

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

NAUSET ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

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United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: NAUSET ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Other Name/Site Number: [REDACTED]

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Cape Cod National Seashore Not for publication: X

City/Town: Eastham Vicinity: _____

State: MA County: Barnstable Code: MA 001 Zip Code: 02663

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property
Private: _____
Public-local: _____
Public-State: _____
Public-Federal: X

Category of Property
Building(s): _____
District: X
Site: _____
Structure: _____
Object: _____

Number of Resources within Property Contributing

6
6

Noncontributing

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Contact: Early Relations Between Indians and Colonists in Northeastern North America, 1524-1783.

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4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- _____ Entered in the National Register _____
- _____ Determined eligible for the _____
National Register
- _____ Determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
- _____ Removed from the National Register _____
- _____ Other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic

Sub: Camp

Current: Recreation and Culture
Landscape

Village Sites

Sub: Outdoor Recreation
Park

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:

Materials:

Foundation:

Walls:

Roof:

Other Description:

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Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.**PROPERTY LOCATION AND HISTORY**

Unless otherwise noted, all information in the following section is abstracted from McManamon (1984):

The Nauset Archeological District (hereinafter referred to as Nauset) consists of the following six discontinuous properties; 19BN374 [REDACTED] 19BN390 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], 19BN274/339 and 19BN341 [REDACTED]

and 19BN308 and 19BN323 [REDACTED]

These properties collectively [REDACTED] archeologically-sensitive land [REDACTED]

Cape Cod National Seashore was established by Act of Congress in 1961. National Park Service North Atlantic Regional Office archeologists conducted a survey of archeological resources within park boundaries between 1978 and 1985 (Figure 7.1). Investigators examined 214 sample units comprising 1,048.6 acres of the 44,600 acre National Seashore. Two hundred archeological properties dating to prehistoric and historic sites were discovered during these operations. Twenty of these properties, including all of the sites nominated in this theme study, were subjected to systematic sub-surface testing.

Project archeologists identified six sites possessing high potential to contain deposits dating to the Historic Contact period [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The overall distribution of these resources roughly corresponded to the dispersed pattern of individual wigwams and cornfields depicted by Samuel de Champlain on his 1606 map of the area (Figure 7.4). [REDACTED]

Some or all of these sites may have been occupied when Samuel de Champlain drew his map. Although Europeans may have visited Nauset Bay earlier, Bartholomew Gosnold's account of his 1602 voyage to New England represents the first documented encounter between Indian people and Europeans on Cape Cod (Winship 1905:34-44). Five years later, a young Champlain sailing from Port Royal

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with an expedition under the command of French mariner Sieur de Poutrincourt penned the first direct written references to Nauset in European literature. On July 21, 1605, Champlain and his compatriots arrived off Nauset where "they perceived a bay with wigwams bordering it all around" (Champlain 1922-1938(1):348-349). Recording his impressions of the area, he wrote that:

before reaching [the Indian's]... wigwams [they] entered a field planted with Indian corn...[which] was in flower, and some five and a half feet in height. There is some less advanced, which they sow later. We saw...Brazilian beans, many edible squashes... tobacco, and roots which they cultivate... There were also several fields not cultivated for the reason that the Indians let them lie fallow. When they wish to plant them, they set fire to the weeds and then dig up the field with their wooden spades (Champlain 1922-1938(1):351-352).

Noting that their "wigwams are round, and covered with heavy thatch made of reeds," Champlain went on to observe that Indian men and women in the area wore clothes woven from grasses and hemp and covered their private parts with loin clothes of animal skin. He also wrote about their hair styles, facial paint, and noted that men carried spears, clubs, bows and arrows (Champlain 1922-1938(1):352-357). Stating that the French named the harbor "Mallebarre" (Bad Bar) after its many shoals, Champlain went on to note that they sailed away on July 25 shortly after one of the ship's sailors was killed in a fight with the local inhabitants (Champlain 1922-1938(1):358).

Information presented in the following pages is extracted verbatim with minor editorial emendation from McManamon and Bradley (1986:25-31):

"The French returned to the southern coast of Cape Cod in the autumn of 1606. In early October they again anchored at Nauset. The French leader, Poutrincourt '...paid a visit to the port in the shallop. There came to meet him some 150 Indians, singing and dancing in accordance with their custom (Champlain (1922-1938(1)::405).' So, again the French had found substantial numbers of natives at Nauset, this time during the fall of the year. Champlain reported seeing large numbers of natives and their habitations and fields at many locations along the New England coast during both the 1605 and 1606 expeditions. In fact, after leaving Nauset Harbor in mid-October 1606, the French sailed farther south along the Cape's ocean coast, eventually putting in at Stage Harbor in present-day Chatham, about twenty miles from Nauset. In this embayment they were confronted by '...five or six hundred Indians... (Champlain 1922-1938(1):411).' Champlain (1922-1938(1):410) noted that

all the inhabitants of this place are much given to agriculture, and lay up a store of Indian corn for the winter.

"He further described the manner in which the corn was preserved in large subsurface storage pits.

In the sand on the slope of the hills they dig holes some five to six feet deep more or less, and place their corn and other grains in large grass sacks, which they throw into the said holes, and cover them with sand to a depth of three to four feet above the surface of the ground. They take away this grain according to their needs, and it is preserved as well as it would be in our graineries (Champlain 1922:410-411).

"These are only snippets from Champlain's observations of native life in southern New England, but they underline two aspects of human adaptations frequently associated with sedentary settlements--horticulture and food storage. Both of these were practiced by Cape Cod natives by 1600.

"Champlain and the French never returned to southern New England after these two trips in the early 1600's; their efforts were directed to the north and west. The English were next to visit southern New England, and in November 1620 the first English group to succeed in settling there permanently arrived. The Pilgrims settled in Plymouth eventually, but for over one month after they made landfall, the *Mayflower* anchored in what is now Provincetown Harbor. From there the English staged three short explorations of outer Cape Cod. Their intent was to learn whether the land and available fresh water in this area were sufficient to support them, and to ascertain the disposition of the natives living there already. In addition, the accounts of their expeditions (e.g., Bradford 1961; Heath 1963) provide rich lodes of data about the precolonization landscape. It is possible to derive from these accounts further information about the Native American patterns of settlement.

"The first exploration of the Pilgrims from the 25th to the 27th of November covered from the northern shore of Provincetown Harbor to the southern bank of the Pamet River in present-day Truro, Massachusetts. Along the way the English encountered a pattern of vegetation that sounds remarkably like that of today. Patches of dense underbrush that "tore their armor" were interspersed with sections of open woodland. The open woodland probably was the result of deliberate burning of underbrush by the natives to increase food for deer (e.g., see Day 1953).

"Other, more obvious evidence of human modifications were apparent to the English. They reported clearly marked, well-used paths and land that showed signs of having been cleared and cultivated within the last few years, 50 acres in one area by one estimate. They noted a series of smaller cornfields that had been cultivated that very year. At one of these they found the remains of a wigwam that had been erected near the fields. They also found a buried cache of corn, probably the result of that year's work. It was covered by a 'newly done' heap of sand that covered '...a fine great new basket full of fair corn of this year' (Heath 1963:27). A description that sounds remarkably

close to Champlain's quoted above. The basket contained three or four bushels of corn. The explorers found the remains of '...an old fort or palisade' and native graves with grave goods as well (Heath 1963:27). To complete their encounter with the cultural landscape of the resident natives, one of the English, William Bradford, the future, many-term governor of Plymouth Colony, accidentally ensnared himself in a native trap intended for deer.

"The English explorers hadn't found native villages similar with the highly concentrated and enclosed settlements of the Huron or Iroquois, or the large ceremonial and residential settlements of the highly aggregated prehistoric horticultural societies of the Midwest and Southeast. They had, on the other hand, encountered many examples of extensive, regular uses of the land by the current residents. The only inhabitants that they had sighted had been on the beach along Provincetown Harbor at the outset of their venture, and these natives had fled before the approaching English.

"Between December 7th and 10th the Pilgrims undertook a second exploration. This time a small party of men sailed by shallop to the mouth of the Pamet River in present-day North Truro. This was near the furthest extent of their first trip. They hiked up and down the Pamet River, reporting nothing of interest. Then they returned to the Corn Hill area, probably where they had found the corn cache during their first reconnaissance. There they dug up more corn caches, expropriating in all about ten bushels of corn. During their digging they also discovered a grave containing an adult and child and grave goods.

"Again on this trip the explorers found '...beaten paths and tracks of the Indians.' One very broad track turned out to be a deer drive. In addition, this time several wigwams were found. These were unoccupied, but they must have been abandoned very recently, perhaps only upon the approach of the Pilgrim explorers. The contents of one included a virtual catalog of items for daily use by a native family. Inside the house were:

wooden bowls, trays and dishes, earthen pots, handbaskets made of crabshells wrought together, also an English pail or bucket; it wanted a bail, but it had two iron ears. There was also baskets of sundry sorts, bigger and some lesser, finer and some coarser; some were curiously wrought with black and white in pretty works, and sundry other of their household stuff. We found also two or three deer's heads, one whereof had been newly killed, for it was still fresh. There was also a company of deer's feet stuck up in the houses, hart's horns, and eagles' claw, and sundry such like things there was, also two or three baskets full of parched acorns, pieces of fish, and a piece of a broiled herring. We found also a little silk grass, and a little tobacco seed, with some other seeds which we knew not. Without was sundry bundles of flags, and sedge, bushes, and other stuff to make mats. There was thrust into a hollow tree two or three pieces of

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venison, but we thought it fitter for the dogs than for us. Some of the best things we took away with us, and left the houses standing still as they were (Heath 1963:29).

"Following this reconnaissance the explorers returned again to the *Mayflower*. They set out once more on 16 December. Their third exploration was aimed further south along the shore of Cape Cod toward present-day Eastham and Wellfleet. After landing south of it, part of the group walked north reconnoitering the shore of Wellfleet Harbor. They did not note any native habitations or other structures, although they came upon the carcasses of several 'blackfish,' pilot whales that often are stranded along that part of the Cape Cod shore. The stranded blackfish had been butchered and much of the meat removed by the natives.

"Finding a path, the explorers next struck inland, following the path south and east, away from the bay shore, heading in the general direction of Nauset Marsh. After some time they noted many signs of recent settlement and activities along the path. Fallow cornfields and four or five native dwellings were reported, although unlike the wigwam found at Corn Hill, these had been abandoned and stripped of their mat covering. They also discovered two caches of parched acorns stored underground exactly as the corn they had discovered earlier had been. The most fascinating and potentially illuminating observation of this expedition is the description of 'a great burying place.' The burial area was partially enclosed by a palisade. Within the large palisade burials of varying size were noted, some had smaller individual palisades around them, others had 'Indian-houses' over them, others were not enclosed or covered. These burials, they noted, were 'more sumptuous than those at Corn Hill.' Outside the palisade, other burials were noted but these were described as simpler, 'not so costly' as those within (Heath 1963:37).

"Throughout this trek the explorers saw no natives, only extensive, even pervasive, evidence of them in the cultural landscape they observed. As the sun began to set, the Pilgrim band hastened back to the bay shore and their shallop. There they spent the night. Early the next morning they had their first face-to-face encounter with the native population. Unfortunately, but not necessarily unexpectedly, the contact was an attack on the Europeans' camp by the natives. The attack was repulsed and the explorers quickly left to seek a more hospitable place to settle, which they soon found at Plymouth.

"During their explorations the Pilgrims noted and recorded many physical indicators of permanent settlement by Native Americans on outer Cape Cod. They followed native trails that, from the ease with which the explorers were able to use them, seem to have been frequently and heavily utilized by the aboriginal inhabitants. Ample evidence for storage of a range of food -- corn, beans, and acorns -- at a substantial scale, was noted widely by the Pilgrims. Perhaps most importantly, the large

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burial ground found on the third reconnaissance indicated a close longterm association between the human population resident in the area and the location itself.

"What the Pilgrim explorers, and Champlain, did not report were the kinds of clearly delimited villages, with dense, aggregated populations such as the Jesuits and other French discovered and reported among the Huron and Iroquois in northwestern New York and adjacent Canada, or the villages and mound complexes encountered archeologically in the midwestern and southeastern United States. These kinds of settlements and their archeological manifestations have been most commonly interpreted to indicate permanent residence and sedentary settlement systems. The recognition that these types of ethnohistoric and archeological sites are not necessary, only clear and common, indicators of sedentary settlement has not been realized widely. Therefore, in regions where such manifestations are not found, sedentary settlement systems often are presumed not to have existed.

"The variety of cultural features that have been recounted here indicates a wide range of activities. The substantial caches of food and the presence of large numbers of natives in the fall and winter suggest year-round settlement of the area very strongly. The absence of detailed references to trade by Champlain and the overtly hostile reception of the Pilgrims argue against the natives having been at the coast primarily to trade with Europeans (Ceci 1982). In addition, there is a rather striking absence of sites with archeological evidence of early trade (Bradley 1986). Axtell (1985:34-35) has identified the lack of attention to trade by natives in coastal southern New England as one reason that the French turned to the west and north after their early explorations south."

The following two paragraphs contain information abstracted from Rubertone (1985):

Although data are scant, Indian people continued to live in and around Nauset until several chiefs put their marks to a deed conveying land in the area to Plymouth settlers in March, 1645. The Indian signatories insisted on reserving their rights to collect shellfish and retained a share of the blubber of whales washing up on Nauset beaches. Seven families of English colonists shortly thereafter established the first permanent European settlement at Nauset on the western shore of Town Cove.

Successive landowners continued to plant crops on most parts of the four Nauset District properties until the National Park Service began acquiring land containing the sites after 1961. Earlier developments, [REDACTED]

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resources. Despite these disturbances, Cape Cod National Seashore Archeological Survey investigators identified archeological deposits capable of yielding nationally significant information on relations between Indian people and colonists in Nauset properties. Tested and inventoried by project archeologists, all Nauset District sites are protected by laws safeguarding federal property and regulated by Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The concluding three paragraphs of this section are extracted with minimal emendation from McManamon and Bradley (1986:40):

"Our conclusion is that the [Native Americans] who [lived at Nauset] enjoyed a relatively stable cultural adaptation to an environment rich in subsistence resources. They had a subsistence economy that included a wide range of types of food, some of which varied seasonally. Their economic activities probably included horticulture, but the fruits of this labor did not dominate their diet.

"They lived [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These locations allowed easy access to a variety of microenvironments ranging from tidal flats and salt marsh to freshwater wetland and wooded upland. Each environment contributed to subsistence and other parts of the economy. Extraction of the needed natural resources did not require movement of the principal residences. So, year-round residence at these locations was possible. The plans of their villages were more dispersed than those known commonly among the Iroquois and Huron. These settlements were smaller and far less aggregated than those of their intensely horticultural Midwestern contemporaries.

"The patterns that we have summarized here are at odds with some of the other current interpretations of Late Woodland prehistory in coastal areas of southern New England. We believe that the prehistoric adaptation was very stable and well suited for the natural and social environment in which it developed. That certain parts of the adaptation survived the disruptions caused by the arrival and colonization of Europeans illustrates this point. As the quincentenary of the Columbian discovery approaches more and more attention will focus on the intensive encounter between Europeans and Native Americans that began in the 15th century. To effectively interpret the events and outcome of this encounter we must understand correctly the states of native adaptations at that time. We hope that we have advanced our understanding of this topic for southern New England in this presentation."

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Historic aboriginal occupation documented at Nauset by Champlain and the Pilgrims is reflected in radiocarbon dated archeological deposits associated with diagnostic Late Woodland period chipped stone projectile points and shell-tempered pottery found in

plowzone and intact subplowzone contexts in nominated district sites. Nauset site plowzones generally extend an average of from 8.5 inches to 10 inches below the surface (Figures 7.8; 7.16; 7.25). Intact truncated midden layers averaging between 1.7 inches and 5.1 inches in thickness occur at various points beneath plowzone deposits in most nominated District sites (Figure 7.25). Radiocarbon samples recovered from deposits associated with these artifacts at site 19BN323 have produced dates of A.D. 1440 +/- 110 and A.D. 1770 +/-115 (Figure 7.31 and Borstel 1984b). The latter date is regarded as too recent and may reflect contamination caused by slopewash redeposition of later historic materials into earlier deposits. The former assay, however, represents documentation of protohistoric occupation at Nauset.

Floral and faunal evidence recovered from these sites suggests that many Nauset settlements were occupied year-round during the early Historic Contact period. Although temporary special-use camps occupied by these people have not yet been clearly identified, Nauset sites probably served as bases for exploiting resources along the outer Cape at various times from the Late Archaic period to the earliest years of Historic Contact in the North Atlantic region. The following property type site reports more fully describe the content and condition of these resources.

PROPERTY TYPES

General Habitation Site:

Decentralized, Large, Multiple Structure, Long-Term Town

The four resources described below collectively represent components associated with the large decentralized settlement observed by Champlain and other chroniclers along the edges of Nauset Marsh during the first decades of the 17th-century.

Site Reports

[REDACTED]
This site, bearing the trinomial designation 19BN374, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Borstel 1984a; McManamon and Borstel 1981). This site is a multi-component resource containing diagnostic artifacts associated with periodic occupations ranging from Late Archaic to Late Woodland times. Plowzone and slopewash deposits averaging 10.2 inches in thickness cover most areas of this site. Intact archeological deposits survive beneath these layers and within uncultivated kettle holes at several places in this locale.

[REDACTED]n
[REDACTED] has exposed and threatened early prehistoric archeological deposits at an

[REDACTED]

Survey archeologists have recovered 3,863 lithic artifacts representing early and late manufacturing stages from seven concentrations at this site. Several triangular chipped stone projectile points have been found with the 64 shell-tempered sherds associated with seven pots dating to Late Woodland times. These deposits show that people had been living in small settlements at this locale during late prehistoric and protohistoric times.

[REDACTED]

Site 19BN390 is another multi-component resource containing materials dating from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland periods.

[REDACTED] An undisturbed layer of intact cultural deposits underlies portions of the 10.2 inch thick layer of plowzone [REDACTED] this locale. Survey archeologists testing this site have recovered 625 lithic artifacts representing late manufacturing stages and tool maintenance activities from four concentrations. Three Late Woodland pots have been identified from an assemblage of 27 shell-tempered sherds. Abundant floral and faunal remains, including specimens of northern flint corn kernels, also have been found. Radiocarbon assays and diagnostic assemblages from this site suggest that the site primarily was occupied during Late Archaic and Middle Woodland times.

M. mercenaria and somewhat smaller amounts of *Mya arenaria* and *Crassostrea virginica* dominate site shellfish assemblages. Analysis of seasonality indicators indicates that site occupants generally collected *M. mercenaria* during the winter and spring months.

[REDACTED]

Sites 19BN274/339 and 19BN341, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Both of these sites is a multi-component resource containing archeological deposits dating from Late Archaic to Late Woodland times. Each generally is covered by a plowzone extending from 8.5 inches to 9.5 inches below the present soil surface. Ground disturbances associated with construction [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Survey archeologists have recovered 2,484 lithic artifacts at site 19BN274 in three concentrations representing all stages of manufacture and maintenance. Archeologists also found 10,292

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lithic artifacts representing all stages of manufacture and use in four concentrations at site 19BN341. A number of chipped stone triangular projectile points have been recovered from both of these locales. Eighty-three cord-marked shell-tempered sherds representing another five pots dating to Late Woodland times have been recovered from 19BN274/339 deposits. Sherds believed to represent the remains of 16 shell-tempered pottery vessels were recovered from site 19BN341 deposits.

Intact subplowzone deposits tested at 19BN341 contained large amounts of shell and a small but well preserved assemblage of fish, mammal, and bird bones and carbonized seeds and nutshells. *M. mercenaria* and lesser quantities of *M. arenaria* have been found with small numbers of other shellfish species in site 19BN274/339 excavation units and concentrations. Analysis of seasonally indicators identified on *M. mercenaria* samples from 19BN274/339 suggest that site occupants gathered shellfish during the late winter and early spring months.

The discovery of a truncated refuse pit containing lithics, bone, fire-cracked rock, burned and unburned shell, charcoal, and carbonized seeds and nuts dating to Middle Woodland times from Concentration 274/339.12 indicates that resources dating to later periods also may survive beneath plowzone deposits at this locale.

[REDACTED]

Two nearby sites, 19BN308 and 19BN323 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7.31). Plowzone deposits averaging 9.5 inches in thickness cover most of this locale and overlie three known intact midden deposits. Discovery of shell fragments in water-logged deposits beneath the midden layer in the Auger Hole 802 soil sample indicates that archeological evidence probably remains preserved within marshy areas located near each midden layer identified at site 19BN308. Extensive stratigraphic analysis of deposits at Concentration 33 (Figures 7.24-7.26) reveals a complex stratigraphic sequence at the site.

A large glacial kettle hole separates 19BN308 from site 19BN323 to the south. [REDACTED] in a field covered by a thick plowzone averaging 10 inches in depth (Figures 7.20 and 7.27-7.34). Layers of slopewash overlay the plowzone in three locales. Artifacts and radiocarbon dates recovered from three concentrations and several pit and midden features at this locale suggest that it was periodically occupied from Late Archaic to Late Woodland times. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Survey archeologists testing these deposits have recovered 8,057 lithic artifacts in 13 concentrations at site 19BN308 and 3,288 lithic artifacts in the three above mentioned concentrations at

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lithic artifacts representing all stages of manufacture and use in four concentrations at site 19BN341. A number of chipped stone triangular projectile points have been recovered from both of these locales. Eighty-three cord-marked shell-tempered sherds representing another five pots dating to Late Woodland times have been recovered from 19BN274/339 deposits. Sherds believed to represent the remains of 16 shell-tempered pottery vessels were recovered from site 19BN341 deposits.

Intact subplowzone deposits tested at 19BN341 contained large amounts of shell and a small but well preserved assemblage of fish, mammal, and bird bones and carbonized seeds and nutshells. *M. mercenaria* and lesser quantities of *M. arenaria* have been found with small numbers of other shellfish species in site 19BN274/339 excavation units and concentrations. Analysis of seasonally indicators identified on *M. mercenaria* samples from 19BN274/339 suggest that site occupants gathered shellfish during the late winter and early spring months.

The discovery of a truncated refuse pit containing lithics, bone, fire-cracked rock, burned and unburned shell, charcoal, and carbonized seeds and nuts dating to Middle Woodland times from Concentration 274/339.12 indicates that resources dating to later periods also may survive beneath plowzone deposits at this locale.

[REDACTED]

Two nearby sites, 19BN308 and 19BN323 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7.31). Plowzone deposits averaging 9.5 inches in thickness cover most of this locale and overlie three known intact midden deposits. Discovery of shell fragments in water-logged deposits beneath the midden layer in the Auger Hole 802 soil sample indicates that archeological evidence probably remains preserved within marshy areas located near each midden layer identified at site 19BN308. Extensive stratigraphic analysis of deposits at Concentration 33 (Figures 7.24-7.26) reveals a complex stratigraphic sequence at the site.

A large glacial kettle hole separates 19BN308 from site 19BN323 to the south. [REDACTED]

in a field covered by a thick plowzone averaging 10 inches in depth (Figures 7.20 and 7.27-7.34). Layers of slopewash overlay the plowzone in three locales. Artifacts and radiocarbon dates recovered from three concentrations and several pit and midden features at this locale suggest that it was periodically occupied from Late Archaic to Late Woodland times. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Survey archeologists testing these deposits have recovered 8,057 lithic artifacts in 13 concentrations at site 19BN308 and 3,288 lithic artifacts in the three above mentioned concentrations at

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site 19BN323. Collectively, these materials represent all stages of manufacture and maintenance. Artifacts dating from triangular chipped stone projectile points have been found with 66 sherds associated with 21 shell-tempered pots dating to Late Woodland times at site 19BN308. Archeologists have found similar projectile points with another 62 shell-tempered sherds believed to represent remains of 5 pots at 19BN323. A clay pipebowl fragment decorated with a series of punctations found nowhere else in the District also has been recovered at this locale.

Preserved floral and faunal remains were found at both sites. Mammal remains comprise much of the faunal assemblage and *M. mercenaria* predominate shell assemblages recovered from several middens and other deposits at both sites. Archeologists also have found fully mature specimens of northern flint corn kernels at site 19BN323. Analysis of season of death indicators identified in *M. mercenaria* growth-rings samples drawn from several concentrations in Fort Hill site deposits suggest that site occupants generally gathered this species during late winter and early spring. Study of the above mentioned fully mature corn kernels suggest consumption or storage over a period of time stretching from early fall to early spring.

Evidence of food-processing in the form of fire-cracked rocks and charred floral and faunal remains has been identified in several concentrations at this locale. Discoveries of unburned bones and vegetal remains in other concentrations suggest food-storage or refuse.

Radiocarbon samples recovered from intact deposits containing Late Woodland shell-tempered pottery and triangular chipped stone projectile points at site 19BN323 have produced dates of A.D. 1440 +/- 110 and A.D. 1770 +/- 115 (Figure 7.31). As mentioned earlier, this latter date is regarded as too recent and may reflect contamination from later historic deposits. Other radiocarbon dates derived from site 19BN308 samples suggest occupations ranging from 3925 +/- 180 B.P. to 900 +/- 145 B.P.

Site Integrity

Intact deposits that have yielded or possess the potential to yield nationally significant information on Historic Contact in the Northeast have been found in all contributing properties in the Nauset Archeological District. All District sites have experienced some degree of disturbance over the course of the past three and a half centuries since Indian people sold their land at Nauset. Portions of each of these sites, for example, have been plowed at various times since Europeans settled in the area during the 1640s. Erosional slopewash and fill have been deposited at various locales at Nauset. Construction further has damaged portions of sites 19BN374 and 19BN308. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] disturbed portions of some deposits at site 19BN390. Despite these disturbances, truncated intact midden layers averaging between 1.7 inches and 5.1 inches in thickness at various points beneath the plowzone in each nominated site at Nauset preserve vital information on Indian

life during the earliest years of Historic Contact on Cape Cod.

Present Appearance

The National Park Service presently maintains all nominated Nauset properties in a semi-wild state. Grasses and scrub brush stabilize landforms at all site locales. Grasses periodically are mown to prevent successional growth. Wooded borders dominated by pine and oak trees line site edges at most locales. Park roads and paths restrict access to most site areas, and Park Rangers patrolling park lands are alert to threats presented by off-road vehicles, site looters, and other potential threats.

SECTION 7 FIGURES

- Figure 7.1: Cape Cod National Seashore Archeological Survey (Figure 2.1 in McManamon 1984(1):27).
- Figure 7.2: Nauset Archeological District: USGS Quad Map (Figure 3.2 in McManamon 1984(1):47).
- Figure 7.3: Aerial Photograph, Northern Nauset Harbor, November 21, 1938.
- Figure 7.4: Champlain 1606 Map of Nauset Bay (in Champlain 1922-1938(1):410).
- Figure 7.5: Nauset Area Site Locations (Foldout B in McManamon 1984(1)).
- Figure 7.6: [REDACTED]
Nauset Archeological District (Boundary lines placed upon Cape Cod National Seashore Property Tract Map 201-34 on file, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).
- Figure 7.7: [REDACTED]
Archeological District (Foldout H in McManamon 1984(1)).
- Figure 7.8: [REDACTED]
Nauset Archeological District (Figure 7.8 in McManamon 1984(1):219).
- Figure 7.9: [REDACTED]
District (Figure 3.17 in McManamon 1984(1):81).
- Figure 7.10: [REDACTED]
(Photograph by Frank McManamon).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: X Statewide: Locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D X

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A B C D E F G

NHL Criteria: 6

NHL Theme(s): I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations
D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
 1. Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact
 i. Native Adaptations to Northeastern Environments at Contact.
 2: Establishing Intercultural Relations.
 e. Defending Native Homelands.
 3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation.
 b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements
 c. The New Demographics.
 d. Changing Settlement Types.

Areas of Significance: Archeology/Historic Aboriginal

Period(s) of Significance: Late 16th and early 17th centuries

Significant Dates:

1605 Samuel de Champlain pens the first written record of Nauset following his visits there as a member of two French expeditions sailing along the southern New England coast in late July, 1605 and October, 1606 (Champlain 1922-1938).

1620 Pilgrims explore Cape Cod and consider Nauset as a potential settlement site as the *Mayflower* lay at anchor in Provincetown Harbor in November and December. Finding Cape Cod unsuitable, they found their colony on the Massachusetts mainland at Plymouth (Bradford 1961; Mourt 1963).

1645 Indian people sign a deed conveying land in and around Nauset to Plymouth settlers in March. The Indians insist on reserving their rights to collect shellfish and obtain a share of the blubber of whales washing up on Nauset beaches. Seven families of English colonists shortly thereafter establish the first permanent European settlement at Nauset on the western shore of Town Cove (Rubertone 1985:39 and 50-52).

Significant Person(s): Samuel de Champlain
Cultural Affiliation: Pokanoket or Wampanoag
(Eastern Massachusetts)
Architect/Builder: N/A

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Historic Context Summary Statement

Regional Historic Context: "Historic Contact Between Indians and Colonists in the North Atlantic Region, 1524-1783," in Vol. 1, pp. 36-49.

Sub-Regional Historic Contexts: "Eastern Massachusetts," in Vol. 1, pp. 64-74; "Anglo-Indian Contact in the North Atlantic Region," Vol. 1, pp. 112-114.

Significance and Thematic Representation

Contributing archeological properties within the Nauset Archeological District conform to National Historic Landmark Program significance criterion 6 by yielding or having the potential "to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States" (35 CFR Part 65.4) by providing archeological information of national significance associated with the following NHL thematic elements:

Facet I.D.1.i: Native Adaptations to Northeastern Environments at Contact.

Six properties nominated through this theme study possess intact deposits capable of documenting this facet. Four of these properties, Mashantucket Pequot, Minisink, Nauset, and Ward's Point, are located in the North Atlantic region. The only nominated resource in Eastern Massachusetts, Nauset is one of the few properties in the Northeast containing deposits collectively preserving an almost unbroken 6,000-year sequence of human occupation. It is also one of the few properties to provide extensive information on coastal environments and adaptations. Because of these facts, Nauset assemblages provide unparalleled opportunities to assess causes, consequences, patterns, and processes of development of the Indian culture documented at Nauset by Champlain and other early European visitors during the first decades of the 17th-century.

Facet I.D.2: Establishing Intercultural Relations.

Documentary data link 24 NHLs and NPS park units in the Northeast with this facet. Archeological investigations document aspects of sub-facets associated with this facet at six of these properties; Boughton Hill, Fort Christina, Fort Stanwix National

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United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Monument, Fort Ticonderoga, Old Fort Niagara, and Printzhof. Nearly all properties nominated in the Northeast Historic Contact Theme Study possess archeological values documenting below listed facets. Five nominated properties, Cocumscussoc, Fort Corchaug, Fort Shantok, Mashantucket Pequot, and Nauset are associated with the establishment of intercultural relations in southern New England. Nauset, however, is the only one of these properties directly documented by early European chroniclers. Nauset also represents the only property possessing extensive intact features and other deposits solely dating to the earliest years of contact in the area. Preserving a unique record of the initial phases of intercultural relations in southern New England, Nauset Archeological District site deposits have yielded and continue to possess the potential to yield nationally significant information associated with each of the following sub-facets:

Sub-Facet I.D.2.e: Defending Native Homelands.

Discoveries of chipped stone triangular projectile points similar to those used by Indian people throughout the southern New England coast show that Nauset sites have the potential to reveal new information on native defense of their homelands during the early decades of the 17th-century.

**Facet I.D.3: Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest,
or Accommodation.**

Sub-Facet I.D.3.b: Forced and Voluntary Population Movements

Sub-Facet I.D.3.c: The New Demographics.

Sub-Facet I.D.3.d: Changing Settlement Types.

Recent studies have shown that decentralized communities of the type documented in Champlain's 1606 map of Nauset were prevalent among Indian people living on the Southern New England coast during the early Historic Contact period (McManamon and Bradley 1986). Further study of intact deposits at Nauset may reveal postmold patterns and other new information directly documenting aspects of still poorly understood demographic and settlement patterns in the region.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register.
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # _____
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Specify Repository):

NAUSET ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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