BULLETIN

Maine Archeological Society

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MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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PROGRAM FOR ANNUAL MEETING OF MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Maine Teachers Association Building
35 Community Drive, Augusta

October 22, 1976

10:00 A.M.-1:30 P.M.	Set up and viewing of displays
12:00 Noon-1:00 P.M.	Bag lunch (Coffee provided all day)
1:00 P.M.-1:30 P.M.	Executive Board Meeting
1:30 P.M.--	Regular Business Meeting

SPEAKERS

Dr. Bruce Borque: Recent Research in Maine Archaeology
Dr. David Sanger: Report of Summer Work
Prof. Rob Bonnichsen: Flint Knapping Demonstration
Eric Lahti: Slides of Machiasport Petroglyphs

Demonstrations of authentic Indian dances will be given in the morning and between speakers in the afternoon by the KATAKOUANS of Waterville under the direction of Lloyd Varney.

Our programs are becoming better all the time. Come: bring a friend, and bring your ARTIFACTS FOR DISPLAY. We all want to see what YOU have found.

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NOTES FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGY LAB AT UMO

David Sanger

During the summer of 1976, a number of projects were carried out from the archaeology lab at UMO. Our largest operation was a survey of the St. John River in the area of the proposed Dickey-Lincoln School Hydro-electric project. Under Federal law the Corps of Engineers has to have prepared a statement on the cultural resources of the area and the University of Maine was contracted to produce that statement. The field season commenced on June 14 and ran for two months with additional time to be spent this fall. Involved with the project were archaeologists Sanger, MacKay, and six UMO students. Rob Bonnichsen assisted us in the field for two weeks. We found working conditions were very difficult due to high water levels most of the summer. Many of the sites have been badly eroded, but we did locate and test close to 40 prehistoric sites and spent some time on the historic settlement of Seven Islands. The portion of the St. John River from Allagash to Seven Islands seems to have been utilized by the Indians mostly for travel purposes. Sites are generally small when compared with those found closer to the coast. An assessment of the sites and the costs involved with recuing them, should the dam be authorized, will be reported to the Corps of Engineers before the end of November.

A second field operation involved the excavation of sites in Acadia National Park as part of the contract with the National Park Service. This was the first year on a multi-year contract to assess the archaeology and the potential to obtain paleo-environmental data in connection with the prehistory. The project was led in the field by UMO student Barbara Johnson and supervised by David Sanger.

In conjunction with the Department of Transport and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, UMO student Anita Crotts conducted a survey of areas involved with the DOT highways program. The results of the survey will help satisfy Federal guidelines regarding the potential destruction of archaeological sites due to Federal activities.

In early summer, Rob Bonnichsen, assisted by two UMO students, surveyed and tested sites in the Moosehead Lake area. The work was supported by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the University of Maine. More work is planned in order to locate quarry sources used by Maine's prehistoric inhabitants.

In addition to field work, Rob Bonnichsen put the finishing touches on a long manuscript describing a collection of ancient artifacts from the Yukon Territory in Canada. These 30,000 year old specimens are among the best proof for the age of man in the New World. Plans are to publish the results in a new publication series stemming from UMO covering various Quaternary disciplines such as glacial geology, paleo-ecology, and archaeology. Rob also supervised students working on the analysis of artifacts from the Cypress Hills area of Alberta, Canada.

During the fall semester we have another archaeologist on staff, teaching the introductory course in archaeology while Dave Sanger is on

part-time in order to complete the Environmental Impact Statement for the St. John work. The addition of another archaeologist will provide more perspective for students, as Miss Benson is a specialist in Southwestern Archaeology.

The opening of a new classroom and office building has resulted in some more space for the archaeology lab. We are currently in the process of re-finishing rooms across the hall from the old lab facilities so we will have almost double the space. We were badly over-crowded and the additional space will allow us to expand our programs.

Over the past two years we have had in operation a graduate program in archaeology through the Institute for Quaternary Studies. We have limited the program to two new students each year so that we now have four graduate students in addition to special students who already have undergraduate degrees andare taking additional courses to upgrade themselves. That, combined with an increasing number of interested undergraduates, has greatly increased our ability to undertake new programs in local archaeology.

We are finding that an increasing amount of time is being spent on providing surveys to satisfy Federal regulations regarding destruction of archaeological remains by Federally funded or authorized projects. At this time a committee has been formed by Earle Shettleworth, State Historic Preservation Officer, to advise him on archaeological matters in connection with compliance procedures. Rob Bonnichsen ischairman of the committee, which consists of Bruce Bourque of the State Museum, Steve Perlman at UM Portland-Gorham, and Dave Sanger. It is to be hoped that the State will eventually hire an archaeologist to perform this advisory role in a full-time capacity.

During the past year, a great deal of thought went into the formulation of the Gulf of Maine project, a multi-disciplinary look at man's prehistoric adaptation to the Gulf of Maine area involving imput from many disciplines and institutions in the U.S. and Canada. The National Science Foundation sponsored a planning session in Orono in February and a full-scale proposal will be prepared this fall outlining up to six years of work. The work will be coordinated in Orono, with Hal Borns coordinating the ecological work and Dave Sanger, the archaeological. The plan is to study man's adaptation to rapidly changing conditions in the Gulf of Maine during the past 10,000 years. Techniques worked out here can then be used elsewhere in the World where substantial Maritime adaptations existed in the past.

THE MACHIAS PETROGLYPHS

Eric Lahti

The petroglyphs at Machias (site 62-1) are located on Birch Point on the southwest shore of Machias Bay. They are to be found on two ledges approximately 25 meters apart on the property of Mr. Milton Thompson, to whom I am deeply grateful for permission to undertake this work.

The area of aboriginal occupation probably extended from the location of the petroglyphs along the point in a northerly direction for approximately 200 meters. This was deduced from surface collecting along the high water line which produced in excess of sixty artifacts which had been eroded from the bank. It is a definite possibility that the entire habitation portion of the site has been eroded away. In 1973 the Field School from the University of Maine at Orono under the direction of Mr. Robert MacKay excavated several test squares along the top of the bank with minimal artifact recovery. Of note from that excavation however, were two artifacts that had been waterworn and then retouched for further usage. This would indicate that bank erosion at this site has been a long-term phenomenon from aboriginal times to the present.

The petroglyphs have not been spared the devastation of weathering and erosion and are in danger of being entirely obliterated in a relatively few years. Marked change has occurred since 1973 and Mr. Thompson noted that last winter was particularly destructive. As the petroglyphs are just at the upper limits of normal high tide, the battering to which they must be subjected from ice and waves during winter storms must be severe.

The weathering of the ledges has made many of the petroglyphs unrecordable and many of the others extremely difficult to trace with absolute certainty. The nature of the weathering of the ledge surface, in which the surface becomes pitted in lines and patterns resembling peck marks, causes a great deal of difficulty in distinguishing the petroglyphs. It is possible that this damage is caused by large boulders being rolled about on the ledge surface by wave action during storms. At the present the figures on the ledge to the south are relatively undamaged due to its sheltered location and steeper surface. Unfortunately, only a few are to be found on this ledge.

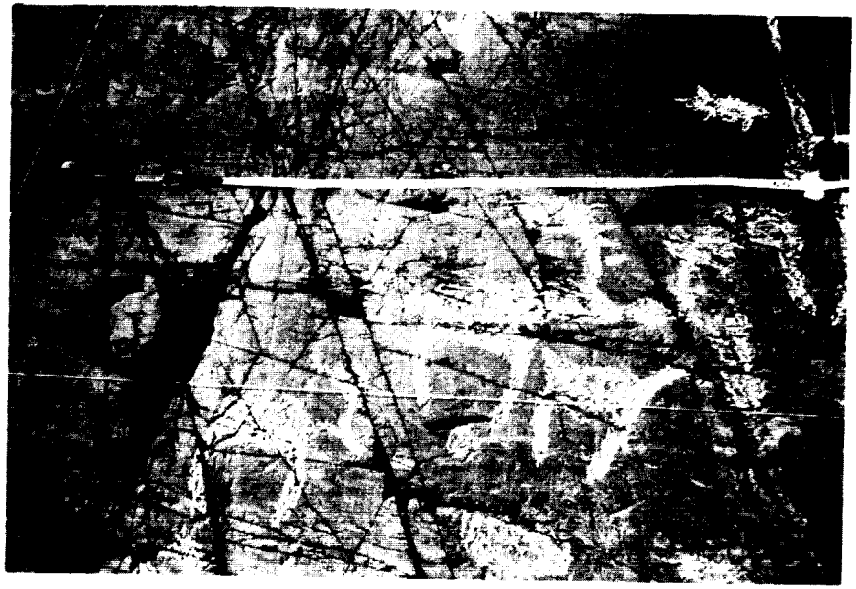
The petroglyphs were recorded by chalking and then photographing with Ektachrome X (ASA 164) at 1/250 and f:11, and with Plus X at the same speed and aperture. As previously noted, great difficulty was encountered in the process of chalking, and some inaccuracies probably have been included in the photographs as well as some omissions. Lighting is critical in this process and it is recommended that chalking be done in the afternoon with the sun directly on the face of the ledge. This produces the greatest contrast.

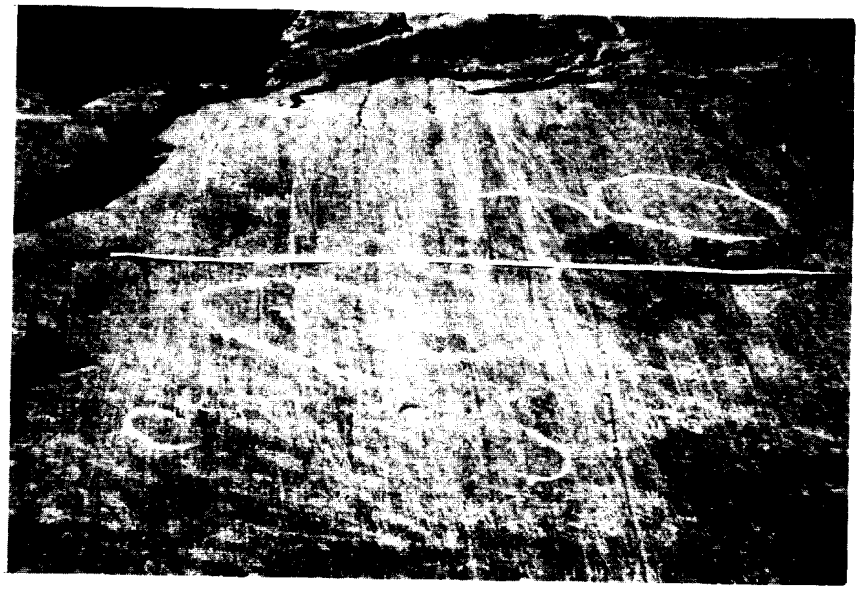
In addition to the photographic effort, oil rubbings were attempted with only mediocre success due to the irregular surface. Some of the rubbings were sharp and clear, but many were virtually indistinguishable.

In spite of the difficulties, this would still be the recommended recording technique due to the exact reproduction of the petroglyph.

The petroglyphs on the two ledges differ markedly in technique and subject matter. On the southern ledge the figures, with one exception, are apparently ground into the ledge rather than pecked as on the northern ledge. The figures themselves tend to resemble ovals or portions of ovals. On the northern ledge, pecking is the technique with the subject matter varied, ranging from apparently abstract designs to very realistic renditions of deer, moose, and other animals. Of note are several small circular depressions approximately four centimeters in diameter and one centimeter deep. Several of these are connected by lines and several are randomly placed. Also one group of animals appear to be more characteristic of caribou than of deer or moose. No figures appear that could be characterized as human, in sharp contrast to the petroglyphs at the Hodgdin site in Embden (site 69-4).

Conclusions at this site are difficult to draw except in the most general of terms. The petroglyphs themselves do not lend themselves to interpretation except to indicate the general areas of interest to the artist(s). In this light it is apparent that large game animals played an important role in the lives of the inhabitants. It is also very likely that the shellfish resource, particularly the softshell clam, was exploited. While the evidence has been the victim of erosion, Mr. Thompson recalls the existence of shell pockets along the bank in years past. The artifacts recovered offer little in the way of diagnostic evidence. The majority are small to medium sized bifaces probably utilized as knives. A few scrapers were recovered but projectile points are conspicuously absent. Without additional evidence in the form of diagnostic artifacts, it would be impossible to attach a date to this site or to place it in context with other sites in the Machias area. One rather tenuous possibility is that if petroglyphs as an art form existed in Maine at a particular point in time, this site might be approximately the same age as the Hodgdin site mentioned above. The Hodgdin site has been tentatively dated at about the time of white contact. It is highly likely, however, that the Machias site will never be accurately dated due to the advanced state of erosion.





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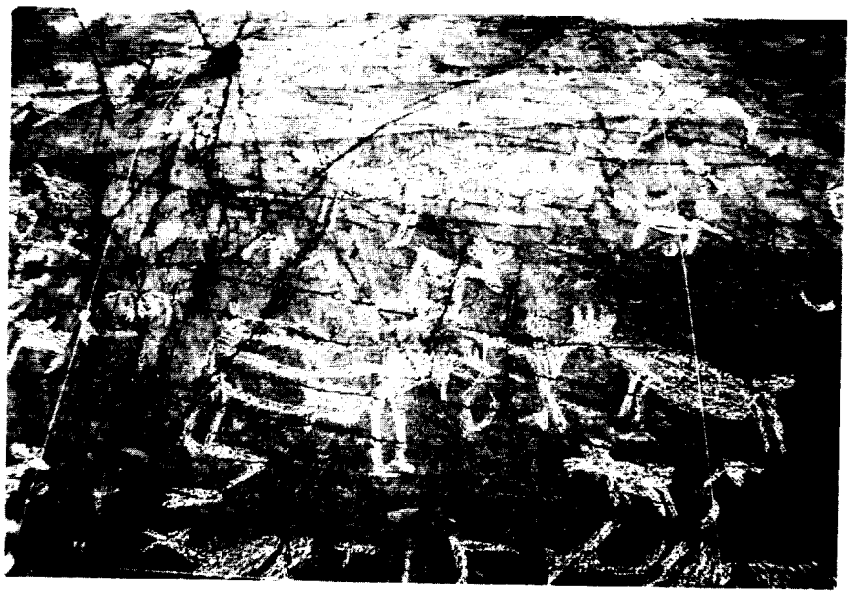

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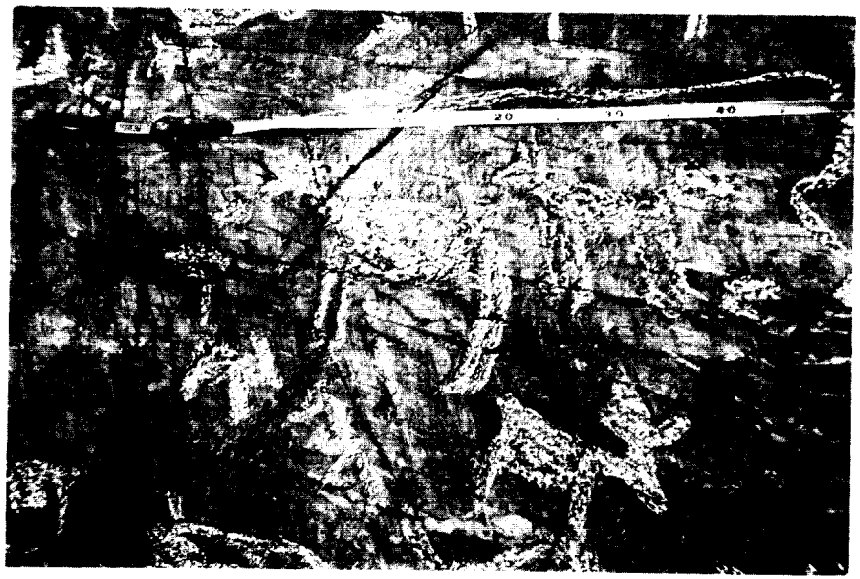


SOME BIG LAKE POTTERY

Steve Feher

The illustrated rim sherds are from a site in the Big Lake area of Washington County, Maine. The shallow depth of this site produced no sherds larger than a few inches square. The rim sherds were seldom more than a few inches in length.

As readily seen, cord-wrapped stick-impressed decoration is the commonest form; 11 of the 20 sherds are so marked. In 7 of these, the cord-wrapped is combined with punctation. 5 of the 20 bear dentate stamping. 3 of the 20 have only punctation, while 12 are punctation with some other form. A single specimen has incised lines and this is in conjunction with punctation. Two small, completely undecorated rim sherds were also recovered. Whether a decoration was originally present and had worn away, or whether it never had any, is hard to tell.

All circular punctations are deep, producing slight bosses on the interior surfaces of the sherds. Punctates on sherd q. are roughly square and rather shallow. The semi-circular punctations on sherd i. are very shallow.

The interior surfaces of all these sherds are smooth and give no indications of how this was achieved. No stick-wiping marks can be detected.

The coiling technique was apparently used exclusively. Evidence can be clearly detected on a number of specimens.

Firing, for the most part, was thorough and well-controlled, producing a constant color throughout the sherds. Inferior firing, shown by a carbonized core and lighter surfaces, was noted only in sherds g. and h.

Sherds m, q. and possibly i. are the only specimens with collars. Most necks are straight or very nearly so. Pronounced flaring is present only in sherd g. It is apparent that sherd h. had a castellated rim.

An estimate of the size of the vessels of which these sherds were part can be made from the curve of the rim. Sherd j. was obviously a small vessel no more than 3 inches in diameter. Sherd r. is clearly a much larger vessel, at least 10 inches in diameter. The majority of these rim sherds indicate rather large vessels 10 inches in diameter or more.

Respective thicknesses are as shown in the illustrations. However, some body and basal sherds were as much as 3/4 inch thick. There is a distinct correlation between the thickness of the rim sherds, their curve and the probable overall size of the vessels they came from.

All sherds are grit-tempered with particles ranging from a fine sand to quartz inclusions 7mm.x 5mm. in sherd a. Flecks of mica are present in practically all of the specimens. In all likelihood, crushed quartz or rotted granite was used in most cases.

Considerable range is shown in the color of the paste also. Sherds b. and c. are cream colored. Sherds j., m. and g. are buff, while sherd p. is carbonized black throughout. The remainder are of varying shades of brown with the exception of k. which is a whitish-gray.

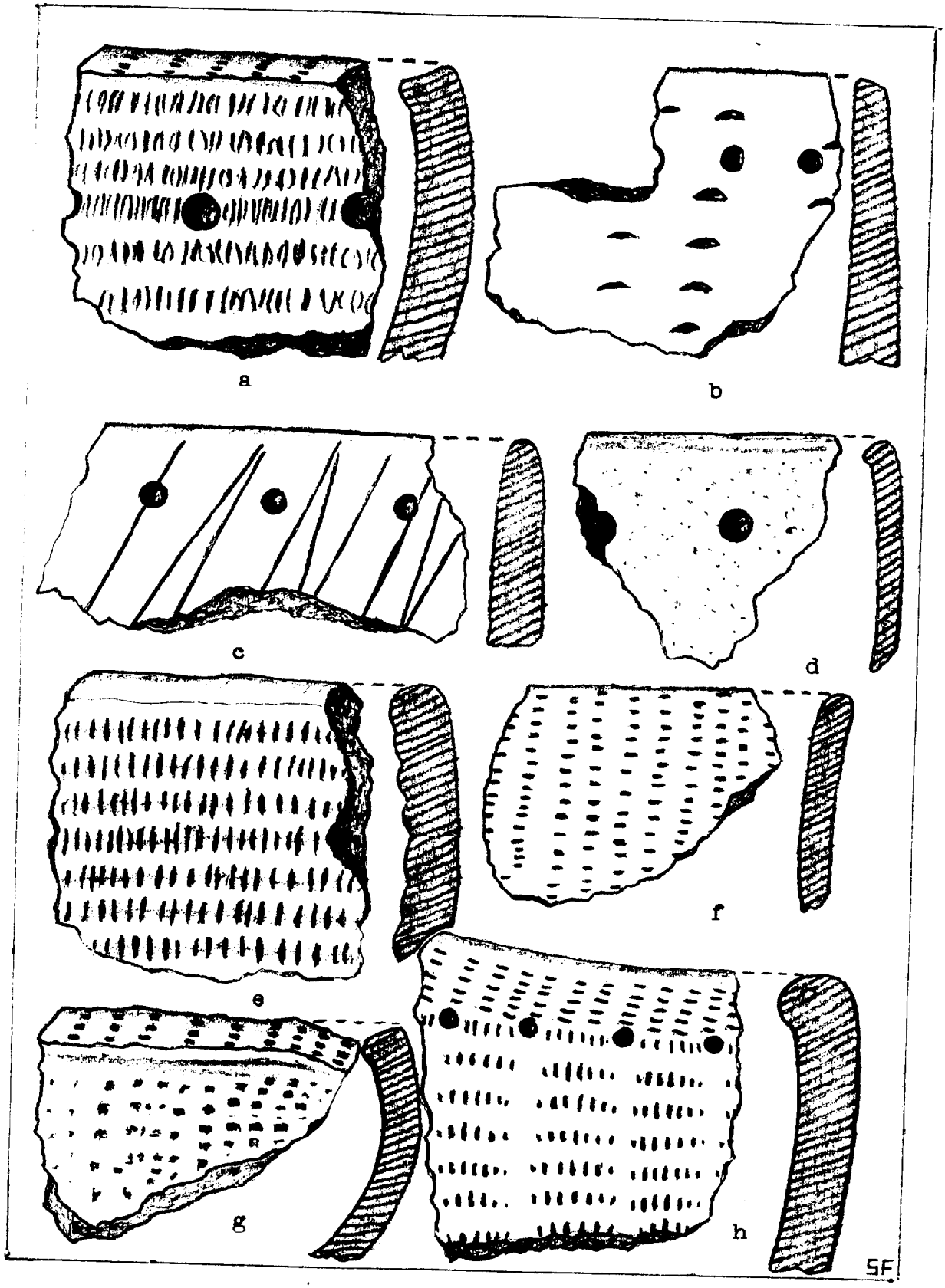
The exterior decoration on sherd m. is duplicated on its interior surface. In addition, the edge of the rim is notched on both the inside and outside edges. On sherds a., f., g., q. and r., the decoration continues onto and across the rim. In sherds a. and r. the decoration is continued downward on the interior as well.

Sherd g. is dentate stamped but the stamping has been half obliterated by wiping. Possibly the stamping was a body finish rather than a decoration. In contrast, the stamping on the rim has not been wiped or smoothed over.

Sherds displaying other decorative motifs and combinations of motifs were found also but could not be associated with any rim sherds. It is quite likely that illustrated rim sherds such as t., l. and d., and some others, do not show the complete decorative design of their respective vessels.

Also recovered at this site were sherds from a Mohawk castellated pot. This was described in the 1974 issue of the Maine Archaeological Society Bulletin.

Evidence seems to indicate that in the Northeast the cord-wrapped stick technique is relatively late in the ceramic sequence. It appears to follow the dentate stamping technique. The preponderance of cord-wrapped sherds at this site would therefore indicate more use by the Indians of the later Ceramic times. The presence of trade materials lends support to this assumption.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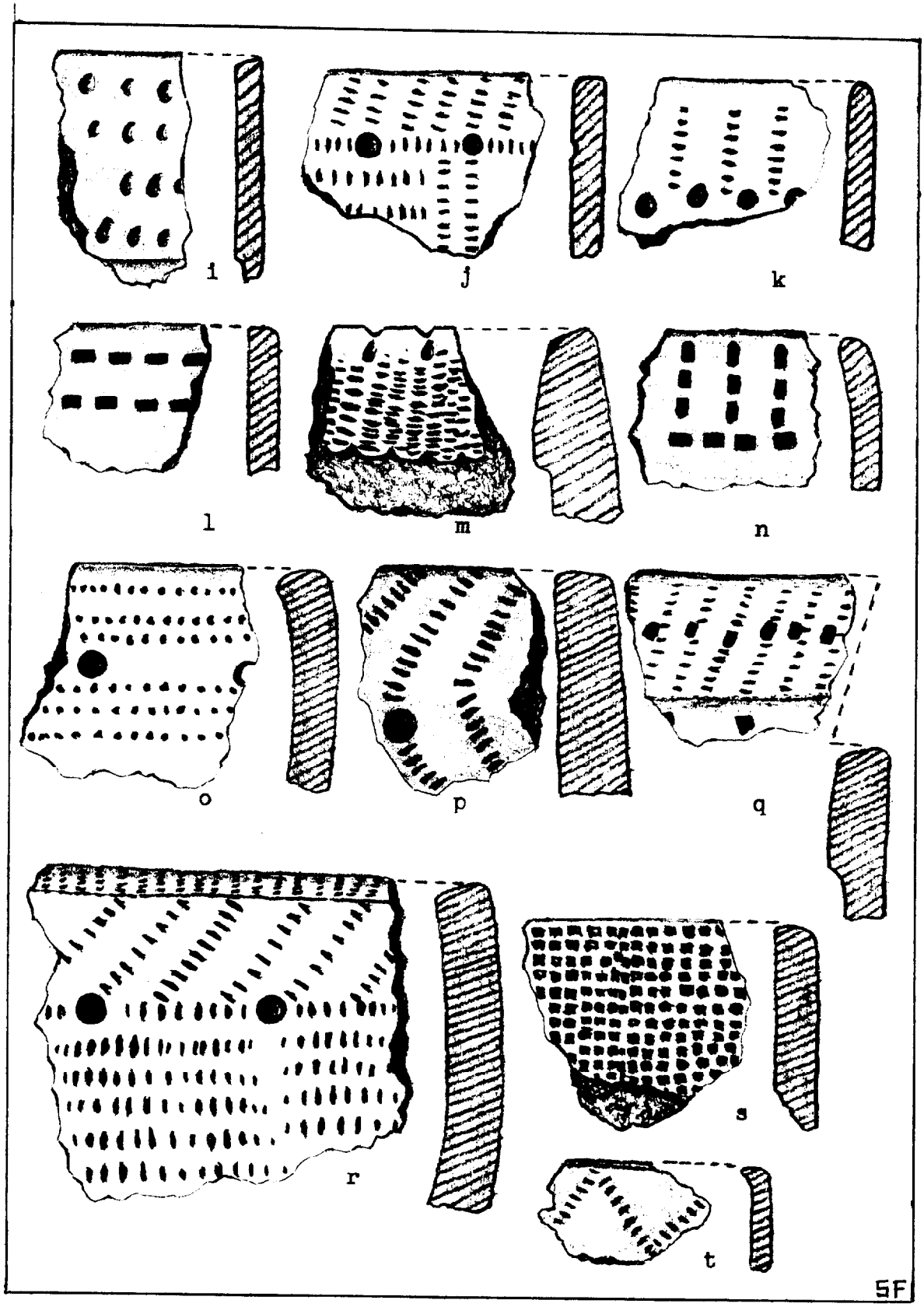
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DEER ISLE CERAMICS

Marshall Rice

The rim shards shown on the following two pages were found in three different shell middens in the Deer Isle area, all within one-half mile of one another. These are only a portion of those saved over the years, but they depict a variety of designs. Because of Steve Feher's article, we thought it appropriate to include an article from the coastal area in order to compare the two.

In looking over much of his pottery a couple of weeks ago, Steve Feher and I discerned many pieces showing a definite coiling in the vertical break, or a definite coil along a horizontal break line. In contrast to this, I find no coiling technique used in any of the specimens shown here. All were examined under magnification and show no coiling; several were split vertically, indicating a layering or free form technique. Firing, for the most part, was good.

Below is a table listing the various attributes, and linking them to the specimens by number.

Poor firing
2,8

Split vertically
1,5,10

Definite collar
9

Wiping marks outside
9

Shell tempered
4, 14, 16

Grit tempered
1,2,3,7,11,12,13

Quartz tempered
5,8,9,10

Incised
2,3,6,7,9,10

Pronounced flaring
2,3,6,9,10,12,13

Fiber content
6,11

Wiping marks inside
3,4,6,7,9,10,11,12,13,14

Punctations, circular
4,8,14

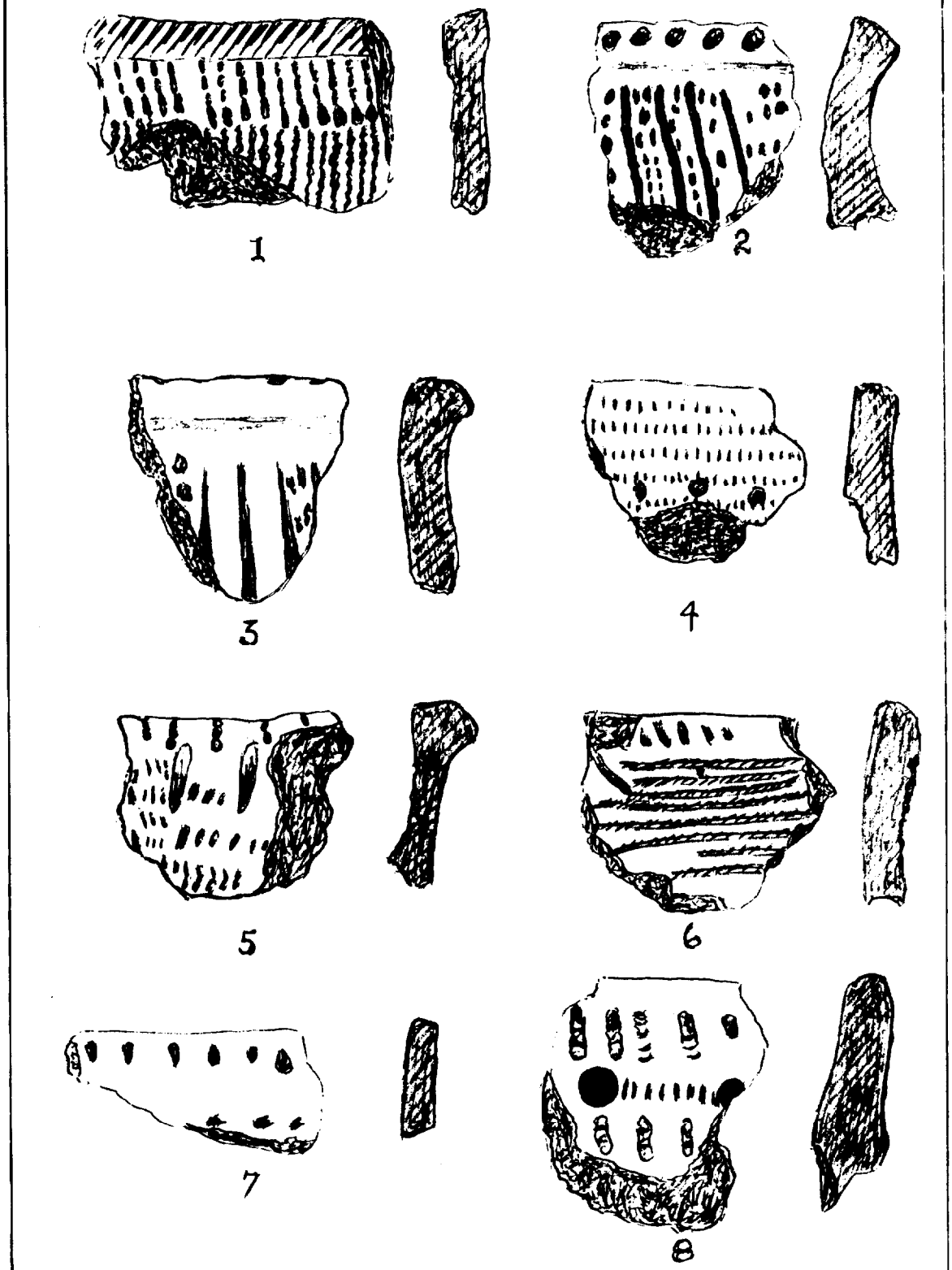
Punctations elongated
5

Bosses
none

Top of rim decorated
1,2,3,5,9,10,12

Inside of rim decorated
12

All illustrations are actual size.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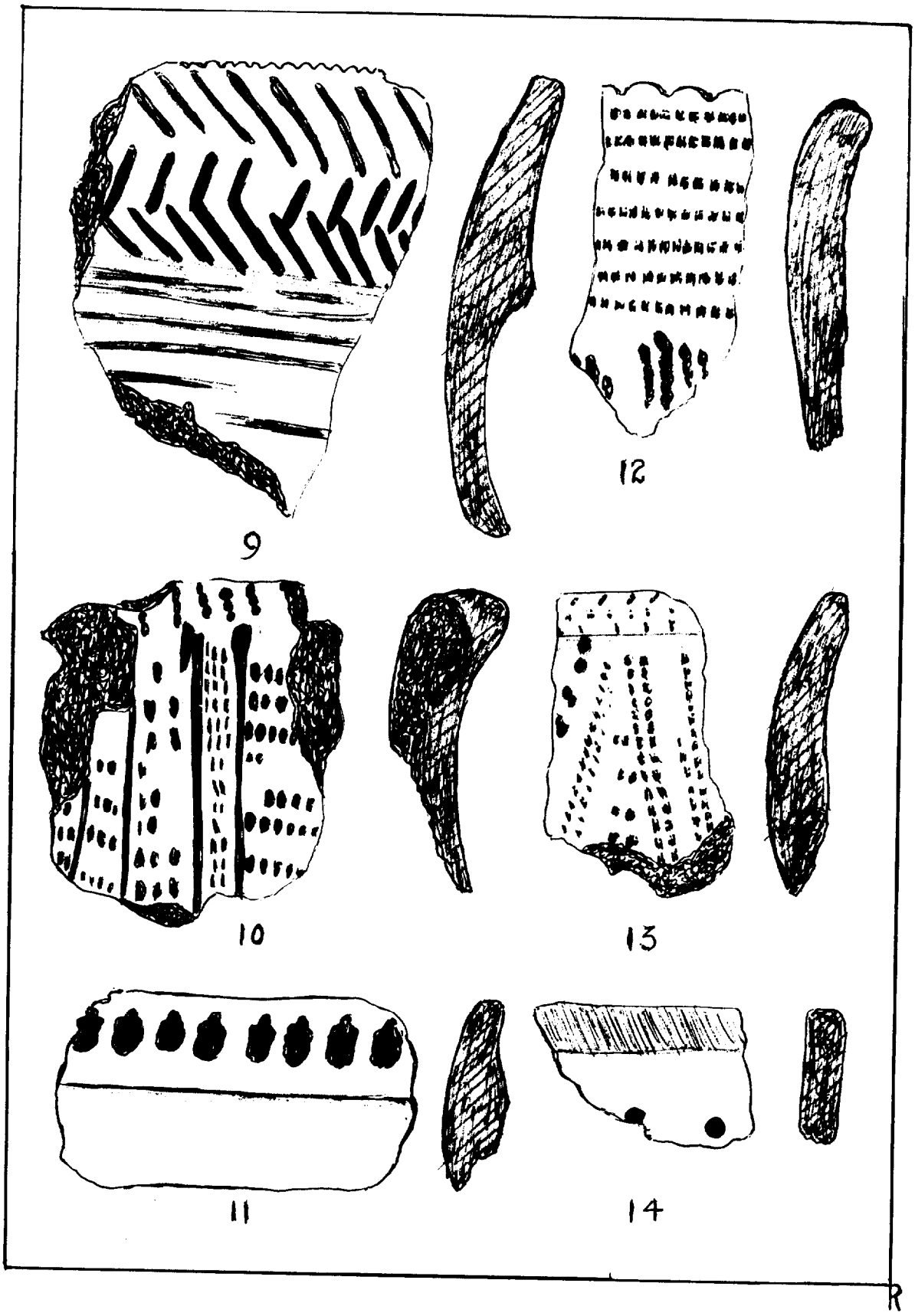
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11
14

ARROWHEADS, AXES, AND KNIVES

Gerald Lewis

I had a half a dream come true in the garden recently, while weeding out a row of cauliflower. On this chore, I drag along a basket for the weeks - which I give to the hens - and a tin can into which I chuck stones - those small enough to have been missed when the row was planted but large enough to deform a beet or deflect a carrot. Always while doing this, I have had my eye out to find two objects: an old coin and an arrowhead. I found the arrowhead!

Its shape resembles that of the leaf of a jornbeam or yellow birch, and it measures about one and three quarter inches by seven-eighths of an inch. Originally it would have been a quarter inch or so longer, but the base - the part which would have been bound to the arrow's shaft - has been broken off. It is a grayish-white, indicating that the stone is probably not native to Maine. Most Maine arrowheads and knives come from Mt. Kineo on the shores of Moosehead Lake. The Kineo felsite is typically a bluish green flecked with white. Indians from all over used to go up there for their materials, sometimes roughing out the pieces, often bringing them back to their villages where the chunks would be worked and refined into the finished tools. Such work was often done by sentries watching from a vantage point for enemy or game and whiling away their time fashioning arrowheads, knives, scrapers.

This one was not made in Maine, though, I would judge. It is rather common for tools and weapons to be found hundreds of miles from their origins. You might pick up a "point" (as arrowheads are often called) in Deer Isle, only to find that it came from New Mexico or Indiana. There could be several steps in the transfer. One might be trade, another would be plunder. A third and most unpleasant could be the transportation of the point in the body of an Indian, with the piece extracted or working its way out miles and miles from the scene of an ancient struggle. Theoretically, a Maine Wawenock might have gotten it (perhaps in the leg) from a New York Mohawk, who had traded with a Seneca, who had stolen it from a Winnebago, the Senecas being great travellers.

As a boy, Father developed a keen interest in Indian artifacts, and he passed this along to the rest of the family, most especially to me. Boothbay Harbor, like other coastal towns, provided fine opportunity for amateur archeology. The mainland and island shores there are dotted with piles of clam shells (or oysters in Damariscotta where there are fabulous heaps) attesting to the comparative ease with which pre-historic natives could obtain their meals. Some of these "kitchen middens" are many feet in depth, and stuff could be found either by digging in them or by searching along the shore in front of them.

We used to have fine family outings on our "relic-ing" expeditions, taking along a picnic lunch and making a day of it. I recall particularly one frustrating day when everyone but me was finding treasures. The six of us had spread along a location we called "The McKnowns Point Heap". Cries of "Oh boy!" and "Hey, look at this!" rang out from everyone ... except me. I was getting frantic as I rushed over to inspect Barry's

flint knife, Duane's jasper point, Winston's beautifully designed pottery shard. But when Mother came up with a fine grooved axe, I smelled a rat. That axe belonged home on a shelf in the cabinet where we displayed our artifacts! So did the arrowhead, the knife, and the pottery! Father had loaded everyone up before we left, the rascal. Everyone had a good laugh at my expense, and I don't recall that I was too sore about it.

The tool we most commonly found was the scraper. These can be of many sizes, little ones no larger than your thumbnail used for scraping bird skins to great big ones for dressing down a moose hide. All had one feature in common: a beveled edge. Scrapers were ubiquitous, made in and instant and misplaced as quickly. I suppose we had a couple shoe boxes full of them.

Knives were quite common, and so were broken arrowheads. Actually it is very difficult to tell the difference between the two. In preparing this piece I consulted the authoritative work on the subject, Willoughby's ANTIQUITIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND INDIANS, published by Harvard in 1935. We're very fortunate to have a copy, as it is out of print and quite rare. Page 127 illustrates knife blades; page 133, arrow-points. The two pages could almost be interchangeable, so narrow is the distinction. The knife does have a slight curve when viewed sidewise, enough to cause an arrow not to fly true. The Indians even carried this curve over into their "crooked knives" after they were making them from metal. Actually my garden find does have a curve and perhaps is a knife, but I prefer to call it an arrowhead and shall think of it that way.

Arrowheads come in a large variety of sizes and shapes, depending on their function. Some are tiny bird points; some are very long and slender fish points. A fish point would be thicker too, so it wouldn't veer when shot into the water. War points in Maine have a distinctive shape. They are triangular, but with a concave base for good reason. Whereas the Indian would want a hunting arrowhead to be extracted easily, he would design the warpoint to go in through cartilage or ribs and stay there when efforts were made to yank it out. Ugh.

Arrow and spear heads, knives, scrapers, and awls were chipped into shape. Curiously enough, the tool employed for chipping was a deer antler. Who would think that anything as comparatively soft as deer horn could have an effect upon anything as hard as flint? The antler was pressed upon the edge of the stone, and with a twist of the wrist, a flake was chipped off. Henry Abbottt can make arrowheads this way quite proficiently. He has promised not to leave any where I might pick them up.

Besides the relics mentioned, other tools we found included bone needles and harpoons, "plummets" (pendants for weighting fish lines), pestles. I've always wanted to find a pipe or an effigy but never have. We do have a few axes. Usually these were ground to an edge rather than chipped. They have one or two grooves so that the head could be hafted to a handle. By modern standards, they are impossibly dull, but the Indian didn't cut a tree down as we do. Rather they would build a fire around its base, then use the axe to gouge off the charred wood; build another fire when they got to fresh wood, and so on.

We have a modest collection of Indian relics which we drag out from

time to time, and I'd had a chance to enlarge it considerably when I was living in Rochester, New York. My landlord there showed me boxes of artifacts in his cellar, and offered me the pick of the lot. He had accepted them in lieu of some rent, but found they didn't have much monetary value. Some of the pieces were very good. I recall in particular a huge pestle, seems as though it was four or five feet long. This would have been hung from a tree limb which would act as a spring when they were using the heavy stone to grind corn. I also remember some exquisite bird points in pastel shades. They were so tiny that a half dozen could be put into an empty 12 gauge shotgun shell. I did take one of these and had it fitted into a tie clasp for Father. As for the rest, I really wasn't interested, my concern being only those pieces found by myself or by the family here in Maine. I can't conceive of buying an arrowhead.

I understand that the professionals discourage amateur collector, and for some good reason. When a site is found, it should be investigated carefully, with locations of relics charted and documented. We never got into that - digging out a site - but merely had grand times strolling the beaches and poking around in the shell heaps, thrilled at the thought that the last hand to touch the relic was a red one.

How the garden arrowhead got there is a mystery, since Garland would be quite far from any route used by Indians, their travel restricted almost entirely to water. Mother, visiting recently, suggested that it was the size used for the largest birds, and might have been carried some distance in one's body - perhaps in an eagle? I like to think of some roving hunter ...In any case, it was indeed there, in our garden. Now if I can only come across a flying eagle penny or a two cent piece or a half dime or a Pine Tree Shilling!

PIPE BOWL ON LAWN ACTUALLY ANCIENT RELIC

Herb Cleaves

A highway snowplow accidentally gouged a portion of Miles T. Cropley's lawn in Vanceboro three years ago and unearthed an artifact believed to be several thousand years old.

During a lawn and garden cleanup later that year, Cropley picked up the object and was about to "scale it out of the yard" when he noticed its unusual shape and markings. Upon closer examination the Water Street resident realized he had found something quite unusual, he said in a NEWS interview.

Cropley's find was the bowl of a ceremonial pipe, probably dropped in the area by an inhabitant or passer-by many centuries ago.

The intact pipe bowl, measuring two and three-eights inches deep and one and five-eights inches across its top, apparently was honed out of a piece of soapstone-like rock. A tiny hole was bored through the base of the object and distinctive markings were carved around the top of the bowl.

Particularly noteworthy, however, was evidence of a type of red paint embedded in the markings on the side of the bowl. Observers who have studied Cropley's pipe believe it dates back to the era of the Red-Paint People who reputedly inhabited Eastern North America long ago.

Cropley, who has lived at Vanceboro since 1929, theorizes that the pipe may have been lost by a traveler on the St. Croix River which now marks the Maine-New Brunswick border about 100 yards east of his home. Other related archeological objects, including arrowheads, have been recovered on nearby Indian (or Frank's) Island in Spednic Lake.

Cropley's pipe was merely a conversation piece in his home until recently when he decided to send it to an archeologist at Fredericton, New Brunswick. The Canadian source suggested that the pipe bowl could be 9,000 years old and probably originated at Baffin Island in what is now northern Canada.

Cropley would like to know more about his find. The Vanceboro elementary school custodian has spent a lot of time wondering about how and why the artifact showed up on his property at least a thousand miles from its supposed point of origin. The St. Croix watershed, he believes, was an important transportation route for the area's earliest travelers and probably contains other equally interesting artifacts from an era of history that has passed largely unrecorded.

ROCKS AND THE ARCHAEOLOGIST

By
ARTHUR C. LORD, JR.

It is soon apparent to anyone interested in archaeology that one must have an understanding of rocks and minerals. This is necessary in order that one will be able to converse and read with a degree of understanding. All that the archaeologist finds of human occupation is bone, shell, and stone with very little metal and organic materials. A very large proportion of all artifacts found are made of stone. An archaeologist should be able to identify those usually found on a site and have some idea as to how they are formed and in general where they can be found. This paper is an attempt to help members of the M.A.S. have a better understanding of and be able to identify the rocks which are related to archaeology.

TYPES OF ROCKS

There are three main types of rock which make up the crust of the earth and each has several sub-classifications. The three main classes are igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary. Those rocks which were once molten and have since cooled into a solid form are called igneous or "fire rocks". This is the molten volcanic material which has been forced up from deep within the earth and has either been extruded in the form of lavas on the surface or is intrusive and has cooled at varying distances below the surface. These molten rocks are sometime forced to or near the surface to form the cores of mountains and related volcanic structures. The second class is the sedimentary rocks. These rocks are formed from particles of older rocks. These older rocks, when exposed to weathering, break down and are carried by the forces of erosion to bodies of water where the particles settle to the bottom and are later formed by heat and pressure into sedimentary rocks. The third and last type is the metamorphic rock. The great forces of the earth which cause mountain building also alter the rocks in these areas. The pressure, and the heat caused by the pressure, cause both igneous and sedimentary rocks to alter their characteristics and to form new rock types. These are the metamorphic rocks. All three types of rocks were used in the manufacture of artifacts and all can be found in Massachusetts except where specifically mentioned.

IGNEOUS ROCKS

This is a large field and contains many of the archaeologically important rocks. The igneous rocks are broken down for identification purposes by their color and texture. The texture of rocks is categorized by the size of the crystals which make up the rock. Rocks with visable crystals are called grained rocks, those with very small crystals are termed dense, and those rocks which have no crystals at all are called glassy or amorphous.

The size of the crystals is caused by the speed at which the molten material cools. The extruded lavas cool very quickly and either have very dense grain as the felsites and the basalts or none at all like obsidian. Those rocks which cool at great depths have the largest crystals as they cool the slowest of all. An exception is the case where molten rock material starts to cool at a great depth and some crystals are formed, then the molten materials are forced to or near the surface and the remainder cools at a much faster rate resulting in a few large crystals imbedded in a dense rock. This is called a porphyry and the crystals are called phenocrysts.

The color of igneous rocks depends on the minerals of which they are made. Each mineral has a distinct color and in the rocks that have crystals each crystal has its own color and produces a color pattern which is interpreted as dark or light. In rocks that are dense or glassy the color is a blend of all and gives a single shade. These are also classified as dark or light. In Fig. 1 the table of igneous rocks divides them into two categories and gives examples of each type. As you see from reading the chart the dark rocks are quite simple in their divisions. We have the dark gabbro which is similar to granite except that it contains few light colored minerals and a greater quantity of dark. The basalt or trap rock is dark but dense and similar to felsite except for color. Obsidian is black glassy rock. The lighter shades include the granites and diorites, the diorites having a greater number of dark crystals than does the granite. The felsites are a light colored dense rock and they and the felsite porphyrys are the materials used in the manufacture of some of the best artifacts found here in the East. Most of these types are important archaelogically and are found in most states. The grained rocks because of their crystalline structure do not produce the fine chipping as does the dense or glassy rocks, but many mortars; pestles, and anvils can be and are made from these rocks. The dense rocks are used to a great extent in the Northeast for artifacts as they will allow fine chipping and can produce an artifact that is of superior workmanship. The felsite can be found in a great variety of light colors, red,

light brown, green, and greys and are used in the manufacture of a great variety of artifacts. The basalt is used for the same purpose as the felsites and also often used in the manufacture of large tools like axes and gouges. Obsidian is the classic material for artifacts but is not found here in the Northeast but is widely used in the West.

All these rocks can be found in Massachusetts except for the obsidian and the gabbro porphyry which is very rare.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Sedimentary rocks are of three main types and are divided into groups by the size and method of deposition of the particles from which they are made. The old rocks are broken down by chemical and mechanical weathering. Chemical weathering is the process in which surface water and gases in the air combine to form acids and chemically decompose the rocks. From this process clays, sand, and small stones are formed. In mechanical weathering the rocks are made smaller by being smashed, ground together and worn by wind and waves. In valleys, lakes, or on the floors of the sea those particles of like size pile up and form horizontal layers of sedimentary materials. Sedimentary rocks gradually form as these deposits become thicker and merge to form cemented masses. Loose particles are welded together, joined by pressure and by the deposite of a cementing substance. Sometimes living organisms form sedimentary rock. Coral forming limestone is an example. Most of the earth is mantled by sedimentary rocks and they are the most common.

Sedimentary rocks are classified as follows: CLASTIC where the sedimentary rock is made from pieces of the weathered older rock. The pieces range in size from microscopic clay particles to cobbles six inches in diameter in conglomerates. Clastic sedimentary rock is the most common of all sedimentaries and are found universally. CHEMICAL sedimentaries are much less numerous but were of extreme importance to early man. These are the rocks which are derived when old rocks are weathered by chemical means. The rock breaks down into molecular form and the particles are carried by surface waters to the sea. The molecules of silicas, pure quartz, precipitate out of the water and gather at the ocean bottoms and form silicas which when hardened become the flint group and the iron oxides. The flints are rare except where limestone is abundant and we have little limestone in Massachusetts. ORGANIC sedimentaries were not important to early man as they are today. They include coal, from plants, oil from tiny marine life and limestone from coral. These rocks are not found in the Northeast.

Fig. 2 shows these three categories and gives examples of the sedimentary rocks in each and tells from what material each was made. These are not except for the flint group hard rocks and therefor are not of much use in making artifacts. The sandstones are sometimes used as crude tools but the clastic group is of little use as artifact material. The one which is of greatest importance to the archaeologist is the chemical sedimentaries which include the soluable silicas and the iron oxides. The flint group includes nodual flint, jasper, chert, and the banded chalcedoney. All being excellent material for the manufacture of artifacts. The only difference between the flints is color, the flint being black, the jasper red, the cherts greys and browns. The chalcedoney is banded and may have all the colors. In the same class are agates and petrified woods where the silicas have filled a void as in agate or replacing wood as in petrified wood. The second group important to the archaeologist is the iron oxides which are more commonly known to diggers as Red Paint. These rocks are seldom found in Massachusetts but were of such value to the Indian that they carried them great distances. The flint artifacts found in this region are almost always excellent specimens and beautifully worked. One of the finest pieces the author has ever seen is the fluted point found by Harold Curtis at Lake Assawompsett which is made out of red jasper. Some of the shales are quite common on any archaelogical site. A green shale called argillite is used for the manufacture of many small projectile points.

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Metamorphic rocks are the last of the three main divisions of rocks. In this rock type it is a case where sedimentary or igneous were changed by heat or pressure or even a combination of both. The heat may come from deep within the earth or from pressure. The pressure may be from the weight of subsequent layers or from squeezing pressures of mountain making. This change can be a hardening of the rock, realinement of crystalline structure and or a complete change so that the original rock can't even be recognized. Some examples are shale hardened until it becomes slate, granites which become

gneiss or shist, coal changed to graphite and limestone to marble.

The metamorphic are so varied that it is best to only consider the more important ones as far as the archaeologist is concerned. Probably the most important one is soapstone or steatite which is a talc formation. This material is used for both bowls and the pipes. It is quite common in Massachusetts and there are Indian quarries in Millbury, Mass., and in Rhode Island. It is also quite common in western Massachusetts in the form of ledges associated with the Connecticut River Valley. Quartzite is also important and is rock derived from sandstone but the sand grains are so cemented together that the grains will fracture across instead of between grains. This material is most often used for small tools and projectile points. The slate family is extensive and contains many types. This material is fine textured and easily ground. It is often used for ulus, gorgets, and other similar ground artifacts.

QUARTZ

Quartz is such a common material and since it is to be found in all classes of rocks it will be treated separately. It is found in great quantities all over the Northeast and is the most common artifact material that is found on many archaeological sites. Quartz is broken down into two classes, the crystalline and the micro-crystalline. The micro-crystalline includes the flint family derived from soluable silica and the metamorphic quartzite. The crystalline quartz or massive quartz is found as crystals in cavities of other types of rocks and in veins of metamorphic rocks. The main difference in the varieties of quartz is color impurities causing the quartz to exhibit a variety of colors. Agate, amethyst, rose quartz, white quartz, smokey or clear, it's all a matter of color. Many artifacts are made from this material and are of degrees of workmanship, depending on the quality of each type of quartz.

Summary

In summary let it be realized that this is at best a very brief outline of rocks and that many types and forms have been purposely omitted as there are just too many varieties to be considered in a short article.

It is often very difficult to anyone but an expert to identify all rocks, as there are all degrees of change and the characteristics almost seem to blend from one type to the next and all classifications are very subjective.

Anyone wishing to delve into rock identification further may consult a good field manual or text such as those in the bibliography. Fields "Geology" College Outline series may be purchased for as little as $1.35 and pocket books as low as $.35. Most Public Libraries also will contain books on this subject. It is hoped that after reading this article when you see a projectile point you will think not only is it corner removed or small stemmed but also is it a felsite or a basalt.

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APPROACHES TO HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN MAINE

Robert L. Bradley, Ph.D.
Lincoln County Museum, Wiscasset

A popular English periodical, The Archaeological News Letter (Vol. 5, No. 12) published an article in 1955 by Adrian Oswald titled "The Evolution and Chronology of English Clay Tobacco Pipes". This was not his first published piece on the subject, nor his last; and it is indicative of a science which some time ago gained respectability and popularity on the other side of the Atlantic: post-medieval archaeology.

In the Americas it is more appropriately termed 'historical archaeology', and it is only now beginning to emerge from its role as a poor cousin of prehistoric archaeology. Why historical archaeology is now becoming a legitimate field of research is simply because until recently, colonial and post-colonial sites were not considered old enough to receive scientific excavation. The field is now being given its due respect, not because of the Bicentennial (though this has been of some help), but rather because English and French settlements dating from the early 17th century are just as vulnerable to the forces of nature and man as Paleo-Indian campsites of 10,000 years earlier: erosion is not biased toward one or the other; treasure-hunters with metal detectors are just as common as arrowhead collectors; and the plow and bulldozer can damage or destroy any site. In other words the unrecorded obliteration of a seasonal fishing base of c. 1620 on Damariscove and a mid-19th century lumber camp on the St. John River represents a permanent loss.

But is the loss, however permanent, all that important? It is important if our knowledge of the past - recent and not so recent - is to be known as fully as possible. And here is where historical archaeology's importance lies. Suppose that we know from archival references that a given site was occupied between 1710 and 1730, but that there are no other known references to it in the records. We must assume, without evidence to the contrary, that the site's use spanned just one generation in the early 18th century. The only way to put that assumption to the test is by excavation and careful analysis of the dateable materials thus recovered.

50%				X			
40%				X			
30%			X	X			
20%			X	X	X		
10%			X	X	X		
0			X	X	X		
	9/64"	8/64"	7/64"	6/64"	5/64"	4/64"	
	pre-1620	1620-1650	1650-1680	1680-1710	1710-1750	1750-1800	(with Substantial overlap)

For example, since the diameter of the hole in clay pipe stems tended to decrease in manufacture (it is thought because stems got longer), and this can be broadly dated, a sample like that in the graph above would disprove (or rather add to) the information in archives: the site was fairly intensively occupied in the mid- to late 17th century, and (after a possible break) from the early to the late 18th century.

In such instances historical archaeology can not only test current theories, but also can fill in many gaps in history. Anyone who values history highly must similarly view historical archaeology.

The competent historical archaeologist must in addition be a skillful archival researcher or he must know, trust, and be able to work closely with one. Obviously, a thorough search of records such as deeds, charters, maps, diaries, state papers, insurance policies, et al. can be rewarding in terms of finding lost sites. What is less well understood is the fact that when a site is encountered in the field, as much information as possible must be gleaned from existing records before excavation takes place (exception: a site about to be bulldozed). The reason is this: a team of trained diggers finds a large and obvious cellar-hole in the woods; its location is noted; a cursory inspection of local histories and interviews with aged residents are made, indicating that the site is probably 18th-century in date. Two laborious weeks of cautious excavation ensue. Five months later an excellent map of the property is located which indicates that the large cellar-hole (which yielded surprisingly little material) was in fact only a barn, the main house being just 30 meters to the northeast, along with sheds, outbuildings, and a well. Better preliminary research would have been rewarding, to say the least. In any case it is always best to know as much as possible about a site before digging: This provides basic information for the identification and interpretation of features and artifacts.

Archival research is remarkably similar to excavation in the field - long stretches of frustration and boredom, punctuated with occasional moments of excitement. There are no short-cuts. The following list (which does not pretend to be exhaustive) is a guide to the institutions which are the most likely to be of importance regarding documents on sites in Maine. Obey the copyright regulations of each institution.

PRE-1820: Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London, England. The best for 17th-century English sites. One-week reader's ticket (free) with a letter from an institution proving serious research needs; three-year renewable card with more extensive credentials (references).

Public Archives of Canada, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. Invaluable for French colonial sites.

Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston.

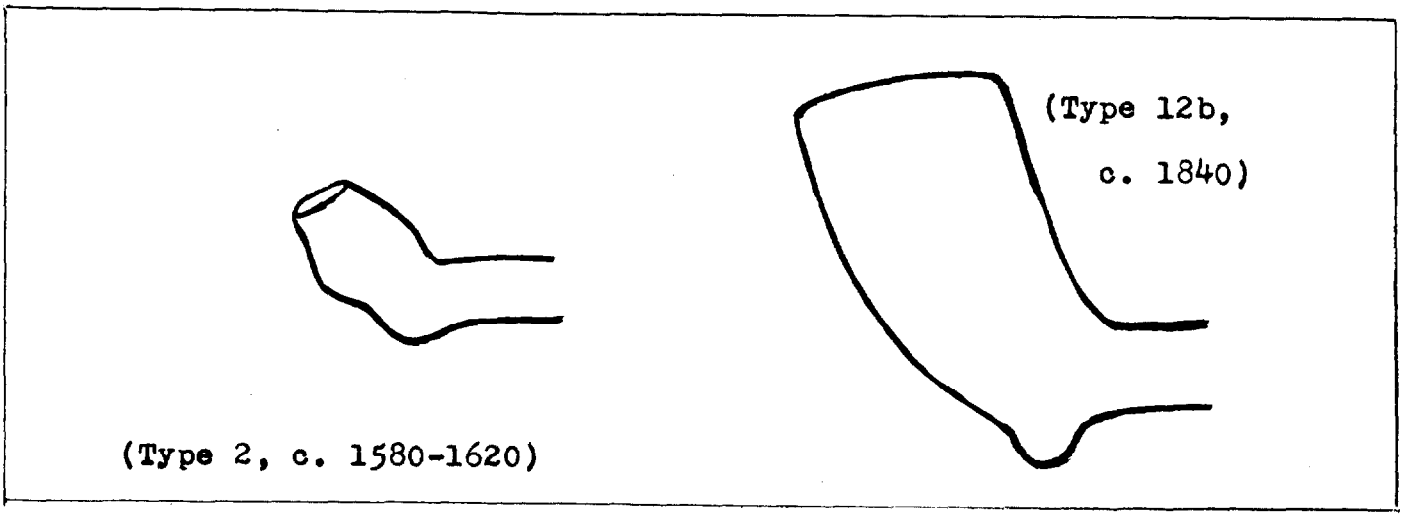
POST-1820: Maine State Archives, Augusta, 04330.

POST-1820 Appropriate county courthouses.

Local libraries.

Local historical societies and museums.

This is not the place to go into field or laboratory techniques of historical archaeology in detail. For example, the following exerpted drawings from Oswald's cited article will hardly be of any use to those who wish to pursue this subject seriously:



Fortunately, some excellent books and articles are available which cannot take the place of scientific experience in the field, but which provide a good foundation and source for reference. Historical archaeology as a science is so young, however, that everyone involved with it, full time or part time, is constantly encountering mysteries and learning new facts. Ivor Noël Hume, Colonial Williamsburg's Director of the Department of Archaeology, has written two books in particular which have quickly become 'bibles' in the field. This is sort of ironic, since he specifically states in the prefaces to both that they should not be considered as such:

Historical Archaeology, A Comprehensive Guide (new York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), 355pp.

A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1970), 323 pp.

The first provides excellent information on field and laboratory methods with incidental data on artifact identification and a full bibliography. The second is a virtual encyclopedia of artifact identification (alphabetical from 'armor' to 'wig curlers'); like good encyclopedias, it gives full bibliographic references, since it cannot cover everything. Not only are these two volumes indispensable, they are possibly the two most readable textbooks ever written. The only conceivable criticism (and it is very minor) is that these books are slanted toward Tidewater Virginia, the

Carolinas, and the Middle Atlantic states. This must not prejudice their use in Maine, though.

Specialized sources abound on the various categories of artifacts encountered at historic sites. Hume's bibliographies are invaluable and virtually exhaustive. The following title is also very useful in the vital area of pottery identification:

> Hughes, Bernard and Therle, The Collector's Encyclopaedia of English Ceramics (London, Abbey Library, 1968), 172 pp. Fair photographs, good drawings of maker's marks, and a useful guide to terminology.

An article like this cannot begin to describe fully all of the problems and techniques of historical archaeology in Maine. All it can do is to try to direct those who are interested in approaching the field (hence the title of this essay). For the most part, the excavation methods of historical and prehistoric archaeology are identical. What differs are the artifacts and (of even greater significance) the features: if you do not know what a gutter spill trough/drip line is (see Hume's Historical Archaeology, p. 129), then you should not be digging a foundation on an historic site. This should not intimidate you, however. Historical archaeology is simply becoming more scientific, and it is about time.

* * * * * *

FRONTIER FIGHTING GOT ITS START IN BATTLE AT LOVEWELL'S POND

Margaret Coburn

According to a 1914 newspaper account, Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm told the Bangor Historical Society that frontier fighting techniques later to be used when the West was won were developed by settlers in the State of Maine during a decisive fight with Indians at Lovewell's Pond - the present Fryeburg - in 1725.

The battle between the Pequawket Indians under Paugus and Wahwa, and 33 men from the vicinity of Dunstable, Massachusetts, under the command of Capt. John Lovewell, occurred May 8, 1725.

During the two years ending with 1725, many expeditions had gone out to fight the Indians, stimulated no doubt by the bounty on scalps offered to volunteers serving without pay. These parties generally consisted of from 100 to 400 men who went in boats with full equipment under military command.

Lovewell (or Lovell, as it was pronounced) adopted a different method. He was an experience woodsman who had led other small parties. He went through the woods not less than 100 miles, his men depending on what they

carried in their packs. At the start, there were 46 men besides himself, but 13 of them dropped on the way from illness and sore feet. At the end, there were only 34 men in the fight. The volunteers were attracted largely by the increased bounty on scalps, which had been raised from 40 pounds each in 1706 to "100 pounds and four shillings per diem to volunteers" in 1724, according to William Douglass, discussing the Indian Wars of 1775.

Lovewell's party took almost three weeks to reach the Pequawket settlements on the Saco River. The men camped one night near the carry from the Indian villages to Saco Pond, now Lovewell's Pond. The fight occurred the next day.

The battle began at 10 a.m., and with some intermission, continued until dusk, about eight hours of the most desperate fighting ever put up by white men against an Indian enemy.

The whites, many times outnumbered, were hemmed in between their enemy who had captured all their food supply, and the pond which offered no protection but that offered by some scattering pine trees. No excape was possible.

Yet at the end of the day, three-fourths of the fighting men of the Pequawket tribe had either been killed or disabled. The tribe, utterly crushed, deserted its villages on the Saco, never to return again.

They still held the whites in a place where it would have been possible to starve them into surrender, but the demoralization of the Indians was so complete that they gave up their resistance and left the whites victors of the fight and possessors of the field. The Indians lost two of their best chieftains, one of them the great warrior Paugus, whose name still lives in the song:

"Twas Paugus led the Pequawitt tribe;
As runs the Fox, would Paugus run;
As howls the wild Wolf, would he howl;
A great bear skin had Paugus on."

Lovewell's fight was the first notable occasion of English colonists fighting like frontiersmen. The other expeditions against the Indians were simply British military incursions into the enemy's country, handled in a purely military manner and inflicting no damage commensurate with their cost. Except in a fight at Norridgewock a little later, and an early fight of Col. Church at Walker's Pond, Sargentville, the Indians always had excaped with little damage.

The battle appealed more strongly than any event prior to the Revolution, not excepting the fall of Louisburg and the capture of Quebec, and was sung at school and at the home fireside. It tells how valiantly the worthy Capt. Lovewell served his country and his king and of the hardships his valiant men endured.

When Lovewell was killed in the battle, Seth Wyam of Woburn, Mass., was made captain. He was assisted by John Chamberlain, a most capable Indian fighter, who was known as "Paugus John".

While some deny that Lovewell killed Paugus and one ballad attributes

the feat to Wyman, the facts seem to be that Wyman still hunted and killed another chieftain, and Chamberlain himself killed Paugus as shown by the rifle of Paugus, which up to a very recent date was owned by Chamberlain's descendants.

It is not too much to assert that Lovewell's men went into this fight Englishmen and came out of it American Frontiersmen. They learned in a single day how to fight the Indians and how to make them afraid of the new settlers. On that day was created the type of frontiersman who for a century and a half bore the brunt of Indian fighting, both east and west.

Thereafter, the frontier fighter saw that "it was rather ingenious to get a log betwixt one's self and a gun, instead of getting one's self betwixt a gun and a log".

* * * * * *

INDIAN SETTEES, ETC.

From the scrapbook of Lillian (Greene) Sylvester,
Stonington, Maine. 1899.

Saddleback Island is at present the home of quite a colony of Indians, all of whom are from that highly civilized and cultivated band known as the Pleasant Point Tribe, residing in the vicinity of Eastport. They make daily trips to Stonington, and their handiwork is being well exemplified by a number of rustic and ornamental chairs, settees, etc. purchased from them by many of our citizens. They are devoting their time chiefly to the securing of gulls' breasts and such trophies and specimens as will turn over a dollar or two from some of the summer visitors who will be swarming soon along our romantic shores. The camp affords a very pretty scene with its unique combination of canvas and verdant canopy secluded among the rocky prominences of the island. There are four canoes, each with a crew of two to three braves made up as follows:

1st canoe; Joseph L. Dana, Governor-in-chief of the Pleasant Point tribe, with his son Lolar Dana, and a partner, Daniel Sockovy;
2nd canoe: Sabattis and Swissin Lolar, brothers with William Tomar;
3rd canoe: Joe Soccabasin and Frank Francis; and
4th canoe: Tom Pollis and Tom Loring.

They are all genial and jolly fellows and most of them speak the English language very fluently.

From "Indians" file in Deer Isle Historical Society Archives.

* * * * * *

FROM "INDIANS" FILE
From B.L. Noyes

Candage's Historical Sketches of Blue Hill says: "Col. Rufus Putnam was entertained in 1785 in the Joseph Wood house when he came to Blue Hill

... surveying Black (Conary's) and White Islands in Eggemoggin Reach ceded to the Penobscot Indians by the Massachusetts General Court"... This seems to be in accord with what Capt. W.W. Conary told me about his ancestor Thomas Conary purchasing from the Indians the (sic) Black Island, so it seems that Benj. York did the same sort of trading with the Indians regarding White Island ... He is buried on White Island with two adult graves beside, marked with field stones. The Sunshine people say they are his two wives.

* * * * * *

FAMILY HOBBY

Carol Billings

Being a relative newcomer to the collecting of Indian artifacts, I feel pleased with the finds that my family and I have made this summer. I became interested in Indian culture a few years back; and my daughter Kathleen, as a young girl, became very interested in it when Mr. Roland J. Allison gave her a few artifacts, pieces of pottery, points, etc. Since that time the whole family has been searching various sites.

This summer we found the items pictured in the following diagrams on Deer Isle. The stemmed point shown in Figure A., a surface find, is made of green rhyolite or Kineo flint and seems to be of fine workmanship.

Figure B. is also a surface find made of black felsite. My son Eric found many chips and scrapers; all but three of these were surface finds. We also found five broken arrowheads, Figure C., which were from shallow excavations.

It still fascinates me to look at the tools and various objects made from stone which these people used to provide for themselves in their environment. More digging is planned for this fall. As the shell heaps we dig in Deer Isle have all been excavated before, any work we do will only salvage missed artifacts.

I wish to thank Marshall Rice for the privilege of contributing this article to your Bulletin.

Figure A
Green Rhyolite

Figure B
Black Felsite

Figure C
Shallow Excavations Finds

EDITORIAL

This has been a fine summer with a great deal of survey and excavation going on around the state, more actually than has been reported in this issue. Your editor has done some excavating but not nearly as much as I would have liked to do. Two of my favorite places are White and Black Islands (see article in this issue).

We have, after much searching, found material which will help answer some of your questions concerning lithic materials. Our own specialist from U.M.O., Rob Bonnichsen, is still working on an article along this same vein for the Spring issue.

Maine's two areas where petroglyphs are found have been quite well covered by our president, Eric Lahti, and we hope any questions you have had are now answered.

It is indeed a pleasure to hear from a Deer Isle family of friends who are interested in Archaeology. We welcome them to our midst.

The Editorial Staff has a perennial headache: hoping enough of the promised articles will arrive prior to the deadline. We have been fortunate and find the response better as time goes on.

Mrs. Paul (Judy) Husson, our assistant Editor, will be changing places with me, since I plan to be away while the Spring issue is underway. Your cooperation is solicited as usual, and your Bulletin is only as good as you make it. Thank you for your help and cooperation.

EDITORIAL POLICY

All manuscripts and articles should be submitted to the Editor. Originals will be returned if requested.

Any article not in good taste or plainly written for the sake of controversy will be withheld at the discretion of the Editor and staff.

The author of each article that is printed will receive two copies of the Bulletin in which his work appears.

Deadlines for submission of manuscripts:

February 1st, for Spring issue

August 1st, for Fall issue

Original manuscripts for review for publication should be typewritten and double spaced on one side of each page. Illustrations should be planned for half or full page reproduction; leave 3/4" margins all around. Line illustrations should be done on white paper with reproducible black ink.

Please send exchange bulletins to Editor:

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING 1976

18-21 NOVEMBER, 1976 - RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The 1976 annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation will be held November 18–21 at the Hotel John Marshall, Fifth and Franklin Streets, Richmond, Va. 23219. Members should write to the Hotel to secure accommodations. The host society is The Archaeological Society of Virginia. Federation societies or members wishing to reserve display space for artifact or publication exhibits should contact Mr. M. D. Kerby, Local Arrangements Chairman, 13419 Oak Lane, Midlothian, Va. 23113.

A focus of the 1976 program will be prehistoric and historic archaeological research in Virginia and surrounding areas. Papers of general interest to the membership are also encouraged. Persons desiring to present a paper should contact either the chairman of the session or the program chairman. The program chairman is William Engelbrecht, Anthropology Department, State University College, Buffalo, N.Y. 14222. Requests to present a paper should be received no later than October 22.

The Preliminary Program Schedule is as follows:

Thursday, November 18

7:00 – 9:00 p.m.	Registration

Friday, November 19

9:00 – 9:15 a.m.	Opening Address (W. Fred Kinsey, President, ESAF)
9:15 – 11:30 a.m.	State Research Review (Jefferson Chapman, Univ. of Tennessee)
1:00 – 5:00 p.m.	Historic Archaeology (William Kelso, Va. Res. Center for Arch.)
7:00 p.m.	Executive Meeting
8:30 p.m.	General Business Meeting

Saturday, November 20

9:00 – 11:30 a.m.	Virginia Archaeology (Howard MacCord, Arch. Soc. of Virginia)
1:00 – 5:00 p.m.	General Session (James Fitting, Commonwealth Associates, Inc.)
7:30 – 10:00 p.m.	Annual Dinner with speaker I. Noël Hume of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Topic: "The West Indies and the American Revolution: An Archaeological Perspective."

Sunday, November 21

9:00 – 12:00 a.m.	General Session (Roger Moeller, Am. Indian Arch. Institute)

Advance Registration. Please return to M. D. Kerby, 13419 Oak Lane, Midlothian, Va. 23113. Make checks payable to the Eastern States Archaeological Federation.

Name(s): _____ Society: _____

Address: _____

Registration Fee: Number _____ at $3.50 for a total of $ _____

Annual dinner to be payed for at registration.

1459–8/76–14M

SPRING M TING OF THE MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT ORONO Sunday 25 April 1976

The Anthropology Museum and the Archaeology Lab were open before and after the meeting.

Brown bag lunch and general get togather from noon to 1:30.

Meeting started at 1:30:

Treasurers Report --

Secretary's Report had already appeared in the Spring Bulletin so was by-passed.

Dr.Robert Bradley, Curator of the Lincoln County Museums sent up hand-outs "Notes on Historic Archaeology" and permission to run the same in the Fall Bulletin.

V.P. Eugene Laselle had a slight heart attact the previous Sunday.

John Hill, 90 and a charter member of the Society was introduced.

The meeting was then turned over to Earl Shuttlesworth,Jr, Executive Director of the State Historic Preservation Commission. He explained the effects of the various Federal Acts and Orders pertinant to Archaeology, how they functioned, and how protection for sites might be obtained at the local level when no federal funding was involved.

30 members and guests present.

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