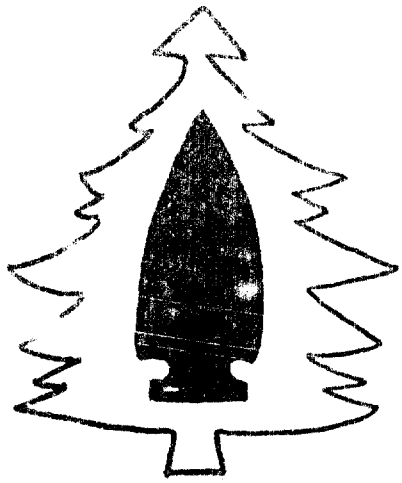
MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



BULLETIN 3
APRIL 1965

PUBLISHED BY THE MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
SOCIETY OFFICE WILSON MUSEUM CASTINE, MAINE

THE SEMI ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD, SUNDAY, MAY 2 at 2 P.M.

Howard Hall - Kennebec Journal Building

Outer Western Avenue, Augusta, Maine

This is our tenth year of organization.

Plan to be with us.

P R O G R A M

Opening of Meeting - President Harry Nickel, Boothbay Harbor

Sea Water and Shell Heaps of Maine - Robert Dow, Vassalboro

Adventures in the Katahdin Area - Warren Schofield, Sherman Mills

A Simple Explanation of Carbon 14 th Dating Tool of Archaeology

Comments on Organization of Chapters:

Mrs. Richard Young, York Village

Mrs. Ruth McInnis, Portland

Mrs. Helen Camp Round Pond

Mrs. Norman Doudiet, Castine

Movie on Canadian Indians loaned by the Canadian Government

Plan to bring exhibits that will interest members.

These exhibits are always well received, and looked forward to by many members new to our group, as well as those long associated with the society.

For those who may come some distance there are numerous restaurants within a mile of the meeting place ---

HOWARD JONSON - HOLIDAY INN - MASSON'S A&W

Plans for the coming season will be announced.

1965 Slate of Officers as drawn up at the November Fall Meeting of Officers, Area Chairman and Executive Committee.

President- Harry Nickel, 3 Bay Street, Boothbay Harbor.
1st Vice President - Lloyd Varney, 15 Elmwood Stree, Waterville.
2nd Vice President - Mrs. Norman Doudiet, Nautilus Island, Castine
Treasurer- Norman Fossett, RFD, Augusta
Secretary- Gerald C. Dunn, RFD#1 A, Gardiner

Executive Committee: Harold Brown, 19 Bedford St., Bath
John Hill, Oakland
Osman Finch, Waldoboro
Mrs. Helen Camp, Round Pond
Maurice Blaisdell, RFD#1A, Gardiner

Area Chairmen: Castine, Mrs. Norman Doudiet, Nautilus Island
Boothbay Harbor, Harry Nickel, 3 Bay Street
Waldoboro, Mrs. Helen Camp
Gardiner, Maurice Blaisdell, RFD#1A
Portland, Mrs. Ruth McInnis, 103 Gleckler Road
Calais, Dexter Thomas, P.O. Box 387
Belfast, George Lacombe, Box 406, Lincolnville Center
Bath, Harold Brown, 19 Bedford Street
Northern Area, Warren H. Schofield, Sherman Mills
Auburn, Paul Ward, 22 Harris Street
Ogunquit, Chris Ritter, Box 143

Soil Consultant: Albert Faust, RFD#1A; Shells and Fossils, Robert Dow, RFD, Augusta; Displays, Klir Beck, Mt. Vernon; Indian Lore, Manley Cates, RFD#1A, Gardiner; Geology, Robert Doyle, Brunswick Avenue, Gardiner.

Location of Membership:

Maine	139	Calif.	1	Oklahoma	1
Mass.	13	N.Y.	1	N.H.	3
Conn.	3	N.J.	1		
R.I.	3	Va.	1	TOTAL	155

Also on file is a list of 79 who have small collections, have some interest, or have been members in past years.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We enter our tenth year stronger and with more seriously interested members than at any previous time. Membership is growing. The fall meeting with 62 in attendance was one of the best, material brought for display by members at this meeting caused many favorable comments, the talks given were of high caliber, the f[illegible]l issue of the bulletin was well received.

During the winter there have been numerous occasions

where members have spoken to groups such as: historical societies, schools, study groups, D.A.R. and boy and girl scouts.

We are finding a great deal of talent in the membership, members who can write interesting articles, make excellent drawings, carry on local historical research and organize local groups.

Mrs. Helen Camp has formed a group in the Waldoboro area. Mr. Chris Ritter was the spirit behind the formation of a group in Ogunquit.

We have the active backing of the Wilson Museum, Castine, The Portland Museum of Natural History (one of the oldest museums in the country) and the Maine State Museum. Curators of all these museums are active members of the M.A.S. and have played an important role in our progress.

We are receiving continual correspondance from the "Guild of American Pre-historians" an organization of professional and non-professionals. We hold membership in this organization which covers the United States, Canada and Mexico.

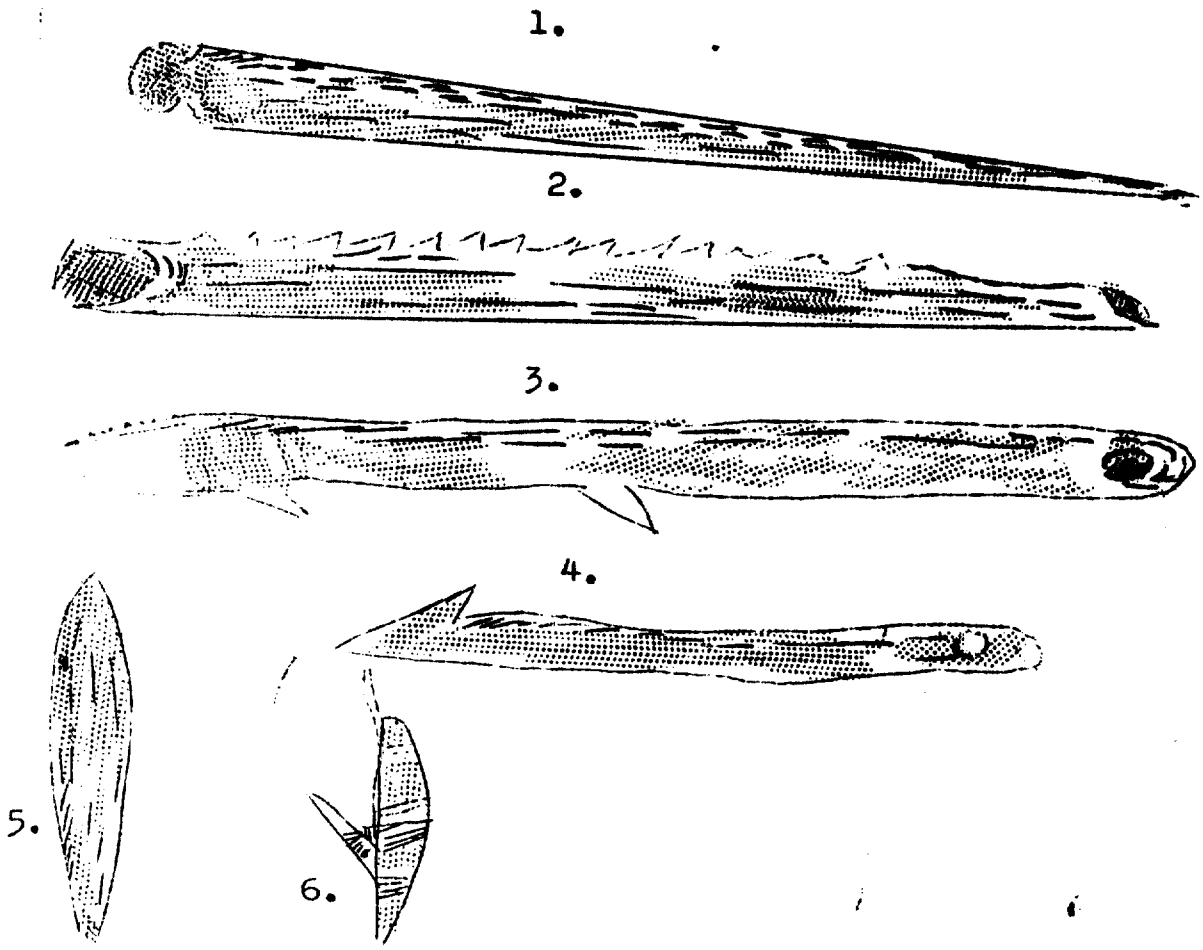
We are in the process of becoming a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, based on the fact that our purpose is educational and scientific. This will mean that any one wishing to make contributions may do so as a tax-exempt gift. Many similar groups in all states are listed in this category. We are also receiving requests to furnish copies of our publication to numerous other state groups, and they in turn furnish us a copy of their publication. Societies in Alberta, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Arizona, Massachusetts and Arkansas are on the list.

I am sure that all members will be pleased that our efforts are being accepted as of historical importance and that our members are serious minded, non-professionals, who wish to add to the prehistory of our state.

Thanks Mrs. Doudiet

Thanks to the Wilson Museum of Castine, Mrs. Norman Doudiet, Curator, skeletal material from site M64 has been carbon 14 tested at considerable expense.

There were bones from 3 young adults between 125 and 365 years ago. A fair figure would be 250 years or about 1700. If bones had been more carefully handled the date would have been more certain.



Some Bone Artifacts from Swans Island
Submitted by Member Walter Bruce
Ledyard, Connecticut

No. 1 Handle awl 24 inches from the surface

No. 2 Long notched spear 14 inches from the surface

No. 3 2 barbed harpoon, point missing 18 inches in shell

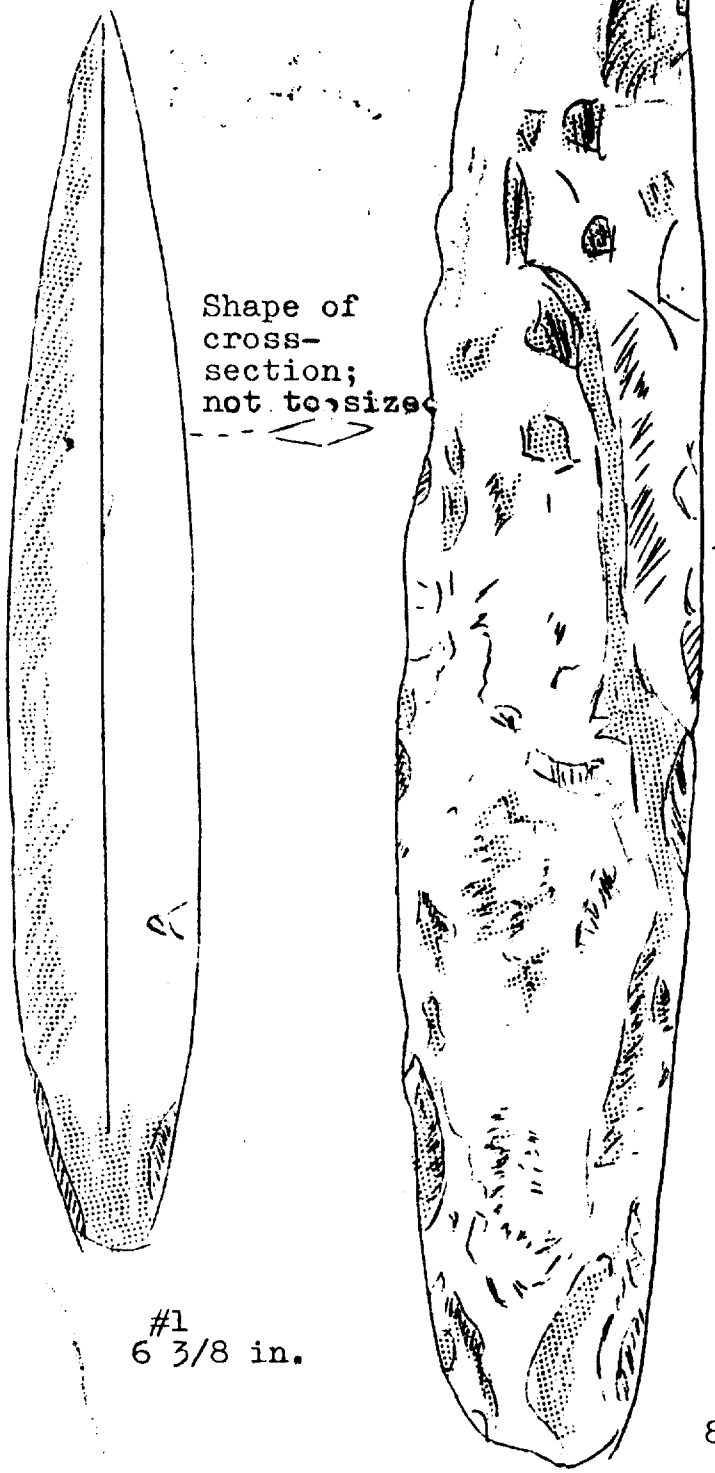
No. 4 Type of one barb harpoon 16 inches from the surface

No. 5 Many of these small bone points classed as a fish hook point are numerous in many shell heaps.

No. 6 How it is believed that the bone fish hooks were attached to a shank of bone or stone.

North-Central Maine
Gray Slate Spears
Surfice finds--1957.

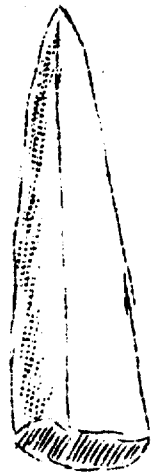
-Warren H. Schofield
Sherman Mills, Maine



Shape of cross-section; not to size

#1
6 3/8 in.

#2
8 7/8 in.



#3
2 3/8 in.

Tracings are 1/8 [illegible] longer than specimens. Measurements given are exact size of specimen

 A Slate Spear From North-Central Maine 2265

by: Warren H. Schofield
Area Chairman, Sherman Mills

In 1957 came my first serious venture in searching on a small scale for Indian Relics in which I had been much interested since my boyhood days in Massachusetts. My knowledge of these things was rather limited and I have still a great deal to learn along that line but it has a real magnetism for me just the same.

In that year of '57 after hearing some reports of relics having been found around certain lakes, my interest reached the stage where I finally found myself at a lake in the vicinity of the northern part of Baxter Park. It must have been more by chance than anything else that lead me to this spot where this slate spear must have lain for many years. I had read a little and seen pictures of similar ones but it seems "beginners luck" made me the finder and owner of the first one that I was to see. I have scratched a little but have not dug any so what it has been my luck to find would be classed as "surface finds".

Luck again guided me. The water-level was rather low and upon beaching my canoe on a rather low but much muddier shore, about the first thing that greeted my sight was this lonely-looking homeless spear. It was sticking in the mud point-end down and about half of its half-a-foot length in plain view. Of course it was most natural to look for more. It appeared as if this site had been used somewhat as a workshop. There were the usual scattering of a hammer-stone or two, several different and very welcome arrowheads, knives, scrapers, and a much worn sandstone short gouge, some grinding or whetstones and polishing tools and a not too large accumulation of chips. There was also close-by the point-end of another spear about two and three eighths long of very similar shape and slate material but a little lighter gray in color and also a piece of raw slate material about nine inches long, a sort of blocked-out spear perhaps to be finished later on. This last piece, #2 in my sketch, is more or less smooth in patches while the other side not shown has evidence of much pecking. The smoother or upside could have become that way by the action of the water and waves which have covered it for much of the time on account of lumbering and power projects, dating back much over a hundred years.

To this novice as a relic hunter, artist and reporter, the spear seems to have been made at this site. Both the spear and the broken part are a sort of flattish diamond shape in cross-section. The spear has on its base end some scratches on both sides as if it may have been damaged or even broken and an attempt to refinish it made. To me, it represents a rather beautiful artifact - the product of a patient and rather talented mind. There is still a very good chance that it was made at some other place, my conclusions being perhaps more theoretical than correct. My visit to the same spot in 1964 was the second. No pottery at either time, no more spears or arrows, a few more tools of interest, and the realization that two people not wearing moccasins, had visited the place at separate times ahead of me by several days and perhaps a week or two.

 Maine Indian Artifacts in the Wilson Museum

Ellenore Doudiet, Vice-President
Maine Archaeological Society and
Curator of Wilson Museum

When Jerry Dunn asked me to write about my father, J. Howard Wilson, and of Warren K. Moorehead and of their collaboration in obtaining local material for the museum here, I realized I didn't know any more about it than just that. And I began to wonder what the state of archaeology was here when father first came to Maine, and how he became interested in it, and when, how he and Moorehead met, how long, and how intimate their association was. I didn't find the answers to all these but I have been interested and sometimes surprised by what I did find.

In the summer of 1892 and 1894 Charles C. Willoughby, Chief Assistant in the Peabody Museum of Cambridge, explored Indian grave sites in Orland, Bucksport and Ellsworth. A paper on this work, "Prehistoric Burial Places in Maine", was published in 1898. Apparently all the graves were 'Red Paint' burials. The care with which the excavation was done seems to put much of our present day work to shame. Willoughby writes "The ground to be explored was staked off into sections ten feet square and each section was mapped to scale and numbered - - - Excavations were begun at the edge of the gravel pit - - - the workmen throwing the earth behind them as they advanced, keeping a perpendicular wall of gravel in front. When a grave was encountered the objects within it were not disturbed until the earth covering them was carefully removed with trowel and small hand broom, photographs of the implements taken, and measurements made and recorded. - - - The depth of the deposit below the surface was noted and the position of each implement further ascertained by means of a pocket compass." Concerning another cemetery Willoughby says "Chemical analysis - - - showed decayed bone to be present." and, again, mentions the specific gravity of firestones (iron pyrites) as showing some less decomposed than others.

This work must have attracted attention by its high standards as the Orland excavation, with artifacts, photographs and a plaster model of the burial site, formed the basis of the "Methods of Archaeological Research by the Peabody Museum" in the Harvard University Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

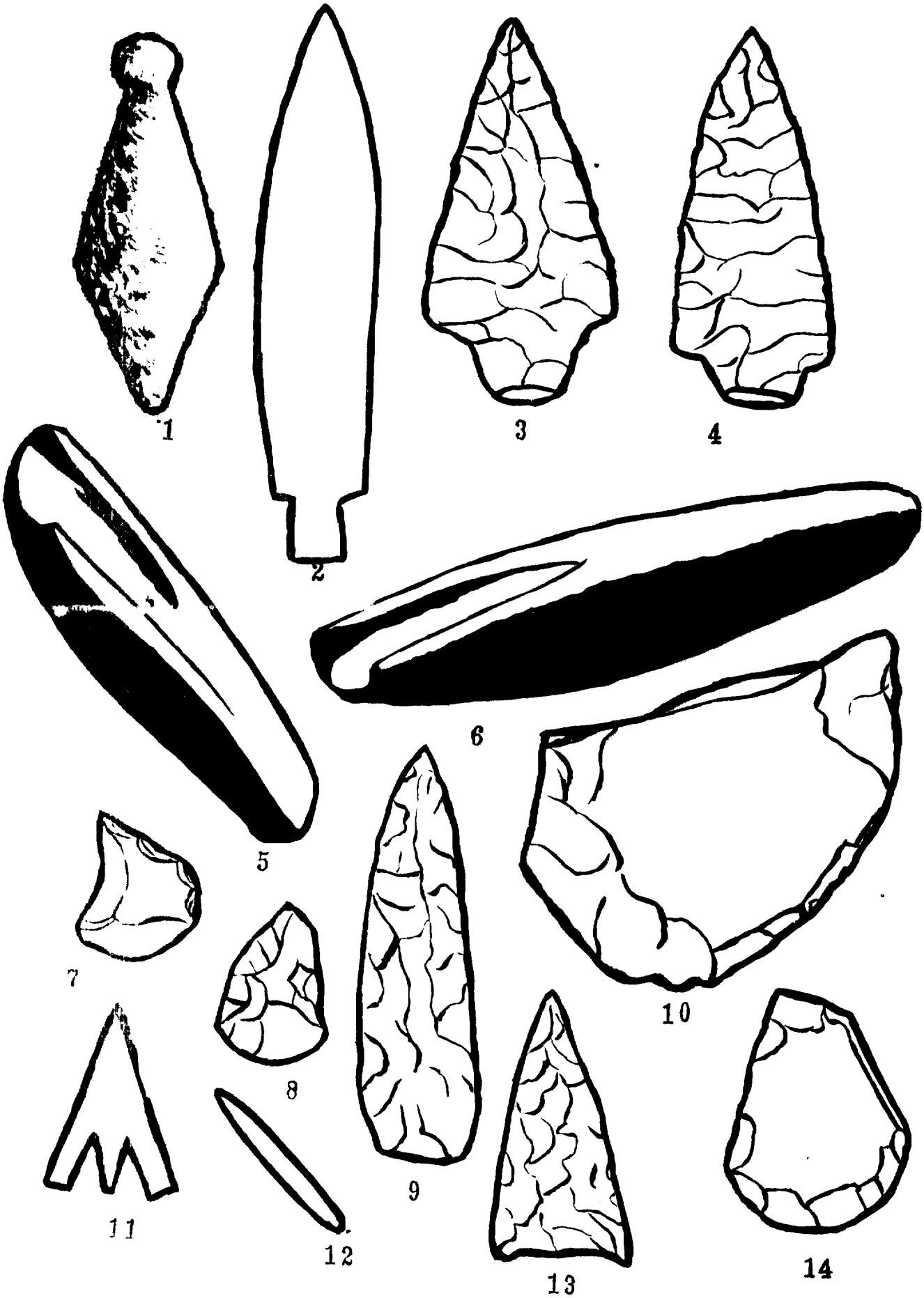
J. Howard Wilson came to Castine in July, 1891, and continued to come the summers following. Whether he met Mr. Willoughby, whether he visited the excavations at Orland only fifteen miles away, if he even heard of the work there, we don't know. Fifteen miles was more of a barrier in the 1890's than now.

However, we do know that in 1902 when J. Howard Wilson went to Europe with his brother they were interested in prehistory and sought out paleolithic sites in the south of France and excavations near Amiens. Here they met Monsieur Delambre of the Musee de Picardie with whom Mr. Wilson corresponded for many years and who, later, supplied artifacts from the Paleolithic of the Somme River valley for the Wilson Museum in Castine. From this time, at least, Mr. Wilson was interested in the local shell heaps and in the Indian artifacts of this country.

Between 1912 and 1920 Warren K. Moorehead, Field Director of

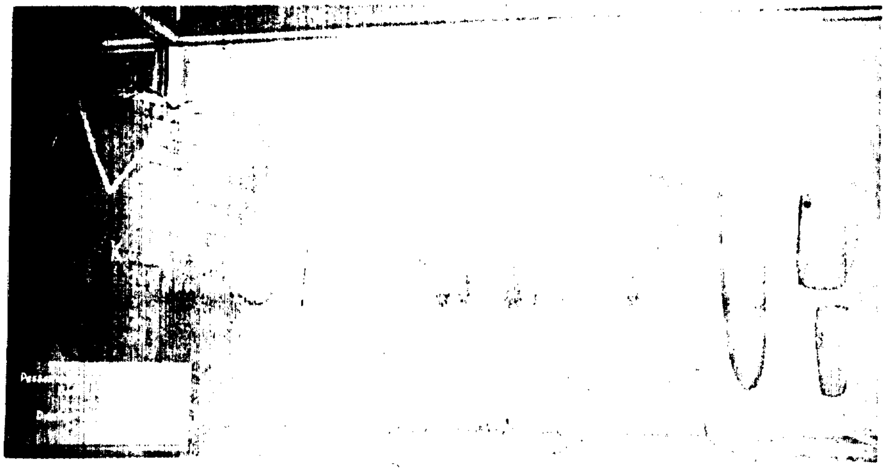
From No.

From Small



From graves, [illegible] Island, Maine — Two clear quartz points, about 3 inches. - No. 3 & 4; Two polished gouges, 5 and 5½ inches. - No. 5 & 6; Notched plummet or weight. - No. 1; Polished slate point, 5 inches. - No. 2

From shellheaps, Castine, Maine — Felsite points and knife. - No. 9, 10, & 13; Copper point and awl, 1½ inches. - No. 12 & 11; Small awl of jasper, 1 inch. - No. 7; End scrapers - the smaller of jasper. - No. 8 & 14

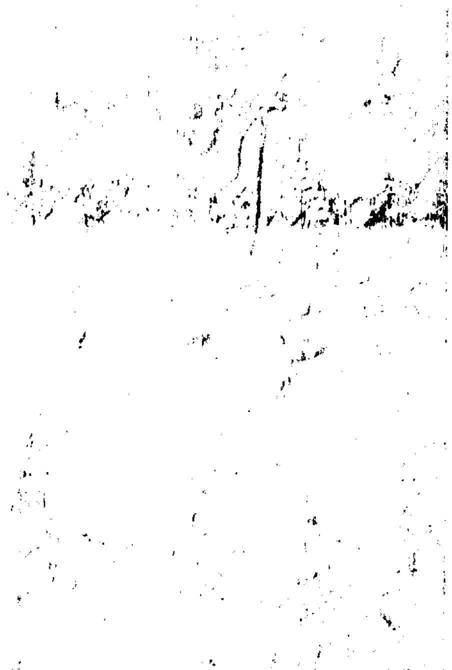


This Material Was Secured By Members Of The Maine Archaeological Society And Given To The Maine State Museum To Help Build A Maine Indian Collection For The Interest Of Maine Young People And Those Interested In The Maine Indian .

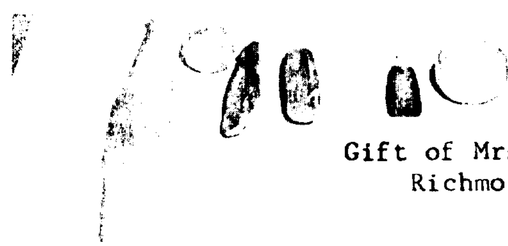
Old Bat...

Gift of Dexte...

...om Norcross, Gift in ... of A... Fowler

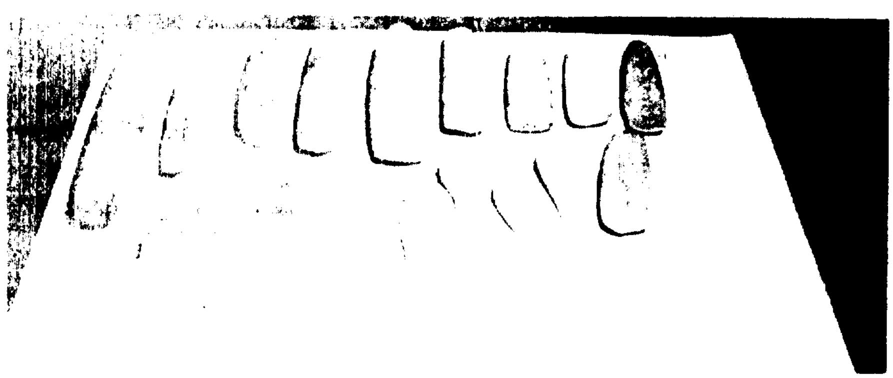


Gift of Miss Hazel G·Trefethen· Peaks Island·



Gift of Mrs.Earl Cronk Richmond.

Skeleton from the Basin Site. This was an Indian Women About 45 Years Old. She Suffered from Arthritis and Many of the Ills of Today.



Cemetery Complex Artifacts from Orland, in Memory of Ernest ...gden of Orland, and who worked With Warren Moorehead.

the Archaeological Survey of New England, conducted a number of excavations in Maine, notably those in the Orland, Blue Hill, Frenchman's Bay, Georges and St George River, Cakland, Winslow and Old Town areas. in 1915 the expedition was located at Castine for three months. To quote from "Maine Archaeology", "We searched along the coast for Red Paint People but found none at this time." "We ran a trench through the large heap on Dr. J. Howard Wilson's estate on Nautilus Island, but the objects found indicate the same type as those discovered at Von Mach's." This is about one mile further in the harbor of Castine and the artifacts found were pottery fragments, bone implements (awls, fish hooks, harpoons and gouges), hammer stones, disks or turtlebacks and numerous chips and spalls. Although, according to Moorehead, these shell heaps had neither many nor interesting artifacts we continued to dig in them during my father's life and most of the material in the museum relating to the Algonguian Indians of Maine came from these and near by shell heaps.

Plans for the Wilson Museum must have been well under way by 1920 for, that year father helped finance Moorehead's expedition in Oakland, in recognition of which the museum received a large collection from the 'Red Paint' graves there. The artifacts from a number of the graves are on permanent exhibit, while other, similar grave goods, are stored. These are typical 'Red Paint' items - polished gouges, firestone sets, polishing stones, slate points, plummets and translucent quartz points. In addition to these a number of gouges, plummets, etc., have been received as gifts or have been found as strays, locally.

We feel the museum has a fine representative collection of both prehistoric and historic Indian artifacts. We hope to obtain other rare types and, also, through our participation in controlled, workmanlike excavations, material which is documented and possibly dated by radio active carbon. This will provide, not only interesting exhibits but, also, additional information concerning the Indians of Maine.

The Wilson Museum is open during the summer months. We welcome the visitations of any of those interested in the exhibits of artifacts from past ages; United States, as well as foreign countries. It is our pleasure to have our museum serve as the official headquarters for the Maine Archaeological Society.

FOSSILS, MIDDENS AND SEA WATER TEMPERATURES 2266

by
Robert L. Dow

Do differences in species composition of Maine coastal kitchen-middens have any scientific interest for archaeology?

What significance do recent fluctuations in sea water temperature have on man's early occupation of Maine?

How can the study of post-glacial fossils be used to assist understanding man's prehistoric occupation of coastal Maine?

These and other comparable questions pique scientific curiosity and suggest some additional tools for research into prehistory.

Among the dozen or more marine species other than mammals generally found in Maine coastal kitchen middens, approximately one-half also occur in post-glacial fossil assemblages (approximately 12,000 years B.P.) from coastal and what is now inland Maine.

Among the midden species are:

Common Name	Scientific Name
oyster	Crassostrea virginica
clam	Mya arenaria
mussel	Mytilis edulis
quahog	Mercenaria mercenaria
moon snail	Polynices heros
whelk	Buccinum undatum
neptune whelk	Neptunea decemcostata
macoma	Macoma balthica
boat shell	Crepidula fornicata
hen clam	Spisula solidissima
common barnacle	Balanus balanoides
razor clam	Ensis directus
dog whelk (rock purple)	Thais lapillus

Of these the following are frequently found in post-glacial fossil assemblages:

Common Name	Scientific Name
clam	Mya arenaria
mussel	Mytilis edulis
whelk	Buccinum undatum
neptune whelk	Neptunea decemcostata
macoma	Macoma balthica
hen clam	Spisula solidissima
barnacle	Balanus balanoides

In addition, several closely related species are found among the fossils.

Common Name	Scientific Name
acorn barnacle	Balanus balanus
macoma	Macoma calcarea
whelk	Buccinum tenue
whelk	Buccinum donovani
Greenland moon snail	Polynices groenlandica

All fossil species are found as living animals in the Gulf of Maine. In general the midden species not found as fossils are not tolerant of cold water, or when they occur in Maine waters at the present time are near or at their northern limit of range. Notably among these are the native oyster, the quahog, and the boat shell.

Recent studies have demonstrated major fluctuations in abundance among several intensively expolited marine species are associated with fluctuations in sea water temperature. A summary of these findings is contained in Table 1.

These data indicate that sea water temperature conditions which are most favorable for clams are less favorable for lobsters and for marine worms, and the sea scallop which occurs from New Jersey to Labrador is more tolerant of cold water than even the northern shrimp with a circumpolar range south to the Gulf of Maine.

Some middens with alternating layers of clam and quahog shells suggest that fluctuations in sea water temperature may have drastically altered the abundance of the two species. Recent trends in Maine are probably repetitions of changes which may have been going on in alternate cycles when the middens were being accumulated.

In 1939 the second lowest annual mean sea water temperature on record, 43.4° F., was recorded for Maine. Thereafter the temperature increased rapidly through 1953 when the record high was 51.9°F.

In the decade 1939-1948 annual average production of quahogs was 121 thousand pounds. During the next decade, 1949-1958, annual average production was 386 thousand pounds. Much of this increase appears to be directly the result of increases in sea water temperature. The mean temperature for the 1939-48 period was 46.2°F.; for the 1949-1958 decade it was 49.8°F., or a difference of 3.6°F.

Studies of post-glacial fossils, midden species and recent abundance fluctuations suggest the following inferences:

1. At the time the oyster and quahog middens were being accumulated, sea water temperatures were somewhat higher than they have been since 1958 or were during post-glacial times.

2. Short-term fluctuations in recent sea water temperatures and species abundance and midden species composition indicate that similar cyclic variations probably occurred in prehistoric times.

3. Relatively minor fluctuations in sea water temperature (Table 1) have major influence on species abundance.

4. The ratio of abundance increase from unfavorable to optimum temperature conditions is much greater for some species than for others.

5. Since oysters and quahogs are shallow water species and lend themselves well to fossilization and many of the post-glacial species are shallow water forms, the absence of fossil oysters and quahogs suggests that post-glacial conditions were unfavorable for these species.

Geographical differences exist with respect to midden species. To arrive at an evaluation of geographical differentiation it would be necessary to make a great many more age determinations in order that some type of correlative with species might be established.

Walter Bruce, Ledyard, Conn.

Have you ever wondered who lived in your area 500, 1,000, 10,000 years ago?

Do you know that four glaciers covered the northeastern part of the United States in ages long past? The last glacier was called the "Wisconsin Drift" and lasted 30,000 years, while the first one goes back a million years.

The Wisconsin Drift left sometime between 12,000 and 20,000 years ago.

Do you know that 4,000 years ago land extended on a coastal plain from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia much further than it does today and that many ancient Indian sites are now under water?

Have you ever wondered when the Paleo, Early Archaic, Late Archaic and other cultures came from?

Have you wondered what lay under your feet at various depths?

Are you curious as to what, where, how and why of what happened before your time?

If the above things interest you, then you have a foundation for "Adventures in Antiquity".

Do you know that Maine Indians have traditions that a race of giant cannibals were in the neighborhood of Pemaquid and other places in coastal sections? A skeleton was once discovered with a tuft of blond hair left on the skull. Around 1894 skeletons were discovered on Swans Island, of giant sized men, buried just under the sod.

How long had they been there? They could not have been too ancient, else the bones would have been decayed to dust. Were they men killed by pirates who had to make quick departures, hence shallow burying? Could they have been an Indian race, - not likely as the type of burial was different. Something to wonder about to say the least.

Now, how can we become good amateur archaeologists? What is the difference between such and a collector? A collector is just interested in securing relices - the archaeologist has a serious purpose. He wants to find out the where, how, why, etc., and keep complete records of his work that will increase the state's knowledge of its historical foundation.

Let's analyze how to become a serious scientific archaeologist.

LEARN TECHNIQUES
Identification of artifacts
How to excavate, classifications, cultures

STUDIES
Become serious about Why? What? Where? When? How?

CONSULT
Professionals, Experienced collectors, Archaeological bulletins, etc.

REPORT
Data, Write for publications, Talk to schools and organizations, Display artifacts for public education,

INTEREST
Young people, Discovered sites, Leave sites in good shape, Secure permission to operate,

How about YOU?

When you retire have a healthful hobby for your avocation - one that will never desert you.

You become a partner with nature.

EXCAVATING A SITE:

Lay out base line, use compass, lay out grids - 5' or 6' square, use trowel or cut down hoe, work 1 foot layer across grid and keep continuing in this manner,

KEEP RECORDS:
Depth artifact found, culture determination, from depth, type of artifact, pottery, etc.

DO NOT SPEED:

You will exhaust yourself, miss some artifacts, lose culture history, might become disgusted and quit.

LOCATING SITES: SHELL HEAPS
Look for clam flat, Good camping spot, Fresh water near-brook, spring, etc., protection from wind, etc.

INLAND SITES:
Well drained land, protection from enemies, water supply, chips.

You will not find much bone material as our acid soils destroy them.

CONCLUSION:

Let us learn ancient lore; become serious amateurs who use scientific methods and reporting; persons who appreciate the chance of working a site and leaving it in good enough shape to be invited back again; persons who excavate carefully; locate sites never discovered before - if we do these things then we contribute to the state's prehistoric heritage, bring ourselves good health, meet many fine people and have a permanent hobby. So I ~~will say~~ "we-tom-pa-ta-tea". In the Algonquin language - Goodbye ~~until again~~.

 RESTORATION OF CERAMIC POTTERY

By William S. Fowler

The first atage in restoring ceramic pottery is to glue together all possible contiguous sherds, making sure that they are attached in such a way as to produce an even contour. We have found Duco Household Cement to be the best agent for this, as it makes a durable restoration and is not subject to becoming unglued as a result of some unusual moist atmospheric condition that might occur. If for some reason it is necessary to alter some of the work to correct the contour, or to make sure that one glued section fits perfectly with another, Duco Household Cement may be unglued by the use of Acetone, which is its solvent. Acetone may be purchased at any paint supply store.

The next step - and this is important - is to spray all ceramic areas (including those sherds which you will use later for fill-in) with a clear plastic. Krylon is the one we use. Do not spray on enough to make the surfaces shiny, but enough to close ceramic pores. This will permit the more complete removal with a wet cloth of smeared amounts of Castone, which we refer to below.

If you do not have the complete rim after joining all contiguous sherds, you must first complete the rim with an extension of screen door wire cut in a band and bent to the correct curve. This is cemented to each end of the glued sherds with a dental cement called Castone, obtained from a dentist. After the Castone has set for some time, you must then cover the wire band completely with Castone on the outside. This is very important.

With the foregoing accomplished, proceed to fill in the missing areas in the following way. Cut out a piece of screening to the contour being fitted. Mix up a little Castone and use small bits here and there around the edge of the screening to attach it to the ceramic edges. When it is thoroughly dry, fill in the area on the outside of the screening to match ceramic surfaces surrounding it. Use a spatula blade for this work.

At this point, you may begin to fit in stray sherds which so far have failed to be contiguous to any you have glued together. Also, it is important to get the conoidal base together and to work from the bottom up toward the restored rim, always being careful to retain the proper shape as indicated by the part of the pot already put together.

After the outside has been completed in the way just outlined, you are ready to tackle the inside. Reach in, and starting at the base, fill in the missing areas with Castone to cover the screening which is exposed. To do this work, use a large spoon, with the handle bent to permit its use at the bottom of the pot. During the entire work of filling in areas with Castone, have a wet cloth handy to quickly clean ceramic surfaces before the smeared Castone has a chance to dry.

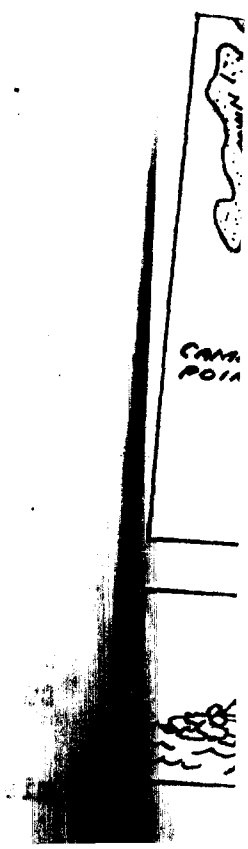
When you come up to matching the rim when filling in the missing portions, build it up gradually beginning at one end

of the joining screening, and use your eye to give the correct contour and details.

Finally, you may use artist's high grade oil paints - earthern colors such as burnt sienna, raw sienna, dull black, and painters' dull ceiling white, for obtaining the correct shades as a match for the ceramic surfaces. The ceiling white is the secret for attaining dull shading effects comparable with those of the original surface of the pot.

The skill in effectively handling restorations has to be obtained from continual practice. As you may note from the above, the work is not easy, and it is best accomplished with careful application of one technique after another, guided by an artistic eye.

Editor's Note: Dr. William S. Fowler is curator of the Bronson Museum, Attleboro, Massachusetts. The above article reflects the basic techniques he has acquired over the last 25 years in restoring more than 60 ceramic pots and other objects. Whether or not you are interested in restoring ceramic pots yourself, we recommend a visit to the Bronson Museum to see at first hand the many examples of his fine work.



THE CAMERON POINT EXCAVATION AT SOUTHPORT ISLAND, MAINE 2267

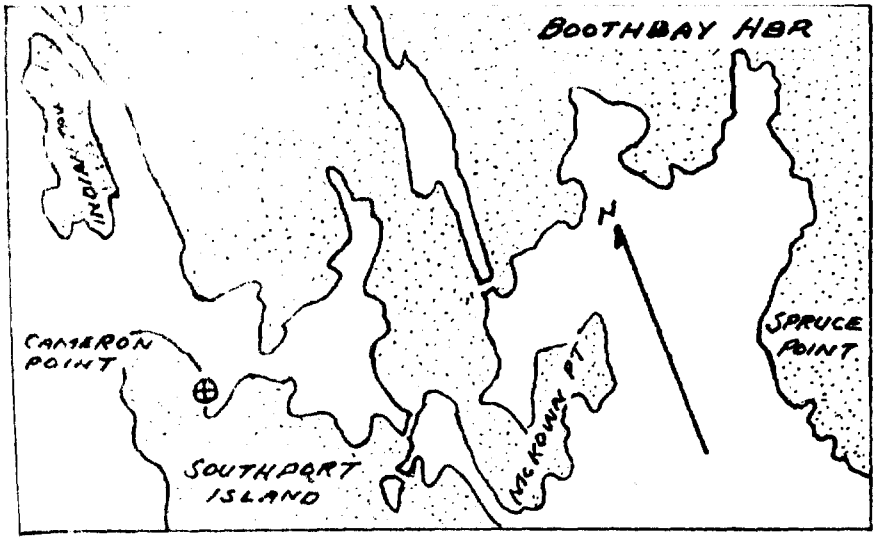
By Harry G. Nickel

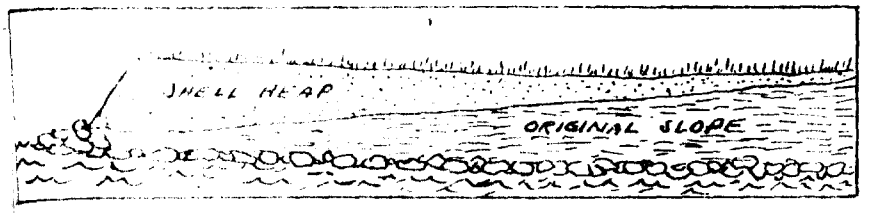
Cameron Point is located about 2 miles west of Boothbay Harbor on the northern end of Southport Island, which is connected to the mainland by a bridge. The dig is at one of the many shell heaps that dot this coastal area of Maine. These sites represent the summer fishing grounds of the American Indian.

This site was called to the attention of the Society in 1956. However, it was not until the summers of 1963 and 1964 that any serious exploration was undertaken. The first grid, 4' x 8', yielded one fire pit about 12" below the surface. Two additional fire pits were uncovered; the lower one being at a depth of 38". The work to date covers a total of 11 grids, and has yielded the following artifacts of significance: 13 points, 6 scrapers, 3 knives, 4 celts, 1 pestle, 4 bone awls, 3 bone fish hooks, 2 bone needles, 1 bone ornament, 5 bone harpoons, and numerous potsherds. We have had fair success in reconstructing some of the pottery. The following drawings show many of the typical artifacts we found.

Since the presence of a spring nearby may indicate a permanent camp site, we intend to carry on our work. A full report will be issued when this is completed.

We acknowledge the able assistance of our daughter, Mae Beth. Others participating in the work included Gerald Dunn, Maurice Blaisdell, Jack Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Demers and their son James, Norman Fossett, Jack Nickel, Mrs. Florence Elliott, Arthur Benner, and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Camp.





STRATIGRAPHY

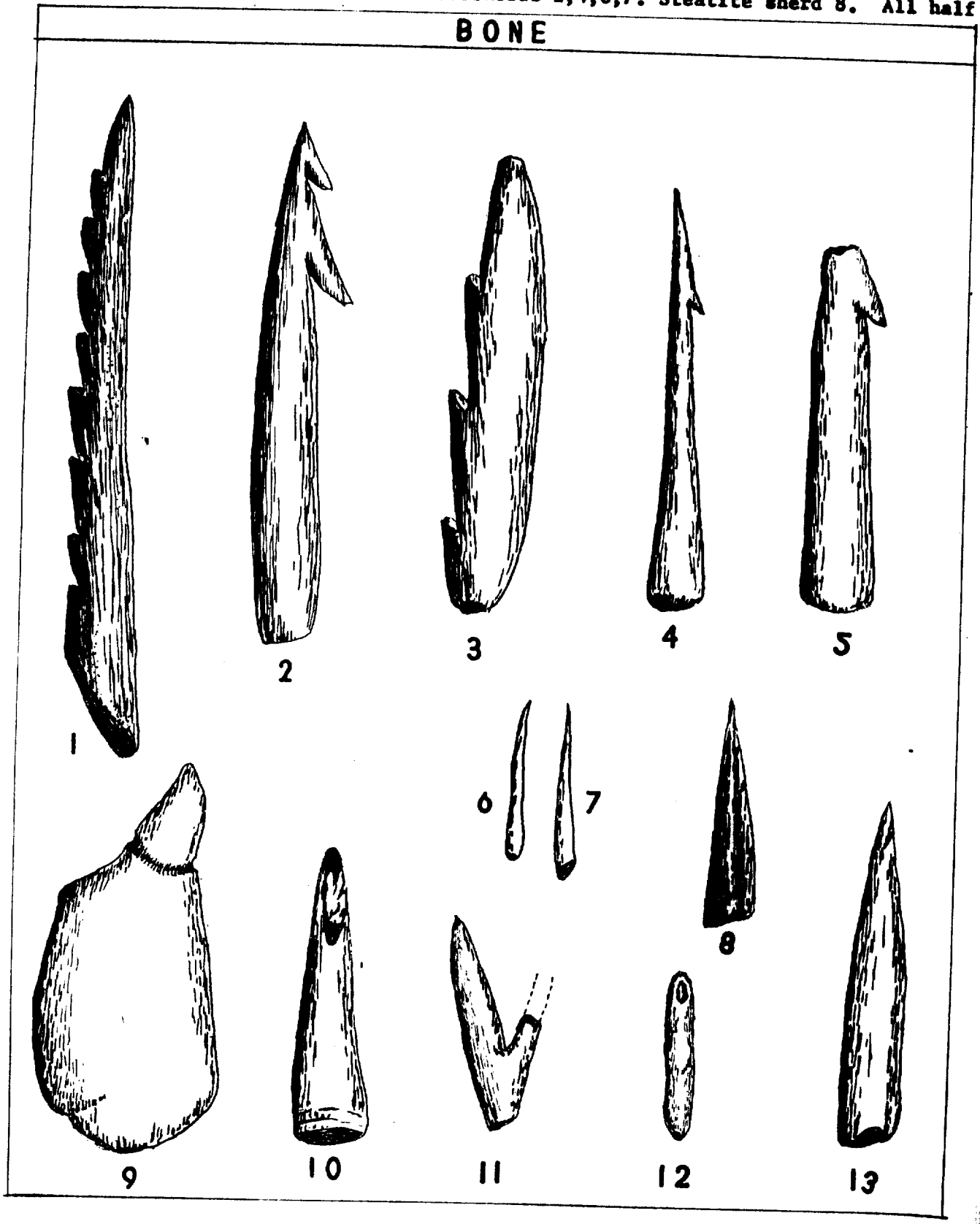
3"	Sod
22"	Broken Shells
2"	Earth
4"	Earth & Shells
2"	Charcoal
3"	Dirt, Ash, & Charcoal
2"	Charcoal
10"	Sand
	Bedrock

KEY TO DRAWINGS

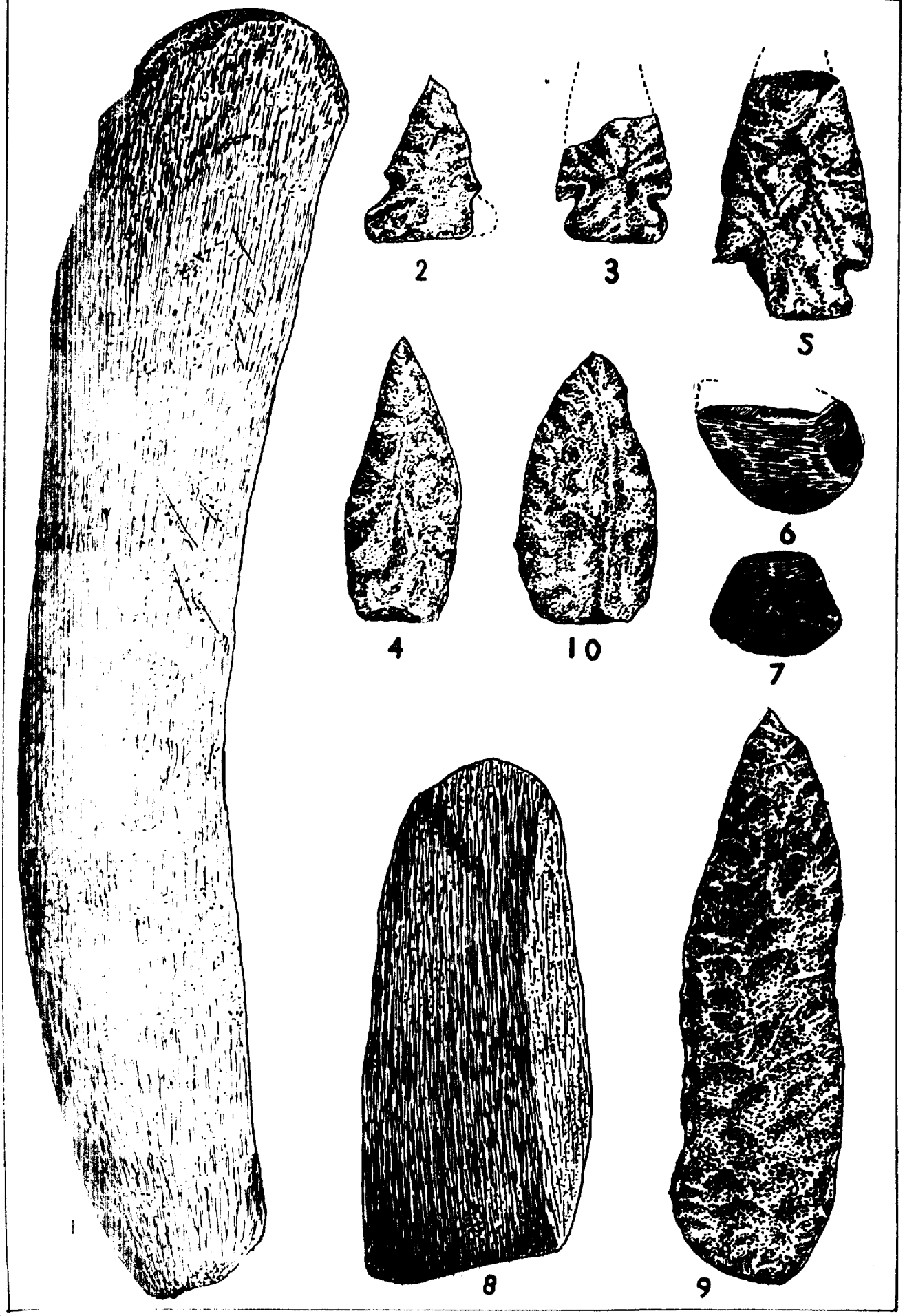
Page . Harpoons 1,2,3,4,5. Awls 6,7,8,13. Polished ornament, 9, Fishing spear 11. Needles 10,12. All full scale.

Page . Pestle 1. Side notched points 2,3. Corner notched point 5. Small stem points 4,10. Jasper Thumb Scrapers 6,7. Celt 8. Stemless knife 9. Ful

Page . Rimsherds1,5. Pot 3. Potsherds 2,4,6,7. Steatite sherd 8. All half scale.



STONE



POTTERY