	2.5Y 5/6 mottled w/ 2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	83	86	3/2	silty loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	86	105	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
8-3	0	32	4/3	silty loam	roots, minor subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	32	50	2.5Y 4/4	sandy silt	roots, minor subangular gravel	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	50	70	2.5Y 5/4	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
9-1	0	19	3/2	sandy silt	roots	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	19	23	2/1	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	23	37	2.5 Y 4/4 mottled w/ 2.5Y 5/4	fine silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
	37	50	2.5Y 5/4	fine silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/15/2017
9-2	0	28	4/3	silty loam	-	moderate	positive	Historic: 1 window glass fragment	7/18/2017
	28	64	2.5Y 5/6	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/18/2017
	64	80	2.5Y 5/4	fine silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/18/2017
9-3	0	30	4/3	silty loam	-	moderate	positive	Historic: 1 window glass fragment	7/18/2017
	30	57	2.5Y 5/6	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/18/2017
	57	78	2.5Y 5/4	fine silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/18/2017
10-1	0	26	4/3	silty loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	26	45	2.5Y 5/6	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017

ST/TU	Start Depth (cm)	End Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Composition	Inclusions	Soil Compaction	Artifacts	Period and Description	Date
	45	70	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
10-2	0	23	4/3	silty loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	23	30	2.5Y 5/6	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	30	64	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
10-3	0	20	4/3	silty loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	20	67	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
11-1	0	24	4/3	silty loam	roots	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	24	67	2.5Y 5/6	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
11-2	0	27	4/3	silty loam	roots	moderate	positive	Historic: 1 slag, 1 unidentifiable nail fragment, 1 clear window glass fragment	7/19/2017
	27	36	2.5Y 5/6	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	36	72	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
11-3	0	30	4/3	silty loam	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	30	38	2.5Y 5/6	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	38	69	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
11-4	0	26	4/3	silty loam	roots	moderate	positive	Historic: 1 slag	7/19/2017
	26	44	2.5Y 5/4	silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
	Partial excavation, densely root bound.					moderate	negative	-	7/19/2017
TU-3	0	33	4/3	silty loam	-	moderate	positive	Historic: 0-10cm: 4 slag, 2 clear bottle glass fragments. 10-20cm: 4 slag, 1 clear window glass fragments, 1 unidentifiable glass fragment, 1 burned whiteware fragment, 1 unidentifiable nail.	7/20/2017
	33	40	2.5Y 5/6	sandy silt	-	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
	40	60	2.5Y 5/4 mottled with 2.5Y 5/3	fine silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
	60	84	2.5Y 5/6 mottled with 2.5Y 6/2	fine silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
	84	100	2.5Y 6/2	fine silty sand	-	moderate	negative	-	7/20/2017
					Total Artifact Count (less ST 1-2 representative sample):			**257**	

August 31, 2017

Michael Barton
Camelot Holdings, L.L.C.
78 Lincoln St
Portland, ME 04103

Re: Historic Structures Photographs, Camelot Farms Subdivision Project, Portland, Maine; MHPC# 1678-16

Dear Mike,

As requested by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) is pleased to provide you with photographs keyed to a topographic map of buildings that are fifty years or older located on or adjacent to the Project site.

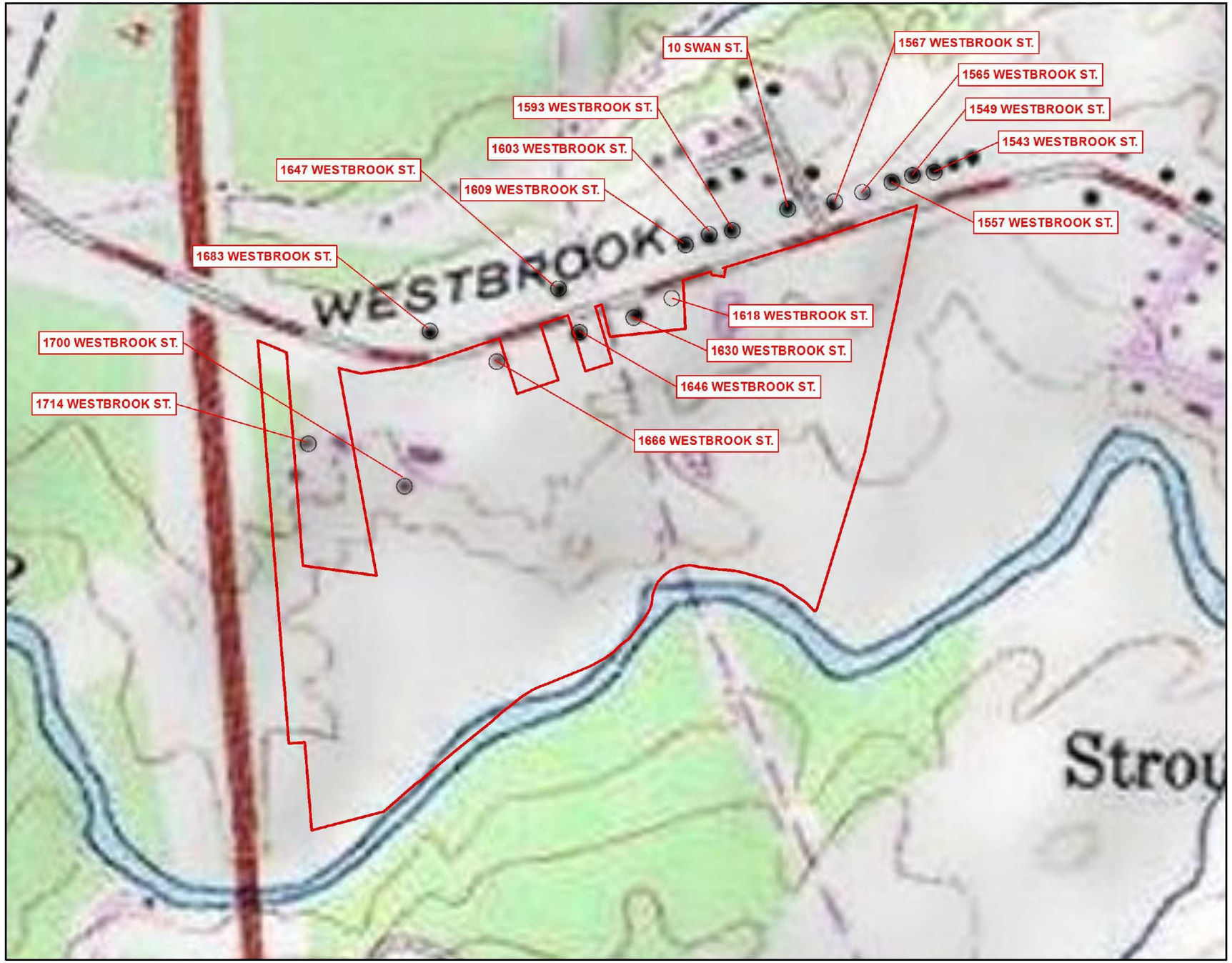
If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please do not hesitate to contact me via email at sarah.haugh@tetratech.com or phone at (207) 358-2395.

Sincerely,
Tetra Tech, Inc.

Sarah M. Haugh
Archaeologist
451 Presumpscot Street
Portland, ME 04103

Att. Topographic Map
Photographs

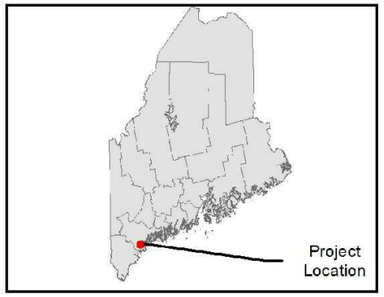
cc: TT file: I:\Projects\Camelot Holdings\04 Tasks



Legend

Project Boundary

Historic Structure



N

0 50 100 200 Meters

Historic Structures
Camelot Farms Subdivision Project
Portland, Maine

Prepared For:
Camelot Holdings, LLC.

Prepared By: TETRA TECH

Date: **08/2017**

Source: Esri et. al., 2014; Acorn Engineering, 2017; City of Portland, 2017

Coordinate System: North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 19 North

1700 Westbrook Street

1714 Westbrook Street

1666 Westbrook Street

1683 Westbrook Street

1647 Westbrook Street

1646 Westbrook Street

1630 Westbrook Street

1618 Westbrook Street

1609 Westbrook Street

1603 Westbrook Street

1596 Westbrook Street

10 Swan Street

1567 Westbrook Street

1563/1565 Westbrook Street

1557 Westbrook Street

1549 Westbrook Street (1)

1549 Westbrook Street (2)

1543 Westbrook Street