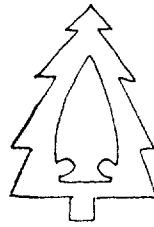


MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



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BULLETIN 6 OCTOBER 1966

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SOCIETY OFFICE WILSON MUSEUM CASTINE, MAINE

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MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NOW IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR

Yes, your Maine Archaeological Society is now in its eleventh year. We have grown from the original 35 members to nearly 1,000, scattered from Maine to all parts of these United States, and even to Saudi Arabia.

Much of this spurt in membership is due to the work done at Pemaquid in the summer of 1965 by members of the Society. These members do not claim to be professionals in terms of so-called formal education. They have been self-educated in the field by working with professionals, by research, and are following the best known methods for this type of work.

The publication of a bulletin twice a year reporting member activities has been a means of creating an interest among members who are seldom able to attend meetings or to take part in organized excavations. Those who are situated in proximity to field work have an opportunity to take part or to observe.

To our out-of-state members, we suggest that you contact your own state archaeological societies. If you do not know where to get in touch with them, you can most likely get assistance by writing to the departments of Archaeology or Anthropology at your State University.

Here in Maine our objective has been to add to the history of Maine, not by individual effort and the storing away of artifacts in a private collection, but by writing the story of the material found, and correlating it with the early man in Maine.

In contrast to Indian archaeology is the interesting field of Colonial Historical Archaeology, of which the Pemaquid Restoration and excavation is a splendid example. There are many areas where members could render a great service. In many towns, especially early seacoast towns, there are cellar holes of which records are vague or silent on the early occupants.

In most states the best of relations exist between the state archaeological societies and both the few professionally trained archaeologists and those in the related field of anthropology. The Maine society believes that the efforts of several hundred individuals with guidance can accomplish more than a few trained men can do with their limited time. A group such as ours and those of other states have done much to save sites from bulldozers and gravel excavators, to locate previously unknown sites, and in all ways to complement the limited work that the trained archaeologist is able to accomplish.

By Gerald C. Dunn

A TRIBUTE TO KLIR BECK



We all mourn the passing of Klir Beck last spring. We wish we were able to say all the things that should be said about Klir. He was known all over the United States for his unusual animated displays calling attention to the wonderful state of Maine that he loved so well. These displays were shown at sportsman's shows, expositions, and many other meetings.

Mr. Beck was a charter member of the Maine Archaeological Society. In his quiet diplomatic way he always worked for our interest. It was his intent some day to have a colorful Indian display devoted to the Maine Indian. Like many who live a busy and useful life, he was not to see this accomplished. His successor, Eugene Bouchard, is looking ahead towards building such a display in the near future.

The above picture (courtesy of the Portland Press Herald) shows Klir Beck on the left with G. C. Dunn on the right holding a red paint gouge which was one of the items given for display in the State Museum by the family of E. O. Sugden of Orland. These items will ultimately be displayed in the manner Klir had in mind.

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By Gerald C. Dunn

DEER ISLE CHAPTER

Marshall Rice, Chairman

Mrs. Rice and I have been away for most of the summer so our activity in this area has been at a minimum. We had the opportunity while in Arkansas of being taken artifact hunting by a friend of a friend. We drove a goodly number of miles from our trailer site to the White River, where our acquaintance said materials had been found. Surely enough, in a very short time we picked up five hammer stones, several points and pieces, along with a few worked pieces of little value. This was not a large site, but it was in a beautiful location overlooking the river.

Farther on we visited the Pueblos of Taos and San Ildefonso, in New Mexico. This place is famous for the black pottery of Maria Martinez. There is a shop there, now owned by her son, who is also proficient in the making of the black pottery. One steps from the primitive pueblo and desert heat into an ultra-modern shop equipped with air conditioning - certainly out of keeping with the surroundings. Here we acquired a nice bowl, not of Maria's, but from Santa Clara Pueblo. At Taos we toured the Pueblo accompanied by a young Indian guide. We had the opportunity to talk to several of the inhabitants and took many photographs. There we also purchased a rather primitive piece of pottery with bird effigy handles. We found pottery sherds and some pieces of worked flint at Tusayan Ruins at Grand Canyon. In the vicinity of a Cliff Dwelling we searched near the main road and found many pottery sherds and pieces of flint. Pottery from that area was decorated on the inside, a rather peculiar oddity.

In northern California, at my father's home, we gathered some nice little obsidian thumb scrapers.

Meanwhile, back here at Deer Isle, digging by local friends has continued as is evidenced by the looks of several shell middens visited lately.

I had an opportunity to speak recently to a group of 18 at the Deer Isle Country Club. The meeting was arranged and attended by folks who were interested in Indian Archaeology, but who had never done any digging. Maine artifacts were shown, along with slides of Mesa Verde Ruins and of Taos Pueblo and the surrounding area. Refreshments were served during a short intermission. Questions were asked during the entire meeting.

I am engaged to speak to the Deer Isle Garden Club in November and am hoping to interest others in our society. We planned an all day dig and picnic for the first weekend in September on one of the islands of Jericho Bay.

Roland Allison of Deer Isle spent a week digging with his brother and has come up with some beautiful pieces, for example: a 10" ceremonial pick, 10" chisel, 3½" side notched point, a yellow jasper point, several bone harpoons, a red jasper point, and one half of an oval banner stone.

XOCHOLESQUINTLE

(THE AZTEC DOG)

Paul G. Ward, Sr.

If anyone is looking for an excuse to go to Mexico I can give them a list of things to see and places to explore well worth the seven thousand mile trip. Using this list, Marjorie and I have spent four vacations there, only to find our desire to see and explore more.

For centuries two nations of Indians lived on the central plains of Mexico, dependent on the wild things which grew near their homes, much like their relatives here in this country. Then, as the Mayans began to settle far to the east their greatly advanced knowledge of the sciences, especially the science of farming, improved the living conditions of the plains dwellers.

But it took the great minds of an interloper, the Aztec, to build one of the most fantastic civilizations this world has ever seen. In the year 1325 they built their city on Lake Texcoco, the present site of Mexico City. With the basic knowledge of the Mayans they advanced the sciences of astronomy, mathematics, architecture, and farming to a degree not yet known in the world of that day.

Their advance was in direct proportion to the amount of food they could produce, but their diet did lack one item - protein. This was furnished to a degree by the beans they raised, but to add to this they raised dogs for food. These animals are depicted in many of their stone carvings as a plump, squat little dog called Xocholesquintle. We learned this winter that there were still some of these dogs in existence, and we drove about a hundred kilometers to the east of Mexico City to see them.

We arrived at the Posada Piramides in San Juan Teotihuacan. After a lunch at the Posada, we talked the owner into showing us one of the rarest dogs in the world today. It is also known as the hottest dog in the world, as the Mexican hairless Xocholesquintle has a constant body temperature of 104 degrees. We spent a pleasant hour with one which was bluish in color, and was about the size and build of a large chow.

It seems that some of these dogs ran wild after the fall of the Aztec empire, and without question some of their descendants are still roaming the mountain forests. A female with pups was caught by the mountain Indians and sold to the owner of this Posada, and there are now eight in captivity. The female we played with is one of the most sought after mothers in the world, with a long list of celebrities wanting her puppies.



XOCHOLESQUINTLE (The Aztec Dog)

SUBMERGED INDIAN CAMP SITES

In the summer of 1965 the low water exposed a number of Indian camp sites on Pemadumcook, Ambejejus, North Twin and Millinocket Lakes, all just south of Mt. Katahdin. At its lowest the first three lakes were down about 22 feet, which was nearly the level as the Indians knew it. The first log driving dam which was built in 1848 raised the original lake level about 8 feet. This covered a large percentage of the sites.

The present dam built just after the turn of the century raised the water another 14 feet and flooded the remaining sites. With the fluctuating water levels of the last hundred odd years many of the sites have been badly washed and some have been covered with silt.

On the basis of fireplace stones still showing there were at least a dozen extensive sites and another three dozen smaller sites down to single isolated fireplaces. These spots include only those that were supported by artifacts, pottery, or chips and flakes. Most sites had an eastern or southern exposure and were close to thoroughfares, or stream inlets. One of the largest, though, faced the northwest and was at least a mile from any present stream. This must have been a windy place at times with four miles of open water in front of it. At least two sites may possibly have been occupied at a time when the water level was some 8 feet above what we consider the original level.

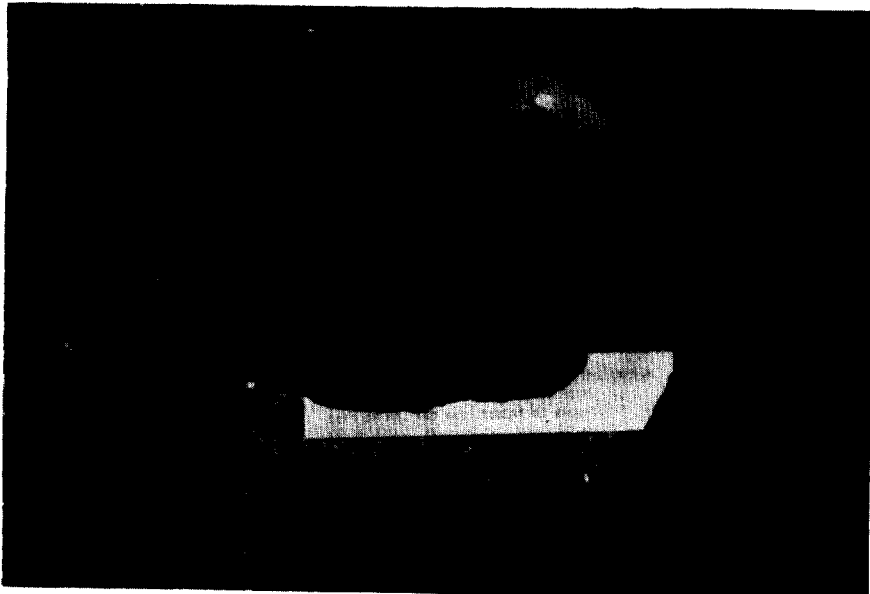
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Many sherds of pottery were found but we have been unable to match up any semblance of even a part of a pot. Rim pieces ran from plain to extensively marked; temper was quartz sand; and the skill shown was varied. Some were thin walled and finely marked, and others were thick, crude, "do-it-yourself" type.

Gouges, grooved axes and celts were generally found adjacent to the sites and on the scattered islands. Only one bifurcated point and one banner stone have been reported. Ground slate points and oval knives have been found, but not in conjunction with the sites.

Most of the artifacts found fall in the ceramic period. At some sites the percentage of thumbnail and small steep edge scrapers was very high compared to knives or points. About 25% of the artifacts were green felsite; 50% were red, grey and black chert; and the remaining 25% were varied, though largely volcanic.

We are still in the process of correlating the various items found by others and hope that later we may be able to draw a more definite picture of the occupation of this area.



Flaked Artifacts from Chesuncook - Large Piece is $7\frac{1}{2}$ "

INDIAN SITES IN MAINE

Gerald C. Dunn

The two best known Indian sites in Maine are Old Point in Madison (the home of Father Rasle and his mission), and the vast shell heap areas at Damariscotta.

There were hundreds of small camp and hunting sites. Probably there are no areas in Maine that could have been reached by canoe that didn't have its family camp and fishing-hunting camps. This was especially true near falls, and in swamps.

In recent years when the water was down to a low level, numerous spots of ancient habitation have shown up on the Moosehead section as well as in the central river and coastal regions.

The research in these sections has been carried on by George Lacombe, Phoebe Moody, Harry Nickel, Lloyd Varney, William Winters, Robert McKay, Warren Schofield, Ruth McInnis, Walter Bruce, John Hill, Gerald Dunn, Marshall Rice, Norman Fossett, Sumner Webber, Alvin Morrison, Eleanor Doudiet, and many more who are active, but whose names and activities are unknown to us at this time. We would appreciate it if these members would let us know of their wanderings during the past summer.

As a member you may well be saying, "No one invited me to go with them". Our only answer is that there are many members located in some 150 towns and cities in Maine. It is an impossibility because of distance, inclemencies of the weather, etc. to work out a practical way to do this.

The long range aim of the society is to have active chapters in many areas where members are near enough to each other so that small groups may meet at homes during the long winter and work together during the all too short summer season.

Efforts in this direction have been started by Bob McKay of Millinocket, Chris Ritter of Ogunquit, Ruth McInnis and Alvin Morrison in Portland, Helen and Millard Camp in Round Pond, and Eleanor Doudiet in Castine. We are formulating plans for activities during the winter in the Augusta-Gardiner area.

1966 AT PEMAQUID

Helen Camp

The first foundation to be excavated at Pemaquid in 1966 was Site 7. This is located about 40' north of the cemetery. The walls were in the best condition of all of the 9 sites thus far recovered. The building on Site 7 was probably in existence between 1660 and 1676, the latter date being when most of the village was burned by the Indians. These dates are determined by the size of the bores in the clay pipes, the presence of redware, Maiolica, and German Bellarmine pottery, a German trade axe of the 1600's, as well as the absence of English Slip and German Salt Glaze.

An indentation in the field gave us the clue for this site. Grids were set up and work began. One foot below the surface the top of a stone wall appeared. This wall turned out to be 3' high. The entire foundation measured 14' x 14' 11". On the south side, toward the cemetery, a precipitous ledge had been built up with stone to make it perpendicular. On the west wall we uncovered an entrance, presumably to a storage place, just a foot from the bottom. This entrance had brick steps leading from the outside. The entrance space was 4' 10" wide, and the far side extended out from the wall for 4'.

On the north wall, which reached down to the natural ledge, a great number of handmade bricks attested to the presence of a chimney. The artifacts were found on the bottom level under charred remains of planks. They consisted in part of 2 strap hinges, 2 keys and a lock, an ankle iron, the blade of a large scythe, a nose auger, the remains of a redware storage jar, nails, window and bottle glass. We also found two seals for stamping documents - one of silver, and the other of latten metal, a Massachusetts silver pine tree six-pence dated 1652, and a piece of metal which we suppose to be part of a soldier's pike. Due to the lack of household goods we presume that this was not a dwelling but possibly the building used by the keeper of the jail which is close by.

Two other sites were excavated, both being dwellings, and both being dated about 1729-1750. Site 8, located midway between Site 7 and the Restoration Restaurant, measures 10' x 15' 8". Here we found numerous clay pipes, much redware, and many beautiful sherds of German Salt Glaze. Three of these latter bore the GR emblem, signifying "Georgius Rex". We also found much English Slip and 2 British coins dated 1749. This building was probably destroyed by cannon fire, as 3 cannon balls were recovered, and there was no sign of fire outside of some charcoal mixed with the bricks.

Site 9, 200' north of the northeast corner of the cemetery, had been completely filled in with stones. The west wall had been undermined by fine sand, and had toppled in.

Among the many artifacts were clay pipes, German Salt Glaze, English Slip, redware, and musket balls. The presence of some charred wood indicates that the building may have been burned; however the location of most of the timbers was indicated by molds in the soil.

1966 AT PEMAQUID

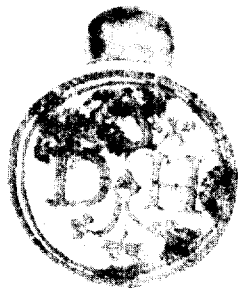


GERMAN
BELLARMINES
DATED 1610



GERMAN
SALT GLAZE

SILVER
SEAL



GERMAN TRADE AXE - 1600'S

THE STONE BOWL INDUSTRY

Gerald C. Dunn

Many ask, "How long ago were the Indians first in Maine?" While no one can say for sure, there are some known facts that make it possible to guess with a fair degree of accuracy.

New England was starting to emerge from a mile high sheet of ice 10,000 years ago. An ancient fish weir discovered under silt in Back Bay, Boston goes back only 4,000 years. The shell heaps at Damariscotta, Maine have been dated some 1600 years ago.

Man may have been in Maine say 2600 years ago. This is not a long period considering some of the most recent discoveries in Africa which indicate that man was in that section of the world 1,500,000 years ago.

From a mere existence for many years of hunting, and eating fruits and berries, man moved to a more stable life. With this came the making of pottery. But prior to that time here in the northeastern United States dishes and pipes were made from a soft stone known as steatite or soapstone. This material was found in Canada, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and many other sections. But, so far as is known, there were no steatite quarries in Maine.

One of the most interesting soapstone quarries in New England, where bowls, cups, and pipes were made, and where hundreds of broken and unfinished artifacts have been recovered was at the Oaklawn Quarry in Cranston, Rhode Island. This quarry was first written up by Dunn in the Massachusetts Archaeological Bulletin some years ago.

There have been but a few small broken fragments of this material found in Maine. These were along the coast, and could have been pieces of whole bowls brought in by the early Indian visitors coming to Maine from the south of us.

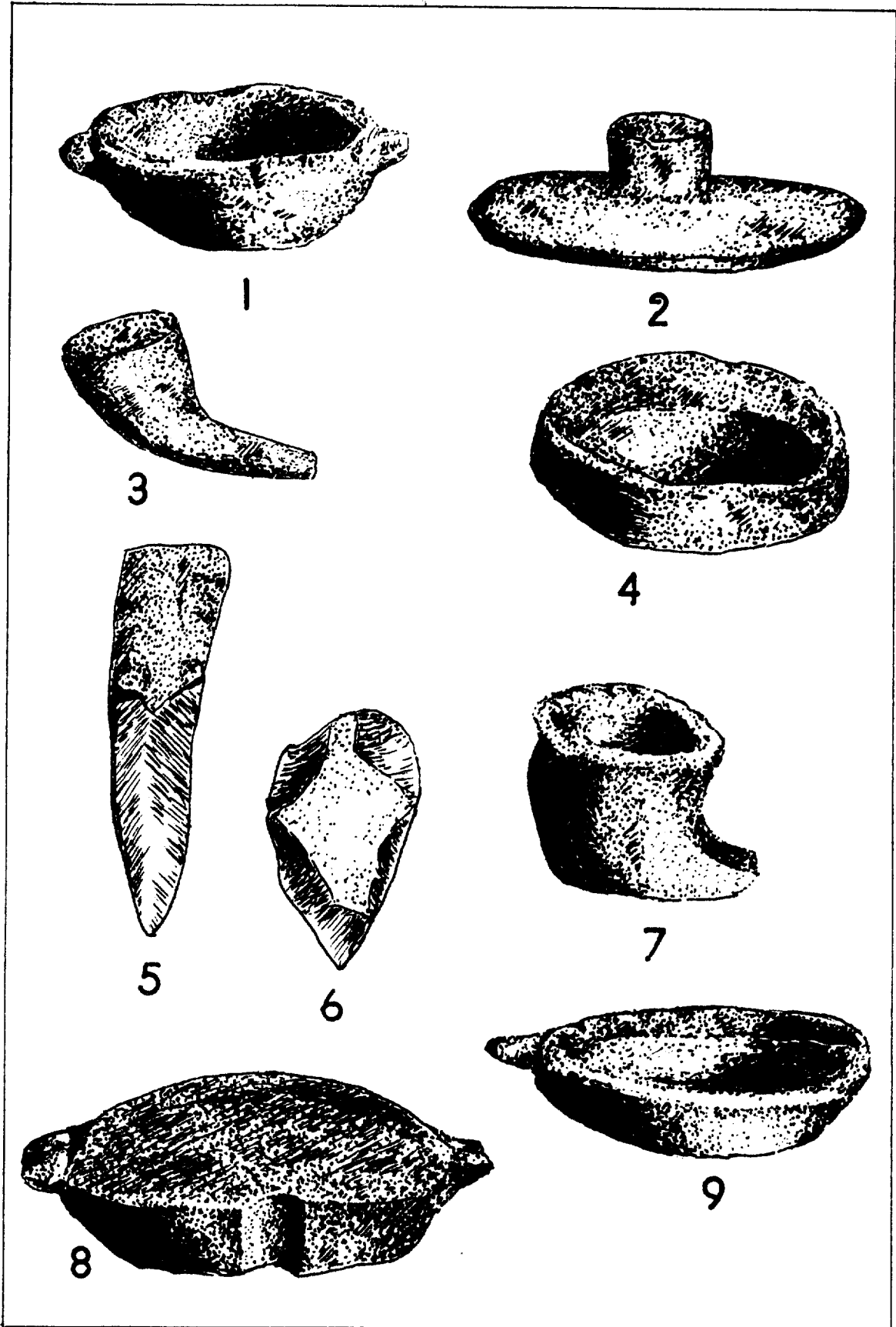
With the movement of ceramic pottery making from the west to the east, Indian women in New England and in Maine were introduced to the making of clay pots and the quarrying of soapstone was discontinued.

Key to drawings on the opposite page:

1. Bowl from Oaklawn, Rhode Island.
2. Platform Pipe Blank from Oaklawn, Rhode Island.
3. Elbow Pipe Blank from Oaklawn, Rhode Island.
4. Small Bowl from Wilbraham, Massachusetts.
5. Trap Rock Pick from Mt. Tom, Massachusetts.
6. Trap Rock Pick from Mt. Tom, Massachusetts.
7. One-lug Cup from Oaklawn, Rhode Island.
8. Two-lug Bowl Blank from Oaklawn, Rhode Island.
9. Small one-lug Dish from Oaklawn, Rhode Island.

All material shows marks made by scraping with stone chips.

STONE BOWL ARTIFACTS



BOUCHARD RECONSTRUCTS DEER ISLE POT



In the summer of 1965 Warren Schofield of Sherman Mills, Maurice Blaisdell and Gerald Dunn of Gardner, and Roland Allison of Deer Isle dug sherds of an Indian pot at Deer Isle. The sherds were found at a depth of four feet in the shell deposit. They constituted about two thirds of the pot.

Gerald Dunn spent a year at spare moments to fit the sherds together. One of our members, Eugene E. Bouchard, who is exhibit technician for the State of Maine Museum in Augusta, completed the pot by reconstructing the missing area.

The pot holds ten quarts, indicating that ancient cooks made goodly-sized meals in them.

The base of the pot was made by shaping a cup base from a solid piece of clay. An indentation was made in the middle with the fist, then shaped to the desired thickness. It was then built up by adding coils. This is typical of the pots found in all Maine shell heaps. The shape indicates what is known as Old Algonquian. Incised lines, dots, and impressions made with some sort of simple stamp make up the decorations.

Mr. Bouchard has also made a replica of this reconstructed pot for the Wilson Museum at Castine, Maine.

BOOTHBAY REGION - SITE EB 2 2272

Harry G. Nickel

Site EB 2 at East Boothbay has been known to the residents of the Boothbay Region through generations of lore. I have been listening to people tell me of the stories their grandparents told them of how the Indians used to camp here in their travels westward. Canoes were drawn up on this isthmus of land, fires were built, and tools were made. Hunting and fishing were carried on extensively. Some of the residents of old Liniken colony used to trade with these people. Both Indian and early colonial artifacts are to be found here.

Lawrence and Helen Eaton and I conducted an exploratory dig in April of this year and found the soil to be black, with some shell. It was obvious from this, as well as from the old stories, that this site had been plowed and gardened for generations. There were no strata, and there was very little depth.

Gerald Dunn, Steven and Mae Beth Nickel, Jean Blake-more, and Jack Nickel have made 37 sorties to this site to date. The local residents told us that the site had been dug for many years by many people, but the only evidence we found of any work done was some pecking away at the bank. We have covered an area 40 by 30 feet. The depth at the bank is from 24" to 46", and the area recedes abruptly over the ledge to a depth of from 24" to 7". Some of the fissures in the ledge were used as fire pits. While there was a copious supply of artifacts, almost everything that was taken from the site is fragmentary.

We found it impractical to dig by "approved" methods as the absence of strata yielded a miscellaneous collection of artifacts both from under the sod and towards the ledge. A picture was taken for the Boothbay Register, and as soon as the site is finished a story will appear in the local papers. There have been many interested onlookers at the dig.

The following artifacts have been found to date:

4 Round Pounding Stones	2 Iron Mast Rings
2 Shaped Pounding Stones	1 Small Crude Stone Axe
2 Smoothing Stones	1 Sinew Stone
1 Lead Net Sinker	2 Celts
2 Antler Flakers	1 Steep-edge Scraper
12 Small Scrapers	3 Thumbnail Scrapers
1 Jasper Scraper	2 Quartz Points
7 Good Points	1 Stone Knife
14 Broken Butts & Points	1 Perfect 6" Spear
2 Bone Harpoons	2 Bone Awls
1 Rolled Copper Point	2 Beaver Teeth
35 Clay Pipe Bowl Fragments	1 Unfinished Spear

(over)

15	Pipe Bowls with or without stems attached. Proofmarked as follows:	20	Lbs. of Chips
	1 Fleur-de-lis	43	Quartz Chips
	3 RB	36	Pieces of Flint
	1 PE	14	Quartzite Pieces
	1 Faint Coat of Arms	3	Pieces of Clear Mica
312	Pipestem Fragments with Assorted Hole Openings	318	Sherds of Indian pottery
	1 Crude Clay Pipe of Indian Origin (Hole off-center)	1	Piece of Slag
24	Lbs. Hand Wrought Nails	35	Pieces of Copper
	1 Leather Tool (Star Wheel)	4	Large Pieces of Jasper
	1 Neck and 26 pieces of "gold" incrusted glass bottles	4	Lead Cast Musket Balls
112	Sherds Assorted Colonial Pottery	1	Lead Cast Shot

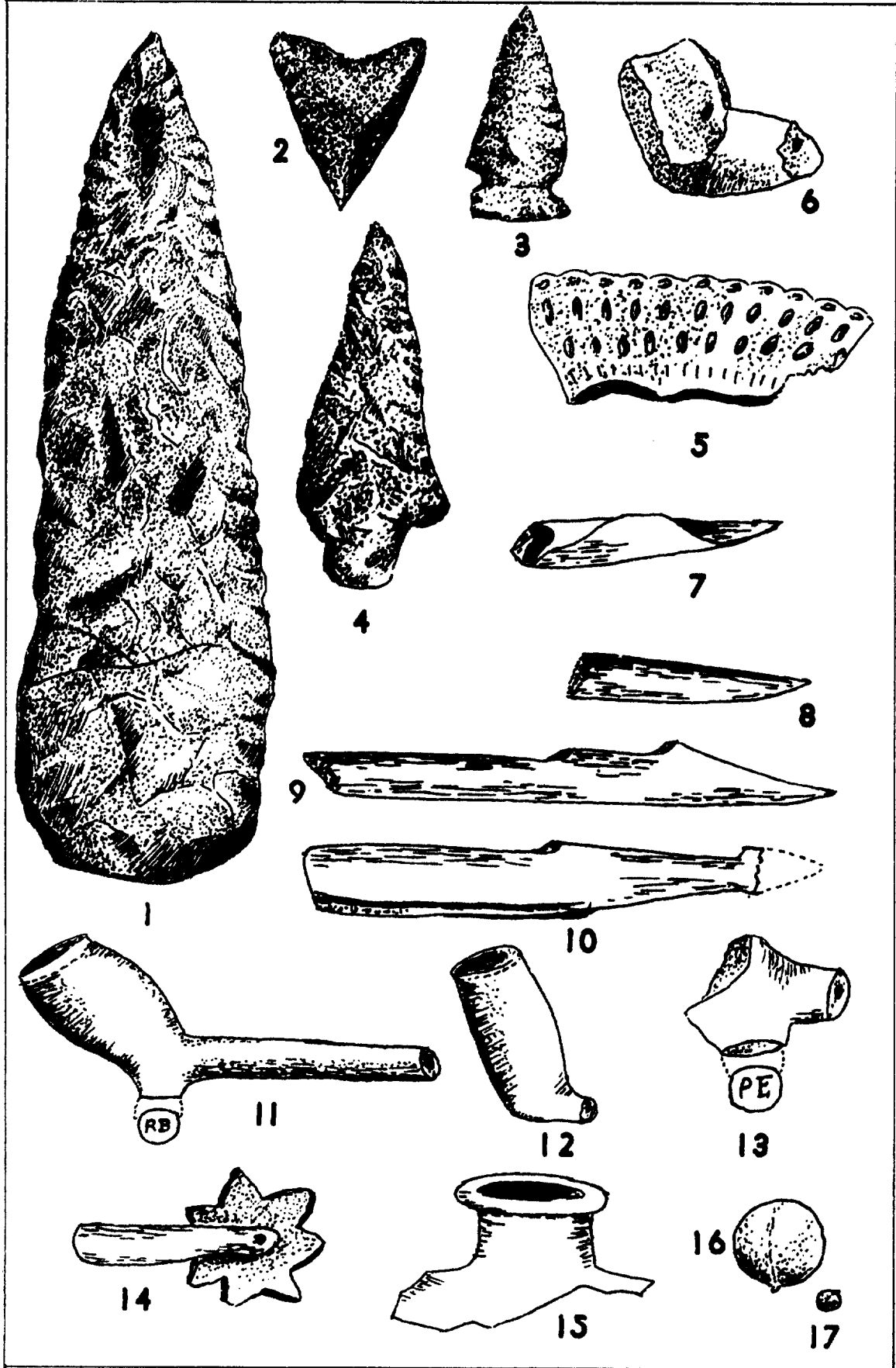
We are indebted to the Selectmen and to the Town Manager, Alden Lunt, who gave the Maine Archaeological Society rights to post and excavate this town owned land.

- - - - -

Key to drawings on the opposite page:

1. Spear
2. Point
3. Point
4. Point
5. Rimsherd - Indian
6. Indian Pipe
7. Rolled Copper Point
8. Bone Point
9. Bone Harpoon
10. Slotted Bone Harpoon
11. Clay Pipe
12. Clay Pipe Bowl
13. Clay Pipe Fragment
14. Colonial Leather Star Wheel
15. Glass Bottle Neck
16. Lead Musket Ball
17. Lead Shot

Types of Artifacts from Site EB 2



AN UNDERWATER SITE ON THE SEBASTICOOK (M 60)

Harry G. Nickel and Gerald C. Dunn

As reported in a previous issue of the Bulletin, the Sebasticook River was a much-traveled water route for the Maine Indians. This river, together with the use of lakes and streams, made it possible to go from the Penobscot to the Kennebec. As late as 1880 it is reported that the Penobscot Indians came to Waterville from Old Town to sell baskets and other items made on the Island. There were a number of stop-off sites between Winslow and Eel Bridge. A few of the better known camp areas were at the Falls, Winslow, the Lancaster Red Paint Cemetery (explored by Moorehead), Benton Falls, the rips and islands at Clinton, Eel Bridge (which was dug by the Maine Archaeological Society), and five additional small camp sites. One of the larger of these last five is under water for the greater part of the year.

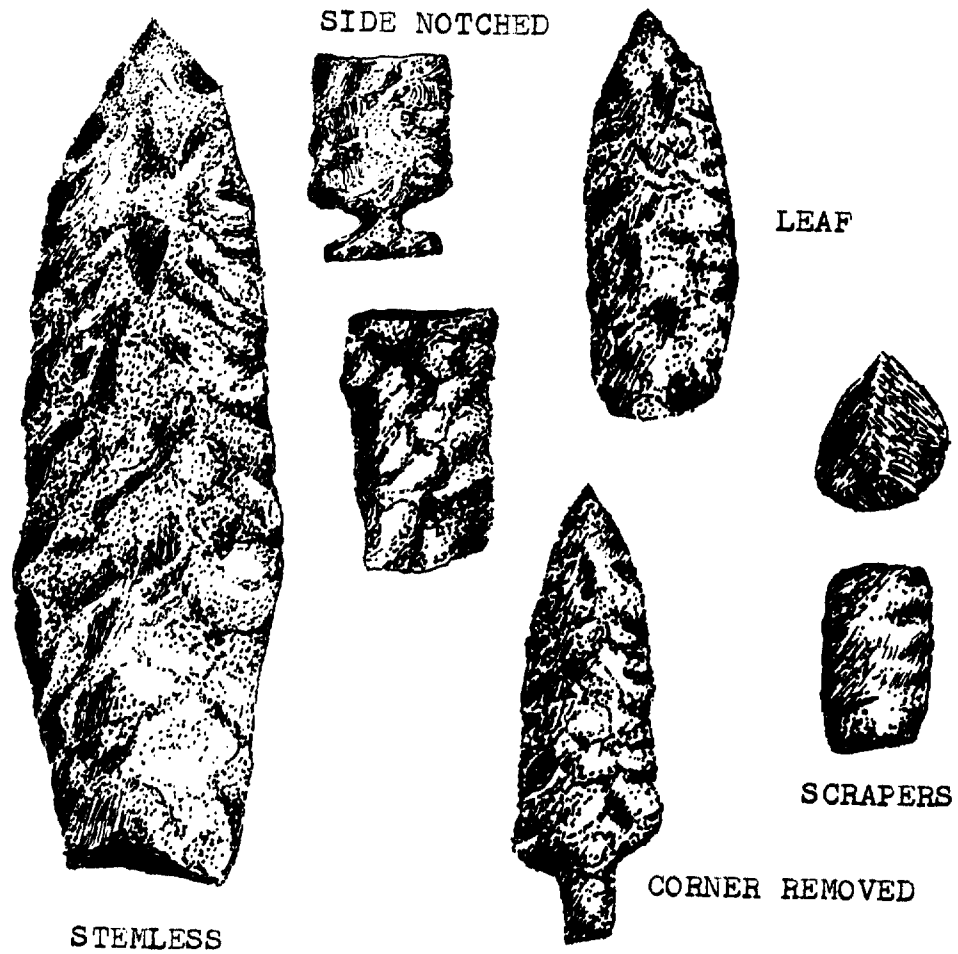
In July of 1966, Harry, Jack and Stephen Nickel, Lloyd and Douglas Varney, and Gerald Dunn were able to explore this area, identified as Site 60, for 48 man hours.

While we found numerous knives, spears, and arrows, and one small sherd of pottery, there was a complete absence of large artifacts. Originally there may have been much more pottery, but we imagine that years of water, ice, and mud could have easily caused all fragments to disintegrate. The number of artifacts found at Site M 60 is indeed quite small compared to the findings at Eel Bridge, where pottery and scrapers of all sizes were found in great numbers.

While it is probable that Site M 60 might yield more artifacts if it were worked for some days, it is our opinion that the site does not warrant further reconnaissance. Although most of the artifacts seem to be much older than those found at the Eel Bridge site, it is probable that they only look older due to their having been buried for years in mud and water. We could observe no difference in workmanship.

Over the years members ask us where they can find Indian relics, or where they can dig. Our best answer is that you have to hunt for them. All of the areas that are known or that have been written about have been well worked. Site M 60 is an example of an unknown site.

TYPES OF MATERIAL FROM SITE M 60 (1965)



Material Indicates a Late Archaic
to Ceramic, Typical of Maine Sites.

Base Sections	27
Tips	3
Center Sections	2
Drill	1
Scrapers	2
Side Notched	5
Stem	19

M 56 - GENERAL PRELIMINARY REPORT

Warren H. Schofield

Nearly 40 years ago, or about the time I reached the general area in which "M 56" is located, it was brought to my attention in a casual way that Indians had camped at that place sometime in the remote past. Although my interest in these strange, mysterious, interesting, and in many ways honorable people was longstanding, the fact of their occupation fell on my mind only in a casual way. Interested as I was, it never occurred to me that at an unplanned future date my waning energy would be used in digging somewhat into the who, what and when of these early natives of this vast, beautiful and wonderful scope of land now known as the good old U.S.A.

My first visit to the place which is located on the bank of a river was in 1957 to surface hunt for relics. This ended in about a total failure, for hardly a single chip was found to encourage a return trip. At that time my knowledge of the way of life of the American Indian was much more crude than most of the relics they had made and left behind. Little did they know that some of their "pale-face" successors would admire, cherish and love the great variety of artifacts they painstakingly made, and which tell us moderns so much. Opportunity and a deep fascination lured me back. Each season several visits were necessary because artifacts which can be hidden by a thin layer of soil are uncovered by high and low water and nature in general. My collection continued to grow as I got a little bit of the know-how and learned the lay of the land. It consisted of a few rather nice things, as well as some other things - all interesting.

While my collection was not very extensive, "surface" articles became more scarce so that in the 1965 season my somewhat dormant, brazen and boldish nature forced me to ask for permission to "dig". A sincere "OK" was much better than I had dared to expect and hope - so much so that the kind owner of the property encouraged my efforts to the point where he puts himself out for my convenience and comfort.

M 56 has been plowed and farmed in general, the story goes, for quite a few years - even back to the days of oxen. 1958 is the only time it has been plowed with a tractor. In addition, the story continues, lumbermen, sportsmen, and even Indian relic hunters before me have made use of the site for their own business or pleasure.

My first digging was somewhat experimental. If it proved to be barren, my interest would wane. To offset this, I found that hope, faith, and a bit of success are great stimulants to keep going. The last time the place was plowed several trade beads turned up and lay on the surface at the very end of the first furrow. This centralized the first 5 x 5 foot square which I laid out. The land was poorly

plowed and was never worked afterwards, so that its surface was very rough and uneven. All this further complicated my amateurish operations. The sod is very tough and the sun scorching at times. Credit must be given to the several varieties of hungry insects. The roots of bushes and trees slow down the time consuming process of digging. Depths vary a bit, but in general an 8 to 10 inch layer of humus or top soil holds the grassroots fast and produces an abundance of artichokes, which were possibly planted by the Indians. These tend little to fast digging. Just under the top soil or below the plow line is a deposit of yellow or reddish silt. Then there seem to be bands of dark colored or burnt earth which is generally reddish brown. In one pit it was a rich cocoa color.

During my first year of excavation in 1965 I laid out and dug 22 5 x 5 foot plots. It must not be forgotten that I sifted all the top soil to a depth of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet through a $\frac{3}{16}$ " sieve. If the mesh of the sieve were larger my string of one-at-a-time trade beads would be considerably smaller than the present sum total of about two dozen (with hardly two alike). The hand troweling is not a speedup process by any means, but it does prevent some damage. This season (1966) my next plot is No. 40. The soil and silt seems to be mostly of a fine and rich texture, though the subsoil is a bit on the clay side, and even a moderate shower gums up the sieve. A number of firepits showed up the first season. I felt that through my efforts they were dug out, or at least they seemed to peter out. Only one boulder-size rock has been encountered so far. It was dome-shaped granite. Its top lay 33" below the ground surface. Its base reached at least to gravel, and may have extended into the gravel. The east side of this boulder, which may have weighed half a ton, had a perpendicular face against which a small, compact fire had been built. This was evidenced by a small pot shaped pit which contained about 10 quarts of very black soil with an accumulation of course and well preserved charcoal, along with a large handful of coarse animal bones. It had all been undisturbed, and there were no other rocks around this firepit.

After digging out a number of these 5 x 5' squares this season and getting closer to the river, it appeared that there was an earlier culture at about 18-20" below ground level, and underlying much of the ground previously dug this season. therefore I back-tracked in my digging and dug and sifted mostly down to the gravel, which appeared at depths of from 30 to 46". The several layers of soil all showed signs of occupancy. There were accumulations of smooth waterworn pebbles. Some of these were very symmetrical, while others were odd-shaped. With a little work, these could have been made into fleshers, fetishes, or effigies. I found several which appear as animals and birds. It seems that they had quite a stock-pile of material on hand. Quite a few hammerstones showed up, as well as some crude or unfinished tools or implements. These were mostly in the lower levels. My greatest depth was 62".

(over)

About the top foot of soil contained most of the contact items. Besides the glass and porcelain beads, the list includes three coins - one 1911 Lincoln penny, and two V nickels dated 1896 and 1910. It also includes a small iron harpoon, several musket balls of different sizes, several gunflints, buttons, various nails (including horse or ox shoe), bolts, nuts, wood screws, broken jack knives and parts, broken scissors and parts, pieces of both sheet lead and brass, a 7" skinning knife with handle rotted away, short pieces of brass chain, some ornaments including a brass or bronze oval pendant or medal with human figures on both sides and not too clear lettering, copper and other wire, ears from different brass kettles with copper rivets, and other items along with fragments of china ware and clay pipes.

Most of the arrowheads were in the top layer, and were extremely scarce. Flint knives were not very common, and were mostly in the upper layer of soil. Broken portions of arrows and knives seldom match. The chips at or near the surface are of better material and are more colorful. The chips below are mostly of material which did not chip very smoothly. Whole stone tools were mostly absent, but several broken, crude or unfinished items of interest appeared. Among these was about a half of a broken polished semilunar slate knife 3" long with one hole worked through; also a nice smooth oval pendant(?) made of slate with a hole drilled through from both sides, having a length of 8". What appears to be the blade end of a grooveless axe was found just inches away from the pendant. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, and the wide blade of 3" has been ground to a very keen cutting edge. At about the 20" level parts of about 15 plummets (mostly crude) appeared, but the parts do not match. There are no whole ones.

A number of oval or roundish waterworn pebbles, most of which are sandstone, have notches at the edges or grooves around them. The workmanship is rather poor. One granite pebble has a shallow groove pecked entirely around its longest circumference. Perhaps this was meant for a warclub. One item is of polished bluish slate about 7" long. It was well made, but perhaps unfinished, and is shaped like a coat hanger.

There has been almost a total absence of bone points or other items of bone such as are found in the shell heaps along the coastal areas of this state. Very few potsherds have been found at this dig. These are very small and were wholly in the top humus layer. It is quite possible that the long period of cultivation has destroyed most of this type of material. Perhaps there never was much at this site, and perhaps my judgement is quite wrong in thinking there should be a fairly bountiful supply here. The few years before my digging there were a few pieces to pick up from surface hunting. On good authority it came to me that when the ground was worked even more than it has been of late years, there were surface hunters quite eager to visit the place. There is no doubt in my mind that much interesting material was found.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WABANAKI HERB MEDICINE - PART 2

21

Nicholas N. Smith

Although many herb medicines are known to many Indians, it is often difficult to obtain knowledge of them. At some time a belief was introduced that a medicine man had to keep his herb medicines secret or they would not have healing power, even for him. However, one could reveal his knowledge to one person - some say it had to be a person of the opposite sex. Thus knowledge could pass from one generation to the next. With the increased use of the white man's doctors, many Indian herbalists have taken their knowledge to the grave rather than reveal it to one who might have doubts about the healing powers of herb medicines.

Several years of questioning and identifying plants were needed to obtain the list of herb cures shown on the following pages. Malecite, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy informants were questioned. Those informants who were particularly helpful were: Peter L. Paul for Malecite information; Walter Ranco, Francis Nicola, Madeline Hubbard Ranco, and Gabriel Polchies for the Penobscot; and Sabattis Tomer for the Passamaquoddy. All were grand people and on several occasions offered their services to the author - with good results.

(Editor's note: Nicholas K. Smith has submitted 8 pages of medicines covering 110 plants used to cure 70 disorders. We regret that space limitations have required us to cut the list appreciably. If you are interested in a cure for almost any ailment, we suggest you get in touch with the author, who has performed a comprehensive piece of research. Part 1 on this subject appeared in Bulletin No. 5.)

Legend for Tables on the Following Pages:

- * Plants that were introduced to America.
- Ad Adney, Edwin Tappan. Unpublished Papers, Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.
- Be Beck, Horace. Correspondence, Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.
- Bu Burham, Horace. Pharmacy of the Redman, Sprague's Journal of Maine History, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1918.
- MA Malecite Indians
- PA Passamaquoddy Indians
- PE Penobscot Indians
- Sp 1915 Speck, Frank G. Medicinal Practices of the Northeastern Algonkians, 15th International Congress of Americanists, 1915.
- Th Thoreau, Henry David. In The Maine Woods, various editions.
- Va VanWart, Arthur F. The Indians of the Maritime Provinces, Their Diseases and Native Cures, Canadian Medical Association Bulletin, December 1948, Volume 59, pp. 573-577.

When no code is indicated, material was collected by the author from the tribe indicated. (over)

PLANT	PREPARATION	CURE	LEGEND
Alder, Alnus Incana	Steep shredded bark Astringent	Sore mouth, Cramps & retching	MA Ad PE Sp 1915
Balm of Gilead Populus Candi- cans	Buds - Steep & mix with tallow as a salve	Sores	MA Ad PE Be
Birch, both White & Yellow	Root Tea	Diarrhea	PA
Blue Flag, Iris Versicolor	Soak & pound into poultice Steeped	Rheumatism Colds, even babies'	MA Ad PA
Burdock* Arctium Lap.	Root-powder Root-poultice Leaf-fold put on head	Rubbing Compound Sore Limbs Boils; abscesses Headache	MA PA PE MA
Buttercup* Renunculus	Leaves pounded; tied in cloth	Headache	MA
Caraway* Carum Carvi	Seeds steeped	Colic	PE
Red Clover Trifolium Pratense	Blossom steeped	Swellings, Ulcerated teeth	MA
Cow Parsnip Heracleum Lanatum	A basis for many medicines, root steeped	Blood poison, small pox, T.B., Heart trouble	PA
Dandelion Taraxacum Officinale	Tea Tea	Fever Diarrhea	MA
Ginseng, Panax Quinquefolium	Root steeped. Often mixed with other medicines. Root steeped		MA PE PE Sp 1915
Ground Hemlock Taxus Canaden.	Twigs - steep tea	Colds	PE Sp 1915
Jack-in-the- Pulpit, Arissemata Triphyllum	Rub root on Root - liniment	Poison Oak, ivy, & Skin irritants General external	MA PE Sp 1915
Lily of the Valley, Con- vallaria maj.	Wrap flowers in cheese cloth and boil	Babies' fits	MA
Pennyroyal* Hedeoma Pul.	Infusion Antispasmodic	Nausea, whooping cough & hysteria	MA Ad

PLANT	PREPARATION	CURE	LEGEND
Poplar, Populus Trem.	Bark tea and powdered bark with sugar	Debility, headache, diarrhea, impure blood, emaciation & poor appetite	MA Ad
	Bark steeped	Worms	PE
	Bark steeped Inner bark	Colds Sore eyes	PE Sp 1915 PE Th
Potato, Cultivated	Peel & Rub on wart, then throw over left shoulder. In 3 weeks wart will be gone	Warts	MA
Puffball	Spores-soft dressing	Stops bleeding	MA Ad, PE
Red Osier Dog- wood, Salix Coactilis	Tea	Sore throats and Bronchitis	MA Ad
Sarsaparilla Aralia Nudi.	Root steeped	Rheumatism, skin diseases, coughs & lung affections.	MA Ad
	Poultice with Princ's pine	Wounds & ulcers	MA, PA
	Roots steeped, mix with molasses	Tonic for blood	MA
	Roots steeped with sweet flag	Colds, gargle for diphtheria Coughs	PA PE Sp 1915
Skunk Cabbage Symplocarpus Festidus	Poultice	Warts	PE
	Tea	Files & Asthma	PE
	Root - powdered	Swollen places	PA
Wild Snapdragon Impatiens Pall.	Juice from crushed stems	Skin poisons	PE
Sweet Fern Myrica Asplen.	Leaves steeped, rub on	Poison Ivy	PE, MA-Va
	Boil branches with leaves in melted hail stones until white	Eye lotion	PE
Tansy* Tanace- tum Bulgare	Leaves powdered	Sprains & Bruises	MA Ad
Yellow Pondlily Nymphaea Advena	Roots - poultice	Applied hot to swellings & Bruises	MA Ad, PA Sp 1915
	Root steeped	T.B. & Blood Poison	PA
Fussy Willow Salix Discolor	Bark powdered	Sores	PA
	Mix with powdered ash bark & steep	Worms	PE
Golden Rod Solidago Odor.	Leaves & Flowers dried Steeped Steeped	Nausea Pneumonia	MA Ad Pa

FROM THE EDITOR'S SWIVEL CHAIR

We are happy to be able to report that Wendell Hadlock is on the road to recovery from his heart attack last summer.

Maurice Blaisdell has accepted the chairmanship of the Augusta-Gardiner Chapter.

We already have three good papers lined up for the spring issue. If you have never submitted an article, but have a good one in mind, please send it in. We are especially interested in the Chapter activities. The deadline for submitting copy is March 1st. However, it is a great help in planning if we receive papers before this date, particularly if there is any art work such as drawings or photographs. Each page of copy is 9" (54 lines) long and about 6" wide, based on the type you see here.

After you have read Warren Schofield's report on Site 56, I think you will find that some of his enthusiasm will have rubbed off on you. This zeal is difficult to explain to one who has never worked on a dig. It sort of gets into your blood. At Pemaguid we have had many diggers who have spent their entire vacation for two years with trowel and whisk broom so that they could get that satisfaction that comes from this fascinating work.

Helen Camp (the real archaeologist of the family) and your editor have presented 15 illustrated lectures during the winter. We shall represent Maine on the program of both the Massachusetts Archaeological Society fall meeting at Attleboro, Mass. on October 22nd, and the Eastern States Archaeological Federation meeting in New York City on November 5th and 6th.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Effective January 1, 1967 Postal Regulations require that we use your ZIP CODE on the Bulletin. If the address on your Bulletin does not now carry the ZIP CODE, please send a post card to Norman Fossett, Treasurer, RFD 1, Augusta, Maine with your name, address, and ZIP CODE on it. I suggest you do this right now. Otherwise, if you are like me, you will put it off until it is too late.