

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received NOV 17 1980
date entered: [redacted]

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

MAR 11 1982

1. Name

historic Prehistoric sites in North Haven, Maine Thematic Resources

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number within boundaries of town of North Haven -X- not for publication

city, town North Haven and vic. — vicinity of congressional district 1st

state Maine code 023 county Knox code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military service
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: field

4. Owner of Property

name multiple ownership

street & number

city, town — vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Knox County Registry of Deeds, Rockland, ME

street & number

city, town Rockland state ME

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Note: The Turner Farm (#29-9) placed on National Register March 26, 1976.

title Maine Archaeological Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1972 ongoing federal state county local

depository for survey records Maine State Museum

city, town Augusta state ME

7. Description

Condition *N/A* Check one *N/A* Check one *N/A*
 excellent deteriorated unaltered original site
 good ruins altered moved date _____
 fair unexposed

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Intensive archaeological survey work in the Fox Islands (comprizing the towns of North Haven and Vinalhaven) was begun in 1971 under the direction of Dr. Bruce J. Bourque, now Research Associate at the Maine State Museum. The 1971 season produced test excavation in four sites, including the Turner Farm (M.A.S. #29- 9). The 1972-77 seasons involved intensive excavation of the Turner Farm, field survey and text excavation in other sites. The 1978-80 seasons have been spent primarily in survey and test excavation at sites other than the Turner Farm.

As of August 1980, 132 prehistoric sites have been located [REDACTED] 49 of these sites are in the town of North Haven.

Nine of these are well understood through test excavation and well-enough preserved to justify nomination to the National Register. Thirty-four sites have been found not eligible due to damage caused either by coastal erosion (a majority), or by development. Six of the sites are insufficiently known at present to include in this nomination. If research continues during the next decade we anticipate that several may warrant addition to the thematic group.

In 1971 Bourque had identified three research areas to investigate. The most basic question was how long human beings had lived in and exploited coastal central Maine. It was assumed that the recovery of stratified habitation debris would answer culture-history questions not previously addressed in Maine prehistory. The second major area of inquiry has been one of environmental archaeology. Specifically, the project has explored the details of subsistence strategies employed by various occupations at the Turner Farm and other sites. Thirdly, Bourque was interested in the relationship of locational criteria and seasons of occupation. Thus, the project has been concerned with developing both synchronic views of subsistence and settlement patterns at various time horizons as well as details of change over time.

Other sites that are not of National Register quality have contributed data to these investigations; but the nine sites of this thematic nomination have been major contributors. Moreover, there is enough left intact at each site that future excavations could be designed to retest hypotheses developed by this first round of work.

The sites to be included are:

#29-9 The Turner Farm	#29-31 Joe Amesbury Place
29-32 Cabot I site.	29-62 Bortz-Lewis site.
29-81 Crocker Site.	29-145 Turner Farm II.
29-94A Bull Rock	
29-146 Mullen's Cove.	

All of these sites are coastal shell middens of varying complexity of stratification. Many contain late Archaic components; all contain Ceramic Period components. The oldest excavated occupation at these sites is Occupation I at the Turner Farm, related to the Small Stemmed point occupation of Southern New England, dating about 5200 B.P. Being shell middens, faunal remains are preserved in all of these sites.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 5500 B.P. -400B.P. Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Analysis of Fox Islands Archaeological Project faunal material has, for the first time, provided substantive data on prehistoric northern New England subsistence and settlement patterns, and their change over time in a limited geographic area.

The Turner Farm was a year-round campsite, or a multi-seasonal central-place used during every month of the year, during the Susquehanna and Ceramic periods of occupation. During the Moorehead Phase occupation, the site experienced light or no useage during the spring (March, April, May) but was well-utilized at all other seasons, including mid-winter. Other sites located on the Fox Islands Thorofare show a similar "central-place" orientation. Sites located in coves or harbors tend to be more specialized camps, usually for more fishing and/or birding and less mammal hunting.

The Moorehead Phase (Occupation II) people were reliant during summer and fall primarily upon deep-water codfishing and swordfish hunting (presumably in seaworthy, sturdy boats). Fall and winter saw a shift to primary reliance on white-tailed deer hunting. Sea mammals were little utilized. The succeeding Susquehanna people (Occupation III) were the most terrestrially-oriented occupations. Fishing was not important, although some codfishing was done, and sealing was oriented toward attacking rookeries during pupping/mating seasons. Deer, moose and bear were staples. Birding was twice as important as during the Moorehead Phase.

The Ceramic Period documents a major effort to utilize a great diversity of fauna, primarily maritime. The intensity of exploitation and maritime-orientation increases toward the present within the Ceramic Period. Midwinter involved a major hunt for grey seals, and probably any overwintering birds. Mink trapping, beaver and bear hunting, moose and deer hunting occupied the late winter and early spring. Late spring and early summer subsistence was primarily based upon harbor-seal hunting, supplemented probably by birding. Late summer and early fall was a time primarily for inshore fishing: for sturgeon and flounder. Late fall, probably, was a major moose and deer hunting time.

There are several diachronic trends and changes that place these synchronic seasonal rounds in perspective. With time proceeding toward the present, there is multifaceted evidence for greater pressure being put on the deer herd (demographics) and other resources (diversity of exploited resources). The simplest explanatory hypothesis is increasing Indian population. Birds, sea mammals, and furbearers are much more intensively exploited by later inhabitants than by early inhabitants.

These data allow comment upon several current controversies in Northeast prehistory.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

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1) The Moorehead Phase occupation is the least oriented toward sea-mammal hunting of any of the occupations at the Turner Farm. In this sense it is difficult to include in the Maritime Archaic Tradition of Tuck or Fitzhugh, which is presumably based upon sealing and walrus hunting supplemented by fishing, birding and caribou hunting. The Moorehead Phase occupants at the Turner Farm were expert boatmen and boatbuilders engaged in dangerous offshore fishing, but that fishing occupied only a quarter of the year. Yet we do know that the Moorehead Phase participated in a cultural-religious manifestation occurring at the end of the Maritime Archaic Tradition that included Labrador, Newfoundland, the Maritimes and Maine. Perhaps it would be most fair to say that the offshore boating abilities of the Moorehead Phase people somehow afforded the opportunity to join the cultural-burial-trade sphere of influence of the northern Maritimes.

2) The succeeding Susquehanna tradition shows a clear and drastic change of subsistence emphasis, which foreshadows subsequent Ceramic Phase developments. These data favor the hypothesis of population replacement or drastic cultural replacement between Moorehead Phase and Susquehanna occupations.

3) The Ceramic phase shows two interesting trends. First, and most striking, is a trend toward ever-increasing pressure on available food resources. Further research may correlate this population increase with the introduction of corn agriculture further south and west (Casco Bay-Maine or northern Massachusetts). We might expect peripheral hunter-gatherers without corn to attempt to maintain population increases of their own, either or imitate agriculturalists' social patterning, or as a defensive measure. Active trade in staple foods (corn, beans) may have also been involved. Coincident with the postulated population increase we see a drastic increase in mink trapping, and the taking of other furbearers. The mink were primarily Mustela macrodon, an extinct species with distinctive reddish-brown fur, whose range was essentially confined to the coast of the present State of Maine. Perhaps the furs taken by Maine Indians were an article of trade that went north in return for northern lithics and other items.

Finally, we can state that some pre-contact Maine coastal Indian groups were year-round residents of the coast. The ethnohistorically-recorded pattern of winter-inland/summer-coast now certainly seems to be a response to the European fur trade, and perhaps disease-induced depopulation.

Exclusion of sites in the area from listing in this Thematic Group is based on lack of sufficient subsurface testing to understand how the site can contribute to these research questions.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- 1) Spiess, Arthur and Bruce J. Bourque. 1980. Final Report to NSF: Fox Island's Archaeological Project - Analysis of Faunal Remains.
- 2) Bourque, Bruce. 1975. Comments on the Late Archaic Populations of Central Maine: The View from the Turner Farm. Arctic Anthropology 12:35-45

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property _____
 Quadrangle name _____ See individual inventory forms _____
 UMT References _____

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<i>N/A</i>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Arthur E. Spiess, Archaeologist
 organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission date: September 2, 1980
 street & number: 55 Capitol Street telephone: 207/289-2133
 city or town: Augusta state: ME

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:
 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature: *Earle S. Speltzworth*
 title: S.H.P.O. date: 10/30/80

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
See continuation sheet for listing date _____
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Prehistoric Sites in North Haven Thematic Resources
State Maine Knox County

Nomination	Type of Review	Decision
1. Turner Farm II	- Substantive (Ebright)	Accept Jay L Bush 3-11-82
2. Crocker Site	- "	Accept Jay L Bush 3-11-82
3. Amesbury, Joe, Place	- "	Accept Jay L Bush 3-11-82
4. Bull Rock	- "	Accept Jay L Bush 3-11-82
5. Mullen's Cove	- Substantive Review	Return Jay L Bush 3-11-82
6. Cabot I Site	- "	Accept Jay L Bush 3-11-82
7. Bortz-Lewis Site	- "	Accept Jay L Bush 3-11-82
8. Turner Farm	-	Previously listed 3-26-76
9.	-	
10. Mullen's Cove	- Substantive Review	Accept Yvonne Stewart 2/13/82
11.	-	
12.	-	
13.	-	
14.	-	
15.	-	
16.	-	
17.	-	
18.	-	
19.	-	
20.	-	
21.	-	
22.	-	
23.	-	
24.	-	