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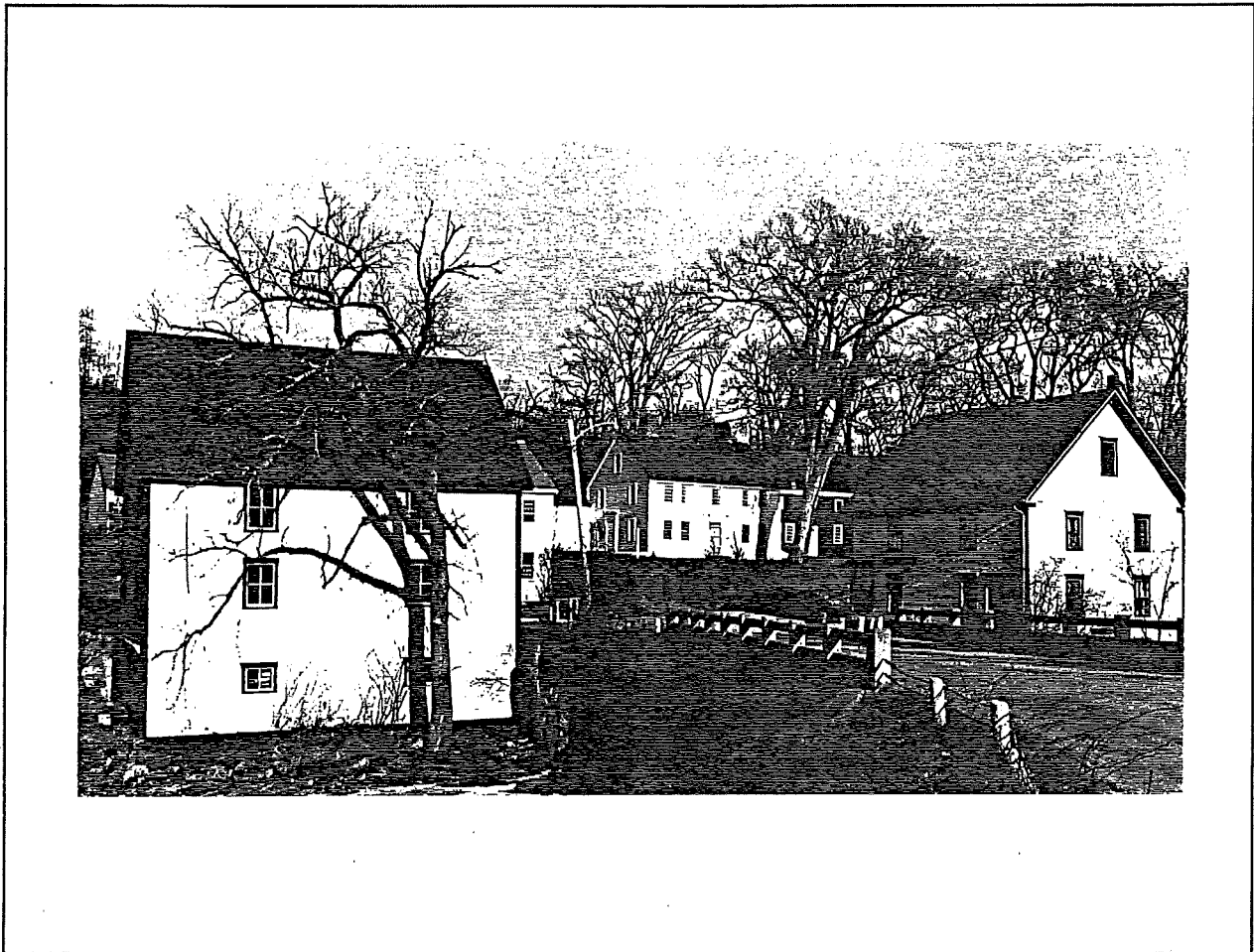
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A Heritage for the Future:

A Plan for Preserving Maine's Historic and Archaeological Resources



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Maine Historic Preservation Commission
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A Heritage for the Future:

A Plan for Preserving Maine's Historic and Archaeological Resources

Introduction.

Established through a legislative act in 1971, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission is the state agency which functions as the State Historic Preservation Office in Maine. Under Federal law, the Commission is required to prepare a comprehensive state historic preservation plan which defines short and long-term goals and priorities for the preservation of Maine's cultural resources. This document has been prepared according to guidelines developed by the National Park Service and identified needs for the State of Maine.

Maine's historic preservation plan is intended to serve as a document by which information about the state's cultural resources can be presented, and as an operational tool through which a myriad of statewide preservation activities can be articulated. The plan seeks to assess past preservation efforts in Maine and establish short and long term preservation goals and priorities for the state into the twenty first century. These goals and priorities are listed in point form at the end of the discussion of each program area. They are intentionally broad to provide guidance on a variety of cultural and historic resource issues.

Historic preservation in Maine is the responsibility of a great many individuals and organizations ranging from private individuals to volunteer organizations and government agencies. Throughout the planning process, the Commission has actively sought advice from these constituents in addition to members of the general public who may not have

previously demonstrated an interest in historic preservation. The resulting document is intended to assist in guiding Maine's preservation community, and the population at large, in planning for the long-term management of the state's cultural resources. The Commission recognizes that preservation organizations and the public are key players to the successful implementation of the properties identified in the plan.

This planning document is intended for general public distribution. Comments and suggestions are encouraged. A procedure and schedule for plan revision is included in the "Updating the Plan" section of the document. Specific appendices, including pre-historic archaeological and historic contexts, can be found at the end of the plan.

Methodology

This plan was prepared by the staff of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission during the spring and summer of 1995. Advice and assistance was sought from a great many individuals and organizations; much of which has been incorporated into the body of the planning document.

The preparation of this document represents an updating and reconfiguration of the 1988 plan, which approached the planning process with a strong focus on the development of historic contexts for the state. The current plan is intended to serve as a more comprehensive planning document, describing in detail the various activities of the Commission while identifying short and long term preservation priorities for Maine.

Several types of data were used in preparing the plan, including information about historic resources, demographic and social trends, information from constituents and non-constituents of historic preservation, and information about local preservation planning

issues around the state. Information about archaeological and historic resources was taken from Commission survey files and maps, National Register files, grant files, easement files, and federal tax incentive files. From this information the status of the state's historic resources was assessed, major threats and opportunities were identified, and short and long term priorities were established.

The Commission has actively encouraged public participation in the preservation planning process in a number of ways. Approximately 1400 planning questionnaires were distributed throughout the state in March, 1995 through direct mailings, inclusion in the Maine Preservation newsletter, and in response to an advertisement run in twelve newspapers around the state. The results of this survey have been, recorded, tabulated, and analyzed by Commission staff members and integrated into the planning document. Respondents to the questionnaire included architects, Realtors, developers, planners, academics, state and federal officials, minority groups, and the disabled. Approximately 30% of the respondents had no affiliation with a preservation organization or historical society or prior preservation involvement.

Survey Results

Of the approximately 1400 survey questionnaires circulated, 70 (or 5%) were completed and returned to the Commission. In general, the survey results reflect a high level of awareness and appreciation of the state's historic resources. For instance, nearly 90% of the respondents were aware of National Register listed properties in their area, while 92% of the respondents felt that such listings promote statewide preservation awareness. Approximately two-thirds of the survey respondents said they favored local

zoning and/or planning ordinances to protect historic resources.

Written comments regarding the preparation of the state plan emphasized the continuing need for identification of resources through survey, more planning at the local level, and expanded efforts to educate the public regarding the importance of historic preservation in relation to the Maine economy. Many respondents expressed concern regarding the pace of development within the south and mid-coast regions of the state and called for continued efforts to promote resource identification and preservation planning initiatives in these areas. Several respondents argued for an increased emphasis on the identification, evaluation, and preservation of Maine's rural landscapes. The preservation of twentieth century resources and historic industrial sites were both issues mentioned a number of times in the survey.

While the total number of responses to the survey is nowhere near that needed to approach statistical accuracy, it has provided useful information which has been incorporated into the planning document. Survey questions and a tabulation of the results can be found in Appendix 3.

Updating the Plan.

The 1995 version of the Comprehensive Preservation Plan is intended to guide preservation efforts in the state until 2000. However, it should be reviewed by the Commission on at least an annual basis to establish whether described tasks have been achieved and if established priorities have changed. Any priority changes should be noted in the plan at that time. As circumstances and resources dictate, tasks may be either added to or deleted from the plan on a regular basis.

The annual evaluation of Commission program areas and preservation efforts in the state will determine whether conditions have changed sufficiently to warrant major revisions to the plan. This evaluation should be carried out by Commission members, interested preservation organizations, staff members, and by the general public who will be invited to participate in this process. The annual evaluation of the plan should include suggestions for major revisions to be undertaken in 2000.

1.0 Context for Preservation.

1.1 Geography:

Maine is the largest of the New England states, comprising over 33,000 square miles of land, lakes, and rivers. With 89% (or 27,000 square miles) of the state forested, Maine has the distinction of being the most heavily wooded state in the country. It is also the least densely populated state east of the Mississippi with fewer than 37 inhabitants per square mile. The western part of the state is bounded by the Appalachian mountain chain, the northern frontier by the St. John River, and the southern edge by the Piscataquis River. Perhaps, the most prominent geographic features of Maine are its rivers and rugged 3,500 mile coastline off of which lie over 3,000 islands. The sea and the rivers were both critical to the early exploration, settlement, and economic development of the state.

The southern and western edge of Maine shares the border with New Hampshire. In the south along the coast the land is gently rolling and dotted with a number of small resort towns. As one moves inland north and west, the size of the hills increases while the character of the communities become, markedly, more rural. Most of the land in the

southwestern and central part of the state is unproductive agriculturally, and as result very little of it is cultivated. The Appalachian mountains cut across Maine on a diagonal line from Fryeburg north to the Quebec border and continue northwest through Aroostook County. The mountains in Maine are the result of the land being uplifted and tilted toward the southeast during the Devonian period 360 to 410 million years ago. Lakes, rivers, and streams characterize the sparsely populated mountain region, most of which is owned and logged by private companies. The highest point in Maine is Mount Katahdin (5,267 feet) located in Baxter State Park. The most productive farmland in the state is a relatively small area in the extreme northeast of Aroostook County where potatoes are widely cultivated.

At the mouth of the St. Croix River in Washington County is the port town of Calais and the most northerly location of the down east coastal region which extends through Washington and Hancock Counties to Penobscot Bay. Wide bays and broad peninsulas form this rugged coastal zone. Unlike coastal areas further to the south, the downeast region has seen little development and exists in relative isolation from the extensive tourist traffic further down the coast. The importance of coastal port towns such as Eastport, Machias, and Milbridge decreased with the development of the railway system and continued to wane with the advent of the automobile. It is this part of Maine that produces blueberries, sardines, and most of the Atlantic salmon fishing in the United States.

Frenchman's Bay contains Mount Desert, Maine's largest island on which is located Acadia National Park, the second most visited park in the National Park system. The mid-coast area extending from Penobscot Bay to Casco Bay is characterized by its

long narrow inlets and its many islands. A number of major rivers including the Penobscot and Kennebec flow into the sea in this region. While significant development for the seasonal tourist market has taken place on the islands and coastal areas of the mid-coast region, there are many areas that still remain relatively untouched. Towns such as Camden, Boothbay, and Freeport have experienced significant development in the last two decades.

One of the few coastal communities to still engage in shipbuilding is Bath, where the Bath Iron Works currently employs several thousand people. Portland, Maine's largest city, is located on the coast at Casco Bay in the southern part of the state. Historically, Portland has been the industrial, educational, and cultural center of the state. Surrounding Portland to the north, south, and west are the state's only areas of suburban development. A number of the islands in Casco Bay have year-round inhabitants and are linked to Portland by ferry service.

Inland and sixty miles north of Portland is the City of Augusta, which has functioned as the state capital since 1827. Located along the Androscoggin river, the cities of Lewiston-Auburn today comprise Maine's second largest metropolitan area. From the mid-nineteenth century until World War II, Lewiston-Auburn was an important center of textile and shoe manufacturing in New England. The City of Bangor is located on the Penobscot river fifteen miles inland from Penobscot Bay. Bangor has served as the gateway to northern Maine and has functioned as the center of the logging industry in the state for nearly two hundred years.

1.2 Demographics:

The 1990 Census put Maine's population at just under 1,230,000. Since about 1850, the population growth has been slow with a couple of periods even posting a net population loss. On the eve of the American Revolution, the population of Maine was 56,000. By 1800, the population had nearly tripled to 150,000 and had doubled again to 300,000 by 1820 when the state entered the union. The population of Maine continued to expand rapidly until about 1850. Between 1850 and 1970 the average population growth for the state over a ten year period was only 4.3 percent compared with 12.9 percent for New England as a whole. In the 1970-1990 period, however, the state experienced a relative population boom with the number of people living in the state increasing by almost 23 percent. The average population growth rate in the northeastern United States for the same period was just over 11 percent. The state's population is projected to increase by only about 5 percent in the 1990-2000 period, with the fastest growth occurring in the southern coastal areas.

Maine is sparsely populated with nearly 50 percent of the state's residents living in rural areas. Geographically, the population of Maine is unevenly distributed. For instance, according to 1982 figures, the population density of Cumberland County that year was 244 persons per square mile while that of Piscataquis County was 1.6 persons per square mile. Mid-coast Waldo County was near the state average with 39 persons per square mile. The state contains 494 organized towns and 22 cities. Over 44 percent of the land area of Maine is not divided into townships but organized into plantations. It is estimated that 65 percent of the state's population now lives along the 300 mile I-95 corridor.

Approximately 98 percent of Mainers are Caucasian, while .5 percent are African-American; .5 percent Hispanic, .5 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, and .5 percent Native Americans. The native inhabitants of Maine, principally of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes, are now found concentrated in Central Penobscot and Eastern Washington Counties respectively. Native peoples are thought to have inhabited the lands of Maine from about the last ice age (10,000 B.C.E.) the early era of human occupation referred to as the Paleoindian period.

While it is conceivable that the Norse explored the Maine coast during the eleventh century, the earliest documented European visits to Maine waters did not occur until John Cabot's exploration of 1497. Although the French attempted to colonize Maine in the seventeenth century, it was England that began the widespread settlement of the territory between Casco Bay and the Piscataqua River. During the 1740s there was settlement by Protestant Germans in the mid-coast region. After the American Revolution, a great many settlers came to Maine from Massachusetts seeking land, followed in the first decades of the nineteenth century by an influx of Irish immigrants to Maine's industrial and commercial centers. During the 1870s, a wave of Swedish settlement took place in Aroostook County, which was followed by significant immigration to the state from northern and eastern Europe and the Mediterranean.

Of the many ethnic groups that settled Maine, the Franco-Americans represent the largest single cultural minority in the state, comprising nearly 15 percent of the state's total population. The Franco-Americans of Maine are, primarily, the result of French Canadians and Acadians who emigrated to the state. This emigration occurred in four phases over the course of nearly two centuries. The first of these phases took place in the

1780's when Acadians who had been expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755 by the British came to settle in the St. John Valley at the northern most part of the state. The second phase occurred during the 1820's and 30's when formerly seasonal French workers settled in the Kennebec and Penobscot River Valleys. A significant influx of settlement took place in the third phase during the mid-to-late nineteenth century when workers from Quebec moved to Maine to work in the textile manufacturing centers of Lewiston-Auburn, Brunswick, and Saco-Biddeford. The fourth of immigration is acknowledged to have taken place during the first decades of the twentieth century when French workers, many of whom already lived in the state, settled in the pulp and paper towns of Rumford, Bucksport, and Millinocket.

Maine's people are, on average, older than Americans in general. In 1990, 13% of the population was aged 65 and older; this group is projected to increase significantly over the next several decades as the baby boomer generation ages and birth rates remain low. According to 1994 figures, Maine's per-capita income was \$19,663, just below the national average of \$21,362. Only Cumberland and Lincoln Counties exceed the average national per-capita income. In general, incomes in rural areas are significantly lower than those in urban centers.

1.3 Economy and Transportation.

In 1890, approximately 6.5 million acres of Maine's land was being farmed, accounting for a major sector of the economy. Since that time, agricultural activity in the state has declined to the point that today only about 600,000 acres or less than 3 percent of the state's available crop land is under cultivation. Blueberries and potatoes are the

only Maine crops of national importance. Maine's fisheries continue to contract as numbers of the major fish species decline in the Gulf of Maine and along the entire east coast.

Historically, manufacturing and natural resource management comprised the largest sectors of Maine's economy. Since the early twentieth century, manufacturing (and to a lesser extent resource management) has experienced a steady decline, while non-manufacturing sectors of the economy such as trade, construction, and finance have continued to expand. Today, the state's most active economic sector is the service industry followed by manufacturing and tourism. The recent establishment of a major finance company in Camden and the continuing expansion of Portland as the banking center of northern New England illustrate the current shift taking place in Maine's economy. This trend towards an increasingly service oriented economy mirrors transformations taking place in the national economy as a whole.

The impact of tourism on the Maine economy is significant. In 1990 it was estimated that tourist expenditures in Maine were in excess of 1.4 billion dollars, accounting for 78,320 jobs. A recent study undertaken by the Maine Office of Tourism found that "visiting small towns" and "touring historic sites" were the third and fourth most prevalent activities engaged in by visitors to the state.

Historically, the commercial centers of Maine were located along the main streets of the state's small cities and towns. In the post-World War II decades, Maine has seen an overall shift of business activity from the downtowns to urban fringes and semi-rural areas outside of towns. Recently, large shopping malls have been constructed on the edge areas of Portland, Bangor, and Lewiston-Auburn, adding to the decline of downtown

commercial activity in these centers. The phenomenon of the factory outlet in Maine has transformed the town of Freeport, which receives ten of thousands of visitors to its Main Street annually.

Maine's transportation system consists of an elaborate network of highways, railways, and air and sea routes. Major highways and bridges connect all populated areas of the state. I-95 is the major north-south route for vehicular traffic, running almost 300 miles from Kittery in the south through Portland, Augusta, Bangor, and Houlton before terminating at the border with New Brunswick. U.S. Route 1 parallels I-95 until Brunswick, where it continues east along the coast through Camden, Ellsworth, and Machias to Calais. At Calais, Route 1 veers north and runs through Houlton, Presque Isle, and Caribou, finally terminating at Fort Kent in the St. John Valley after 527 miles. Route 2 is the major east-west highway linking Bangor with the New Hampshire line just west of the town of Rumford. In total, there are nearly 18,000 miles of paved road in Maine crossing over 4,700 bridges, approximately 2,150 which are forty years old or older.

There are presently 1,481 miles of active railway in the state connecting Maine with New Hampshire, Quebec, and New Brunswick. At its peak in 1910, Maine's railway system comprised 1,806 miles of standard gauge track and over 200 miles of narrow gauge track. The major lines for domestic trade in the state are Maine Central, Bangor and Aroostook, and Boston and Maine. The Canadian Atlantic is a major carrier for Canadian cargo.

Maine has been without regularly scheduled passenger train service for more than three decades. AMTRAK has plans to extend its service from Boston to Portland

beginning in the summer of 1996. Three commercial bus lines currently serve the state. Portland and Bangor both have International Airports, while thirty five smaller communities throughout the state are served by regional airports.

Historically, Maine has been known for its many deep, well protected ports. Until the twentieth century, these ports were key to the state's industrial and economic development. The ports of Rockland, Belfast, Bangor, and Eastport were once thriving shipping and trading centers. While Portland's harbor remains viable, the volume and types of cargo have changed. In general, most of the present activity is associated with the oil terminal in South Portland from where crude is pumped through a pipeline to Montreal, Quebec. A passenger ferry line connects Portland with Yarmouth, Nova Scotia during the spring, summer, and fall. A second ferry service from Bar Harbor to Yarmouth operates during the tourist season.

1.4 Education.

Maine has a number of post-secondary educational institutions, both public and private, with a total enrollment of 47,000. The University of Maine system has an enrollment of over 26,000 students and nine campuses spread throughout the state. The state also operates seven vocational-technical institutes, each serving a specific geographic region of Maine. There are sixteen private colleges in Maine, twelve of which are located on historically significant campuses. Elementary and secondary education is carried out by local school districts. Approximately 95 percent of elementary and secondary school students are enrolled in the public system with the remaining five percent attending private or parochial schools.

2.0 Partners in Preservation.

Historic and Preservation Organizations in Maine.

Maine has always had a strong sense and appreciation for its history. This is reflected in the fact that there are currently nearly two hundred member organizations in the Maine Association of Museums. Many of these organizations are effective local advocates for historic preservation that make use of information and technical assistance provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission which they, in turn, provide to the public through their various programs. The number of organizations and people in the state involved with preservation at the grassroots level is significant. This constituency continues to be the foundation and life blood of the preservation movement in Maine.

Several of the larger preservation organizations active in the state have the benefit of professional staffs, sophisticated programming, and/or substantial property ownership. Chief among these are Maine Preservation and Greater Portland Landmarks. Operating out of Portland, Maine Citizens for Historic Preservation is a statewide non-profit, membership organization actively engaged in preservation advocacy and education. Maine Preservation publishes a quarterly newsletter *Maine Preservation News*, which keeps Mainers abreast of preservation issues, both in the state and in the nation. Maine Preservation also holds annual conferences and recently has established an easement program. Within Maine on the regional level is Greater Portland Landmarks, which acts as a catalyst in promoting projects, offering educational programs, holding preservation easements, and operating a local revolving fund program for the purchase of threatened

properties.

Several organizations including the Old York Historical Society, Norlands, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA) own substantial amounts of historic property in the state and are directly involved in their management, maintenance, and interpretation. In the realm of historic landscapes, the Maine Olmstead Alliance is an effective advocate for the preservation of significant historic designed landscapes. The National Trust for Historic Preservation of Historic Places (a non-profit membership organization chartered by Congress) is active in Maine providing advisory and technical assistance, engaging in special projects, and administering preservation grant programs.

The 22 local historic district commissions (of which eight are certified local governments) work together with the newly established Maine Alliance of Historic District Commissions and the Commission to provide regular training sessions and workshops.

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission has worked closely with the Maine Archaeological Society on prehistoric and historic archaeological survey and public education projects for nearly two decades. Commission staff attend Maine Archaeological Society biannual meetings, and often record archaeological site and artifact content information from collectors who wish to pass such survey information along. There are two formal agreements between the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Maine Archaeological Society as well: 1) a joint publication agreement, and 2) a site monitoring agreement. The *Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology* monograph series, just having produced its tenth volume, is jointly

published and widely distributed. In addition, Maine Historic Preservation Commission staff routinely publish shorter articles for public education benefit in the MAS *Bulletin*.

The joint site monitoring program may be a unique one. Five sites are currently being monitored for vandalism and erosion by selected Maine Archaeological Society Board members as part of no adverse effect agreements derived from Review and Compliance projects. The monitoring agreements run up to twenty years, and costs are paid from a small Maine Archaeological Society escrow fund.

The Commission works closely with these varied preservation organizations, as well as many not mentioned, on issues ranging from advocacy to preservation technology. The growing number and influence of these organizations present opportunity for the continuing development of historic preservation in Maine.

2.1 Brief History of the Preservation Movement in Maine.

The impulse to preserve the past in Maine is at least as old as statehood itself. In 1824 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (then a student at Bowdoin College) published a poem in the *Portland Advertiser* entitled "Old Parish Church" lamenting the planned demolition of Portland's Old Jerusalem Meeting House (1740). Just five years earlier, delegates had assembled in Old Jerusalem to create a new government which effectively separated Maine from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1820. Despite the concern expressed by Longfellow and a number of other Portland citizens, the meetinghouse was razed in 1825 to make way for a new church.

Another early preservation effort began in 1866 when the *Portland Transcript* reported that Montpelier, the Thomaston home of Revolutionary War hero General Henry

Knox, was "tenanted by several families, falling to ruin, the lawn immediately in front of the beautiful 'oval room' was used as a shipyard and covered with lumber." Responding to the growing public interest in the site, the Maine Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the preservation of the mansion, provided that the towns of Knox County could match the amount. The towns were unable to raise the sum, and the house was demolished in 1871. Ironically, the state now maintains a replica of Montpelier constructed in 1929-30 through funding provided by the publisher Cyrus H.K. Curtis.

On the eve of America's centennial, an increasing awareness of the state's history and historic resources was evident. This emerging interest was reflected in the state's newspapers, which began to report on local efforts to preserve historic buildings in the early 1870's. Probably the earliest success story was the preservation of the Walpole Meetinghouse, which in 1872 was restored so that according to the *Gospel Banner* of Augusta, "The pews, the pulpit, the galleries, the doors, the windows are in precisely the same form and style as when originally constructed." By the end of the 1870's a number of equally successful church preservation efforts had been undertaken.

In addition to meetinghouses, early forts engendered preservation activity in Maine during the late nineteenth century. Fort Edgecomb (1808) is generally considered to be one of the most important pioneering preservation efforts in the state. Erected during the unsettled period prior to 1812 as part of the defense system of Wiscasset Harbor, its octagonal frame blockhouse ceased to be functional after the Civil War and was subsequently abandoned. Through the effort of a wealthy local citizen, permission was obtained from Secretary of War to repair the structure with private funds. A grass roots organization was formed, and an appeal requesting donations for the restoration of the

fort was initiated. The appeal was successful, and soon after the fort was restored and opened to the public. Fort Edgecomb remained in Federal ownership until its acquisition by the state in 1923. The Bureau of Parks and lands presently owns and operates ten historic forts in Maine.

The preservation movement in Maine entered a new phase at the turn of the century with the establishment of the Old Gaol in York and the Wadsworth-Longfellow House in Portland as museum buildings. Erected as the county prison in the early eighteenth century, the Gaol was opened to the public by the York Improvement Society in 1900. The following year, Henry Wadsworth-Longfellow's sister Anne Longfellow Pierce willed the family homestead (1785-86) to the Maine Historical Society. Each of these buildings have functioned solely as historic sites for nearly a century.

The establishment of a great many historic house museums, historic sites, and historical societies in the state took place during the first decades of the twentieth century. The interest in Maine's past seems to have peaked with that of the rest of the nation during the Colonial Revival movement of the 1920's and 1930's. It is from this period that the preservation movement today still draws much of its inspiration and momentum.

In the post-World War II period Maine experienced a pent up demand for new buildings, both residential and commercial. As in so many areas of the country, the ensuing period of "urban renewal" and the introduction of the interstate highway system resulted in the loss of many significant cultural resources in Maine. It was the 1961 demolition of Union Station in Portland which prompted local concerned citizens to create the preservation organization Greater Portland Landmarks in 1964. Two years

earlier, a survey had begun to inventory and document the community's historic architecture. Other towns such as Hallowell began to identify and assess their historic resources during the 1960's, but each operated in relative isolation unaware of efforts being made in other communities. The establishment of the statewide Maine Citizens for Historic Preservation (now Maine Preservation) in 1971 was successful in forging links between and providing a forum for preservation groups from throughout the state. In addition, Maine Citizens was instrumental in the creation of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, which was charged with carrying out the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

In addition to undertaking survey work, National Register preparation, and grant administration, early on the Commission acted to consolidate support for and further raise the awareness of preservation in Maine by emphasizing public education. In 1978 a full time archaeologist was hired by the Commission to administer the archaeological provisions set forth in the Act. The National Historic Preservation Act was amended in 1986 to include the current Federal Preservation Tax Incentive and Certified Local Government Programs. Since their inception, both of these programs have been administered by the Commission.

The boom years of the 1980's in Maine prompted state legislation which required each town to prepare a comprehensive plan, of which historic preservation planning was one of the ten stated goals. Towns perceived to be most threatened by development were mandated to prepare their plans first and were assisted financially by state grants. This mandatory requirement became voluntary in 1992 in the wake of budget reductions. The Commission's involvement in the preparation of comprehensive town plans continues to

include the development of preservation objectives and suggestions for their implementation. Each town plan is submitted to the Commission in draft form where it is reviewed and commented on by staff members. To date, approximately 50 percent of the state's towns and cities have adopted a comprehensive plan, of which preservation is an important component.

Presently, preservation issues in Maine continue to diversify as awareness of our cultural resources broadens. The recognition of traditional rural landscapes as intrinsic to Maine's heritage resource base has resulted in a number of recent initiatives aimed at preserving historic village centers, farmlands, open areas, woodlands, and scenic vistas. Increasingly, Maine's twentieth century resources including residential, Cold War military installations, and commercial roadside architecture are being identified, assessed, and protected.

The last several years have seen a ground swell of support for private not-for-profit preservation organizations, and this is illustrated by the recent establishment of the Maine Olmsted Alliance and the Alliance of Historic Preservation Commissions. Private/public partnerships like Friends of Fort Knox, Friends of Evergreen Cemetery, Friends of the Blaine House, and Friends of Acadia are recent examples of increasingly diverse local preservation efforts taking place throughout the state. Given the recent decrease in public funding, such organizations will play a critical role in the preservation over the next several years. The growing number and stature of such organizations present many exciting opportunities to further Maine's historic preservation efforts in the future. The Commission plans to continue its commitment to providing guidance for the management of historic and archaeological resources throughout the state.

2.2 Maine Historic Preservation Commission Purpose.

Since its establishment in 1971, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission has been charged with the identification, evaluation, and protection of the state's significant cultural resources. Substantial progress has been made by Mainers over the past twenty-four years to more effectively identify and manage historic, architectural, and archaeological resources in the state. The evolution of Maine's preservation plan began in the 1970's with the division of the state's cultural resources into three broad categories: pre-historic archaeological resources, historic archaeological resources, and historic buildings, structures, and sites. As the inventory of significant archaeological and historic sites increased, so too did the pressures upon these resources. The 1980s was a decade of rapid growth in the southern coastal areas of Maine and emphasis during that period was put on the identification, assessment, and protection of cultural resources in that region. In 1988 the Commission prepared its first preservation planning document which set out the various activities and overall mission of the agency. The document emphasized the development of "study units" (pre-historic and historic contexts), and identified these as being vital to the effective management of Maine's cultural resources. Written into the 1988 plan was a provision which required that the Commission planning staff meet annually to assess the efficacy of the plan and, if need be, make changes to the existing planning document. The 1995 Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan for Maine stresses the importance of public participation in the development and implementation of preservation priorities in Maine. The Commission recognizes that this emphasis on public participation is the most effective way to promote broad-based support for preservation statewide.

3.0 Program Areas.

3.1 National Register Program, 1966-1995.

Among the many significant provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 was the establishment of a "National Register of Historic Places composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture." A corollary provision to designate National Historic Landmarks was also included in the Act. The subsequent regulations which were developed to implement these provisions included the establishment of broad criteria that would not only define what is "historic", but would also recognize significance at national, state and local levels. Subsequent assessments of this framework have shown that the National Register program can be used to comprehensively identify, evaluate, and protect the diverse examples of the Nation's prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

Shortly after President Johnson's signing of the Act, Maine's first seven entries in the National Register were made. The national significance of these properties had been previously identified in the early 1960's, and they became the State's first National Historic Landmarks under the Act. Four more Landmarks were designated by the National Park Service in 1968. All of this activity took place prior to the establishment of a specific program in Maine to nominate properties to the Register.

From 1969 until 1971, nominations were prepared and/or processed by the staff of the State Parks and Recreation Commission. Initially, their efforts were focused on listing publicly owned military fortifications and other historic sites which were part of

the park system. Within the next year, however, all of the State's surviving covered bridges were listed as well as several other transportation related properties, an industrial site, the first prehistoric archaeological resource, and three historic districts. The diversity of the resources which were recognized at the very outset of the program set a precedent which continues to be followed.

With the founding of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in 1971, the responsibility to identify and nominate properties to the Register was transferred to its staff. The Commission was quick to continue and accelerate the nomination process, and in the year 1973 alone, eighty-six entries were made to the Register. Of these listings, twelve were historic districts, three were the first of Maine's many navigational light stations to be so recognized, and one was a church built and continually used by Portland's African-American community. Although the majority of these nominations were prepared in-house, many were also generated by interested citizens or local historical societies. This particular aspect of the program has changed somewhat in that virtually all nominations are now prepared by the staff, although occasionally these documents are written by professional consultants. It has been an underlying policy of the Commission to make the program accessible to everyone without regard to their ability to hire a consultant to prepare a nomination. Given the structure of the nomination process and in the interest of maintaining a high level of consistency, the Commission continues to strongly support this approach.

In addition to the preparation of National Register nominations, the Commission embarked on three ambitious projects to identify historic properties in Bangor, Portland, and elsewhere in the state. These efforts resulted in the publication of the *Maine Historic*

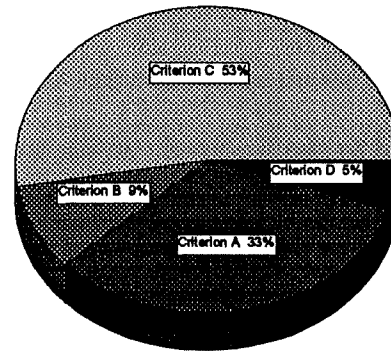
Resources Inventory in 1974 and the *Bangor Historic Resources Inventory* in 1975, which were followed by the *Portland Historic Resources Inventory* in 1976. These inventories identified properties which the Commission staff felt were eligible to be nominated to the Register. In the two decades since their publication, most of these properties have been listed, along with others which were not identified in those early inventories. One other major effort made by the Commission beginning in the mid-1970's and extending into 1980 was to identify and nominate all of the historic commercial districts not already listed which it found to be eligible. This task was a direct response to the enactment of legislation at the Federal level which provided tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic income-producing property. For example, in 1980 historic districts comprising the commercial centers of three communities were entered in the Register.

An analysis of the National Register listings since the inception of the program reveals a number of trends which deserve of discussion. In addition to its usefulness in highlighting nomination patterns, this analysis can be used to guide future nomination efforts in areas which are currently unrepresented or under represented in the listings. The following discussion looks first at the specific way in which the Register criteria have been used and then examines the areas of significance of the listings.

Properties are nominated to the Register under one or more criterion of significance. The four general criteria are related to significance by way of association with important events (A); significance by way of association with important persons (B); significance by way of design (C); and significance by way of yielding important information in history or prehistory (D). As shown in the accompanying chart, the largest

largest single block of properties has been listed under criterion C with criterion A significance accounting for the second largest number. In contrast, criteria B and D account for a small percentage of the total listings. Within each criterion certain patterns are evident. For example, the vast majority of criterion C properties

National Register Listings by Criteria



were nominated for their architectural significance, and a large proportion of criterion A properties are important for their association with education (i.e., schools, public libraries) or commerce. Nominations of prehistoric archaeological sites account for an overwhelming number of the criterion D properties. It is likely that the percentage of listed properties which have associations with important persons (criterion B) are not fully represented, however, since many historic districts contain properties that are related to such persons. However, intensive research on the history of each property would be required to determine such relationships, a task which is not presently a high priority for the staff.

There are thirty broad categories of significance under which properties may be nominated to the Register. To date, the most frequent areas of significance cited in nominations from Maine are for Architecture, Archaeology, Commerce, and Education with the categories of Engineering and Maritime History at a second tier. The categories with the fewest representatives are Ethnic Heritage, Invention, and Science, whereas several others -- including Economics and Philosophy -- are not cited in any listing.

process for related properties. Thus, once the parameters of significance are established in the context statements, properties which meet these requirements may be nominated at any time in the future. To date, three documents of this type have been prepared for above ground resources, and no less than five have been developed for prehistoric archaeological properties.

As noted above, the Commission has always maintained a policy of responding to requests from the public to nominate properties by preparing them in-house. Over the years this has accounted for the listing of a vast majority of the Register entries in Maine. This is not the exclusive way in which the Commission identifies and nominates properties, however. The on-going survey of the state's cultural resources frequently discovers properties which merit further study and evaluation for possible nomination. During the past several years, extensive prehistoric archaeological survey activity has occurred as a result of the relicensing process for the numerous hydroelectric facilities found throughout the state. This has translated into the nomination of many eligible sites which were discovered in this process. In addition to the eligible resources found during survey activities, the Commission members and staff may also identify individual properties which are nominated individually, as historic districts, or in Multiple Property Submissions.

3.1.1 NATIONAL REGISTER PRIORITIES.

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Continue to prepare context based Multiple Property Submissions.
- ◆ Strengthen the link between the survey and the nomination processes.

Property types represented within these areas of significance may be quite diverse. As an example, listings under Engineering include a wide range of bridges, the state's numerous light stations, railroad-related structures, and two nineteenth century canal systems. In contrast, the properties which have significance in relation to Invention and Science are the residences of persons who made important contributions in those areas. Within the past decade nominations in the areas of Agriculture, Landscape Architecture, and Maritime History have increased markedly. Several factors account for this increase, including, respectively, the recognition and nomination of entire farmsteads for their agricultural and oftentimes architectural significance; the heightened awareness and understanding of designed landscapes; and the concerted effort to list all of the eligible light stations, two-masted schooners, and many of the surviving lifesaving stations. In contrast, only one property with Military significance has been listed since the late 1970's, although several others have been determined to be eligible for listing.

During the Register's existence, a number of tools have been developed by the National Park Service to assist with the nomination of groups of related properties. Until the late 1980s, resources which were thematically alike, such as the series of eighteenth and early nineteenth century capes in Wells, could be nominated under a single document known as a Thematic Resource nomination. Similarly, one could prepare a Multiple Resource nomination for a range of historic properties in a single community or other geographic area. At present, a single approach to this type of nomination is in use: the Multiple Property Submission. This technique differs in two notable ways from its predecessors: 1) it relies heavily on the development of historic contexts to establish significance; and 2) it offers greater flexibility by creating an open-ended nomination

- ◆ Identify and nominate properties which represent areas of significance that are now under represented in the listings.
- ◆ Cooperation with University departments to develop Multiple Property Submissions should be explored.
- ◆ Encourage local historical societies/historic district commissions to submit information on properties in their communities that may be significant in those areas under-represented in listings.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Revise those historic district nominations which do not appear to fully reflect in their statements of significance the complete range of applicable criteria.
- ◆ Encourage local historical societies/historic district commissions to carefully review existing historic district nominations and submit additional information that more fully illustrates the district's areas of significance.

3.2 Architectural Survey in Maine, 1973-1995.

Maine's architectural survey program began in 1972, a year after the Maine Historic Preservation Commission was established as an independent agency of state government. Since then, the effort to catalogue and document the historic man-made environment has continued to be a central goal of the Commission's mandate with more than 17,000 properties surveyed to date. The survey component of the over all preservation planning program is a vital one. Surveys document at a variety of levels the historic man-made environment of our communities. This in turn enables us to identify

those properties which merit nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and to thereby extend protection to those resources. Funding for the survey program is derived from both federal and state sources.

The following list contains the location, date, and level (reconnaissance or intensive) of all surveys known to have been conducted with and without Commission grants from 1972 to 1995. An additional note indicates whether the survey was undertaken by a Certified Local Government (CLG), or by staff.

MAINE STATE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

<u>COUNTY/TOWN</u>	<u>MHPC FUNDED</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>
<u>Androscoggin</u>			
Auburn	*	1973	Intensive
Lewiston	*	1975	Reconnaissance
		1985	Intensive
(CLG)		1993-95	Intensive
<u>Aroostook</u>			
Houlton		1987	Intensive
New Sweden (Staff)		1987	Intensive
<u>Cumberland</u>			
Portland	*	1975	Intensive
	*	1980-84	Reconnaissance
Brunswick	*	1980-84	Intensive
	*	1986	
	*	1989	
Harpwell	*	1980-84	Reconnaissance
	*	1986	Intensive
	*	1989	Intensive
Yarmouth	*	1973-74	Reconnaissance
Freeport	*	1973-74	Intensive
	*	1980	
Cumberland Center		1985	Intensive

<u>COUNTY/TOWN</u>	<u>MHPC FUNDED</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>
<u>Cumberland</u>			
Prout's Neck	*	1988	Intensive
Little Diamond Island	*	1990	Intensive
Cape Elizabeth	*	1991	Reconnaissance
Falmouth	*	1992	Reconnaissance
Scarborough	*	1993	Reconnaissance
Great Diamond Island	*	1990	Intensive
Westbrook	*	1994-95	Reconnaissance
<u>Franklin</u>			
County-wide	*	1987-88	Intensive
Farmington	*	1978-79	Reconnaissance
<u>Hancock</u>			
Bar Harbor	*	1984	Intensive
Southwest Harbor	*	1987	Reconnaissance/ Intensive
Northeast Harbor	*	1985	Intensive
Seal Harbor	*	1986	Intensive
Ellsworth		1980	Intensive
Sorrento (Staff)		1989	Intensive
Sullivan			
Harbor (Staff)		1989	Intensive
Hancock Point		1994	Intensive
Castine (CLG)	*	1995	Intensive
<u>Kennebec</u>			
Augusta		1985	Intensive
	*	1991-95	Intensive
Gardiner	*	1983	Intensive
		1987	Intensive
Waterville (Staff)		1985	
		1992	Intensive
<u>Knox</u>			
County-wide	*	1981-84	Reconnaissance
Rockland		1985-86	Intensive
Camden (Staff)		1989	Intensive
Isle Au Haut	*	1990	Intensive

<u>COUNTY/TOWN</u>	<u>MHPC FUNDED</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>
<u>Lincoln</u>			
County-wide	*	1980-81	Reconnaissance/ Intensive
<u>Oxford</u>			
County-wide	*	1980-83	Reconnaissance/ Intensive
<u>Penobscot</u>			
Bangor	*	1973-75	Intensive
(CLG)	*	1986-89	Intensive
Orono	*	1972-75	Intensive
Hampden		1985	Reconnaissance
(CLG)	*	1990-95	Intensive
<u>Piscataquis</u>			
None			
<u>Sagadahoc</u>			
Bath	*	1974	Reconnaissance
		1981	Intensive
Topsham	*	1983-84	Reconnaissance
(CLG)	*	1990	
<u>Somerset</u>			
Skowhegan		1984-85	Intensive
<u>Waldo</u>			
Belfast		1984	Intensive
Islesboro (Staff)		1987-90	Intensive
Northport	*	1990	Reconnaissance
<u>Washington</u>			
County-wide (Partial)	*	1980	Intensive
Eastport	*	1982	Intensive

<u>COUNTY/TOWN</u>	<u>MHPC FUNDED</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>
<u>York</u>			
York		1980-81	Reconnaissance
(CLG)	*	1986-87	Intensive
(CLG)	*	1994-95	Reconnaissance
Saco		1984	Intensive
	*	1990-91	Intensive
(CLG)	*	1994-95	Intensive
Kennebunkport		1983	Intensive
Sanford		1984	Reconnaissance
Biddeford Pool	*	1989	Intensive
Fortunes Rock	*	1989	Reconnaissance
Old Orchard Beach	*	1989	Reconnaissance
Eliot	*	1991-94	Reconnaissance
Kittery	*	1990-91	Intensive
Kennebunk (CLG)	*	1991-93	Intensive
Ogunquit	*	1990	Intensive

An analysis of the above list reveals a number of important points about the history of architectural survey in Maine. Foremost of these is that most work performed to date on a county-wide scale has been at a reconnaissance level of information gathering. While this has provided the Commission with a substantial amount of raw data, principally photographs and street/highway locations, it has not generated the type of information which would permit an assessment of an individual property's significance. In contrast, many of the projects which focussed on a single community (or portion thereof) have generated intensive level information. Secondly, a number of communities and one county were the object of short, one-time surveys. In each of these areas there is much yet to be accomplished. Many communities have been surveying their historic resources over a period of many years, frequently beginning with reconnaissance level efforts and later going back for intensive level evaluation. These multi-phase surveys also reflect the fact that grant awards in a given fiscal year may be quite small, thereby necessitating a phased approach to the work. The list also references a number of surveys that have focussed on specific property types in either localized or

statewide geographic areas. For example, several coastal summer colonies have been the target of intensive, one-time projects, including those on and around Mount Desert Island and in southern Maine. More recently, multi-phase surveys have documented the state's textile mills, designed landscapes, and inland sporting camps.

The Commission has formulated a number of short- and long-term priorities for its above-ground historic resource surveys. These are largely based on our current level of knowledge about an area's resources as well as the threats which endanger them. These priorities have been developed with the understanding that funding constraints and the availability of qualified personnel may well limit the carrying out of comprehensive surveys in many areas. In such cases, consideration should be given to identifying specific classes of properties in those regions which are particularly vulnerable, unique, or whose evaluation would advance our understanding of a specific study or management unit. These study and management units (see Appendix 2) are historic context based themes within which we can evaluate the state's historic resources and in turn make nominations to the National Register. While the preparation of narratives for these historic contexts has begun in a limited way, a great many remain to be done.

3.2.1 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY PRIORITIES.

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Complete the intensive level survey of the state's historic designed landscapes.
- ◆ Continue in-house efforts to identify twentieth century road-side architecture along US Route 1.
- ◆ Inaugurate statewide survey of automobile related resources.
- ◆ Initiate an historic bridge survey through the Maine Department of Transportation.
- ◆ Complete the survey of railroad related buildings funded with an ISTE

Enhancement Grant from the Maine Department of Transportation.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Inaugurate reconnaissance level surveys in Aroostook, Piscataquis, Somerset, Washington, and York Counties.
- ◆ Complete the reconnaissance level survey of Cumberland County, the State's most populous and developed county.
- ◆ Commence an intensive level survey of rural Lincoln County.
- ◆ Develop and support surveys whose focus will be the identification of historic agricultural resources.
- ◆ Devise ways to draw on the resources of special interest groups or adjoining municipalities to conduct multi-phase surveys of particular property types on a statewide level or comprehensive county-wide surveys (as has been done in cooperation with Maine Olmsted Alliance). The Comprehensive Growth Management goals may be one way to institute such a program among adjacent municipalities.
- ◆ University programs at both the under-graduate and graduate levels may be a further place to look for instituting surveys of particular resource types.

3.3 Review and Compliance (Above Ground Cultural Resources)

As a result of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission has the responsibility to review all federal, federally funded, or licensed projects to determine their effect on resources listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. Known as the Section 106 Review, this federal level process results in a submission for review whenever there is direct federal participation in a project that may effect a significant cultural resource. Examples include construction projects undertaken by the Maine Department of Transportation with federal highway and/or bridge funds, work in communities where federal grants are used for the

rehabilitation of potentially historic properties, and Department of Defense base closure or military construction projects.

Significant protection of cultural resources through review and compliance on the state level is achieved under the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) Site Location Law which requires the review of any development over 20 acres or subdivisions of over five lots if under twenty acres. The Commission also reviews all construction projects in the organized territories as permitted by the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC). MDEP and LURC site location permits routinely include subdivisions for residential or industrial use, shopping mall construction, and some industrial development projects. While the Commission's role in the MDEP and LURC review processes is only an advisory one, it has proven to be an effective mechanism by which to protect the state's historic resources.

In terms of resource protection, review and compliance represents one of the Commission's most important responsibilities. Since 1971, the number of these reviews has increased steadily as the state has grown and government funding has expanded. The Commission has reviewed nearly 20,000 projects in its twenty four year history and presently processes 1,500 such project reviews annually. Over the years, the Commission has established close working and co-operative relationships with many of the municipal, regional, and state agencies involved in the review and compliance process. This non-adversarial approach has resulted in consideration for the protection of historic resources being incorporated into the early planning process for local and state government projects in Maine.

Unlike most of the other Commission program areas, the review and compliance process is a reactive one and, as such, more difficult to plan for. However, in order to effectively deal with threats to particular resources in certain areas, the Commission must attempt to identify endangered resources by geographic area and plan accordingly. During the 1980's, the majority of projects the agency reviewed were located in southern coastal

and mid-coastal regions of the state. This trend appears to be continuing as the pressures of development remain concentrated in these areas. In terms of highway undertakings in the last ten years, considerable activity has occurred along or adjacent to US Route One between Kittery and Bath. The impact on historic resources by bridge building projects such as the “Million Dollar Bridge” linking Portland with South Portland were assessed in reviews undertaken by the Commission. The number of bridge repair or replacement project reviews has increased markedly over the last several years as the MDOT embarked upon a campaign to upgrade the state’s infrastructure. Over the next five years, the Commission sees a continuation of such project reviews, including the proposed Bath-Woolwich Bridge. The Commission also expects to play a role in the study of I-95's expansion from Houlton to Fort Kent should it become a reality.

The continuation and possible expansion of the survey program in areas prone to rapid growth such as rural Scarborough, will be key to ensuring that the review process is an effective tool by which to protect significant cultural resources. Major unidentified projects will arise over the course of the next several years. The Commission must be able to effectively meet the challenge of responding to these unforeseen demands upon its information base.

The review and compliance process proceeds most effectively when the funding agency (such as a Community Action Program) is aware of the applicable requirements and has an established relationship with the Commission. Where such a relationship has not been established, project review can become an exercise in preservation education by the Commission as it assists sponsoring agencies to understand and interpret the various aspects of the process from start to finish. To better respond to such situations, the Commission review staff needs to provide targeted educational material and technical support for the staff members of sponsoring agencies. As such, this activity can be considered a function of public education. In addition, review and compliance program results should be analyzed on an annual basis to assist in the development of survey and

National Register priorities.

3.3.1 REVIEW & COMPLIANCE PRIORITIES

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Complete survey of Cumberland County and coastal areas experiencing rapid development.
- ◆ Continue to develop and foster cooperative relationships with sponsoring agencies.
- ◆ Work to improve understanding of the review process by encouraging the sponsoring agencies and the general public.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Strengthen the links between the National Register program, survey, and review and compliance.
- ◆ Expand the survey program to improve the effectiveness of the review process.

3.4 Acquisition, Development, and Covenants.

Federal funding for restoration projects stopped in the early 1980s as a result of budget restraints. In 1985, a two million dollar state bond issue was passed by Maine voters to fund restoration projects over four years with a 50/50 match to be administered by the Commission. As with federal restoration grants, the property owners who participated in the state grant program were required to enter into a preservation agreement or easement with the Commission which stated that the property owner may not alter the designated characteristics of the property without the Commission's approval. The popularity and success of this program resulted in the agency acquiring several preservation easements in the late 1980s with durations ranging from between 5 and 20 years each. The Commission presently holds covenants on 39 historic properties

in Maine. The covenants are closely monitored and enforced by the Commission with each property being inspected at least once annually. In general, the Commission does not accept preservation easements unless they are the result of a surplus federal property transfer. However, Maine Preservation and Greater Portland Landmarks do administer preservation easements for private properties.

At present, the Commission has no grant funds available for restoration projects and, given the current levels of funding from the state and federal governments, the prospect of reestablishing this type of grant program seems unlikely in the near future.

The monitoring and enforcement of the covenants remain an important aspect of this program area. Twenty nine coastal Maine light stations are expected to be transferred from U.S. Coast Guard ownership to the Island Institute sometime in 1996. The Commission will hold easements for each of these facilities and is presently formulating plans for monitoring and enforcing the easements. Most of the sites are off shore, relatively inaccessible, and will require special arrangements for periodic inspections. Because of their vulnerability to deterioration as a result of the sea, each station will need to be visited by a staff member at least once annually. A cooperative agreement with the Island Institute will be developed to provide staff members with means of travel to and from the more remote light stations.

3.4.1 ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT, & COVENANTS - PRIORITIES.

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Formulate plan to deal with the expected 50 percent increase in active easements.
- ◆ Better promote the benefits of donating easements to organizations like Maine Preservation and Greater Portland Landmarks (i.e. tax advantages).

LONG TERM

- ◆ Explore the possibility of re-establishing a restoration grants program or an historic preservation loan fund with other interested historic preservation organizations in Maine, i.e., Maine Preservation, Greater Portland Landmarks, S.P.N.E.A., Old York Historical Society.
- ◆ Promote the benefits of restoration grant programs to the public at large.

3.5 Historic Preservation Tax Credits

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission participates in the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Tax incentives Program, which provides a 20% tax credit on a building's rehabilitation costs. In order to qualify, a building must be income-producing and listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Maine Historic Preservation Commission provides technical assistance in developing rehabilitation plans and monitors each tax-credit project on an on-going basis.

Since the establishment of the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives in 1976, over two-hundred buildings in fifty Maine communities have been rehabilitated utilizing this program representing a capitol investment of more than \$100 million. Many commercial buildings in historic downtowns have been rehabilitated, and the historic preservation tax credit has proved to be a major downtown economic revitalization tool. In the early years of the program, primarily professional development utilized the tax credit. Through the program a great deal of office space was created in addition to large scale, low income and elderly housing. Following the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which resulted in a reduction in the credit from 25% to 20% and the adaption of passive-loss provisions, Certified Rehabilitation fell off dramatically. Instead of applications from professional developers, the Commission began to see an increase in owner-occupied business applications including Bed and Breakfasts. Since its establishment in the early 1990s, a number of applicants have taken advantage of the low-income housing tax-credit.

Portland's Rosa True conversion to low-income housing is an outstanding example of both the low-cost housing and original tax credit program being utilized.

In an effort to promote the Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission organizes and participates annually in a number of workshops directed at contractors, realtors, developers, and business development organizations. The Commission places a high priority on providing technical assistance to applicants on a one-to-one basis in order to encourage the best possible preservation work. Each project is monitored throughout construction as required and requested by the applicant.

Although tax credit activity has declined as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the program remains an important economic revitalization tool. In addition to the economic benefits, certified rehabilitations serve an educational role in demonstrating recommended historic preservation techniques. The Commission has also supported the passage of a state historic tax provision in an effort to expand the program and further encourage investment in historic buildings. This initiative has been led by the Maine Association of Planners and supported by several preservation organizations in the state including Maine Preservation.

3.5.1 TAX CREDIT PROGRAM PRIORITIES

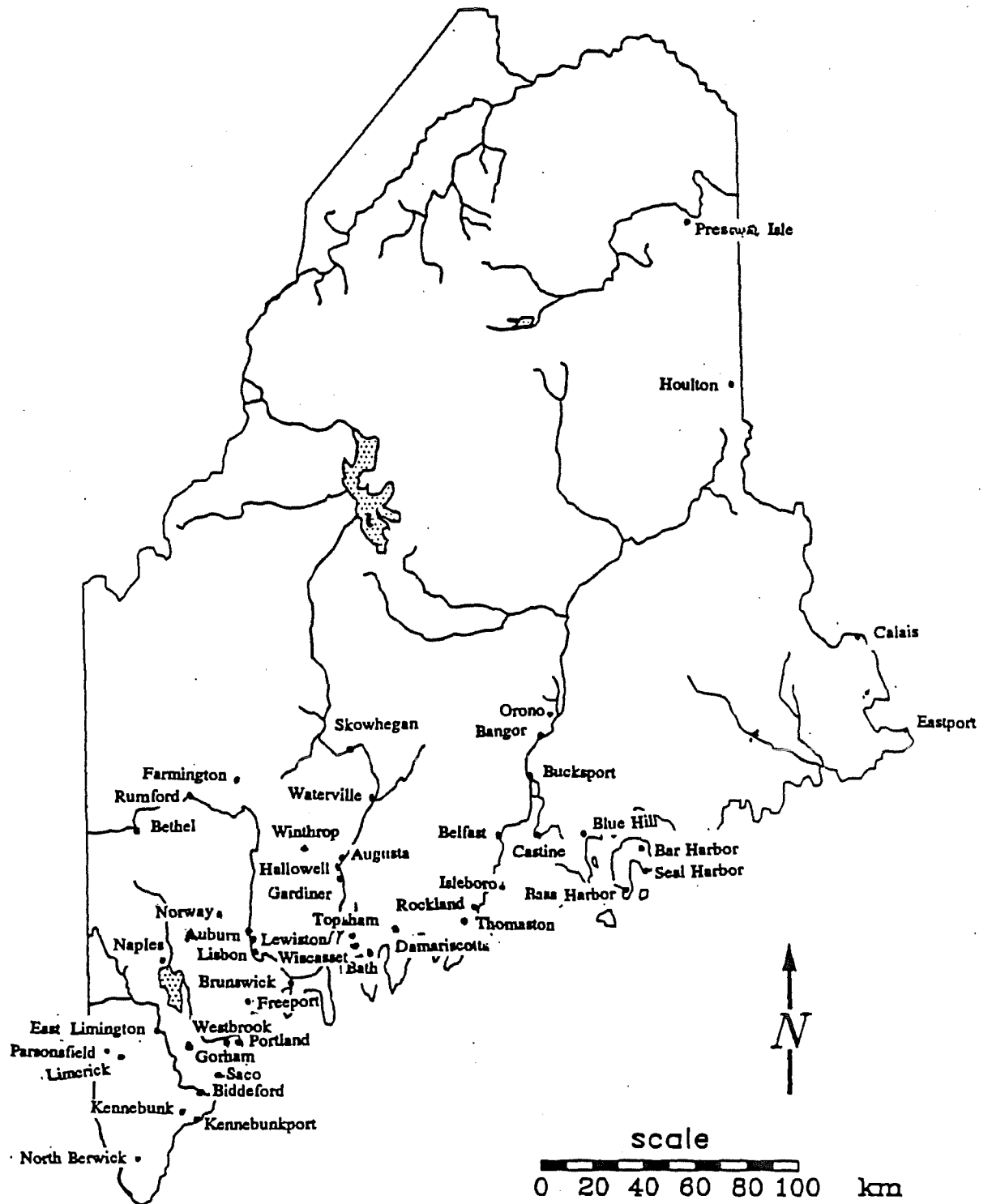
SHORT TERM

- ◆ Continue to encourage the use of the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives.
- ◆ Through model tax credit projects, organize and participate in activities designed to encourage a high standard of preservation work.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Encourage the establishment of tax incentive award programs through local preservation organizations.
- ◆ Work with Maine Preservation and the Maine Association for Planners on the passage of state tax credits and the federal homeowners tax credit.

Tax Incentive Projects in Maine.



3.6 Certified Local Government Program

The Certified Local Government Program (CLG) was created in the early 1980s by an amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act. It is designed to provide financial and technical assistance to municipalities in order to encourage and support preservation planning efforts. The Act requires that at least 10% of the Commission's federal appropriation be dedicated to the program. Municipalities with an historic district ordinance and an historic district commission that are in accordance with federal and state guidelines are eligible to apply for CLG status. CLGs are eligible to apply to the Commission for grant funds specifically dedicated to the program. Eligible activities include architectural and archaeological survey projects, preparation of National Register nominations, public education programs, development projects, activities related to comprehensive planning, and the development of community specific design manuals.

The Commission continues to actively support the Alliance of Maine Preservation Commissions. The Alliance, established in 1991 in order to provide additional support for local commissions, has a regular column in the Maine Preservation newsletter and, in collaboration with the Commission, has initiated a series of training workshops. More than fifty members of Historic Preservation Commissions and Design Review Commissions gathered at the first workshop held in Topsham on December 9, 1994. Future workshop topics will be developed in response to the needs of commission members.

Currently there are eight Certified Local Governments in Maine: Bangor (12/02/85), York (01/07/86), Topsham (06/22/88), Kennebunk (02/09/90), Hampden (08/28/90), Lewiston (02/04/91), Saco (10/23/91), Castine (11/24/94). In addition to these Certified Local Governments, the Commission is aware of sixteen local historic district commissions.

3.6.1 CLG PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Continue to encourage the establishment of a dialogue between CLG's and local Chambers of Commerce in order to further promote preservation tourism in the state.
- ◆ Encourage more communities with local historic districts to participate in the Maine CLG program.
- ◆ Continue to work with municipalities to develop preservation planning strategies.
- ◆ Promote information exchange among local historic preservation commissions and encourage their collaboration on specific preservation issues.
- ◆ Continue to develop and participate in training sessions.
- ◆ Continue to support the efforts of the Alliance of Maine Preservation Commissions.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Coordinate with other state agencies and business development organizations to increase the public's awareness of the economic benefits preservation planning.
- ◆ Coordinate with the Maine Association of Planners to provide guidance regarding cultural resource protection.

3.7 Planning.

The Commission has a demonstrated record of working closely with local governments on issues related to preservation planning. Local governments in Maine have always been highly instrumental in the development and implementation of a wide range of preservation activities from individual property listings in the National Register

to comprehensive preservation plans. The local citizenry is highly active in matters relating to local government in Maine. This tradition of involvement at the town level, matched with the state's small population and accessible public officials, has resulted in many individuals being involved in preservation planning issues to some extent. Results from the Commission's 1995 planning questionnaire indicate that over sixty percent of the respondents had familiarity with preservation planning in Maine.

The most recent and comprehensive effort to promote preservation at the local level began in 1988 with a state mandate which required each town in Maine to develop a comprehensive plan. Of the ten planning goals in the comprehensive plan, goal 9 broadly stated that its purpose was, "To preserve the state's historic and archaeological resources," while goal 1 (rural character), goal 4 (affordable housing), and goal 8 (preserving agricultural resources) had direct applicability to preservation planning.

In anticipation of municipal appeals for existing archaeological, historic archaeological, and architectural inventory data, the Commission developed forms for responding to such requests. The Commission staff also played an active role in the Office of Comprehensive Planning program development workshops focusing on historic and archaeological resources. In addition, the staff has provided information and training workshops to several regional planning commissions throughout the state. In 1990 the Commission began to review and comment on comprehensive plans. This review process is useful for communities which require feedback on cultural resource protection as well as for the Commission as it strives to improve the quality of local preservation initiatives. Each plan is assessed by Commission staff according to a minimum criteria established by the Commission. Once plans have been approved and adopted by the town or city, they are codified as each community writes or rewrites its zoning ordinance to conform to its plan. Maintaining contact with local code enforcement officials after the adoption of an ordinance is key to successful implementation. Due to state budget reductions, the mandated requirement for communities to complete a comprehensive plan was eliminated

in 1992. To date 209 plans have been reviewed and commented on by the Commission. Over half of the state's 400 municipalities have or are currently drafting plans. Of those, approximately 110 have been found to be consistent with the state's Growth Management Act by the Growth Management Program in the state Planning Office. The Commission continues to review and assist communities in developing preservation strategies and priorities as the comprehensive planning process evolves.

In many areas of the state, rural historic landscapes are under pressure from residential, commercial, and industrial development and a contracting agricultural base. The development of a strategy for the successful preservation of these historic landscapes will require a concerted effort on the part of a variety of preservation organizations and land use management advocates. The Commission plans to assist in the development of strategies which will provide incentives to protect significant rural historic landscapes.

If funding and staffing permits, the Commission intends to broaden its planning activities by producing a guide for the development of local preservation ordinances and by participating in the development of a downtown revitalization program with Maine Preservation. Such a program would be of particular benefit to Maine's declining industrial and maritime communities. Disinvestment and an aging building stock in these communities make them particularly vulnerable to demolition by neglect and loss of integrity through unsympathetic rehabilitation.

Tourism continues to be one of the most vital sectors of the Maine economy. Numerous studies have shown that the attractiveness of the state as a tourist destination is due in large part to its historic character and its rich heritage. The Commission recognizes the importance of heritage tourism as an integral component of this sector of the economy and supports efforts to improve the interpretation of historic and cultural sites throughout the state. The Commission's recent sponsorship and participation in cultural tourism workshops underscores its commitment to the continued development of heritage tourism in Maine. The Commission intends to provide guidance to local

historical societies, Chambers of Commerce, and other interested parties in the development of “historic corridors” which will highlight the cultural resources of a given area.

3.7.1 Disaster Planning.

Discussion between the Commission, the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), and the Maine Emergency Administration (MEMA) is ongoing regarding disaster planning in Maine. Maine’s many rivers pose a particular threat to archaeological and historic sites, many of which are located within flood plains. These rivers are particularly prone to flooding during the spring thaw in March and April. In addition, many historic and archaeological sites are located in exposed coastal areas and are subject to damage as a result of storms and hurricanes. Priority should be given to developing a disaster plan which identifies the most vulnerable areas and, in consultation with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies, develops strategies for coping with natural disasters that damage significant historic and archaeological resources.

3.7.2 PLANNING PRIORITIES.

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Continue to assist communities in the development of preservation planning and the development of zoning ordinances.
- ◆ Continue efforts to preserve rural historic landscapes in Maine.
- ◆ Continued involvement in the planning and implementation of the Maine Acadian Culture Preservation Act.
- ◆ Continued involvement with the Maine Office of Tourism to develop heritage tourism in the state.
- ◆ Increase the level at which preservation organizations and individuals are involved in the development and implementation of the Commission’s planning priorities.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Broaden the Commission's participation in planning activities by assisting in the development of a downtown revitalization program which will promote preservation and economic growth through a private-public partnership.
- ◆ In partnership with local historical and preservation organizations, develop and support heritage tourism throughout the state by assisting in the establishment of a database which identifies and locates historic and cultural sites.
- ◆ Aid in the establishment of "heritage corridors" throughout the state in collaboration with local municipal, historical, and preservation organizations.
- ◆ Develop a disaster planning document for archaeological/historic resources in consultation with FEMA, MEMA, and local agencies.

3.8 Public Education & Technical Assistance.

Public education and technical assistance have been vital components of the Commission's programming since its inception in 1971. The premise under which the Commission has operated assumes that the dissemination of information about the cultural resources of the state is a foremost priority in the effort to identify, evaluate, and protect significant historic and archaeological sites. As a result, staff members deliver more than one hundred lectures annually on topics relating to archaeology, architectural history, and historic preservation to diverse audiences throughout the state. In addition, the Commission co-sponsors a number of statewide workshops, walking tours, and conferences on all aspects of preservation ranging from materials conservation to Certified Local Governments. The Commission also co-sponsors and frequently contributes to the quarterly, statewide Maine Preservation newsletter in addition to

frequently contributing to the Greater Portland Landmarks and Maine Olmsted Alliance newsletters. Over the years, the Commission has published or co-sponsored numerous books and other publications.

The Commission provides technical assistance to the public on a range of specialized topics. These include architectural history, archaeology, preservation law, Americans with Disabilities Act, materials conservation, and building restoration and maintenance. In addition, the Commission maintains a wealth of written and visual material pertaining to the state's cultural resources which is available to the public by appointment. Long range plans call for the computerized cataloging of these materials that would make them available to the public on an electronic bulletin board over the Internet.

The Commission's commitment to historic preservation education has been highly successful. A number of factors indicate that this program area should be continued and, if staffing permits, expanded. Such increased educational initiatives might include programs designed for the public schools which introduce students to historic building types and explain why significant cultural resources should be preserved. Greater Portland Landmarks is presently embarking on an educational initiative to develop preservation education in the Portland area school system. The Commission plans to coordinate with Landmarks in this program and encourage the expansion of such an initiative statewide.

In terms of technical assistance, the Commission has discussed producing an expanded cyclical maintenance manual for historic buildings in Maine. The planning survey indicated that there is much interest in the publication of a statewide inventory of National Register sites in the state. In general, the Commission plans to continue to raise the awareness of preservation issues through pro-active preservation efforts that will appeal to the broadest audience possible. For example, the co-sponsorship of a statewide "preservation week" by the Commission and other preservation and historical

organizations is one possible way to increase interest in preservation issues in Maine.

3.8.1 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Continue public lecture and workshop activities. Focus on specific audiences and address their particular needs for information and guidance on specialized topics.
- ◆ Coordinate with preservation organizations and public schools in the development of a preservation education program as part of the state's educational curriculum.
- ◆ Explore the various way in which local preservation commissions and CLG's can assist in providing more preservation education at the local level.
- ◆ Encourage greater cooperation and coordination of preservation efforts between public and private advocates.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Establish a computerized cataloging system for the Commission's holdings that can be electronically accessed by the public.
- ◆ Produce a statewide inventory of National Register listings that is available to the public.
- ◆ Explore the possibility of co-sponsoring a "preservation week" as a way to raise the public's awareness of historic preservation.

4.0 Prehistoric Archaeology.

Maine's Native Americans left no written records, indeed few surviving ideographic records of any kind, before the arrival of Europeans. The first historic record was written by European explorers in the 16th century, so we refer to the archaeology of Maine's Native American inhabitants as "prehistoric" archaeology. The methods of prehistoric archaeologists differ from those of historians. Rather than studying primarily written documents, prehistoric archaeologists examine the material remains of past cultures.

Archaeological remains, found in archaeological sites, were not created with the intent of communicating anything to future generations, so we must leave some of the most basic questions about prehistoric people unanswered. We shall never know their names for themselves or the details of their religious beliefs, for example. We can infer some aspects of their lives from anthropological accounts of similar cultures elsewhere in the world and from the early Europeans' sketchy and biased written descriptions. Mostly we are reliant on the archaeological record, which can be shockingly honest and unmistakable or frustratingly obscure.

4.1 Prehistoric Archaeology and the National Register.

Prehistoric archaeological sites can be as complex and laden with data as a 5000 year old stratified shell midden on the Maine coast or as simple as an eroded scatter of stone tool manufacture debris (flakes) on the shore of an inland lake. National Register of Historic Places eligibility (or "significance") is used to decide which sites require protection and/or excavation and which do not. Prehistoric archaeological sites are nominated to the National Register under Criterion D, "potential to provide important information about prehistory or history." A special category of site, a "traditional cultural property," could conceivably be used to nominate some late prehistoric and Contact period Native American sites in Maine, ones at which a traditional activity continues into

the present, but no such sites have yet been identified to us by Maine's tribes.

We have subdivided prehistoric or Native American archaeology into eleven time periods and named cultural units. Because the complexity, state of preservation, and number of archaeological sites varies greatly from one time period or cultural group to the next, we feel that the precise attributes which allow a site to contribute significant information to the study of history or prehistory varies from one time period or cultural group to another. These time periods or cultural groups have been assigned to eleven named contexts as shown in Table 1.

For each context it is our ultimate goal to produce a written summary of what data are known, and what the current research trends are, and to use that information to list archaeological site preservation attributes which are to be applied in judging prehistoric archaeological site eligibility or significance. As of this writing, seven of these eleven contexts have been written. The contexts that have been drafted will be reviewed for currency at a minimum of every five years and updated accordingly as new sites and new information are developed.

The heart of each context is a discussion of existing archaeological knowledge about the time period or cultural group, organized around twelve research significance themes as listed in Table 2. These twelve research significance themes allow organized discussion of on-going research trends and make clear which areas have been under-researched or have little applicable data. Furthermore, they help to clarify the site preservation attributes which can be used to judge what sites might "provide important information about prehistory or history" and, therefore, separate eligible from non-eligible sites or components.

Table 1. Comprehensive Planning Archaeological Study Units.

Time Period	Study Unit
11,500 - 10,200 B.P.	Fluted Point Paleoindian Tradition
10,200 - 9,500 B.P.	Late Paleoindian Tradition
9,500 - 6,000 B.P.	Early and Middle Archaic Traditions
6,000 - 4,200 B.P.	Late Archaic: Laurentian Tradition
6,000 - 2,000 B.P.	Late Archaic: Small-stemmed Point Tradition
4,000 - 3,700 B.P.	Late Archaic: Moorehead Phase
3,900 - 2,800 B.P.	Late Archaic: Susquehanna Tradition
2,800 B.P. - A.D. 1500	Ceramic Period
1500 - AD 1675	Early Contact
1675 - A.D. 1760	Late Contact
1760 - A.D. 1940	Integration with Euro-American Life

Note: B.P. equals years Before Present; A.D. equals calendar years. All dates are estimates.

Source: Spiess (1990:104).

Table 2. Archaeological Research Significance Themes.

Research Significance Theme	Description
1. Cultural History	Elucidating archaeological cultural chronologies and tracing ethnohistory and ancestry of Native American groups
2. Settlement Patterns	Studying distribution of sites across state, in relation to specific land forms, and with respect to intrasite patterning
3. Subsistence Patterns	Studying faunal and floral remains for interpreting intrasite and intersite variation in food acquisition and use
4. Mortuary Practices	Studying burial remains including single graves and cemeteries to develop interpretations of various aspects of social organization and religious beliefs
5. Transportation, Travel, Trade, and Commerce	Investigating quarrying activities and movement of lithic materials and other goods across the landscape. It also includes studying the scale of regional cultural contacts that occurred among people and the identification of reasons for such contacts
6. Social and Political Organization	Examining sites or groups of sites to investigate sociopolitical organization, especially of groups organized into units larger than the band
7. Laboratory and Field Techniques	Investigating sites where the situation allows for the application of field and laboratory techniques not currently used or the testing of new techniques
8. Anthropological Archaeology	Investigating anthropological issues that are associated with the study of "New Archaeology"
9. Human Biology	Studying human skeletal remains for the purpose of learning about demographics, general health, disease, and diet of prehistoric peoples
10. Environmental Studies	Covering topics directly related to understanding the paleoenvironmental contexts of sites that have significance in relation to other themes
11. Non-Mortuary Practices	Including the study of special purpose sites such as petroglyphs that can contribute to understanding non-material aspects of past cultures
12. Cultural Boundaries	Studying sites that contribute information on location and changes in location of cultural boundaries through time and across state

It is a basic policy of the Commission that any site which contains an eligible component is eligible in its entirety with the exception that some physical portion of that site (e.g., plowzone, or a heavily disturbed portion) might be specifically excluded as non-contributing in the National Register nomination document. Many well preserved, multi-component sites have more than one prehistoric component which meets the eligibility criteria of one or more research significance themes.

As stated above, the number of known sites and their general quality and content may vary substantially from one time period or context to another. For example, Paleoindian sites rarely contain more than a stone tool assemblage, whereas Ceramic Period sites often contain an artifact assemblage plus features which may preserve fauna and floral remains. In some cases, such as the Early and Middle Archaic Periods, the standard use of diagnostic point types (or later pottery or trade goods) to identify the time period of a site does not work, because diagnostic life uses were rarely manufactured.

4.2 Pre-Historic Archaeological Survey Program.

Archaeological survey (broadly defined) in Maine is funded by multiple sources. By far the largest funding source is corporations proposing major developments or needing permits for major facilities as part of the Review and Compliance process. Another source of funds are the Federal grant funds provided by the Historic Preservation Fund and state survey funds provided by the Legislature (often used as match for the HPF funds). The remaining sources of archaeological survey funds may be termed "other," including private cash donations, donation of college or University-paid time, land assessment funds from the Land for Maine's

Future Board purchase program, and the important contribution of time donated by Maine's responsible amateur archaeologists.

At present, there are about 5,141 prehistoric sites in the Maine Archaeological Survey records. Since October 1, 1990 (beginning of the Federal 1991 fiscal year) 764 sites have been located and added to the records. In FY 94 a total of 136 sites were added, and 44 have been added since October 1, 1994. The recent annual average rate of discovery has been about 200 new sites per year, mostly by large hydroelectric relicensing surveys, although that rate has fallen in the last year or so as hydroelectric relicensing work has shifted into site intensive level survey or excavation from site discovery.

Of the 180 sites added to the inventory since October 1, 1994, 63 sites have been identified by Review and Compliance projects, 91 by "other" funds sources, and 8 by HPF surveys, with the remainder indeterminant.

HPF funded surveys have for the last five years concentrated on areas of the state under particular development pressure and/or specific site types which are especially at risk. In particular, HPF funds have been used to survey coastal shoreline to provide a complete reconnaissance survey of major areas of the marine coastal shoreline and lower estuaries of the state, work mostly completed before 1994. Other HPF surveys have concentrated on portions of rivers. Much of the coast and sections of specific river valleys in southern and central Maine are under particular development pressure. Some of this survey information has included intensive-level survey.

**MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION GRANTS
FOR PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY, 1976-1995**

<u>SURVEY TITLE</u>	<u>YEAR(S)</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Fox Islands (North Haven, Vinalhaven)	1976, 1977	Turner Farm, other shell middens
Blue Hill Bay	1980, 1981, 1982	Goddard site, Flye Point, other sites
Casco Bay	1980, 1981, 1982	Shell midden location and inventory
Cathance River	1980	Topsham
Munsungan Lake	1980, 1981	Paleoindian and other sites
Lower Penobscot Bay	1980	
Sheepscot River	1980	Boothbay area shell midden
Upper Androscoggin River	1980	
Agry's Point	1981	
Boothbay Area Text Excavations	1981	Cont't Sheepscot River
Penobscot Bay	1981, 1983, 1986	
St. George River	1981, 1982	Shell midden location and testing
Washington County	1982, 1983	
Upper Penobscot Bay	1982	
Kennebec Valley	1983, 1984	
Maine Aboriginal Ceramics	1983, 1986	State wide systematic Ceramic survey
Muscongus Bay	1983, 1984	Shell midden location
Frenchman's Bay and Area	1984, 1985, 198, 1987	Abbe Museum, in part reassess old records
	1988, 1990, 1994	
Allen's Island	1984	Con't. St. George River
Moosehead-Milo-Brownville	1984, 1985	Beginning work in the Piscataquis Valley
Penobscot Bay Submerged Prehistoric Site	1984, 1985	6,000 B.P., underwater
St. Croix River/Spednik Lakes	1984	
Vail Site/Ledge Ridge Quarry	1984, 1995	Paleoindian, Aziscohos Lake
Willard Brook Quarry	1984	Munsungun quarry
Atkinson Site/Steuben Area	1985	
Mattawamkeag/Chandler	1985	Collection and site assessment
York County	1985, 1986	
Cobscook Bay Area	1986	
Freeport	1986, 1987	
Lithic Source	1986	Statewide review
St. George Islands	1986	
Piscataquis	1986	Brigham and Sharrow sites begun
Castine	1987	
Casco Bay	1987, 1988, 1992	Complete Casco Bay shell middens survey
Mooseleuk Lake	1988	Northern interior lake sites
Hilton Site	1988, 1990	Contact Period sites,
Dennison Hatchery	1988	
East Penobscot Bay	1988	
Site 95.18, Princeton Area	1990	
Downeast Coastal	1990	
Site 29.178, Vinalhaven	1990	
Topsham Prehistoric Archaeological (CLG)	1990, 1993, 1995	Rosie, Mugford, other sites
Petroglyphs-Pictographs	1991	
Maine Archaeology Records	1991	R. S. Peabody/Moorehead's survey
Deer Isle	1991	
Site 95.18	1991, 1992	
Orono Island	1991	
Kennebunk Plains (CLG)	1991	Paleoindian, Hedden sites
Fox Islands/Muscle ridge	1992	
Ruth Moore Site	1992	

Fish Point Analysis	1992	Pemaquid area prehistoric sites
Fryeburg Area, II	1993	National Register testing several sites
Sebasticook Weir	1993	
Varney Farm Site	1994	Late Paleoindian site
Monhegan	1994, 1995	
Old Point	1994	Norridgewock settlement
Moorehead Burials	1995	Collections and site relocation
Tracy Farm	1995	Non-NHL area Phase I survey

In particular, HPF funds have been used to survey coastal shoreline to provide a complete reconnaissance survey of major areas of the marine coastal shoreline and lower estuaries of the state, work mostly completed before 1994. Other HPF surveys have concentrated on portions of rivers. Much of the coast and sections of specific river valleys in southern and central Maine are under particular development pressure. Some of this survey information has included intensive-level survey.

Focussed on one site, intensive-level survey information is used to make determinations of National Register eligibility at the state level, based on the eligibility criteria listed in the applicable State Plan context. When a determination is made that a site is, in fact, eligible under one or more contexts, that information is entered in the MESITES database. Production of National Register nomination papers from HPF survey material reports is done when a request is made by a landowner or a site seems to be under particular threat. By their nature, however, Review and Compliance generated sites are often under greater threat than HPF survey sites, so much of the National Register nomination effort is focussed on Review and Compliance generated sites.

Although HPF-funded survey has necessarily taken a "back seat" to other funding sources in terms of numbers of sites identified, and numbers of sites listed on the National Register in recent years because of the relative amounts of money available, HPF-funded intensive level survey work has produced highly important and exciting results which would otherwise not have been obtainable. We shall give four examples. HPF survey funds partially have paid for test excavation of site 17.76 on Allen's Island, a shell midden with Middle Ceramic and Contact Period components. This site may have been the location of George Waymouth's 1605 first encounter with Maine's central coast Native Americans, and it documents continuation of the

prehistoric settlement and summer subsistence economy into the 1670's or up to 1700 A.D. HPF survey funds and state funds used as match have partially paid for work on two major Paleoindian (circa 10,500 year old) sites: the Hedden site (4.10) and site 39.1, which have yielded much information about the stone tools and environment of Maine's first inhabitants. Perhaps most important, HPF funds have been used in part to map and test the oldest known fish weir in eastern North America (site 71.19), yielding stone-tool-cut wooden stakes, stone tools associated with weir construction, and a birch-bark container fragment. This fish weir was reutilized many times between about 3000 B.C. and 300 A.D.

4.3 Review and Compliance and Prehistoric Archaeology.

Review and Compliance archaeology in Maine operates within three different levels of legal mandate: federal, state, and local. The federal level Review and Compliance is based on Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in collaboration with myriad federal agencies either financing construction or issuing permits in Maine. Examples of Section 106 federal agency involvement include the Maine Department of Transportation for federal highway construction, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relicensing of hydroelectric facilities and licensing of new dams, Community Development Block Grants and other funding sources for sewer and water line construction, Department of Defense base closure or military construction projects, and Army Corps of Engineers wetlands alteration permits for construction of everything from roads to cranberry bogs.

Maine also has strong state level archaeological review and compliance. Primarily this review operates under the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) Site Location Law which requires archaeological and historic properties review of any development over 20 acres or subdivisions of a certain number of lots if less than 20 acres. The Commission also reviews all construction

projects in the organized territories as permitted by the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC). MDEP and LURC site location permits routinely include subdivisions for residential or industrial use, shopping mall construction, and some industrial development projects. At the municipal government level, the Commission also has some Review and Compliance responsibilities. Many towns have adopted shore land zoning ordinances and subdivision ordinances which require consultation with the Commission in certain circumstances if archaeological sites may be present. These reviews are in addition to or separate from historic ordinances in towns with Certified Local Governments. LURC reviews in the unorganized territories (undeveloped northern Maine for the most part) also involve municipal-level functions, including review of individual camp construction, septic system construction, campground construction by the State Department of Conservation on public lands, and major wood road and bridge construction involved with wood harvesting operations.

4.3.1 Predictive Model for Prehistoric Site Location

The vast majority (greater than 95%) of archaeological sites in Maine are habitation/workshop sites at which Native Americans with a generalized hunter/gatherer or hunter/gatherer-horticultural economy both lived and worked. Much rarer site types include cemetery sites, pictographs from petroglyphs, and quarry related workshop sites. The latter site type, quarry/workshop sites, are predictable from bedrock outcrop maps. The rare cemetery and pictograph/petroglyph sites tend to occur within the shoreland zone near habitation workshop sites, so their presence is covered by the other predictive model for habitation/workshop sites.

The predictive model for habitation/workshop sites (most often referred to as the predictive model for "sites" in general) is based on the fact that over 98% of habitation/workshop sites are located adjacent to a body of water that is navigable by canoe. For most of Maine prehistory, except the Paleoindian period, Maine was covered by a dense forest, and people tended to live and travel along waterways. They camped for a season or built their villages on areas of low slope adjacent to water shorelines, usually on the best drained area of low slope within a stretch of several hundred yards of shoreline. Thus, any canoe navigable water body shoreline is considered a potential area for a prehistoric archaeological site.

This predictive model is complicated by the fact that water body shorelines have changed in some cases in the last 11,000 or 12,000 years. Such changes include abandonment of river channels, post-glacial uplift of the interior causing lake levels to change, or down-cutting and abandonment of river banks. Thus, not only must we consider the banks and flood plains of existing canoe navigable bodies of water, but we must also consider fossil shorelines as areas of archaeological potential. The coast of Maine has been sinking, and the coastline therefore has been progressively inundated, beginning about the time of initial Paleoindian habitation. Therefore, "fossil" marine coastal shorelines formed since Native Americans have been in Maine are all now underwater. A few archaeological sites, composed of scattered and damaged large stone tools, have been found offshore, primarily by scallop draggers. For the most part, however, we consider the "offshore" prehistoric archaeological resource to be heavily damaged, until proven otherwise.

Approximately 2% (101 of 5141) of sites are located away from water shorelines, either fossil or existing. These sites almost uniformly are located on well drained glacial outwash sand or slightly gravelly sand soils. They are often near a small upland stream, a rise in the landscape providing a good view, a large marsh

complex, or a sand dune field providing some topographic variation. The majority of the habitation/workshop sites located away from water on sandy soils are Paleoindian in age. However, there are also a few Late Archaic (particularly Susquehanna Tradition) and Ceramic Period sites on this type of soil.

Enough survey of Maine has been accomplished to assert that habitation workshop sites are rarely or never found on till based soil or other poorly drained soils away from water body shorelines. Thus, the predictive model for prehistoric habitation workshop sites in Maine is essentially bi-partite, with one being focussed on water shorelines and the other being focussed on well drained sandy glacial outwash soils with some sort of an additional factor such as topographic relief or upland stream presence.

This predictive model is used virtually every day in Review and Compliance project review, with the decision of whether or not to require archaeological fieldwork being made on the basis of topography, surficial geography, and water body shoreline presence.

4.3.2 Review and Compliance Results

The Commission staff reviewed 1225 projects in calendar year 1993 and 1424 in calendar year 1994, including reviews for archaeological sites on over 95% of these. The vast majority of these projects were reviewed by applying our predictive model of site locations if the area had not been previously surveyed, or by noting the presence or absence of archaeological sites if it had been previously surveyed.

We responded by requiring an archaeological survey in 68 cases (5.6% of the total) in 1993 and 80 cases (5.6% of the total) in 1994. In our experience,

approximately half of these "survey required" findings do not result in archaeological survey, at least immediately. Sometimes the project is canceled for reasons unknown to us (unrelated to archaeology); sometimes a large project is canceled for highly public reasons such as changes in economics or financial backing (i.e. "it was a bad idea"); or the project is redesigned to avoid the archaeologically sensitive area, or the project is postponed for years to resurface later. Many of the 1994 projects which we reviewed have not yet reached an obvious resolution, as in the case of major hydroelectric relicensing projects for which archaeological survey will begin in 1995. For 31 "survey required" projects from 1993 for which we have results, 6 were "positive" ($6/31 = 20\%$), yielding a total of 10 sites. Of these ten, at least 6 are definitely not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and 3 are eligible. For 29 "survey required" projects from 1994 for which we have archaeological results, 9 were "positive" ($9/29 = 31\%$), yielding a total of 14 sites. Of these fourteen, at least 5 are definitely not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and at least 1 is eligible.

Three of the 1993 projects which yielded archaeological sites have proceeded through intensive level survey or further, such that we can report highly significant results. All of these sites would have been destroyed without the review and compliance legislation and review system.

One site containing Ceramic Period features such as hearths, ceramics, and stone tools was found adjacent to a Department of Transportation bridge project near Sebago Lake. It is scheduled for major excavation before bridge construction. Another site was located on a sandy knoll which was designated for use as a sand borrow source for a cranberry bog in York County. The site contains a Late Archaic component and a Ceramic period village with fire-hearth features. If the cranberry bog development proceeds, the developers will sign a conservation easement to guarantee

that archaeological excavation will remove the archaeological material from any portion of the sandy knoll before it is used as borrow. Finally, survey in advance of construction of a WALMART in Oxford located an extremely rare Late Paleoindian site dating about 10,000 years old, consisting of four discrete, undisturbed stone tool concentrations. Presumably these were four work areas in/around four tents, probably all occupied at the same time. Extensive survey around the property indicated that the entire site was contained within the area proposed for construction of the WALMART loading dock and associated parking area. Rather than redesigning or relocating their store, which was one option presented to them, WALMART made the decision to pay for the complete, careful excavation of all four concentrations, as well as their analysis and reporting.

4.4 PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY PRIORITIES

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Produce National Register individual nominations for sites investigated with Survey funds (e.g. Ruth Moore site, Rosie and Mugford sites) and multiple property nominations for large groups of sites investigated as part of major hydroelectric Review and Compliance projects (e.g. main stem Penobscot River).
- ◆ Continue the joint archaeological site monitoring program with the Maine Archaeological Society.
- ◆ Continue the joint public education efforts with the Maine Archaeological Society, publishing books and a semi-annual journal.
- ◆ Continue integration of survey and Review and Compliance results into databases and into predictive model of site locations.

- ◆ Continue to monitor, guide and encourage FERC hydroelectric relicensing archaeological survey and data recovery work.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Finish four remaining historic contexts: Late Archaic Small Stemmed Point, Late Archaic Moorehead phase, Late Contact, and Integration with Euro-American Life.
- ◆ Complete coastal zone survey, primarily portions of York, Sagadahoc, and Hancock Counties.
- ◆ Continue Paleoindian site identification, survey, and data recovery if threatened.

5.0 Historical Archaeology.

In 1976, having hired an historical archaeologist, the Commission began to address archaeological sites of the historic period, complementing survey programs for prehistoric sites and architectural resources. Thus was born the tripartite definition of Maine's historic resources, a structure continuing to the present which ensures that the most significant sites and buildings of all periods are addressed annually. This division also recognizes the very different professional disciplines - prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology, history, and architectural history - which must address these various resources, disciplines not coincidentally required on the Commission's review board.

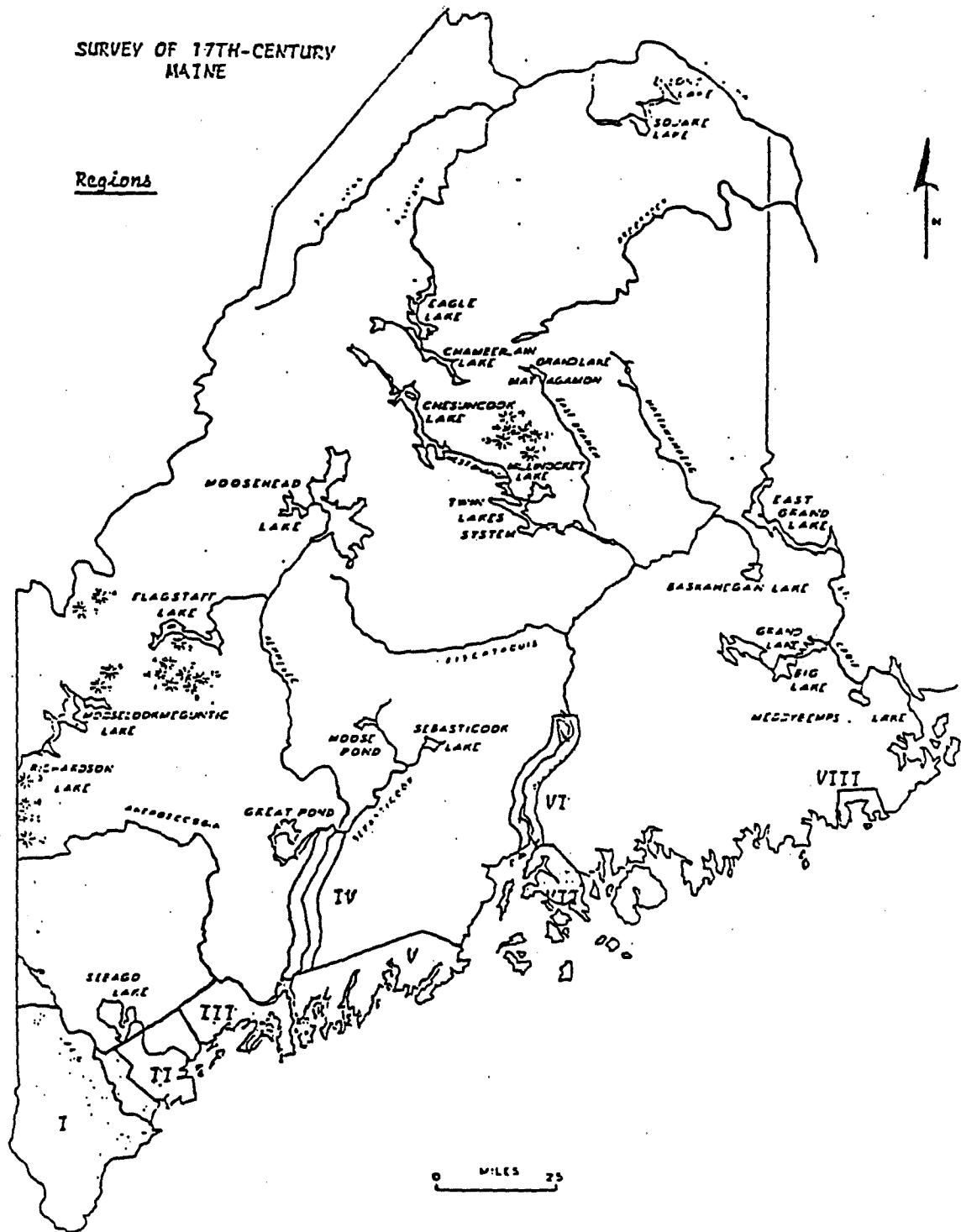
Maine historical archaeology was not born overnight. When, in 1978 (with substantial assistance from the Commission), the University of Maine at Orono hired an historical archaeologist, the number of such professionals in the state doubled. Since then, partly due to trained individuals moving into the state and partly due to "home-grown" talent, the number of historical archaeologists who have worked or are working in Maine has grown to sixteen.

One of the first actions in 1976 was to establish survey priorities for the new science of historical archaeology in Maine. The cornerstone of this initiative was the decision that sites of the early colonial period should be the primary focus for identification, evaluation, and protection. This period is subdivided into three phases: Early Settlement (1604-1675), Indian Wars (1676 to early 18th century), and Resettlement Period (early to mid-18th-century). Simply stated, these sites were recognized as the scarcest, least well documented, and most prone to destruction by vandalism, development, and erosion in that they are almost exclusively found on navigable water, either estuarine or marine.

On a secondary level, other sites were also recognized as deserving attention. The Commission determined that sites representing the earliest penetration of Euro-Americans into a given area, regardless of period, are worthy of attention, given their poor documentation, their vulnerability to subsequent expansion of communities, and their data regarding adaptation of new populations to wilderness areas. In addition, sites relating to important Maine events or industries are recognized, hence the surveys of sites such as Fort Edgecomb and Fort Sullivan, as well as reconnaissance-level projects in the areas of Baxter State park and the White Mountain National Forest respectively focussing on 19th-century logging industry sites and extinct agricultural neighborhoods.

But by and large the Commission's principal efforts, both in-house and via grants to other agencies/institutions, have addressed the traces of earliest European impact on our landscape. The accompanying map outlines the structural framework of the program, which breaks down into eight coastal/estuarine regions. Following is a summary of past work in each of these regions, with an assessment in each case of what remains to be done.

Historical Archaeological Regions.



5.1 Region I: York County

Primary sources make clear that coastal and riverine areas of York County were not only some of the earliest targets of Anglo-American settlement, but that in the 17th century the majority of the English population was concentrated there. In the late 1970's were culled from the York Deeds on a town-by-town basis all 17th-century references to physical plant of any kind, ranging from mansion houses to stages and flakes. Subsequently their locations were plotted as precisely as possible on 7.5' topographic maps. This time-consuming work comprised an ideal documentary data base for fieldwork which had to be undertaken as a matter of urgency. By 1985 funding and personnel came together when the Commission co-sponsored the long-term York County Archaeological Survey, first with the Old York Historical Society and more recently with the York Institute. This survey, concentrating on the towns of Kittery and, especially, York, identified dozens of 17th- and early 18th-century sites, many of them far more distant from navigable water than had been thought likely. The predictive model for early colonial sites had to be adjusted for towns like York which were intensively populated before 1700. Another project which the Commission co-sponsored was reconnaissance-level survey of the Isles of Shoals (Appledore) for early codfishery sites.

**MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION SUBGRANTS
FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, 1975-1995**

Location	Year(s)	Focus
1. Stockton Springs Harbor	1975	18 th -C Shipwrecks
2. Pemaquid Harbor	1980, 1981, 1982	17 th -C Shipwrecks
3. Baxter State Park Area	1979, 1980, 1981	19 th -C Industrial
4. Damariscove Island	1979, 1980	17 th -19 th -C Anglo-American Sites
5. Piscataquis Region	1980	17 th -C Shipwrecks
6. Richmond Island	1979	17 th -C Anglo-American Sites
7. Castine	1981	17 th -C French (Acadian) Sites
8. Naskeag Point	1981	17 th -C French (Acadian) Sites
9. Agry's Point	1982	17 th -C Anglo-American Sites
10. Bagaduce River	1983, 1984, 1990	17 th -C French (Acadian) Sites
11. Eastport	1983	19 th -C Anglo-American Sites
12. Lower Kennebec	1983, 1984, 1993, 1994	17 th -C Anglo-American Sites
13. Norlands	1983	19 th -C Anglo-American Sites
14. Stroudwater Area	1983, 1984	18 th -C Anglo-American Sites
15. Portland Waterfront	1983, 1984, 1985-1987	17 th -19 th -C Anglo-American Sites
16. Upper Kennebec	1984, 1985-1995	17 th -18 th -C Anglo-American Sites
17. Pemaquid River	1984-1994	17 th -C Anglo-American Sites
18. Wells Area	1984	18 th -C Anglo-American Sites
19. Ballast Survey	1985	17 th -C Anglo-American Sites
20. Edgecomb Area	1985	18 th -19 th -C Anglo-American Sites
21. Northern Casco Bay	1985, 1994	17 th -C Anglo-American Sites
22. York County	1985-1987, 1989-1994	17 th -C Anglo-American Sites
23. Veazie Area	1988	18 th -C Anglo-American Sites
24. Isles of Shoals	1988-1992	17 th -C Anglo-American Sites
25. Factory Island, Saco	1989	18 th -19 th -C Industrial
26. York	1989-1995	17 th -18 th -C Anglo-American Sites
27. Lincoln County Coastal	1988-1992	17 th -19 th -C Anglo-American Sites
28. Fort Halifax	1989, 1991	18 th -C Anglo-American Sites
29. Malaga Island	1991	18 th -20 th -C African-American
30. Topsham	1992	17 th -18 th -C Anglo-American Sites
31. Damariscotta River	1993, 1995	17 th -18 th -C Anglo-American Sites
32. Canada Road	1994	19 th -C Anglo-American Sites
33. Yarmouth	1995	18 th -C Anglo-American Sites

Although a spectacular start has been made in York County, a lifetime's work remains to be done. While parts of Kittery and much of York have been looked at, it has been mostly on a purely reconnaissance basis. For example, the rediscovery of Sir Ferdinando Gorges' Point Christian Manor (ca. 1634) in York is exciting, but more intensive-level fieldwork will be necessary before it can be nominated to the National Register. Meanwhile, most of the county's coastal towns and the sensitive river valleys of the Saco and Piscataquis/Salmon Falls have yet to be examined. Clearly, given the heavy development pressures on the region, York County surveys demand major and continuing support.

5.2 Region II: Portland Area

Two projects have focussed on this region, the Stroudwater Area Survey (1983-84) and the Portland Waterfront (1983-87). The former examined sites in Portland's oldest surviving village, dating from the resettlement period, while the latter for the first time in Maine addressed the problems of urban archaeology in the context of the state's largest city. A 1979 project collected and analyzed all primary sources and aerial photographs relating to Richmond's Island (1631-45), a fishing station site of probable national significance.

It goes without saying that this region deserves continued survey support for research in the vicinity of Maine's largest city, whether it amounts to examining urban lots for traces of 17th-century Casco Neck or undertaking intensive-level survey on Richmond's Island. One hardly needs to note the development pressures facing this region.

5.3 Region III: Northern Casco Bay

Three surveys have targeted this area, known to have been lightly settled in the pre-1676 period and much more intensively by the early 18th-century. As with other parts of southern Maine, development pressure is intense in this region, coupled with serious coastal erosion.

5.4 Region IV: Upper Kennebec River Valley

Begun in 1984, the Upper Kennebec Archaeological Survey has been funded on an annual basis ever since by the Commission. Initially this long-term project focussed on the military sites which made Anglo-American resettlement of the region possible in the early to mid-18th century: Forts Richmond (1719), Shirley (1752), and Halifax (1755). Subsequently, the Cushnoc Trading Post in Augusta (ca. 1649-76) was surveyed and the results published by the Commission, leading to the site's designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1993. Cushnoc, it was learned, was of post-in-ground ("earthfast") construction, a building technique long known to be typical of the Chesapeake region in the 17th century, but unheard of in New England. More recently, the site of the 1649 trading post "Nehumkeag" in Pittston has been surveyed, another such structure. The latest focus is on the mid-17th- and early 18th-century use of Swan Island.

5.5 Region V: Mid-Coast

For nearly a century, the Mid-Coast Region has been synonymous with historical archaeology in Maine, due to the early and intensive antiquarian interest in the extinct fortified village of Pemaquid (ca. 1625 on). This activity, intensively pursued from the mid-1960s on, has and continues to showcase the value of historical archaeology for the

general public, as each year more than 60,000 students and tourists visit Pemaquid's on-site museum and walk among the excavated remains. But this region, constituting the 17th-century English frontier facing Acadia, contains a multitude of other significant sites. In addition to work at Pemaquid, all through the 1970's the Clarke and Lake Company Site in Arrowsic (1654-76) was investigated, leading to a master's thesis and a Commission publication. The Commission's interest in the region has indeed extended well beyond Pemaquid, with 1979-80 surveys on Damariscove Island (1622 on), Sagadahoc Island (1677-89), on the Pemaquid Estuary from 1984 to the present at the Montouri Site (ca. 1650-76), and in the Edgecomb area in 1985, especially at Fort Edgecomb (1808), another highly visible public education vehicle. In addition, small-scale excavations on the James Phips Site (1648-76) in Woolwich have been undertaken, revealing another post-in-ground building.

While development is rampant, erosion is a particularly severe problem in this region. Much of Pemaquid has been lost, the fortified fishing station on Sagadahoc Island is directly threatened, and huge chunks of riverbank, 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, have been observed falling into the lower Kennebec. Numerous 17th-century sites have yet to be located, much less tested. It is certain that survey activity in this highly-sensitive region must be intensified in the near future if at all possible.

5.6 Region VI: Penobscot Valley

The Penobscot River, from Penobscot Bay to the vicinity of Old Town, was an early and important artery for French Acadian activity beginning before 1614. Subsequently, during the Resettlement Period, it became a prime focus of Anglo-Americans which led to the establishment of Bangor. Work in this region is embryonic, but an important start has been made. Early documents relating to French activity have

been located, and a beginning has been made to look at sensitive sites, starting with the Fort Hill area of Veazie, known to contain ethnohistoric Native American deposits and the site of an Anglo-American fortified trading post probably immediately post-dating 1759.

Although development is not yet a serious problem in this region, it almost certainly will be at some point, and in any case the Penobscot River, like the Kennebec, always has the potential to damage early historic sites.

5.7 Region VII: Penobscot Bay

The eastern side of Penobscot Bay was the premier focus of 17th-century French Acadian settlement in Maine, centered around Fort Pentagoet in Castine (1635-74). In 1981 the Commission provided seed money which led to major NEH-funded excavations on the eroding but fortunately mostly intact fort, with spectacular results. The site report, internationally published in part by the Commission, is like the site itself, of international significance and as with the Cushnoc project, led to National Historic Landmark designation in 1993. Other Commission-sponsored surveys have looked at sites on Naskeag Point (Brooklin) in 1981 and the Bagaduce River (Castine, Brooksville, Penobscot) in 1983 and 1984. The latter work has focussed on the very important site of Baron Castine's Habitation and associated Indian village (ca. 1675 on). It was from this place that devastating military expeditions against Pemaquid were launched in 1689 and 1696. The Habitation was likewise designated a National Historic Landmark in 1993.

Development and erosion are horrendously threatening in this region. Historical research has pinpointed areas sensitive for very early Acadian settlements in half a dozen diverse locations which should be surveyed as soon as possible.

5.8 Region VIII: Machias Area

Predicting the importance of this region as a base of Anglo-American logging operations in the late Resettlement Period, this area was the site of a ca. 1629 Plymouth Colony trading post known simply as "Beyond Penobscot". Later in the 17th century a French settlement known as "Magies" sprang up.

No survey work of any kind has been conducted here, save for test excavations at Fort O'Brien (1775, 1808, 1863) in the early 1960's. Coastal erosion is severe, and development is now finding Maine's remotest section of coast, so at some point soon at least a small-scale reconnaissance-level survey should be mounted.

5.9.1 Underwater Archaeology

An ancillary, but important, class of historic archaeological sites is that of the countless shipwrecks which litter the Maine coast. Despite slender resources, the Commission early made a start at addressing this resource. In 1975 co-sponsorship of underwater survey in Stockton Springs harbor confirmed the presence of the "Defence" (1779), which was subsequently excavated, largely thanks to Commission development grants. Small survey grants from 1980 to 1982 focussed on the waters of Pemaquid Harbor and around Damariscove Island, while a larger grant enabled survey from the mouth of the Piscataquis to the Isles of Shoals.

Meanwhile, recognizing the need to have at least a minimal data base for reviewing proposed dredging and related activities, in 1981 the Commission began to develop the Maine Shipwrecks Inventory. Most of the entries (numbering around 700 at this time) are based solely on primary or secondary references to ship losses, although some are supplemented by on-site observations of sport divers, reported in the press or

directly to the Commission. The wrecks have been plotted geographically by region and chronologically by century onto a composite map, which is updated whenever new entries are added to the inventory. In all this, the Commission is far better off than it was before 1981, but over the coming decades modest survey grants for remote sensing and reconnaissance-level diving observations should be made, perhaps focussing on the waters around the score or so of ledges and promontories which have wreaked the most havoc on shipping over the past 350 years. Management of this resource, which the State of Maine claims as its own, ultimately requires that we understand what is physically out there deserving of protection. In 1990 the Commission issued its draft Shipwrecks Management Plan which, among other issues, wrestled with the complex question of National Register eligibility for such sites, recognized the importance of the sport diving community to the resource and, pending funding from whatever sources, established a multi-agency/institution mechanism for the long-term identification, evaluation, and protection of the state's submerged maritime heritage. A minimum of annual funding for the Maine Shipwrecks Survey remains one of the Commission's most important unfunded priorities.

5.9.2 Maine Historic Archaeological Survey Program

Beginning in 1976, the Commission undertook to develop site data on a town-by-town basis. Two years later the Maine Historic Archaeological Sites Inventory was formally established. Over the past two decades this computerized card file has grown from several hundred to several thousand entries, and it continues to expand on an annual basis. Apart from entries based on documentary evidence, the recent growth in the number of entries for known sites is: 29 sites (1992), 7 sites (1993), and 3 sites (1994). Because of a shift from intensive- to reconnaissance-level survey, 1995 entries will be well over 100.

5.9.3 Planning and Historic Archaeology

In 1976 the staff produced a paper entitled, "Approaches to Historical Archaeology in Maine." This was an early effort to establish survey and protection priorities for historic-period archaeological sites, and it set the tone for many years. Maine's military sites were assessed in the publication, The Forts of Maine, 1607-1945: An Archaeological and Historical Survey. This fully-illustrated 40-page booklet focussed primarily on those sites in state ownership, but cited many others besides on a chronological basis. In the wake of passage of the federal Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, the Commission prepared its Maine Shipwrecks Management Plan. This document, which has been widely disseminated for comment to the full range of professional and avocational parties, considered the history of underwater archaeology in Maine, the state and federal laws, the various interest groups and concerned agencies and institutions, and the current status of the Maine Shipwrecks Inventory. It also grappled with the challenging issue of criteria of significance for wrecks.. The sport diving community has embraced the plan, as it stresses the essential roles all interested parties must play in identifying and protecting this particularly vulnerable resource.

The phenomenon of suddenly encountering Chesapeake-like earthfast architecture on mid-17th-century Anglo-American sites in Maine (beginning in the mid-1980s) has been noted. This has resulted in a multiple-author study unit on the subject which was presented at a vernacular architecture conference and which is planned for publication in an archaeological journal. A multiple property documentation form on this resource is also being prepared for the National Register. This revelation has utterly changed our perception of the earliest English architecture in Maine as presented in the 1978 Commission publication, Maine's First Buildings: The Architecture of Settlement, 1604-1700; it may also require revisiting areas previously dismissed as not containing surviving sites, since no stone footings or cellars were visible as anomalous contours or floral

patterns, or detected by metal probes. Identifying earthfast architecture sites requires the excavation of many shovel test pits and larger units.

Recognizing the dramatic growth of historical archaeology in Maine since 1976, in 1987 the Commission compiled the Maine Historic Archaeology Bibliography, a computerized list which contains everything, published or unpublished, that has been written since the turn of the century relating to the subject. During 1987 alone it went through three editions, and the sixth edition was released in 1994.

5.9.4 Historic Archaeological National Register Nominations

The first Maine nominations of 1969 included historic archaeological sites, such as Pemaquid and the Popham Colony, or properties with important historic archaeological components, namely, most of the state-owned forts. It was not, however, until the Commission acquired staff expertise in this discipline in 1976 that additional historic archaeological sites could begin to be identified and evaluated for nomination. At that point Maine's earliest fishing station sites became the focus, including Damariscove and Richmond's Islands, as well as an amendment to the previously-nominated Isles of Shoals Historic District. Subsequently, in the late 1970s important fur trading centers were addressed, including the Clarke and Lake Site and the Colonial Pemaquid Archaeological District (replacing and expanding the geographical coverage of two outdated 1969 nominations). In due course the Cushnoc Trading Post site was nominated, the first of the very early earthfast sites to be identified. As noted above, the staff is developing a multiple property cover document for the at least half a dozen additional such sites which have been the subject of intensive-level survey since the late 1980s. Even more will surely be encountered in the future.

Working closely with the staff of the National Park Service's Mid-Atlantic Region, the Commission staff sponsored two sites, Colonial Pemaquid and Cushnoc, for National Historic Landmark designation. Two other sites identified with Commission support, Fort Pentagoet and Castine's Habitation, were also subjects of this initiative. All four became NHLs in 1993.

The Commission has nominated many more historic archaeological sites, including some which are very complex. Currently a nomination is being prepared for the Swan Island Historic District with its important archaeological components dating from at least the mid-18th century (potentially ca. 1650) to the early 20th.

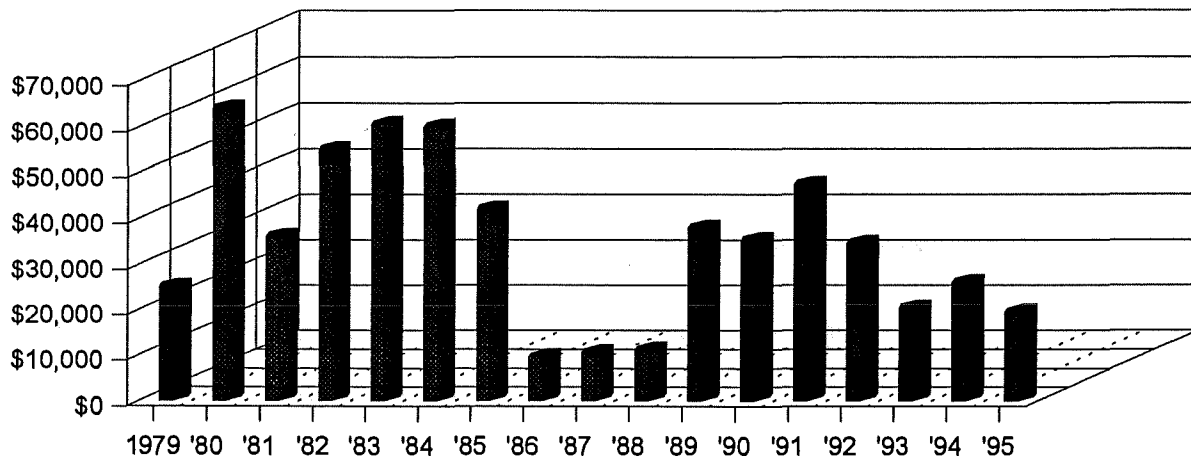
Future historic archaeological site nomination priorities will certainly continue to include the highly vulnerable sites of the early colonial period; but as the focus of surveys broadens, an ever-increasing range of site types from subsequent periods will also take their place on the National Register.

5.9.5 The Future

As with prehistoric archaeological and architectural surveys, the key to progress in identifying, evaluating, and protecting Maine's historic archaeological sites is funding. This being so, a look at the Commission's funding in this area over the years is in order:

As can be seen, funding for historical archaeology surveys has fluctuated over the past decade and a half. In recent years it has minimally met the needs of terrestrial priorities, but, as noted above, the resources have not been available since 1980 to fund underwater archaeological surveys, let alone implement the public education program about shipwrecks encouraged by the federal Abandoned Shipwreck Act.

Historical Archaeological Survey Funding



Historical archaeology in Maine has come a long way since 1976, with a huge increase in the number of professionals, a statewide network of concerned institutions and agencies, an ever-growing sites inventory, impressive publications, and almost annual breakthroughs in our understanding of the early English and French settlement of Maine. In all of this the Commission is recognized as having played the lead role as planned and hoped for nearly two decades ago. Now that the institutions, personnel, and priorities are all in place and established, we can only hope that the turn of the 21st century will see the Commission preside over yet another new era in our study and protection of early historic Maine.

5.9.6 HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY PRIORITIES

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Tie nominations to survey results.
- ◆ Continue to identify and evaluate English and French sites from the early colonial period, particularly in areas experiencing severe coastal erosion.
- ◆ Expand the Maine Shipwrecks Inventory based on documentary sources.

LONG TERM

- ◆ Revisit sites such as Sheepscot, Richmond's Island, nominated years ago based on limited data.
- ◆ In coordination with other interested parties, establish an initiative to secure annual funding for the Maine Shipwrecks Survey as intended in the Maine Shipwrecks (Management) Plan.

- ◆ Explore mechanisms for erecting erosion control devices at severely threatened sites.
- ◆ In cooperation with the state university system and the Maine Archaeological Society, establish a Maine archaeological trust which would be an endowment to assist in the protection or endangered archaeological sites.

6.0 Information Management.

The ability to efficiently store and retrieve the vast amount of information the Commission holds is critical to the effective management of the state's cultural resources. It is for this reason that the Commission has put an increasing emphasis on the development of electronic data storage systems by which to better organize and store this information.

All survey data on standing structures collected since 1987 (when the state survey form was revised) has been entered into a D-Base program which is updated by the Commission on a weekly basis. Information stored on the D-BASE includes both reconnaissance and intensive level survey information. Survey data collected prior to 1987 is filed on paper forms and stored in filing cabinets. All survey sites are numerically organized by town according to designated survey inventory log numbers. Surveyed sites are plotted on 7.5 minute USGS maps and can be visually referenced on these maps. The Commission is presently considering storing pre-1987 survey data electronically and/or copying the survey forms on microfilm.

National Register sites and districts in Maine are listed on the D-BASE program and can be referenced according to name, location, building type, area of significance, and/or National Register Inventory number. National Register nominations themselves are stored in a paper file and organized by county. Approximately 40% of registered sites in Maine are plotted on paper USGS maps held by the Commission. The Commission has recently acquired computer hardware and software necessary to utilize the Geographic Information System (GIS) which will enable electronic storage of a wealth of survey and National Register data on CD ROM. The development of the GIS system will enable Commission staff to easily store and retrieve a great amount of written and visual material pertaining to identified historic sites in Maine. Tax Credit project documentation, grants, easements, and planning information are presently filed on paper.

Future plans call for the transfer of much of this information onto microfilm and/or an electronic storage system such as GIS. A computer consultant will assist in developing a system for the storage of this documentation.

The Commission's inventory of prehistoric archaeological sites consists of information stored in several data bases, map sets, and files. Each prehistoric archaeological site is given a two-part number wherein the first number (1 to 199) refers to a USGS map (actually a group of four 7.5 minute USGS quadrangles). This numbered mapping system began in 1969 when Maine was mapped as a series of 15 minute maps. All sites on the group of four 7.5 minute maps (derived from the original 15 minute map) are numbered sequentially as discovered, and there is no sub-heading for which of the 7.5 minute quadrangles they fall on. The Late Archaeological data base contains the name of the 7.5 minute map on which the site is located.

Until recently all incoming reports of new archaeological sites were filed on paper forms. Very recently the Commission has been able to accept some information on DBASE V computer files, but in these cases a paper record is generated as well. All paper site files are filed sequentially by quadrangle and site number in a locked file drawer where they are accessible to Commission staff and qualified research personnel. These archaeological site forms are microfilmed periodically at the Maine State Archives, and an archival copy of the microfilm is kept in secure stable storage. We anticipate that within a few years these paper site forms will be stored as computer document images and "printed" to a CD-ROM on a periodic basis. The CD ROM image storage will replace microfilm image storage.

Information from the paper site forms is coded and entered into the DBASE V computer database called MESITES. The MESITES database is maintained on a weekly basis, including updated information as well as new site reports. It can be searched for information on any one of two dozen or more data fields, including Museum, Town,

County, Map, Owner, Reporter, Cultural Content Information, Cultural Content Information, Site Information Attributes, and Location Attributes.

Site locations are currently entered onto paper copies of USGS topographic maps (all 7.5 minute quadrangles for the State of Maine) and are kept in a locked map file storage cabinet. These maps also contain highlighted areas showing shoreline or areas of the state which have received archaeological reconnaissance survey. These maps are used on a daily basis by Commission staff, and therefore, they rapidly accumulate signs of wear and tear. When they are worn out, the site locations are transferred manually to a new USGS map copy. At present the Commission has purchased computer hardware and software necessary to begin GIS use of the MESITES database and mapped site locations. With support of the Maine State GIS Office, we are learning to use ARCVIEW and ARCCAD-based GIS programs, which can use detailed map and GIS program information developed in ARCINFO. These programs are being run on a 486 DX personal computer with 32 megabytes of RAM and about 250 megabytes of hard drive storage. Ultimately, we will store much of this information on CD-ROM. The paper map set will become a backup copy, and daily use of the information will be through the computer GIS system.

Information about prehistoric archaeological sites in Maine of more detail than can be found on the site forms are maintained in three different types of files. The most publicly accessible, of course, is published information. The Commission maintains a library of all published articles on Maine's historic, historic archaeological, and prehistoric archaeological resources. In addition, the agency maintains a set of all archaeological survey documents generated by either contract archaeology or HPF funded surveys (a.k.a., the "grey" literature), including graduate theses done at the State University System and elsewhere. These reports are filed in a sequentially numbered document series and are microfilmed periodically for archival storage. The Commission

anticipates computerized image storage of these documents and their limited availability on CD-ROM disc.

In the case of either published accounts, graduate theses or CRM/HPF survey reports in the Commission's numbered document series, some information is extracted and listed in a DBASE V computer data base named MEPREHIST. MEPREHIST files list the first and second author, date, title, quadrangle number, and an archaeological site number if available for any published or unpublished report on Maine prehistory. Thus, the site-specific literature searches for a geographic area can be accomplished rapidly. These reports are not yet indexed for specific artifact types or cultural groups (e.g., the contexts mentioned in the National Register section). Searches for culture-specific or artifact-specific references must be made to the MESITES file, which is cross-indexed to list all of the most recent reports relevant to specific sites.

6.1 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES.

SHORT TERM

- ◆ Complete the electronic storage of pre-1987 survey data.
- ◆ Complete the plotting of National Register sites and districts on USGS base maps.
- ◆ Begin the transference of survey and National Register information to the GIS system.

LONG TERM

- ◆ With a computer consultant develop a central system for the Commission.

7.0 Opportunities and Challenges Identified.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 became a law because of the American people's concern for the future of their heritage. As has been noted above, prominent individuals and non-profit organizations had, beginning in the late nineteenth century, undertaken the preservation and restoration of important historic sites and buildings. Early in Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency the Federal Government embraced the preservation of highly significant properties by creating the designation of National Historic Landmark. Both the public and private sectors had for many years been concerned about heritage preservation.

In fact, the 1966 law was driven by the extensive, if unintentional, loss of prehistoric and historic resources caused by the major federal post-war programs of urban renewal and the interstate highway system. It was felt then, as it continues to be felt today, that a comprehensive program to identify, evaluate, and protect the resource was essential, if additional massive and irretrievable losses were to be avoided. Thus was born the National Register of Historic Places, designed to be an inventory of the full range of prehistoric and historic sites, buildings, districts, and structures of local, state, and national significance. From then on, federal, federally-funded, and federally-licensed activities have been reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officers, advised by their professional, multi-disciplinary staffs, to determine the effects of such activities upon our physical heritage. And the states have been given the tools to begin the long process of identifying all types of significant resources, assessing the vulnerability of the various property types, and devising legal and physical means for their preservation.

By all accounts the program begun in 1966 has been and continues to be an unqualified success, as the lead taken by the Federal Government has been followed by the states, creating a model partnership between these two levels of government. Since then, a third partner has come to play an ever-increasingly vital role in the program: local

governments, which have the capability of complementing the protective mechanisms of the federal law with their own locally-designed ordinances. Today, more and more Maine municipalities are strengthening their partnerships with the Commission, recognizing that an understanding of the evolution of a town from prehistory to the present is essential to both community identity and economic vitality.

In 1996 the Commission will mark its 25th anniversary, recognizing that the achievements of the past quarter century could not have been accomplished without the joint efforts of all levels of government and a broad range of participants from the private sector. As in the past, the challenges to historic preservation in Maine over the next quarter century will be great, ranging from prehistoric and early colonial sites falling prey to coastal erosion to an ever-aging housing stock. But if the public-private partnerships work together as effectively as they have in the past, as laid out in this comprehensive plan, these challenges will be mastered, and future generations of Mainers will salute all of the participants who were guardians of the non-renewable resource which is Maine's historic places.

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Appendices

Appendix 1

Contexts for the Study of Historic Period Resources in the State of Maine.

The Commission staff has developed an outline to guide the preparation of theme based historic contexts that will in turn facilitate the identification, evaluation, and registration of properties. This outline is organized in a way which mirrors the broadly defined areas of significance as established in National Register Bulletin 16A as well as those found on the form used to conduct architectural surveys in Maine. It is expected that the process of preparing the written context narratives will be a long term one. Furthermore, it seems likely that more narrowly defined subsets of the broader themes will be developed before any one or more of the broad categories is prepared. This scenario is based on the Commission's previous experience with the Multiple Property Documentation format, the extent to which sufficient information is known about a particular theme and its associated properties, and the registration priorities at any given time. To illustrate this point, the Commission staff has prepared Multiple Property nominations for specific types of properties, including public libraries, lifesaving stations, and light stations. In each of these examples, historic context statements were prepared to define their individual significance, but the overarching theme or themes in which they are a subset was not developed.

1. Agriculture
2. Architecture
3. Archaeology
4. Art

5. Commerce
6. Communications
7. Community Planning and Development
8. Conservation
9. Economics
10. Education
11. Engineering
12. Entertainment/Recreation
13. Ethnic Heritage
14. Exploration/Heritage
15. Health/Medicine
16. Industry
17. Invention
18. Landscape Architecture
19. Law
20. Literature
21. Maritime History
22. Military

23. Performing Arts
24. Philosophy
25. Politics/Government
26. Religion
27. Science
28. Social History
29. Transportation
30. Other

The following historic contexts have been prepared to date for the nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Maine Public Libraries: c. 1750-1938

U.S. Lifesaving Service: 1848-c.1975

Maritime Transportation in Maine: c.1600-1917

Federal Lighthouse Management: 1789-1939

In addition to these contexts, several other comprehensive studies of specific property types have led to the development of associated context narratives. They include:

Historic Textile Mills in Maine

Factories and Housing Associated With Maine's Shoe Industry

Maine Sporting Camps

Appendix 2

Overview of Pre-Historic Archaeological Contexts

Fluted Point Evaluation

While all Paleoindian materials of known provenance are deemed valuable to a comprehensive understanding of Paleoindian use of the state, not all sites are considered worthy of National Register listing. The following criteria delineate the minimum requirements for National Register listing of Paleoindian sites:

1. The site will be firmly identified as Paleoindian by the presence of at least one morphologically diagnostic artifact or by a suite of high quality lithic materials that were not utilized by later inhabitants of Maine.
2. There must be evidence that the site was utilized either for habitation or for specialized activity. Findspots of isolated tools are not eligible unless there is unequivocal evidence that the locality was more than the site of random discard or loss of a tool.
3. The site will display integrity of the Paleoindian assemblage. The site will lack contamination of the lithic assemblage by later habitation, or the materials of later habitation must be easily segregated on the basis of vertical or horizontal separation of components or, at the least, by raw material.

Although not minimally necessary criteria for eligibility, the following factors will enhance the significance of a site:

1. The presence of intact features such as hearths, post molds, and caches;
2. The presence of preserved organic remains, including bone, plant remains and charcoal; and/or
3. The presence of meaningful horizontal or vertical distribution patterns.

Laurentian Late Archaic Evaluation

National Register eligibility criteria based upon Laurentian Tradition components are as follows:

One site with a demonstrable Laurentian Tradition component in a given management unit is significant if it will likely yield a large sample of Laurentian Tradition artifacts. Other sites in a given management unit must exhibit the following criteria for significance based upon a Laurentian Tradition component: the component must be separable from other prehistoric artifactual material on the basis of horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphic separation or clustering, and diagnostic lithic tools must be associated with one or more of the following types of data: 1) features, 2) calcined or non-calcined vertebrate faunal remains and/or invertebrate faunal remains, 3) charred plant remains, and/or 4) human biological remains. The association of Laurentian Tradition material with features may be assumed if the site yields a reasonable density of Laurentian Tradition lithic material separable from other prehistoric material, if the context of preservation is not disturbed extensively, and if features are present and spatially congruent with the Laurentian Tradition component and/or are radiocarbon dated between 6000 B.P. and 4500 B.P.

Ceramic Period Evaluation

For a Maine site to be eligible for National Register listing because of one (or more) Ceramic Period component(s), that (those) component(s) must: (a) be clearly separable from other components on the basis of horizontal distribution or vertical stratigraphy, or some combination of the above and topological or raw material analysis; and (b) contain ceramics, lithic and/or bone tools which are diagnostic and can be assigned to some subdivision of the Ceramic Period, either one or several of CP1-7 (of Petersen and Sanger 1989) or an Early/Middle/Late division of the Ceramic Period as commonly understood; and (c) at least in part remain in intact context or site matrix, mostly undisturbed by manmade or natural forces such that there is a close association between diagnostic elements of material culture and one of the following: one or more features such as a fire hearth, a living floor or major portion thereof, a fossil soil surface, and/or a refuse deposit. The feature, living floor, soil surface or refuse deposit must contain one or more of the following in addition to stone tools: charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating the occupation, charred plant food remains, faunal remains, human remains, and/or mortuary goods or personal adornment. Moreover, any site with a Ceramic Period component that can make an extraordinary contribution to any of the Research Significance Themes presented above is significant.

Contact Period Evaluation

To be eligible for National Register listing under the Early Contact context, a Maine site must contain a component clearly datable to the Early Contact Period. Such dating is most easy to demonstrate by the presence of certain types of European-manufactured goods (certain bead types, clay tobacco pipe types, European ceramics). Early Contact period sites also are apparently marked by evidence of Native American

remanufacture of European materials (such as copper, brass, glass, or ballast flint) into Native American cognate items (such as endscrapers made of bottle glass or flint, or copper triangular points). These "remanufactured" items should exist without evidence that the site dates from after 1676, if they are to be used to date the site to the Early Contact Period. Therefore, National Register eligibility of a site, based upon its Early Contact component, is minimally dependent only upon the archaeologist's ability to demonstrate that some or all of the Early Contact component is either a "pure" component or that it can be clearly separated (material culture assemblage) from preceding or later admixture. National Register eligibility is enhanced by the presence of features, house or village plans, and/or floral or faunal remains that can be securely associated with the Early Contact component. A plausible association of the archaeological site with a site mentioned in an ethnohistoric text also enhances National Register eligibility, but a textual association cannot by itself be used to "prove" an Early Contact date for a site in the absence of material culture or other confirmation. Moreover, any site with an Early Contact period component that can make an extraordinary contribution to any of the Research Significance Themes presented above is also eligible.

Discussion

The Fluted Point Paleoindian context, in recognizing that fluted point components are rare and that they can be distinguished on the basis of tool typology and raw material usage even in a shallow site, notes that multi-artifact fluted point components are eligible. The Laurentian context eligibility criteria state that the site may be recognized as belonging to the Laurentian context on the basis of significant radiocarbon dates, not just diagnostic artifacts, because diagnostic artifacts are so rare during this time period. The Ceramic Period context recognizes eligibility only for components which contain artifacts diagnostic of some subdivision of the Ceramic Period in good archaeological association

with "ecofacts" such as faunal or floral remains. Because Ceramic Period components are themes common in Maine, an undifferentiated (and/or mixed) Ceramic Period component does not contribute much to the current research examining trends within the Ceramic Period over time. Early Contact Period eligibility criteria recognize that Early Contact Period components are relatively rare and can often be differentiated in shallowly buried or mixed sites by artifact type.

At present 134 prehistoric archaeological sites have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (or as National Historic Landmarks), judged eligible, or have been nominated and are awaiting action. Ten sites had been listed by 1978 when Arthur Spiess joined the Commission as its staff archaeologist. In the 16 years since, an average of 7.5 sites per year have been listed or nominated, with 62 since 1990.

Priorities for prehistoric archaeological site nomination are currently driven by development pressure. A few nominated sites have been located by HPF-funded surveys within areas of development pressure and then nominated at the request of the landowner or upon agreement of the landowner when Commission staff explain the advantages of nomination. However, the vast majority of sites are nominated based on information developed by non-HPF funded surveys in response to development. In Maine that development has taken two primary forms: one is subdivision and infrastructure development, and the other is hydroelectric licensing. Hydroelectric relicensing surveys, in fact, have accounted for 41 of the sites nominated since 1990.

Appendix 3

Tabulation of Results from Planning Questionnaire.

Total Number of Respondents: 70

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission carries out a number of programs to identify, evaluate, and protect Maine's significant cultural resources. The Commission is presently seeking the public's input as it develops a Comprehensive Preservation Plan.

The following survey is intended to inform you of some of our programs and solicit your comments and suggestions. Please take time to answer the following questions and return the self addressed mailing. Extra space for written comments is available on the last page.

1. Federal law requires the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to participate in eight historic preservation program areas annually. With which of the following program activities are you familiar?

	<u>Familiar</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not At All</u>
a) Review and Compliance	19	19	24
b) National Register	49	17	2
c) Tax Incentives	27	19	18
d) Planning	25	25	14
e) Cert. Loc. Gov.	19	9	36

f) Grants & Covenants	23	22	18
g) Survey/Inventory	29	19	17
h) Public Education	28	21	15

2. The Commission annually comments on the potential effects of hundreds of federally funded or licensed projects through a process known as Section 106 review. Are you aware of the role this review process plays in the preservation of Maine's cultural resources?

Yes 39 No 25

3. The Commission annually nominates a variety of properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Are you aware of specific properties in your community that have been listed in the National Register?

Yes 58 No 7

Learned through: MHPC lectures 7 Loc. hist. soc 40 press 15 signage 13

Other: *"Professional involvement."*

"MHPC data"

"Building owners"

"Own research."

"Federal Register announcements."

4. National Register listing only extends protection to properties impacted by federally funded projects. Do you feel that National Register designation helps to promote local and/or statewide preservation awareness?.

Yes 61 No 5

5. The Commission awards survey and planning grants to a variety of projects that seek to identify, evaluate, or protect Maine's cultural resources. The Commission has established a system for rating such requests that factors in our lack of knowledge about the resources in a particular community and the perceived threats to them. Do you know if a survey has been carried out in your area?

Yes 18 No 50

If so, how is the data being used locally?

"Constant reference use at local library. Historical society uses info for town planning issues as well as reference requests."

"Only by HDC/CLG and a few 'interested parties'".

"Beginning a study to add more buildings to those already listed."

"Lincoln County survey done 14 years ago - I've used it."

"Public education, comprehensive planning, design review."

6. The Commission's staff members are actively engaged in a number of activities intended to raise the public's awareness of Maine's archaeological and historic resources including lectures and publications. Can you suggest ways in which the Commission could improve its efforts to bring this information to the public?

Yes 53 No 14

How?

Establish and maintain contact with code enforcement officials in municipalities."

Video lending library."

More regional lectures through local historical groups."

Publication listing resources. Recently learned about the Commission library of historic pictures for downtown planning..... it was somewhat by accident that we discovered it was available"

Perhaps a table dispensing information at community events i.e. 'Paris Hill Day'".

Put together a kit to loan to small historical societies in rural regions such as Eastport."

Workshops for town officials and historical society members."

Regional symposia within Maine sponsored by the Commission."

Get on Internet, PBS TV coverage."

Develop in-school programs to acquaint students with cultural resources."

Seminars and hands-on workshops. Make available as electronic media (data files of National Register property owners, for example, or index files of info resources.)

"Visit local historical societies (like Bangor) and/or libraries to have public discussions. I'd love to go and listen and so wouldn't other people. Don't believe that you can make all of the decisions by not coming to Bangor."

"Occasional news stories would point to this collection."

"Talk shows, public radio."

"Publication expansion, especially of technical information."

This is an outstanding resource."

"More publications/school education."

Public education/local lectures."

Through the schools."

Displays in local public libraries."

Would it be silly to ask Maine Public Television to do a show on MHPC sites."

Public lectures of local interest."

You need to better publicize availability of this material. Get newspapers to write feature articles, or for the Commission to run a sidebar when newspaper runs an article on restoration, archaeology, etc."

Brochures"

Make list of possibilities for town libraries and historical societies."

Larger budget for more educational efforts."

They do a fine job."

Make information (publications) about technical issues accessible to individuals through local historical societies - something professionals can hand out (i.e.

"Preservation tip's."

Lectures for local historical societies and service groups."

Occasional articles/press releases (local) to libraries, library publications, and

newspapers; lectures/workshops listed with agencies such as Maine Humanities Council- to present free to public in community settings."

It is doing a good job."

A statewide directory of National Register listed sites available to the public."

Online Internet connection to libraries and historical commissions."

Produce list of Commission publications to furnish to public."

Series of lectures and booklets on histories of Maine's towns.

7. Over the last two decades, the Commission has administered many state and federal matching restoration grants for National Register buildings and sites. Currently, only very limited grant funds are available for this purpose. Do you support the notion of an expanded state or federally funded restoration grant program.

Yes 57 No 7

8. The federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 included a Historic Preservation Tax Incentive which allows owners of depreciable properties listed in the National Register a 20% income tax credit on the cost of rehabilitation provided federal guidelines are followed. Are you aware of this revitalization tool?

Yes 50 No 17

9. Would you favor the establishment of a state tax incentive program to further encourage historic preservation in Maine?

Yes 63 No 3

10. In an effort to encourage preservation planning at the local level, the Commission sets aside 10% of its federal funding for financial and technical assistance grants to Certified Local Governments (CLG's) for historic preservation activities. CLG's are municipalities that have passed local preservation ordinances , established historic preservation review boards, and have been certified by the Department of the Interior through the Commission. Are you aware of the existence CLG's in your area?

Yes 18 No 45

Where?

"Castine(2)."

"Bangor(2)."

Topsham"

"York" (2)

"Gardiner"

"Lewiston. "

"Portland"(2)

"Saco "

11. Do you feel there is a need for increased resource protection at the local level through such mechanisms as preservation ordinances and review commissions?

Yes 52 No 8

12. Would you favor local zoning and/or planning ordinances to protect significant archaeological sites in your town?

Yes 50 No 5

13. The Commission is presently engaged in the development of a comprehensive preservation plan that will establish short and long-term goals and priorities for the Commission. What preservation issues (present and future) should the Commission take into consideration when setting these priorities? (Please be as specific as possible)

- *"The utilization of Maine's forest and marine resources through history and resulting influences on settlement, transportation, and community and economic development."*
- *"Must demonstrate the link between preservation and economic development. More advocacy."*
- *"continuing expansion of survey and local ordinances."*
- *"expand education programs, archaeological sites, more outreach programs, greater emphasis on planning process."*
- *"Preservation education for town officials."*
- *"As we become a more urban society, individual rights must give way to the common good. People need to be educated about this. There needs to be a redoubled effort to get away from the house museum concept of preservation and instead look at neighborhood preservation."*
- *"A priority should be the establishment/increase of economic incentives for historic preservation. State tax credit for homeowners and depreciable properties,*

restoration grant funding assistance for complying with ADA and other code issues in historic buildings. Also preservation planning for historic landscape restoration."

- "Education - more people need to know about preservation."

- "You need to look at several issues- tourism, historic sites, and education. For the future, work in the schools and to help educate the public about the wonderful historic values and sites that are in Maine."

- "There should be a follow-up of National Register designations to educate owners in appropriate maintenance."

- "Planning and zoning incentives and disincentives."

- "how will the plan be implemented? What mechanisms do you have to actually empower its recommendations?"

- "Increasing statewide appreciation for the value of Maine's historic resources."

- "Coordination with economic development interests and plans."

- "Historic District controls/incentives; public education; increased tax incentives."

- "Pre-European sites should be preserved."

- "Current conditions of the site. Funds should go to those that need the most help, that are most at risk."

- "The difficulty in balancing or weighing preservation needs and the drive for new growth."

- *"Continue to emphasize voluntary efforts rather than imposing regulations. Make people feel proud to help rather than as though their rights are being taken."*
- *"Maine's cities and towns east and north of Wiscasset are in a period of change and still contain original and undocumented properties."*
- *"Continued awareness of twentieth century buildings and sites, increased preservation of vernacular landscapes and townscapes. Commercial and industrial 'survivals' should be given greater importance."*
- *"Help small communities establish historic districts."*
- *"Funding for surveys is essential. Towns may not do them otherwise. Funding grants for restoration projects essential too but from what source? Education expanded, assistance to towns and individuals."*
- *"Target priorities, use town planners."*
- *"Rehabilitation tax credits-some incentives, Public education."*
- *"More education to school children as well as adults - outreach to people not active in historical societies, museums. Teach to respect their heritage and that preservation is cost effective because of tourism."*
- *"Encourage CLG's. Establish State Register of Historic Places."*
- *"Preservation of Maine's unique rural architecture is critical. Outbuildings and barns are being lost at an alarming rate throughout the state. Also consider incentive for people to maintain architectural integrity; local or state tax breaks."*
- *"State properties i.e. Ft. Knox, Montpelier."*

- *"Accurate and complete inventories of historic/prehistoric sites. Increased funding to provide grant support for worthy projects. Increased public participation through education."*
- *"Twentieth century roadside commercial"*
- *"Preserving buildings within the context of their historic settings, preserving open space, controlling development , especially strip development and residential subdivisions."*
- *"Encourage building rehabilitation rather than new construction."*
- *"Encourage the establishment of local historic district commissions."*

14. Are you aware of instances where implementation of a preservation plan at the local level has been beneficial?

Yes 37 No 23

If so, where?

- *"Yes, but not in Maine."*
- *"Topsham"*
- *"Gardiner, Hallowell" (2)*
- *"Route 1, Wells."*
- *"Master plans for Evergreen Cemetery and Deering Oaks will guide restoration over the next decade."*
- *"Bangor Revitalization Plan for business."*

- *"While not yet implemented, the discussion spurred by the Freeport Comprehensive Plan has led to heightened awareness and plans to establish a local Historic Preservation Committee."*
- *"None of them have worked well."*
- *"Kennebunk, Freeport"*
- *"Lewiston"*
- *"Belfast."*
- *"Bangor"(2)*
- *Preservation of Winter Street Church, Bath."*
- *"Portland"(2)*
- *"Kennebunk, South Berwick downtowns."*

15. Are there specific communities or districts that you feel would benefit from a preservation plan?

Yes 31 No 15

If so, where?

"Fairfield, Augusta."

"Congress Street, Portland."

"Rural communities would be better served."

"Every Community should have a Comprehensive Plan."

"Auburn, Westbrook."

"Would need to retravel back roads in Maine to list."

"Carmel should have an historic district."

"Freeport, Yarmouth."

"Camden, rural Maine."

"Biddeford."

16. Are you associated with a historical society or preservation organization?

Yes 46 No 22

17. What aspects of preservation are of interest to you?

Prehistoric Archaeology 20 Historic Archaeology 32 Above ground 61

Other:

"historic landscapes(2) i.e.: identifying and protecting historic buildings and 'vistas'; the historic settings and relationships of buildings to the land, sea, other buildings, streets."

"Preservation law/technology."

"Building maintenance and conservation."

18. Occupation:

Land Use Planner 5

Volunteer 2

Teacher

Museum Director 3

Contractor 5

Policy Analyst

Architect <u>7</u>	Preservation Consultant	Administrative Assistant <u>2</u>
Carpenter	Architectural Historian <u>2</u>	Broker
Preservation Planner	Historian	Educator <u>3</u>
Tourism Specialist	Mason <u>2</u>	Retired <u>6</u>
Administrator	Librarian <u>3</u>	Forest Management
Pediatrician	Lawyer	Historical Soc. Director
Property Manager	Homemaker <u>2</u>	Magazine Publisher
Landscape Designer	Physician	Archaeologist
Draftsperson	City Planner	Immigration Inspector
Architectural Conservator	Carpenter	Newspaper Executive
Designer		

19. Requests for more information 9

20. Town:

Bangor <u>5</u>	Eastport	Portland <u>11</u>	Topsham	Winslow
Hancock	N. Berwick	Readfield	Bridgton	Concord, NH
Freeport <u>2</u>	Boston <u>3</u>	York	Biddeford	Richmond
Bridgton	Warren	Caribou	Cumberland	Lewiston
Wiscasset	Coopers Mills	Sedgewick	Rockland	Mt. Desert

Bath <u>2</u>	Carmel	Yarmouth	Athens	Alna
Eastern	Hartland	Cross River, NY	Hampden	Machias
Limington	Saco	Alexander	Paris Hill	Winterport
Lovell	Peaks Island	Leeds	Paris	Auburn

21. Additional comments:

"Commission staff and State Historic Preservation Officer are among the most effective in the country."

"Maine's wonderful old farmhouses aren't threatened by development and, thus, are taken for granted. The trouble is that with the sad state of Maine's economy they are falling down. Improvements result in higher taxes. The natural environment is so basic to Maine that the built environment is forgotten. Our towns, which are so important to a feeling of belonging, are being neglected as we become a bedroom community of commuters."

"Make technical information available at lumber yards and hardware stores. Make a summary of written and visual materials available to teachers working on Maine history units; make visual materials available to nursing homes, hospitals, waiting rooms in state offices and courts' etc. (wherever there are captive audiences or where people wait). Tourism is critically dependent on the character of the state. The character of the state is dependent on the visible historic resources and the older housing stock, and the small farming operations of the state. The state tourism office should stress to municipal authorities how important this all is to a thriving tourism industry. Further, the three season tourism industry could be expanded to a fourth season (spring) by encouraging historic tours through or to a town's historic properties. Coordinated tours could be as popular

and pervasive as foliage tours. This could impress landowners and municipal officials with the financial advantages of a well-maintained housing stock and other historic resources."

"We are undergoing the same process here in N.H. It would be interesting to convene the players from ME, NH, and VT to discuss the common issues and to look topics on this subject which cannot necessarily be addressed by individual states. Would recommend creating a broad mailing list of contacts for this survey."

"The Commission continues to perform exemplary work in all areas. Given the small staff, it covers a broad geographic and cultural reach, and produces work that is of the highest professional quality while of great use to all citizens."

"Seven Islands Company recently renovated the Ham-Hinkle House at 112 Broadway in Bangor for office space. We have some significant archaeological sites (St. John River and Munsungan area) noted on our in-house maps, so when foresters plan to harvest areas they can plan minimal ground disturbance to the archaeological sites. We are willing to do more, and will be contacting the Commission this spring/summer."

"Some of the 'hot' issues I know of: Steven's Tavern, Deering, Portland. Appears close to a good solution. Will need to be monitored. Mason Estate, York Harbor; one of the greatest preservation challenges we'll ever encounter. Must be constantly followed. Not uncertain. York Center Village. Two issues here: expansion of Town Hall (or re-locate for automobile access) and relocation of Public library. Both belong to the Village Center, not in some vast parking lot on Route One. The Historic District Commission apparently opposed to adding a 3rd floor to existing town hall. Land beneath both facilities owned by Parish which

opposes footprint expansion. And, of course, there are a multitude of churches, barns, grange halls, and one-room school house in peril all over, in case your looking for trouble! Phippsburg has a late nineteenth century schoolhouse about to pass the point of no return. Lost another barn there, too."

"The Commission has done a terrific job for many years providing assistance and direction to all involved in preservation issues statewide. Deserves more funding for this office in recognition of the extreme importance of preservation of our historic resources. The measure of funding should be proportionate to the numbers of visitors (tourists) which the state welcomes into the towns and cities every summer to share in the beauty of our historic tapestry."

"I am biased, of course, but I want to note that the Commission staff does a terrific job and has a great reputation in the preservation community. I am proud to be associated with such a knowledgeable and hard-working group."

"The Commission staff and director are uniformly helpful and knowledgeable. From what I hear of other states, this SHPO can serve as a national model. Some areas for possible future initiatives:

Bond issue for building rehab, Encourage arguments for historic preservation, possible participation with National Main Street program."

"Slide lectures at schools featuring a mix of local and state buildings could make children realize that some important things exist in their own back yards."

"Emphasize more on non-coastal (less-affluent) areas of the state."