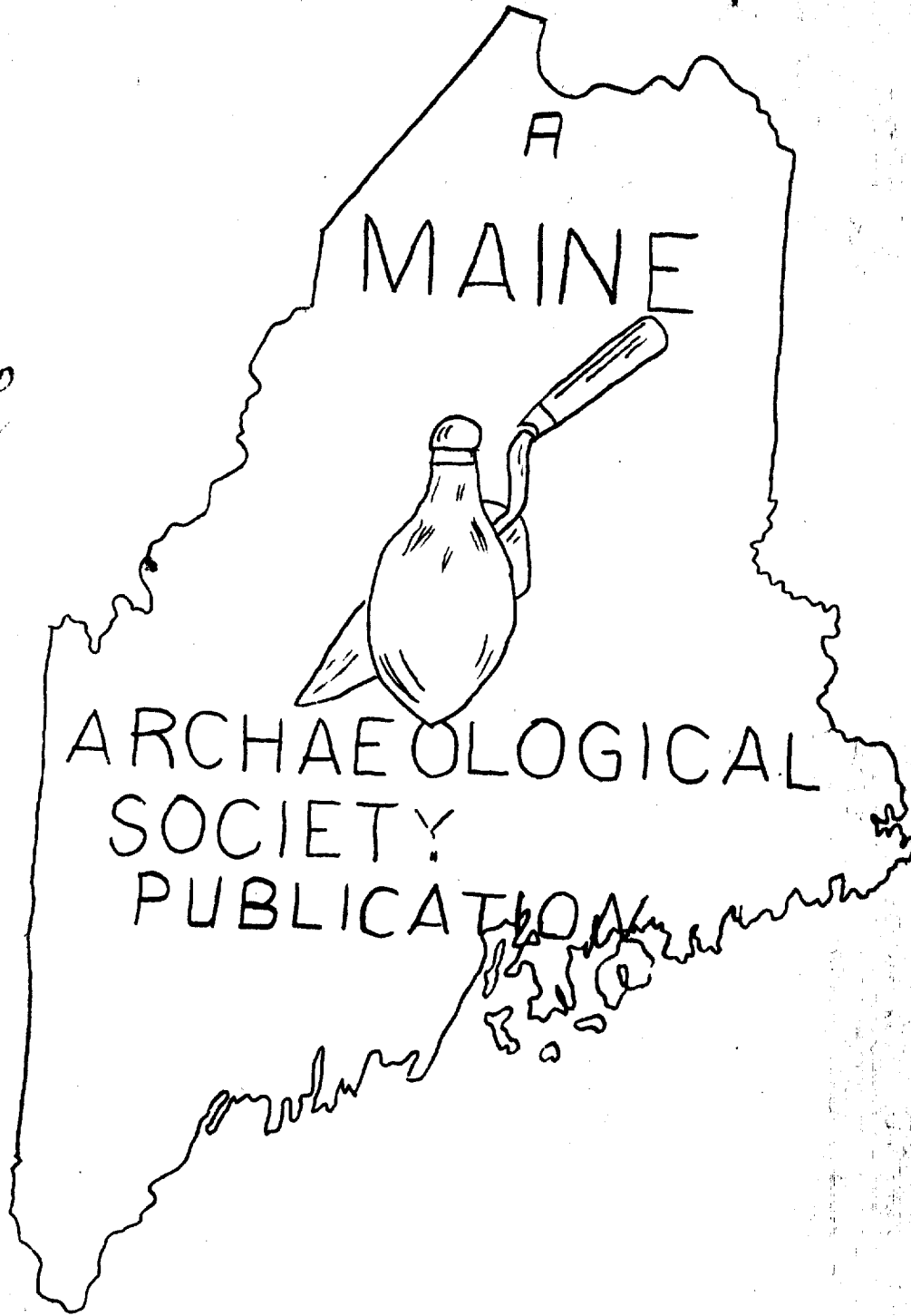


VOL. 1

1964

NO. 1

SPRING ISSUE



PRICE 50c

SPRING MEETING

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

HOWARD HALL, AUGUSTA

(Kennebec Journal Bldg. on Western Ave.)

Sunday, April 12, 1964; 2:30 P.M.

Welcome by Harold E. Brown, President.

BUSINESS MEETING (very short we hope)

"The Return of the Caribou to Mt. Katahdin"  
(Colored movie)  
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game

"The Caribou Hunters"  
Augustus Demers

"What do We Know Today about the Bridge by which Man  
came from Asia to America"  
Robert Doyle, State Geologist

"Indians and Artifacts of the Moosehead Region"  
Mrs. George Hartsgrove

After the program there will be an informal period  
when you may meet the speakers and examine material  
brought for exhibition.

Tables will be provided so that anyone who has  
any interesting material may display it.

Mrs. Hartsgrove is bringing some of the most  
interesting items from her collection.

## MEMBERSHIP LIST MAYNE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1964

Allison, Roland		Deer Isle
Baker, Guy K.	PO Box 105	Fort Kent
Beck, Klir	PO Box 203	Mt. Vernon
Beck, Mrs. Klir	"	"
Bergan, Mrs. Charles	RFD 1A	Gardiner
Bergan, Miss Phyllis	"	"
Blaisdell, Maurice	PO Box 103	Gardiner
Bocher, Mrs. Kenneth		North Ferrisport
Braford, Charles P.	Pond Rd.	Manchester
Brown, Harold E.	19 Bedford St.	Bath
Brown, Mrs. Iola	"	"
Brown, Miss Carole	"	"
Brube, Walter G.	Box 89, RFD 4	Leeds
Buller, Mrs. Benjamin	95 Main St.	Ferrisport
Camp, E.F.		Bath
Camp, Mrs. Helen		"
Card, Peter H.	49 Jefferson St.	Bath
Card, Mrs. Hazel	"	"
Carlson, Raymond	Box 615, RFD 4	Leeds
Cates, Manley	304 Central St.	Gardiner
Cates, Mrs. Manley	"	"
Cluskey, Sue	RFD 1	Bath
Conley, Ervin G.	Tommaso Ave.	Scottsboro
Cook, Erwin	Manchester Rd.	Hallowell
Cook, Mrs. Erwin	"	"
Demers, Augustus	52 Lincoln Ave.	Gardiner
Demers, Mrs. Daidie	"	"
Dickey, Norman	40 Knowlton St.	Canaan
Donnell, Charlotte		Sheepsfoot
Doudiet, Mrs. Norman		Castine
Dow, Robert	RFD 1	Augusta
Dunn, Gerald C.	RFD 1A	Gardiner
Dunn, Mrs. Gerald	"	"
Dunham, Marjorie L.	Ram Island Farm	Cape Elizabeth
Dupont, John	11 River Rd.	Woolwich
Dupont, Mrs. John	"	"
Dunst, Albert P.	RFD 1A	Gardiner
Elioth, Osborn		Waldoboro
Finch, Mrs. Margaret		"
Fosssett, Norman E.	RFD 1	Augusta
Fosssett, Mrs. Arlene	"	"
Foye, Albert P.	Court St.	Castine
French, Francis C.	45 Windsor St.	Randolph
French, William (Jr Member)	"	"
Goodwin, Roy (Jr Member)	"	"
Granger, Clifford C.	18 Evelyn St.	Bath
Hall, Leslie E.	Box 478	Lincoln
Halsted, Mrs. Charles F. Jr.	Box 64	Castine
Harris, Anita	Halbrook Farm	Hallowell
Haton, Francis J.	462 Boylston St.	Boston, Mass.
Hawes, Eildreth	3 Little St.	Hallowell
Hill, John	RFD 1	Oakland
Hill, Mrs. John	"	"

Jordan, Douglas E.	Box 195	Cape Porpoise
Joy, Miss Barbara	21 Magn St.	Bar Harbor
Macombe, George A. Sr.	PO Box 416	Lincolnville Center
Macombe, Mrs. Irma	"	"
London, Melvin	27 Pine St.	Kennebunkport
London, Mrs. Melvin	"	"
Leadbeater, Mrs. Joel	121 Cedar St.	Freeburg
Lobby, John B.	121 Cedar St.	Auburn
Lobby, Mrs. John B.	"	"
McInnis, Earl	1403 Glickler Rd.	Portland
McInnis, Mrs. Ruth	121 Cedar St.	"
Mattar, George	121 Cedar St.	Mechanic Falls
Milliken, Frederick G.	121 Cedar St.	Camden
Moody, Phoebe	121 Cedar St.	Lincolnville Center
Morrison, Alvin H.	169 Glenwood Ave.	Portland
Nickel, Harry J.	3 Bay St.	Boothbay Harbor
Nickel, Jack A.	"	"
Nickel, Mae Beth (Jr Mem)	"	"
Nichols, Ralph C.	Outer Winthrop St.	Hallowell
Nichols, Mrs. Helen	Outer Winthrop St.	"
Norwood, Doris	Outer Winthrop St.	Clarks Island
Olson, Bjorn	Outer Winthrop St.	Deer Isle
Plummer, Paul	Outer Winthrop St.	Boston
Plummer, Mrs. Paul	Outer Winthrop St.	Boston
Portland Society of Natural History	22 Elm St.	Portland
Reininen, Mariam T.	735 Potomac Ave.	Portsmouth, Va.
Protheroe, Lorena R.	9 No. Pleasant St.	Richmond
Rice, Marshall	"	Deer Isle
Richards, John	3 Dennis St.	Sardis
Robbins, Maurice	23 Steerd St.	Rutleboro, Mass.
Russell, Rodney B.	11 Western Prom.	Edsboro, N.H.
Sayer, Wilson Jr.	11 Western Prom.	Auburn
Seabrook, Vernon	"	Sherman Hills
Sennett, Raymond	"	Vinalhaven
Sheehan, Mrs. Betty Reed	22 Gray St.	Portland
Skellin, Edmund P.	"	Freeport
Skellin, William	"	Freeport
Smith, Nicholas	Willow Ave.	Evans Mills, N.Y.
Smith, Richard	67 Camden St.	Rockland
Soday, Frank J.	Skelly Oil Co. Skelly Bldg.	Tulsa 2, Okla.
Swan Island Archaeology Club	Edward Wheaton, Pres.	Swan Island
Thomas, James D.	PO Box 387	Calais
Thomas, Mrs. James D.	"	"
Thompson, Herbert	121 Cedar St.	Portland
Varney, Elroy	121 Cedar St.	Portland
Taney, John (Jr Mem.)	"	"
Vaughan, William	"	"
Watkins, J. William	"	"
Wheeler, Frederick	"	"
Wilder, John B.	Wilder St.	"
Wilder, John A.	"	"
Wills, William	"	"

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Biography of Vice President Harry Nickel.  
Comments on our Progress, Dr. Maurice Robbins.  
The Challenge of Maine Archaeology, Olan N. Smith.  
The Castine Dig, Mrs. Dawn Halstead  
Report on the Wilson Museum, Mrs. Norman Doudiet.  
Preliminary Report on Swan Island, Walter G. Bruce.  
An Interesting Site, as told to Gerald C. Dunn by George Lacombe.  
Father Sebastian Rale, Lloyd Varney.

The first publication is far from perfect. We have attempted to present something of the activities and thinking of our members. We welcome your reaction to it. We solicit your help in improving Volume 1 No. 2 which we hope to have in the fall. If you have material which you would like to have us include send it to President Harold Brown, 19 Bedford Street, Bath, Maine.

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Listed is a schedule of planned events for the coming months. We suggest that you keep this for reference, or better yet list the events on your calendar. Those that are possible for you to attend can best be planned by writing the key persons.

- 16 - 17 MAY - Work at Basin Site. Contact President Harold Brown  
19 Bedford Street, Bath, Maine
- about 25 MAY - Make a trip by canoe to Gordon Falls and Woodstock, New  
Brunswick. This will be a two or three day trip. Contact  
Nicholas Smith, Willow Avenue, Evans Mills, New York 13637.
- 6 - 7 JUNE - Castine: Contact Mrs. Norman Doudiet Wilson, Museum, Castine  
Maine.
- 27 - 28 JUNE - Boothbay Harbor: Contact Vice President Harry Nickel, Dep-  
ositors Trust Co., Boothbay Harbor, Maine
- 25 - 26 JULY - Meeting of Swan Island ( Penobscot Bay) Archaeological Club  
and dig plans. Contact: Walter Bruce , R.F.D. 4 Box 489  
Ledyard, Connecticut.

NOTICE: Above schedule subject to change due to weather or otherwise.

YOUR OFFICERS FOR 1964

Elected at the sixth annual meeting during December 1963 were:

President - Harold Brown, Bath  
First Vice President - Lloyd Varney, Waterville  
Second Vice President - Harry Nickel, Boothbay Harbor  
Treasurer - Norman Fossett, Vassalboro  
Secretary - Mrs. Augustus Demers, Gardiner

Executive Committee:

Mrs. Norman Doudiet, Castine  
Augustus Demers, Gardiner  
Osman Finch, Waldoboro  
Gerald Dunn, Gardiner  
John Hill, Oakland

Area Chairman:

Castine, Mrs. Norman Doudiet  
Auburn, Paul Ward  
Boothbay, Harry Nickel  
Waldoboro, Osman Finch  
Bangor, Maurice Blaisdell  
Portland, Mrs. Ruth McInnis  
Calais, Dexter Thomas  
Belfast, George Lacombe  
Bath, Harold Brown

Soil Consultant - Albert Faust, Gardiner  
Geologist - Robert Doyle, Gardiner  
Shells & Fossils - Robert Dow, Vassalboro  
X-Ray Analysis - Dr. Francis O'Conner, Augusta  
Displays - Klir Beck, Mt. Vernon  
Indian Lore and Youth Activities - Manley Cates, Gardiner.

THUMBNAIL BIOGRAPHY OF OUR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT - Harry Nickel-

Born in New York City	With Depositors Trust Company, eleven yrs.
Dewitt Clinton High School	Wife Lois; Maebeth, 8; Steven, 6.
Westminster School of Religion	
Williams School of Banking	Hobbies: Archeology, Stamps, Coins,
Four Years in the Air Force	Music, Dramatics, Woodworking,
Plastics Machinist for one year	Hunting, Fishing.
With Chase Manhattan Bank, three years	

At his first meeting in Rotary, Harry gave a fascinating talk on digging and finding Indian relics. He ranged backward a mere 9000 years and quite generally over Maine, but laid major emphasis on Southport and last summer's activities, with a new season to start when the ground thaws. He brought a display of Indian artifacts of stone and bone which he explained with excellent teaching technique. Our boys paid him the best of attention and asked questions even tho the long hand had started moving down hill from 8:00 P.M.

## COMMENTS ON OUR PROGRESS

By: Dr. Maurice Robbins

It is indeed a pleasure and a privilege to write a few lines of greeting to my archaeological friends and colleagues in the State of Maine. For many years I have enjoyed coming to Maine at various times during the summer both to enjoy the sights and the sites. We of the Massachusetts Society were delighted when our mutual friend Gerry Dunn founded the Maine Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and equally delighted when that Chapter found its wings and decided to become the Maine Archaeological Society. You must pardon us if we feel a bit maternal about you.

Twenty-five years ago the Massachusetts Society issued its first number of the Bulletin. This was, of course, a mimeographed publication. We were very lucky to be able to afford that in 1939. Now I am told that the Maine Society is about to issue its first publication. My congratulations to you in this new venture.

The Maine Society has come a long way since its inception. That fact was demonstrated to me last summer when I visited your castine meeting. You have accomplished much in your short life. The Eel River Site and others are fine examples of amateur archaeology; the defeat of the absurd archaeological legislation was another feather in your cap. May you have many more. I was really disappointed at the failure to get your Society into the Eastern States Archaeological Federation this last Fall. However, I have offered a suggestion to the Executive Committee of the E.S.A.F. which may clear the way for you next November in Attleboro.

Finally let me extend to you the best wishes of the Massachusetts Society and express the earnest hope that you may prosper as we have in our archaeological endeavors. You are off to a good start - keep up the good work.

## THE CHALLENGE OF MAINE ARCHAEOLOGY

By: Nicholas N. Smith

Evans Mills, New York

Maine archaeology got off to a slow start and has made little progress. After his eight years of investigation from 1912-1920 Warren K. Moorehead felt that there was nothing more to learn about Maine archaeology, although Stone Age People occupied Maine for several thousand years. Some 30 years later this writer visited the Harvard Peabody Museum finding a curator making up a display of the Moorehead Maine material. So little significant data had been recorded with the artifacts that the curator in expressing his thoughts said that the relics would be of just as much value if they were taken back to Maine and buried again! About the same time Wendell S. Hadlock, another prominent Maine archaeologist told the writer that there was no need to dig further into Maine shellheaps as all knowledge possible to obtain from them had been retrieved. Yet it seems that we still know little about those who inhabited Maine and its vicinity previous to 1600.

Walter B. Smith added much to the knowledge of the peculiar culture seemingly restricted to the Maine coast that he called the "Red Paint People." A study of the Beothucks or Red Indians of Newfoundland shows that a culture of similar

artifacts combined with a great use of red paint was neighboring Maine.

For the most part the coast south of Machias has been the only area touched by archaeologists. Few people even know of the Indian petroglyphs at Machias and of those who do know about them there is little agreement as to age and purpose. A fitting and worthwhile project would be the making of a wax or plaster cast of these interesting primitive drawings.

Although there has been much evidence of habitation along the coast, that in the interior has been rather spotty. What happened in the other areas of the State which seem just as suitable for habitation? What of the old Indian settlement at Mattawamkeag, the old trail between the Penobscot village of Old Town and the Malecite village of Meductic used by the Indians so long that several early adventurers reported that the portage trails were worn down into the rocks? The earliest settlers to Houlton and surrounding areas used the same trail. Champlain had much to say about the Indians of the St. Croix River but there seems to be a great void in our knowledge of that region between then and 1820 when Capt. Lewy, the first Passamaquoddy Indian to take up permanent residence in Princeton arrived in the spring with his family. He must have had a good knowledge of the area and good reason for selecting Princeton rather than another place. Digs might confirm some of the old tales that have been passed down for generations.

Methodology and exact recording of each bit of information of the excavation is necessary for a successful dig. Maine offers a great opportunity for archaeologists to meet the challenge of gathering accurate information to fill the puzzling gaps in the history of those early early residents of the Pine Tree State.

CASTINE DIG 1964

By: Mrs. Dawn Halsted, Castine.

On July 13 and 14 the Maine Archaeological Association met in Castine under the auspices of the Wilson Museum. On the first day, Saturday the weather was excellent and there was constant activity at the museum from 9:00 in the morning until evening, when interest turned to Mrs. Halsted's lawn where a barbecue supper was prepared and served, under the guidance of Dawn Halsted, to some 30 members and guests. Following this a film was shown at Town Hall illustrating cooperation between a state archaeological program and a state highway department. The film was from the Highway Department of New Mexico and showed archaeological sites with rerouting of proposed roads to avoid destroying these sites. A guided visit, during the day had been made to Fort Madison, where Albert Foye spoke on its history, and to Fort George, and test and demonstration digs made at sites previously selected and which, on the Friday before had been inspected and staked by Gerald Dunn and William Vaughan, preparatory to the actual dig. on Saturday and Sunday. On-site exploration was the first concern but the occasion was also used to demonstrate the importance of proper digging techniques. This demonstration was augmented by posters showing good procedure which were prominently displayed in the museum.

Site #1, chosen for the demonstration dig, was located on the Halsted property, directly across the street from the Museum. After taking some preliminary samples to test for the presence of artifacts, all of which were negative a demonstration trench was dug. This was about 4' long, 2' wide and 40" deep and was



properly benched in the prescribed manner. The yield at this site was disappointing. Several sherds of 19th. Cen. plates were discovered at 13" and a small piece of thin, old glass turned up at 18".

When this was completed, site #2, located westward, parallel to the shore, on a high bank above the beach, was examined. A little digging on the crest of the bank justified the site's reputation as an Indian camping ground. In a small excavation measuring about 12" square Mr. Dunn came upon a fine point  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in length. This was located approximately 8" below the surface. It lay among quantities of flakes and shell remnants of past meals and, at once, excitement mounted, here numerous points, worked flint and small pottery pieces were found. Both then, and on the following day, interest remained high, and, on Sunday, a number of local residents joined us there until a sudden and violent rain brought an end to the work. In spite of the rain, however, the dirt and sod were replaced and we are pleased to add that, later, the owner of the field spoke of the excellent condition in which the area had been left.

Harold Brown, Gerald Dunn and Manley Cates were especially helpful with the digs, Arnold Wyman and Dorothy Smith for rock identification, and Mrs. Charles Halsted and Mrs. N. Doudiet in advance preparations. It was pleasant to have Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Robbins of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society join us and also Dr. Douglas Jordan, recently appointed State Archaeologist for Connecticut.

Artifacts found: 1 unfinished adz, 1 old and weathered. 1 plummet; 1 crude awl; 2 scrapers; a variety of points, some hafted; stem fragments of a trade pipe; 1 oval knife; 29 sherds and 4 rim fragments of pottery; bone fragments and teeth of moose; shells.

#### REPORT OF 1963 SEASON OF THE WILSON MUSEUM

By: Mrs. Norman Doudiet, Castine.

During the spring a totally new exhibit was prepared in the East basement room. an exhibit composed of tools from the homes, farms and shipyards of the first settlers of Castine and Penobscot. These were given by local residents. Not only are hand tools displayed but a background of weathered timbers of a working turning lathe were built into the exhibit. This entire display attracted much attention and publicity, and, from the moment the first visitors came, until several weeks after the museum closed for the season, this interest was manifested in numerous gifts to be added to this display of tools and household articles.

Upstairs the exhibit of historical geology was completed. And artifacts of the Early and Late Stone Age, the Bronze and Iron Ages of Europe were shown again for the first time in several years, and in a totally new background planned to depict the change, adaptation and refinement of man's tools during the thousands of years of his life in Europe. Also shown are stone tools from all over the world at different periods, to vividly illustrate how similar a tool shaped for the same use is whether it was made in Europe, Africa, Asia or the Americas.

For the first time the Wilson Museum was open every day of the week, including Sundays. It also opened earlier than before, June 24 and closed later, Sept. 15. We found Sunday to be our most popular day and had a larger total attendance than ever before, 2835 this year. We plan to open every afternoon next season from the middle of June to the middle of September. Over twenty friends of the museum presented gifts of early Americana for the downstairs exhibit, most were

from Castine and Penobscot but some came from Sargentville, Camden, Massachusetts, Bucksport and Bangor. Indian artifacts found locally were given, among them the items found in Castine during the July "dig" by member of the Maine Archaeological Association, Indian artifacts from the Southwest, from Mexico and from the Plains Area also were given. Local mineral and rock samples were received, including a fossiliferous, striated rock found by William Vaughan of Belfast at the time of the Archaeological meeting in Castine. Col. Halsted, the husband of one of our members, brought back geological and mineralogical specimens from Thule, Greenland, which we hope to have as a separate exhibit next summer. On a field trip to North Haven, on which three of the Wilson Museum members collaborated, of whom I was one, some interesting fossils of the Upper Silurian were obtained for the museum. This is the only known local fossiliferous rock and thus is responsible for much of the dating of the other rock formations of the region.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF FOUR SEASON'S WORK AT SWANS ISLAND, MAINE 2261

BY: Walter G. Bruce, Ledyard, Connecticut

In July 1960 I suspected that there might be Indian Artifacts on Swans Island. Prior to my visit, Warren K. Moorehead many years ago had made excavations in several areas.

The site for the past four season's work was ideal. The area is situated on a long cove on the leeward side of the Island. On the map it is called Minturn. Here is a long clam flat, overlain with blue clay. On the South side of the flat, flowing into the cove, is a ten foot fresh water brook. Coming down a slope of some 300 feet the water there does not become stagnant. The cove noted for smelting in the Spring, is surrounded by spruce woods and affords good protection for an Indian camp. Sailors and fishermen used the cove for shelter and filled their casks with fresh cool water from the brook.

A survey of the site showed the usual shell deposits found on so many islands along the Maine coast. It covered some 1200 square feet at the foot of a slope. For many years there had been a blacksmith shop on it. As one would expect the upper 4 to 6 inches had a mixture of old bolts, nuts, files, coal slag, and odds and ends associated with such a shop.

After laying out the area in 6 foot grids we excavated from 12 to 31 inches and found numerous refuse, and fire pits. One fire pit was 10 feet in diameter, extending into four of the excavated squares. As a rule shell deposits tell little from stratification. Many times early man put up their habitations and lived on top of or near the debris, throwing shells in various directions, in this way the debris built up unevenly, where it is the greatest depth may be no older than where the depth is much less. Hollows and ravines would fill up first and be much greater in depth. The 10 foot fire pit was 20 inches from the surface and had 6 inches of ash at the base. A pit of this size could have had various uses, such as for smoking shell-fish, or meat, or even as a cremation area. It also could have had constant use for clam bakes.

During the four season's work, totaling some 172 hours or 22 eight hour days over 800 pottery sherds were located together with 750 bone and stone implements. The material has been classified according to the Massachusetts Archaeological Society's classification system. Any other system might be used as long as one

can place it in the proper cultural period, so far as that is known. Most of the material found seems to be in the period of 1000 AD to 1400 AD. Pottery sherds go into the stage two or three classification. Some sherds may even be class one of the ceramic period.

One corner removed, number 9 arrowhead came from 31" inches down and may be considered the oldest type. Artifacts were made from felsite, red jasper, white quartz, black chert, slate, with a few chips of yellow mottled flint, or possibly chert.

Bone artifacts were well preserved, as one would expect, comprising a list of 10 different types of implements. Refuse bone material indicates use of bear, moose, deer, racoon, and beaver and many types of birds. Beaver incisors showed evidence of use as tools. Stone artifacts included celts, pottery smoothers, rubbing stones, knives, projectile points, mauls, drills, pieces of stone pipes notchers, abrading stones, hammer stones, paint stones, part of a paint pot and sinew stones. Other items included awls, harpoons, and fish hooks made of bone.

Pottery sherds ran about 75 percent shell-tempered, 22 percent mineral-tempered. Blue clay from the clam flat was probably the source of material. A most interesting find was a 10 pound chunk of clay tempered and ready for use. It was left by some ancient potter who went away, never to return to make her wares. Let us think that possibly she may have obtained by trade, or otherwise a brass or iron kettle so it was no longer necessary to make a pot of clay.

About 1890, skeletons were uncovered at two sites on the island, the approximate location of which is known. It is reported that the skeletons indicate larger men than those known today; whether Indian or white poses a question. It is stated they were in shallow graves.

I believe that every island in the Bar Harbor area is a potential for locating Indian camp sites, providing they show the following: clam flats, fresh water, a good landing for canoes, and are sheltered from cold winds.

I would like to add another word: Professional archaeologists can secure a good deal of help through reports made by non-professionals. Good results are obtained from unpaid labor. I think the Massachusetts, and other Societies are doing a grand work in educating non-professionals in correct procedure.

Also I believe that there are many undiscovered sites that will never be found exceptly hard work and labor of love by the non-professional. This indicates no disrespect for the professional, to whom I go for advice on the things I do not know and because of whom I am learning more each time I go out.

I have organized a club of 5 boys and 5 girls ranging from 9 to 16 years of age into Swan Island Archaeological Club. Members of the club will hold a Hobby Show of Indian Relics in July, 1964, with each describing his or her collection. They will do all the work and preparation on their own. As this Island is strictly a lobster, fishing community, anything that can be done for these young people is very much worth while.

Their work may ultimately result in an Indian museum on the Island.

AN INTERESTING MAINE INDIAN SITE  
AS REPORTED BY GEORGE LACOME  
TO GERALD C. DUNN

2262

The Grand Lake, Grand Lake Stream, Sysladobsis Lakes, Junior Lake, and areas of their watersheds are believed to have been the happy hunting ground, and fishing areas for Maine Indians for hundreds of years. The area today is still splendid for hunting and fishing. It was without doubt inhabited by Indians who embraced the the Colonial Cause during the Revolution. They very likely assisted Colonel John Allen, in keeping the white inhabitants east of the Penobscot safe from the attacks of the English and their Indian allies.

Many small towns might have been otherwise destroyed. Records tell of some 500 Indians leaving Meductic in 128 canoes. They came: men, women, and children working down the lakes and streams to Machias. Here they joined the Penobscots and Passamaquodies in support of the American cause. Thus we have a center of ore than passing interest. We suggest for those historically minded that they read "Military Operations on the Northeast Frontier". Warren K. Moorehead probably visited the vacinity during his 1914 so called Red Paint explorations.

In recent years local guides and game wardens tell of representatives of Smithsonian Institute and others claiming to represent various groups searching the area for Indian artifacts. These statements do not come first hand, but from Maine folks living in the facinity of these lakes.

Prior to the building of the dam on Grand Lake Stream, Mr. William Sprague a long time resident of the Grand Lake watershed recovered from the surface many fine artifacts. Following Mr. Sprague, Mr. Edward Brown a member of the Maine Society dug a rather extensive area recovering much from beneath the surface, including pottery sherds.

In 1959 Mr. George Lacombe, his wife Irma, Mr. Robert Moody and his wife Phoebe all of Lincolnville Center began to search the site listed as M. 59. Mr. Lacombe has a camp on Junior Lake Stream which made possible his week end activities. The site covers approximately two acres. There is no great soil depth and it is covered with trees. This made for difficult, careful excavation. Parts of the site are under water, though it is possible when the water is low enough to brigh to light artifacts covered by the silt and mud of the flowage.

#### POINTS

There was one small triangular, and one bifurcated point, we consider these to be early archaic. Corner removed, tupes 8 and 9 as well as 5 are represented placing them in the late arachaic time schedule. The class of corner removed added up to 34. These run from early to late archaic, or in most cases prior to the general use of pottery. Types 8 and 9 of the corner removed points are probably the oldest points, and were found 18 inches below the surface. Corner notched points numbered 9, and are associated with stage 2 pottery and are fairly late in usage. Side notched totaled 58, these run into the late archaic and ceramic period.

Eared points some of which could be considered side notched but for the fact that they were so well made along the base, were 14 in total. The bases were thin and nicely finished.

A summary of the 116 complete points indicates that they were made during the late archaic and pottery making age.

### Knife, Blades or Spears

Seventeen well made stemless knives or spears were submitted for study. They are of felsite and chalcedony. The largest was 6.5 inches by 1.25 inches, the smallest was 2.75 inches by 1.24 inches. There is a possibility that some of these maybe ceremonial blades rather than for actual use. Length to width of these blades is in the ratio of 2.5 to 1 : to 3.0 to 1. That there was a basic ratio of length to width seems quite evident.

### SCRAPERS

These were 3 in number though there may have been more that were not saved at the time. The need for care in saving washing and studying all chips from any sites is evident in this situation.

### Larger Artifacts

Whetstones were numerous. An excellent shaft abrader of course grained stone represent this class of tool. One green slate ulu with serrations is the only apparent tie to the early archaic period. This type of knife is related to Eskimo tools of Alaska and the Canadian shores north of Maine.

### Types Lacking or Few in Number

Drills, classic plummet, atlatl weights, and gravers are not represented. It would seem strange if there were no sinew stones. There may have been some of these found of which we have no knowledge.

It must be remembered that this area has been long hunted and much carried away to points unknown. We still wished to make this report since the folks involved in furnishing the artifacts for study are rapidly making the change from just collecting, to members with a purpose; namely keeping records, saving and studying of every chip, sherd, flake, and in fact anything that might show the work of ancient man in Maine.

Material used was predominately felsite, with white quartz, smoky quartz, quartzite, chalcedony, and jasper occurring. Veins of quartz occur on ledges and formations of nearby mountains.

### POTTERY

Pottery is well tempered with mineral tempering. Some flakes of temper are quite sizable. Coiling is evident. Splendid rims and designs both on the outside and on the inside of the rim areas were found. Decorations were punctate, rocker stamped, linear, and cord wrapped. Many of the rims were flat, everted and scored all around the top with no decoration. The pottery is quite thick, much being six tenths of an inch.

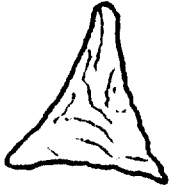
### SUMMARY

Points, large implements, and pottery seem to place this site for the most part in the age of stage 2 and 3 pottery. If our ceremac hypothesis is correct the occupation ran from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1600 plus or minus.

By 1600 contact with the whites, and the change over to metal knives, guns, and kettles, changed the whole stone age concept and the making of essential every day utensils and weapons of stone and clay sank into oblivion.

In making this analysis we have used the Massachusetts Archaeological Societies classification of artifacts. Anyone desiring a copy may secure one by writing to Massachusetts Archaeological Society Inc., Bronson Museum, 8 No. Main Street, Attleboro, Massachusetts and sending \$2.00. This publication is now owned by numerous member of the Maine Association for use in classifying their collection.

TYPES FROM SITE M59



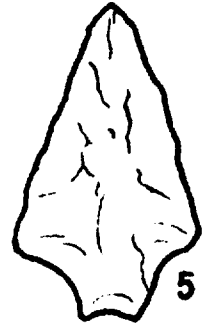
SMALL TRIANGULAR



8



9



5

CORNER-REMOVED

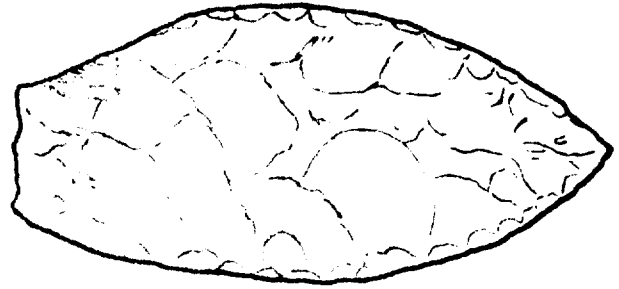
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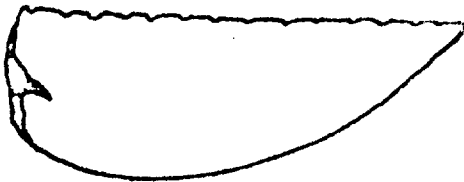
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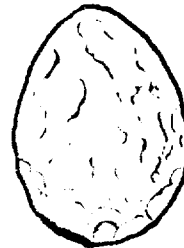
EARED



KNIFE OR SPEAR



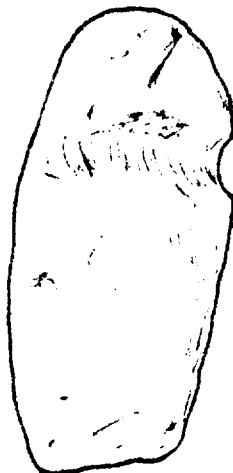
ULU



SCRAPER



GOUGE



GROOVED AXE



PLUMMET

by  
Lloyd H. Varney

"This court being credibly informed that Mons. Ralé<sup>1</sup>, the Jesuit, residing among the Eastern Indians, has not only, on several occasions of late affronted His Majesty's government of this province, but has also been the incendiary that has instigated and stirred up those Indians to treat His Majesty's subjects settling there in abusive, insolent, hostile manner that they have done."

"Resolved, that a premium of One Hundred Pounds be allowed and paid out of the Public Treasury to any person that shall apprehend the s<sup>d</sup> Jesuit within any part of this Province and bring him to Boston and render him to justice."

The above, an act passed by the General Assembly of Massachussetts, on July 13, 1720, points to the great hatred and distrust which the English colonists had for the Jesuit Father, Sebastian Ralé<sup>1</sup>, then residing among the Norridgewock Indians at Old Point on the Kennebec River in the Province of Maine.

Gov. Stoughton also wrote to the Lord Commissioners in the same year, "I crave leave further to observe to your Lordships, the present repose and quiet of this his Majestys Province after the late Alarm of troubles threatened to Arise from the Indians by a fresh Insurrection & breaking forth in open hostility. And how necessary it is in order to ye continuance of this quiet that the French Priests and Missionaries be removed from their residence among them, the Indians taking measures from their evil counsels and Suggestions, and are bigotted in their zeal to their pernicious and damnable principles \_\_\_\_\_".

It has been stated that "Ralé<sup>1</sup> cannot be called a martyr, nor the English murderers", and "that he was killed in the excitement of battle, while in a building from which a defense was being made, and against the intentions of the English commander". "It is much to be regretted that Father Ralé<sup>1</sup> did not follow the example of his illustrious bretheren in Paraguay, who introduced civilization as the handmaid of christianity and directed conversion to the improvement of life."

However, 240 years after the destruction of Norridgewock, only one fact is certain - there is a considerable amount of confusion and disagreement concerning Ralé<sup>1</sup> and his mission on the Kennebec. Even his name has joined in the mixup, with at least 4 different spellings. Many points will never be clarified, but will remain part of the great myth forever.

It is not intended herein to ascertain the right or wrong, but to attempt to present chronological events leading up to Ralé's death and the dispersal forever of the once proud and fierce Norridgewocks.

Ralé<sup>1</sup> a native of Franche Comte<sup>1</sup>, France was born January 28, 1657. On September 24, 1675, at the age of 18, he entered the Society of Jesus in the Province of Lyons as a novice. At some time between this date and his departure for Canada, he served as an instructor of Greek at the College of Nismes. On July 23, 1689, he departed from Rochelle and arrived in Quebec on October 13, after a voyage of 3 months.



Soon after his arrival in the new land, he set about learning the language, customs and habits of the Abenaki, at a village some three miles from Quebec. Within five months, he was able to make himself understood, although he was and had been the object of many jibes while learning. Being a man of culture and learning, he undoubtedly suffered untold humiliation and privation among the savages. Although he learned to live as they did, their food and its preparation was revolting to his tastes, and he therefore prepared his own meals during the remainder of his life.

For two years he lived with the Abenaki, migrating in winter and summer with them in their search for food.

About 1691, he was sent west to serve among the Illinois, and for the next two years devoted himself to missionary work with these people.

Upon his return to Quebec, the Second Indian War (1688-1700) was in full fury. Rale' was sent immediately to the mission on the Kennebec at Norridgewock, and here he spent the next 37 years, until his death on August 23, 1724.

A brief recounting of conditions and the reasons for the hatred between the French and English, may help to explain events that followed Rale's arrival on the Kennebec, and eventually led to his death.

Enmity between the French and English was of long standing. This hatred was not only one of race, but also one of religion. It was perhaps this fact more than any other, which kept the frontiers of the Province of Maine in flames for over 150 years, and made the Indians pawns in a struggle not of their own making or in their best interests.

The flames of religious hatred were further fanned, when a revolution in England sent King James the Second, a staunch Papist, fleeing to exile in France. Being English, the colonists were also considered heretical rebels, and therefore worth only of extermination.

Race and religious hates, coupled with 17th century territory expansion attempts by the two mother countrys, did not create an atmosphere conducive to tranquility or peace.

In 1610, Poutrincourt at Port Royal, sent his son Biencourt to France for aid, but all he received were two Jesuits, Fathers Biart and Massé. Biart traveled along the coast, and lived for some time among the Cannibas on the Kennebec. His religion so impressed the Indians that they sent a messenger to the Governor of Canada for a resident missionary.

In 1646, Father Gabriel Druellettes arrived at Norridgewock, where he built a crude chapel of boughs and started the religious education and conversion of the heathen savages. This was the first permanent mission on the Kennebec.

Meanwhile, neither the colonists nor the Indians were improving their relations. The encroachments of the settlers caused deep concern among the Indians. Grievances, real and imaginary, became major issues and resulted in reprisals on both sides. Many of the colonists regarded the Indian as a very inferior type of animal, acted accordingly, and thus was added more fuel to an already burning fire.

Spring and summer became a time of horror to the colonists in their sparsely settled towns. Raids and harassments continued, often into the winter months as well.

Believing that destruction of the village and perhaps the annihilation of the people might stop the raids and depredations, an attack on Old Point was carried out in 1674, under the command of Col. Hilton. The village was deserted at the time, and the attacking force had to content itself with burning and destroying the dwellings and chapel. However, a weak government repented and tried to woo the Indians, thus attempting to halt future reprisals, by offering to rebuild the church and to send a minister to live with the Indians, providing they would get rid of the Jesuit.

In 1675, the First Indian War or King Phillips War started, and for the 4 years the colonists of New England knew no rest.

In 1687 the Governor of Massachusetts, at the expense of the colony, had a church built at Old Point, of new logs. No further description of this building can be found.

In the same year, Father Thury set up a mission at Castine. In 1688, Father Vincent Bigot is reported to have also been on the Penobscot, but later spent most of his time at St. Francis.

To further set the stage for events which led up to war, Governor Andros, Governor of Massachusetts on his way to hold a conference with the Indians at Pemaquid, in the spring of 1688 made a raid on Castine's settlement.

The following year 1689, Jaques Bigot, a Jesuit, and brother of Vincent was probably on the Kennebec, having replaced Dreuellets.

And, in 1688, the frontiers of New England were once more plunged into the raging inferno of an Indian War.

In 1689, Father Thury, so inflamed the Indians of the Penobscot, that they attacked and destroyed Pemaquid. Once again in 1692, with 150 of his converts, he left the Penobscot, and was joined by a band from the mission on the Kennebec. On February 4, they were outside of York. The destruction of this village, and all others between it and Wells followed.

Part of a letter from the French minister of Quebec, to Thury, points out that application to the King had been made for a reward, "not only for your zeal and your application in your mission, and the progress it has made in the advancement of religion among the savages, but also for your pains in keeping them in the service of his majesty, and for encouraging them in expeditions of war."

Before the war, the Governor of Quebec, had written to the king -- "The good understanding which I have had with these savages by means of the Jesuits and above all the two fathers, 'the Brothers Bigot', has made successful all the attacks, which they have made on the English this summer \_\_\_\_\_ they have killed more than two hundred men". Yet this was a time of peace.

The Indians of both the Kennebec and Penobscot were being excited and persuaded by the Jesuits, preaching among them, to commit acts of war and destruction against the English.

It was into this situation and climate that Ralé was sent. Hatred, fear and religious fervor had never been higher. Ralé, zealous and hard working, if he did not directly urge his savage converts to attack the settlers, did not utilize his great powers and influence, as spiritual dictator to restrain them.

In 1695, a 30 day truce was called at Fort William Henry, but results were insignificant. Peace did not arrive until the signing of a treaty of Mere Point, January 7, 1699.

Peace was short lived, for England and France were at war again by 1702. In June of 1703, a council was called at Casco and a treaty signed. In seven weeks it had been broken by the Indians. Ralé had been present at the council to make certain that no answers contrary to their religion or the interests of France were given.

In the winter of 1705, Col. Hilton, with 275 men and 20 days supplies, set out to destroy Old Point. The village, composed of birch wigwams and a chapel with a vestry at one end, was deserted. Once again it was deserted.

War continued for another four years, and in 1713 peace was restored. However, it was soon broken by the jealousy of the Indians and the scheming of the French.

In 1717, Governor Shute held a conference with the Indians at Arrowsick. They demanded that no further encroachments be made on their territory. In 1719, they again demanded that the English should leave their (the Indians) country, and in 1720, small bands of Norridgewocks were once again threatening the settlements, killing cattle, and burning buildings.

During August of 1721, 200 Indians, well armed and accompanied by Jesuits Ralé and LaChasse, M. Crozier of Quebec and a son of Castine's, traveled to Arrowsick to hold a conference with Capt. Penhallow, who commanded the fort there. The Indians would not meet without the Jesuits, and upon departing, left a letter to the Governor, stating that if the settlers did not leave in three weeks, they would be killed, their cattle destroyed and houses burned.

Once again an attack was mounted against Old Point. Col. Thomas Westbrook and 300 men went up the Kennebec to attack and destroy the village, and to capture Ralé. Warning was given in time, and all escaped. One report states that Ralé had broken both legs in a fall some time before and not yet being fully recovered was unable to travel very far from the village. A member of the attacking party supposedly came within a few feet of where Ralé was hiding behind a tree. The English carried off his strong box, containing private correspondence and papers, and the Abenak dictionary he had compiled. The letters, upon translation, proved that Ralé had been instrumental in encouraging the Indians in their raids, and a part of the over all French for use of the savages in ridding the country of the English heretics.

Since the expedition did not produce results, the Massachusetts government attempted to appease the Indians by sending presents and apologies to the chiefs.

In retaliation, Brunswick was destroyed, 9 families near Merrymeeting Bay were captured, the fort at Georgetown attacked, and other depredations committed along the coast.

War was declared against the Norridgewocks.

In February of 1723, Capt. Harmon led an expedition against Old Point, but deep snows caused the party to turn back.

Once again the Indians continued their raids and harassment.

Before going on to the final chapter and the death of Rale' it may be well to consider the fact that by this time the English colonists had every reason to hate the French, and especially the Jesuit Rale'. The French, who accompanied the Indians on their raids, had informed their heathen associates that the English were heretics, and that it was therefore not necessary to respect treaties or any other concession made to them. The treatment received at the surrender of the fort in Falmouth on May 19, 1690, was certainly enough to prove that no peace would or could last as long as the French were allowed to remain among the Indians on the Kennebec.

Meanwhile, for the Indians it was a lost cause. War had decimated their ranks, and near starvation had increased their plight. Had they been left to their own, they would undoubtedly have sued for peace. However, their French masters would not allow them to quit the cause, and played heavily upon their imaginations, threatened to recall their priest, and inflamed jealousies to continue the bloody work of driving out the English. In the thick of it was Rale'.

At this point, Rale's removal and the destruction of Norridgewock, had not only become a necessity but an obsession as well. It is thus that we find ourselves on August 20, 1724, at Ticonic (Taconnet) Falls in what is now Winslow, where a force of 208 men under Capts. Harmon and Moulton are disembarking. In the group are three Mohawks. From here on is confusion and conflicting accounts, for there are several "authentic" stories of events.

After leaving 40 men to guard the boats, the party proceeded on foot towards Old Point. Which bank they traveled is lost in confusion, but several sites "crossing the river", and it must be remembered that Old Point was on the east bank.

Since absolute surprise was essential to success, extreme caution was taken that no alarm should reach the village. Some distance below the Great Eddy (Skowhegan), a small camp was discovered, where Bomazeen, a chief of the tribe, his wife, and a daughter were living. Bomazeen tried to escape across the river to warn the village, but was shot. One of the women was also killed while trying to escape, but agreement is not specific enough as to which one. The survivor was taken along as a hostage and guide.

About midday, the attacking force was near the village. Capt. Moulton, with 80 men (some accounts go up to 98) moved towards the village, while Capt. Harmon, with the remainder, went to the cornfields to cut off any savages working there.

At the village, from which many of the warriors were absent, all was quiet. Around 3 p.m., a lone Indian wandered out of a hut. Upon seeing the English, he gave a cry of alarm, and the Indians ran from their huts to repel the attackers.

The Indians, in their haste, over shot the colonists, doing no damage. The volley fired by the English unnerved the Indians, and their second volley did no more than the first.

At this point, the savages turned and fled - men, women, and children. Into the river they plunged in one wild rush, although their fighting strength was about 2/3 that of the whites. Some attempted to escape in canoes, but had no paddles and were forced to jump into the water. Pursued by the English in canoes and into the water, others tried to swim.

When the fleeing Indians had disappeared into the woods on the west bank, the pursuers returned to the village where a defense was being made from two separate cabins. In one was Chief Mogg, his wife and two children. In the other was Father Ralé and a 14 year old captive boy, William Mitchell of Scarboro, who was later found to have been shot in the thigh and stabbed in the body, and claimed Ralé was responsible.

Meanwhile, Lt. Richard Jaques, a nephew of Moulton and a son-in-law of Harmon, broke in the door of Ralé's cabin. As the priest was dropping a bullet (ball) into the barrel of his gun, Jaques called for quarter. Ralé's answer was an emphatic "No", where upon Jaques shot him through the head. For this act against direct orders, Jaques was severely reprimanded.

The victors remained in the village until the next morning. Although they (supposedly) left the village unharmed, they carried off everything they could find - corn, guns, kettles, blankets, powder, and furnishings from the church.

After reaching the boats at Ticonic Falls, Christian, one of the two surviving Mohawks, returned and set fire to everything, including the church. Another account claims, that the English cut the corn and burned it. If such was the case, then it seems sensible to presume that the village was put to the torch before the expedition had traveled all the way back to the boats.

Some time later, the Indians returned, buried Ralé beneath the spot where the altar of the church had stood and then their own dead. The survivors then dispersed, some going to Canada, while some undoubtedly joined the Penobscots.

The report by the French of the number killed in the destruction of Norridgewock, consisted of 7 men, 7 women and 14 children, plus Father Ralé. These figures, which are considered the most accurate, are further substantiated by the fact that the English presented 29 scaples in Boston - 28 Indians and 1 belonging to Father Ralé. Four prisoners were also taken. How many died of wounds or drowned in the river and were not accounted for will never be known.

Never again did the Norridgewocks pose as a threat to the Kennebec region. By 1764, only 30 warriors remained of this once great tribe. With the passing of this peoples went the power of the Jesuits.

Father Sebastian Ralé had performed his duty to his country and his God. He had devoted 37 years to his beloved converts. Fanatical though he may have been in his pursuit of the cause of France and his religious devotion, he should be remembered, not as a martyr, but as a man who added much to the rich history of the Kennebec and early Maine.

## EPILOG

In 1833 Bishop Fenwick of Boston, purchased one acre of land at Old Point, where the church had once stood. On August 23, the 110th Anniversary of the destruction of Norridgewock, a monument to the memory of Father Rale' was raised on the spot (?) where he had been burried.

Two years later, mischievous persons, knocked over the monument, but the citizens of Norridgewock caused it to be replaced.

Today it still stands, a simple granite obelisk, surmounted by an iron cross.

## APPENDIS -

The spelling used throughout has been that used by the Jesuit himself - Other spelling observed are Rallé, Ralley, and Rasle.

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